ance last night. The "Infant Wisconsin Union | Co., and contains 4 Vulcan gas-burner cooking Drummer" will give levees three times a day. This boy is a prodigy in his way. THE SKATING-POND.

The skating-pond and the ball-room are toys upon a large scale. They are philosophical toys depending, for the effects they produce, upon almost unlimited reflection. Imagine an octagonal half barrel, bottom and sides lined with looking glass. In the centre is a revolving platform; upon it are four couples attired in accurate fancy costumes; a belt passing beneath this keeps it in motion; looking through loop holes, near the edge of the supposed through loop holes, near the edge of the supposed barrel, the eye rests upon a ball room in miniature. The four couples are multiplied ad infinitum. The illusion is perfect, and the perfect reproduction will exceedingly interest the 'juvenile patrons of the Fair. Only eight children, however, can see it at the same time. Ten cents extra are charged for admission to this attraction. tion. The skating-pond is very much upon the same order, and ten cents admit a child into this.

Sewing Machines. As we enter the ayonue that leads to the space devoted to sewing machines, we are struck with the neatness and ornamental arrangements of the different companies, who seem to vie with each other in their display of fancy machines and bunting. The entrance to this department is guarded by two mail-clad figures, who seem to be approaching each other in a warlike manner. Notwithstanding their hostile attitude, we passed between them unmolested, and the first thing which arrested our attention on the west side, and next the entrance, is Wheeler & Wilson's buttonhole sewing machine valued at \$250. A portrait of Washington, in very fine gilt frame, hangs suspended between two flags, making a neat and appropriate display.

Next to this is a Singer machine, from the Singer Manufacturing Company, Chestnut street. The total amount of this company's contribution to the Fair, in the form of machines, is \$300. The stand occupied by them contains a large mirror, appro-

printely festooned with flags. Next to them is a sewing machine from Wilcox & Gibbs, No. 715 Chestnut street, valued at \$300. The stand occupied by them is also appropriately lecorated with fings. Proceeding thence, the next stand requiring no tice is that appropriated to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, manufacturing Company, manufacturing the state of the work of bunting tastefully arranged, presents a beautiful of the work o tiful appearance. This company have contributed a machine to the fair valued at \$309. The Elliptic Sewing Machine, Co., 710 Chestnut

street occurve the next stand with one of their machines, valued at \$220, and another, or parior use, valued at \$75. The rear of the stand occupied by this company is decorated with a blue field, covered with stars, and two flags, drooping gracefully from the roof on each side.

Adjoining this is the stand occupied by the committee of this department. It is neattly furnished with a mirror, large flag, table, sofa, &c.
Along the cast side of this department, commencing at the southern end and proceeding in a northerly direction, we come to the stand occupied by one of Finkle & Lyons' machines, a donation from Mrs. Dr. Fickhardt, of Bethichem, Pa., and valued Next to this is the Wagner Sewing Machine Company's stand, whose office is on Ninth street, under the Continental Hotel. They have also contributed n machine, valued at \$65. This stand is also neat-

Adjoining this is the stand occupied by the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, 730 Chestnut street, who have contributed machines to this department valued at \$300. In the rear of this stand is placed a large mirror, which is handsomely decorated with flags on each side. On the count is a large case containing a handsomely embroider ed and quilted lady's cloak. Proceeding still north we next meet with the Florence Sewing Machine, from 630 Chestnut street. This firm has contributed machines to the Fair va-Internal has contributed machines to the Fair valued at \$300. The portion of the building occupied by them is graced with a picture of Washington, in

a gilt frame, draped with beautful lace curtains on The portion next to this is assigned to the American Buttonhole Machine Company. The amount of their contribution is \$625. This portion is hand-somely decorated. At the top is a shield, underneath it the coat of arms of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, and the latter tastefully decorated on each side with silk flags.

Next to them is a stand allotted to Barnum's Self Sewer, adapted to all sewing machines; his office is No. 508 Broadway, New York; the amount of his contribution is \$250. The portion occupied by him is also tastefully decorated tion with the above t chines have been donated to the Fair One from William C. Wilmarth, 136 North Ninth

One from W. L. Marshall, No. 430 Walnut street, One from H. W. Jarrett, Emaus, Lehigh county, One from Dr. F. A. Fickhardt, Bethlehem. Pa., Besides the above about \$700 was also contributed by the various firms and employees attached to each of the above-named companies. It is also the design of some of the companies to contribute still further twenty-five per cent. of the gross proceeds of all other machines they may sell during the continuance of the Fair.

Hardware, etc. The hardware department is situated between the restaurant and the stove and and hollow-ware department. The articles which it contains are arranged with great skill and taste, and make a very fine display. Here may be seen a large and beautiful assortment of the various tools used by mechawhole combined forming a magnificent hardware which reflects credit upon the hardware branch of our city. We were unable to obtain the whole list of contributions, and must content our-selves for the present with a reference to half the southern portion, where is occupied by Mr. Henry Disaton, the well-known saw manufacturerer of Kensington, who has completely covered it with scroll, and every variety of saws polished to the highest degree; so much so, as not only to reflect the rays of the sun, but also credit on the contribu-

A PYRAMID OF HOLLOW WARE. At the junction of the hardware with the stove department there is a large Hexagonal Pyramid covered with paper of different colors, surmounted by a large gitt eagle, and appropriately decorated with small silk flags. This pyramid is covered with cooking utensils, &c., of various sizes, astefully arranged upon its sides, reflecting from their highly-polished inner surfaces the light stream-

THE FAIR BELL. Next to this is a large bell, manufactured by Naylor, Vickers, & Co., Sheffield, England, which weighs 1,011 pounds. Its diameter is forty inches; its key note is A. It was presented to the Fair by Messrs. Naylor & Co., of Commerce street, of this city. The following regulations are attached to the 1 tap is for the general superintendent.

foreman. superintendent of Logan Square. time-keeper. a boy.

Should a fire occur in the building there will be a general alarm. The stand adjoining the bell, in this department. PORTABLE COFFEE-ROASTERS. Messrs. Hyde & Burpee, of the Coffee-Roaster and Mill Manufacturing Company, Pennylvania avenue, above Fifteenth, have on exhibition a large

number of their patent portable coffee-roasters of various sizes. They are provided with patent trier, patent propellers, patent hinge, and discharge. They roast the coffee evenly and quickly, without ng the aroma of the berry. It is proposed to have the mills in operation during the Fair. They have also on exhibition a large number of their corn-poppers. MACHINERY, &c. The Machinery Department was yesterday quite

incomplete. It will not be more so to-day. An article worthy of notice is a coin-stamping machine deposited by the Mint. It will be used for coining medals. The die has been prepared and has on one side a head of Washington, and on the reverse the of the master ship-builders, ship-smiths, mastwords "Great Central Fair, June, 1804." CABINET WARE.

Glasses, and House Furnishing Goods are a number of valuable and beautiful articles. Among others s a large, beautifully-carved walnut sideboard va-There are a number of fine marble mantels and French plate-glass mirrors of great value. A beautiful set of window and glass corn indow and glass is also quite attractive. tiful of the whole are models in cork wood of Malrose Abbey, Tomb of Edward, the Black Prince,

Temple of Thesus, Collseum at Rome, Caesares Tower. These are correct models both as to size, portion, and appearance. The model of Melrose uld not fail to see these beautiful models. STOVES, BANGES, AND HOLLOW WARE. Immediately adjoining the sewing machine partment is not the less useful, and perhaps not less namental, department of stoves, ranges, and hollow ware. This will, no doubt, from its admirable arrangement, and the number of choice articles of this line, of every pattern and design, presented, be quite an attractive feature in the Fair Stand No. 1, on the west side, and first represented, is that of Bartlett & Reynolds, who have

contributed some of their patent ranges and aircontributed the following: 1 Columbia gas consumer, 1 "Jewell" coal burner, 1 oval meteor gas consumer, 1 oval Star of the North gas consumer, 1 round do. do., 1 Niagara cooking stove, No. 9; 1 properly braced, but the main perpendicular sup- which the Convention could not overlook, Wm. Penn cooking store No 0 1 Monitor gas burning cooking stove, No. 8, and 1 oval "Brilliant" Stand No. 3 is occupied by John S. Clarke, 1008 Market street, and contains 4 anti-dust stoves, of different sizes; 2 new gas-consuming cooking stoves, and I large refrigerator.
Stand No. 4 is occupied by Abbott & Noble, who have contributed one range, No. 2; two volunteer

camp stoves : one "violet parlor" stove, No. 12 : one "comet" stove; one "Noble cook" stove; one national cooking range, No. 8. Stand No. 5 is occupied by Washington Harris, No. 3 North Ninth street, and contains five watercoolers of different sizes; two gasburners, Nos. 12 and 13; one "Silver" cooking stove. Stand No. 6 is occupied by Daniel Mershon, 1209 Market street, who has contributed one Pennsylvania kitchener, similar to the one now in use in the Pennsylvania Kitchen in the Fair grounds.

Attached to the range are a hot-water boiler and s cast-iron sink, with all the necessary appurte This portion of the building is also tastefully decornted on the side with a gilt eagle at the top, a Washington underneath, and flags on Stand No. 7 is occupied by Wm. H. Hyde & Son, No. 123 North Second street, and contains two Ame-

Works; 4"Excelsior" cooking stoves, with Mangio's gas-burner attached, and cooking utensils; 4 Champion cook stoves, of different sizes, with cooking utensils attached; 1 Jewell gas-burner; 1 No. 2 Dottage cooking range, in complete order. Stand No. 9 is occupied by Kisterbock & Son, rom No. 1231 Market street, and contains 1 large cooking range; I sheet iron cooking stove. Stand No. 10 is occupied by Weaver & Volkmar.

nd contains one cooking range, one crown furnace natent beater. Stand No. 11 is occupied by James Spear, 1116 Market street, and contains one anti-dust parlor stove with patent poker attached, one anti-dust cooking stove. No. 8, one Spear's gas consuming cooking range. The last-mentioned range was purchased shortly after it was deposited in the building. Four parlor stoves, one of which has also been purchased since it was placed in the Fair. This stand completes the west side of the Stove On the cast side and proceeding northwardly towards Union Avenue our attention is arrested by a beautiful patent-enamelled stone mantel donated to the Fair by W. A. Arnold, who occupies stand No.

11, which contains also a patent-enamelled slate mantel with Santon's trobe stove or Baltimore heater, one enamelled slate mantel with heater appurtenances, one enamelled slate mantel with low down grate and a patent damper, one Chilson's patent devated double oven range, one Chilson's portabl ne furnace. Stand No. 12 is occupied by R. Calahan, 624 South Second street, and contains one constitution gasourner cooking stove. Stand No. 13 is occupied by S. Kerby, 469 North second street, and contains one comet parlor stove. Stand No. 14 is occupied by H. Purves, N. W. corner Second and Shippen streets, and contains two continental Congress cooking stoves, Nos. 6 and , with cooking utensils, &c.
Stand No. 15 is occupied by Henry Hill, No. 248 South Second street, and contains three Governor Penn's anti-dust gas-burner cooking stoves. Stand No. 16 is occupied by North, Chase, North, and contains one Philadelphia range, No. 8, and one Thomson's London kitchener. Stand No. 17 is occupied by A. W. Rand, 124 North Sixth street, and contains one flat-top range, one Analor city range occupied by Analors a Diagn.

1324 Chestnut street, and contains 1 handsom purnished low-down parlor grate. Stand No. 19 is occupied by Samuel J. Cresswell, Stand No. 19 is occupied by Charles avertions, 132 Stand No. 20 is occupied by Charles avertions, 132 Walls accept, and contains 1 Culver's patent hotair furnace; 1 flat-top range; 1 large Collins patent ventilator; 2 gas burner parlor stoves. Stand No. 21 is occupied by Stuart & Peterson, and contains 3 United States gas-burners, with cook-The Art Gallery. This grand attractive and valuable part of the

great Fair was opened last evening to a number of ladies and gentlemen. It will be exhibited to the public at 10 o'clock this morning for the first time. At an early day we hope to give a detailed account f the principal pictures.

The Indian Department. The Aberigines, who in their war dances and yelling, their oriole feathers and red ockre, were an djunct to the New York Fair, have not yet arrived, and may not do so for three days yet. They will be -when they come-under the sole charge of Cleent C. Barclay, Esq. Candor compels us to say that the New Yorkers thought little of these Indians, and that to the ensemble of the Fair they added very little attractiveness. Even yet they may not come.

Amusements.

The amusement department is so arranged, and the entertainment so predetermined upon, that no matter at what hour a party arrive they can witness some performance in the "lecture room." If there is any one portion of the exhibition in which the adies are entitled to special credit, it is in this. The fair fingers of our elite-of the beauty, the wealth, and the fashion of Philadelphia-have plied he needle over the pretty products that they give to the cause of the soldier. Let every paterfan take to the children's department his every little one. Once entering it, he may remove them when he can. Miscellancous.

Dense crowds of people, mostly ladies, thronged awaiting cars that passed the Fair Ground. On were disappointed, but making the best of it. The most of them leisurely walked to the great centre of attraction. In the immediate vicinity of the great order. Here, there, verywhere, ladies were hastenornament or use, the peculiar offering of patriotism, as developed through the medium of dainty fingers. From the observations of yesterday it is very fair to presume that the number of PASSENGER CARS ought to be af least more than doubled, if it be pos-

sible to obtain the rollings tock. Persons who pur-chase exchange tickets may have to wait in vain for a chance of a change of cars, and thus to some extent be the losers of three cents each. It is possible that the cars will be increased in number, and the running time shortened. ARRANGEMENT IN CASE OF PIRE. On Nincteenth street, the Assistance Steam Fireengine, decorated with flags, is stationed near a plug, with hose already attached; the most combustible kind of fuel is in the furnace, ready to have the torch applied in case an emergency should arise. The Columbia Engine Company's carriage, with a thousand feet of hose on the cylinder, stands in readiness.. Deputations of both fire companies wil relieve each other, at stated intervals. There will be no time, during the continuance of the Fair, that the firemen will be absent from the apparatus, as above stationed. Under an open shed, opposite, are several hook-and-ladder trucks, under the attention of the Fire Department. This arrangement is en tirely perfect, under the supervision of Chief Lyle. and no fear need be apprehended that an extensive fire can possibly occur in any of the buildings with-

in the square. Chief Ruggles has made the most ample arrangements at his command to perfect a system of police rrangement suitable to the great occasion. Seventytwo men, under Lieutenant David Henderson, as sisted by Sergeants John Magec and Wood McKinley. The building appropriated for the police, as their headquarters, was occupied for some other purpose, and the Lieutenant had to form his men and give them his instructions in the presence of a He must have felt himself highly honored with. the presence of so many charming creatures, who seemed to be somewhat interested in the scene of onling the roll, &c., because of its novelty to them. Shortly before five o'clock detachments of police, under Sergeants Magee and McKinley, were drawn up in line in the wing appropriated to the State of Delaware. This was to prevent a rush of the visitors, and to keep a sufficient space open for the free ingress and passage of the Committee of Ar-rangements and the distinguished gentlemen who were to proceed with the interesting formality of opening the Fair. The entrance of the procession was made at the southeast angle of the square, corner of Race and Eighteenth street; passing up the avenue, to the music of Hail Columbia, the line of

march was continued in Union avenue to the stand. THE RAISING OF THE FLAG. In the centre of Union avenue stands the largest flag-staff in the United States. It is bedded in the earth to the depth of 16 feet, with an oak step properor mast is 216 feet above the surface of the earth, and is surmounted with a model steamship twelve feet in ength and 16 inches in width; the propeller receives the two largest pieces of timber in Philadelphia. of 18 feet. The topmast is 92 feet, with a doubling inches; that of the topmast 15 inches. It is substantially finished, with cross-trees and rigging, there being four large shrouds angled to the trees in the square. This immense pole is the handiwork sail-makers, who have patriotically donated it to the Fair. The cost of this pole was \$1,825. -The benutiful flag, in fact we may say flags and streamers, were also donated by the committee, of which Messrs. Charles Crump, John Lynn, and P. Brearly, are the officers. The interesting ceremony of raising the national emblem yesterday afternoon was performed in the presence of the Committee on Shipbuilding and Fings, by Mr. Henry Hoover. As the hanner unfurled its beauty in the free breeze and sunlight, against a faultless arch of clear blue, a salute was fired—a the soul-stirring event with loud cheers. As the pole now stands, it may be considered a monument of patriotism to the credit of the gentlemen as named above. Just as this scene of beauty was finished, another of a more terrifying nature occur-

AN ACCIDENT. The large staging erected at the extreme west carrying down with it all the musicians, several hundred in number. Many of the singers belonged to the Blind Asylum. The wildest kind of rumors were current, as might well be expected, many of them being greatly exaggerated. The staging was put up early yesterday afternoon. It was about sixty feet long and twenty-five feet wide, containing a superficies of 1,500 square feet. The lumber used in . its construction was white pine and hemlock. It was ah thick. Jo should have been laid on the floor, as a base upon which to have the scaffold creeted. Fortunately. however, nobody was killed outright, though two men were considerably though not mortally injured. Quite a number of young ladies, and one or two elderly ones, were slightly, though painfully, wounded. We learn that one of the ladies on the staging had a foot pierced an inch deep with a nail. It was a terrible sight to witness, during the crash, the singers of the Blind Institute clinging to each other, or throwing their hands about wildly. It formed a scene we desire not to further dwell upon.
Owing to this mishap there was no music nor singing by those who were there as performers The brass instruments, that had made Union avenue resound eloquently to the tune of "Hall Columbia" but a few moments before, were now crushed amid broken music-stands and torn music-books in a

ed below, at the west end of the Union avenue,

which certainly marred the general pleasure of the

afternoon, and caused quite a panic among those

assembled in the main avenue.

hapeless mass of ruins. The Fair is Temporarily Closed. The throng of visitors was so great yesterday that it was utterly impossible for the workmen to proeed. Resides this, the almost incessant hamn and pounding greatly annoyed the visitors. The Executive Committee concluded that it would be better to close the doors of the institution. The thousands of visitors cheerfully received the an-Stand No. 8 is occupied by Isaac A. Sheppard & time there was elbow room for the workmen. The tion as a Democrat, a patriot and a states

wood of the main building, known as Union avenue. not being seasoned, shrank somewhat under the power of the sun, and it was necessary to serew up the trussed braces that supported the structure.
This was accomplished during the afternoon, so that it is perfect in every part. In all the wings or saves that required attention the mechanics were as busy as bees. In consequence of the temporary closing of the

Fair yesterday, many unfounded rumors were freely circulated, calculated to abuse the minds of the public. The motives that prompted the circulation of such statements may be attributed to any cause that does not come under the head of loyalty. We herefore dismiss this subject, and introduce the acion taken last evening by THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. who met in their rooms. After half an hour's con-

sultation the committee issued the following exlanatory note: "In order to make the opening of the Great Cenral Fair punctually to time on the appointed day t was necessary to leave several parts of the buildings incomplete, and the closing yesterday after-noon was for the purpose of giving the workmen an opportunity to do the work without inconvenience to the visitors. This will be finished and the materials cleared out in season for the opening at ten o'clock this (Thursday) morning, at which time the Art Gallery will also be arranged, so that the public ay have access to this highly attractive portion of the Fair." THE FOUNTAIN.

The fountain and the arrangement of the light in

Horticultural Hall formed one of the chief topics of conversation among the visitors. This part of the exhibition must be seen at night to appreciate it in all its beauty. A mechanical notice of the whole rrangement will answer many inquiries that we heard on Monday evening. The whole affair of plumbing and gas fitting was done under the superrision of Mr. W. M. Oglesby, who certainly has achieved great success in arranging, in scientific ines, the two opposite elements—fire and water. In the large outer circle, 444 feet in circumference, here are 444 gas jets, for the purpose of light ing the outside promenade. In the inner circle are eighty-four gas brackets, with globes, arranged on the evergreen-colored pillars that support the roof. In the lower ring of the fountain there are 150 gas jets. Above this is a copper pipe, 2% inches in diameter, made into a ring torus a Partian that the fauntain. There are 150 jets, through which the water streams clear over the gaslight below, and thus forms a shape like an expanded umbrella. The effect is beautiful. French, German, and English. These are playing all the time. There are no two of them alike, and thus are presented to the eve of the enrantured spectator all the varieties of fountains. As a work of mechanical art, it is pronounced by everybody a

fountain gem, upon which thousands of our citizen will gaze with admiration. THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE. This valuable institution is located at the corner of the entrance to Horticultural Hall and Union avenue. From this centre wires extend to all parts of the Fair buildings; also, to the Central Station. There is also a branch of the American Telegraph leading to the main office at Third and Ches streets, thence to all parts of the country. The wires act independently of each other, by means of switch ing off or on. Yesterday quite a number of messages were sent to and from the Fair. The nomina-tion of Abraham Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson for Vice President, was made known at the Fair within five minutes from Baltimore. LOCK OF WASHINGTON'S HAIR.

In response to an item in our general report yesterday concerning a lock of Washington's hair, the following note, which explains itself, was received: following note, which explains itself, was received:

The editor of The Press will have the goodness to correct an error respecting the donation to the Sanitary Fair of a small lock of the hair of Washington, contained in a locket, and offered for sale on the table of Mrs. Fallon. Mr. Perry, who was a bleeder, leecher, and hair-cutter, during Washington's residence in this city, a man known to my grandfatker, the late Judge Peters, during Washington's lifetime, gave the hair to my father, the late Richard Peters, in the year 1820, with a request that he would give it to me, Mr. Perry having frequently attended me in his profession of bleeder during my childhood. I have had the hair in my possession from that time, and your reporter's doubts with regard to its genuineness are as unwarrantable as his mistake in the name of the donor.

MARY BINGHAM PETERS. HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT. We are glad to learn that Major General Gilmore

has presented the Committee on Hospitals of the Fair with a number of fine colored lithographs of the curbstones on the passenger railway tracks, Fort Sumpter, after its first and second bombardments. These are official, and as they cannot be procured by purchase anywhere else, they will, no doubt, be rapidly sold, as mementoes of this famous The committee have also been presented with a large number of wooden fans, of very pretty pattern, show there must have been ten thousand human by the rebel prisoners at Point Lockout Md. These beings, swaying at times to and fro, but all in good poor fellows having experienced, on the battle-field and in the hospital, the kind aid of the Sanitary Commission, have sent these tokens, unsolicited, to the Fair, as an evidence of it. "The Haversack" is the title of a neat little book published by the committee, and written by soldiers, detailing feelingly their experience on many a hardfought field, in the weary hours of prison life, or their suffering in hospital or on the march. We advise our friends to look at the numerous little articles and mementoes the committee have, many of them being of the greatest interest, as the gifts or the work of our brave soldiers now in hospitals

PROPER CREDIT. In our notice of the Fair yesterday, we inadvertently credited the four elegant suits of clothingpresented by Messrs. Rockhill & Wilson-to another firm. We make this correction the more cheerfully from the fact that Messrs. R. & W. have acted with marked liberality in contributing to the success of this great humane enterprise.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1864.

The Nominations at Baltimore. The Baltimore Convention, in nominating ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President, and ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, for Vice President, has not surprised, but satisfied the country. The renomination of the President has been for so many months accepted as a certainty that people ceased to discuss it. It was not even questioned or opposed in the Convention. Better proof of its wisdom and necessity could not be given than this unanimous and earnest acquiescnce of the people and their representatives. That it is the result of the political influence of the Administration we are told; but those who are bold enough to say this influence can do much, but it cannot create the enthusiasm of a nation, determine the action of millions of men, or govern twenty sovereign States. If there is aught that is self-evident it is this: That ABRAHAM LINCOLN is renominated by a spontaneous national movement, having arisen out of a national conviction that he is the man of all men to be the head of the Republic. There is no lever which can turn aside such a nation as this from its natural path; there is no way by which we can intelligently explain the universal determination to re-elect Mr. Lincoln, unless we, first of all, admit its popular and intrinsic sincerity. Those who affirm that his renomination is not the work of the people, accuse the nation of unparalelled stupidity and blindness. If the political influence of Washington can make twenty States act thus unanimously and enthusiastically, then the Republic is we believe it to be controlled by American freemen, who, knowing what ABRAHAM Lincoln is, understanding what the country needs, have resolved to place him again in the Presidency for the sake of this morning captured the town of Mount Sterling, liberty and safety and the permanence of the American Union. It was proper that his colleague should

be Andrew Johnson, of Tennessec. We should have been satisfied with any of the gentlemen named. We should have been especially pleased if the Convention had retained Mr. HAMLIN, for he has been an active and brave defender of the Union cause. There was a policy, however, and which no one will more gladly recognize than the distinguished Vice President. It had a higher duty than that of those who were worthy of honor, or rewarding capable public servants. The Convention found it necessary to respect and remember the history of the past four years. It was not merely a Republican party, nor a party of any kind, but a union of all friends of the Union—of men like Dr. BRECKINRIDGE and Mr. MAYNARD, and DAVID Top. The policy that suggested itself was this: that the parties that had stood by the Administration and aided it in its devotion to the war, should be recognized. Above all, that the great Democratic party, which had suffered so much for liberty and Union, should be especially recognized. And who, of all men, was more worthy of recogni-

man, than Andrew Johnson? Others had THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION. done as much for the cause, and perhaps more, but he had suffered. He had been exiled, reviled, impoverished. His home had been seized and his children sent forth to wander. No blandishments could seduce, no fears intimidate him, and so a grateful country has taken him from his mountain home and exalted him high among her sons. As a matter of justice, as well as policy, the Convention could have done no nobler thing than nominate ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee. We shall support these nominations and

the platform whose principles they represent. There is not a radical man who can decline to sustain and accept the doctrines of these resolutions. There is not a good man who can hesitate to vote for Lincoln and Johnson. This is our duty now, and by beginning early and working with despatch and energy, can make the victory in the autumn the greatest we have ever known in the history of constitutional liberty.

THE FAIR will be duly reopened this morning at ten o'clock, sufficient time having been allowed the employees there for the completion of the various departments. The vast crowd which yesterday visited it materially interfered with the operations of the workmen, and as much retarded the progress of the work as they facilitated their own admiration of it. The very splendid arrangements which have been devised for the perfection of all the departments leave nothing to be desired by mublic, and appeal very strongly to its emember the purpose and indeed, when we Fair, the character of the community to which it appeals, and its magnitude as compared with similar undertakings, we cannot doubt that the throng of visitors will increase from day to day, and that each to-morrow will be a brilliant repetition of

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. GEN. HUNTER'S VICTORY BEYOND STAUNTON. OCCUPATION OF THAT PLACE BY

THE UNION FORCES.

The Rebel Major General W. E. Jones Killed. ALL QUIET IN GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1.45 P. M. o General Dix, New York: A despatch from General Grant, dated yesterday sternoon, at 3% o'clock, reports that all has been very quiet to-day. No casualties are reported.

A despatch from Mr. Dana, at General Grant's adquarters, dated at 8.30 P. M. yesterday, announcing a victory by General Hunter over the rebels beyond Staunton, and that the rebel General ones was killed on the battle-field. The despatch is as follows: "Richmond Examiner of to-day speaks of the defeat of General W. E. Jones by General Hunter, twelve miles beyond Staunton, Va. General Jones was killed on the field, and his successor retired to Waynesboro', and now holds the mountains between Charlottesville and Staunton," The paper further states that no hospitals or stores

were captured by Hunter. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. THE DEFEAT OF THE REBELS CON-WASHINGTON, June 8, 3 P. M. To Major General Dix, New York: General Hunter's victory and occupation of Staunton is confirmed by the following despatch from General Butler: "All quiet on my lines. "Richmond papers of June 7th give intelligence

of a fight at Mount Crawford between General Hun-ter and General Jones, in which Hunter was victorious, and Jones, the rebel commander, was killed. Staunton was afterwards occupied by the Union forces. The fighting was on Sunday. EDWIN M. STANTON ARRIVALS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE.

The steamers Monohansett and Highland Light rrived here this morning from the White House, which point they left vesterday at 10 o'clock. The passengers report that there was heavy firing heard vesterday, but it was of short duration. They give the particulars of the repulse to the enemy b the 2d and 6th Corps on the eve of the 5th. It does not vary from the accounts already published.

The Highland Light brought the bodies of Major W. E. LEWIS, 8th Michigan; Colonel PETER A. PORTER, 8th New York Artillery; Lieutenant Col. EDWARD SCHALL, 51st Pennsylvania; Captain THOMAS O'NEIL, 25th Massachusetts, and Colonel F. F. WEED, 98th New York. The Highland Light brought up the 3d Maine and 4th Ohio Regiments, whose term has expired. There were a large number of Pennsylvanians among the wounded, and most of these belonging to

Ten soldiers died on the passage up of the State Maine, which boat brought such a large number f wounded yesterday. It is safe to assume now that there is more or less fighting along our line every day. The rebel prisoners say that GRANT's movements perplex and puzzle their officers, and if this has been the case in the past, there is a probability that their surprise will be considerably heightened before long.

The Ocean Wave arrived here about 8 o'clock, with a lot of condemned mules and horses. Her news has been anticipated. KILLED AND WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIANS. A brother of Col. McKeen, of the 81st Pennsylania, left this morning for the White House to endeavor to secure that young chief's body. Sergeant W. J. FAIRLAMB, of the 17th Pennsyl vania Cavalry, was killed in the cavalry fight be-It will be gratifying to the friends of the wounded Pennsylvania officers here to know that most of them have had furloughs granted them, and they will leave for home this evening and to-morrow.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPORT OF

THE SITUATION. THE ENEMY AT LOST MOUNTAIN

MT. STERLING, KY., CAPTURED BY THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Washington, June 8-12 M. To Major General Dix, New York: worth vesterday evening, at 6.30 o'clock, says: "I have been to Alatoona bridge, and find it very admirable for our purposes. It is the gap through the last or most eastern spur of the Alleghenies. I now becomes useful to us as it was to the enemy, be ing easily defended from either direction. Thoroads hence from Ackworth into Georgia are large and good, and the country more open." Details of the position of our troops and contem-plated movements are given, but are not needed for The despatch further states that the enemy is not in our immediate front, but his signals are seen on Lost Mountain and Kenesand. hean received, which report satisfactory progress in EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. ANOTHER RAID BY MORGAN.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—A rebel force supposed to be under command of John Morgan, made an entrance into Eastern Kentucky a few days ago, and the Kentucky Central Rallroad between Cinthia gang attacked a passenger train on the Louisville and Lexington road, near Smithfield, and burned passenger cars and a baggage car, and robbed the PARIS OCCUPIED—DESTRUCTION OF RAIL-ROADS AND BRIDGES.

CINCINATI, June 8.—Morgan's forces, estimated at 2,500, being a portion of his rebel command, took possession of Paris this afternoon, and it is thought have destroyed the extensive trestile-work near there. Two important bridges are destroyed between Paris and Cynthiann. Part of the rebel forces are moving north on the Kentucky Central Railroad. There has been no communication south of Bird's Station since 3 o'clock P. M.

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI. CATRO, June 7.-The steamer Luminary, from New Orleans on the 2d inst., arrived here to-day. There is no news of importance in the papers prought from that city. The Luminary reports that a rebel battery is still t Columbia, though it was not used against her. Marmaduke, in person, had been there a day previous to her passing.
But little cotton is offering at New Orleans, except lots in second hand, which were held at advanced rates. Low Middlings 86c.; Middlings 92c. There was but little doing in sugar and molasses. The Belle, of St. Louis from Mounthis on the th, has arrived with 200 bales of cotton, and a hun dred refugees. The steamer Kate Hart, from the White river, re ports the guerillas active in the neighborhood of Pine and Duvall's Bluffs. They had recently captured seven of our pickets and two hundred Government mules at the latter place.

The general opinion around Duvall's Bluff was that the rebel General Joe Shelby had started on a raid to Missouri. There was very little cotton coming into Little Rock. The military authorities at Cairo have made a descent on a band of counterfeiters to-day. They had crossed the river from Missouri a few days ago. Two of them were fired at, and one was killed and

the other severely wounded.

President Lincoln Unanimously Renominated.

ANDREW JOHNSON, GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

A Radical Anti-Slavery Platform. AND THE PEOPLE.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM OF THE CONVENTION HENRY J. RAYMOND CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. 1 BALTIMORE, June 8, 1864. The Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock, President Dennison in the chair. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS. Mr. King, of New York, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported that, after patiently investigating the claims of the Missouri delegates, they decided upon the right of the "Radical" wing to be admitted; the Arkansas delegation to be admitted to seats, without permission to vote; also, the delegates from the District of Columbia; the South Carolina delegation not to be admitted. The minority report was presented by Mr. Ste enson, of West Virginia. It concurs in that of the majority so far as that report excluded the delecotes from Virginia and Arkansas, and the Territorics of Colorado, Novada, and Nebraska from the

right of voting.
That portion of the majority report, so far as re lated to the uncontested delegates, was adopted.

Mr. King, chairman of the committee, moved to amend the report so far as it related to the Missouri delegation, that the delegates known as the Uncon ditional Union delegation be admitted with the together cast the vote of the State, and when theydo not agree the State should not vote. An exciting debate ensued on this amendment.

Mr. Breckinridge moved to amend the amend pens, so that instead of silencing the vote of Missouri, when the two delegations are unable to agree, that the vote of the State be divided. He proceeded to address the House on his motion. Mr. Custis, of New York, earnestly advocated the majority report, and asked the Convention to settle once for all the Missouri question by admitting the Radical delegation. After further debate the pre-

vious question was called for and the House proceeded to vote on the amendment offered by Dr. Breckinridge, to admit the delegations and to divide the vote of the State between them. The amendment was rejected. The House then voted on the main question.

Mr. King's amendment, to admit both delegations with authority to vote where they can agree, and where they cannot agree the vote of the State not to be counted, was also rejected. The question now recurred on the adoption of the majority report. THE MISSOURI RADICALS ADMITTED.

A call for a vote by States was made, and resulted nanimously in favor of the admission of the Radicals, only four negative votes being given, namely, rom Pennsylvania three, and one from Kentuckyyeas 440, navs 4.

**SOUTHERN DELEGATIONS ADMITTED.

The remaining proposition, offered as an amendment by Mr. King, that the delegates from Tennessee, Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, and all Territories, which the majority report proposed to admit to seats, which the majority report proposed to admit to seats, without the right to vote, should have the right to vote, was put to the House.

Mr. Lane asked for a division on the question to vote as to the States first, and then on the Territories. A second division was asked for, and the House asked to vote first as to Tennessee having the right to vote.

A call for a vote by States was made, and the House voted—ayes 310, nays 151—as follows:

YEAS.—Maine, 3; Vermont, 2; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 10; New York, 65; New Jersey, 14; Pennsylvania, 31; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 1; Missouri, 19; Kentucky, 4; Ohio, 42; Indiana, 24; Illinois, 32; Michigan, 2, Wisconsin, 15; Iowa, 9; Minnesota, 1; California, 10; Oreson, 6; West Virginia, 10; Kansas, 6. Nays.—Maine, 11; New Hampshire, 10; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 24; Rhode Island, 6; Connecticut, 2; Pennsylvania, 21; Deleware, 4: Maryland, 13; Missouri, 3; Indiana, 2; Michigan, 14; Wisconsin, 1; Iowa, 7; Minnesota, 7.

The House then yoted on the admission of Arkansas SOUTHERN DELEGATIONS ADMITTED.

7; minnesots, 7.

The House then voted on the admission of Arkansas and Louisiana with the right to vote. The vote was announced—ayes 307, nays 167.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then adorted as amended. THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Raymord, of New York, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolution, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain agains all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the permanent authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we piedge ourselves as Union men, auimated by a common entiment and alming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the publishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it. [Prolonged applause.]

NO COMPRONISE WITH THE REBELLION. NO COMPROMISE WITH THE REBELLION.

NO COMPROMISE WITH THE REBELLION.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States, not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace, except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility, and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost-possible vigor, to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full relinea upon the self-sucrifices, patriotism, heroic valor, and undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions. Lapplause. Resolved, That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebollion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government and justice, and the national safety demands its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic [applause], and that while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclam tions by which the Government in its own defence has aimed a death blow at the gigantic evil, we are in favor furthermore of such appendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States. [Applause.] EXTIRPATION OF SLAVERY. THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THANKS TO THE ARMY AND MAYY.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and realiors of the army and navy, [applause.] who have perilled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their pariotism and their valor, and amplic and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of their country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance. [Loud applause.]

THANKS TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN. THANKS TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, it ounselish patriotism, and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoin has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office. That we approve and endorse as, demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation and as within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes. That we approve especially the Preclamation of Emancipation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heratofore held in slavery tapplause), and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

HARMONY IN THE NATIONAL COUNCILS. THANKS TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Govern-ROTECTION TO OUR SOLDIERS, BLACK AND WHITE. Resolved. That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war (applause), and that nay violation of these laws or the usages of civilized nations in time of war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of prompt and full redress. (Prolonged applause)

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION. Resolved. That foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources, and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. Resolved. That we are in favor of the speedy construc-REDEMPTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT. Resolved. That the national faith pleaged for the redemption of the public debt. must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose-we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just extern of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency. [Applause.]

THE MONNOE DOCTHINE.

Resolved. That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the poople of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European Power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the inetitutions of any republican Government on the western continent involonged applause; and that they will view with extreme jealousy and as menacing the peace and independence of their own rountry the efforts of any such Power to obtain new foothold for monarchical governments, sustained by foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States. (Long-continued applause, 1 ENTHUSIASM OVER THE RESOLUTIONS.

The reading of the resolutions elicited the wildest out burst of enturisam.

The mention of the name of Abraham Lincoln was received with tremendous cheering, the whole house rising, with uplifted hals and handkerchiefs waving. The resolution endorsing the Monroe doctrine was also received with great applause.

On motion of Mr. Bushnell, the resolutions of the committee were adopted by acclamation. MOTION TO NOMINATE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRE-Mr. Delano, of Ohio. I move that this Convention now proceed to the nomination of candidates for Presi-lent and Vice President of the United States, The chairman stated the motion. Mr. Cameron, of Prinsvivania The chairman stated the motion. Mr. Cameron, of Prinsylvania. I move the following a a substitute for the motion of the gentleman from Obio: Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, be de-clared the choice of the Union party for President [ap-plause], and Hapnibal Hamiln, of Maine, be the candi-date for Vice President of the same party. [Cries of date for Vice President of the same party. 107105 of ''No! No!'')

A Voice. Divide the resolution.

Mr. Cresswell, of Maryland. I call for a division.

Mr. Stone, of lowa. I ask if I can make an amendment to the resolution.

The chairman said the resolution of Mr. Cameron was now the question before the Convention.

Mr. Etone, of lowa. I move to lay it on the table. DEBATE ON THE QUESTION OF NOMINATING BY ACCLAMATION.

Mr. Stone, of Iowa. I now move that Abraham Lincoln be the unanimous nominee of this Convention.
[Cries of question, and great confusion.]

The Chairman. Will gentlemen listen for one moment. The gentleman from Iowa moved that a resolution offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cameron) be laid on the table, and it has been carried. The Chair then recognized Mr. Cooke, of Illinois, as having the floor.

Mr. Stovens, of Pennsylvania, called for a vote by States hefor the vote was declared to the house.

naving the floor.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, called for a vote by
States before the vote was declared to the house.

Mr. Stone, of lowa, claimed the floor.

Mr. Stovens, of Pennsylvania. I have not yet yielded Mr. Stevens, of Penusylvania. I have not yet yielded the floor.

The Chair. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania insist upon a call of States, upon the motion to lay on the table the resolution of Mr. Cameron?

Many Voices. State the question!

The Chair. The gentleman from Lowa moved to lay upon the table the substitute offered by Gon. Cameron, of Penusylvania, and Mr. Stevens informs the Chair that, before that motion was put to the Convontion, he noved a call of the States. Under the rules, before the announcement of its vote, a delegate has the right to move a call for States. That being so, the Convention will now come to the question of laying on the table the substitute offered by Mr. Cameron. Upon that the States have been called.

Mr. Cresswell, of Maryland. I call for a dilvsion of the question. ne question. Mr. Goldsborough, of Maryland, also called for a division.

The Chairman. The question is shall the resolution offered by General Cameron, as a substitute, be laid upon the table? The secretary will proceed with the call. Mr. Sleventon, of Indiana. I desire to know what has become of the vote to lay the substituto of General Cambecome of the vote to lay the substitute of General Cameron on the table.

The Chairman. That is now before the Convention. The Secretary will call the rell of the States for the purpose of knowing whether it will be taid on the table.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas. I appeal to the gontleman from Pennsylvania, with the consent of the Convention, to withdraw his resolution. It places us in a very awkward predicament. I hope General Cameron, consulting the best wishes of the country.

will withdraw his resolution. Let us vote upon the motion put by the gentleman (*2m lows. Mr. Stone, of lows. Hurrah for Lincoln! Mr. Cameron. To save all the grouble to the gentleman with the spirit of brotherhood, unlon, and harmony, and in the common determination to Mr. Cameron. To save all the grouble to the gentleman with the spirit of brotherhood, unlon, and harmony, and in the common determination to the same with the spirit of brotherhood, unlon, and harmony, and in the common determination to the same spirit of brotherhood, unlon, and harmony, and in the common determination to Mr. Cameron. To save all the grouble to the gentleman the gentleman that the gentleman that the same delegates as brothern. I would not have offered this proposition that I have made in ordinary times, I declarate by acclaimation for the gentleman is cheming in the proposition that I have made in ordinary times, I don't proposition that I have made in this proposition that I have made

The Chairman. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has not answered the question of the Chair. Has the resultion been withdrawn or not?

The Chairman. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has not answered the question of the Chair. The question of the Chair. The question of the Chair and the control of the chair and the chair and cannot be conquized as the not a definite answer, and cannot be conquized as the not a definite offered by Mr. Cameron. A call to Scates is semand of the decision of the Convention is a understain that the question before the Convention is a understain that the question before the Convention is a understain offered by General Cameron for one which he offers and afterwards withdrew, and that the motions and afterwards withdrew, and that the motions and afterwards withdrew, and that the motions and after the case one word upon the manner in which it is proposed to be done. I believe that there is no and in this Convention, no matter from what State he may come, who will not, however the vote may be, given his vote in just one way. It, therefore, can be from no apprehension of the result of the vote that this marticular way of taking it should be proposed. Therefore, we may as well look to other considerations in directing how we will take it, It is very well known that attempts have been made, though with no great success, to create the impression that the nomination of Abraham Lincoln has to be under though this Convention by some demonstration that will not look to the exercise of individual influence. Jet wold under these circumstances to make a vote by acclamation? It cannot possibly change the result. It can add no weight whichever to its earnestness, and it may give rise to false impressions. I suggest and will nove as a substitute a resolution embodying my view. I suggest that the States represented in this Convention to be called, and let every delegation be called who wisest course would be to allow the roll of the States be called, and that entil delegation be called upon to record its v THE DEBATE ON CREDENTIALS. FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

plause.]
Mr. Cameron. I desire to accept the modification of the gentleman from New York. [Cries of "Roll! roll! plause.]

Mr. Cameron. I desire to accept the modification of the gentleman from New York. (Cries of "Roll! roll! question," etc.]

The Chairman. The gentleman from Onio moved that this Convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. Upon that, a resolution was offered by General Cameron that has been discussed. Upon that, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Raymond) moved that we proceed to the aomination of a candidate for President alone. I ask the gentleman from Ohio whether he accepts that as a substitute for his motion?

Mr. Delano, of Ohio. It was in full comprehension of the necessity of having an individual expression of opinion in layor of Abraham. Lincoln that I made my mation, and that there should be no misapprehension, that public schiftlem, had been nominated by clamor—the nomination, as indicated by mangressed. I desired man desires his nomination in the yellowinants, for no cept the resolution offered by the gentleman from New York as a substitute for my own.

The Chair stated that the question was to proceed to the nomination of President by the call of the States. After further debate and great confusion the question was put on Mr. Raymond's substitute, and the Convention adopted it.

tion adopted it.
THE BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT—ABRAHAM LINCOLM The Convention then proceeded to a ballot for Presi ent, which resulted as follows: FOR LINCOLN. Ventucky

Michigan. Total ... FOR GENERAL GRANT. THE VOTE DECLARED UNANIMOUS-GREAT EN THUSIASM. On motion of Me Hume, of Missouri, the vote was declared unanimous.
The enthusiasm excited by this announcement is perfectly indescribeble. The whole Convention were on their feet, cheering and shouting, the band in the meantime playing. "Hall Columbia." DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR. After the nomination the chairman read a despatch com the Secretary of War, giving good news from eneral Hunter, which was received with great cheers.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY. The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candiate for Vice President. The following names were

presented: It restant. The tollowing hames were presented: Mr. Daniel Mace of Indiana, proposed the name of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Mr. Stone, of lowa, seconded the motion.
Mr. Cameron. of Yennsylvania, effered the name of Bannilal Hamlin.
Mr. Tremaine, of New York, on behalf of a portion of the delegation from that State, presented D. S. Dickinson. Mr. Maynard, of Tonnessee, advocated the claims of Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Tremainc, of New York, made an eloquent appeal in favor of the nomination of Daniel S. Dickinson. marks were received with great enthusias: Great impatience was manifested to proceed to a vote BALLOT FOR VICE PRESIDENT—ANDREW JOHNSON MOMINATED.

The President announced the following names as being before the Convention, viz: Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee: Hannibal Bainlin, of Maine; Gen. Rosscau, of Kentucky; Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York.

The Convention then proceeded to a ballot.

As the vote proceeded it was soon apparent that Johnson, of Tennessee, was to be the nominee, and before the vote was announced the various States, whose votes had been divided, commenced changing them, and went unanimously for Johnson, amid great enthustaem. Andrew Johnson was nominated as candidate for Vice resident on the first ballot.

Andrew Johnson was nominated as candidate for Vice President on the first ballot.

The following was the vote for Vice President Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jepsey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Louislana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Jowa, California, Oregon, West Virginia, Kansass, Nebraska, Colorado, and Nevada voted entire for Andrew Johnson, 21; Dickinson, 3.

Rhode Island—Johnson 7, Dickinson 1; Wisconsin—Johnson 2, Dickinson 10, Hamlin 4: Minnesota—Dickinson 17, and Hamlin 9.

Previous to the vote being announced Johnson had 200, Dickinson 11, Amnlin 15, Butler 25, Rosseau 21, Burnside 2, Colfax 6, Holt 2, Tod 2, King 1; but the States changed their votes before the announcement was made.

concluded to agree to. it as such, but to move to amend the report on my individual responsibility as a member of the Couvention.

The report of the majority of the committee was in substance as follows:

First. That the delegations from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Oregon, California, Kansas, and West Virginia were all regular, and are admitted to seats with all the rights and privileges of members, except in one district of Pennsylvania, which had elected four instead of two members. The committee admit be two who received the largest anmber of yotes as delegates, and the other two as alternates.

Second. That there being two delegations from the State of Missouri claiming seats, the committee recommend that those styling themselves the Union Radical delegation he awarded the seats. (Applause and cheers.)

Third. That the delegates from Virginia, Tennessee, Louislana, and Arkansas be admitted to all the privileges of the floor except that of voting.

Fourth. That the persons presenting themselves as delegates from the State of South Carolina are not entitled to the right of delegates on the floor.

Mr. King then asked that the Convention receive the report of the committee, after which he would make his motion to amend the report.

Mr. Stevenson, of West Virginia, desired to state that the minority report was prepared very hurriedly this morning. The committee deliberated till long after midnight, and I have not been able to obtain.

The minority report was prepared very hurriedly this morning. The committee deliberated till long after midnight, and I have not been able to obtain the signatures to the report that I expected to obtain.

The minority report was prepared very hurriedly this morning. The committee on Oredentials, except that portion which proposes to exclude from the privilege of voting in like Convention the delegates from the said

Ar. A. H Insley, of Kansas, presented the following minority report:

The undersigued respectfully desires to present a minority report from the Committee on Credentials, of which he is a member, in relation to the admission of the delegates from the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, and Nevada, to seats and votes in this Convention. Differing with the majority of the committee only on this polot, it is fitting that I present my reasons for the course berein urged. First and foremost is the fact that the three Territories named are about to pass from the territorial condition of dependence on the General Government to that of State sovereignties, subordinate only to the supreme law and necessities of the nation, the present Congress having passed enabling acts whereby these Territories receive a pledge of admission into the Federal Union, provided only they come clothed in the robes of freedom; and the people of those Territories, having gladly accepted the supreme condition, are even now engaged in the work of State organization with a fair prospect of completing the same in time to wheel into line with the other loyal States, and by voting for the nominess of the Union, party aid politically, as they have already done materially and by arms, in the establishment of the Inional authority and scenaring the perpetuity of the Inional authority and scenaring the perpetuity of the Inional contents of the Line of the Minorial authority and scenaring the perpetuity of the Inional authority and scenaring the perpetuity of the Inional contents of the Line of the Inional authority and scenaring the perpetuity of the Inional authority and scenaring the perpetuity of the Inional contents the scenaring the perpetuity of the Inional authority and scenaring the perpetuity of the Inional contents the scenaring the perpetuity of the Inional authority and scenaring the perpetuity of the Inional Iniona

done materially and by arms, in the establishment of the national authority and securing the perpetuity of the fluion.

Secondly, the recognition of the delegates from these Territories by the Couvenition will very materially aid the parly of nationality and freedom in those communities. Our interests lie with the movements now being made under the authority of Congross for their organization and admission; it is our duty both as loyal men seeking the supreme good of the nation, and as members of a great party having that end for its primary purpose, to give all the aid and strength we legitimately may. For the fortherance of that object.

It is believed that the recognition of these delegates will materially benefit our cause as well as the State movements now-pending. The loyalty of these Territories none can question. Nebraska has sent her citizens to the field, and from Donelson to Chattanooga their conrage and sacrifices have been freely offered. Colorado makes the proud boast of nover having had a prouder boast than this, that of the New Mexican campaign, where her volunteers won such imperishable honors, saving thereby the immensely important mountain Territories of the far West from being overrun by the Texan rebols, and securing unincrupted our communications with the Pacific. For Nevada, let the treasury of the Sanitary Commission speak his praise. Under the wise rule of Gov. Nye that distant Territory is emerging as not only one of the richest, but one of the most loyal of States. The gentleman urged his point at length, and moved to amend the report, and substitute for the proposition of the majority report. "That the delegation known as the unconditional Union delegation from Missouri be admitted as delegates with the radical Union delegation from Missouri be admitted as delegates with the radical Union delegation from Missouri be admitted as delegates with the radical Union delegation from Missouri be admitted as delegates with the radical Union delegates from that State.

"That when the delegates agree, they cast the vote to which the State is entitled, and where they do not agree the vote of the State shall not be cast."

The majority report, he said, proposes to admit delegates without voting, and in my amendment I propose also to give to all the delegates admitted the rights and privileges of delegates, without any exception, but that the District of Columbia and the Territories be entitled to two votes only, and that no State be allowed to cast more votes than they have delegates present in the Convention, or in any case more than they are entitled to under the rules of the Convention. I move this proposition as a substitute for the report of the committee on this subject.

A member requested that the amondment should be divided so as to take a motion upon the different propositions separately.

My King I profes that they should be taken together.

itions separately. Mr. King. I profer that they should be taken together; ut. any member of the Convention has a right to call but any member of the Convention has a right to call for a division.

Mr. Scholes, of Wisconsin, said: In order that we may have a properly-constituted Convention, I would suggest, before we proceed to vote upon these disputed questions, that that portion of the report of the committential that is a unanimously presented be adopted by this Convention. It will admit as delegates all who come here without question, and will give us the power to vote upon my question that may arise.

The President stated that there was a pending question, which harmed to be succeptible of a division.

Mr. Reeder, of Pennsylvania. I suggest to the chairman of the coundited to be succeptible of a division, and the report of the majority; as far as it is unmimous, to be adopted, so that the delegates from unconstated States may be admitted, and we may know who shall be entitled to a vote, should there be a call of the States. States.
Mr. King. I prefer not to withdraw this motion, but I will modify my own motion so as to make that the Mr. King. I prefer not to withdraw this motion, but I will modify my own motion so as to make that the first clause of my amendment. The majority report, se far as it related to uncontested States, was adopted by the Convention. Mr. King. The second portion of my amendment is to the portion of the report elating to the State of Missouri, which determines that the Radical Union dolegation from that State shall be admitted, and they only as the delegation from that State. My motion is to substitute for the original report, ""That the delegation from Missouri be admitted with the delegation for Missouri be admitted with the delegation aware they do not agree, the vote of the State and where they do not agree, the vote of the State and where they do not agree, the vote of the State shall not be cast. Think the suggestion of this proposition is all that is required by this Convention. Unless this suggestion is such as meets their approbation, he argument could carry it through,

ihis National Convention. There was no other organization, except a rebel organization, existing in the State of Missouri.

Mr. Brockinridge said, I wish to move an amendment to the amendment to suit both parties, that the rule be that they shall divide. I move to amend the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, to the effect that, instead of silencing both parties from Missouri when they cunnot agree, that they may then divide the vote.

Voices, "Questlon," "Questlon."

Mr. Brockinridge said the gentleman from Connecticut has made a statement of facts at second hand, and he has no personal knowledes of them, except as they were told to the committee of which he was a members. I also live remotely from Missouri, but Kentucky, is a great deal nearer to Missouri than Connecticut, and I suppress he will admit that Missouri and Kentucky, though not exactly alike, are more alike than Missouri and Connecticut. I therefore suppose that my knowledge is as good as his will be suppressed to the for his statement of facts, and his statement of inference, I have not a particle of doubl, but say to you to-day, if I were not aparticle of doubl, hat say to you to-day, if I were not aparticle of doubl, hat say to you to-day, if I were not aparticle of doubl, hat say to you to-day, if I were not aparticle of course undertaken to be recommended by the prosession of the law, I won't can, the profession of the law, I won't risk my head upon making twelve of you find that everything he has tread be successful as a state that is truly represented bere hy somebody, and the properson would be for them, if they will agree, to this half of the vote of the State from each delegation. I think this is the only way to do under the circumstances, My object is, if you let both in, not to silence both, but to let them divide this vote so that we can get the vote of the State for undoubtedly the State is Mr. Drove, of Ohio said: I would simply call attention to the factility represented bere by somebody.

Mr. Drove, of Ohio said: I w

lonvention. Mr. Breckinridge, of Missouri, was announced as

ing the floor. r. Lanc, of Kansas, said: Who is Mr. Breckinridge, Voices replied, "He is not a delegate." Mr. Breckinridge was one of the excinded delegates.
Mr. Cartis, of New York, said: I submit that this
Convention is at present composed of only those delegates who are here without any contest.
The Chair said that the gentleman from New York The Chair said that the gentieman from New York was correct.
Mr. Cartis said the Missouri question was no new question, either in this Convention or to the country. It is a question which is almost coeval with that of the Republic treelf. It is a question, with the most crofound reverence for our embent friend from Kentucky. Mr. Breckinsidge, which is well known and understood all ever the country. The Missouri question is a question which must be met and must be settled, and nowhere else can it be so well met and so conclusively settled as in this National Convention of Union men. [Applanes.]

clse can it he so well met and so conclusively settled as in this National Convention of Union men. [Applause.].

We yesterday appointed a committee, as the gentleman from Ohio has so well stated, for the purpose of making these inquiries of detail, which it was impossible for this Convention to make. We have the report of that committee, which is unanimous, with the exception of my honored friend from New York, that the radical delegates from Missouri shall be admitted, with the privilege of voting. This has been settled and reported on by the committee. Why should we admitted, with the radical delegation? I take my words from the month of my most honored friend from New York who here introduced the Union sentimens of the country. (Applause.) It is because we have stood firm since the Outbreak of this war, it is or that reason I implore you to the Territories back again to Mine, and to the North. where, as my mose embent friend sury, we have also been true, where, as I freely confess, we have also been true, where as I freely confess, where he we have the head of the surfrey of the country in the properties of the country of the country. The surfrey of the country of the previous and measures which will save the country. Mr. Mace, of Indiana, moved that the proposed amendment be laid on the table.

Mr. Smithers, of Pennsylvania. De I understand the Mr. Smithers, of Pennsylvania. De I understand the country of the proposed amendment be laid on the table. question.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania. Do I understand the previous question to be called upon the whole proposition, or only on the amendment. [Voices, only on the amendment.]

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania. Then Pennsylvania seconds the motion. conds the motion.
[Volces—Read the amendment.]
The chairman said the amendment is that where two

The question on the amendment to the report was lost.

The chairman said the question now is on adopting the report of the majority on the Missouri question.

After further debate Mr. Brandagee moved the previous question on the Missouri case:
Yeas—Maine, 14; New Hampshire, 10; Vermont, 10; Massachusetts, 24; Rode, Island, S; Connecticut, 12: New York, 66; New Jersey, 14; Pennsylvania 49, and 3 nays; Delaware, 6 yeas, Maryland, 14; Kentucky, 21, and 1 nay; Ohio, 42; Indiana, 26; Illinois, 32; Michigan, 16; Wosconsin, 16; Mowa, 16; Minnesota, S; California, 10; Oregon, 6; West Virginia, 10; Kansas, 6. Total, yeas 440, nays 4
The chairman said. The radical delegates of Missouri are admitted as full delegates to this Convention, and the question is now upon the second clause of the amendment.

Mr. King said the second clause is that the delegates that the territories and the District of Comming Shar-be allowed two votes, and that no State shall be allowed ed to cast more votes than it has delegates here, or more than it is entitled to under the rules of the Convention. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved the previous question, and the main question was ordered to be taken. question, and the main question was ordered to be taken.

Mr. King said the remainder of the reporf, which has not been adopted, is as follows;
That the delegation from Virginia, Tennessee, Lonisians, Florida, and Arkansas, be admitted with all the rights and privileges of delegates to this Convention, except that of voting; that the delegation asking admission from South Carolina be not admitted to the Convention; that the delegates from the organized Territories and the District of Columbia be admitted to the Convention, with all the rights and privileges of delegates; except that of voting.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, asked for a division of the question so as to take the vote especially upon Tennessee. Mr. Lane, of Kansas, asked for a division of the question so as to take the vote especially upon Tennessee, Arkansas. Louisiana, Nebraska. Colorado, and Neyada, Subsequently he modified his demand for a division so that the question should first be taken upon the three Sistes, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

Mr. Elder, of Indiana, demanded a further division so as to take the vote upon Tennessee separately.

The question was then stated upon admitting the delegation from Tennessee.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, now moved that Arkansas and Louisianabe admitted by acclamation.

Mr. Stevens, of Penneylvania, objected.

The question was they stated upon admitting the delegates from Arkansas and Louisiana, with the right of voting.

States and the demand was seconded. Yeas, 307; nays, 167.

The question was then taken upon that portion of the report as amended, and it was agreed to.

The question was stated upon admitting the delegates of the Territories of Colorado, Newada, and Nebraska. Mr. Scammon, of Illinois, asked: What is to be done with Virginia, South Carolina, and Florida? Mr. Preston King, The only portion of the report which remains is that which relates to admitting the delegates from Virginia and Florida without the right of voting.

The remainder of the report was agreed to amid great applause. APPOINTMENT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE. The Chair announced that the next business in order ras the selection of a National Committee, and the states were called to name the same, with the following mesult:
Maine, Samuel F. Henry; New Hampshire, John B. Clarks; Vermont, Abraham B. Gardner; Massachustts, Wm. M. Clarks; Rhode Island, Thomas S. Turner; Gonnecticut, N. J. Sperry; New York, H. J. Raymond; New Jersey, Marcus L. Ward; Pennsylvania (not yet appointed); Delaware, N. S. Smithers; Maryland, H. W. Hoffman; Virginia, W. H. Wallace; Florida, Calvin S. Robinson; Louisiana, Cuthbert Bulliterature.

Combs.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

Mr. King of New York, offered a resolution returning thanks to the president and officers of the Convention for the able and satisfactory manner in which they had performed the duties assigned them. The resolution was adopted.

A recolution was released. tion was adopted.

A resolution was also adopted returning thanks to the Mayor and City Conneils of Baltimore for the excellent arrungements they had made for the accommodation of the Convention.

On a notion for a final adjournment being made, the president, in a few but eloquent remarks, congratuated the Convention on the happy conclusion of their labors, and returned his thanks for the complimentary resolutions that had been passed.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE. BALTIMORE, June 8 .- The National Union Comttee met at Barnum's Hotel this evening. On motion of General Lane, of Kansas, Henry r. Raymond, of New York, was elected chairman and E. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, secretary. The committee adjourned to meet in Washington WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON THING S TORY Proposed Repeal of the \$300 Exemption Clause-Message from the President The following was laid by the Speaker before the use to-day, and referred to the Committee on

I have the honor to submit for the consideration

Congress a letter and enclosure from the Secre-

tary of War, with my concurrence in the recom-

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Military Affairs:

nendation therein made. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8th, 1864. WAR DEPARTMENT Washington City, June 7th, 1864. To the President:
Sir: I beg leave to submit to you a report made to me by the Provost Marshal General, showing the result of the draft now going on to fill the deficiency in the quotas of certain States, and recommending a repeal of the clause in the enrolment act, commonly known as the "three hundred dol-lar clause." The recommendation of the Provost an hour and a half with the deepest interest. On Marshal General is approved by this Department, and I trust that it will be recommended by you to Congress,
The recent successes that have attended our arms

lead to the hope that by maintaining our military strength, and giving it such increase as the extended field of operations may require, an early termina tion of the war may be attained, but to accomplish this it is absolutely necessary that efficient means be taken with vigor and promptness to keep the army up to its strength, and supply the deficiencies ned by the losses sustained in the field. To that end resort must be had to a draft, but ample experience has now shown that the peculiar exemption rom service frustrates the object of the enrolment law by furnishing money instead of mer An additional reason for repealing the three-hunlred-dollar clause is, that it is contemplated to make the draft for a comparatively short term. The burden of military service will, therefore, be lightened but its certainty of furnishing troops is an absolute essential to succes I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., JURGS, 1864. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: act, approved February 3, 1864, and your orders | 622 Commerce street.

on the subject. I am now conducting a draft in various sub-districts for their respective deficiencies on the quotas of troops heretofore assigned. The results of this draft so far, as shown by reports to this date, are worthy of attention. They are briefly as follows: Number exempted for physical debility.... 4,374 Number exempted for all other causes...... 2,632 Number paid commutation money...... 5,050 Number who have furnished substitutes..... 1.416 [This last includes some who may yet pay.

commutation money.] Total not exempted..... These reports come from sub-districts in eight lifferent States. I invite your attention to the small proportion of soldiers being obtained under the existing law. I see no reason to believe that he army can be materially strengthened by draft so long as the three-hundred-dollar clause is in force; nor do I think it safe to assume that the commutation paid by a drafted man will enable the Government to procure a volunteer or substitute in I do not think that large bounties by the United States should be again resorted to for raising troops. recommend that the three-hundred-dollar clause s it is known, be repealed

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Jas. B. Fry, Provost Marshal General. U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION. The steamboat Rapley, chartered by the Sanitary Commission, came from the White House last night and is loading with stores. 'Another steamboat will on loaded this afternoon for the White House. Thirty relief agents went down yesterday. Twenty more go down to-day; about half of these came up as surses with the wounded on the transport boats. Over one hundred relief agents are at the White use distributing large amounts of stores, feeding the wounded as they arrive at the landing from

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1864.

The following-named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, ne military commission instituted by special orders to. 53, series of 1863, from War Department, having heir respective cases, viz.: Major St. Clair, Mulholland, 116th Pennsylvania Assistant Surgeon J. K. Mason, United States rmy, E. D. Townsexn, Assistant Adjutant General.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st Session. SENATE.

Mr. HARLAN, of lowa, called up the bill to enable the trustees of the Blue Mount College to perfect the title to their lands, and it was passed.
Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably on the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the hospital grounds at Chicago and purchase a new site. GENERAL BUTLER AND MR. GARRETT DAYIS.
Mr. PAVIS, of Kentucky, rose to a question of privi-lege, and read a letter from Benjamiu F. Butler, ad-dressed to himself, dated Headquarters in the Field. June 3, 186. lege, and read a letter from Benjamin F. Butler, addressed to himself, dated Headquarters in the Field, June 3, 1864.

Mr. DAVIS said this letter was in terms such as any man conscious of his innocence would use. The terms of the letter were calculated to increase his estimation of General Butler, as they make an appearance of prima facie evidence in his favor. General Butler may be innocent of the charge contained in his (Mr. Davis') resolution. He had no personal prejudice against that general, and if he was innocent he would be gratified to find it so, as he would of any one else, and he thought every man should have the opportunity to prove his innocence. General Butler has, of course, read the resolution, and writes his letter in view of its character. The resolution calls for a committee of three to he appointed by the Chair to investigate and with power to send for persons and papers. He understood General Butler to have accepted the gage just in the form it had been lendered. As a Synstor and a man he felt perfectly competent to do General Butler justice according to the truth of his case. He, therefore, hoped the Senate would at once pass the resolution without debate, and suthorize proceedings in the matter in the manner designated.

At the request of Mr. Harris, of New York, Mr. Davis would at once pare the authorize pioceedings in the matter in the manner designated.

At the request of Mr. Harris, of New York, Mr. Davis refrained from pressing his resolution at the moment. and
Mr. HARRIS called up the House bill to amend an act
concerning certain private land claims in New Mexico,
and the bill was passed.

and the bill was passed.

CONSULAR MARINE JURISDICTION.

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill to provide for the conclusion of treaties, between the United States and forcign paffons, respecting consular jurisdiction over the crews of vessels of foreign nations in the waters and ports of the United States, which was passed. MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS. Mr. POWELL of Kentucky, moved to take up his bill prohibiting military interference in elections. The moon was rejected.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. SUMNER called up the House bill to establish a bureau of freedmen's affairs, as amended by the select committee on slavery and freedmen, of which he is chairman. He said it was at once the authority and duty of Congress to provide for the large numbers of slaves which in the progress of the war suddenly became free. He armed at considerable length in favor sory instead of the War Department, according to the amendments of the Senate ommittee.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, was opposed to the bill and amendments, and said we should not be called upon to take care of persons whom our armies in the progress of their march over rebellion could not take care of. Both the bill and the amendment confess that these negroes are incapable of taking care of themeelves, and this was a bill to care for them at the expense of the white people of the nation.

After further remarks by Mr. Richardson, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow. CLAUSE.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the Senate bill to prohibit the discharge of persons from liability to military duty by reason of the payment of money. He caused to be read a letter from the Provost Marshall General recommending the repeal of the commutation clause.

A letter from the Secretary of War was also read en-General recommending the repeal of the commutation clause.

A letter from the S-cretary of War was also read, endorsing the views of the Provost Marshal General.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment, as follows:
That the President of the United States be authorized, after the passage of this act, to call out for a period not exceeding one year such number of men as the exigencies of the service may require.

The amendment also repeals the commutation clause exempting persons from drafton the payment of money.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, opposed the amendment of Mr. Wilson, saying that at this time there should be no timid counsels, and that every man owed such service to the country as the Government demanded, and he would not limit the time for which the country could call for their service.

THE DEMAND TO REINFORCE THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON said that the demand for men now was immediate, and it was proposed to shorten the time, because we can obtain the men, and we need them now to strengthen the armies of Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman. We could get the men for the time proposed in his amendment, as had been shown by the alacurity with which the men of Indiana and Ohio rushed to our cause. He believed that the men of the nation would rush gladly to the rescue for the period of one year.

Mr. GKIMES, of lowa, thought if the bill was adopted it would in its provisions operate unequally, as many States that had not furnished their quota under the three years call would claim an exemption under the three years call would claim an exemption under this amendment. He did not see the justice of this.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, was for the ropeal of the commutation clause, as he was at the beginning of the session, and also for the right of substitution, and for the last man to be used in the suppression of the rebellion, and then, when men could no longer be obtained, for handing it over to the women.

Mr. JOHNEON, of Maryland, asked Mr. Wilson if, as charman of the Committee on Military Affairs, he could give the number of the men in the field at the present time.

Mr. WILSON said if he could he would not, though THE DEMAND TO REINFORCE THE ARMY. could give the number of the men in the neid at the pre-sent time.

Mr. WILSON said if he could he would not though their number was large. Mr. Stanton would like to have a similar question analysed in regard to the strength of the rehel army.

At 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

SHIP CANAL AROUND NIAGARA. On motion, the consideration of the bill for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara was postponed till the 2d of December. ADMISSION OF EX-MEMBERS TO THE FLOOR. ADMISSION OF EX-MEMBERS TO THE FLOOR.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, from the select committee on the uler, reported an amendment to the same, namely, to dmit ex-members of Congress to the floor, provided hat such members subscribe to a statement, to be filed by the Sreaker, that they have no interest, directly or ndirectly, in the prosecution of claims or bilts before longress, and that they will not use the privilege of dmission to forward the interest of any one before Congress. admission to forward the interest of any one basics congress.

Mr. PENDLETON moved to strike out the proviso.

Mr. PENDLETON moved to strike out the proviso.

Mr. GOX hoped not. Seven years ago, when he came to Congress, it was a crying sin that ex-members occupied our seats here, writing letters and proscenting claims. When we came to this new hall, we made a rule to keep them out.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, remarked that when he introduced a bill setting apart the old Hall for statuary the gentleman from Ohio objected, because the statues of Southern rebels could not be admitted.

Mr. GOX replied that he was in favor of that bill.

Mr. MORRILL admitted that, but the gentleman wanted it amended. Mr. MORRILL admitted that, but the gentleman wanted it amended.

Mr. GOX replied that, if the gentleman's party succeed, there will be no danger of admitting such statues.

Mr. MORRILL thought the pending amendment to the rules ought to be amended so as to require such exmembers to subcribe to the oath of alleriance.

Mr. GOX had no objection, but he thought the gentleman's object was to break down the proposed rule. With the aid of Grant and Hancock, who are now fighting the rebels, there was no danger of ex. members of Congress now in rebellion coming here and availing themselves of the privileges of the floor.

Mr. MORRILL asked—Would not the rule admit the gentleman's late colleague (Mr. Vallandigham), who is now solourning in Canada?

Mr. COX replied that the gentleman from Vermont would be the first to welcome Vallandigham, who did not believe in disminum. The President had said that Vallandigham was not guilty of anything, but he feared the time would come when he might be guilty of something.

Mr. KLDRIDGE of Wisconsin, was apposed to Mr. the time would come whole as many supposed to Mr. Mir. RLDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, was opposed to Mr. Morrill's amendment. The souly way to cutch Joff Davis and hang him was to feave all our doors open. Mr. WASHBUNNE, of Illinois, opposed the proposed rule. The present rules were adopted after matine deliberation, and worked well. He was not in favor of siving ex-memhers such exclusive privileges.

giving ex-members such exclusive privileges.

The House agreed to Mr. Morrill's amendment, requiring ex-members to subscribe to -the outh of allegiance, and then, on motion of Mr. PENDLETON, struck out the provision the original proposition, together with Mr. Morrill's amendment.

On motion of Mr. CRAYENS, the whole subject was laid on the table.

The Senate's amendments to the Internal Revenue bill were ordered to be printed, and recommitted to the Con mittee of Ways and Means, with power to report at any time. WASHINGTON TERRITORY. THE BANKRUPTCY BILL. The House then resumed the consideration of the bankrupt bill.

After some further discussion, on motion of Mr., FRANK, of New York, an amendment was made so that no one can avail himself of the privilege of hankruptcy whose liabilities are less than \$500, the amount in the original bill being \$330.

Mr. DRIGGS, of Michigan, said his own State was largely in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, said if the bill should be found imperfect it could be amended so that a uniform rule of proceeding might be secured.

Mr. STERLE, of New Jersey, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was not agreed to yeas 49, mays 65. No vote was taken on the passage of the bill, because it bad not yet been engrossed.

The remainder of the session was devoted to business relating to the District of Columbia. The House then resumed the consideration of the

The Christian Commission. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 8.—By invitation, George H. Stuart, president of the Christian Com-Dutch Reformed Synod in this city on the work of the organization with which he is connected. The large concourse of citizens, as well as the members motion of Rev. Dr. Rodgers, seconded by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, strong resolutions were passed warmly commending the Commission to the Churches under

LARGE ATTRACTIVE IMPORTANT POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS; CARPETS, MATTINGS, UMBRELLAS, STRAW GOODS, &c. - The early attention of dealers is requested to the valuable ind choice assortment of British, French, Swiss, German, and American dry goods, umbrellas, straw goods, carpets, matting, &c., &c., en bracing 681 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in cottons, linens, silks, worsted, and woolens, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash, con mencing this (Thursday) morning at precisely ten o'clock (with carpets and mattings); to be continued all day, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .-We would call the attention of buyors to the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, bro gans, balmorals, gaiters, Oxford ties, slippers, Congress boots, cayalry boots, &c., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, this (Thursday) morning, com-

menoing at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 325 Market and