WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1864.

Representative Recruits. The Provost Marshal General has just issued a circular, whose admirable suggestion should at once inspire another carnest move to speedily supply our victorious armies. So much has been bravely and skilfully accomplished by General GRANT and his noble men, that now, while the great end seems in view, we should be more than ever ready to contribute our share of sacrifice and example to the cause. Our armies must be supplied, and the enemy must be overcome. Let every citizen realize this fact, and, whether or not liable to the draft, receive the proposition which Gen. FRY offers from the people with that practical welcome which its importance must surely claim. We give it here: must surely claim. We give it here:

"Porsons not fit for military duty and not liable to draft, from age or other causes, have expressed a desire to be personally represented in the army. In addition to the contributions they have and in the way of bounties, they propose to 'procure at their own expense, and present for onlistment, recruits to represent them in the service. Such practical patriotism is worthy of special commendation and encouragement. Provost Marshals, and all other officers acting under this Bureau, are ordered to turnish all the facilities in their power to emist and muster promptly the acceptable representative recruits presented, in accordance with the design herein set forth."

"The name of the person whom the recruit represents will be noted on the Enlistment and Descriptive Roll of the recruit, and will be carried forward from those papers to the other official records which form his military history.

"Suitably prepared certificates of this personal representation in the service will be forwarded from this office, to be filled out and issued by Provost Marshals to the persons who put in representative recruits.

Every citizen of means has now a way to make his own patriotism represented in the best effort of the war. Men who cannot go to the war themselves can readily send one, two, or three stalwart men in their places, and thus take double or triple share in bringing the war to a close. Many public-spirited men have heretofore recruited, clothed, and supplied companies, squadrons, and regiments. It is not more difficult now for those most interested in the national success to recruit for its service. Thousands of men will enlist, provided their families are maintained in their absence, or they are acceptably rewarded for the risk they undergo. In this way, men may be readily and voluntarily raised, and the complained injustice of commutation cease. Thus. also, the general rigor of a draft may be avoided by the poor and rich. We hear that in some localities money to the amount of many fortunes has been paid to recruiting committees for substitutes, in view of the expected action of Congress in repealing the exemption clause. Every prosperous citizen can do at least this much for his country-make himself a voluntary officer in its temporary service, and recruit in good carnest among his neighbors. Much can in this way be done for the community, but still more for the nation.

A New York Demonstration. There was a meeting of the friends of FREMONT and COCHRANE, in New York, on Monday evening. The following distinguished gentlemen were among the Vice Presidents: H. WESENDONCK, PANTALOON CANDIDUS, SEXTUS LUDWIG KAPFF, A. CAUDER LANGE, W. H. SCHUPE, and Col. BROWNSON and JOHN COCHRANE. Dr. BROWNSON insisted on telling the people he was quite old, and to make no noise, after which he went on to say:

which he went on to say:

"But I have this to say, and let it be as my confession, that in 1856 I voted for James Bachanan.
That is bad enough. [Hisses.] Hear a little more:
but in 1860 I did the far worse thing of voting for
Abraham Lincoln. [Great laughter, hisses, and applause; cheers for McClellan and Lincoln.] Having been wrong twice, I do not mean to be wrong the
third time—["Bully"]—and now I am ready to
support any man who will defeat Abraham Lincoln. [Hisses and applause.] My first object—the
thing which lies nearest my heart—is to save the integrity of this nation, to save the Union and the thing which lies nearest my neart—is to save the Integrity of this nation, to save the Union and the Constitution which has made its strength and its glory. I am ready to support any party or any man—(Horatio Seymour I)—yes, or Vallandighum [Hisses and cheers]; age, or Fernando Wood—(Good, and appearance of the condition of the

and cheers; are, or remando wood—[Good, and ap-plause]—any man who can defeat the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. Understand me, while that is my first object, to defent the nominations of the Balti-more Convention—["Bully," and applause]—I am ready to join with all honest, all sincere, and all earnest Americans or American citizens who will defent Shoddy and Shoddy's defenders." This will show our readers that the wooing of the Radicals and Copperheads is progressing splendidly; better, indeed, than we could anticipate. After thus praising VALLANDIGHAM we have naturally enough this endorsement of McClellan: "McClellan is a very respectable man, and it is not worth while to say anything about Gen. McClellan till you can find a better general than he as proved to be. I never was unlitary or political partisan of Gen. McClellan; but I owe him this

eparation to say that his successors espectable as a general. [Cheers.] How about FREMONT? Is it possible that he is to have none of this new-made respectability? After this harangue, John COCHRANE-formerly a general, we believe-made a speech, the most remarkable declaration in which was the following: "Let it be borne in reverberating echoes along the streets of New York, and penetrate every sequestered vale of the land; let it finsh along yonder wire—if the Government will permit the news to go—that here, to-night, freemen have assembled by thousands to assert their right of free speech and the great principles of Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and the Constitution of the United States." Now that we have permitted the Fre-

mont speakers to speak for themselves, our readers may form some idea of the meeting from the report of the Herald: . "There were two stands creeted outside the buildings, east and west—one termed the German and the other the English stand. The assemblage here was not large, but a few hundred persons being present at any time, and those not tarrying very long. The speakers wanted the usual incentive to ordiory—an audience, and they incontinently vacated the stands, leaving the square to peace and quiet."

THE House of Representatives resolved on Monday that it was the duty of its offlcers, in appointing subordinates, to give the preference to returned soldiers. The principle thus affirmed should be respected in all the public departments. No one has so much right to be an office-holder under the United States as the soldier who has for three years fought for his country. Hon. JAMES POLLOCK long ago decided that in all cases veterans shall be appointed to vacancies in the Mint in preference to civilians, and the results have justified the rule.

WASHINGTON.

President Lincoln's Letter of Acceptance.

HIS VIEWS ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

REPEAL OF THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE. WASHINGTON, June 23, 1864

TRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTER OF ACCEPT-ANCE. WASHINGTON, June 27, 1864.

Hon. Wm. Dennison and others, a Committee of the GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 14th inst., for mally notifying me that I had been nominated by the Convention you represent for the Presidency of the United States for four years, from the 4th of March next, has been received. The nomination is gratefully accepted, and the resolutions of the Convention, called the platform, are heartily approved. While the resolution in regard to the sup-Western Continent is fully concurred in, there might be a misunderstanding were I not to say might be a misunderstanding were I not to say that the position of the Government in relation to the action of France in Moxico, as assumed through the State Department, and endorsed by the Convention, among the measures and acts of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained acts of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained acts of the Executive, will be made to the said of the country for the purpose will never forget that the war was in behalf of the rights of human nature."

Lincoln to the Old Man of the Sea, who would be east off on his said of the Sea, who would be east off on his said the Sea, who would be east off on his said before the Sea, who would be east off on his said the Sea, who would be east off on his said before the Sea, who would be east off on his said the Sea, who would be east off on his said before the Reviewed the said the Sea.

Incoln to the Old Man of the Sea, who would be east off on his said the Sea and the Sea.

Incoln to the Old Man of the Sea, who would be east off on his said the Sea and the Sea and the said the Sea and the said the Sea and the said by the Continental Congress to the world, written by James Madison, who therein said. "The people will never forget that the war was in behalf of the rights of human nature."

Mr. SIMMER, of Massachusetts, reminded the Sea and the said by the Continental Congress to the world, written by James Madison, who therein said. "The people will never forget that the war was in behalf of the rights of human nature."

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Mr. DAYIS as all finding the continents and the said by the Continents and the said had so man and the so long as the state of facts shall leave that position

pertinent and applicable. I am especially gratified that the soldiers and seamen were not forgotten by the Convention, as | THE BILL FOR ENROLLING THE NATIONAL they forever should and will be remembered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devote their lives.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you communicated the renomination and other proceedings of the Convention, I subscribe

myself Your obedient servant. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. THE FOREIGN RECRUITING QUESTION.

from the Committee of Ways and Means a new tax bill, by which it is desired to raise an additional \$100,000,000. The contents of the bill have not yet een officially made public. DEATHS OF SOLDIERS. The following deaths of Pennsylvania and New Jersey soldiers at the hospitals here are reported

William Frough, E, 12th Pennsylvania; Jacob Markguast, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry; John Weldle, K, 51st Pennsylvania; Edward B. Brown, E, 5th New Jersey; Jacob Kline, K, 184th Pennsylvania; James Haines, E, 50th Pennsylvania. NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED. The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations of postmasters: JOHN DRAWFORD, at Onoida, New York; ELIJAH WRIGHT, at Norfolk, Virginia; and Mrs. Louism ONES, at Quincy, Illinois.

The bill heretofore introduced by Representative ODELL, to establish a District Court for King's, Queen's, Richmond, and Suffolk counties, New York, was passed to-day. It is designed to facilitate the proceedings in admiralty cases. RETURN OF THE 12TH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT. The 12th Massachusetts Regiment, Col. BATES arrived in town this morning on their way home, their term of service having expired. THE ASSISTANT TREASURER AT NEW YORK. It is said that MANSELL B. FIELD will succeed

ADMIRALTY CASES.

Mr. Cisco as Assistant United States Treasurer a DEATH OF A SENATE REPORTER. ULYSSES B. WARD, late Senate reporter for the Associated Press, died to-day after a brief illness. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

RELIEF FOR INDIANA OFFICERS. The Senate passed the House bill for the relief of the officers of the 4th and 5th Indiana Regiments, who were commissioned by the War Department but not mustered into the service. COMMITTEE ON THE TARIFF AMENDMENTS. The President protein, appointed Mesars, Fessenden, Morgan, and Pomeroy to act with Mesars, Fessenden, Fenton, and Cox, on the part of the House, as the committee of conference on the disagreeing amendments to the tariff bill. INTERCOURSE WITH STATES IN REBELLION. The Senate took up the bill amendatory of the law concerning the commercial intercourse between loyal

The Senate took up the bill amendatory of the law concerning the commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, etc.

Mr. MORRILL oldered an amendment providing that any officer of the United States, civil, military, or naval, or any suter, soldier, marine, oother person who shall violate any provision that act, or who shall transport or sell, or other wise dispose therein of any gonds whatever, except in pursuings of floons and authority of the Fresident of the Treasury, shall be liable to indictment in for a misdemeanor, and a fine not exceeding the thousand dollars and to punishment in the penitentiary not exceeding the continuation of the provident in the penitentiary not exceeding the continuation of the penitentiary for the Treasury, thought this bill went to far, in rendering liable to the pontientiary those who might unintentionally violate the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, replied that the bill simply provided for the enforcement of the present law, as great frauds had been perpetrated. Mr. MOKRILL, of Maine, replied that the bill simply provided for the enforcement of the present law, as great frauds had been perpetrated.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illions, understood the bill as intended to punish those who violate the law, and give aid and comfort to the enemy. He suggested several amendments, which Mr. Morrill accepted, striking out that part of the bill which renders a violation of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury punishable, and providing for the punishment of those who knowingly and wilfully violate the law.

Mr. DOOLITLE, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment; which was agreed to, making the penalties in the bill apply to officers who wilfully embezzle and misappropriate private or public property, or make false returns.

turns.
Mr. MORRILL offered an amendment allowing trade to far as necessary for supplying the necessities of loyal persons residing in insurrectionary States within our lines, and to enable them to carry to market in the loyal States the produce of their own labor and labor of freedmen and others employed and paid by them.

After further amendments, the bill was passed—yeas s 14.

ing a motion to reconsider the vote by which the
s parsed, the bill to prevent military interference
lections was taken up and rejected—yeas 19, THE VISITATION OF FORTS, &C., BY CON-GRESSMEN. Mr. RIDDLE, of Delaware, called up the resolution to allow Senators and Representatives to visit the military forts, prisons, and hospitals in their respective States.

The vote being taken, the resolution was not adopted —yeas 17, nays 26.

THE BUREAU OF FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS. THE BUREAU OF FREEDMEN'S AFFARS.

The bill to establish the Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs came up as unfinished business, and, pending an amendment to repeal the joint, resolution explanatory of the confiscation act, was passed—yeas 52, nays 16.

Mr DOOLITTLE offered the following amendment as a new section: That all assistant commissioners, local superintendents, and clerks, as well as the superfising special agents, appointed within the States within which the insurrection exists, and the authority of the civil tribunal is overthrown, shall be so far deemed to be in the military service of the United States as to be liable to be tried by courts martial or military commission, to be ordered by the commanding general of the military department within which they act as such assistant commissioners, local superintendents, clerks, or super-

he ordered by the commanding general of the military department within which they act as such assistant commissioners, local superintendents, clerks, or supervising special agents, and for all offences amounting to felony, for any act of embezzlement, or wilful misappropriation of any public or private property, for any wilful act of coppression of any freadmen or any loyal inhabitants, for any act of taking or receiving directly or indirectly any money or thing of value for any act done or omitted by them in their official capacity, or for being in any manner interested in any purchase of colton, tobacco, sugar or any other article produced upon any lands leased or worked under the provisions of this act, or in carrying on any business, or in being in any manner directly or indirectly interested in any business carried on under the superintendence of officers appointed under this act, or for any other wilful violation of their official duties, upon conviction thereof shall be subject to punishment by fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or imprisonment a hard labor for a period not exceeding free years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The amendment was adopted after a brief discussion, participated in by Mesers. Doollittle, Sumner, and Willier, and by Mesers. Hearlicks and Davis in opposition.

Mr. WILLEY offered an amendment, as follows: son in its support, and by Messrs. Henurusa and warring in opposition.

Mr. WILLBY offered an amendment, as follows:

That whenever the said commissioner cannot find abandoned real estate on which to employ all of the freedmen who may come under his care or course by virtue of this act, it shall be his duty, as far as may be practicable, to provide for them homes and employment, with suitable and humane persons, at fair compensation; and, in order the more effectually to accomplish this purpose, it shall be the duty of said commissioner to open a correspondence with the Government and the various municipal authorities of the different States, requesting their co-operation in this behalf.

YEAS. NAYS.

Foster, [Powell, Wilkinson. Mr. HOWE offered a provise to the fifth section "that no lease or permit can exist longer than one year without renewal, nor shall the United States be bound to pay damages for military possession, or from maramount title to that of the United States." Adopted Mr. WILSON offered an amer dment transferring the care of freedmen from the Treasury to the War Department, and dwelt upon the means of protection enjoyed through the War Department, declaring that the Treasury agents had succeeded only in those cases in which they had enjoyed such protection.

Mr. SUMNER opposed the amendment, and declared his preference for the bill which passed the House to day, if the care of freedmen should be separated from the care of plantation.

After further conversation between the Massachusetts Sensiors, the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. SUMNER moved to modify Mr. Willey's amendment, agreed to in committee, to strike out the clause relative to opening correspondence with the Governor's of the several States, and simply making it the duty of the commissioner to aid freedmen; when he cannot find abandoned estates, to find employment at paying rates.

Mr. BROWN supported Mr. Willey's amendment as not find abandoned estates, to and employment at paying rates,
Mr. BROWN supported Mr. Willey's amendment as
humans and beneficent.
Mr. GONNESS favored the modification.
Remarks were made by Messrs. SUMNER and WILLEY in advocacy of their respective views.
Mr. SUMNER then withdrew his amendment, and
moved to strike out the section comprised in Mr. Willey's
amendment. The motion was lost—yeas 14, nays 14.
Mr. JOHNSON moved to amend to strike out 'Treasury' and liesert 'Wart' in the clause locating bureau.
Rejected—yeas 11, nays 20.

ENECUTIVE SESSION.

EXECUTIVE SESSION. On motion of Mr. COLLAMER the Senate went into recutive session, at half past four o'clock. EVENING SESSION. THE LOCATION OF LAND WARRANTS.

Mr. HARLAN, of Inwa, called up the bill to extend the time for the location of land warrants. Passed. MINERAL LANDS. On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, the House bill reserving the mineral lands from the operation of all acts passed at the present session granting lands or extending the time of former grants was taken up and passed. THE CASE OF WILLIAM JACKSON.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, submitted a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, declaring valid the endorsement of the pardon of William Jackson by President Lincoln, but which was afterwards revoked. THE CONTINUATION OF BUSINESS TO THE NEXT SESSION. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, submitted the folmi. South, of lassachastics, state of the Senate, at the lowing, Resolved, That all subjects before the Senate, at the close of the prosent session, including those before the committees, shall be continued to the next session, and shall then be proceeded with in the same manner as it no adjournment had taken place, and papers which have been referred to the committees, and may be in their possession at the close of the session, shall be returned informally to the secretary, and by him restored to the committees when appointed at the next session.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION. Mr. McDOUG ALL, of California, moved to substitute a resolution declaring that the answer of the Secretary of State to the Senate resolution No. 47, on Mexican affairs, be taken from the committee and ordered. to be printed, He desired that these documents should be placed in the hands of Senators, and not be covered up under this proposed resolution. The resolution was lost, and the original resolution agreed to. THE BUREAU OF FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS. THE BUREAU OF FREEDINE'S AFFARES.

The bill to establish a freedmon's bureau came up in regular order of business, and the remaining amendments of the committee agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, opposed the bill, and in the course of his speech maintained that the Revolutionary war was for the assertion of the rights and liberties of white men exclusively, and that the orgre was such ignored from its events as though he was in Africa. much ignored from its events as though he was in Africa.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, asked whether Washington did not call on Rhode Island to furnish negroes to fight.

Mr. DAVIS admitted that Washington did so, but denied that it was for the assertion of the social right of the negro. He said there was a parallel throughout between George the Third and Lord North as to the Colories of America, and President Lincoln and his Cabinet in respect to the Southern States. Both the King and Lincoln were obstinate men The one honest and sincer; but Lincoln was almost as much a monarch as Louis Napoleon, but of weak intellect and inordinate vanity, who thinks hels a great man and statesman, playing his fautastic tricks before high Heaven Hecompared the United States to Sinbad the Sailor, and Lincoln to the Old Man of the Sea, who would be cast off from his seat for another term.

and reviewer and many of the court year and tyrannical acts of the Administration. He said "Death to all one-mies of the Constitution and the Union, whether in the form of Jeff Davis or President Lincoln," FORCES. The bill further to regulate and provide for enrolling and calling out the national forces was received from the House, and on motion of Mr. WILSON, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE FORMER SUBJECT RESUMED. Mr. DAVIS concluded his remarks, when Mr. DAVIS concluded his remarks, when Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, said if the Senator were now before the Legislature of Kentucky, he would have to wear a badge or label with the fuscription: "I am Garrett Davis, the Union Sonator from Kentucky," in order that he might be recognized. The first speech that the Senator made here was in favor of expelling Jesse D. Bright because he had expressed himself and acted in favor of the rebellion.

The next offert was to draw up a resolution to expell The President, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, sent to the Senate to-day a communication from the Secretary of State, from which it appears that no authority has been given by the Executive of this Government, or by any Executive of this Government, or by any Executive of this Government, or by any Executive of this Government, to any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits either in Ireland or in Canada, or in any foreign country, for either the army or navy of the United States, and, on the contrary, that wherever applications for such authority has been made, it has been refused and absolutely withheld.

A NEW TAX BILL PROPOSED.

Representative Stevens, of Pennsylvania, to-day asked but did not obtain general consent to report.

They took up arms, and were ready and willing to abid

They took up arms, and were ready and willing to abide the result.

The Senator from Kentucky come here under the Stars and Siripes, and ulters the same treasonable son timents. The honorable Sunator had made that speech forty times before, Laughter, J. He says this country was made by Almighty God for the whites, but he drid not explain where he would put the red men, and he would have you to amend the Declaration of independence so as to read; "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all tokile men are created equal." Jeff-reson was a great fool because he did not say so. [Laughter] He would have you amond the great commandment. A certain lavyre approached the Saviour, saying, "Master, what is the great commandment." A certain lavyre approached the Saviour, saying, "Master, what is the great commandment." "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and soul and mind, this is the first and greater commandment, and the second is the unto it. Thou shalt ore tity white neighbor as thyself. "Laughter. I have a disposed to take the law and the prophets as they are laid down in the book of the law rather than from my sympathizing Southern fatend from Koutucky. I have a personal regard for the Senator, but the whole slifer he has made was to block and retard the whoels of the Government. He has uitered no war cries against treason. He has not lifted up his voice in behalf of the constituted authorities of the country. He has glyen no aid to atrengthen the power of the Government; his whole effort has been for its destruction and ruin. Every raid that leaves its blackened track in Kontucky may owe the destruction and ruin. Dyou suppose that if the houorable Sonator and bis colleagues had stood up and made every savinge that you winessed? Not a word of it. The honorable Sonator had spoken against negre troops, and yet the Governor of Kentucky, who was recently copied up at Frankfort, could never have got out hulfor the gallantry and valor of negroes, who released him from the robel blockade. It was well

rebels and Abolitionists in mains, and in an analysis with them.

There was some demonstration in the galleries, which was promptly suppressed by the Chair. He denied that he ever introduced the most stringent confiscation bill, but one which met the hearty support of the Senator from Minnesots, and other renators. That all subject of every case to trial by jury, according to the terms of the common haw and the Constitution. When he first came to the Senate he found a resolution drawn by Mr. Crittenden pending, settling forti; the principle and policy on which it o war was to be conducted, and on asking ine yeas and bays on it, he found the name of the Seantor from Minnesota recorded in its Invor. He did not mean the Crittenden Compromise. The war was, according to this decluration, not to be conducted or any other object than to compal obedience to the hawsand respect to the Government; but the Sanator had departed from his course on that subject, on which he (Mr. Davis) had been consistent. The honorable Sometr was, by his course, one of the greatest criminals in the land. He repeated he sould prove his perfect consistency, rectitude, and adherence to the constitutional duty as well as that Senator.

Mr. WILK INSON said that when this war was commenced he had no idea of doing anything but to save the country. He had no desire to coppress the people of the South, or adopt any measure which would be considered harsh or severe, but as the war has progressed, as the rebels have starved our prisoners, as thy have ourselved here in cold blood, he was for desolation and subjugation. He was for the exercise of all the power that will crush these

intchered their captives and, slaughtered others in cold blood, he was for desolation and subjugation. He was for the exercise of all the power that will crush these infernal, damnable fiends under our feet.

Mr. POWELL, in reply to a remark of Mr. Wilkinson, said it was not true that negroes rescued governor Bramlette at Frankfort and relieved the garrison. The Commonwealth newspaper denounced the statement, which was made out of whole cloth.

Mr. WILKINSON said he had read a statement that Governor Bramlette had so remarked.

Mr. POWELL replied there was such a statement attributed to the Governor, but it was a ite, and was reported in the House.

Mr. POWELL replied there was such a statement attributed to the Governor, but it was a lie, and was reported in the House.

Mr. CHANDLER said when he made the motion to expel John G. Breckinridge, a vacancy was thus created, which the Senator from Kentucky (Dayls) filled. He regreted having made the motion, as he believed Breckinridge could not have rendered as much laid and comfort to the rebels as his successor had done. That Senator had come to him and asked him to move the expulsion of his colleague (Mr. Powell), but this motion was made by the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. DAYIS advanced towards Mr. Chandler, and asked excitedly, Do you accuse me of being a traitor?

Mr. CHANDLER. I accuse no man here of being a traitor, because every one here has taken the oathgto support the Constitution.

In the course of his remarks he said a loyal neight was better than any Southern rebel and traitor, and he thanked God to day that we are near the end of this damnable and accursed rebellion, and we should use all possible means which the Almighty and the nation give us for the accomplishment of this end.

Mr. HARLAN offered a resolution, which was ordered to be printed, requesting the President to appoint a day of humiliation and prayer.

Mr. McDOUGALL made a speech against the bill.

Mr. DAVIS replied to Mr. Chandler, saying he (Mr. Davis) was pledged before he came here to have a resolution moved for the expulsion of Senutor Powell, and he believed that his colleague was satisfied with the explanation which he had made concerning his course in that particular. The Senator from Michigan had expressed his regret that he had moved for the expulsion of Breckiuridge, because he (Mr. Davis) was thereby put in the place of that insitor. The Senator could not regret his course move than he did that he had been put in his place here by any such agency as the Senator from Michigan falsified his devolon to the Constitution, and not to Abrahau Lia.

Mr. DAVIS declared that his loyalty consisted in his devolon to the Constitution

THE BILL PASSED. The bill which was under consideration to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs was passed—yess 21, nays 9, and at midnight the Senate adjourned. PRINTING ORDERED.

Mr. AMBROSE W. CLARK, from the Committee on rinting, reported a resolution that there be printed, and copies of the report heretofore made on New York ustom bouse affairs. AMENDMENTS TO THE LOAN BILL. fr. HOOPER called up the Senate amendments. House loan bill to except the seventy-five million bonds, recently advertised, from the operation this act.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, asked whether that mount comes from the nine hundred million loan actionized last year, or from the four hundred millions in the bill?

Mr. HOOPER explained that the four hundred milthe bill?

Mr. HOOPER explained that the four hundred millions are additional to the seventy-five inillions, forty of which have already been taken.

Mr. HOLMAN offered an amondment to the Senate amendment providing that nothing in this act shall impair the right of any State to tax the bonds, notes, and obligations of the United States as other personal property is laxed.

The other Senate amendments were agreed to. THE OTHER STATEMENT OF MR. TODD.

Mr. TODD, delegate from Dacotah Territory, obtained permiraion to make a personal explanation in reply to a printed speech of William Jayne, whose seat Told had encessfully contested. Mr. Todd reiterated that Jayne was connected with frauds, and produced evidence to refuse the charge that he (Mr. Todd) resigned as a military officer for loar he would be dismissed for cowardice. THE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE NATIONAL FORCE BILL.

The Substitute for the National Force

Bill.

The House, by a vote of Styeas to 71 nays, reconsidered the vote by which they last night rejected Mr. Smithers's abstitute for the bill to regulate and provide for the nerolling and calling out of the national forces.

Mr. Shill Hers's demanded the previous question, under the creation of which his substitute was adopted years in 18 the President, at his discretion, at any time, to call for any number of volunteers, for one, two, or three years. Any volunteer, or, in case of a draft, any substitute, shall be credited to any town, precinct, or election district, toward filling the quotas for which he may he average and the content of the previous for which he may he average and for one year, unless sooner discharged, shall be paid a for one year, unless sooner discharged, shall be paid a force year, unless sooner discharged, shall be paid a bounty remaining shall be paid to the widow, wife, belief or one year, to shall expect the full bounty.

In case the quots of any town, &c.; shall not be filled in sixty days the President is authorized to order a draft for one year, to fill such quota, and in case of any such farf, to payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government to release any enrolled or drafted man from military service. It is, among other provisions, made lawful for the Executive of any State to recruit in the rebellous States.

It is also provided that minors under 18 years of age, enlisting without the coasent of their parents or grardians, shall be discharged. Persons in the navai service, who have entered it during the present rebellion, are to be credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State, by reason of their persons between the ages of forty-five and fity years shall be enrolled and subject to draft in the same manner as persons between the ages of forty-five and fity years shall be draft on the same manner as persons between the ages of forty-five and fity years shall be called and subject to draft in the same manner



THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. The House passed the Senate bill, with amendment or the better organization of the Quartermaster's D A NOTICE FROM MR. ASHLEY.

ADMIRALTY CASES. Reception of General McClellan at Troy. TROY, N. Y., June 28.—General McClellan ar-

he was met at the depot by a great throng of citizens. Here he was addressed by Mayor Thorn, to whom he made a brief response. Afterwards a procession was formed, and his carriage followed, by a dense crowd, passed through some of the principal streets. On all sides the General was enthusiastically greeted, and at several points the carriage was so beset by the crowd as to compel a halt. One or two mpanies of military were out and cannon were General McClellan and family left in the steame Vanderbilt for New York.

Cairo and New Orleans. CAIRO, June 27 .- The steamer Sultana has arrived with New Orleans dates of the 21st. There is a slight advance in sugar and molasses. Operations in cotton are limited and quotations are Government Prisoners Admitted to Bail. Boston, June 28.—The Secretary of the Navy has consented to release the Messrs. Smith from Fort Warren on ball of \$20,000 each. Markets. Sr. Louis, June 25.—Cotton firm at 125@135; Flour firm, and time goods are higher: Wheat firm at 185@195; Corn steady at 132@135; Outs firm at 4690; Fork \$40 for mess and prime mess; Lard 20;

Whisky advanced to 180.

Official Despatches from Secretary Stanton. ADVICES FROM GEN. GRANT. GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY REPULSED.

Con. Harker Reported Mortally Wounded. GEN HUNTER'S EXPEDITION A SUCCESS. e Railroads to Richmond Cut. NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA. Successful Expedition under General Palmer.

THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAIL ROAD DESTROYED. REBEL DEFEAT ON WHITE RIVER, ARKANSAS.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, June 28-9.56 A. M.

'o Major General Dix: A despetch from Gen. Grant, dated yesterday, th 27th, at 3.30 P. M., at his headquarters, reports no operations in front except from our own guns, which fire into the bridge at Petersburg from a distance of 2,000 yards. The despatch gives the following intelligence from A Petersburg paper of the 25th states that Hunter is striking for Jackson-river depot, about forty miles north of Salem, and says that if he reaches Covington, which they suppose he will, with most of his forces, but with loss of material, he will be safe. The same paper accuses Hunter of destroying great amount of private property, and stealing a umber of wagons, horses, and cattle. The same paper also states that Wilson destroyed a train of cars loaded with cotton and furniture

urned the depot buildings, &c., at Burkesville, and destroyed some of the track, and was still pushing All the railroads leading into Richmond are no estroyed, and some of them badly. A despatch from General Sherman, received this morning, reports that yesterday, June 27th, an un-successful attack was made by our forces on the enemy's position, which resulted in a loss to us of etween two and three thousand. The following particulars are given: "Pursuant to an order of the 21th, a diversion was made on each flank of the chemy, especially down the Sandtown road. About 8 A.M., McPher-

son attacked at the southwest end of Kenesaw, and Thomas at a point about a mile further north. At the same time the skirmishers and artillery along the whole line kept up a sharp fire. Neither attack succeeded, though both columns reached the enemy's works, which are very strong. " McPherson reports his loss about 500, and Thomus about 2,000. The loss is particularly heavy in general and field officers. General Harker is reorted mortally wounded; also Col. Daniel Mc-Cook, commanding a brigade.
"Colonel Rice, of the 57th Ohio, very soriously. "Colonels Barnhall, 40th Illinois, and Augustine, f the 55th Illinois, are killed. "McPherson took a hundred prisoners, and Thomas about as many, but I do not suppose we inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy, as he kept close elind his parapets." No other military intelligence has been received

by the Department. Edwin M. Stanton, -Secretary of War. SECOND OFFICIAL GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, June 28-4 P. M. Major General Dix, New York: The following despatch has just been received rom Gen. Hunter : "I have the honor to report that our expedition has been extremely successful, inflicting great inthe enemy, and victorious in every enjury upon regement. Running short of ammunition, and finding it impossible to collect supplies while in the presence of an enemy believed to be superior to our best to withdraw, and have succeeded in doing so, without serious loss, to this point, where we have abundant supplies of food and forage. A detailed report of our operations will be forwarded immedistely. The command is in excellent health, and

ready, after a few days' rest, for service in any di-Nothing later than my telegram of this morning has been received from General Grant or General Sherman. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. OF THE ENEMY. WASHINGTON, June 23.—A desputch, dated Head-quarters Army of the Potomac, June 27th, 5-A. M., ays: An attack was made on Burnside's line about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, with the intention of driving back a working party who were engaged in digging entrenchments towards the enemy, so as to gain a better position in which to place guns to more effectually cover the works in front. The firing was very brisk for about an hour, re-

tinuing their labors without any loss of consequence.

The usual amount of picket firing took place yesterday, being a little more persistent in front of the oth Corps than at any other point. It is usual to relieve picket corps shortly after dark, and the enemy being generally on the alert at that time, the least noise invariably causes them to open fire, in the hope of being able to pick off some men while the change is being made. It is seldom any harm results from these attacks, as the men have become so careful to screen themselves that it is next to impossible for the rebel sharpshooters to get the range of them.

The health of the troops is in the main good, con-

dering the oppressive hot weather they have had ing the James river, and the scarcity of water in this section. The 18th Corps seems to have the greatest number in the hospitals from the effects of the weather. The colored troops are represented as being unaffected by the heat. Surgeon Jackson, in charge of the 4th Division Hospital, 9th Corps, reports that in that division only forty men, out of more than 4,000, were unfit for duty when they were put in front on Tuesday last, to relieve the 2d Corps. This tends to show how much better they can en-

troops. Appearances, yesterday afternoon, indicated that appearing in the west, with a great deal of thunder the northwest, only a few drops of water falling in

AFFAIRS ON THE JAMES RIVER FORTRESS MONROE, June 27 .- The steamer High City Point, and reports all quiet in front. ass in the engagement with the rebel forces at Wilcox's Landing, but punished the enemy far greater General Sheridan will complete his crossing over the James river by sundown to-night, which is being accomplished entirely by transports, and not on a pontoon bridge, as reported. NORTH CAROLINA—A HIGHLY SUCCESS-FUL EXPEDITION. FORTRESS MONROE, June 24.—News from the expedition under the command of Gen. I. N. Palmer, which left Newbern some days since, has been valry, and artillery, and was sent out to penetrate the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, as well as other Government property. The most unlooked-for success attended their efforts. The command Goldsborol-destroyed the railroad and an immense number of prisoners, and inflicted great damage upon the rebel cause, and returned in safety. They found the whole country completely stripped of white male inhabitants, there being only a small guard to protect the railroad, who were easily cap-The full particulars have not vet been received as when my informant left only the advance guard had arrived. Enough is known, however, to justify

me in saying that everything intended has been ac-ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED FROM GRANT'S ARMY AT WASHINGTON-HOSPITALS FIRED ON BY THE REBELS-RUMORED WASHINGTON, June 28 .- The Star says: The steamer Connecticut arrived this morning from Oity
Point, bringing four hundred and five wounded, including thirty-five officers.

The Connecticut left City Point on Sunday ever ning, at 5 o'clock, and dropped down to Powhatan Landing, where she expected to take on three hunared men of Sheridan's command, who were wounded in the attack of the rebels in the rear of our avalry; but, on arriving there, it was found that the Eliza Washington had taken on these wounded-The Connecticut started from Powhatan Landing at half past 3 o'clock yesterday morning. There is no news of interest from General Grant, but the usual picket firing and skirmishing is kept

up by both sides with much vigor. On Sunday night heavy musketry firing was heard in the direction of Wilcox's Landing, the point at rived by the Saratoga train this evening. Nows of his coming had spread rapidly through the city, and lieved the rebels were again attacking him. and on Thursday last they fired upon one of our spital trains from a battery stationed near Petersburg, killing and wounding several horses, but for intely doing no injury to the occupants of the On Priday afternoon they again fired upon another train, but the shots fell short of the mark.

The railroad has been completed from City Point the front, and trains are now running. Transports leaded with ties and rails are lying in he stream, off City Point, for the purpose of extending the road as our lines advance. A hospital landing has been established on the Appemaitox river, some two miles above Oity Point, rom whence the wounded are taken by steamers, Several thousand wounded are there. Owing to the extremely warm weather the mortality among them is considerable. The soil of the country in the vicinity of Petersburg is so terrilly dry that it is not possible for either side to make a sudden surprise movement, as immense clouds of dust arise upon the least movement. Nothing definite has been heard from Gen.

another cavalry raid.

THE GOLD MARKET. Vilson, who, as stated by us yesterday, has gone on There were several wounded robels brought up on the Connecticut, among whom was a rebel licuten-Large numbers of our wounded are being sent

North, and the hospital stoumer State of Maine has sailed for New York with several hundred on board The majority of the wounded brought up on the Connecticut are stretcher cases. The following offiers are among them : Captain J. G. McBlair, ale to General Mott: Captain P. Glynn, 69th Nev York ; Captain J. E. Steward, 8d Delaware ; Cap tain T. Cassidy, 110th Pennsylvania; Captain V

D. Morrison, 7th Maryland; Captain G. Lovett, 107th Pennsylvania; Captain F. A. Myers, 720 Pennsylvania; Captain D. C. Ketchum, 64th No York. OPINION OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY DA-NA ON THE POSITION—GRANT'S SUPE-RIORITY OF FORCE. [Special Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]
WASHINGTON-MONDAY-June 27, 1864.-Mr Dana, the Assistant Secretary of War, who will be accepted throughout the United States as one the most intelligent and cool observers that have idled the war, as well as one of the most truthful of men, has answered the questions of anxious inquirers here about the situation at Petersburg, to the effect that Lee's force is not more than two thirds of Grant's; that our losses last week in the movement toward the Weldon road were militarily inimportant, and that Grant had his hand on Leo's throat, and would keep his hold until he strangled He gives to all the assurance of our final and conclusive success. Among the striking facts which Mr. Dana has mentioned is that we have at this moment 51,000 of the rebel soldlers prisoners in our hands. The public feeling here to-night is one of absolute, unwavering confidence in the future and in Grant, and, over and above all, in Grant's army. The coolest and most soldierly heads in Washington now declare that it cannot be whipped-the nation

indeed, can lean on it.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] ARMY HEADOUARTERS. NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., June 21, 1864. This morning at 6.30 a sharp fire from cohornmortars and rocket-batteries was poured into our line on the extreme right. The ground was held by Gen. Smith's (the 18th) army corps, and was particularly aimed at that part of the line held by the 1st Brigade, consisting of the 81st, 96th, 98th, and 139th N. Y. V. Regiments. From the position of the rebel batteries on both sides of the river an enfilading fire was obtained. To oppose it, Captain Angell's Battery K, and Captain Howell's Battery M, of the 3d New York Artillery, were put in position, and by their superior gunnery silenced the rebel works. At 8.30 A. M. a rebel charge was made upon our skirmish-line by about 400 men. They suffered frightful loss from musketry, on their way, out effected a lodgment in the outer line of works Having got so far, they found themselves quite unsupported by any force in their rear. With a galling fire from ten times their number in front, and with the certainty of being shot down in their tracks, if they tried to go back, this unfortunate charging party discreetly surrendered. One hundred and sixty-six prisoners were taken; thirty-six others were among the wounded. The residue must have been killed. The rebel force consisted of the 11th, 21st, and 27th Regiments of South Carolina troops, belonging to Hoke's division of Beauregard's army. Among the captured rebels was a captain who declared that the whole brigade he belonged to were ready to desert, and would do so, but for fear of being fired on in advancing. A sergeant, as soon as secured, thanked God that he was once more a white man. GENERAL WILD ARRESTED.

Brigadier General Wild was yesterday placed unler arrest by Major General Hinks, commanding the 3d Division of the 18th Corps. The charge against him was disobedience of orders. WARREN'S CORPS-RAILROAD DESTROYED. Last night General Warren, with the 6th Corps, in the extreme left, advanced and destroyed six miles of the enemy's railroad communication southwardly from Petersburg to North Carolina. Discovering a large force of the enemy projected so as to cut off the 6th Corps from the rest of the army, General Grant was advised, and at once detached against the intruding force a column of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Finding themselves opposed in front and on either flank, the rebels retired after some sharp skirmishing. It is supposed that the line, on their extreme right, is composed of

A. P. Hill's corps.

In the affairs of last night and this forenoon the losses on our side were very slight. THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA-REBEL AT-TACK ON LAFAYETTE. LOUISVILLE, June 27 .- Colonel Wolford was arested at Lebanon this morning, by order of General Burbridge, and brought to this city to night. Chattanooga advices of the 25th say that yestersent into Lafayette, in the name of General Pillow. demanding the immediate surrender, and threatenng to burn the town if not complied with. The rebels were 3,000 strong, and had completely

surrounded the town. On the refusal of Colonel Watkins, who had only 400 men, the rebels advanced from all directions, and, at 9 o'clock, they occupied three-fourths of the town, when Colonel John T. Croxton, of the 4th Kentucky, came up and captured about 70 of them. Colonel Watkins lost about 50 killed and as many General Pillow left 100 dead and wounded on the

Colonel Falkner, 7th Kentucky, was captured in an attempt to make a charge.

A REBEL DEFEAT ON WHITE RIVER,
ARKANSAS. CAIRO, June 26.—Memphis papers of yesterday say that on the morning of the 22d a detachment of Marmaduke's command, six hundred strong, attacked two companies of the 32d Iowa Infantry, stationed near the mouth of White river. After a severe fight, they were repulsed with a loss of twenty-four killed and wounded.
Our loss was one killed and five wounded. The removal of the gunboat Tyler from that station had probably emboldened the rebels, and but for the fortunate arrival of the gunboat Lexington, the result might have been unfavorable to us. Our forces fought desperately, repelling several charges of the rebels, and drove them from the field. Deserters who surrendered to the gunboats below

say that Marmaduke is moving on Little Rock to attack Gen. Steele, and, if possible, capture the city. REBEL REPORTS. Мемриіs, June 25.—A rebel despatch received at Holly Springs yesterday announces the repulse of Sherman by Johnston, with a loss of 4,500 men; also

claiming a victory at Petersburg, after the severes engagement of the campaign.

FORTBESS MONROE. A CONFISCATED SCHOONER-DEATHS OF SOLDIERS. FORTRESS MONROE, June 27 .- The schooner Cowperthwait, selzed by the Government on James river, leaves here this P. M. for Washington, to be delivered to the United States Marshal. Deaths in Hampton Hospital, June 26: David Johnson, 16th Pennsylvania; James Wilson, 2d Died in Chesapeake Hospital, June 26 : Captain

W. H. Cameron, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry. NEW YORK CITY.

QUARANTINE TROUBLES. There exists at present much excitement in thos portions of Staten Island contiguous to the Quarantine grounds. Rumors have for some time been prevalent that the Quarantine buildings are again to be used as hospitals. To any such action on the part of the authorities the people are thoroughly opposed. Gentlemen of leisure, having their counthought of a fever-tainted atmosphere sweeping into their drawing and billiard rooms. As usual, lowever, those who have but little legitimate in terest in the matter are the most violent and uponrious in their opposition. In the year 1858 they assaulted the hospitals, dragged out the sick and dying patients, placed them in positions eligible for scorching to death, and then fired the buildings, Many a poor fellow lay where they had placed him, suffering from the intolerable heat and glare of the flames. It was understood that the "leading citizens" were the instigators of this riot, and, as is usual under such circumstances, tho arm of the

The present state of feeling upon the island is un-promising, and fears are entertained of a renewal of the same lawless scenes. On Friday evening the [rowdles turned out in force, and rendered night hideous with their discordant notes. Appearances seemed threatening, but no violence was perpetrated. If they wish to burn the hospitals, of course they will do it, thereby entitling themselves to the euphonious titles of "friends," "innocent people," and "outraged masses."

MORE POLICE ASSAULTS The raid on the police continues. Last evening scal, named Burns, carried out his Malthusian theories by stabbing four policemen. He escape inder escort of his "friends," followed by a platoon of efficers, who failed in effecting his arrest from the fact that he was locked up in a house by his

Yesterday was the hottest June day which we have been for many years forced to tolerate. At seen the thermometer stood at ninety-eight in the shade. The walls and pavements literally glowed. Even the inevitable "rivulet of shade" on the umbrageous side of the street was at a parching temperature. The Park swarmed with Dantesque souls ficeing from the hot purgatory of the thoroughfares. To-day there has been a relaxation of our torments. FACT AND RUMOR. Captain Donnovan started out for sea in his miniature brig Vision on Sunday afternoon. The little ressel with its bold voyagers went off bravely before the wind, cheered by the shouts of hundreds

The painful rumors regarding the death of a they cannot keep him there. The rebels pay no respect to our hospital flags; | certain person in this city seem to be disproved by the result of the inquiries made in the case. The matter is still talked of, however. STUYVESANT. RACES IN NEW YORK. The Jockey Club races on the Centreville Course, ong Island, came off to-day. Dash of three miles was Mon by Geo. Wilkes' Panie; Mr. McGrath's Eagle second; time, 5.27 1/2. Jockey Club purse, mile hents; Mr. Morris' Reporter, one, one; Mr. Bush's Hen Bruce, two, two; Dr. Woldon's Charlotte, distanced; time 1.18, 1.48%. Mile and a quarter dash, Mr. Bush's Seven Oaks, one; Mr. Morris' Eclipse, two; Dr. Weldon's Revenue filly, three; time 2.18%. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. There was a destructive fire at the cabinet maker's establishment of Pholps & Kingsley, on Chatham treet, this afternoon, causing a loss of from \$50,000

> Gold is quoted (8 P. M.) at \$2.42. Arrived—Barkentine, from Boston. Brigs J. & H. Crowley, from Glace Bay; Ida Purves and Maria, from Cow Bay; N. E. Stevens, from Calais. Schooners General Burnside, from Baracca; S. G. Hart, from Calais Bay. crs General Burnside, from Baracoa; S. G. Hart, from Glace Bay.
> Bark Balder, from Bordeaux; bark Jenny Pitt, from Pletou; bark Sara Shepherd, from Manzanilla; brig J. Bickmere, from Glace Bay; brig Fortunia, from Aux Cayes; bark Celestina, from Cow Bay.

o \$75,000 worth of property.

EUROPE.

ADVICES PER THE CITY OF BAL TIMORE AND HIBERNIA. THE DANO-GERMAN WAR. THE CONFERENCE AGAIN POSTPONED THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamer City of Lon-on arrived early this morning, with Liverpool ates of the 16th inst. ates of the 16th inst.

The U. S. steamer Kearsarge was in Flushing leads on the 12th, THE PIRATE ALABAMA. The pirate Alabama arrived at Cherbourg on the 11th, was admitted to free pratique, and landed 40 prisoners, the crewsof two captured Federal vessels. The Alabama was to be admitted to make extensive The Habama was to be admitted to make extensive repairs at Cherbourg.

The latest from Queenstown says that the ship Altycoon, from New York for San Francisco, was one of the vessels destroyed by the Alabama. Semmes, the pirate, publishes in the London Times a long account of the destruction of the prizes, the Britishi-Government having refused to lot them into ports for adjudication.

THE CONFERENCE. The Conference, which had been postponed till he leth, has been further postponed till the 18th. MEETING OF SOVEREIGNS. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were about to meet at Kissongen. They are to be accomplished respectively by Prince Gortschakoff and Counts Rechberg, Hess, and Vondermark. It is conjectured that a political understanding is aimed

ENGLAND. OPERATIONS OF THE 24TH—ANNIHILA.
TION OF A REBEL BRIGADE. The Parliamentary proceedings were not important.
The Daily News believes that the Opposition plot for overturning the Palmerston Ministry is broken down and abandoned; the intended resolution, being craftly worded, and not a direct "no confidence" vot, fulled to receive the approval of the Conservatives.

The Herald (Conservative organ) continues its arguments in favor of an attack on the Ministry, contending that a new Cabinet under Earl Derby would obtain more from Germany than the present dinisters.
It is rumored that England will propose a new ine of demarcation, but Denmark adheres to the line of the Daniewerke.

The Daily News says the prospects of peace are remote as ever. The Germans continue to hold

out.
Lord Palmerston said in the House of Common that the prolongation of the armistice was not final, and the Conference can again extend it if desirable.

The Paris Bourse was steady. Rentes 68f. 90c. ENGLISH VIEWS OF GRANT'S CAMPAIGN. The progress of Grant towards Richmond is a theme of comment in all the leading English jour nals.

The London Times says that Grant has evidently shandoned his original tactics and called strategy to the aid of brute force. It thinks the change unloubtedly betokens disappointment, if not weak

abandoned his original factics and called strategy to the aid of brute force. It thinks the change undoubtedly betokens disappointment, if not weakness, but adds:

"It is not indeed impossible that Grant's army, after all its terrible losses, is as strong now as it was when the campaign opened. It is well appointed, and lacks nothing that greenbacks can procure. Its equipment is perfect, its artillery numerous, its provisions at present abundant, its health for the moment good, and its spirits such as the spirits of Americans always are. It will fight as well as, it has hitherto done, and will bear the staughter of a third of its numbers with the equaninity which so surprises Europeans. The general will, doubtless, use all his energy, and attack the enemy again and again with the obstinacy of a man who knows that all depends on his success. On the one side are fame, popularity, the highest honors, the Presidency itself; on the other are obscurity, slander, and the association in men's minds with a Pope and a Hooker. A man who has done so much as Grant will struggle with desperation to do more. All that we can be sure of is that the Confederates will have to stand the shock of a very powerful sarmy wielded by an energetic will; and we may further presume that if they succeed in worsting such an antagonist, the effect on the Northern people will be greater than has been hitherto produced by any campaign."

The Morning Post says Grant has undoubtedly shown great judgment and boldness, but the decisive battle has yet to be fought.

The Daily News eulogizes Grant's strategic movements, and thinks that the worst he has now to fear is the malaria of the region around Richmond, and that if Richmond is to be preserved, it must be preserved by the army now under its walls.

The Morning Herald treats the accounts as favorable for the South.

New orders Concerning Belligerent coulsers.

Fresh instructions from the British Government.

NEW ORDERS CONCERNING BELLIGERENT CRUISERS. Fresh instructions from the British Government have been sent to the Governors of British Colonies have been sent to the covernors of British Colonies, respecting the treatment of prizes captured by Federal or Confederate cruizers, if brought into British waters. The new rules are as follows:

"1. If any prize captured by a ship-of-war of either of the belligerent powers shall be brought by the captors within her Majesty's jurisdiction, bona fide converted into and used as a public vessel of war shall not be deemed to be a prize within the meaning of these rules. 3. If any prize shall be brought within her Majesty's jurisdiction through mere stress of weather, or other extreme and unavoidable necessity, the Governor may allow for her removal such time as he may consider to be necessary. 4. If any prize shall not be removed at the time prescribed to the captors by the Governor, the Governor may detain such prize until her Majesty's pleasure shall be made known. 5. If any prize shall have been captured by any violation of the territory or territorial waters of her Majesty, the Governor may detain such prize until her Majesty's Pleasure shall be made known. Her Majesty's Government have not thought it necessary to make any addition to the instructions already given with respect to cargoes—viz.: that her Majesty's orders apply as much to prize cargoes of every kind, which may be brought by any armed ships or privateers of either belligerent into British waters, as to the captured vessels themselves. They do not, however, apply to any articles which may have formed part of any such cargoes if brought within British jurisdiction, not by armed ships or privateers of either belligerent, but by other persons who may have acquired or may claim property in them by reason of any dealings with the expetors. These rules are for the guidance of the executive authority, and are not intended to interfere in any way with the process of any court of justice."

THE DANISH WAR. London, June 16, P. M.—The Paris Constitutional of to day contains an article, showing England to be compelled to take part in the Dano-German war, while France can remain neutral.

The Copenhagen Dagbladet of the 15th calls on the Government, provided the support of England and Sweden be withheld, on the recumption of hostilities, to seek support from the revolutionary elements of Europe, and to accept Garibaldiz offer. It also never the rushus of a foreign leading.

FORGED CONFEDERATE BONDS. A letter in the Times ofty article states that a quantity of forged Confederate bonds of £20 each have been put in circulation in England. The writer says they were sent from New York and sold. One batch of \$72,000 was sold in London to go to Holland.

Holland.

The Danish Conference in London makes no headway. The Paris Memorial Diplomatique asserts that Earl Russell communicated to Count Apponyl the Danish note announcing the resumption of hostilities on the 12th, should the belligerents not presently come to an understanding. Russell intiviously come to an understanding. Russell inti-mated that should the Austrian fleet proceed to the Baltic when hostilities were resumed, England would be compelled to send a fleet also. Austria will not send a fleet if the truce is prolonged. SPAIN. LATER NEWS BY THE HIBERNIA.

CAPE RACE, June 27.—The steamer Hibernia, from Liverpool, with dates to the 16th, and via Londonderry to the 17th, has passed this point. Her advices are one day later than received by the City of London at New York.

The steamer Westminster, from New York, arrived t on the 17th, also, the steamer Caledonia from The political news possesses no striking features.
The Liverpool cotton market was buoyant, with an advance of 1,000 bales. Middling Orleans is quoted at 2914.

Brendstuffs quiet. Provisions flat.
London, June 27.—Consols closed at 8916@9016 for money. The builton in the Bank of England has increased £261.000. reased £261,000. reased £261,000.
Arrived from Philadelphia, brig Louis, at Flush-ng. Arrived from Baltimore, ship Casilda, at

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool. June 16.—The Bank minimum has been reduced to 6 seent.

The sales of Cotton for ten days have been 1,000 bales, the quotations for American still advancing; rates yesterday were \$\frac{1}{2}\text{diginer}\$ in the good of the gradient of the good of the gradient of the good of the gradient of the Commercial Intelligence.

The Camanche Affair - Anxiety abou

san Francisco, June 24.—The Chamber of Comnerce and Board of Supervisors have reached no conclusion in the affair of the Camanche.
The non-arrival of the Golden Ago occasions son nxiety. Mining stocks are drooping; Gould & Curry, afer going up to \$3,200 per foot, sunk to \$2,800. Sailed, ship Avon, for Hong Kong. Arrived, ship Vm. Damero, from Manolla.

A SLIPPERY PRISONER.—A criminal named Wm. Hingston, while in jail at Essex, Vt., awhile ago for burglary, made a key from the wire of an old broom, and succeeded in unlocking his shackles and then in making his escape. He was retaken, however, and put in jail at St. Johnsbury, slace when he has repeatedly broken his manacles, and on one occasion nearly accomplished his escape by sawing off the bars of his cell window with an old razor blade, which he had concealed in the sole of his boot. Subsequently he snapped asunder a common draft chain with which he had been fettered, and with an old spike dug out the mortar between the solid granite slabs composing the walls of his dungeon to the intekness of sixteen inches, making a hole almost large enough to pass his arm through. He has slace been removed to the new jail at Irasburg, but says they cannot keep him there. they cannot keep him there.

The Cockade City.—The rebels call Petersburg the "Cockade City." It appears that during the war of 1812, Mr. Madison called Petersburg "the cockade of the Union," in one of his annual messages, on account of the partiolts spirit displayed by its citizens. At the beginning of the present war the fighting fover was so strong it took hold of the women, who formed a mounted company of sixty, armed with carbines and revolvers.

List of sick and wounder Pounsylvanians from Sherman's array transferred to Mashville, June 22:
Lewis B Mygrands, G. 46 Sam' Teaver, A. 27 John Oraham, corp. F. 29 Isaac Starkey, H. 81 Gee Cooker, B. 73 Lawrence Joon, G. 77 Thorad Caullau, K. 29 Jacob Felloun, B. 137 John Brands, G. 29 Kang, C. 20 Jacob Felloun, G. 78 Haghes, G. 29 Kert F H. Knight, G. 147 W Buzzard, K. 147 W Buzzard, K. 78 Jacob Felloun, G. 73 Jacob Felloun, G. 73 Jacob Felloun, G. 74 Jacob Felloun, G. 75 Jacob Felloun, G. 78 Jacob Felloun,

Fremont Ratification Meeting in New York. The partisans of General Fremont held a meeting on Monday night at the Cooper Institute, New York. The hall was much crowded, and, although a Fremont meeting, there were unmistakeable indiations that a large number of the supporters Mr. Lincoln were present. Flags, covered over with various mottoes setting forth the leading ideas in the Cleveland platform ; transparencies serving

the same important purpose, and festooned ban-ners, pendant from roof and draped on pillar, and an immense platform made up the interior arrange-ments for the meeting. Besides this, two other stands were erected on the outside. During the receedings both divisions of the audience amused themselves by cheers and counter cheers; exclamations and interpolations on the most of the speeches but without any unpleasant results. E. W. Gilbert, as president, called the meeting to order; vice presidents and secretaries were ap pointed, and the Oleveland platform adopted May 31, was read. The resolutions of the platform met with mingled applause and hisses, the former, now-ever, greatly predominating. When the 13th was read, an individual at the door of the hall shouted

out in stentorian tones:
"John C. Fremont refused to accept that clause f the platform." Great confusion followed, with the usual cries f"Put him out!" "Free speech!" "Who is he ?" "Bring him here !" &c. The regular ratification resolutions were then The first ratifies the Uleveland nominations as the consistent and able advocates and exponents of constitutional liberty and popular rights. The second asserts that the Cleveland Convention has been shown to have "descended on a right line from the Republican party, established under the shade trees at Philadelphia in '56."

The third affirms the fifth resolution of the Baltiore Convention to be a violation of the Constitu-

tion, ruinous to civil rights, and distructive of all American liberty.

The fourth asks the people whether a President of the United States shall, in defiance of the people's Congress, create, restore, or introduce States into the American Union for any purpose, even on a pretext for the public good.
The eighth understands that a cardinal principle of Republican faith is that the States, by their secession and rebellion, are effectually out of the Union, and charges the Republican party with atempty to violate the Constitution, by nominating from Tennessee Andrew Johnson, who, by that faith, was not a citizen, or by making him a citizen of the United States through the usurpation by which Abraham Lincoln is declared to have const tutionally reconstructed Tennessee as a State, and restored her to the Union. The resolutions were put and carried

Speeches were then made by Dr. Orestes \$A. rownson, Hon. Mr. Claiborne, of Missouri, and Hon. John Cochranc. The remarks were interspersed with confused applause for Lincoln and Fremont, hisses, shouts, questions, and satirical clusion of Mr. Cochrane's speech the assembly was leclared adjourned. Incidents of the War.

It was an imposing scene! A rebel regiment, their bayonets glistening in the slanting rays of the setting sun, were having a dress parade on the sum-mit of the Kenesaw Mountain. Below were their fife-pits, and their comrads d'armes occupying rifie-pits, and their comrads d'armes occupyin them.

A courier dashed up; he hands the adjutant document. It is an order from Johnson, announing to the troops that Sherman had brought harmy so far south that his line of supplies was longer than he could hold; that he was too far from hace—just where their commanding general wishe to get him; that a part of their army would hold trailroad, thirty miles north of the Etowah, at that the great railroad bridge at Alatoona had be completely destroyed; that in a few days She man would be out of supplies, because he could bring no more trains through by the rairond. They were urged to maintain a bofont, and in a few days the Yankees would be fored to retreat. Breathess silence evine the attention which every word of the order residence, at Big Shanty, interrupt them. The number of whisties increase. Alatoona, Ackworth, and B Shanty depots resound with them. Supplies ha of whistles increase. Alatoona, Ackworth, and I Shanty depots resound with them. Supplies he arrived. The effect can easily be imagined. Tillustration was so apt—the commentary so app priate—that it was appreciated at the instatement of the large of the second of the long line!" "Three cheers for the big ordige "Here's your Yankee cars!" "There's Sherma rations!" Bedlam was loose along their line for short time. short time. short time.

There is a tree in front of General Harrow's 4th Division, 15th Army Corps, Sherman's army, which is called the fatal tree. Eight men were shot, one after another, as soon as they advanced to the ill-fated tree to take a secure position behind its huge trunk. Seven men were shot, when a board was placed there with the word "dangerous" chalked trees it. The relies shot the gridgerous chalked

placed there with the word "dangerous" chalked upon it. The rebels shot the guide-post into fragments, and a sergeant took his place behind the unsuspecting tree. In less than two minutes two Minie balls plerced the sergeant's body, and he fell, the eighth martyr beneath the shadow of the tree of death: Minie balls pierced the sergeant's body, and he fell, the eighth martyr beneath the shadow of the tree of death.

A correspondent of the Chicago Journal, writing from Sherman's army, says the rebel troops opposed to us are good soldiers and fight well. They are well clothed, well armed, and well fed. They appear to be in good spirits. They are hardly willing to give Sherman credit for ability, and attribute his success to good luck. One old fellow, whom we took prisoner, argued the case very good humoredly, and, to himself very satisfactorily. He said, "You'uns would never have got we'uns outer them hills, only that Joe Hooker and another reeximent finked us out." We assured the venerable Butternut that Joe Hooker and that other "reegiment" was very apt to do this sort of thing, and the old rebel closed the argument by "Mebbe, mebbe; it does look like you'uns did it a purpose."

The saloon of a Mississippi river steamboat attacked by guerillas present a scene quite as comic as it is exciting. To those who can at all control their nerves, the Indicrous positively banishes all thoughts of the tragic—to see great big fellows, with and without shoulder straps, sprawl flat behind every conceivable projection of chair or table, at the first rattle of musketry, and going through the absurdly impossible process of trying to make pancakes of themselves. Near to my cabin door, where I was sitting rending when the alarm commenced, I saw behind the leaves of a table, piled up about two feet high, a United States officer (not one of the 183d), lying flat on his face, on the top of a negrowalici, and on the top of the latter a gaunt, petried, long-bearded satter, whose eyes seemed rendy to leap from their sockets. Poor fellow! I know he safely reached this place at 11 P. M. of the 23d, and saw the myriad light of the transports and gunbonts reflected in the streams and lighting up the bluffs, giving the appearance of a large and imposing city.—Red River Correspondence.

George Francis Train on a New Mission—A Catholic Colony

GEORGE FRANCIS THAIN ON A NEW MISSION-A

GEORGE FRANCIS THAIN ON A NEW MISSION—A CATHOLIC COLONY IN NEBRASKA.—This introducer of mail coaches into Australia, horse railroads into England, and French carriages into America—this Express Train round the world—has got another, and most important mission. Having organized the prepaid passenger system in the old Boston and Liverpool packet firm of Train & Co., years ago, when Irishmen paid the passage of their friends—a plan endorsed by Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston—he intends applying the same idea, on a broader scale, to the establishing of a great Catholic colony in Nebraska, under the homestead law. The groundwork of the plan is something of this base:

A Catholic Colonization Society on five hundred thousand acres of land in Nebraska. The emigrant buys a prepaid passage ticket from any part of Ireland to Nebraska; attached to the ticket is a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land, and immediate employment on landing on the Pacific Railway, at the current wages at the time he lands. He therefore gets, in his passage ticket, immediate employment and a splendid farm. This idea naturally will meet with the approbation of the Catholic clergy. elergy.

A FEDERAL UNION NORTH OF THE ST. LAW-RENGE AND THE LAKES.—The ministerial troubles in Canada are about drawing to a close. Negotiations are going on between the Government party and the opposition, looking to a change of Government. It will be a Union between the Canadas modeled upon our own, allowing local Parliaments to take care of sectional and local interests and creating a central legislative body like our Congress, with definite functions, to look after the general or, so to speak, national concerns. It is proposed to the British provinces on the Atlantic coast, such as Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and to the great Northwestern territory.

How Lee Repairs his Broken Ralleoads.— How LEE REPAIRS HIS BROKEN RAILBOADS.— The facility with which Gen. Lee repairs his railroads, after they have been torn up by our cavalry raiders, is accounted for by facts, the truth of which s undoubted. s unnounced.

Gen. Lee has, in conjunction with several English
caliroad engineers, organized a corps of railroad
constructors, which has this matter in hand. Large
implies of new railroad iron have been received

from abroad and placed at convenient points, and duplicates of all imported bridges are also on hand. With this agency and these means, the damage which can be done is rendered merely temporary; and it is quite certain that the rebels were able, in a marvelously short space, to put in running order both the Virginia Central and the Lynchburg roads. It can hardly be claimed, therefore, that the ene-

y's communications are to-day in any respect se usly embarrassed. THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.] DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. The Convention to revise the rules governing the Democratic party hold an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon at Washington Hall, corner Eighth and Spring Garden streets.

At 3 o'clock the chairman, A. J. Lechler, Esq., called the Convention to order, the first business being the roport of the committee of one from each ward to revise the rules. The report was read, and the Convention proceeded to consider it section by section. many states, but the convention proceeded to consider it section by section.

AMENDMENTS.

Rule 1 was amended by making the time of holding the delegant elections on the second Monday in August instead of the fourth, as horetofore, and that portion referring to the election of the members of the Ward Executive Committees was stricken out, their election being provided for under Rule 19, on the third Monday in January. The present Ward Executive Committees, as well as the City Executive Committee, will hold over until the election in January; 1865.

The next amendment was in Rule 3, striking out Spring Garden Hall as the place of meeting of the County Convention, and inserting Washington Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden Hall as the place of meeting of the County Conventions were selected.

A new rule, called Rule 25th, was adopted. It is as follows:

Rule 25th. No delegate shall be a member of more than one convention meeting on the same day, and when sufficient proof is offered that any person presenting himself as a delegate to a convention has acted in that carpacity in any other convention meeting on the same day, and when sufficient proof is offered that any person present price of the convention of the present proof is offered that any person present in the convention ordered that such members of the present Executive Committee of the Convention ordered that such members of tward, he the Executive Committee of the Convention ordered that such members of the such as a delegate to a convention has acted in that carpacity in any other convention meeting of the convention of the Pirst and Twenty-sixth ward.

In order to effect the proper organizations of the First and Twenty-sixth wards the present Executive Committee of the Old First ward, but the Executive Committee of the Old First ward in the represent Executive Committee of the Old First ward in the represent Executive Committee of the Old First ward in the represent Executive Committee of the Old First ward, be the Executive Committee of the Old First ward AMENDMENTS. The rules were then adopted as a whole.

In order to effect the proper organizations of the First and Twenty-sixth wards during the present year, the Convention ordered that such members of the present Executive Committee of the old First ward as reside in what now constitutes the First ward, be the Executive Committee of the First ward for the present year, with power to fill all vacancies, and that all members of the same committee who now reside in the Twenty-sixth ward be the Executive Committee of the Twenty-sixth ward, with power to fill all vacancies.

The Convention then, after passing a vote of thanks to the officers for the faithful discharge of thanks to the officers for the Shoemaker for the free use of Washington Ifall, adjourned sine \$\frac{2}{2}\text{L}\$. THE COURTLAND SAUNDERS CADETS.

THE COURTLAND SAUNDERS CADETS.

This organization, distinguished for military excellence and public spirit, will drill this afternoon, at six o'clock, at Professor Saunders' Institute, West Philadelphia. The exercises will be entertaining, and the public is invited. A finer company has never been seen in Philadelphia. DROWNED. Henry Durham, aged eight years, was drowned in the Schuylkill yesterday. There was also a man drowned at Vine-street wharf, Schuylkill. The coroner was summoned to hold inquests in both BURNED.

Sylvester Lacy, ten years old, wasseriously burned yesterday while playing with gunpowder in Current alley. He was taken to the hospital.

THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.

THE FIRE HORN.

The Good Will Engine Company Triumphant,

THE CLOSING SCENES The Fair was crowded last evening in every part, nuch more so than at any one time since the grand pening on June 7th. During the day the attendnce was excellent, and many of the ladies in atendance at the tables reported that, the sales made by them were heavier than on any one day during We are informed by the committee that the gross eccipts of the Fair will reach about one million of dollars. The Committee on Labor, Income, and Revenue, have, we are informed, paid into the treasury \$170,000. The gross amount, it is thought, will each \$225.000.

The closing scenes last night were eminently patriotic, and the Fair, it may be said, closed in a grand, thrilling, and happy manner. At nine o'clock, the Executive Committee, accom-panied by the band of musicians, formed in line of procession at their room, and marched to the plat-form to the soul-inspiring strains of Hail Columbia. The Right Rev. Bishop Potter, in company with Mr. John Welsh, the chairman of the Executive Committee, ascended the platform or gallery, folowed by the remaining members of the committee, Bishop Potter addressed the Throne of Grace in in eloquent and appropriate manner. The Loxology was now sung, Mr. M. M. Michener efficiating as leader: "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow;

Praise Him, all creatures here below; Praise Him above, ye heavenly host: Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Mr. John Welsh, the chairman of the Executive Committee, delivered a short address, in which he said the whole affair had been conducted in a highly satisfactory manner, all the men, women, and

hildren uniting in heart and soul to make the Fair The band, now stationed on the floor, played the Star-Spangled Banner. Mr. Michener sold: "Fellow-citizens, I think we can all join in singing the Star-Spangled Banner." t may be needless to say that the national song was sung with a full chorus. This being ended, a voice came from the densely packed multitude, "Give us 'Yankee Doodle." This was responded to by the band, and the people became wild with delight. They cheered, clapped their hands, waved their handkerchiefs, and evinced various demonstrations of joy. Mr. Wm. D. Lewis proposed three cheers for the worthy chairman of the Executive Committee,

John Welsh. This was responded to in the most lively manner. The committee now retired. On motion of Mr. Lewis, Dr John Rodman Paul was called to the chair, whereupon a series of resolutions were passed, returning thanks, on behalf of he people, to the ladies and gentlemen who managed the Fair. Three cheers were given, and thus The following are the votes on the articles named VOTE ON THE UNION VASR.

	E. G. James
al	Farragut 58 Chase 16
nc-	Simpson
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	Potter 11 Dupont 4
ng-	Henry 54 Union Refresh't Saloon. 4
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nt.	Total
the	LEGHORN BONNET.
9 [13	Mrs. Gen. Burnside 296 Mrs. Gen. McCleilan 93
n's	Mrs Gen. Meade 286 Scattering 107
ra	Mrs. Gen. Grant 1211
-	
462	THE PURPLEN'S HOPK THE COOD WITE

ENGINE TRIUMPHANT. There was more than usual interest attending th rote for the firemen's horn. A large crowd sur rounded the stand until the great bell struck rass. The following is the vote :

ince Engine m Penn Hose onnt Airy Engine

The committee did not succeed in counting t aggregate of votes until about one o'clock this to the Good Will Engine by a large majority There was much excitement attending this vote, and when it was announced, in consequence of the late ness of the hour, but few persons were present. THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INCOME, AND Mr. Bond, the energetic chairman of the Committee on Labor, Income, and Revenue informed us last evening that the result of that committee's ork will foot up some \$225,000, about one-fourth the whole proceeds of the Fair. This result is the

displayed. The idea of collecting a day's labor and income in connection with Sanitary Fairs was original to Philadelphia, and does credit to those wh gave it execution. We congratulate Mr. Bond, an he ladies and gentlemen connected with him, o this handsome consummation of their labors. MEETING OF CITIZENS AT THE CLOSE OF TH A large meeting of citizens was convened an Dr. Rodman J. Poul was called to the chair, an Mr. Williams appointed secretary.
On the meeting being organized, Mr. William. D. Lewis addressed the Chair to the following the control of effect:
It so happened, Mr. Chairman, that on the 11th c
January last, after the success of the Fairs held a
Chicago, Cincinnati, and Boston, the duty devolve
on me, at a special meeting of the Union Lengue
to offer resolutions recommending the officers of the to offer resolutions recommending the officers of the Sanitary Commission to take measures for the organization of a Fair hereunder their auspices. The Fair is about closing. Having witnessed its progress and wonderful success, without having take in it any active participation, and feeling that, its close, some proceedings of a public charact should take place on the part of those not officiall connected with it, expressive of the views of our trees generally, I have prepared, and now offer a the consideration of this meeting; the following pramble and resolutions:

best commentary on the fidelity and zeal which al

vell for the colossal dimensions and architoc-eunty of its temporary structure as for the liber its contributious, and the zeal, devotion, and at-vith which its humane purposes have been prose-ind carried out by all who have participated in t

value is in the associations. Which contect them when past, we hereby tender our sincere and beathanks.

5. Risolved. That in recording our admiration of architectural taste displayed in the plan and design the building in which this Fair has been held, and the mechanical skill exhibited in its execution; where look with wender on the Gothic splenders of Union avenue, surpassing in extent the nave of rope's greatest cathedral; and traversed by numer well-proportioned transepts; and while we contemp with delight the beautifut rotunds of the Horticalt Department, and other equally symmetrical portion the vast but fragile ediffee, we can only be recome to its evanescence by the hope that its image, and holy cause to which it has been consecrated, will nead from our memories and hearts.

Mr. George R. Smith offered the following rostion:

Mr. George R. Smeat outside cannot be awarde the police force detailed by Mayor Heary to prese order during the progress of the Fair for their oblig decorous, and firm deportment, whereby assurance felt by all that the slightest disposition to disor had it been manifested, would have been promptly pressed.