WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1864.

The Siege of Richmond. The Army of the Potomac is on the threshold of a great battle. It is but a few miles from the ground whereon the campaign must be decided. WARREN'S corps, the extreme advance, was, on Monday ovening, but seven miles from Richmond. The reinforcements from BUTLER have by this time reached GRANT, and have been placed in position. Everything must have been ready yesterday for a general move-

ment directly on Richmond. The character of the engagements, which are briefly referred to in the official gazette of the Secretary of War, indicates that the enemy will not give battle north of the Chickshominy, and that the campaign has already resulted in a new and formal siege of Richmond. The next gazette will probably announce that the rebel forces have fallen back within their entrenchments. Conjecture of the movements of General GRANT were useless, but it is certain that the army will not be entrenched in the great stretch of swampy land directly to the east of the town. Delay is necessary, but the virtual suspension of operations. the inactivity and indecision, which characterized the first siege of Richmond, would be fatal. GRANT having driven the enemy to his forts, will not rest till he has driven him out of them. General GRANT has two great adversaries in this campaign, not including LEE. The first is space, and that he has conquered; sixty miles of months longer. This is a severe, but entrenched positions and fortified river banks are behind him, having been traversed in three weeks of brilliant success. He has now to contend with Time. The capture of Richmond is not possible without experiment. The greatest labor of the war is before the army. But those who anticipate a long and inactive siege will find their error before many weeks.

The latest despatch of Secretary STAN-TON, received at two o'clock this morning. gives the statement of a woman who came into General BUTLER's lines, that a meeting had been held in Richmond to debate whether the city should be surrendered or burned; that the Mayor was in favor of surrender, and was imprisoned in Castle Thunder. The improbability of this rumor is evident on its face.

The Cleveland Convention. The Cleveland Convention has done its work, and its members may go home content. Last night Major General John C. FREMONT was nominated for the Presidency by acclamation, and the Hon. John COCHRANE for the Vice Presidency. So the grand movement against the Administration has been begun-and ended.

Ended, we say, because it is improbable that the action of the Cleveland Convention will have any practical result. Though for months every effort has been made to interest the people in the independent Fremont party, and no credentials were required from delegates, but two hundred attended the Convention, and the paradoxical call to the people of the United States, excluding the friends of Mr. Lincoln, has been answered by the callers only. The Cleveland Convention does not even appear to represent a party. It is nothing more than the creation of a few earnest friends of its nominee, and a in any popular sentiment, and will not influence the general course of the Presidential campaign. We have steadily refused to join with those who seek to undervalue General Fremont's real worth; many admirable qualities, we especially regret that he has associated his name with a faction which, if it were not destined to inglorious failure, would certainly end in inician of the Union party

A Great Blockade-Runner. The path of the wrong-doer is as often beset with pitfalls as strewn with flowers. There is, even upon earth, a punishment for sin, and though the penalty may not be apparent to the world, it is not the less ex-

Some time ago the commercial circles of England were astonished by the announce. ment that ZACHARIAH C. PEARSON, a merchant-prince doing business in Hull as well as in London, had become bankrupt, his Hiabilities being variously estimated at from two to four millions sterling. The amount was exaggerated by rumor, but certainly was as much as \$3,240,000. PEARSON began life as a cabin-boy, thence he got to the quarter deck, next to be captain of his own vessel, then owner, and finally owner of many vessels, and a mercliant in very large business. In 1858, when he married, he was worth \$80,000, and was thrivingby a partner with a cooler head and a more cautious turn, of whom he got rid in 1860. This was his first downward step-though the end was neither seen nor then suspected. PEARSON, who was a native of Hull, was twice elected Mayor of that borough, and was profuse and ostentatious in his expenditure "to maintain the dignity of his station." He ties; he is said to have declined an offer on Knight, reserving himself for the greater, because hereditary, honor of a baronetcy above all, he made a loud profession of religion, and affected the stand-off manners of a Pharisec. All this time he was indulging in rash and hazardous speculations. trading on fictitious capital, contracting debts without any reasonable expectation of being able to pay them, and violating the law by rushing into a wholesale system of blockade-running. When Rebellion reared its red crest in the United States, it occurred to this sanctimonious adventurer that money was to be made by violating the law and freighting his ships for "the so-called Southern Confederation." This was after Queen VICTORIA'S Proclamation calling on all British subjects to maintain strict neutrality in the American strife. What of that?—when money was to be made. Pearson had got an idea that fabulous profits were to be realized by blockade-running, and started into it with the expectation of clearing 400 per cent. at least. His notion was to become a millionaire, and obtain position by immense wealth. To use a modern phrase, more expressive than elegant, "he came to grief," being assisted thereto by Messrs, OVEREND and GURNEY, the great capitalists and bill-discounters in London. Mr. FANE, the Bankruptcy Commission

er, who had to adjudicate upon Pearson-s .case. said : "The real cause of this man's ruin, the key to the whole, was that he came across Messrs. Ovenend and Gur-NEY. They had a flect of ships which had belonged to one XENOS, whose name was known in our courts; and these ships Messrs. Overend and Gurney palmed off | Hampshire to sustain the Administration in crushon Mr. Pearson. One of those purchases of ships was for £88,000, another for £55,-000. He got into the clutches of these leviathan pawnbrokers, who, by offers of bills, and renewals of bills, gave the most dangerous facilities. To show how recklessly improvident he was, he was called upon to pay £1,000 commission to Mr. En-WARDS (official assignee in Mr. Commissioner Holnoyd's court), as agent to Messis. Overend, Gurney, & Co, for commission! He (the Commissioner) had never heard of anything so strange. What, the vendee paying £1,000 commission! He thought it was the vendor paid the commission. Had £1,000 twice over been paid? It was the strangest transaction he had ever heard of, though it might be all right." His blockade-runners were seized by United States war steamers, confiscated, and utterly lost to him. He was unfortunate, too, once that his luck changed, in cases where he did not

Indian Queen, which cost him \$135,000, was burnt down between the river and the dock, and he had not insured her. Indeed. he appeared disinclined to insure his vessels. At the time, the underwriters at LLOYD'S charged from sixteen to sixty per cent for insuring blockade-runners, and Pearson, thinking this too much, risked all rather than insure his fleet. Had he succeeded, he would have made a vast fortune in a rapid manner. But the trade he went into, boldly and largely, was not lawful, and in less than two years (he failed early in 1863) Mr. PEARSON, the great ally and agent of the Confederates, found himself with large debts and small assets. His unsecured debts were \$575,-000; holding security, most which is doubtful, \$2,285,000; liability on bills discounted, \$340,000—making a total of \$3,240,000, and the dividend to his creditors will not amount to sixpence in the pound sterling, which is equal to two cents and a half in the dollar. In the eighteen months since Pearson's failure; his estate had been so unproductive that it yielded

him only \$500 as bankrupt's allowance. The Bankruptcy Judge, in deciding on this man's case, laid down the law that no man was justified in entering into great speculations unless he had a capital of his own to fall back upon, and that a commercial court must hold him responsible and punishable if he engages in such specula tions at the peril of others, for whose money or goods he was indebted. Moreover, that having mainly carried on his vast enterprises by means of accommodation bills, he was amenable to the charge of trading on fictitious capital; therefore, the order for his discharge was to be withheld for six righteous punishment. It may show W. S. LINDSAY, and other blockade-runners, how the law regards, and how it can meet such a violation of the law as blockaderunning. What is Zacharian Pearson's case to-day may be the case of similar traders to-morrow. Nor, we confess, would it very much afflict us to know that Mr. LINDSAY, were he ten times the M. P. that he writes himself, were made to feel, in his pocket (where his conscience is supposed

to nestle), that blockade-running is not all a winning game. The Partition of Denmark. It is to be apprehended that the case of Denmark is hopeless. It seems determined that the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein shall be violently severed from the Danish dominions, and either added to the territory of Prussia or placed under the rule of the Duke of Augustenbourg's eldest son, who, most probably; would be the very faithful, humble servant of King WIL-LIAM of Prussia, who wants ports in the German Ocean and the Baltic, and would thus obtain them. The Conference at London has done nothing except arrange for a month's armistice between Denmark and her assailants, one-half of which period would expire on the day that the fifth meeting of diplomatists was to take place. Prussia and Austria had plainly declared that they repudiated the treaty of 1852, (to which they had been parties,) by which the present King was one, for the late Sir George CORNWALL LEWIS, who understood international law better than any civilian in Parliament, once affirmed, with all the emphasis of truth, that all treaties were lia-

ble to be abrogated by war-a fact which few able politicians. It has no root Mr. Cyrus Field should bear in mind when next he assures the world that if England should promise us the uninterrupted use of the Atlantic Telegraph, even though there should be war between the two empires, the promise will be faithfully and because of our appreciation of his fulfilled. That England should allow the Duchies to be separated from Denmark does appear extraordinary, and cannot be accounted for by the reported resolution of Queen Victoria not to act against the inerisis, that the Unimater Freet is ready to start, at an hour's notice, for the rescue of Denmark, becomes even contemptible when it is apparent that, from some secret but powerful interest, said fleet will not be permitted to take even the slightest part in the contest. It may be accepted, as a fixed acted. Now and then, however, a terrible | fact, that Denmark will be robbed of more example is made. We have to notice such | than half her whole territory, and that England will look on at the spoliation, without using the slightest effort to prevent the wrong.

Lord Palmerston. It is stated in recent London journals that Lord PALMERSTON will dissolve Parliament in August, and then himself resign to give him the power of advising as the WELLINGTON formerly exercised. The Earl of CLARENDON is mentioned as PAL-MERSTON'S successor, at the head of the Administration, and it is added that this change will take place on the earnest solihis sanguine temperament being checked citation of Lady PALMERSTON, who is alarmed at the increasing frequency and severity of his attacks of gout. Lord PAL-MERSTON will complete his eightieth year on the 20th of next October, and has been about fifty years in office. We can scarcely believe that he intends giving the reins of power into other hands. It is stated that: Mr. GLADSTONE's recent declaration in favor of universal suffrage was made with gave large sums of money to public chari. Lord PALMERSTON'S full concurrence, and that it shadows forth the future liberal polithe part of the Crown to make him a cy of the Cabinet. This is very improba-

Union Officers in Libby Prison. BALTIMORE, May 31.—The following are the names of the United States officers who were at Libby Prison on Saturday last, all of whom have been captured during the present campaign. Those previously occupying it had been sent to Georgia: PROM GENERAL BUTLER'S COMMAND.

May 16, 1864.—Brigadier General C. A. Heckman. Colonel H. C. Lee, 2rth Massachusetts; Colonel R. White, 55th Pennsylvania; Lieut. Col. W. G. Bartholomew, Captain R. R. Swift, Captain J. H. Nutting, Adjutant P. W. McManus, 2rth Massachusetts; Lieutenant Skinner, 2rth Massachusetts; Lieutenant Skinner, 2rth Massachusetts; Lieutenant Skinner, 2rth Massachusetts; L. H., Judd, A. G. Davis, J. Lyman, 2rth Mass.; Captain E. H. Lisam, Lieuts. G. Peters, J. M. Drake, 9th N. J.; Capts. D. W. Fox, Jas. Metzger, 55th Pa.; G. Belger, 1st Rhode Island Light Artilllery; Lieut. S. P. Hedges, 112th N. Y.; Capts. J. H. Pierce, D. Stone, Lieut. J. W. Pitt, 118th N. Y.; Lieut. F. H. Lay, H. D. Grent, 117th N. Y.; Capts. H. J. McDonald, J. E. Lewis, 1th Conn.; Capt. H. Jenkins, 40th Mass.; 'Adjutant J. Gottshall, 55th Pennsylvania; Captain A. R. Wills, 5th Maine; H. Biebel, 5th Connecticut; B. C. Beobe, 13th Ind. FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MAY 10. FROM THE AGAIN OF THE POTONAC, MAY 10.

Captain Emlen N. Carpenter, 6th Pa. Cav.;
Lleuts. A. O. Abbott, O. W. West, C. E. Lewis, 1st
N. Y. Dragoons; Lieut. E. J. Hazell, 6th Pa. Cav.;
Capt. L. Yaughn, 1st Maine; O. J. Downing, 2d N.
Y.; Lleuts. G. W. Hill, A. B. Isham, 7th Mich.;
R. Sweetman, 5th U. S.; R. P. Wilson, 6th N. J.;
T. A. Goodwin, E. S. Wilson, 1st Mass.; Captains
A. J. Wright, 6th Ohio Cav.; E. H. Greene, 107th
Pa; L. Leuts. Wm. S. Damwall, 13th Mass.; J. Post,
139th Pa.; J. Kauff, 143d Pa.; Capt. C. W. Hastings, 12th Mass.; Lieut. G. W. Crussey, 35th Mass.;
H. S. Taintor, 52d N. Y.; R. H. Chase, H. M.
Cross, 59th Mass.; J. C. Justus, 2d Pa. Reserves.

New Hampshire Union State Convention. DELEGATES TO THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION CHO-BEN-PRESIDENT LINCOLN UNANIMOUSLY SUS-CONCORD, N. H., May 31.—The New Hampshire Union State Convention met to-day. Ex-Governor Hall presided.

The following gentlemen were chosen delegate

to the Baltimore Convention: Onslow Stearns, of Concord : John B. Clark, of Manchester; Ex-Governor William Hall, of Hinsdale, and Thomas E. Sawver, of Dover. Resolutions were passed pledging the peopl of New Lincoln for re-election. These resolutions were inanimously adopted.

Movements of United States Vessels. Boston, May 31.—The brig Laurilla has arrived from Cape Haytien. Left there, on May 12th, the United States steamer Neptune. The Powhatan sailed on the 11th on a cruise.

THE ladies and gentlemen composing the church choirs of Germantown intend giving a grand con cert of sacred and patriotic music, in aid of the Christian Commission, in Langstroth's Hall, Ger mantown, this evening. To use their own words "The sacredness of the object admits of no argument." It only remains, therefore, to say that they have earnestly labored to present an attaction wor thy of the occasion. It is to be hoped that the friends of the sick and wounded soldiers will fill th hall this evening.

A Murder This Morning. About I o'clock this morning a man was stabbed and killed, at 902 Market street, in the street, before a cellar restaurant. The proprietor and two other men, who came out of the cellar at the time of the event, were arrested. The murdered man was stabbed in the neck, and the jugular voin severed. violate the law. One of his ships, The The body was taken to the Ninth-ward station.

THE WAR.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL GRANT Warren Within Seven Miles of Richmond.

BURNSIDE ACROSS THE TOLOPOTOMY LEE RETREATED SOUTH OF THE CHICKAHOMINY.

IMPORTANT DESPATCH FROM GEN. BUTLER RUMORED PANIC IN RICHMOND

THE SURRENDER OR BURNING DEBATED THE MAYOR IMPRISONED FOR AD VISING SURRENDER.

Evacuation of Fredericksburg REBELS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK

LATE FROM CENERAL SHERMAN. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

DESPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL PORTER OUR ARMY ACROSS THE ATCHAFALAYA

FIRST OFFICIAL GAZETTE. Washington, May 31-3.14 P. M.

To Major General Dix, New York: We-have despatches from General Grant down to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There seemed, the despatch says, to be some prospect of Lee making a stand north of the Chickahominy. His forces were on the Mechanicsville road, south of the Tolopotomy creek, and between that stream and Hawe's shop, his right resting on Shady Grove. Dispositions for an attack were being made by General Grant. Wilson's cavalry had been ordered to de strey the failroad bridges over the Little river and South Anna, and break up both routes from these rivers to two miles southwest of Hawe's shop, where the headquarters of our army were established. There is as yet no telegraphic line of communic

tion with Washington. A despatch from General Sherman, dated yesterday, the 30th, 11 A. M., reports no changes in the position of the armies. Some slight engagements had occurred subsequent to the affair on Saturday. No intelligence from any other quarter had been received by this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. SECOND OFFICIAL GAZETTE. To Major General Dix, New York:

WASHINGTON, May 31-8.30 P. M. A despatch from Gen. Grant, dated 6 o'clock this morning, at Hawe's shop, has just been received. It is as follows: "The enemy came over on our left last evening. and attacked. They were easily repulsed, and with

considerable slaughter. "To relieve Gen. Warren, who was on the loft, guaranteed the succession to the Danish speedily, Gen. Meade ordered an attack by the baland principles in view. Kingdom, including the Duchies, as it then lance of our lines. Gen. Hancock was the only stood. This breach of faith should not sur- one who received the order in time to make the attack before dark. He drove the enemy from his entrenched skirmish line, and still holds it. I have no report of our losses, but suppose them to be light."

Other official despatches (not from General Grant) were received at the same time, and give more details. They are as follows, the first being dated yesterday, 30th May, So'clock P. M.: "In the course of the afternoon General Warren and pushed down on our left until his flank division, under General Crawford, reached a point abreast of

Shady-Grove Church. Crawford having got detached from the rest of the corps, was attacked and crowded back a little. The enemy then threw a orce, which appears to have consisted of Ewell's corps, upon Warren's left, attempting to turn it, but was repulsed. The engagement was short, sharp, and decisive. General Warren holds his gan, Pennsylvania, Maryland Wisconsin, Tennesmond. He reports that he has taken a considerable number of prisoners, and that there are many rebel lead on the field. Of his own losses he has not yet made a report. His latest despatch says that the nemy are moving troops to his left, apparently to cover the approach to Richmond on our right. An active conflict has been raging ever since dark, but has just closed. As soon as the enemy attacked the left of General Warren, Generals Wright and Hancock were ordered to pitch in, but do not seem to have got ready until after nightfall. No report has yet been received from them."

The other despatch, above referred to, is dated at six o'clock this morning, and states that, "in Hancock's attack last night, Colonel Brooks drove the enemy out of a strongly entrenched skirmish line and holds it. The losses are not reported. General Burnside's whole corps got across the Tolopotomy office, retaining a scat in the Cabinet, so as | creek last evening, and is in full connection with General Warren. The left of Hancock rests upon Marquis of Lansdowne and the Duke of this side of the creek. The 6th Corps is upon Hancock's right, and threatens the left flank of the enemy. General Smith ought to arrive at New Castle by noon, whence he can support Warren and Burnside, if necessary.

"Gen. Sheridan, with Gregg's and Torbet's division of cavalry, is on our left flank. "Gen. Wilson is on the right and rear, for the urposes reported in a former despatch. "The country hereabouts is thickly wooded with

dnes. with few good openings. "The indications this morning are that the ene my has fallen back south of the Chickahominy." Nothing of a later date has been received by this EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War.

THIRD OFFICIAL DESPATCH. Washington, May 31-11.25 P. M. To Major General Dix, New York:

The following despatch has been received from General Butler "Yesterday, all day, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville. Six refugees from Richmond report that Grant is on the Mechanicsville turnpike, fourteen miles from Richmond. Yesterday they heard the firing and that Grant was driving Lec. "A woman reports that a meeting was held yes-

terday, while she was in Richmond, to see whether the city should be surrendered or burnt. The Mayor advocated a surrender, and was put in Castle Thunder. "The enemy attacked my line yesterday, and were repulsed. To-day all day they have been demonstrating against my work on Spring Hill, easterly side of the Appemattox, but were repulsed." Nothing further since my telegram of this eve-

ning from Gen. Grant, EDWIN M. STANTON.

Secretary of War. ADVICES FROM FREDERICKSBURG AND THE RAPPAHANNOOK. fternoon has the following: The steamer George Weems arrived here early is morning from Fredericksburg, and reports the ase return to that place of the cavalry sent out to ne Wilderness, for the purpose of bringing in our rounded, which had been left in the hospitals on he field. This detachment of cavalry only obtained about two hundred and fifty of our wounded, as the

When the Weems left Fredericksburg, on Sunday afternoon, our forces were engaged in burning the Government hay damaged, and other property that was deemed inexpedient to remove. They were also making preparations to embark for Port Royal r West Point, and doubtless the town has been otally evacuated by this time. As the Weems was coming down the Rappaliannock, a company of rebel cavalry dashed up to the ank of the river and drew up in line; but noticing a gunboat approaching, they retired, without firing n the vessel, which they showed a disposition to do. Our gunboats have been instructed, in case any of ur vessels are fired upon, to shell all the hor ing out the rebellion, and recommending Abraham | within range. Considerable uncasiness was manifested among certain parties on board the Weems as she came down the Rappahannock, they being in onstant fear of an attack by guerillas. The Weems brought up the wounded that were brought into Fredericksburg from the Wilderness by our cavalry. Among the number were eleven Confederates, one of whom died on the upward trip. Sergt. Ford, of the 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artii ery, was accidentally drowned by falling overboard from a steamer on the Rappahannock. REMOVAL OF STORES FROM PORT ROYAL Washington, May 31.—The steamer Georgia, from Port Royal, Vin., brought up to-day about 100 sick men. She left Port Royal at 11 o'clock yestor-

> dered to clear the river by 9 o'clock to-day. No cannonading was heard when she left, and if there had been any fighting, it was with musketry. Parties who came up on the Georgia report that Fredericks hurr has been totally evacuated by our forces, and is now in possession of rebel scouting parties and guerillas. The transports Wawasset and Swan aving been disabled, were sent from Port Royal t Baltimore to be repaired. GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT. FORTRESS MONROE, May 30.—It is no longer improper to speak of the important movements that

> have been progressing in this department during

day. All the Government property at Port Royal had been placed on transports, and they were or-

the past two days, as they are now fully accom-A large portion of the troops at Bermuda Hundred, under Gen. Butler, have been transferred, under the command of Gen. W. F. Smith, to the Army of the Potomac. Army of the Potomac.

The troops were sent on transports with great collective up the York river to the White House, the land Goodell, Abolitionists of New York, and Caspar new base of supplies for Gen. Grant. Generals Smith and Brooks passed up vesterday

the Convention. THE CHARACTER OF THE CONVENTION. Gop, Gilmoro romains with Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundred. Also, Generals Ames and Wild. Large supplies have been sent up to the White THE SHENANDOAH—A RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE-A REBEL FORCE FOUR THOU SAND STRONG. EDINBURG, SHENANDOAH VALLEY, May 30-10

L. M. - [Special to NewlYork Herald ]-The army made a reconnoissance in force, and found the eno-my four thousand strong in front of us. We have had very little skirmishing up to this time. GEN. SHERMAN AT DALLAS. Louisville, May 31 .- The Chattanooga Gazette o Sunday last says that Shorman reached Dallas,

Beorgia, on Friday last, and made his headquarter FROM RED RIVER. WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Navy Department ias received official despatches from Admiral Porer, dated Cairo, May 26th, announcing his arrival

here, as before reported, and in which he states that he arrived at Cairo in four days from Red river. The army had all crossed the Atchafalaya, and Gen. Smith's division had embarked. The gunboats co ered the army until all were over General Smith, who brought up the rear, turned on the enemy with part of his command under Gen Mower, and killed and wounded a number, can turing one hundred and eighty prisoners and two field pieces, which makes eight or nino pieces captured by General Smith, besides the guns of Fort do Russey, in all of which captures General Mower bore a conspicuous part.

The Mississippi is quiet between this place an Red river. The rebols had a battery on the bank

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION

JOHN C, FREMONT NOMINATED FOR THE

off after a sharp ongagement.

below Tunica Point, but the gunboats drove then

PRESIDENCY. JOHN COCHRANE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

THE FREMONT PLATFORM.

The Party to be Called "The Radical Democracy." TWO HUNDRED DELEGATES PRESENT.

THE CONVENTION A DISAPPOINTMENT.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS. CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31.—An informal gather ing of German delegates, Radicals, and War Democrats, took place last evening. General Cochrane made a lengthy radical speech, animadverting quite strongly upon the Administration, and denouncing the suppression of newspapers as a crime, and that even a censorship was an unjustifiable outrage. Ex-Governor Johnston followed, maintaining that only the most radical measures can save the Union. Gen. McKinstry offered resolutions declaring that the duty of a truly American Administration is to restore the prostrated rights of citizenship, freedom of the press and speech; protests against arbitrary arrests, and seizures of property; favors the Mon-roe doctrine, and urges fraternity to the struggling Republics of the old and new world. A platform was submitted, and referred to a commitwhich Parker Pillsbury is chairman. YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

The Convention opened to-day with from three to our hundred delegates. Ex-Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, was elected temporary chairman, and addressed the Convention. He hoped that its proceedings would strike with the force and power worthy of the objects Mr. B. H. Brooks, of California, and Mr. Wolfe, of the District of Columbia, were elected secretaries. mittee on Permanent Organiza appointed, with Mr. Ezra C. Andrews, of Maine, as A motion to appoint a Committee on Credentials elicited opposition on the ground that many of those present were without credentials, and were from

different political organizations. Mr. Gany, of Missouri, wanted a record to show that we were here in spite of Lincoln and the d The Convention decided to enroll the names of a persons present under the call. A permanent ortion was effected by the election of General Cochrane, of New York, as president; H. T. Cheechusetts, W. G. Sneithen, of Maryland, A. G. Lloyd, of Pennsylvania, and others, as vice presidents; and S. Wolfe, of the District of Goumbia, and Col. James D. Owens, of Pennsylvania

EVENING SESSION. The Committee on Credentials reported that Ohio, Illinois, New York, Iowa, Missouri, Michi-

THE FREMONT PLATFORM. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, First. That the Federal Union shall be preserved. Second. That the Constitution and laws of the Inited States must be observed and obeyed. Third. That the rebellion must be suppressed by rce of arms and without compromise. Fourth. That the rights of free speech and the ress, and the habeas corpus be held inviolate, save a districts where martial law has been proclaimed. Fifth. That the rebellion has destroyed slavery, and that the Federal Constitution should be amendd to prohibit its re-establishment and to secure to all men absolute equality before the law. Sixth. That integrity and economy are demande at all times in the administration of the Government, and that in time of war the want of them is criminal.

Seventh. That the right of asylum, except for crime and subject to law, is a recognized principle of American liberty; that any violation of it cannot be overlooked, and must not go unrebuked. Eighth. That the national policy, known as the Monroe doctrine, has become a recognized principle, and that the establishment of an anti-republican government on this continent by any foreign ver cannot be tolerated. Ninth. That the gratitude and support of the nation is due to the faithful soldiers and earnest leaders of the Union army and navy for their heroic achievements and deathless valor in defence of our mperilled country and civil liberty. Tenth. That the one-term policy for the Presi-

dency adopted by the people is strengthened by force of the existing crisis, and should be maintained by Eleventh. That the Constitution should be so mended that the President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people. Twelfth. That the question of the reconstruction of the rebellious States belongs to the people, hrough their Representatives in Congress, and not to the Executive. Thirteenth. That the confiscation of the lands o the rebels, and their distribution among the soldiers

and settlers, is a measure of justice. The last resolution was not recommended, but reted for consideration. Mr. Gilbert announced the receipt of a letter from Wendell Phillips. The letter was warmly applauded. A letter from Lucius Robinson, Comptroller of New York, was read; favoring the nomination of

The resolutions were then adopted separately. the nomination of candidates for President and Vice Mr. Ransom moved to reconsider, believing it would be better to wait until after the Baltimore Convention.

Colonel Moss moved that John C. Fremont be declared the nominee for President. Mr. Ransom moved an amendment, that a nominating convention be held in Cleveland on the first Wednesday in September. Lost, only 9 voting, in the affirmative. Mr. Powell, of Washington, moved to adjourn over to the Radical Convention at Baltimore on the 6th of June. Declared out of order. The nomination of Fremont was then made by General Cochrane, B. Gratz Brown, and General Butler were named for Vice Presiden

Mr. Cochrane asked leave to retire from the Con-Mr. Gilbert taking the chair, the question was put, and the nomination of General Cochrane was confirmed, with but few voices in the negative. A committee was appointed to report a plan of rganization and a name for the par The Convention then took a recess till 9 o'clock. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONVENTION. CLEVELLAND, May 31 .- The Convention, nu pering about 200 delegates, met quietly to-day. Jen. Cochran, on being made presiding chairman invelghed with severity against the War Democrats, who have pledged themselves to sustain the present Administration. He spoke for personal liberty, ecdom of the press, and for the Monroe doctrine His remarks, upon the last subject, were received fuse all the dissatisfactionists, as far as possible, but wants power. The Germans appear to be sincere for their platform, and many are opposed to the present nomination of candidates, or anything else han the construction of a n on which to base

PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATES. Among the Pennsylvanians here are Governo Johnston, J. C. Barker, Andrew Humbert, A. G. Lloyd, Capt. John Roberts, Nathaniel P. Sawyer, Pittsburg and Alleghony; James Cuddy; of Armstrong; Richard Pierson and Col. Jas. Ower of Venango; Dr. Ferdinand Vern and James Leots, of Lancaster; George Lauman, of Berks; Rev. Mr. Dinsmore, of Moreor; Captain Bowsteder, of Dau-phin, and Mr. Scagrist, of Philadelphia. RESOLUTION PLEDGING THE DELEGATES TO RE-PUSE OFFICE. Mr. Sauger, a German, from Iowa, offered a reselution that member of thiss Convention, or any Convention arising therefrom, and its Presidential Electors, pledge themselves not to accept office or conracts from the new Administration; but that this

their future action.

army or navy.

THE NOMINATION OF PREMONT. After a tedious discussion, on motion of Col. Moss, f Missouri, Gen. Fremont was nominated for the residency, viva voce, and without dissent. Gen. Sochrane was nominated for Vice President, but ess unanimously. Several motions had been made postnone the Convention. THE GRANT MOVEMENT. Mr. Demers, of New York, spoke at length, favoring General Grant, and threatening the party with oould be used for anything else, even to transport them for the greater part of the afternoon, killing

pledge shall not exclude them from serving in the

affure unless it waited for events and chose candi-lates by a regular delegation from the people in-anomalous condition of Banks' command was the fates by a regular delegation from the people in-tead of an informal meeting. EXCITEMENT OVER PREMONT'S NOMINATION. Germans especially are wild over Frement's no Butz, of Missouri, have taken a conspicuous part i

Mr. S. J. Rea, of Philadelphia, ondeavored to urge the rule of voting by States, but was voted down. The assembly is generally without creden tials, and is solf-constituted, claiming to be an Un conditional People's party. Before the nomination speech was made by Hon. A. J. Colvin of New Col. Woss denounced the cowardly noticy of the Administration in Missouri. Mr. Milward, of

New York, and Mr. Chaplain, of Pennsylvania were among the other speakers, WENDELL PHILLIPS' LETTER. A letter from Wendell Phillips was read, giving support to either Fremont or Butler. This Administration had sustained the rebellion, and thought more of conciliating its foes than serving the country. It had misused its three weapons to put down by sword and shot as to starve and freeze him. It the war-men, money, and emancipation-and had just done enough to intimidate the rebels and not save the State. We shall have to continue the war

in the Senate after closing it on the field.

of General Fremont. THE NAME OF THE PARTY. The Convention voted to call the new party "The Radical Democracy." At no time has the Convention been-very large or very impressive, and it adjourned without fulfilling the expectations of its or-D. K.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION. Evacuation of Grand Ecore—Battles Before Reaching Alexandra-The Gunboats Blockaded—Escape of the Gunboats—Destructive Fire—On the Move Again-Arrival at Sommes-port. pecial Compandence or or port. ...e Press. ] SEMMESPORT, La., May 18, 1864.

EVACUATION OF GRAND ECORE. After our army had made all preparations for ecisive stand at Grand Ecore, the enemy began to harass our pickets and boats on the river, from Alexandria up, making the position of Grand Ecore very uncom ortable. By deserters and scouts we were informed that the onemy was moving a large force towards Alexandra, in order to take this place and hem us in. After finding this out, it was concluded to fall back to Alexandria. It is was a bold to be done. gunboats, began to move down the Red river to Alexandria. The articles which could not be re-moved were consigned to the flames. Towards evening the 19th Corps started down the river road to Cane river, followed by the train. About 21/2 A. M., on the 30th, Generals Franklin and Arnold, with their staffs, rode to the cross road to see everything pass, and in a half hour afterwards they went to the rear. About 4 o'clock they started off again, and followed in the wake of the marching column Very heavy marching was done this day, at the end of which they had reached a point about forty miles below Grand Ecore. While the army was moving almost on the double quick, General Smith's corps had to keep up a continual fight with the enemy, who were pressing on his rear and trying hard to cut off his train, but instead of accomplishing their object they received any quantity of blue pills and lost a number of prisoners. Here we stop-

ned for the night. ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENT. Next morning we took up the march down the Cane river to Minote's Crossing, which placed we reached about eleven A. M. On the other side were the rebels posted in strong force, chinery and all, was moved to the Red occupying a hill and shelling our troops very briskly. roar of artillery was terrific, which continued for

s fight General Banks was hit with a ell, but without placing him hors du com-It I well to say here that the General is about holdest and coolest of his staff. He seems never e concerned or disturbed by danger, while a cerin officer went some distance out of the way, comlaining that he had just found out his horse would

The firing of the artillery was excellent, and the rebels made good use of several pieces they had previously captured at Sabine Cross Roads. While this was going on in the cont the rebels made an attack upon the rear of General Smith's column, who fought them obstinately all day long, allowing them' to come within a short distance of his guns and then giving orders to pour it into them, which send then giving orders to pour to into them, the control of the contro them reeling back with the 1055 of manufacturing in bring-and wounded. General Smith succeeder anything. ing up the train safely, without losing in order to oroth LANTEN FIGHT IN AS necessary to dislodge the opposing force stratified on the opposite side. Orders to this effect was sent to General

Birge. He was supported by General Cameron, and forded the river a short distance below, with and forecat the river a short distance below, with five thousand infantry, and a regiment of cavalry. We had to pass through thick woods, flanked on both sides by open lands and considerable eleva-tions, called hills in this layer country, and drive the enemy back step by step. Here it was that one of General Banks' staff officers showed the material staff should be composed of. Our troops had all at once come to a spot where a further advance was not only dan ters my sanalmost impossible. Before then was a swamp, back-rising woodland, filled Zwith rebels, who were sending their deadly missiles with terrible effect against our advancing column. The troops began to falter a little. Several of the officers were killed or wounded, and it became a

matter of great importance, that our men should be gravely led on. The right man stepped forward at the right time. Lieut. Wm. S. Beebe, General Banks' chief ordnance officer, dismounted from his horse, stepped to the front of the column, and shoutconfused, and fell back in a most irregular manner. Our troops had to wade in water and mud up to their waists, but they achieved the desired result. The rebels moved their batteries further down tho

nove was anticipated, and as soon as they opened fire our batteries quickly replied, and in a few minutes they were shelled from their new position. Our cavalry, since the 8th, under the command of the able General Arnold, did good service and reetrieved most of their lost prestige. General A. followed the enemy up with his troopers. Here we stayed for the night, laid a pontoon bridge, and then crossed over. General A. J. Smith's command brought up the rear sound and safe. During the night the enemy began to shell Smith's camp for he purpose of ascertaining whether we were still act. The command of General Birgo took the advance the next day. The train proceeded by the

lenderson Hill road towards Alexandria. Gen. Banks with the forces took the river road and went as far as Boyes' plantation, and the next day (April 26,) reached Alexandria. After crossing Cane liver the enemy made another dash on our train. In order to accomplish this flank movement they occeded by a circuitous route, but instead of meeting the train they unexpectedly fell upon Smith's lumn, which faced around and gave them an unoked for sound thrashing. The remainder of the march was not disturbed, and everything was safely landed in Alexandria on the 26th and 27th. In all this retreat we lost nothing, not even a paper collar, as an officer observed. The enemy's forces in our front numbered from five to six thousand, and in our rear from six to seven thousand. Our fleet of transports and gunboats, which left Grand Ecore about the same time as the army, were not so fortunate in reaching Alexandria as the latter. The boats were obliged to move slowly, on account of the water being very shallow. They were harassed by the enemy all the way down, and several transports, being overladen, sank, and had be destroyed. Our heavy ram Eastport, which had run aground, was raised and sent on its way down in charge of the transports Champion No. 1 and No. 2. They were special objects for attack by rebel sharpshooters and rebel batteries. It was found ne essary to blow the ram up and set the transports on fire. The rebels got hold of the transports, extinguished the flames, and they most likely are now trying to convert them into gunboats. Finally, the ficet got as far as the falls of Alexandria. .Tho a light draught went over, but the gunboats and heavier transports were obliged to wait for high wacommitted by our troops. The few shantles left at Grand Ecore were set on fire by our rear column. The whole country from there to Alexandria, some eighty-five miles, was devastated. Not a building, shanty, or chicken-coop was command. The same men plundered Alexandria when they first got there. Men as well as officers ground, and being afraid of being out-generalied and whipped, he cleared out on the double-quick, of the way to burn and destroy. They made no dis-tinction between Union and rebel officers; were heard lorying in styling themselves the cotton-burners of very spirited fire from his artillery until he had got very spirited fire from his artillery until he had got the 16th Corps. Another act of barbarity occurred at his forces protty well off the field and into the woods. Cane river. Thousands of colored men, women, and children were following the army, with their little property of bedding and clothing on carts and cotton-wagons, trying to escape with the army from slavery. Gen. A. J. Smith would not let them pass with their wagons over the poutcon at Cane river They had to wait till all the wagons had crossed and then he ordered all their wagons and

property to be set on fire. There was nothing left for the infirm, the babe, and the old, but to stay behind or endeavor to keep up with our columns on the quickstep. They had not tasted anything for many hours. The heat of the day, the dust, and want of water, forced many an old and infirm person to give out, and trust to the mercy of their infuriated masters. Horrible to say, mothers were seen dropping their infants, children were lost in the woods and rode over. This command was a regular vadal horde while down here. Now, your readers will ask, Why

did not Gen. Banks stop such outrages ? I inquire

very minutely into this matter, and found the rea-

nuse of the failure of the Red River Expedition There were not less than four different independent ommands operating against Shreveport. General Steele was 300 to 400 miles away from Banks column, acting on his own book. There was the navy, under Admiral Porter, not only independent from General Banks, but even from the War Department, acting not only on their own orders, but even enrying out their individual views of paci-fication. All the country, as far as the logs of the marines could stride, was overrun, and their capture of the produce and little property in houses, plantations, etc., was considered their just spoils, stopping wherever they thought an opportunity was afforded to guiner riches to make up their amous prize loads. Cotton, sugar, furniture, and everything went. The navy had their corrais of captured wagons and horses for the officers to ride. making expeditions far back into the country and bringing in navy prizes. There was Smith's com-

war. They think not so much of killing the enemy annot be denied they fight well, and their General talks fighting and lives fighting. Besides, these commands, is the 19th Corps, under General Banks. They are the veterans that fought There must be a thorough reorganization of States ander him last year and earned many laurels. It on the basis of absolute equality; the blacks admitted to citizenship, or we must hold States as Territories under standing armies. He concluded i by than these. This corps, together with the 13th, formpraising the high statesmanship and military ability the Army of the Gulf proper, and were, in fact, all that General Banks could depend on. Another point must be mentioned that worked -The Red River Expedition of 1864 may be considered very much against Banks. A lot of fossil West Pointers were sent down here and are under his

some Northern papers judge. The appointment of Major General Canby to the chief command of all

right, and is popular.
THE GUNBOATS BLOCKADED. and hem us in. After Humb.

This was a bold cluded to fall back to Alexandria.

It to be done, and hazardous undertaking, but it he way was and quickly too, as another force of the the way was and quickly too, as another force of the the way was undertaken with that good will and characteristic swiftness which is so peculiar to this army. Gen. A. J. Smith, with the 16th Corps, left Grand Ecore on Friday evening, April 22, and moved to Natchitoches for the purpose of guarding our flank, and or two ways of getting out of it, either by destroying every boat, or by digging them out. The spade axe, and crowbar were resorted to. Our army wont to work to dam the river, about one mile below the falls, to the height of from ten to twelve feet, making the water rise at the falls about eight and a half or nine feet. It was a herculean undertaking, and but few had any faith in its success. I can see yet how incredulously the inhabitants would shake their heads at the idiotic idea of the Yankees, as they thought the undertaking of stopping the Red river. But it was done, and that inside of fourteen days. They began to build strong wooden works into the river, beginning at both sides at once, throwing the water in the centre. These wooden dams were covered with stone, which they brought down the river on flatboats, pulled by mules from the very rocks that made the obstruction and forced us to build this dam. All deserted brick buildings

in the neighborhood were pulled down, and the bricks used for ballast at the dam. On the west side of Red river, about a mile from the dam, stood a very large sugarhouse. The building, with machinery, kettles, &c., &c., must have cost several navy, which were filled with stones, dirt, iron, &c., and then sunk. From four to five thousand men worked day and night for fourteen days. Two of the boats were one night washed out, and formed channel large enough for the boats to pass through. ESCAPE OF THE GUNBOATS. The guns of the boats, and their plating, were removed, and so lightened that they all got over safer and passed through the rapids caused by the rust

of water in the opening of the dam, under the gaze of thousands. This dam will, most likely, stand longer than the rebels wish. It would take more men, and longer time, to destroy it than it took t build it. It stops the navigation of the Red river more effectively than anything the rebels ever con ceived. A boat once over the dam can never expect to get back again, no more than one could run a new lich and as the Niagara. The river may make a new lich and as the torrent of this artificial fall is directed against the town, the first rise of water may cause Alexandria to be washed away. whohened like to trackeneral hand saw how we got he navy away, which they had already cona sure prize. Dick Taylor was so sure of its capture hat he had declared that all the boats captured be longed to himself. On the morning of the 13th all

the boats were over the dam, and, as the army had noved already the previous night, it began to look lesolate. While we were building this dam the chs were busy annoying our front and trying to sever our river connection, and imagined it a pretty sure thing to gobble up the whole army. They had succeeded tolerably well, as no boat could get up or down the river for about ten days. They lestroyed two transports and captured two gunboats, which they sunk to prevent our other tra ports from getting down. The dam-work foiled heir designs, however, and not a boat was left behind or seriously injured down the Red river. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE, About dusk of the 12th the army was in motion

There were apprehensions felt that Alexandria might be set on fire by some rascal. General Banks gave strict orders, which were executed in the best horse, suppose whene front of the column, and shouting to the pen, "forward, follow me," he led them on. The man, cheering their brave leader, followed him through the swamp, and into the woods. The rebels, not thinking this charge possible, became rebels, not thinking this charge possible, became of style by General Grover. Double guards were vee. All troops about town were set to work to extinguish the flames. There were no fire engines that could be used, and no water except in the river. Everything was done to prevent the further progress of the flames. General Banks, with his whole taff, was at work. About 10 o'clock the wind got stronger, and set in the direction of the town. The imes became master, and in about five hours twothirds of Alexandria was laid in ashes. All the roofs being covered with shingles, old and dried to cinder by the long drought, and most of the houses being frame buildings, the flames spread at a fear-

DEFARTURE FROM ALEXANDRI

General Banks left with his staff towards ever ning. The whole army had taken the river road which leads along the levee on the right bank of the river. Our advance had continual skirmishing with about; but they soon became acquainted with this | the enemy. The rebels had sent some two thousand transports all the way down, but they received many a dose from the accompanying gunboats. I is a wonder that so few casualties have occurred in the crowded transports, considering the very clos proximity of the firing party. About fifteen miles below Alexandria, the column was joined by General A. J. Smith's corps, who had held the advance in the interior roads. The march was a perfect success, although the rear, under General Lawler, was continually at work chastising the rebels who were following in their wake. On Sunday afternoon, the 15th, our column had got on the road to Sommesport, as far as Marksville, on the prairie Avoyellesbe fought. The enemy had all the advantage of position. General Grover, commanding the ad vance, met the enemy in force on the other side of Marksville. The enemy were about four thousand strong at Fort De Russey, about three to four mile to the east. As soon as they heard of our success in getting the gunboats over the fulls and our marel down the river, they left and fell back to their main force. The fight near Marksville was very spirited for a while, and all the troops were brought into readiness to begin the bloody work early next morning. About sundown a messenger from Admira Porter met Banks, and brought the cheering news that Grant had whipped Lee. The news spread like wildfire though the different commands, and known. It was a good time to get this news-just on the eve of a battle. The troops laid down in battle-line, ready to jump to arms at the first tap of the drum. Long before daybreak, on the 16th, colu after column moved to their new positions in the front. I was anxious to see a battle on a prairie. ter or to be lightened. Now, I have to add a few in- the General went to the front it looked more like cidents of this retreat to enlighten the minds of an immense review than anything else, although to some of the atrocities the shells were ploughing through the air for some an immense review than anything else, although time, making hideous sounds. The movements, un-

staff, Gen. Dwight, were most admirably executed. The artillery fire got very lively, and Smith's command moved on the right to cut off the enemy's retreat. He succeeded in cutting him off from one road, but not wishing to fight a battle on open angle with our road to Sen mesport. He kent un a There was some excellent firing done from both sides. We lost only a few men. The enemy carried about 200 wounded off the field, and many killed The artillery duel (for such it was) lasted about five hours. It was a splendld sight. You could see each and every movement of the troops, overy gun fired and every shell burst. The enemy aw our marchalled troops, and thought it safer to un than to fight. ARRIVAL AT SEMMESPORT. We continued our march quietly through a ew little towns down the bayon towards Semmes

port, which our advance reached that day. After the troops began to arrive next day, the transports, which laid already at the head of the Atchafalaya, were ordered down, and placed alongside of each other across the whole stream, thereby forming the most beautiful and substantial bridge ever ised by an army to cross a stream. Semmesport was at one time a very important port on the Atchafalaya. Nothing is left of the place but a small, neat-looking frame church, not yet son very soon. A. J. Smith considered himself finished. General Smith had the rear, and he laid entirely independent, and more than once re-fused to obey orders. He even refused to turn over the prisoners taken by his command. He considered the transports which his corps arrived on as his own property, and not one the 18th. He accepted the challenge, and fought

Next morning early Gen. Canby arrived in a gun. bont, and stayed until all the troops were over. The whole force, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, along

mand, the 16th Corps, sent by General Sherman for so many days, not to act under Goseral Banks, but in their own way and on their own responsibility They have their peculiar way of going on with the concluded. As the mail closes in a few minutes, I am compelled to close, reserving some incident-

Pointers were sent down note and over us command. He is only too conscient oursly scrupulous in asking their advice outsly scrupulous in asking their advice outsly scrupulous the retreat after the relation of the results advised by the latest adviced by the latest of classical warmors, and relations to the relationship of the relati staff until we returned to Grand Ecore, was opposed to the retreat, but was too strict a soldier to oppose the older generals. That under such conditions a campaign could hardly be successful, every one must feel, but everybody will also understand that Gen. Banks must be judged more mildly than

he trans-Mississippi troops is a move towards the After going off my subject I will come back to our army at Alexandria, where I had left them. Here the army found their stores, and here they gave the enemy battle to advantage, because the country is more open, being pretty well settled. We could and should have moved almost at once, had it toches for the purpose of guarding our flank, and afterwards cover the retreat. All the stores were placed on board the transports, and they, with the country ways of getting out of it, either by destroy.]

or an embarrassing subject, which threatened to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries.

RAILEOAD ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BALTIMORY CONVENTION.

vention, which will meet at Baltimore on the 7th inst. A similar arrangement has been made with the New York and Eric Railroad Company, and the belief is that it will be extended by other trunk THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES. It is rumored that the Pennsylvania Reserves have signified their willingness to remain until the final act of the present drama is consummated, viz. the capture of Richmond by Grant's victorious legions. Col. Jondon, State Agent here, informs me that he also has heard the rumor from some o the men belonging to the Reserves. It is probable it is true, as the time of some of the regiments has already expired, and nothing has been heard of their returning homewards. NAVY YARD ON THE THAMES RIVER, CONN.

The Navy Department has received intelligence of the capture of the English schooner Agnes, on the 3d of May, off Velasco, Texas, by the United States steamer Chasura. She has been sent to New Orleans. THE MAIL LINE TO BRAZIL. The bill to authorize the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service between the United President, is now a law. Twelve round trips are to be performed a year, and separate contracts be made with each Government. The United States

States and Brazil, having been approved by the portion of the expense is not to exceed \$150,000 per American sea-going steamships, will be invited by he Postmaster General. MARINE REGULATIONS AT GIBRALTAR. formation has been received at the State De tar, that the regulation requiring all foreign vesse assing the fortifications at Tarifa to show their national colors, is rigorously enforced by the Spanish authorities. Shipmasters will therefore consult their own interests by a careful observance of it. DAMAGES FOR INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

The bill has become a law appropriating \$1,170,000 for the payment of the awards for damages sustained by reason of depredations and injuries by certain ands of Sioux Indians in Minnesota. CONVERSION OF THE SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES The amount of seven-thirty notes which have been presented for conversion, since the adoption of the rule allowing interest up to July 1st, is over s,000,000. Much delay is incurred in the conversions through the neglect of parties in not complying with instructions. The endorsements should all be perfect, and the final endorsements should be ade to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption, and signed by the party in whose favor the settlement is to be made. Notes endorsed by an executor or attorney must be accompanied by evience that they are lawfully authorized so to en-

OPERATIONS OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION The Sanitary Commission steamer, John R. ons of sanitary stores, her second load, bound for ne, is also chartered by the Sanitary Comtons of ice and eighty tons of assorted sanitary stores, and despatches for the James river. The Thompson and Elizabeth each carried its corps ( relief agents. Three other beats, in the employ of he Sanitary Commission, left at daylight yes norning for the new base of the Army of the Po-

The contrabands who arrived here yesterday, it i scovered, have the small-pox among them; and they have been sent to the Small-pox Hospital. REFUGEES FROM PORT ROYAL. Several families of Union refugees were brought up from Port Royal last evening. AFFAIRS AT FREDERICKSBURG. Dr. Brown, the Government embalmer, arrived ere a short time since, from Fredericksburg. He eports that the quartermasters will have all left everything is quiet. The steamer Georgia, on which he was a passen ger, picked up three Union soldiers from off a raft,

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS\_1st SESSION. SENATE. PROPOSED INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. BUTLER. Mr. DAVIs submitted the following:
Whereas, it has been frequently charged in public prints, and by other modes, that when the leaders of the present rebellion were engaged in plotting and maturing it, Benjamin F. Butler was sognizant of and privy to their treasomable purposes, and gave them his countenance, sympathy and support, and that he (said Butler), after some of the rebel States had published ordinances of secession, turned against the conspirators, whom he had been sustaining, to get position and office under the Government of the United States, to enable him to consummate his own personal and corrupt objects; and that

summate his own personal and corrupt objects; an after he was appointed, and whilst he was acting military service, he was, by himself and his a plice, H. J. Butler, and many others, guilty of acts of fraud, peculation, and embezzlement again United States, and many acts of extortion, plu despoliation; oppression and cruelty against individ therefore he it despoliation, oppression and cruelly against individuals; therefore be it

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That the President of the Senate appoint a committee of three to investigate send-charges against said Butler, and that said committee here power to sit during the recess of the Senate, to send or persons and papers, and that it report all testimony, and its proceedings, to the next session of the Senate.

\*\*THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL\*\*

The internal revenue bill came up, and Mr. McDOU-GAL addressed the Senate at some length in opposition to Mr. Sherman's amendment, striking down State currence. ency.
The amendment was rejected—yeas II, nays 20.
The following amendments, moved by Mr. CLARK.
representing the Finance Committee, were adopted:

from twenty to ten dollars.
The same principle was made to extend to the product
of manufacturers upon which no duty had been paid, in
a provise to the 96th section.
Mr. POWELL made an attempt to reduce the tax on
oil made from coal, and strike out the duty on coal from
which oil is distilled, but failed. THE FISHING BOUNTIES. THE FISHING BOUNTIES.

He then moved to insert a provision, as a new section, abolishing the fishing bountles.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, opposed the amondment, showing the measure to be national rather than local, and necessary as an apprenticeship to the art of navigation. He referred to the persistent efforts of the Senators from Kentucky, apparently and even avowedly undertaken from motives of hestifuty to New England.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, objected to the Impugument of his motives.

Mr. DAYIS, of Kentucky, objected to the Impugnment of his motives.

Mr. MORRILL responded that he (Mr. Davis) had expressly assigned hostility as a motive, and he referred to his (Mr. Davis') repeated and virulent acts upon New, England of late, notwithstanding the fact that he had within two years extolled in terms that might almost he considered faisome the marvellous industry, tho matchless commerce, and the distinguished love of learning letters and the arts, of the country he now affected to deepise and hate.

Ile continued by reviewing the course of the gentleman from Kantucky (Mr. Powell), refuting by historical testimony of eminant Southern men the gentleman charge of capidity and greed of gain against. New England. He enlarged out the national characteristics and great practical banefit of this country and closed with a parallel between Massachusetts and Kentucky in its national support of the war, making a great deficiency in the account of Kentucky, amounting to give mil-

with their immense train, crossed day and night, and sixty hours after the construction of this novel steam-bridge everything had crossed. The column took up the march towards the mouth of the Red river. The bridge was broken and all the transport started about six o'clock on Friday, the 20th, for the mouth of the Red, where they all stopped. We arrived in the Universe about eight o'clock in the evening. It was a beautiful moonlight night. The sight here was sublime. Hundreds of red, white, and blue lights up the Mississippi and Red ivers made a picture not surpassed by any illumination. We left about nine and a half o'clock, and started for New Orleans. At Turisca's Bend, about twenty-seven miles above Port Hudson, the rebels had a battery for the last five or six days. We expected to get a peppering there, and our expecta-tions were realized. Our vessel was fired at by two icces of cannon, and about thirty or forty muskets. Four shells burst in the vessel, and the bullets riddled the sides pretty well. Strange to say, not a person was hurt. One shell burst in the main hall, where about one hundred persons were either talk-ing or sleeping. The pieces went through the floor and scattered about in every direction, but hurt no one. There was a brass howitzer on deck, which was a double shotter, and fired under the direction of Licut. Beebe. Our shells could be seen bursting immediately over the places where their guns were stationed. The guerillas who hovered about were also troubled somewhat by the unerring almof about a half a score of the headquarter troops, under the command of their able Captain Francis. We eached New Orleans safely about noon on the 21st.

a general description of the connect, Lucry for one of my Union. WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1864. THE REBEL VESSELS BUILDING IN FRANCE Recent publications in the French newspapers have lately renewed the apprehensions of the Goernment of the United States that the interdiction peretofore laid by the Emperor of France upon the iron-clads and clipper ships which were being built at Nantes and Bordeaux, under a contract for the rebels, and for their use, was about to be removed. It was authoritatively announced in Bordeaux that one of these iron-clads would sail on the 16th of June, and the other on the 16th of July. Mr. DAYron was instructed to ask explanations of the French Government. A despatch in reply was received from Mr. Dayron yesterday, in which he says that on the 15th inst. M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS had not only informed him that the two iron-clads now heling constructed by ARMAN at Bordeaux, under a contract with the Confederates, had been positively sold to a neutral Power, but he also assured Mr. Dayton distinctly that the four elipper ships in course of construction at Bordeaux and Nantes, under a like contract with the Confederates, should not be delivered to them. The language of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS was explicit, and the United States Government is understood to have expressed its satisfaction with this disposition

of an embarrassing subject, which threatened to RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION. Arrangements have been made by Senate forgan with the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company by which round-trip tickets, good for two weeks, will be issued from Wheeling and Parkersburg to Baitimore at half fare to the delegates to the National Union Con-

The House Naval Committee has agreed to a bill providing that the Secretary of the Navy shall ap-point an engineer to designate and survey lands upon the Thames river, Conn., for a navy yard and naval depot for the construction and repair of ironclads, &c., the city of New London to give the land necessary therefor.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan, reported to the Preasury Department to-day, amount to \$950,000. Thompson, left Baltimore last evening with sixty the Bermuda Hundreds, where she had been staoned during the past fortnight. The propeller Elizabeth, of the Baltimore and Philadelphia mission, and was last night loaded with forty

ere to-day. He reports great activity, and that who had been paroled by the rebels after marching them almost to the gates of Richmond.

representing the Finance Committee, were adopted:
A provision defluing the operation of the tax on lucifer
A provision defluing the operation of the tax on lucifer
A provision and I manufactured but not removed.
On photographs, so small in size that a stamp cannot
be affixed, tax five per cent, ad valorem. On all spirits
that may be in the possession of the distiller on the first
days of lune, October, and January, manufactured but
in the full shall do mytich not ax has been paid, the tax
in the bull shall do mytich not ax has been paid, the tax
in the bull shall do mytich not ax has been paid, the tax
in the bull shall do mytich not as has been paid, the tax
in the bull shall do mytich not a the total dollars,
and, second, those whose sales amount to ten thousand dollars,
and collars, and reducing the license for the former
from a property them dollars.

icus of dobrais.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, replied, taking some exceptions to an alleged unfairness to the West.

At half past four o'clock the Senate took a recess till seves o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

THE FISHING ROUNTY.

Mr. POWELL, in reply to the Sonator from Maine, acknowledged no hatred to New England or her people

and wounding about 350, and capturing some 300. the bounty was unnecessary and wrong and should be abolished.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he did not propose to follow the gentleman. New England was not indebted to low the gentleman. New England was not indebted to low gislation for her prosperity. Legislation had crippled her commerce, and against her manufactures protection had scarcely given revenue enough for the wants of Government in time of peace; but she was prosperous in spite of the legislation of the country. It was intelligence, the power of labor, the will to work, that secured her prosperity. He did not believe there was really much feeling between the sections. He know there were a few individuals mean enough to be local and personal. He explained the nature and origin of this bounty, which was intended not as a gratuity to a poor class of adventimous persons, but to place these income and the bounds of the section of the property of the

ask It as a pittance in an ora class of from the disting bounty, and spoke at considerable length on the negro question and subject of military a rests. He closed by wishing to see the Constitution and laws resume their sway, desiring rather to have those high delinquents, Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. Stance, brought to trial, a consummation more desirable and important than putling down the rebellion.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, favored the amendment Mr. RICHARDON, of Ininois, lavored the amendment.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, favored the policy of raising seamen to bold the empire of the seas, as well as protecting the mining interests at the great agricultural interests of the country. He had never lived in New England, but had seen the New England sailor, and knew that the navige or of a fishing-snack on our Northeastern coast was a braver man than he who took a merchantman from New York to Liverpool, or around Capa Horn, and he wished, when a war with France than the come, seems it would, to see our Northeastern Vikings swarning upon the seas. He, therefore, did not seem to the complete the complete the complete the complete the country as ill-ignatowed.

Mr. WILKINSON, 91 Minucaota, favored the bill The amendance they properly specific the seas. NAYS. Hale, Howard.

and Grimes, Van Winkla. Wade, Wilkinson, Lane (Kansas), Morrill, Pomerov. The Senate, at 9.45, adjournal, HOUSE. JURISDICTION OF CONSULS.

The flouse passed a bill in order to carry into effect the Consular Conventions with France, Sardinia, and other nations. It provides that consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents shall have jurisdiction over the officers and crews of vessels of their respective countries in foreign waters in cases of controversy respecting wages and other subjects.

RAILROAD TO EAST TENNESSEE. RAILROAD TO EAST TENNESSEE.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing the President to construct a matitary rail-such manner as may be severe the interests of the town the Valley of the Oh.o. cast Tennessee, in verpment in in Insure its speedy completion.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, who reported the bill from the Military Committee, said the subject had attracted the attention of military authorities from the commencement. The war. The conceived the state the road is absolutely necessary to keep up the communications hetween the Valley of the Ohio and East Tennessee Besides, this was a great humanitarian measure, connecting the people of East Tennessee with the loyal parties of the Union; with the labor of soldiers and conceived men, the Cost of the Government would be built little by youd the cost of the Io.2.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, advocated the bill, looking upon the proposed road as most important for military purposes, and serving the uses of the people long after the war shall cease.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, spoke of it as one of the strongest bonds of Union, and as a means of saving millions of dollars to the Government, apart from its humanitarian influences.

The bill was passed—reas 64, nays 55.

THE RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH TO PUGET'S SOUND.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, called up the bill interpretating the People's Pacific Railroad and Telegrap,' Company, and giving alternate sections of land towar,'s the construction of the line, which is to extend from La, 'te Superior to Puget's Sound, by the northern

The bill was passed—yeas 74, nays 50. The House to be from the Speaker's table the Senate bill proposing to the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-courths of caid Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of said Constitution, namely; neither slaver were involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crime, of which the party shall be duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or in any place wit him their jurisdiction; and Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to carry the foregoing article in to effect.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, objected to the second reading of the bill, and so under the rules the question occurred, Shall it be rejected? "Inis was determined in the negative—yeas 55, nays 76, as follows:" THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. YEAS.

Allen, Jas C Brooks, Brown (Wis), Chauler, Coffroth, NAYS. innell, iswold, Blair (W Va). Boyd.

Morrill, Morris (N Y) Myers Amos, Myers Leonard O'Neill (Pa), Gooch, Gron, Gron, Windom.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in response to inquiries, sail it was not his intention to press the bill to a rote to-night, but he would allow a reasonable time for debate. Mr. MORIRIS, of New York, addressed the House in favor of the passage of the bill, arguing that as slavery was the cause of our present troubes, there can be no permanent peace until the wicked devil is cast out, and homogeneousness throughout the country secured.

The House took a recess till half past seven P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

A SLIM ATTENDANCE About a dozen members were in their seats, and only sight spectators were in the galleries. THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT RESUMED.

Mr. HERRICK, of New York, denounced the various schemes of the party in power, which he pronounced as unconstitutional. The one before them to abolish slavery in all the States was of that character, and, if adopted, would have no other than an embarrassing steet on negotiations which must inevitably proceeds a restoration of amicable relations between the two sections. tions.

Mr. KELLOGG, of New York, maintained that when the rebellion is crushed reconstruction follows as a consequence. It then becomes Congress to do its duty. Slavery being dead presupposes that freedom triumphs. Slavery, the cause of the rebellion, should be buried beyond resurrection. An adjournment of the twelve members present took ace at nine o'clock.

NEW YORK CITY. New York, May 31, 1864. APPLICATION FOR THE REMOVAL OF INSPECTOR:
- BOOLE, It is stated by responsible parties of the Citizens' ssociation that on Friday next an application forthe removal of Mr. F. I. A. Boole, our present City Inspector, will be formally argued before Gov. Seyour. The fact, so far as we have observed, has not eretofore been made public. THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK FILLED. The quota of this city is officially declared to be

Gold closed to-day at 188. CATTLE MARKET.

Beef higher, and quoted at \$14.200; receipts, 3.800.

Sheep and Lambs plenty and lower, at \$4.25@10 \$2 head; receipts, \$7.00. Swine in fair demand at \$5.200.

\$\text{@914, alive; receipts, 10,600.} A STEAMER IN DISTRESS The schooner Ellen, from Eleuthern, reports that day, off the Woodlands, she saw the steamer Pro-ise running back, leaky. The colors were Union war, but kept her course to the northward. It is tought she was run on the beach.

Arrived, bark Africa, from Sierra Leone Markets by Telegraph.

St. Louis, May 31.—Flour is held firm under a moderately active demand at unchanged rates. Wheat was held higher, but closed at about yesterday's rates. Oats higher and active at \$4\frac{1}{2}\$@55. Corn quiet and unchanged. Whisky has advanced, and was sold at 122\frac{1}{2}\$. Nothing doing in Cotton. Receipts, 522 bales. THE BALTIMORE EVENING BULLETIN is the title of a new afternoon paper which made its appearance on Monday. The publishers are Messrs. Chas. Stewart & Co. It presents a good appearance.

and announces its intention to keep aloof from po-litical discussions.—Baltimore Sun. ANY articles intended for the great Sanitary Fair may be sent to Mrs. J. W. Forney, the chairman of the Committee on Labor, Revenue, and Income, at the residence 618 Washington Square. CITY ITEMS

A QUESTION ABOUT EATING .- Some one has quaintly asserted that some people eat to live, while others live to eat. We have no special admiration for the man who finds his highest gratification in pity such as, either from constitutional defects of imperfect education, are not capable of enjoying, with sensitive discrimination, that class of Providential blessings which appeals to the palate. The latter have evidently never learned the art of living -a species of ignorance which every gentlem nealthier for doing so, and the place of all others in Philadelphia where he can do so with the most satisfactory results, in every respect, is at the Dining Saloons of that prince of caterers, Mr. J. W. Price, outhwest corner of Chestnut and Fourth streets His bill of fare now dally includes among all the ther choicest viands, delicious Roast Lamb and Mint Sauce, with salads that are a real luxury, all the vegetables of the season, served in the best style. elegant strawberries and ice cream for dessert, and the finest quality of table wines. His saloons are thronged daily, during the dining hours, with the. very first gentlemen of our city. A SAFE EXPERIMENT.—There, are hundreds of persons in this city who are persuaded that a Sexng Machine in a family is very desirable, if not indispensable, to its comfort, economy, and health, and yet they hesitate to buy because they are undoelded as to which is the best machine. We can: help them to solve this problem. The "Florence's instrument is unquestionably the most desirable machine ever invented, and as every machine sold at the office of the company (No. 630 Chestmut treet) is warranted to give entire satisfaction. th experiment of buying one is perfectly safe. Ery Suggestive.—Nathing could be more sugge of the importance of making preparations, f mer, in the way of appared, than the degree indicated by the marcury yesterday, 1 reason we advise our readers to improve the of C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut stre select a suit of elegant Summer Cicthing fro ungnificent stock COAL .- The article of Coal is probably more the subject of popular discussion as this moment if any other, for the reasons that everybody is all

to use it, and that the indications are that its pri

will be greatly increased in a short time. Mr. W. W. Wit be greatly increased in a scort time. No. W. W. Alter, the well-known Goal operator, No. 935 North Ninth street, has a targe supply on hand, and is selling it at remarkably moderate prices. Our citizens will save money by seviling in their orders to bim at once.