come, in the providence of God, when it is His will that every vestige of human slavery among us should be effaced, and that every Christian man should address himself with industry and earnestness to his appropriate part in the performance of this great duty,

Whatever excuses for its postponement may heretofore have existed, they will no longer avail. When the country was at peace within itself, and the church was unbroken, many consciences were perplexed in the presence of this great evil, for the want of an adequate remedy. Slavery was so formidably intrenched behind the ramparts of personal interests and prejudices, that to attack it with a view to its speedy overthrow appeared to be attacking the very existence of the social order itself, and was characterised as the inevitable introduction of an archy, worse in its consequences than the evil for which it seemed to be the only cure. But the folly and weakness of men have been the illustration of God's wisdom and power. Under the influence of the most incomprehensible infatuation of wickedness, those who were most deeply interested in the perpetuation of slavery, *have taken away every motive for its further toleration.* The spirit of American slavery, not content with its defenses, to be found in the laws of the States, the provisions of the federal constitution, the prejudices in favor of existing institution, and the fear of change, has taken arms against law. organzied a bloody rebellion against the national authority, made formidable war upon the federal Union, and in order to found an empire upon the corner stone of slavery, threatens not our only existence as a people, but the annihilation of the principles of free Christian Government; and thus has rendered the continuance of negro slavery incompatible with the preservation of our own liberty and independence.

In the struggle of the nation for existence against this powerful and wicked treason, the highest executive authorities have proclaimed the abolition of slavery within most of the rebel States, and decreed its extinction by military force. They have enlisted those formerly held as slaves to be soldiers in the national armies. They have taken measures to organise the labor of the freedmen, and instituted measures for their support and government in their new condition. It is the President's declared policy not to consent to the reorganization of civil government within the seceded States upon any other basis than that of emancipation. In the loyal States where slavery has not been abolished, measures of emancipation, in different stages of progress, have been set on foot, and are near their consummation; and proposition for an amendment to the federal constitution, prohibiting slavery in all the States and territories, are now pending in the national Congress.—So that, in our present situation, the interests of peace and of social order are indentified with the success of the cause of emancipation. The difficulties which formerly seemed insurmountable, in the providence of God appear now to be almost removed. The most formidable remaining obstacle, we think, will be found to be the unwillingness of his human heart to see and accept the truth against the prejudices of habit and of interest; and to act towards those who have been heretofore degraded as slaves, with the charity of Christian principle in the necessary efforts to improve and elevate them.

In view, therefore, of its former testimonies upon the subject, the General assembly does hereby devoutly express its gratitude to Almighty God that He has overruled the wickedness and calamities of the repellion, so that He has worked out a deliverance of our country from the evil and guilt of slavery; its earnest desire for the extirpation of slavery, as the root of bitterness from which has sprung rebellion, war and bloodsed, and the long list of horrors that follow in their train; its earnest trust that the thorough removal of this prolific source of evil and harm will be speedy followed by the blessings of our Heavenly Father, the return of peace, union and fraternity, and abounding prosperity to the whole land; and recommend to all in our communion to labor honestly, earnestly and unweariedly in their respective spheres for this glorious consummation, to which human justice, Christian love, national peace and prosperity, every earthly religious interest, combine to pledge them.

The Methodist General Conference on the State of the Country

The report of the Committee on the State of the Country was taken up, read, and adopted. It closes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That in this hour of the nation's trial we will remember the President of the United States, all other officers of the government, and our army and navy, in never-ceasing prayer.

2. That it is the duty of the government to prosecute the war with all its resources of men and money till this wicked rebellion shall be subdued, the integrity of the nation renewed, and its legitimate authority shall be re-established, and that we pledge our hearty support and co-operation to secure this result.

3. That we regard our calamities as resulting from our forgetfulness to God, and from slavery, so long our nation's reproach, and it becomes us to humble ourselves and forsake our sins as people, and hereafter, in all our laws and acts, to honor God.

4. That we will use our efforts to make such a change in the Constitution of our country as shall recognize the being of God, our dependence on him for prosperity, and also his word as the foundation of civil law.

5. That we regard slavery as abhorrent to the principles of our holy religion, humanity, civilization, and that we are decidedly in favor of such an amendment to the Constitution, and such legislation on the part of the states, as shall prohibit slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, throughout all the states and territories of the country.

6. That while we deplore the evils of war that have filled our land with mourning, we rejoice in the sublime manifestations of benevolence it has developed, as seen in the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and in the associations formed to aid the vast multitudes who have recently become freemen, and that we pledge to these institutions our hearty co-operation and support.

Concentration.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, from Meadow Bluffs, West Virginia, states that General Crooks' command has started on its second exepidtion, this time, it is believed, to join the Army of the Potomac.—It is also annouced that General Hunter, in command of Sigel's army, is moving in the same direction, while the Army of the Northwest, under General Pope, it is said, is on the way to reinforce the Army of the Potomac. All these movements show that concenration is now the order of the day, and that the strength to overthrow the Rebellion is to be found in the union of our armies. General Grant will soon have an army which it will be impossible for Lee, with all the forces in the South at his command, to resist, and short work will be made of the siege of Richmond. This concentration, we apprehend, is the true principle of determined, vigorous warfare. It gives strength, and strength under the command of such a General as Grant must bring victory, as surely as effect allows cause.

General A. J. Smith with his command, it is also said, is *en route* for Chattanooga, perhaps to reinforce Sherman, while at the same time the latter is being strengthened from every available source. The Rebels are no doubt pursuing the same policy, and in a very short time the contending forces on both sides will be massed at the two great objective points of the campaign, Richmond and Atlanta, and the defeat of the Rebels at both places will be Waterloo defeats.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

HONOR TO GENERAL GRANT.

The New York Meeting---Letter from President Lincoln.

NEW YORK, June 4, P. M.—The following letter from President Lincoln was read at the Grant meeting' in Union-Square, this evening:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, June 3, 1864.

"*Hon. F. A. Conkling, and others:*

'*Gentlemen*—Your letter, inviting me to be present at a mass meeting of loyal citizens to be held at New York, on the 4th inst., for the purpose of expressing gratitude to Lieutenant General Grant for his signal services, was received yesterday. It is impossible for me to attend. I approve nevertheless, whatever may tend to strengthen and sustain General Grant and the noble armies now under his direction.

"My previous high estimate of General Grant has been maintained and heightened by what has occurred in the remarkable campaign he is now conducting. While the magnitude and difficulty of the task before him do not prove less than I expected, he and his brave soldiers are now in the midst of their great trial and I trust at your meeting you will so shape your good words that they may turn to men and guns, moving to his and their support. Yours, truly,

"A. LINCOLN."

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The People, through their representatives, in Baltimore, have presented ABRAHAM LINCOLN for re-election as President of the United States. This nomination is the result of a long settled and deliberate choice after a trial of Mr. LINCOLN four years as the chief officer of the nation. He is found to be capable, faithful and honest; devoted to his country's good. If the usual indications of of preference go for any thing, a majority of the people of this country demand the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He has been surrounded with difficulties such as no President, or all the Presidents put together, have had to encounter.—The events that he has had to deal with are new to the history of this country, nor is a parallel found for them in the history of any other country. He has constantly been called to act in the most serious and weighty affairs, without the light of precedent. Never have such great and difficult and various relations been dealt with by one man.—And now the judgement, of the men who placed him at the head of affairs, after the severest ordeal that ever public man passed through, is that he deserves well of his country. He has not been false to the interests of a great nation. He has not been tied down to the tenets or dogmas of any party. He has given himself up to the whole country, and if patriotism rules, the whole country will unite in securing his re-election.

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee is the candidate for vice President. He is the choice of the people of Pennsylvania for this office. He will add greatly to the strength of the ticket in this State. Mr. JOHNSON has been from the outset a thorough going Union man, thwarting the schemes of the Secessionists in Tennesse headed by Gov. Harris. He has been faithful among the faithless.

Thus the political campaign opens under tried and trusted leaders. The issue and the only real issue of this campaign is, "our whole country." Let the Union men of Bedford county arouse themselves. Our county should be redeemed. And it will be if the work is at once entered upon with energy and activity.

THE Board of Enrollment will commence its settings for Bedford county at the Court House on the 24th of June and continue in sessian until the 8th of July.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION, made up of the loose ends and mal-contents of half a dozen parties has made a nomination. J. C. Fremont, of New York city, for President, John Cochran, of New York city, for Vice President. They have both accepted. Fremont has resigned his commission in the army.

THE GETTYSBURG STAR.—The *Star* and Banner of Gettysburg comes to us in a new dress and very much improved in appearance. The "Star and Banner" is dropped and "The Gettysburg Star" placed at the head instead. The *Star* is now printed on a power press, and is among the best country papers in the state. The Star has earned its prosperity by the ability and enterprise shown in its management.

A NEW PAPER IN BEDFORD.—David Over is circulating subscription lists for a new paper in Bedford. A number of Democrats are giving him aid and encouragement, in hopes of creating a division in the Union party. They say they cannot spned money to a better purpose, as it "is bringing water to their mill." John Cessna is supposed by parties who understand his tactics, to be, as near the bottom of the matter as any other man.—How the regular Democracy are to receive any advantage from co-operating with John Cessna, seems rather a mystery, considering the relations of Mr. Cessna toward the Democratic party in this county for some time past. Is Mr. Cessna going to swallow the Democratic party, or is the Democratic party going to swallow Mr. Cessna, or does Mr. Cessna propose to engineer the Unicn "Machine"? If he does, he will probably find several obstacles that will prevent smooth running. In the mean time no Union man who understands the movement touches the concern.

HIGH PRICE OF PRINTING MATERIAL.

THE high price of printing paper still continues, with the prospect of still further advance. So severely does this expense of printing newspapers press upon publishers, that, in the city of New-York they have combined to import their paper from Europe, which, it is stated, can be done at a saving of from two to four cents per pound—a saving of the very hightest consequence to publishers. This may possibly affect prices here slightly, but scarcely to a degree worthy of consideration. One thing, however, is clear, that unless there is a reduction in the price of paper and printing materials generally, no publisher whose circulation is in any way extensive. can continue to issue his journal at present prices. At the very lowest estimate, an advance in the price of subscription ought to be fifty per cent.; and the delay in making it must sensibly cripple many establishments. When it is considered that publishers suffer more than any other class of business people, in the general advance in price of everything except newspapers, the policy of adhering to old prices is as absured as it is suicidal.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The expense of printing newspapers is nearly twice as much as it was three years ago. We shall however continue to publish the INQUIRER at the present rates. We rely upon increasing our business sufficiently to enable us to meet the increased expenses.

HON. ALEXANDER KING, of Bedford, has been appointed by the Governor, President Judge of the 16th judicial district to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the death of judge Nill. By general consent this is an appointment eminently fit to be made. Mr. King was proposed for the vacancy simultaneously by the members of the Bars of Franklin, Fulton and Somerset without distinction of party, and without application or suggestion of Mr. King or his friends in this place. Here the members of the bar without distinction of party united in an application to the Governor in favor of the appointment of Mr. King. The profession regard Mr. King as the most accomplished and thoroughly read lawyer in the district. He is known as aman of strong convictions, clear and quick perceptions, and unbending integrity.

THE DRAFT IN BEDFORD COUNTY.—The draft in this county operates with more than ordinary hardship. The deficiency is six hundred and sixty. More than this number have volunteered from this county since the last draft, and have been credited to other counties. The Democrats who are experiencing the hardships of the draft, must thank their own friends for it. A county bounty of one hundred and seventy-five dollars or two hundred dollars, would have saved Bedford County from the draft. The county commissioners were urged by good men of both political partiese, to rais the funds necessary to clear the county from the draft. The money could have been had at once without difficulty. But a few men of the "peace at any price" stamp controlled the commissioners. We do not believe the Democratic masses feel very warm just now towards the men who have taken possesion of the Democratic party in this county.

THE BOUNTY SYSTEM.—The Inquirer of this week contains a discussion upon the bill authorizing the State of Pennsylvania to assume the local debts incurred by giving bounties to volunteers. Our Senator Mr. Householder favors the assumption of the the local bounties by the state, and we think very justly. One of the greatest hardships of this war is the unequal working of the system local bounties. Philadelphia, Lancaster, and other rich communities can pay a thousand dollars easier than many counties in this state can pay a hundred. It seems clear that even handed justice and sound policy should induce the state to assume the payment of the bounties, making them equal throughout the commonwealth. If the war should be prolonged the state will be compelled to adopt some such system, unless the general government regulates the whole subject.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 4—10 A.M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

Dispatches from Gen. Grant's Headquarters, dated 3 o'clock yesterday (Friday) afternoon, have just been received.

No operations took place on Thursday.

At half-past 4 o'clock this (Friday) morning Gen. Grant made an assault on the enemy's lines, of which he makes the following report:

We assaulted at 4-30 this morning, driving the enemy, within his intrenchments at all points, but, without gaining any decisive advantage.

Our troops now occupy a position close to the enemy, in some places within fifty yards, and are remaining. Our loss was not severe, nor do I suppose the enemy to have lost heavily. We captured over 300 prisoners, mostly from Breckinridge.

Another later official report, not from Gen. Grant, estimates the number of our killed and wounded at about 3,000.

The following officers are among the killed: Col. Hasbell, 36th Wisconsin; Col. Porter, 8th New York, heavy artillery; Col. Morris, 66th New York.

Among the wounded are Gen. R. O. Tyler, seriously; will probably lose a foot; Colonel M'Mahan, 16th New York: Colonel Byrness, 28th Massachusetts, probably mortally; Colonel Brooks, 53d Pennsylvania.

[Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 7 A. M.

To Major-General Dix:

We have despatches from General Grant's headquarters down to six o'clock last evening, which state that there had been no fighting during the day.

The enemy made an attack an Saturday night upon Hancock, Wright, and Smith, but were everywhere repulsed. Hancock's lines are brought within forty yards of the Rebel works.

The Rebels were very busy on Saturday constructing intrenchments on the west side of the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, and toward evening threw a party across to the east side.

A despatch from General Sherman, dated yesterday afternoon, June 5, at 3:30, at Altoona Creek, states that "the enemy discovering us moving around his right flank, abandoned his position last night, and marched off.

"McPherson is moving to-day for Ackworth.—Thomas is on the direct Marietta road, and Schofield on his right.

"It has been raining hard for three days, and the roads are heavy. An examination of the enemy's abandoned line of works here shows an immense line of works, which I have turned less loss to ourselves than we have inflicted upon them.

"The army supplies of forage and provisions are ample."

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 10 P.M.

Major General Dix, New York:

Despatches have been received from General Grant's Headquarters to-day, but they report only certain changes in the position of corps, and contemplated operations. They state that "everything is going on well."

The Chief Quartermaster of the Army reports a personal inspection of the Depot at White Honse—that it is in a most efficient state: all needful supplies on hand, and wagons to transport them easily to the army. The wounded are being brought in, and transports are not delayed a moment.

A despatch from General Sherman, dated 12 o'clock noon to-day, at Ackworth, says: "I am now on the railroad at Ackworth Station, and have full possession forward to within six miles of Marietta. All well.

No other military intelligence to-day.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 7—10 A .M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New York:

Despatches from Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated nine o'clock this morning, have been received.

An assault was made on Burnside about midnight and successfully repulsed. In the preceeding afternoon a hundred picked men of the enemy made a rush to find out what was the meaning of Hancock's advancing siege lines.—Nine of the party were captured and the rest killed or driven back.

Several letters have passed between General Grant and General Lee in respect to collecting the dead and wounded between the two armies. General Grant in the closing letter "regrets that all his efforts for alleviating the sufferings of wounded men left on the battle-field have been rendered nugatory."

Two Rebel officers and six men, sent out to search for the wounded of their commands, were captured in consequence of the enemy not delivering General Lee's letter until after the hour he named had expired. General Grant has notified General Lee that they were captured through a misunderstanding, and will not be held as prisoners of war, but will be returned.

No other military intelligence received.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
June 3, 10 P. M.

Major General Dix:

A dispatch dated yesterday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., has this evening been received from Gen. Sherman.

He reports that on Wednesday, June 1st, McPherson moved up from Dallas to the point in front of the enemy at New Hope church.

On Thursday, June 2d, Schofield and Hooker having been shifted to the extreme left, pushed forward towards Marietta. At the same time Stoneman's and Garland's cavalry were sent to Alatoona Pass, which they reached and held possession of.

These movements, the dispatch says, have secured that pass, which was considered a formidable one.

Movements are reported by the dispatch as in progress which are not proper now for publication.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. Grant since his dispatch at 7 o'clock yesterday, and telegraphic communication has been delayed by a violent storm on the Peninsula yesterday and last night, and cannot be re-established before some time to-morrow.

EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Destruction of a Steamer by Marmaduke's Forces---Rebels Marching on Duvall's Bluff.

CAIRO, June 3.—Marmaduke, who is reported in command of the Rebels, had twelve pieces of artillery, and captured and burned the steamer Lebanon, and carried the crew and passengers off.

The prisoners and boats from the the White river report the Rebels thick, but boats unmolested. A heavy force of Rebels is reported within twenty-five miles of Duvall's Bluff, marching on that place. They are supposed to number fifteen thousand.

The Rebel General Shelby captured the Dardanellas last Monday, taking two hundred prisoners. After the capture he crossed the Arkansas, and it was supposed he intended to strike the Little Rock Railroad.

Guerillas are reported active in Arkansas, and it appears to be the intention of the Rebels to force the Union troops to evacuate all the State except Little Rock and Helena. Jacksonville and Bartsville have been evacuated by our forces.

LATER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

Another Unsuccessful Demonstration of the Rebels.

FORT MONROE, June, 3, 5 P. M.—The steamer John A. Warner, Captain Cone, has arrived from Bermuda Hundreds. She reports that the enemy made a slight attacked on our breastworks at 9 o'clock last evening, but without effect, and retired.

A Rebel Lieutenant and thirty privates, who came into our lines yesterday, have arrived here on the Warner.

The enemy also attacked General Butler's lines above Bermuda Hundreds on Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock, and made a charge with the evident intention of capturing our Parrott guns, but were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. The fighting continued until near Thursday morning, when the enemy were driven back.—Our loss very light.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

No Rebel Force at Charleston.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1864.

It is rumored here that a few days ago Gen. Butler captured a letter containing the information that only one regiment of rebel soldiers had been left at Charleston, and that the Yankees, if they should come, could walk in almost without opposition, and that day before yesterday a rebel major had been captured by General Butler's forces, who stated that Secessionville was occupied by Yankees. Secessionville is regarded as the key to Charleston, and its possession would enable Gen. Foster to march upon the latter without encountering the forts.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4, 1864.

A rebel major came into General Butler's lines at Bermuda Hundred yesterday, who says that the Union forces are at Secessionville and threatening Charleston. The commander has telegraphed the rebel authorities for reinforcements, saying that unless he receives them immediately Charleston is lost.

Details of Friday's Fight.

[Army Correspondence Associated Press.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OL THE POTOMAC,
June 4th—8 A. M.

Our cavalry were engaged nearly all day yesterday in the vicinity of Hawes' Store. The first attack was made on Hampton's Rebel command, which was badly defeated, with considerable loss. Afterwards they attacked Hill's left, on Totopatamy creek, assisted by the 2d New York, and drove one brigade out of their works and held the place an hour, and then withdrew. We now hold Hawes' Store.

General Wilson bivouaked last night between Bethesda Cnurch and the Pamunky river, and has a strong position. Our loss was not heavy. Our total loss in yesterday's engagemedt was more severe than at first reported.

To-day our army has rested and nothing but artillery firing has occurred.

In the fight yesterday the Rebel line was as follows: Breckenridge occupied the right, and Beauregard next, Longstreet's corps the centre, and Ewell in the left, while Hill's corps was held in reserve. Their artillery firing was good at some points, two of our caissons being exploded by their shells and a number of men and horses killed and wounded at each.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Particulars of the Recent Engagement.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—The *Commercial* has accounts from General Sherman's army up to the 31st ultimo. There was a sharp bloody fight on the 25th, between Hooker's corps and the Rebel General Hood's command, near Dallas. The battle began at 5 P. M. The Second Division, General Williams', drove the enemy from their first line of works for a distance of two miles. This division was soon relieved by the First and Third Divisions, Generals Geary's and Butterfield's, who advanced steadily under a terrible musketry fire, and proceeded within forty yards of a concealed battery, which opened upon them a sudden and murderous discharge of grape and canister. The First Division in this charge lost nine hundred men, but the battery was silenced and the enemy driven away. But few prisoners were taken on either side. Our loss was probably greater than that of the enemy, amounting to about one thousand five hundred men, but the substantial fruits of the day's work were a gain of two miles of ground, giving us a favorable position; two pieces of artillery captured, and a better arrangement of our line for subsequent operations.

On the 26th a general engagement was expected but McPherson's Corps did not come up. There was a good deal of skirmishing with artillery and musketry. Prisoners report that reinforcements had increased Johnsons's army to 70,000 men.

On the 27th there was a severe fight on the left. Hood's Division and Scribner's Brigade, of Johnson's Division, lost four hundred men. On the 29th the Rebels made a night attack, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

On the 31st Hooker and McPherson were moving their troops in the left of our position. Their right was resting on Dallas, and on the left near the railroad, eight miles from Alatoona.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, May 30.

SENATE.—The bill to expedite the land claims in California was laid over. The Tax bill then came up. Some changes were made, and at half past 4 the Senate took a recess till 11 o'clock.

HOUSE.—The Select Committee on the subject of admitting Members of the Cabinet to seats on the floor of the House was continued during the present Congress. The Washington Monument Committee on the District of Columbia was instructed to inquire into the condition of the Washington National Monument Society, amounts collected, and sums expended, and its affairs generally. The House resumed the consideration of the resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Rollins of Missouri concerning the objects of the war. Mr. Fernando Wood unsuccessfully sought to amend the resolution, but his motion was disagreed to. The House then, by a vote of 81 to 17, refered the resolution to the Committee on the Rebellious States.—Mr. Washburne, under the suspension of the rules, reported a bill from the Committee on commerce, appropriating $250,000 for the repair and preservation of the works for the benefit of commerce on the Lakes, and $100,000 for similar purposes on the seaboard.—The bill was passed. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, moved a suspension of the rules in order to report a bill providing for the summary punishment of guerrillas. The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 79 to 42. Mr. English reported a bill, which was passed, extending the time fixed in the act of June, 1846, for commencing the construction of the Marquette and Ontonagon railroad, for which the public lands were at that period appropriated. The House then resumed the consideration of the Kentucky contested election case of McHenry against Yeaman. After debate the House, by a vote of 96 yeas against 26 nays, adopted the resolution declaring Mr. Yeaman entitled to retain his seat. On motion of Mr. Cole it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire by what authority and under whose direction the Rebels are interpersed with the National soldiers throughout the various hospitals of Washington, and as to the comparative treatment of the rebel and Union soldiers in the hospitals. Mr. Lazear offered a long preamble, concluding with a resolution that the President be required to adopt measures for the suspension of hostilities between the North and South and an armistice, in order that in the mean time a Convention may be called of all the States, with a view to the restoration of the Union with their constitutional rights. Objection was made, when Mr. Lazear moved a suspension of the rules, pending which the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 31.

SENATE.—Mr. Foote presented the credentials of Mr. Baxter, Senator elect from Arkansas which were read and laid upon the table. Mr. Davis submitted resolutions to investigate the character of Gen. Butler, and wanted all summer to do it. No vote. The Internal Revenue bill came up, and some amendments were made.

HOUSE.—The House passed a bill in order to carry into effect Consular Conventions with France, Sardinia, and other nations. The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing the President to construct a military railroad from the Valley of the Ohio to East Tennessee, in such manner as may best serve the interests of the Government and insure the speedy completion. The bill was passed by 64 to 56. Mr. Stevens called up the bill incorporating the People's Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company.—Also, giving alternate sections of land towards the construction of the line, which is to extend from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound by the Northern route; passed, 74 to 50. The House took up the bill proposing to the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by the Legislature of three-fourths of said States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, namely: "Neither Slavery nor 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 within their jurisdiction, and Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to carry the foregoing article into effect." Mr. Holman objected to the second reading, and the question occurred. "Shall the bill be rejected?" This was determined in the negative, by yeas, 55; Nays, 76. Mr. Wilson said it was not his intention to press the bill to a vote to-night; he would allow a reasonable time for debate. Mr. Morris addressed the House in favor of the passage of the bill. The House then took a recess.

WEDNESDAY, June 1.

The Senate was occupied in the consideration of the Revenue bill during the remainder of the session. Mr. Wilson offered an amendment, which was adopted, decreasing in certain cases the salaries of Assessors. Other amendments were adopted, one of them increasing the tax on fine-cut tobacco sold or delivered, loose, bulk, packages, papers, wrappers or boxes from thirty-five to forty-five cents. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The proceedings relative to the contested seat of Missouri resulted in the discharge of the committee from any further consideration on the subject, so Mr. King retains his seat. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 2.

SENATE.—The debate on the Tax bill was continued in the Senate. The following amendment to one hundred and second section was adopted: "Any person, firm, company or corporation, owning or possessing, or having the care or management of any railroad, canal, steamboat, ship, barge, canal boat or any other vessel, or of any stage coach or other vehicle engaged or employed in the business of transporting passengers or property for hire, or in transporting the mail of the United States, or of any canal, the water from which is sold and used for mining purposes, shall be subject to and pay a duty of two and a half per cent, upon their gross receipts: Provided that the duty imposed in this section shall not be charged upon persons or vessels exclusively engaged in carrying persons or property, or both, to and from any port in the United States to and from any foreign port." Subsequently ferries were included in this amendment.—The tax on express companies was decreased from three per cent. to two and a half. An amendment, laying an additional tax of two per cent. on the incomes of persons abroad who are citizens of the United States was also adopted. A motion to decrease the tax on gross amount of auction sales was rejected. The reading of the bill in Committee of the Whole was then completed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The remainder of the session nearly was consumed in debate on the Tariff bill. The Senate bill to compensate the petty officers and seamen of the gunboats *De Kalb* for loss of clothing passed. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 3.

SENATE.—Mr. Howard reported back the bill to amend the act to facilitate commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific States, by telegraph or otherwise, with an amendment. The consideration of the Internal Revenue bill was then resumed as in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Howe offered various amendments relative to the machinery of the bill, which were adopted. Considerable debate ensued upon motion, pending, when the Senate, at 4:30 p. m., took a recss until 7 o'clock.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dawes reported a resolution allowing mileage and salary to Mr. McHenry of Kentucky and Mr. Birch of Missouri, who unsucessfully contested the seats of Messrs. Yeamam and King. Tabled, 66 agaist 59. Mr. Stevens reported a bill making appropriations for sundry civil expendiures, the consideration of which was postponed until next Wednesday. The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the law granting alernate sections of land to Michigan to aid in the construciion of railroads. On motion of Mr. Morril, all general debate on the tariff was ordered to cease in one minute. The House went into Committee on that subject. Several amendments were made, the bill occupying all the session until recess. After recess, Mr. Washburne reported a bill which was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the Marine Hospital and grounds at Chicago, and with the proceeds of such sale purchase a more healthy and retired location. The House proceeded to consider the bankrupt bill. After some debate, the House took up the Senate bill to prohibit speculating transactions in gold and bullion. Mr. Hooper offered a substitute for the first section, and moved the previous question. Mr. Pendleton moved a call of the House. Disagreed to; 38 against 62. Mr. Mallory moved the House adjourn: lost. Mr. Pendleton moved to go into Committee on the Tariff bill, when the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, June 4

SENATE.—The House bill to provide for the payment of the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, Ohio Volunteer Militia, for the time they were actually in the service, without regard to irregularity in the muster, was passed. The bill to extend, for five years, the time for the reversion to the United States of lands granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Per Marquette to Flint, &c, was passed. The bill to pay Wisconsin her five per cent, on the reserved public lands in her borders, coming up as unfinished business, was dismissed. The consideration of the Tax bill was then resumed, and continued until the House adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Garfield rose to a personal explanation. His language the previous night might be considered hasty, and as a reason for his earnestness of manner, he caused to be read several letters to show that there was an association in Cleveland to raise money to influence the passage of the Bankrupt Bill. His colleague, Mr. Spaulding, said he had no knowledge of such an association. No person in Cleveland, New York, or any other quarter, had approached him in the shape of promises of money or anything else to influence his conduct upon this subject. He challenged the universal world to produce such evidence, After considerable discussion as to Mr. Spaulding having accused Mr. Garfield of falsehood, Mr. Spaulding disclaiming any such intention, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff Bill. A number of amendments were made, after which the Committee rose and reported the bill, with the amendments, to the House. All the amendments were concurred in. The bill was passed by yeas 81, nays 26. The House then adjourned.

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