having their own way fully comprehended the nature of the work they are taking in hand? Does the thought ever strike them that, in their zeal for the poor slave, they may lose all that has been already gained for him 2 Does it ever occur to them that, if they could succeed in dividing the Union party we might have a Copperhead of the worst type for our next President? Do they reflect that a division of the Union party now, even admitting that GRANT will take Richmond, might result in a dissolution of the Union ?--- for, if the Copperheads should gain control of the Government, of course they would make peace with the Rebels and | will be, slavery will be entirely expelled from acknowledge their Confederacy? Who doubts | this one of the Christain churches. it?

These are plain questions. If the distinguished gentlemen to whom we allude have meets once in four years, and consists of delenot considered them, the people and the gates from fifty annual conferences, represoldiers have. There will be no division in the Union party, but there may be a fearful reckoning of the lofty professions of some State, and in most of the border slave States. of its would be leaders.



S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., N State St. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALD In those cities, and are authorized to take Advertise-ments and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates. John Wesley denounce

The People's Choice for President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

NEW COUNTERFEITS -- Counterfeit fifty cent notes, of the new issue, have been circulated within a few days. The engraving seems to | quires all who desire to continue among us he well executed, but the face of the notes is of a pale color. This may be soon remedied by those engaged in their manufacture, the selves pure from this great evil, and to see practice being to have the first of the notes its extirpation by all inwful and Christian circulated with some defect in them, and that defect remedied as soon as the newspapers and counterfeit detectors have noticed it.

WHO OPPOSE HIM? It is generally a safe rule to judge a cause by the character of those who oppose it. This being the case we can readily form a correct conclusion as to the standing of President Lincoln when we view the calibre of his opponent's. There are two classes : ---

Fiast : The Copperheads. This embraces several species. There are the malignani, bitter traitors, who gloat over Union defeats, and scowl at Union victories : who circulate reports against Sanitary Fairs, and encour age suspicions that the money raised for them is misused; who are as far from patriotic feelings, and brave, true principles as treason al- | The influence this pro slavery organization ways is. They would spit upon the flag of was able to wield in favor of treason and retheir country and kick its defenders. - Then there are the skededdlers, and shirks, -men who were not born to live in such times as bers, 21 colleges for young men, 28 colleges these; who can see no principle involved in and 27 high schools for young women, and the war, and ask for nothing but peace - peace on any terms. There there are the Shoddyites and dishonest contractors who are universally Copperheads at heart. For it takes a man of some purity and principle to be an Abolitionist, and we venture to say there never was a case, where a cheat and a rascal was a real foe to slavery. The system of human bondage was itself, a grand and magnifi-

Slavery and the Churches. THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL BULL.

On Tuesday last the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session at Philadelphia, passed, by a vote of 240 to 8, an amonmont to the "rule" on slavery. This General Rule has hitherto only forbiden "the buying and selling of men, women and children, with the intention to enslave them :" the amendment forbids also the holding of

slaves, and when it is passed by three-fourths of the annual Conferences, as it doubtless

The body which has thus declared itself in favor of universal liberty, as a religious duty senting 9,922 churches or societies, and 918, 650 members, who are found in every free Though eight members voted against the a mendment, even these did not acknowledge themselves in favor of slaveholding, except under certain restrictions; the minority report which they submitted and advocated proposed only to amend the general rule so as to fordid "the selling of human beings, or the buying or holding them, except for reasons pure ly humane." With the majority, forbidding all slaveholding, voted all the delegates from Missouri and Arkansas, and the greater por-[O. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 | tion of those from Maryland, Delaware, Ken-

John Wesley denounces slavery as "the sum of all villanies ;" the Methodits "Book of Discipline" declares "that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery. We believe that the buying, selling or holding of human beings, to be used as chattles. is contrary to the laws of God and nature, and inconsistent with the golden rule, and with that rule in our Discip ine which reto 'do no harm' and to 'avoid all evil of every kind.' We therefore affectionately admonia all our preachers and people to keep them But the General Conference o measures 1860 declared this passage to be only "ad-

visory." Until the year 1844, the Methodiats in the whole United States were joined in one bidy. In that year a division took place, the Metho dists of the southern States seconing in a body. and setting up a separate organization, the "Methodist Episcopal Church South." The cause of this secession was slavery ; and the southern body became from time to time more and more openly a slaveholding church; it ceased to bear witness against the evils of slavery; became next strongly pro slavery; and finally the influence of its numero ministers and journals was cast, almost with out exception, in favor of secession. The Southern Methodist Church was, in fact, one of the most powerful agencies in the work which Yancey properly called "firing the southern heart, and precipitating the South into revolution." Cathoun foresaw this, and expressed his joy at the secession of 1844 .-betlion may be estimated from its numbers. It contained, in 1859, 2,100 travelling preach ers, 5,197 local preachers, and 511,601 memten journals-eight of them weekly. In all

of these journals the justice of slavery and the righteousness and necessity of secession were zealously taught. The Northern Methodist Church, though it continued to declare the wickedness of slavery, still admitted slaveholders to mem bership ; until the outbreak of the war a con siderable party justified this course, while smaller section demanded even greater lati tude for slaveholders, or at least less interference with them by the church. But the cent fraud, and the hearts of all ecoundrels | last three years have taught many important lessons to loyal Americans ; the even's of the

the other side, the distance varies from a mile to a mile and a half. The ordinary 12 pounder rifled Napoleon gun, which is the principal cannon used in both armies, can just about throw a shell from one hill top to the other. From the Fredericksburg Railroad, crossing down to New Bridge, a distance of eight miles on its southern border.

Arrival of the Pennsylvania Reserves. On Monday last the Reserves arrived in

Harrisburg, where they will be mustered out of the service. They met with a grand reception from the authorities and cilizens of Carolina are not entitled to the rights of del. Harrisburg. In speaking of their arrival the Telegraph Bave :

When the train which carried the Reserves mmense bridge which spans the broad bosom on the Missouri question.

of the Susquehanna, another great crowd had assumed at the foot of Mulberry street, and as the train left the bridge at that locality the ethusiasm of the people broke forth in the wildest and most tumultuous cheering. Such they can agree that the vote of the State be a scene we never before witnessed. For a moment(it was feared that hundreds would be mangled beneath the whecls of the cars. The no time for the friends of the Union to quar rush all along Mulberry street was tremend- rel or dispute on minor subjects. He did ous and as the train passed over that portion | not wish to establish a precedent, for the of the road and reached the depot, the crowd increased until the avenue was filled with an excited, enthusiastic and even tumultuous did not. mass of human beings. While all this was going on as the train passed to the depot, the bells of the city were rung and from every street, avenue and alley crowds of people

hurried to the depot. At that point the ex citoment was increased with the disembarka. tion of the Reserves. As soon as the train stopped the troops be-

gan with great order to disembark. But there was no time offered for the display of much discipline; and the men were at once conveved to the Soldiers' Retreat, where a substantial collation awaited them, prepared unler the auspices of the military authorities. Before and after the men had finished their collation, warm greetings took place between old friends and companions in arms. These vere eloquent and impressive. We saw strong

men grasping each others' hands while big tears gistened on their brown cheeks - we noticed other salutions, full of that rough sin cerity which distinguishes the true soldierwhile others again were perfectly uncontrollable, literally wild with the joy at finding themselves once more among their friends. The following is a correct list of the vari-

ous. regiments, although not exactly in the order in which they appeared in the process

1st Pennsylvania Rifles-Colonel McDonald commanding-101 men and 6 officers. lst Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry-Cold

nel Stuart commanding-112 officers and men 23 Pennsyltania Reserve Infantry-Lieut. Colouel McDana commanding-125 officers

and men. 5th Penusylvania Reserve Infantry-Major Smith commanding-200 officers and 6th Pennsylvania Reverve Infantry-Major

W H. H. Gore commanding-120 Officers and men. th Peonsylvania Reserve Infantry-Captain King commanding-53 officers and men.

l0th Peensylvania Infantry - Lieutenant Colonel Dixon commanding-30 officers and 260 men. lth Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry-Co

lonel S. M. Jackson commanding -183 offi cers and men. 2th Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry-Lieu

tenant Colonel Gustin commanding-198 officers and men. company of 1st Pennsylvania Reserve tillery-Captain Cooper commanding. In connection with the above we publish the letter of Corporal Samuel Elliott, of company A. 7th Reserves, which regiment was suptured almost entire in the battle at the Wilderness, on the 5th of May.

one side, across the swamp to the hill tops on two members. The committee admitted the two who received the largest number of votes as delegates, and the other two as alternates Rule 2 That there being two delegations. from the State of Missouri claiming seats, the committee recommend that those styling themselve the Union Radical delegation be awarded the seats. [Applause and cheering.] Ru'e 3 That the delegates from Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas be ad. mitted to all the privileges of the floor, ex. cept that of voting Rule 4. That the delegations from the Ter

ritories and the District of Columbia be ad mitted to seats and all the privileges except that of voting.

Rule 5. That the persons presenting them selves as delegates from the State of South égates où the floor. Mr. King stated that the report was near

unanimous, and although he did not agree with the whole report, he would take accaapproached the city, and while it was on the sion to suggest to the convention his views

He would therefore recommend that all the delegates from Missouri be admitted to the floor, and that when they are able to agree on a vote that they shall jointly cast the vote the State is entitled to, and when not cast. He accompanied his suggestion with the remark that he was unwilling to exclude brethren from the floor. This was present time sanctioned action that no fuure time he hoped would sanction nor affect the vote if the statement of the proposition

ADMISSION OF THE RADICALS.

The amendment of Preston King was voted down and the question was taken on a motion to admit to seats with the right to vote, the Radical Union delegates from Missouri, and to exclude altogether the set of delegates calling themselves the uncondi ional Union delegates. This motion was decided, aves 440 mays 4-the latter being three from Fennsylvania and one from Kentucky. [Loud applause.] On motion of Mr. Lane, of Kansas, the

juestion of the admision of the Tennessee elegates was decided first and by itself. The vote on the admission of the delevates from Tennessee, with the full right of oting, was decided in the affirmative, yeas 310, nays 151.

Several States afterwards changed their otes, making the affirmative voto much larg

The delegates from Arkausas and Louisiana were then admitted, with the right to vote, by vote of 807 yeas and 167 nays. Three delegates from the Territories of Ne-oraska, Colorado and Nevada were then ad nitted on the same terms by a viva voce vote REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS Hon. Henry J. Reymond of New York, presented the report of the committee on resolutions. The mention of Mr. Lihcoln's name in the resolutions and the expressions of ap proval of his acts were received with loud The resolutions were unanimously a heers.

dopted. NOMINATION OF MB_LINCOLN.

Mr Cameron, of Pennsylvania, moved that this convention nominate for President of the United States. Abraham Lincoin, [Loud and long continued applause,] and for Vice Presi deut, Hannibal Hamlin Mr. Cameron afterward modified his motion, simply nominating Mr Lincoln Mr. Raymond of New York, urged the convention to do no act which would look as it the nomination of Mr. Lincoln was rushed through the convention. He moved that the State be called and the candidates be nominal ted in that way. The States were then called and the chairman of the delegation of each State in succession arose and stated that the entire vote of his State (naming it) was cast

for Abraham Lincola. As each State was thus announced, the wildest enthusirsm preailed, and the whole theatre rang with cheers The only exception was in the case of Mis ouri, which cast her 22 votes at first for Gen. Grant, but she afterwards changed it to 22 votes for Lincoln. Mr. Linceln thus re-

ceived the unanimous vote of all the delegates, 519 in all.

decisive. Generallys the line has been materially advanced. Everywhere we hold closer to the Rehal line Reldy Smith carried and retains a distinct, well-intrenched position, and other corps are in posession of detached works and various positions more or less important

from which they drove the enemy. Hancock charged with Barlow's and Gib bon's divisions, holding Birney in reserve in Washington; June 8-3 P. M .-- Gen Dix, New York .- Gen. Hunter's victory and octhe works from which he moved and protect. ng his left front. Barlow carried everything pefore him, capturing guns, prisoners, and colors; but whether unsupported by corres following dispatch just received from Gen. Butler: ponding success on his right, or whether he "All quiet on my lines. et more than any one division could inally "Richmond Papers of June 7th give inwithstand, at length he was forced to relintelligence of a fight at Mt. Crawford, between guish nearly all these trophies. Intrenching

some distance in advance of his original posi tion, and resting his left on a swamp perpea-dicular to the Chickahominy, he has all day asiatained a brisk sharp-shooting. The affair was splendidly covered by several

batteries. The charge and the withdrawal occupied two or three hours. One battle flag and 200 prisoners were brought off. Gibbon's charge on Barlow's right began with a desperate rush, and was met with a resistance so stern, inflicting loss so severs, that, having within the hour carried one line, he, too, intrenched, and has fought the remainder of the

day with artillery and sharpshooters. Yesterday, Hancock, assuming a portion of Wright's front, caused Neill's division to be taken from the left to the right of the 6th Corps, leaving Russell on the left, and Ricketts in the center. The whole division chargexcepting Russell's 2d and 3d Brigades Neill and Ricketts gained nearly half a mile. Russell less, owing to his coming upon open ground swept by musketry. Besides, it would not do to advance beyond Gibbon, who con nected with his left.

During the afternoon, when I visited the 3d, have been received, which report satis 6th Corps, which had already constructed factory progress in the organization of his admirable works, an incantions head exposed never so briefly above any point of the para command. pet, drew, in every instance, a shower of bul lets from the Rebel line, not two hundred vards distant.

Devin's division having been moved to the right of the 18th Corps, Martindale's became the center, and Brook's the left. The 18th probably achieved the most decisive success of the day, gaining more ground, and holding t with great tenacity and loss. It should be stated, how-ver, that five times as many straggled from it as did from all other corps combined. I account for the paradox by the assumption that the officers did their entire duty, and this view is confirmed by the great fatality among them.

After the morning assault and the almost simultaneous desistance from the same, the whole line set to intrenching, while the heavy guns never ceased to play, nor the skirmisi lines their hot fu illade, till sunset. But there has been no line of battle firing. The post ion remained unchanged, except that Birney's division, was withdrawn from the left and sent to occupy the space between Smith and War ien, giving to the army a connected line of six miles. It is mainly parallel with the umns of your well conducted journal, might Chickahominy, although coaturing'y zigzag prove of interest to many of your readers. in particular direction, and extends through alternate fields and woodband. I judge the ground to be on the average higher th the enemy's, and to that extent we have the better

the chief depot of all army stores in Arkausas Being 357 miles from Memphis, by water The prisoners taken are from the most liverse commands ; from all the corps of Lee's from here the army stores are transported to ariny proper, from Breckinridge, and from three divisious of Beauregard, showing that Little Rock by rail, distant 60 miles, Little Rock, though situated on the Arkansas, 300 miles up, is only to be reached by this route the enemy has used everything he can com mand. as the Arkansas is unnavigable most of the Thirty two pounders, probably brought from year. But for the last three months, several the defenses of Richmond, opened upon us at gunboais and about 25 transports have been

daybreak, and dropped shell for the rear, not only of troops, but of the different headquar. they have been costly exceditions to the gov ters, of the trains and the hospitals; indeed. every corps headquarters has been under warm fire from morning to night. I suspect that Arkansas river is famous for; and now our artillery has been more troublesome to the Rebels. We have certainly had more for any trausport to attempt to go up the pieces in position, and in better position, and Arkansas alone, as bands of guerrillas they have been served with diligence and the banks; and aided by the shallowness of judgment.

the river could easily capture and destroy any One instance in illustration : Capt. Stevens. craft not well armed that dared to run the 5th Me, disclosed to the Rebels at daylight gauntl t, Gunboat 37 now stationed here, and two guns of his battery on the Gaines's Mill the only one in fact that has yet been up to road at Wright's left, well covered by earth. Little Rock, was up the Ark insastiver on some works, and within 2000 yards of their line. hve or six expeditions. Guaboat 10 wis up From there he has thrown grape and can ister as far as Pine Bluffs, but was snaggel at their troops, excepting when either of two on her return and now lies a wreck on batteries nearly opposite would open upon the Arkansas. You doubtless have heard him, when he would turn his attention and his all the particulars concerning the Red

" The paper further states that no hospione was to be seen. Labor of all kinds commands high prices here. A newspaper called the "Arkansas Traveller" is published by tals or stores were captured by Hunter-"Another dispatch announces that our forces occupy Staunton. EDWARD M. STANTON ne of the soldier boys.

Secretary of War.

THIRD DISPATCH.

to the enemy, being easily defended from either direction. The roads hence from

contemplated movements are given, but are

are seen on Last Mountain and Kenesaw.

clause of the enrolment law be repealed

additional shall be drawn. It was further

moved that the President he hereafter al-

lowed to call for troops to serve for not more

than one year. The whole subject is still

Letter from the South West

DERALL S BLUFFS, ARK.,

Ed Herald --- Believing that a communica-

these parts, begging intrusion upon the col

May 23 1864,

under consideration.

EDWARD M. STANTON.

Secretary of War.

not needed for public information.

mander was killed.

day.

says :

Alleghenies.

and the coontry open.

Hoping this may prove worth of acceptance t your hand and that universal peace may a. gain reign over our beloved country is the KEYSTONE BOY. incere wish of a

HOW COMMUTATION EXEMPTS FROM THE cupation of Staunton is confirmed by the DRAFT.-Provost Marshal General Fry, in answer to the inquiry as to the length of time to which the payment of commutation money exempts from liability to service, replies that the language of the law is plain. The law says : " If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, under the provisions of the act Gen. Hunter und Gen. Jones, in which Hunter was victorious, and Jones, rebel comto which this is an amendment, such pay-"Staunton was afterwards occupied by ment of money shall operate only to relieve such persons from draft in filling that quota." the Union forces. The fight was on Sun-If it should be necessary to make several A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated at drawings of names in order to fill " that Ackworth, yesterday evening, 3.30 P. M., signed — the person paying commutation "I have been to Altoona pass, and find it money will be exempt on account of such admirable for our purposes. It is the gate payment from all the drawings to fill " that through the last or most eastern spur of the uota" made subsequent to the one in which e paid the commutation. " It now becomes as useful to us as it was

Town and County Matters.

Ackworth into Georgia are large and good FESTIVAL OF THE MIDDLESEX UNION Details of the po-ition of our troops and AID SOCIETY .--- We have read with pleasure the notice of the above Festival, to take place The dispatch further states that the enemy at the County Barn, to morrow, the 11th inst. is not in our immediate front, but his signals The object of this festival is a benevolent one. The Ladies of this Society have been Dispatches from Gen. Canby, dated June engaged for several years in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers ; and the proceeds of this festival will be devoted to the same laudable object. At this critical period of our history, when thousands of our noble The President yesterday sent a communipatriots languish in hospitals, or lie in their cation to Congress covering a recommendation from the Secretary of War and Provost blood upon the battle field, far from home Marshal General, that the \$300 exemption and friends, the Ladies of this Society, true to the noble sympathies of women, have appoin-The bill to amend the law being under con ted this festival for the purpose of seading sideration, an amendment was adopted requiring that under future drafts 50 per cent. relief.

That all who may be pleased to favor them with their presence, may receive full compensation for their contributions to this noble cause, the Ladies will prepare a sumptuous digner, at which the most fastidious appitite will be satisfied Who would not give 50 ots. for such a dinner, especially when he knows that it will be appropriated to the poor soldier who bled for his country ? Besides the dinner, ice cream, and strawberries and cream, tion giving a brief epitome of affairs and how the cause of the Union is progressing out in &c, will be prepared. We would speak in behalf of this laudable enterprise; and we will assure all that if they visit this festival they will not depart hungry, disappointed, shall endeavor to give you some idea how thing are progressing in the southwest. or conscience stricken.

This place where I am now stopping, is sit Several Addresses will be delivered on the uated about 176 miles, up White River, and occasion ; and excellent music will regale the ear, whilst there will be much to fascinate the eye, and gratify the taste.

DEATH OF MR. HAVERSTICK .--- Our community was shocked on Wednesday morning last, to hear of the very sudden death of Mr. S. W. Haverstick, one of the up that river, some as far as Little Rock ; but most prominent and highly respected citizens of our town. Mr. H. arose very early erument. Three transports and one gunboa has been wrecked on the innumerable snags on Wednesday morning, attending market, as was his custom. After having made his no more gunboats go up, and it is dangerous purchases he returned to his place of busiess, complaining to his son of a slight inlisposition. Dr. Mahon was summoned, who instantly detecting the alarming symptoms, accompanied him into the house, when Mr. H. sat down on a lounge remarking the chilliness he felt. Almost immediately thereafter while the Dr. had stepped hurriedly to the door to call for assistance, Mr. Haverstick fell gently over upon the lounge and in an instant had expired. We cannot remember so sudden and severo a blow, both to the devoted family of the deceased and our entire community, who loyed and esteemed him as father and citizen. His equable temper and genial disposition will be sorely missed by those of us who knew him so well as a kind-hearted and accomplished gentleman. We have not the presumption to intrude upon the holy grief of the bereaved family. The oldest son, Mr. Joseph Haverstick having just finished his term of service in the Penna. Reserves, arrived here on Monday to captue the empty supply train and all its last but departed again on Tuesday afternoon escort, consisting of 1500 men about 35 miles to be mustered out with his regiment whence from Pine B.uff, the 77th, Ohio Infantry was he was summoned home by this saddest of several negro regiments were engaged, who all messengers. Lieut. J. W. Haverstick, displayed unwould bravery and courage; U. S. Marine Corps, is the second son, and he also is at home. These are the circumstances surrounding the almost tragic death of the respected citizen devoted patriot and unassuming christian gentleman, SAMUEL W. HAVERSTICK. TABLEAUX VIVANTS .- The Ladies' Mite Society of Carlisle will give three exhibitious in Rheem's Hall, commencing on Tuesday evening, and continuing on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The entertainments will consist of Tableaux reprosenting many pictures of classical, historical and mirthful studies. Good music will be interspersed with the performances. Each evening, after the Tableanx, a strawberry and ice cream festival will be opened, and these delicacies dispensed by the accomplished ladies who control the association. The proceeds of the exhibitions and festivals will be devoted to the Christian Commission and the sailors in the service of the Republic. We take it that aside from the enjoyment sure to be obtained by a visit to these entertainments, the cause in itself will induce every friend of the country and its

These are the principal species of the Copperheads.

naturally turn to its embrace.

but very little in description of these particu. God fearing that wherever it exists it breeds lar Radicals. They would utterly defy class ification, and though their number does not sion to free workingmen, dislike of free in probably exceed a few dozens that number is stitutions, and consequent readiness to des too great to describe individually in this ar- | troy the Union, the great safeguard of our ticle. They comprise the very earnest but popular liberties. The action of the Methomistaken gentlemen formerly on Gen. Fremont's staff, and are nearly restricted to that members of that body, and they have prompt limit. They are similar to the Copperheads | ly taken measures to expel from their or only in the fact that they are in the habit of ganization the parent of so many vices and abusing the President instead of the rebels, evils. It will require a year to produce the ratification by the annual conferences of the an error, however, of their heads and not of their hearts.

We have not included Mrs. E. Cady Stanton in either of the above classes. We imagine her influence on the campaign will not which it has tolerated too long, though it has be considerable. She committed a fatal error in failing to call a convention of old women (of both sexes) to meet also at Cleveland, on Tuesday last.

Now we have explained who are the oppo gents of President Lincoln. The Copper-Heads are, and a few radical gentlemen are, and Mrs. E. Cady Stanton is. And we feel the that the reputation of the Copperheads American people next autumn, than it did

and autumn, and that a few votes thrown a. way, will not count any more seriously in 1864 than did those for Bell in 1860.

The Route to Richmond. The route over which GRANT is now traving is not, as has been alleged, the same as Chosen by General McCLELLAN in 1862fally does it not lead him through the of the Chickshominy. Hanovertown bout tw. her, on the story, and is connected the, on the story is only sixteen miles the Richmond, why hant, by good roads e and in which he finally flounder. d, are fully ten miles south of General GRANT'S present line of advance on Richmond. So that, whatever other mishap might befall the Army of | the Potomac, now once again so near the goal of all its efforts, it runs no risk of being stuck in the mud.

FURNISHING SUBSTITUTES.

From an important order just issued by the Provest Marshal General, it appears that any person enrolled may furnish, at any time previous to a draft, an acceptable substitute ; and further that such persons may furnish substitutes at any place other than where they reside or are enrolled. This is important in many respects. For instance, a person enrolled may be absent from his district or place. enrollment. In whatever district or city he may happen to be he may, if he chooses, hire his substitute, take him before the provost marshal of the district where he stands enrolled, which fully exempts him the same as will be found in the swamp along the border though he had not left his district, or had there farnished his substitute."

fortune.

ir have shown what few knew before, the barbarous influences of slave system upon the masters. They have revealed the horrors of Second, -- the Radicals. We mean to say slavery in every State, and have shown to the in the slaveholders selfishness, cruelty, avarice, contempt for law, hatred of liberty, averdist General Conference shows that these fruits of slavery have been remarked by the evils. It will require a year to procure the

amendment just adopted at Philidelphia; but this ratification is held to be certain. Thus, after a struggle of many years, one of the most numerous of our Christian church es at last purges itself entirely of a wrong at all times continued to bear witness against it. The action of the General Conference is a matter for public congratulation; it is au important step towards placing all the Chris

an churches in America upon right princi ples in this important matter. -N, Y. Evening Post.

THE CHICKAHOMINY.

This stream, so noted in the campaign of McClellan, has for some time been regarded as historically connected with that event ; but t has once more connected itself with the active operations of the war. The army of Gen. Grant now rests upon this stream-and the river itself as well as the topography of the country about, becomes a matter of great interest. The Phila. Age gives a very good idea of them. That paper says : The stream itself is peculiarily adapted to defensive war. fare. The river is a small one, and flows sluggishly. It does not run like other rivers in a simple bed. It divides itself into a half dozen streamlets; running into and out of each other at random. These water courses occupy a space about seventy yards in width. Immense trees grow up out of the water, and the entire stream is covered by a thick woods. The luxurient undergrowth of a Virginia for: est fills all the available space beneath the branches. It is a' remarkable instance of a river running through and watering a long strip of wood. From each side of this wood land, a flat surface extends for about a half a mile. This is nearly "always overflowed, and becomes an impassable morass. It is only

when the water in the river is very low that President. men can safely walk upon the ground bordering it. On the flat surfaces there is not a solitary tree. They are bare, and anything gonvention. moving upon them can easily be discerned .--From the borders of these plains, huge hills. in some cases two and three hundred feet high, abruptly rise. They are covered with thick-woods, and are so steep that wagons cannot be hauled directly up their face. The few roads go down them diagonally to the bridges, across the swamp and river. On these hills, on the southern bank, the Confed erate army will found posted. Their pickets

of the stream. This Chickahominy Valley, one of the From Baltimore.

Proceedings of the Union National Convention. -Rules for the Government of the Convention - Reports of Committees. - Lincoln' Nomination Unanimous. - Immense Enthusi asm .- The Vote for Vice President .- Ap pointment of a National Edecutive Commit -Adjournment of the Convention. - The Platform.

BALTIMORE, June 8 On the assembling of the convention this morning, and after prayer, the President caused the call of the convention, issued by he National Executive committee, to be read The call specified that each State represented in Congress should be entitled to delegates in this convention. The committee on the order of business re-

ported and recommended that a National Union Committee should be appointed to consist of one member from each State, Territory and District represented is this convention. The roll should be called and the delega tion from each and such States, Territories and Districts, shall name a person to act as a

member of said committee. Rule I upon all subjects before the Conremain, the States shall be called in the fol lowing order: Maine, New Hampshire. Vermont, Massa

chusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New fork. New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio Indiana, Illinois. Michigan. Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, California, Oregon West Virginia, Kansas, and that other States and territories declared by the convention entitled to repre sentation in the same shall be called in the order in which they are added. Rule 2. Four votes shall be cast by the

elegates at large of each State, and each Congressional district shall be entitled t their votes. The votes of each delegation shall be reported by its chairman. Rule 3 The report of the committee on redentials shall be disposed of before the re

port of the committee on platform and reso utions is acted upon, and the report of the committee on platform and resolutions shall be disposed of before the convention proceeds to ballot for President and Vice President. Rule 4. That when it shall be determined by this convention what States and Territor ies are entitled to representation in this con vention, together with the number of votes t which they may be entitled. a majority of all he votes so determined shall be requisite to nominate candidates for President and Vice

Rule 8. No member shall speak more than once the same question, nor longer than five minutes without the unanimous consent of the Rule 9. The rules of the House of Repre

sentatives shall continue to be the rules of this convention so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the foregoing rules. CONMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Hon. P King. Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented the report of the Corps, say 500 to 1,000. committee as follows: A general assault was

1. That the delegations from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Con. hour. necticut, Vermont' Rhode Island, New York, The New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Mary. land, Ohio, Kentucky' Iudiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Oregon, California, Kausas, aud West Virginia were all regular, and are ad. mitted to seats with all the rights and privi.

When the result was announced, all the dele gates and the entire audience rose to their feet, and waved hats and handkerchiefs for many minutes, the band, meanwhile, playing the national airs.

NOMINATION FOR VICE PRESIDENT. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, Andrew Gov. Rousseau, of Kentucky, we: e nominated or Vice President.

Hon. Lyman Tremain, of New York made an eloquent speech in favor of the momina tion of Mr Dickinson, and claimed to speak in behalf of the war Democrats, of New York, who he said would roll up an enormous ma jority for the nominees of the convention Only one ballot was taken for Vice Presi

Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Hamlin each dent. received a large vote, but the votes given to them were afterwards, and before the an neuncement of the result, changed in favor of Mr. Johnson.

The final result was announced-497 for Johnson, 13 for Dickinson, and 9 for Hamlin. Oumotion of Mr. Tremaine, the nominai- and don't betray any nervousness should the tion of Mr. Johnson was made unanimous. The National Executive Committee for the next four years were then selected, one from each delegation. A committee of one from each State was

then selected to inform Messrs. Lincoln and Johnson of their nomination. Votes of thanks were then passed to the President of the convention, and the body

adjourned sine die. THE PLATFORM.

The resolutions endorsed and approved of all the acts and public measures of Mr. Lincoln, especially the emancipation proclamamation, and the arming of negroes, and declare that all the mersures that have been

adopted by the Administration were required night and cross that classic stream. by the exigencies of the nation. They endorse the Monroe doctrine. They take the ground that negro troops are entitled to the same protection as white soldiers, and that any violations of their rights as soldiers should be met by prompt retaliation. They express the conviction that slavery, as the cause of the war, ought to be now Literly ext rpated, and that the Constitution ought to be amended by a provision to that effect

WAR NEWS.

Second Battle of 'Cold Harbor - A sharp and Bloody Conflict - Our Los Over 4,000-A ing in the charge he fell. General Assault on Lee & Works - The Whole Line Advanced and the New Position Held-Many Rebet Wo ks Taken-Capture of Bot tom's Bridge-Casua ties. Special Dispatch to the N Y Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 6, 1864. "C. A. P." writes:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY. COLD HARBOR,] Friday, June 3-9 p. m. This, the 80th day of the campaign, has

witnessed still another general engagement, nearer to Richmond than any other, and soarcely less bloody than any other. It is the second battle of Cold Harbor, the first being that of day before yesterday. Our loss is be tween 4,000 and 5,000, distributed among the corps as follows: 18th Corps, say 2,000; 2d Corps, 1,400 : 6th Corps, 1,000 ; 5th and 9th

A general assault was ordered to be made at 4] a. m., and was made promptly at the

hour. The relative positions of the corps hegin-ning at the left; were in this order : 2d Corps, Hancock ; 6th Corps, Wright ; 18th Corps, Smith ; 5th Corps, Warren ; 9th Corps, Burnside. Warren and Burnside did not participate in

Tor Good income is better than a large strongest in America, is the outer defense of leges of members, except one district of Penn. the assault. Brave as was the attack, and now holds the mountain between Charlotts-ortune.

guns to shelling them to silence. So close are river disasters. From the latest reliable these guns to enemy, that a cap lifted over accounts, Gen. Banks was still lying at Al the parapet upon a ramrod is instantaneously exandria, La., on Red river, Maj Gen. Steel, performed, while a minie goes jeering by. Imagine it-men work all day, and never gagement, and at last finally driven him out once stand upright. Load the pieces upon of Camden, on the Washita, was compell-their hands and knees, extending the rammers ed by the disaster to and retreat of Gen. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, Andrew out of the embrasures, while others ply Banks at Grand Ecore, La., to return to Lit-Johnson, of Tennessee; Hanibal Hamlin, and sliovels to replace the earth knocked away by the Rock as part of the rebel force under Dick hostile projectiles. Here, where the bushes Taylor, after causing Banks to retreat, made have been allowed to stand in the embank for Little Rock, intending to reach there and ment, if you will rise up cautiously and peer

canture it before Gen. Steel getting wind of through, you shall see the shoveled earth as this new movement of the rebels mounted it is thrown up and falls upon their line 200 most of his men burning his train and all superfluous stores, struck for Little Rock and vards away. You must be wary, and you came up with the rebs on the banks of themust promptly drop on your knees when you Saline, where after a hoty contested battle, see a pull of smoke, for they suspect some he detented them. They, the rebs managed one is looking through that clumb of bushes. You will have sufficient time to drop down into safety, for the smoke will puff out white and distinct a quarter of a minute before the sound of the discharge reaches you, or the among the number. In the fight at Salue ball whizzes by or thuds in the thrown up dirt. Better take of your hat, for it can be they negroes not taking any prisoners as the rebels hoisted the black flag, when they seen more distinctly than your naked head, saw their ebony combatants, and the colored ball, which will surely come, shower dirt upon your head, else those old artillerymen soldiers cut it down five times and have shown laugh at you. Now, if you want to get to the the rebel, both in discipline and fighting, that they are a for not to be despised, though their rear, stoop low a d double quick it till you complexion is somewhat darker than the get under cover of the woods lt's only eight ten rods. Oh, there isn't any d nger. chivalrous sons of the "Sunny" South. From They won't hurt you-more than a hundred Saturday's Union (Little Rock;) I learn that the rebels, under Gen. Smith, have been makmen have run across there to day. Every one has been fired at, and only three have ing some desperate attempts to get across the Arkansas above Little Rock with the intention been struck. You see they only get a good aim. They'll shoot over you, or behind you,

of making a raid upon and capturing this point (Derall's Biuff,) and the immense aor ahead of you. Those two guns alone would mount of army stores, stored here But they will be sadly mistaken if they attempt that. Since I began this letter the enemy have With the aid of two gunboats, and some 8000 attacked Barlow and been repulsed. Sheri-

dan is reported to hold Bottom's Bridge, on troops, whose numbers are constantly augmented by fre-h arrivals of troops, both infan the Chickahominy. This may induce the enemy to abandon his present position totry, artillery and cavalry, we shall be able to hold this place against all odds. Three to Col. Jas. McMahon, 164th New York Corfour transports loaded with army stores, horses and soldiers arrive here daily, and this coran Legion, is supposed to be a prisoner, baily wounded. In the charge he was in ad morning two companies of the 3d, U. S. Reg. Cavalry arrived here from St. Louis, on transvance of his regiment, had mounted the parapet simultaneously with the color bearer, had ports Arago and Empire Cuy. Only one missing, I believe since they left your place, taken the colors in his own hands, hud rammed the staff into the earth, and was shout most of the troops that arrive he e, are from ing to his men, only a few of whom were the Northwest, and yesterday an lowa coming to his men, only a few of whom were the four meas, and years by a four to be the second pany of eavalry, just tresh from the verdant his side, to walk hak a few steps, and then soil who never before done any fighting, save his side, to walk ba k a few steps, and then with the wild beasts around their paternal to sink upon the ground. In the accompany. of casualties will be seen Col. Fred'k homes, went out and captured នបារាម Wend, 98th New York, killed. Wounded 8 guerrillas and recaptured 6 of our men, with 100 roules that were captured from u quite severely last night, he could not be prein the morning by the same party. A citizen vailed upon to leave the fiield. This morn-

who a few days ago, got a pass to go up in the country, according to the story of our men vuo had been captured, had informed his thieving brethren of, and showed them how

to capture our mules, only two miles from Official Bulletin-Dispatches from Secretary here. He was among the captured rebs, and Stanton - Fight near Staunton, Va. - Our will no doubt enjoy the pleasant occupation of Forces Victorious-Rebel Gen. Jones killed puling hemp down in a few days. As soon as -Later from Gen. Sherman. Maj. Gen. Steele gets sufficient reinforce Washington, June 8. mouts, he will again deal some telling blows to the rebels, and soon free this once beautiful To Major-General Dix, New York : * State of the accursed upnolders of Secession.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated yes-By the results of an election held in February, terday afternoon at 3 05 p.m., reports that all has been very quiet to day. Arkansas will, when she becomes free from the rebels, be a Free State. Immense quan-SECOND DISPATCH.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

stop the advance of a brigade.

Wash., June 8.-1.25 p. m. - To Major General Dix, N. Y .- A dispatch from Mr. 3.30 p. m. yesterday, apnounces a victory by the hattle-field. The dispatch is as follows; to come under the charge of a gunboat. The Richmond Examiner of to day speaks boats ply regularly between here, and Memphis of the defeat of Gen. W. E. Jones by Gen. Helena, and St. Louis, all neccessaries of life command high prices here, and it cost 25 ets. Hunter, 12 miles beyond Staunton.

"Gen. Jones was killed on the field and his successor relired to Waynesboro, and About 500 refugees are settled here, work.

defenders to attend.

CAPT. HUTCHISON. - In the duily papers of Monday last we find the following laconic announcement.

"Capt. A. Boyd Hutchison, A. J. G., Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, vounded in the breast."

Almost all of our readers will remember Capt. Hutchison, who during the political campaign last fall addressed the Union men of this county from the stump, on a number of occasions, and spoke so nobly and fearlessly for the Union cause. He joined the army of the Republic at the outbreak of the, slave-holder's rebellion, and has since that time been with his regiment in every engagement of the army of the Potomac. We remember him as a brave, true hearted champion of the right, e.er ready with voice or sword to battle against the enemies of his country, and are grieved beyond expression to hear of his being stricken down by a to purchase a Cincinnati or Memphis paper | traitor hand. Our earnest hope is that his wound will prove an inconsiderable one, ing for Uncle Sam. Hundreds of huts and that ere long he will sgain be at his cover this Bluff now where scarce a year ago not post,

Now

tities of cotton are still stored on the planta. tions south of the Arkansas river; about 2000 rebels are still prowling about mostly guerrillas, but whose numbers are being constantly diminished by capture by our forces sent from here and Jacksonport. Nine months ago

Dana, at Gen. Grant's headquarters, dated

Gen. Hunter over the rebels beyond Staunthis place contained only a few hospitals tents, ton, and the rebel Gen. Jones was killed on and but few boats arrived here and they had