The Berald.

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, June 25, 1864.

s. M. PETTENGILL & CO., O. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALD those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisents and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

> FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON. OF TENNESSEE.

Union Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL. Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia. Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE. 1 Robert P. King, 2 Georgo M. Coates, 3 Haury Baum, 4 William H. Keru, 5 Bartin H. Jents, 6 Charles M. Runk, 7 Robert Parke, 8 William Taylor, 9 John A. Hiestand, 10 Richard H. Coryell, 11 Edward Halliday, 12 Charles F. Reed,

ENTATIVE.

13 Elias W. Hall,

14 Charles H. Shriner,

15 John Wister,

16 David M'Conaughty,

17 David W. Woods,

18 Is as Benson,

19 John Patton,

20 Samuel B. Dick,

21 Everhard Bierer,

22 John P. Penner,

23 Ebenezar M'Jukin,

24 John W. Blanchard.

Shall we have Richmond.

This is the question now on every tongne Shall-we have Richmond? We have little doubt now that we shall do so. But the main object in view is not so much to take Richmond as to destroy the great army which has defended it so long. It is true Richmond is the capital of the rebel confederacy, and that its fall must be a severe blow to the rebellion. Montgomery, Ala,, the original rebel capital, had no military strength of position, and could easily have been taken by an advance from Pensacola. It was for this reason that the capital of the confederacy was transferred to Richmond, the strongest positon in the south. But the capture of Richmond should be accompanied by the capture or destruction of Lee's army, and we presume that it is for this purpose that Grant has been manœuver ing and fighting. Despite the great obstacles in the way of such an achievement, we are inclined to think that it will be done, unless Lee shall speedily evacuate Richmond and retreat in the direction of Lynchburg, as some reports say he is about doing. This would be something worth striving for. Of course the rebels laugh at such an idea, but they must by this time have learned that they have an antagonist more subtle, wily and dangerous than any they have yet had to cope with in Virginia. Our curiosity, therefore, is not as to the capture of Richmond, but as to the fate of Lee's army. Should it escape from Rich mond, it would be most unfortunate, and per haps lead to another tedious and bloody campaign. But the effect of such a retreat upon the rebel troops would be disastrous indeed. They all avow that this campaign must close the war, and with a retreat from Yirginia they would give up their cause as hopeless.

The Resolutions.

The platform adopted by the Union Nation al Convention is a frank statement of the prinof the day, and of the ends it seeks to attain. Its features may be briefly summed up thus: The assertion of the belief that it is the high est duty of the American citizen to maintain the efforts of the government to compel rebellious citizens to return to their just allegiand proclamations by which the Government slavery, the cause and strength of the Rebelthanks to our brave soldiers and sailors; indorsement of the policy of employing negro soldiers to assist in saving the Union; an as sertion of the duty of the Government to give laws of war; the festering and encouragement of foreigh emigration; the speedy con struction of a railroad to the Pacific; the

efforts to destroy the Union, and to assist in and acquired the popular favor. But if the transferring the Government to those who, if copperhead is oblivious to a truth like this, they were in power, would patch up a dis. the American people are mere discerning, as honorable compromise with traitors to mor- he may learn from a long series of election

And here we will be pardoned for impressiplect, and which are likely to be followed by ing upon our loyal readers the necessity of | many more equally corroborative and contaking positive ground at once in favor of the election of Lincoln and Johnson. Let no The Independent and Inland Telefalse sentimentalism, no factious spirit, no party prejudices begotten before the war, lead you to withhold from them your best efforts to secure their success. Above all tofore sustained a most injust and unreasonthings, do not suffer yourselves to be deluded able monopoly and one which has cost the with the notion that, if they are not elected, government much money and inconvenience. the country will be just as safe and the war as vigorously conducted if either of the opposition tickets is successful. Be sure that, if | ing the transmission of military business over Lincoln and Johnson are defeated European government and the South itself will regard the result, no matter who may be elected, as a the result, no matter who may be elected, as a condemnation of the war in support of the Union. We dare not run that rick, if we would this Department can employ these the same right, and that he had comparatively few wounded. If this be a correct version of the dispatch it gives a more impressive idea of crush out treason and preserve fromd estruction the last hope of all who are in favor of the right of the people to govern themselves.

DISTINCTIONS.

In a foregone period of our political history t was usual for the baser sort of Democrats to sneer at their opponents as "silk stocking gentry." It was a poor device, and yet perhaps it had some effect upon the popular mind. It is a strange transition from this unworthy appeal to the lowest prejudices to see the leaders of the present Democratic party veering to the opposite point of the compass, and inveighing against "rail splitters, tailors and boors" in a fushion at once undemocratic and rrational. But the glaring inconsistency only adds one more instance to the many which demonstrate that the leaders who speak for the Democratic party have no fixed principles whatever, and are constantly revolving in a maze of contradictions.

These unworthy partisans, for mere tempo rary and paltry ends, have often endeavored to bring into the political arena the prejudices of race, of sectarianism, and of social classes. With no higher motives than such small gains, they have hounded on the turbulent and ex citable mobs of our large towns to maltreat or kill the poor negroes in their humble quarters-to slay or tarture, to pillage or burn, as the furious multitude might choose. Pitying angels might weep to behold such scenes of suffering and terror - fiends might be satiat intense barbarities. Let us hope that the spectacle in the streets of New York, less than a year age, was the culminating point of such commendable motive, they will desist from result. If the elections succeeding these performances did not convince them of their blunder in such a course of wickedness, we still have reason to believe that the fear of

such serious consequences as befell them. wealth or poverty is surely the most prominent. Whether we consider the former hypo thesis which induced the demagogues to revile Washington and Adams because of the former advantage, or the more recent and opposite notion that Lincoln and Johnson are to be disesteemed and rejected because they once occupied a condition of labor and poverty, these atrabilious objectors are equally at fault. From both classes-from those who inherited opulence, and from those who have in earlier life toiled laboriously for their daily bread has America derived some of her most eminent statesmen and devoted public servants. It isindeed, invidious to determine which is the most meritorious-the man who resists the blandishments of wealth, and trains himself for important positions in his country's serice, or he who struggles up from a condition of poverty and obscurity to the high positions

which in this land of equality are open to all. ance the question as to the bestowal of political rights open all races, they have at least determined that ruffi as and murderers shall . But with regard to white man, equally resolved is the p'pular verdict that all shall ciples upon which the Union party rest its stand on the same plane. Neither variance the tank of 1815, the war measures of Mr claims to the confidence of the people. There | in religion nor disparity of worldly posses is no duplicity about it, no evasion of real seems can be allowed to interfere with this issues, and not the sightest appeal in a sin fundamental principle. All are equal in the he was opposed by Gustavus A. Henry. He gle line to party prejudice or party maleve, eye of the law - the high and low, the rich was reclicited in 1855, after another active any future Presidential aspirations. lence. It is a man'y utterance of the views and poor, the occupant of splendid mansions concest, his competitor being Moredith P of the Union party muon the great questions or the dweller in narrow courts. From either Gentry. At the expination of his 2nd period may emerge into public notice the leader of

truths, and is continually floundering in the he has held up to the present time. the integrity of the Union; approbation of mazes of error. He is a politician of the in GRANTS CAMPAIGN IN ENG ferior species, adroit in mousing schemes and subterranean management, but always prone ance to the Constitution and laws of the to appeal to the lower motives which in Au-United States; approbation, also, of the acts ence human conduct. He would allow the country to perish, because its salvation in in its own defense has aimed a death blow at volved some cost and suffering. He is as blind as any mole to the startling danger of lion; a declaration in favor of the abolition permitting arms to decide a political contest precarious peace. He would displace from once a rail splitter, and therefore is ineligible. | compliments. In its leading editorial of keeping inviolate of the national faith, pledg. | Verily do such reasoners mistake alike the May 25th it says: ed for the redemption of the public debt, and | cardinal principles of our republican organithe reassertion of the Monroe Doctrine. To zation and the drift and temper of the Amer. the preeminence, but they have certainly which is added an expression of confidence in | ican people. More and more do the latter the President, and of the necessity of harmony | incline to the free institutions which their in the national councils. The question of reconstruction was not referred to. That is a ceive that the very e-sence of these is politi | battle, with stories from the wars of the Old question which can only be viewed properly cal equality. No repudiation of this sacred World; but never, we should think, in the in the light of events to occur hereafter, and principle—be he an English lord, a southern in the history of man were five such battles the Convention was not composed of prophets. rebel or a northern copperhead—can change It is hard to conceive how nature could have The platform is one that will command the that iveradicable sentiment. But if the first hearly approval and earnest support of all of these is almost excusable for the errors of have been told that after a single day's hard true friends of the Union. It is a war plat. his position, and the second has a semblance lighting the lassitude and reaction in even a form, and war candidates have been placed of rationality in his wickedness, since, being upon it. ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW a slaveholder, he leans towards despotism, no Johnson represent the party that is in favor possible extenuation alleviates the guilt of of a vigorous prosecution of the war until the their northern ally. He calls himself a Dem. day till the night of Tuesday with scarcely Union is restored, and all who are not for ocrat, and yet despises or villifies the people's the intermission of an hour. On every day them are practically against that consumma. | favorite, because originally he was poor and except Saturday there was a pitched battle, tion. Practically, we say, for any and all op uneducated. The prejudiced partisan cannot position to the election of the candidates a | see, or is too uncandid to acknowledge, that bove mentioned is calculated in the nature of these circumstances really enhance the merit things to encourage the South to continue its of the public man who has risen above them

vincing.

returns which have lately elucidated the sub-

graph Companies. The following order from the Secretary of of War removes an injunction which has here-

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1864. The order of the War Department prohibitthe wires of the Independent and Inland Telegraph Companies is hereby revoked.

Maj. & Asst. Supt. Militry Telegraphs. Gold is selling iv the eastern cities at 210.--

Andnew Johnson was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, Dec. 29, 1808. "When he was 4 years of age he last his father, who died whom he served seven years. His mother was unable to afford him any educational advantages, and he never attended school a day in his life. While learning his trade, howev. er, he resolved to make an effort to educate himself His anxiety to be able to read was particularly excited by an incident which is was in the habit of going into the tailor's shop and reading while the apprentice and journey men were at work. He was an excellent reader, and his favorite book was a volume of peeches, principally of British statesmen. -Johnson became interested and his first ambition was to equal him as a reader and be come familiar with those speeches. He took ing acquired a knowledge of the letters, he applied for the loan of the book which he had often heard read. The owner made him a present of it, and gave him some instruction on the use of letters in the formation of words. Thus his first exercises in spelling were in that book. By perseverance he soon learned to read, and the hours which he devoted to his education were at right after he was through his daily labor upon the shop board. ed with such unprovoked persecutions and Ho now applied himself to books from 2 to 3 hours every night, after working from 10 to 12 hours at his trade. Having completed his apprenticeship in the autumn of 1824, he went to Liurens Court House, South outrages, and that if these fomenters of a war | Carolina, where he worked as a journeyman of saces cannot be restrained by any more | f r nearly 2 years. While there he became engaged to be married, but the match was commendation motive, they will desist from broken off by the violent opposition of the similar misdeed, because no party profit can girl's mother and friend, the ground of objection being Mr. Johnson's youth and want of pecuniary means. In May, 1826, he returned to Ruleigh, where he procured journey work, and remained until September. He then set out to seek his for tune in the West, immediate punishment will henceforth deter carrying with him his mother, who was de their tools and agents from incurring again pendent upon him for support. He stopped at Greenville, Tennesse, and commenced work as a journeyman. He remained there about Of all narrow minded and grovelling ideas, twelve months, married, and soon afterward the copperhead notion that personal merit went still turther westward; but failing to depends on the extrinsic circumstance of find a suitable place to settle, he returned to Greenville and commenced business. Up to this time his education was limited to reading, as he had never had an opportunity of learn. ing to write and cipher under the instruc-tions of his wife he learned these and other branches. The only time, however, he could devote to them was in the dead of night .--The first office which he ever held was that of a derman of the village, to which he was elected in 1828. He was re-elected to same position in 1829; and again in 1830 -In that year he was chosen mayor, which position he held for 3 years. In 1853 he was elected to the legislature. In the session of that year he took decided ground against a scheme of internal improvements, which he contended would not only prove a failure, but entail upon the state a bur len some debt. the next electron (1837) Le was déteated ecame a candidate again in 1839 he had opposed 4 years previous were fully demonstrated, and he was elected by a large mojority. In 1840 he served as presidential elector for the state at large on the democrat-If as yet the American people hold in aboy | ic tieset. He canvassed a large portion of , the State, meeting upon the stamp as veral of the leading whig orators. In 1811 he was be checked in their endeavors to trample on tiens, he servel until 1853. Daring this pe those whose skin is on a darker hae than ours. In dof service he was conspiculus and active in advocating, respectively, the balator refund-In 1853 he was elected Governor of Ten as governor, in 1857, he was elected U. S senator for a full term, ending March 8, 1863 armies or the President of the great republic. Late ignthe year 1861, he was appointed Mi-The experhend cannot perceive these they Governor of Tennessee, which position

LISH EYES The campaign now going on in Virginia amazes the world. Europe looks on in wonder at the reports of battle succeeding battle, and at the persistence and obstinancy with arrogant rebels with low abasement to buy not help a certain feeling of satisfaction at hearing English authorities acknowledge

"Pathans the Americans may be proud of lought more desperately, for a longer time, and with more dreadful slaughter than any as these compressed into six successive days. victorious army are such that any fresh force might snatch its laurels from it; whereas here are two armies botly engaged in the contested with the utmost fury; and even Saturday was devoted to marching and fighting on the march. Nor were these prodigious operations divided among immense numbers brought into action by relays. Neither army numbered apparently above 100,000 men, and of these every man seems to have been engaged in every battle. Indeed we are expressly told that the Federal 'reserves' were

brought up on the very first day.
"The desperate ferocity of the fighting may be inferred from the fact now reported that the slaughter was produced without the and of artillery. No rifled guns or murder-ons shell did execution among crowded masses. The great battle of Friday, which is said to have gost the Federal's alone upwar s of 10,000 men, was a hand to-hand fight. The Confederates were posted in the well known woods in the vicinity of Chancellorsville' where Hooker once received so bloody a repulse, and so dense was the thicket that cannon could not come into play. Regiment against regiment, and man against man, the combatants fired and hacked at each other in this tangled wilderness till night closed in; and an intercepted report from Gen. Lee actually tells us that on his All officers forwarding public business to side the heaviest loss was in men killed outthe fury of the conflict than any other of the

ERRONEOUS AND INVIDIOUS Our Candidate for the Vice-Pres- in this respect to the patriot legions of the South, they have fought in this campaign with a valour as obstinate as their enemies. No mere indifferent or disaffected mercena ries could have been led from a battle like that at the Wilderness to three more such from the effects of exertions to save a friend battles at Spottsylvania. Be the impulse from drowning. At the age of 10 he was ap. | what it may, the Federals are fighting in prenticed to a tailor in his native city, with stern reality, and with a spirit as resolute as

that of their adversaries. This much the English organ of our enemies concedes to the valor and endurance of the glorious Army of the Potomac. It goes still further to compliment General Grant After speculating as to the possible results worthy of mention. A gentleman of Raleigh of the campaign, and what may be the next movements of Grant, it says:

"He has stamped a new character on the tactics of the Federals. No other General would either have advanced upon the Wilderness after the severe battle of the 5th or followed up an almost victorious though retiring enemy after the still harder fighting up the alphabet without an instructor; but of the 6th. None but he, again would have by applying to the journeymen with whom he attacked his adversary so resolutely on the worked, he obtained a little assistance Hav- 8th and on the 9th, or held his ground so tenaciously in spite of failure. Under his command the Army of the Potomac has achieved in invading Virginia an amount of success never achieved before except in repelling invasion. The Confederate forces vere once arrested by McClellan and once by Meade, but that was when they thought to carry war into Northern territory. Grant' alone has done more than this. He has advanced towards Richmond, and though he has made but little way, and has lost half his army, he has not been driven back. Whether his position can be retained, or his success improved, is a question which the next mail will resolve for us."

His position was not only retained, but it has been very materially improved. He has not lost half his army, and he has advanced much nearer Richmond. We trust that ere many mails leave this country for England, the news will be sent that this incomparably gallant army, with its brave leader, has gone nto Richmond and captured Jefferson Davis, or compelled him to fly to the cotton States.

Presidential.

Amongst the names which will probably be resented to the Chicago Convention for the Presidential nomination are the following,

Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, of New

HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York. Judge NELSON, of New York. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire

THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Uhio. And last, but by no means least, George

W. Woodward, of Pennsylvania. The Convention cannot go far astray in selecting either of these distinguished gen-

demen. Lan. Intelligencer. Certainly not. Any of the above named distinguished gentlemen would suit admirably The measure was popular, however, and at for a candidate for the Democratic Party. With the single exception of Gen. McClelthis time many of the evils he had predicted han all of them, as long as they dared favorfrom the internal improvement policy which ed the recognition of the Confederacy rather than that the Government should take up arms to defend (self, and even the red subtable General dill very little practically to reader him obsoxious to the South. Woodward, Vallandigham and Seymour, having elected to sae state 82 arts. La 1513 he was been once before the people and knowing elected to Congress; where, by successive elec- what defeat is might better endure the overwhelming one that awaits the Chicago nomlinee, that any of the others. We have ro ing the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson of wish however to dictate. Any one that suits New Orleans in 1815, the annexition of Texas, the Convention will suit us. Nominate any Pola's a liministration, and a homestead bad, 'or all of them, just as you please, and we promise you that Mr. Lincoln will defeat the nominee, in such a style as to cure him of

The Blue Hen's Chickens.

The following account of the origin of the title of "Blue Hen's Chickens," which the Delawarians are proud to claim, is authentic, and was vouched for by the late John M.

From the Deleware Inquirer of May 5th, 1861.1

At the commencement of the Revolution ary war, there resided in Sessex county, Delaware, a gentleman of fortune, urbinus marners, and great popularity in that and which General Grant fights. Grieving, as Caldwell, in the language of the county call. we do, at the fearful sacrifice made for the ed "Kilwell." He was a sportsman, whose of slavery by constitutional amendments; already settled by votes, and would truckle to preservation of our Na ional Union, we can breed of horses and game-cocks obtained wide celebraty; and his judgement of the no hts of a horse or the make of a fow, none ventured to dispute. The favorite axiom his high position the noble President who has that nothing is equal to the fighting of our was, the cha acter of the progeny depends dared so much to preserve the n Lonal exist, atmy. Even the London Times, which loves more on the mother than on the father, and to those soldiers the full protection of the tence. For all that perilous devotion to so to ridicule and disparage us, in noticing the thence, his reply to all questions respecting to those soldiers the full protection of the tence. For all that perilous devotion to so hence, his reply to all questions respecting sacred a duty, the copperhead has no other early battles of the present campaign, is ever so game lowis was, or your coek secred a duty, the copperhead has no other early battles of the present campaign, is declaration than that Abraham Lincoln was constrained to pay our troops the highest progeny, but must look to the hen. My observation has led mo to select a blue hen, and in no instance have I failed to hatch a good game cock from a blue hen's egg. In consequence of such an opinion expressed by such a man, at all matches and cock fights, the first question was as to the color of the hen, and trequently a certificate sworn to before a magistrate accompanied the fowls. Such questions engaged the time of the peacetal men of Deleware when the news reached them of the battle of Lexington, fought on the 19th day of April, 1775, between the royal troops and the militia of Massachusetts. This roused the people to arms, and nowhere was there more martial zeal displayed than in the State of Delaware. In a very short time a full regiment was raised, and a day appointed to organize on Dover Green. On the morning of that evermemorable day a full company from Sussex county was the first to enter the field, under the command of Captain Kilwell. Peeping above the loaded baggage wagon, was a coop of fowls, the famous blue hen's chickens, crowing lustily.

Having been the first on the ground, Captain "Kilwell's" company was assigned to the right, and before the regiment took up the line of march the boys were already call ed the game cocks, who retorting on their comrades called them the ckickens. After their gallant conduct in covering the retreat on Long Island, the whole army saluted the the whole regiment as the "Blue Hen's Chickens.

Changes in the Artillery Arm. We learn that General Grant has made important changes in the organization of the artillery of the Army of the Potomac, with the view of increasing its mobility and its enemy. The reports of prisoners and citi-efficiency. The old organization of batteries of six pieces of like calibre-light twelve or coming to prevent the taking of Gordons ten pounder Parrots-is broken up, and the ville. I, therefore, during the night and number of pieces in each battery is reduced to four With a view of adapting the battery to the North Augustia Carpontal's Ford the varying conditions of an engagement, the calibre of the pieces is mixed-two light twelves and two ten pounders. The four guns are accompanied by six caissons, the intention being to provide a large supply of ammunition. Another innovation made by Gen. Grant is the breaking up the reserve artillery. The guns have either teen sent back or distributed amongst the corps, whose command. ers, so far as we can learn, seem to have con-trol of their artillery. Of the reserve artile campaign. incidents reported. It is clear, indeed, that lery but two horse batteries are left, and the

The reduction of batteries to four pieces cor- Resser, commanding a brigade, wounded, unmercifully. Now I like some kinds of esponds with the organization of artillery in he Swiss army, the rifled batteries of which ince 1862 have been reduced from six and eight pieces to four .- Army and Navy Jour.

WAR NEWS.

We give below, in the order in which they emanated from the War Department, the official despathes, of Secretary Stanton. The despatches are the only official and reliable accounts of our military operations given to the public, and the order in which we publish them will give a more reliable and connected account of the war news of They were principally from the 5th Michithe week than any summary we could write.

They constitute a brief and reliable history

They constitute a brief and reliable history of the results of the great military operations | but were finally surrounded and had to give now in progress.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 18-10 p. m. To Mai. Gen. Dix: The following di patch'from Gen. Grant, dated yesterday, 11 n. m., at City Point, has been received by this Department:

"The 9th Corps this morning carried two more redoubts, forming part of the defenses of Petersburg, capturing 450 prisoners and four guns.

"Our successes are being followed up. "Our forces diew out from within fifty ards of the enemy's intrenchments at Cold larbor, made a flank movement of about 55 miles march, crossing the Chickahominy

and James rivers, the latter 2,000 feet wide and 81 feet deep at the point of crossing and surprised the enemy's rear at l'etersburg This was done without the loss of a wagor or piece of artillery, and only about 150 stragglers were picked up by the enemy.

"In covering this move, Warren's and Wilson's cavalry had frequent Askirmishing with the enemy, each losing from 50 to 60 killed and wounded, but inflicting an equal if not greater loss upon the enemy. "The 18th Corps (Smith's) were transfer-

red from the White House to Bermuda Hundred by water, and moved out near Peters burg.' The night of their arr val they sur prised or rather captured the very strong works north-east of Petersburg, before a suffi cient ferce could be got in them by the enemy join them. He was joined in the night following this capture by the 2d Corps, which in turn, captured more of the enemy's redoubts further south, and this corps was fulowed by the 9th, with the result above stated. "All the troops are now up except two divisions covering the wagon trains, and they will be up to-night.

"The enemy in their endeavors to reen force Petersburg, abandoned their intrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundred. They, no doubt, expected troops from North of the and plank-read between Richmond and Petersburg, which I hope to retain possession the people are much excued.

"Too much praise cannot be given the troops and their commanders for the energy and tortitude displayed the last five days. Day and night have been all the same, no

delays being allowed on any account."

Later unofficial disputches show that at o'clock this morning the enemy still occupied Peter-burg. Major Morton was killed in an assault

Nothing to day from Sherman or Butlet. EDWIN, M. SIANTON, Secretary of War.

Secretary Stanton to Gen. Dix—News from Lucmy's loss Heavy.

WAR DIPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 18, 11 p. m. 1861. Mojor-Gen. Dix: Dispatches from Gen. "I have the honor to report to you the arrival of my command at this point, and also to report its operations since leaving Newcastle Ferry.

"I crossed the Pamunkey River on the 7th on Herring Creek.

three miles west of the Station. "On the 9th I marched through Childsburg and New Market, encamping on East-North-

east Creek, near Young's Bridge. "On the 10th I marched via Andrew's Tavern and Lerman's Store, crossing both branches of the North Anna, and encamped at Buck Child , about three miles north-east

of Trevilan Stavion. "My intention was to break the railroad at this Station, march through Mechanics. ville, cut the Gordonsville and Charlotiesville Railroad n ar Lyndsay's House and then march on Charlottesville, but on our arrival at Buck Childs, I found the enemy in my immediate front.

"On the morning of the 11th, Gen. Torbert with his divisions and Col. Gregg's diviston, attacked the enemy. After an obstimate contest they drove him from successive lines of breastworks through an almost imassable forest back on Trevilan Station. "In the meantime Grn. Custer was ordered, with his brigade, to proceed by a country

road so as to reach the station in the rear of the enemy's cavalry. On his arrival at this point, the enemy broke into a complete rout, eaving his dead and nearly all his wounced in our hands; also twenty others, five hu c'red men, ane three hundred horses. "These operations occupied the whole of the day. At night I encamped at Travilan Station, and on the morning of the 12th in-

stant commenced destroying the railroad from this point to Lorraine Court House .-This was thoroughly done. "The destruction of the railroad occupied Gen. Torbert to advance with his division and Gen. Davis's brigade of Gen. Gregg's division, in the direction of Gordonsville, and

been reenforced by infantry during the night, and had also constructed rifle pits at a point about five miles from Gordonsville. "The advance was made, but as the enemy's position was found too strong to assault, no general assault was made.

attack the enemy, who had concentrated and

"On the extreme right of our lines a por tion of the Reserve Brigade carried the enemy's works twice, and was twice driven therefrom by infantry. "Night closed the contest.

"I found on examination of the command, that there was not a sufficiency of ammuni tion left to continue the eugagement. "The next day trains of cars also

down to where we were 'engaged with the the North Anna via Carpenter's Ford, near Miner's Bridge. "In addition, the animals were, for the

wojentire days in which we were engaged, vithout forage. The surrounding country affords nothing but grazing of a very inferior quality, and generally at such points as were inaccessible to us.

"The cavalry engagement of the 12th was by far the most brilliant one of the present

"The enemy's loss was very heavy. They whatever may be said of the composition of commander of the corps has been assigned to lost in killed and wounded Col. McAllister, the Northern armies, and of their inferiority duty in charge of the ammunition of the army.

and Col. Caster, commanding a regiment,

"My loss in killed and wounded will be about five hundred and seventy-five. Of this number four hundred and ninety are wounded. I brought off in my ambulances three hundred and seventy seven-all that could be transported. The remainder were, with a number of Rebel wounded that fell into my hands, left behind. Surgeons and attendants were detailed and remained in charge of them.

"I captured and have now with me 370 prisoners of war, including 20 commissioned

"My loss in captured will not exceed 160. them up.
"When the enemy broke they harried be-

tween Gen. Custer's command and Colonel Gregg's brigade, capturing five caussons of Pennington's battery, three of which were afterward recaptured, leaving in their han is two caissons

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sect'y, of War.

Washington, June 19 To Major Gen. Dix: This evening a dispatch from City Point, dated at 9 o'clock this morning, reached the Department. It reports that our forces advanced yesterday to within about a mile in front of Petersburg, where they found the enemy occupying a new line of entrenchmen's, which, after successive assaults, we failed to carry, but hold and have efftrenched our advanced positions. No report has been received by the Department concerning the casualties of our

James river, except the death of Maj. Mor-Gen. Sherman reports to-day that the enemy gave way last night in the midst of darkness and storm, and at daylight our pickets entered his line from right to left. whole army is now in pursuit as tar as the

Chattahoochee. EDWIM M. STANTON,

army in its operations since crossing the

CINCINNATI, June 15. Mr. Vallandigham arrived at Hamiltion,

Secretary of War.

Ohio, this morning, and made a speech in the Public Square, after which he left for Dayton. A good deal of excitement occurred at Hamil

ton during his stay there. The 6th Ohio Regiment, the "Guthrie Grays," arrived to-day, to be mustered out of the service. A good reception, was given them.

CINCINNATI, June 15. Vallandigham arrived at Dayton at 5.30 P. M., and proceeded immediately to his resi dence. There was no demonstration, but ru more are current that soon after his arrival James River to take their place before we he had taken the night train for Toledo, but it discovered it. Butler took advantage of this, was subsequently approunced he would make a and moved a force at once upon the railroad | public speech to morrow. There is considerthe apprehen-ion of trouble at Dayton, and

SPEECH OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM CINCINNATI, June 15.

a ladge portion of the assemblage. He was scenes the untiring energy with which it was received with greet enthusiasm.

He spoke briefly from a written document narriting his arrest, and defending his action. ; which our community may well be found. He said the as-critish of the President that he was arrested because he labored with some effect to-prevent the raising of troops, and encourage I desertions from the army, or tail Sheridan - A Packay Over the Rebels - appealed for proof to every speece he had made, and to the record of the mittary com mission by the trial and sentence of which he "which was laid to my charge was words of ports a victory over the enemy at Trevilan of my fellow crizens. For more than one of an antist. Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, year no public min has been arrested, no Woman's Rights met with the hearty apthrough the press, with violence and threats, in which I have never indulged, have criticised and condemned the acts and policy of the Administration and denounced the war. who is to be the vietim of this arbitrary pow "On the morning of the 8th, I resumed er. If Abraham Lau oln seeks my lite, let of it.

the march via Polecat Station, and encamped him so declare, but he shall not again restarin me of my personal liberty except upon due process of law. He denounced Order No. 38, under which he was arrested, and sail it was against the Constitution and the laws, and without which fastening his eyes.

13. All proceedings under it were null and The Gipsey Beene had a true representation void. "The time has arrived," he continued, when it becomes me, as a cit zon of Ohio and of the Ulite! States, to demand, and, by

my own act, vindicate the rights, liberties. and privileges which I never forfeited, but of which for so many months I have been de prived." He retterated his right to criticise patriotic some entitled "The Army and the acts of the Alministration, and cautioned Navy," representing these two powerful arms his political friends to abstain from any acts of the government after the consummation of of violence on his account a though he advis ed none to shrink from any responsibility, however argent, it forced upon him.

Mr. Vallandigh im was accompanied to the depot by an enthusiastic crowd, and arrived at Dayton to night, where it is understood he will make a speech.

The Convention elected Mr. Vallandigham a delegate to the Chicago Convention.

----For the Harald

SHEFFIELD, June 1st 1864.

Letter from England.

DEAR HERALD : - Since I last wrote you I

have been to see the "Derby," the greatest of

away from London goes to Epsom Downs to beer wagons and e.en drays all hurried on amid a blinding cloud of dust, covered with their living freight, bound for the Downs -The course presented a lovely scene Booths for the sale of provisions, beer &c., were ercoted in every direction, negro minstrels were in full blast, and Panch and Judy and the scientific English game of "Aunt Salie," had many patrons. I noticed several individ ua s engaged in introducing some "young men from the country" into the mysteries of that amused me not a little to see the flats caught. oranges; no sooner does Bull get out to enjoy himself than he must begin to destroy quan titles of oranges The appealse for this fruit seems to be a chronic disease with him, similar to the desire to gorze ground nuts which seizes some of our country friends at home on a holiday. I walked over the course before the races began and took a look at the crowd. were to be seen, and each damsel seemed intent on comforting her inner woman with quantities of beef, ham or chicken and wash. ing them down with liberal libitions of heer and champaigne English people are blessed with good appetites and on any occasion of this kind eating seems to be their I rincipal amusement.

About three o'clock the bell rang' for the great race of the day, there was a tremendous rush towards the standing place and your unfortunate correspondent was squeezed most of statuary. Too much praise cannot be giv-

squeezing; but being jammed in a crowd of lirty "cade" and being compelled to play an involuntary game of leap frog over a post is not to my taste. I never knew the advantage of lengthy understandings until that occasion. An unfortunate youth near to me had a basket of ginger beer bottles on his shoulder, the basket was driven into the ribs of the people next him, the pressure occasioning great de-struction among the glass-ware. Such a jam I never saw in in the whole of my experience and my corporation, never very great, was reduced, I'm sure, several inches. I managed to see a little of the race (which was won by Blair Athol) and then made the best speed I could for London, with a blue veil, an india rubber inches a reas card and a research india rubber jookey, a race card and a sore set of ribs as remembrances of the great Der-by of 1864. It is the fashion after the race for everybody to get drunk, and come home with their hats decorated with penny dolls and paper feathers, after the manner of our fautastics, to spend the night at Cremone

Gardens. The iron ram business is settled at last .--The British government buys them of Mr. Laird for two hundred thousand pounds. I have been thinking over this affair and it seems to me that the government has discovered that their laws are so badly framed, and. fearing to establish a dangerous precedent by etting them go, have bought them as the shortest way of settling the affair. Rather a slovenly way of botching up their badly

damaged neutrality.

A paper, edited by a disciple of Aminidab S'eek, whose columns are filled up with a mixme of religious reports, extracts from the Times' Manhattan's letters, and similar stuff, takes it upon itself to ridicule the movement among our ladies at home to cease wearing goods of foreign manufacture. It proceeds in the usual English style to praise up themselves and their nobility, calling our ladies' movement 'miserable imbecility' and saying that Broad way is full of the "worst but most lavishly dressed women in the world." That sounds well coming from an Englishman when it is a well known fact that the English dress

with less taste than any other civilized nation on the face of the earth. It is not hard to account for this opposition in England to this movement. Anything that affects John Bull's pocket touches him in a very tender place and makes him wriggle no The rebel sympathisers here are quite abilant over what they are pleased to call Grant's defeat, all rebel accounts are believed and anything that is favorable to the North is put down as false. As usual I get the full benefit of the sewerage of some of their addled brains in the way of having their unasked opinions forced upon me on all occasions. Their stupidity, egotism and blind belief in he English newspaper correspondents in the United States, are amusing in the extreme.-We are all on tip toe of expectation for the next Steamer from New York which we think

must bring news of something decisive

For the Herald. The Tableaux.

During last week our community was deghefully entertained by the zeal and admirable taste displayed by the lady managers of the Tableaux Not only was the object for the beneat of which this enterprise was un-Mr. Vallandighan male his appearance at : deriakin, one that called upon every patriotic the Democratic District Convention held at estizen to give it his hearty support, but the milton to dry, to the apparent surprise of superior taste displayed in the selection of the conducted and the ability displayed by the actors in the different scenes were all matters of

The performance on Tuesday evening opened with the beautiful and highly interesting scene of Maying, in which the children exclusively ook part and aside from the tastedisobeyed, or faited to counsel obedience to ful manuer in which they were arranged, their lawful authority, was absolutely false. He deportment whilst the cortain was raised was such as to elicit the approval of the audience. The next was the representation of an Eastern Scene, in which the taste displayed was banished. 'The sole offence," he said, in the arrangement of the characters as well as their dress and department was trucriticism of the public policy of the Adminis | ly grant, representing the gorgeousness of Shergian have just been received. He red tration, addressed to an open political meeting an Eistern Court, as though it were the work

a few notes south of Gordonsville, where Gen. Lee a few years ago, reported a Rebel victory. The official report is as follows:

while hundreds in public assemblies, and represented many a family scene which or the hundreds in public assemblies, and represented many a family scene which or

dinarily remain behind the curtin. The execution of Mary Queen of Scots, as historical scene, was produced in an excell ent manner and we would only suggest that maintaining oven the propriety of recognizing | should the gentleman who represented the exinst., marching via Aylett's and encamped the Southern Confederacy. I do not mean any longer to be the only man of the party such a scene, he would lower his axe a little more thus giving the audience a better view

A scene of statuary was next produced, the effect of which was grand and it was with difficulty that a speciator could persuade himself that it was not the noble work of an ar tist of the highest order upon which he was

of its character to commend it and this we think is the big test compliment we can pay it The Masqueinde Ball, was highly amus ing and elicited rounds of applause from the audience.

The evening performance closed with a their gigintic work, being crowned with the laurel they so richly deserve at the hinds of an angel, the arrangement of which was as nearly perfect as human agency could make

Wednesday evening's programme opened with a beautiful scene entitled "Too Kenet of Ro-es" which was participated in exclusively by children and as in its corresponding scene of the previous evening spoke loud in praise of themaungers of the Tableaux.

The principal features of this evening's programme were "The Muck Rike," the unvail ing of the Statue and a patriotic scene highly appropriate to the times entitled "Maryland My Maryland!" The first is a scene taken from "Pilgrim's Progress" where the interthe English races. Every body who can get preter introduces the Pilgrims into the room in which an old man is eagerly engaged in see this race. The road on the morning of the Derby was jamned with every discription of tally indifferent to the golden crown suspend. vehicle, from the gentleman's carriage with its cd by an angel's hand over his head. The sectour fine horses, down to the huckster s truck ond, "The Unvailing of the Statue" is a scene drawn by a dilapidated donkey. Omnibusses, taken from Shakespeare's Winter Tales in until 2 o'clock of this day, when I directed cabs, dog carts, spring carts, poncy phaetons, which Leontes supposing his wife to be dead is taken to view a statue and whilst lost in admiration before it, it descends from the pedes tal and he beholds his wife alive. This was very finelly represented and the actors in it deserve a great deal of credit.

The scene of "Maryland My Maryland," is the finest yet produced. Maryland is represented by a young lady dresses in black hav-ing her hands manacled, on her right side are the Northern states dressed in the national colors, on her left the Southern dressed in nice little game with three cards, now you black; South Carolina advances and beseechsee it and now you don't see it. Each banker es Maryland to join them, at the same time had his confederates in the crowd and it throwing off her mask and disclosing the Rebei colors, her example being followed by It is curious to notice the extraordinary appe- the other Southern States. Finding that Marytite that the lower orders of Englsh have for land will not yield to her entreaties, North Carolina slowly recedes and one of the Northera states boldly advances and claims her as her right, at th. same time the chain with which Maryland is bound are burled towards the South her mask falling off discloses the National colors in which she is fully arrayed, as she joins the Northern states two flags which appeared in the back ground There were numbers of ladies in the carriages and I think a more unbecomingly dressed of Liberty supported by the Army and Navy. party I never saw, none of those neat, trim. This secue was decidedly the success of the figures so common among American girls course, but to discriminate where all is done so well is scarcely possible.

The evenings performance closed with the scene entitled "The Em; ress Eugeie" representing a court scene; the Empress scated upon a throne and surrounded by a numerous train of attendants.

The leading feature of Thursday evening's performance was a scene entitled "The Artists Studio." The scene represented an artist overcome with his labors reclining upon a couch in his studiu and surrounded by groops