ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Himeis. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

#### THE NOMINATIONS.

The Baltimore nominations of Lincoln and Johnson are every where received with enthusiasm. From Maine to California demonstrations of satisfaction and rejoicings are made. This was to have been expected in regard the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln. There could be no mistaking the feelings of the great masses of the Union loving and Union maintaining people of this country. Their convictions are deep seated and strong, that Abraham Lincoln is the man for the crisis. There is a most significant interpretation to be placed upon this remarkable preference for Mr. Lincoln at this time. It is this, that the people of this country have, after full deliberation, and more than three years terrible experience of intestine war, made up their minds to stand by the Government and fight out the war to its legitimate issue. They realize the great fact that a conspiracy of bad men has been concocted to destroy the integrity of this country and bring its liberties under a heathenish bondage. They understand the objects of this war to be the perpetuity of the Union and the preservation of our freedom as a nation. They know that if we evade the issue forced upon us by our enemies, and yield to the demands of traitors in arms, and traitors not in arms, that our peace and prosperity and glory is departed forever. These sentiments are deeply fixed in the hearts of the people of this country, and they are offering all that they have to uphold them. Before the nominations there were no decided indications of preference for a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Many good and great men desired the renomination of Hannibal Hamlin, although that distinguished no ambition to gratify that way, and hence his friends, although disappointed, yielded an early and hearty support to the gentleman selected as his successor. Thus with an unanimity almost without parallel in the history of American politics, the standard bearers of the Union party come before the public. That they will be triumphantly elected scarcely admits of a doubt. The great heart of the loyal people of the United States beats | not profitable. in their favor, and the glorious response given to their nomination in every State in the Union is a sure indication of success.

### APATHY OF THE PEOPLE.

The leading Democratic papers are greatly exercised at the popular apathy. The N. Y. World, the Journal of Commerce, and the rest of them are greatly troubled by the fact. They can account for it only upon the theory that the nation is foredoomed to hopeless ruin and that they have bro't their lamentations and warnings to a poor market. Like the children the parable speaks of, they have piped to the people and they would not dance, and now they mourn to them and they will not lament. There seems to be no course left open to these unappreciated prophets but to hang their harps on the willows and sit down and solace themselves by weeping over the apathy of the people. And now they are trying to get up a lamentable howl in chorus, with poor success and no sincerity.

It is not that the people are indifferent about the successes of the war, the salvation of the Union, the destruction of slavery, or any of the great matters that engross men of genuine patriotism, that brings grief to these afflicted men. In point of fact these are not matters that they concern themselves much about. What troubles them is that the people do not see, and cannot be made to see. that they are losing their own liberties; that there is already no freedom of speech or of the press left, and that if things go on in this frightful way, in a ar or two more, the white men on this continent will all be slaves and the negroes all masters, or else the two races will mutually devour each other and the land will be desolate. Daily and nightly, in all possible form of horror, has this terrible pic ture of the future been drawn and set up before the people, and still the "people" remain apathetic. They evince no alarm at the croakings nor are moved by the bodings of ill, so beseechingly made by the ill-omened prophets of woe to their

## TAKING POSITION.

The joint resolution providing for the amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery forever in the United States, has failed to receive the necessary two-third vote in the House of Representatives. Every Democrat except four voted against it. This is right and proper, for it will place the more surely the Democratic party where it belongs, namely, side by side with the rebels in support of slavery. They must accept all the consequences of such a position. What a falling off in the once great and grand Democratic party.-The Union men of the country have accepted in advance the issue thus made. The National Convention at Baltimore resolved

"That as Slavery was the cause and now constitutes the "that as Slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this robellion, and as it is always and every-hostile to the principles of republican government and justice, the national safety demands its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic, and that while we uphold and maintain the sets and proclamations by which the Government in its own defense has aimed a death blow at the gigantic evil, we are in favor furthermore of such amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the poole in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States."

Let it difficult to avacility think side free possibles.

Is it difficult to predict which side free northern votes will take in suce a contest? It was an evil day for the Copperheads when they determined to make this last effort to save unharmed the foul system that is now smiteing our people so heavily

and has brought death in almost every home. The following is the amendment proposed : Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except for the punishment of crime, of which the party shall be daly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or in any place within their jurisdiction, and Congress shall have power, by apprepriate legislation, to earry the foregoing article into effect."

#### DEMOCRATIC "INTERESTS.

A late Richmond Examiner has an article disussing the Baltimore nominations. The Examiner is not pleased with the re-nomination of Lincoln. It thinks the whole thing looks very much like prosecuting the war with the same unrelenting spirit that has been shown from the beginning.-The Examiner manifests a warm sympathy for the forlorn Democracy of the North, in their hopeless prospect of regaining power. Hear the condolings of the Examiner and note the suggestion it makes to the Democrats in regard to their "interests."

to the Democrats in regard to their "interests."

"The Democrats of the North, who have waited four years, not too patiently, trusting, to regain the power and profit which they but iately held to be a Democratic inheritance, must naturally be provoked beyond endurance at this audacious attempt of Lincoln and Seward to ride roughshod overthem four years more.

We learn that the Democrats are now universally turning their thoughts to Franklin Pierce and the Connecticut Seymour as their nominees for President and Vies President. To give them the least chance of electing those two advocates of peace, Grant must be defeated, the invasion must collapse and die out, and the veryname of war must become a word of horror, uttared with loathing and exeration. Therefore, it is the interest of the Democrats to do their very uttermost to weaken the Federal army, discredit Federal finance, in short, to extinguish the war altogether, in order to extinguish the party which invented the war and governs it and lives by it."

Precisely so. Just what a large part of the party nereabouts, calling themselves Democrats are doing every day with all their might.

### RETURN OF VALLANDIGHAM.

Vallandigham, the copperhead martyr to civil iberty, has returned without leave or license to his home in Ohio. He dropped in, in apparition style, on the copperhead convention at Hamilton. while the "loyal" men in that body were considering the propriety of sending delegates to the Chieago convention. Of course, the noble martyr made a speech, which so pleased his loyal auditors that they at once nominated and elected him as one of their representatives to the Chicago convention. From Hamilton he went to Dayton, where he made another speech, denouncing the National Administration in general, and President Lincoln in particular. His froth and foam, however, will hurt nobody, and the "poor victim gentleman himself was indifferent to it. He had of an arbitrary and tyranical government" should be left to talk himself to death. Should the Government not interfere, and send the martyr to the Dry Tortugas, we presume he will be the presiding genius of the Chicago convention, may be, its comince for President. Stranger things have happened, and now when the Cops are looking around for a Presidential candidate, Vallandigham's opportune arrival may be made available if

> GOVERNOR JOHNSON. - When the secessionists in the Senate of the United States were leaving their posts for the purpose of plunging the country into civil war, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, then a Senator, pointing his finger significantly at Jefferson Davis, said; "If I were the President I would arrest you as traitors; try you as traitors, and hang you as traitors!"

His course from that moment to this has been onsistent with the declaration: It is this right character and determination, displayed whenever and wherever there has been occasion for it, that has given him the nomination for the Vice Presi-

THE proprietors of the Franklin Repository are oing to publish a campaign paper entitled "The Old Flag." The first number will be issued on the 21st of July, and be published weekly until after the Presidential election. "The Old Flag, we presume will be edited by Mr. McClure, so well known as the old editor of the Repository. will undoubtedly do good service in a good cause.

In Sweden, a man who is seen four times drunk

If such a rule were enforced in this country we know a certain place where the Democratic vote would be somewhat reduced.

rial ability, we can see no occasion for another Union paper in a place like Bedford. Better have one effi-cient organ than two living on half rations. The natural tendency will be to create divisions in the party. Copperheads regard the new enterprise with an approving smile.—Gettysburg Star.

## The President's Visit to Philadelphia.

Presidents Lincoln had a very hearty reception in Philadelphia on Thursday, on the occasion of his visit to the sanitary fair, with Mrs. Lincoln. The city was gay with flags, and the president was everywhere received with enthusiasm as he passed through the streets. He resisted all calls for a speech, except at the dinner in the fair rooms, where he responded to to know the intentions of the Government, the no ata toast in his honor, remarking on the sufferng caused by the war, and the benevolent efforts this suffering had called out :-

I do not wish to name a day when it will end, lest the end should not come at the given time. We accepted this war, and did not begin it. [Deafening applause.] We accepted it for an object, and when that object is accompished the war will end; and I hope to God it will never end until that object is accomplished. [Great applause.] We are going through with our task, so far as I am concerned, if it takes us three years longer. I have not been in the habit of making predictions, but I am almost tempted how to hazard one. I will. It is: that Grant is this evening in a position, with Meade and Hancock of Pennsylvania, whence he can never be dislodded by the enemy until Richmond is taken. If I shall I do not wish to name a day when it will end, lest the by the enemy until Richmond is taken. If I shall discover that Gen. Grant may be greatly facilitated in the capture of Richmond by rapidly sending to him a large number of armed men at the briefest notice, will you go? (Cries of "yes.") Will you march on with him? (Cries of "yes, yes.") Then I shall call upon you when it is necessary. Laughter and applause, during which the president retired from the table.)

Gen. Lew Wallace and Edward Everert also made speeches. The president returned to Washington on Friday morning.

# The Defeat of Sturgis.

GALLANTRY OF THE BLACK TROOPS .- Officers who were with Gen. Sturgis' expidition represent that in the battle at Guntown they at first defeated the ene the battle at Guntown they at first defeated the enemy, and everything was going well till the rebels received large reinforcements. Our troops were then driven back. The colored troops fought with the most determined desperation, and were the last to give way. Our forces retreated to Riply, a distance of 25 miles, that night, after burning, a large portion of the supply train and destroying ten pieces of artillery, which they were unable to move forward through the swamps. On the 11th the rebels made a desperate attack on our infantry, which was repulsed; but the attack was shortly afterwards renewed, and considerable portions of our infantry were cut off and captured.

### WAR ITEMS.

A remarkable state of facts has just come to light relative to some wormded soldiers left in the Wilderness ever since the battles were fought there last month. Within a in reaching Alexandria from that locality, having made rude cruches out of trees, so that they walked all the way large number of wounded remaining behind in the most destitude condition, and that they were subsisting in the open country as best they could. General Sleugh reported these facts to Ganeral Augur, commanding this depart ment, who sent out a cavalry and ambulance train to bring that the rebels had just been there and taken away some two hundred, leaving only the worst cases, who we brought to Alexandria. Fifteen, however; died on the

Gen. Sherman telegraphs that he was pressing the enmy on Tuesday, and had made considerable advance upon Marietta. The rebel Gen. Polk is reported to have been killed in an engagement which occurred on that day.— The rebel cavalry under Wheeler had been operating in Sherman's rear, at Calhoun, and had torn up the track in one or two places, and partially destroyed a train of cars, but otherwise had done no material damage to the road. Advices from Cincinnati say that John Morgan, with about 700 men, the remnant of his command, passed through Flemingsburg, Ky., on the 12th, boundfor Pound Gap. Fifteen hundred Union troops were in pursuit. It is said that the Rebels admit a loss of 1,000 at (ynthiana. A letter to the Chicago Journal, dated Kingson, Geo. June I, states that a dispatch was recently received by Gen. Sherman, from Gen. Grant, containing but thre words-"Annihilate Johnston's army"-and another disnatch arrived May 31, not to advance on the enemy any

fourteen pieces of artillery, one hundred wagors, and about one thousand in killed, wounded and missing. The rebels were said to be commanded by Kirby Smth. The force of Sturgis comprised two brigades of cavary under General Grierson, two brigades of infantry, onecompany of the First Illinois light artillery, and two reginents colored infantry. He had eighteen pieces of arillery, of which all was lost but two. He also lost two hundred wagons. The greater portion of our wounded at fell in to the hands of the enemy's cavalry, who pursue our for ees to Colliersville. Colonel Humphrey, of the Ninety-fifth Illinois, is reported killed. Colonel Warng, of the Fourth Missouri, was severely wounded. AMemphi despatch of the 14th states that considerable boiles of the issing infantry of General Sturgis's expedion were constantly coming in, and that our loss will prepably be cut down to less than one thousand, all told. All parties concur in stating that the men fought with deperation the negroes especially; but they fell into conusion, and their ammunition becomin; exhausted caused panic. General Sherman says the report that the lebels ha abandoned their position in his front was pimature.— They had only fallen back from that portin of their works in front of Kenesaw mountain, but sill held the mountain as the apex of their position. Our army was pressing them closely, though continued rain endered all

movement difficult.

Gen. Foster, commanding in the Department of th South, states that he has received a communication from General Jones amouncing that five of our eneral offi-cers, prisoners, had been placed in Charlesta to be de-tained there under our fire. Gen. Foster hs protested has ordered five Rebel prison ers of equal ran, who will as a retaliatory measure be placed in positins in our works under the enemy's fire, and kept thereis long as

Details of the late expedition under Gen. FEELE ar the Rienzi and Danville Railro d, and rejoine the mair column on the 8th inst On the 10th inst., or cavalry, while moving in the direction of Hanovertown, net a body of the enemy and drove them back. They soo returne however, heavily reinforced, and a few hourthe entir force, both infantry and cavalry, were engaged. The ne gro troops are said to have fough t with great deperation and through their efforts our troops were enalled to keep up the fight until they reached 14emphis. Abody of 1 have been captured, were defended by a negre force of about two hundred, and arrived safely at Colleville. Our loss is estimated at 125 negro troops killed, and four. teen pieces of artillery.

A large number of refugees from Greenbriar ad the ad

joining counties are daily arriving at Charleston, Va .-AN EFFORT TO START A NEW PAPER.—An effort is being made to start a new paper in Bedford, by Mr. David Over. The old Inquirer, since it has passed into the hands of B. F. McNeil. Esq., is so much improved in mechanical execution and editonic in the manual execution and editorial execution and e planted, or any efficient agricultural provisionsmade to subsist any considerable nuriber of people there ext winter, and the consequence is expected to be the anost en

## PERSONAL AND POLITICAL

says that "In response to a serenade last night, ir. Val-landigham said he didn't believe that there would be any attempt to agrest him, but should there be such thing intimated, he and his friends are prepared or suc an emergency." It is said, by parties who are apposed tempt will be made to arrest Valandigham, the dminis tration being convinced that he will do much great harm to the opposition while at liberty on this sie of the line than he could do in Canada or martyrized bytonfine. ment as a State prisoner.

Mr. Raymond's campaign life of Mr. Lincoln's to be printed in various forms and different languages aa cam-

paign document. The Blair men of Missouri have put up a state ticket with Frank Blair for governor, since the Baltimre con

vention. They mean to have their revenge. A letter from Cairo, Ill., says: "The nomin Lincoln is heartily indorsed by all our Union mn. A ratification meeting was held here which was entusias tic. This would not have been so if the friends of Femon did not think he had deserted them. I report what the say. They say they have done with Fremont becase he has gone over to the copperheads. They point to im as an instance of a man naturally honest, brave and patri otie, trying to be a politician. He is like a blackmith

The N. Y. Tribune's Washington con The Postmaster General has instructed Postmaster Wal born of Philadelphia to use his official influence a prevent the renomination of Judge Kelly. The fact iserea ting a feeling of deep resentment among the administra-tion Members of the House. Mr. Lincoln has alread put his foot down in a case like this, and will not permt hi patronage to be used to destroy his staunchest frienls. It is stated that General Grant is the owner of ten hor sand dollars' worth of stock in the Western Division Railroad of Chicago-not purchased by him, but sulseri

bed privately by friends, and presented to him as ar evi dence of good will. Hon. Aaron H. Cragin has been chosen U. S. Semto from New-Hampshire for a full term of six years from the 4th of March next, when Hon. John P. Hale's preen term will expire. Mr. Cragin, though a lawyer, he an

the Southern Confederacy. These proceedings so aroused the indignation of the leval students that they resolved to show the friends of "Nassau" that such conduct would to show fite friends of "Nassau" that each conduct to show fite friends of "Nassau" that each conduct was parnot be tolerated there. A large quantity of fuel was purchased, and at 10 P. M. the wood was piled around "that chased, and at 10 P. M. the wood was piled around "that chased, and at 10 P. M. the wood was piled around "that same old cannon," and over it was suspended an effigy of Vallandigham by a wire stretched from two trees, and the whole was then fired. Frequent groans were given for Northern traitors, many and loud cheers for "Hopest Old Abe" as our next President, for Grant and the army of procession was then formed, and, headed by the flag of Stars and Stripes, marched to the houses of the Professors, whose patrictic remarks were in keeping with the senti-

greatly to the enthusiasm of the meeting.

There was a large meeting at Indianapolis, Saturday evening, to ratify the Baltimore nominations. Cov. Morton was one of the speakers, and said that the silence of Fremont in regard to the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion gave rise to the most painful pprehensions of his true position. He had carried his tandard in 1856, and endeovered to sustain him as a politician and a millitary chieftain, and never until he saw that letter had he cause to regret what he had done. The letter gave joy to his enemies and pain to his friends, and, omitting one or two sentences, there is nothing in it that ensistency by Mr. Vallandigham.

### FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Killed, Wounded and Missing in the 138th Regiment. P. V.

CAMP 138TH PENNA. Vols. In the Field, June 6th, 1864. ED. INQUIRER :- I enclose a list of the killed, wons and missing of companies F and D during the late engagements in which our Regiment took a prominent part. On the evening of the 1st inst., we were drawn up in line of battle, and ordered to advance on the enemy's works in our front. We advanced under a heavy fire of musketry, through water, in places, over knee deep, and to within one hundred and fifty yards of the rebel line.-Here, they opened from behind their breastworks a furiof canister into our ranks, which somewhat confused the advance, but notwithstanding, all the men rushed forward works, capturing a number of prisoners and holding the position, in spite of the furious efforts of the enemy to drive us back. Our right flank was protected by a part of Gen. Baldy Smith's command (18th corps) who had just Mr. arrived on the field. They are as fine a looking set of day. men as I ever saw and have done excellent service, both charged simultaneously with us on the left of our Division (the Third) but were repulsed. I enclose a copy of a complimentary order from Gen. Meade, to Gen. Wright comnanding our Corps (the Sixth) in which he expresses his satisfaction with the conduct of our Division. been steadily anyancing our lines until our outer works are within one hundred and fifty yards of the rebels. Each side seems to be doing their best with the spade to make their works impregnable. Sharpshooters are so busy that neither we of the rebels dare put our heads above the works. Generals Grant and Meade seem determined to push the rebels to their "last ditch" if it takes the whole summer to do it in. The Army of the Potomac is now stronger in point of numbers than at the commencement regiment, wounded; Colonel Custer, commanding a regiment, wounded to commence the commence of the following named officers in killed and wounded to commence the following named of the following named of the following named of the follo their works impregnable. Sharpshooters are so busy that neither we or the rebels dare put our heads above the works. Generals Grant and Meade seem determined to of the campaign. The men are in the best of spirits and a regiment, wounded.

"My loss in killed and wounded will be about have full confidence in the abilities of the Commanding Generals. We are now about fifteen miles from White House Landing, and ten or twelve miles from Richmond. The country here is interspersed with swamps, and marshy The country here is interspersed with swamps, and marshy ground. The dry or up land is generally very sandy and covered principally with eak and pitch pine timber. The land has been better cultivated here, than in many other land has been better cultivated here, than in many other parts of Virginia through which we have passed. I have seen numerous fields of corn which will likely need plowing clueth Rebs get possession af them again. Fields of wheat meely out in head serves as pasturing for our cattle and horses. Many elegant farm houses are entirely deserted by the secesh inhabitants not liking to face the "cowardly" Yankees as they term them. All the negroes that are able-bodied have been driven off to Richmond, to the results of the results o

that are able-bodied have been driven off to Richmond, to ork on the fortifications.

I will now give a list of killed, wounded and missing: Company F-Killed, First Lt. Chas. P. McLaughlin. Wounded-Corp. J. Moser, shoulder. Privates David Rush, leg severely; Franklin Baner, face severely; Hiraca

May, head slightly.

Missing-Corp. S. E. McCoy, and Private Henry Kelly. The above were the casualties during the engagement

The following are the casualties in company D with date. They comprise the whole time since the beginning of the campaign:

May 6th. Killed-E. J. Hixon, and J. J. Price. Wounded-O. S. Jonathan Snyder, hand seriously; Cor J. Huffman, shoulder severely; Cor. H. McLeary, left fore-arm severely : Privates J. A. Hochard, shoulder severely; N. H. Beals, shoulder slightly; John B. Hammer. side slightly; Wm. Corl, finger slightly.

Missing-Sergt. George Baughman. Privates Thomas J. Miller, E. Harbaugh, Chas. Summerville, Aaron Mock. May 12th. Wounded—George Helman, hand severely; John E O'Neal, arm slightly. June 1st. Wounded-Corp. H. Barkman, hand severely

Privates E. Mock, left fore-arm severely; J. G. Leasure, left fore-arm severely; John Nycum, foot severely. June 4th. Wounded-Privates N. H. Beals, leg se-

verely; E. Lowry, shoulder severely. June 5th. Mortally wounded-Noah Allison, abdomen, (since died)

[COPY.] Ey Telegram from Headquarters, A. P. Dated, June 1, 1864.

To Major Gen. Wright:

Please give my thanks to Brigadier Gen. Ricketts, and his gallast command for the very handsome manner in which they have conducted themselves to-day. The success attained by them is of great importance and if followed up will materially advance our operations.

Respectfully Yours,

George G. Meadr.

Maj. Gen. Commanding.

GENERAL:—Maj. General Wright directs me to say hat he transmits the within to you with great pleasure. Yours obediently. R. T. HALTREAD, The above order was received and read to each or

pany on the morning of the 2d. Yours, C. P. CALHOUN, 0. S. Co. F 138th P. V.

## THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

## OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1864. Major General Dix. New York:

No opperations to day on the James river have been reported to the Department. Unofficial state-ments represent our loss to have been severe in the assaults on the enemy's works on Saturday, but no official list of the casualties has been recieved.

General Sherman in a dispatch dated this evening at 7.30 P. M., says: "I was permature in announceing that the enemy had abandoned his position. I based my report on those of all the army commanders. The enemy has thrown back his flank and abandoned all his works in the front of Kenesaw mountain, but holds that mountain as the apex of his receiving.

WASHINGTON, June 18th, 10 o'clock P. M.

The following dispatch from General Grant, dated yesterday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at City Point, has been received at this department:

"The Ninth Corps this morning carried two more redoubts forming a part of the defences of Petersburg, capturing 450 prisoners and four guns.

guns.

"Our successes are being followed up.

"Our forces drew out from within fifty yards of the entrenchments at Cold Harbor, made a flank movement of an average of about fifty miles march, crossing the Chickahominy and James rivirs—the latter being 2,000 feet wide and 8½ feet deep at the point of crossing—and surprised the enemy's rear at Petersburg.

"This was done without the loss of a wagon or piece of artillery, and only about one hundred and fifty stragglers were picked up by the enemy.

"In covering this move, Warren's Corps and Wilson's cavalry had frequent skirmishing with the enemy, and each losing from fifty to sixty killed and wounded, but inflicting an equal, if not greater, lose upon the enemy.

ed and wounded, but inflicting an equal, it not greater, lose upon the enemy.

"The Eighteen Corps (Smith's) were transferred from White House to Bermuda Hundred by water, moved out near to Petersburg on the night of their arrival, and surprised, or rather captured, the very strong works northeast of Petersburg before sufficient force could be got in them by the

enemy to hold them.

'He was joined, the night following this capture, by the Second Corps, which in turn captured more of the enemy's redoubts further south, and this corps was followed by the Ninth, with the result above stated.

"All the treops are you up ascent tree divisions."

"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 reinforce Petersburg, abandoned their entrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundred. They no doubt expected troops from the north side of James river to take their places before they were discovered. Butler troops from the north side of James river to take their places before they were discovered. Butler took advantage of this, and moved a force at once upon the railroad and plank road between Rich-mond and Petersburg, which I hope to retain pos-

ssion of.
"Too much credit cannot be given to the troops and their commanders for the energy and forti-tude displayed the last five days. Day and night has been all the same, no delays being allowed on any account."

Later unofficial despatches show that at eight

o'clock this morning the enemy still occupied, Petersburg.
Major Morton was killed in an assault yester-EDWIN M. STANTON

Secretary of War. WASHINGTON, June 18-11 o'clock P. M.

o Major General Dix, New York : Despatches from General Sheridan have just been received. He reports a victory over the enemy at Trevillian Station; on the Virginia Central Railroad, a few miles south of Gordonsville, where General Lee, a few days ago, reported a Rebel

ses and about eight hundred men, but were finally

battery, three of which were afterwards recaptured, leaving in their hands two caissons
"A more detailed report will be made hereafter."

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR EEPARTMENT, June 19-9.45 P. M. To Major General Dix, New York:

This evening a dispatch from City Point, dated at nine o'clock this morning, reached the Department. It reports that our forces advanced yes-

General 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.

"The whole army is now in pursuit as far as Chattahoochee. I start at once for Marietta."

No military intelligence from early starts.

No military intelligence from any other quarters has been recived to-day.

E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

## Terrible Explosion at the Washington Arsenal.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 17, 1864.

A terrible explosion occurred at the Washington Arsenal to-day, a few minutes before 12 o ton Arsenal to-day, a few minutes before 12 o'clock. It seems that some red stars for fireworks had been made and set out on black pans to dry. They could not stand a temperature of more than two hundred degrees, and under the hot sun soon reached that. One of the stars ignited, which set the remainder off, exploding the laboratory. The occupants of the building were all females. Upon the explosion a terible scene was witnessed. In the yard there were about twelve hundred men and three hundred women at work, a number of whom were burned and bruised in the endeavor to get away. The alarm was immediately given, and after the fire was extinguished a search for the bodies was commenced.

bodies was commenced.

Eight females were taken out in a sad condition and placed in the hospital.

The scene at the yard was of the most heart-rend-

g description.

The parents of many of those at work in the building and the yard rushed to the scene of the disaster to make inquiries after the safety of their children, but the names of all who have perished cannot be assertained until a call of the roll can be ide and those who have been saved are assem-

Maj. Stebbins, Military Storekseper, was in the building at the time with several other gentlemen, and states that after the powder on the benches

The "Prace Democrator".—The Democratic plants of the state of the stat

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, June 15.

Senate.—After the reference of the bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law to the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen, Mr. Sunner immediately reported it back again, and asked for their consideration, but objection being made, it was laid over. Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported upon the cases of Generals Schenk and Blart, involving their rights to hold seats in the House. The conclusion of the Committee is, that General Schenk is entitled to his seat, he having resigned his position in the army before the assembling of the Congress to which he had been elected. Gen. Blair's case, however, is different, as me still holds on to his position of Major General; but the Committee express an opinion whether continuing to discharge the duties of an office made incompatible with those of member of Congress would disqualify him from taking his seat. The bills for the disposed of coal lands and town property in the public domain, and for granting lands to Wisconsin to aid in building military roads, were passed. The bill to estabish a Bureau of Freemen's Affairs was then taken up, and debated through the remainder of the session.

House.—Continued the consideration of the Constitutional amendment to abolish slavery until the close of the day session, the result being the rejection of the axendment by a vote of ninety-four yeas to sixty-five mays—a two thirds vote being necessary to carry it. In the evening session, the House concurred in the report of the Conference Committee's report of the Consular and Diplomatic bill. The Senate amendments to the Internal Revenue bill were then considered. About fifty amendments were acted upon, when the House adjourced.

were then considered. About fifty amendments were acted upon, when the House adjourced.

Senate.—Continued the discussion of the Tariff bill, until the close of the session. The Senate amendment decreasing the duties on teas of all kinds from twenty-five to twenty cents was adopted; as also the amendment making the duties on finer descriptions to be increased ten per cent. ad valorem. On the section by which the committee decrease the duty on imported railroad iron, fitted to be laid dawn without turther manufacture, from eighty to seventy cents per one hundred pounds, considerable debate arose, but the amendment was finally agreed to. The ad valorem duty on steel wire less than No. 16 was raised to twenty per cent. instead of fifteen. The ad valorem duty on spun silk for felling, in skeins or caps, was placed at 25 per centam. The duty on acetate of lead was increased to 20 cents per pound, and on aniline dyes \$1 per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem. Numerous other amendments were agreed to, as far as the reading of the bill progressed, the fourth and fifth sections being left for future action. They relate to woolen goods. Adjourned.

Horse.—Mr. Pendleton's report on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was nonconcurred in. The House then receded from its disagreement on the amendments, except that increasing the salary of the Treaurer of the United States, and on that asked for another Committee of Conference, which was granted. The Senate amendments to the Internal Revenue bill were then considered for the remainder of the session, and nearly all concurred in. The amendment striking out the tax on whisky on hand was agreed to by a vote of seventy-two to sixty-two. The Senate substitute for the mining clause was concurred in by a vote of seventy-two against thrity-one; the amendment striking out the clause which imposes a duty of five per cent. on THURSDAY, June 16. SENATE.—Continued the discussion of the

two against thirty one; the amendment striking out the clause which imposes a duty of five per cent. on the proceeds of gold and silver mines, was also agreed to. Several other amendments were concurred in, and a committee ordered to meet a similar committee from the Senate to confer on the amendments disagreed to. Adjourned.

MONDAY, June 13.

off in my ambulences, three full and seventyseven—all that sould 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.

After a long debate the motion to refer was agreed to. The committee to whom was referred the petitions for increased railroad faculties between Philations for increased railroad faculties between Philadelphia and New York reported the same adversely,
and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, which was agreed to. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was agreed to
as it came from the House.

House.—The Committee on Elections reported
that Robert C. Schenck having resigned his commission prior to the session of Congress, was not disqualified from holding a seat, but F. P. Blair, by retaining his commission, disqualified himself as a membe-

ses and about eight hundred men, but were many surrounded and had to give them up.

"When the enemy broke they hurried between General Custer's command and Colonel Gregg's bridge, capturing five cassions of Pennington's bridge, capturing five cassions of Pennington's concurred in, and the bill only awaits the President's signature. Mr. Schenck introduced a bill repealing the \$800 ex-emption clause of the conscription act, which was laid over. A resolution that no State in rebellion shall appoint Presidential electors, &c, was tabled. A sus-pension of the rules to consider Mr. Lazear's peace resolution was refused. The Senate bill to repeal the gitive slave law was taken up, and after considera-e discussion, was passed—yeas 82, nays 58. Ad-

TUESDAY, June 14. ment. It reports that our forces advanced yesterday to within about a mile in front of Peterswith amendments the House tariff bill. The bill re burg, where they found the enemy occupying a new line of entrenchments, which, after successive assaults, we failed to carry, but hold and have entrenched our advanced position. From the forentrenched our advanced position. From the forces of the enemy within their new line it is inferred that Beauregard has been reinforced from Lee's army.

No report has been received by the Department to the United States. Laid over. The fortification No report has been received by the Department concerning the casualities of our army in its operations since crossing the James river, except the death of Major Morton, mentioned yesterday.

General 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."

to the United States. Laid over. The fortification: bill was somewhat amended, and was passed. The death of Major Morton, mentioned yesterday. Will be considered to-morrow. The amendments to the bill equalizing the pay of United States. Laid over. The fortification: bill was somewhat amended, and was passed. The death of Major Morton, mentioned yesterday. Will be considered to-morrow. The amendments to the bill equalizing the pay of United States. Laid over. The fortification:

> House.-The Committee on Post-offices and Post. House.—The Committee on Post-offices and Post-Roads reported a motion authorizing the extension of the contract for carrying the overland mail for one year, from the first of July. The resolution was read twice, and was then laid over. The gold bill as amended was passed. Yeas, 76, nays 62. The bill making an appropriation for a survey of the coast was recommited to the Committee on Ways and Means. The consideration of the bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to abolish slavery in the United States was resumed. A lengthy discussion ensued, and was continued throughout an evening session which was held. No action was taken on the bill.

FRIDAY, June 17.

SENATE.—The Senate kept the Tariff bill under consideration until a late hour, when, the various amendments made in the Committee of the Whole having been agreed to, the bill was reported to the Senate, and finally passed by a vote of nineteen

House.—The remainder of the proceedings in the House were of an unimportant character, being confined to private bills, and to matters connected with the District of Columbia

SENATE.—The House resolution, continuing f SENATE.—The House resolution, continuing for one year the present contract of the Government with the Overland Mail Company was adopted, after receiving amendments providing that for eight months of the year the trips shall not exceed sixteen days, and for the other four months twenty days, and that the compensation shall not exceed the amount paid for carrying printed matter by water more than 820,000.

Maj. Stebbins, Military Storekseper, was in the building at the time with several other gentlemen, and states that after the powder on the benches caught the fire spread down rapidly, blinding the girls and setting fire to their clothes. Many of them ran to the windows wrapped in flames and in this way communicated the fire to the dresses of others.

The nineteen dead bodies taken out were so terribly charred as to be almost beyond identification. The point resolution for the release of Capt. John Ericson from certain portions of his contracts with the Government for iron clad vessels of war, was brought up, and after a long debate, was adopted by 85 to 36 votes. It turns over to the Government for completion, at her present valuation, the iron clad Dictator, but leaves the Puritan still in the hands of Capt. Ericson, Three more are mortally injured, and there are fifleaves the Puritan still in the hands of Capt. Ericson, to be finished according to the terms agreed upon with the Government. The bill establishing a Navy Yard, for the construction and repair at New London Com., was reported by the Naval Committee, and its consideration was postponed till next session by a large majority. The majority of the Committee, favor League Island, in the Delaware River, as the site of the proposed Navy-Yard. The House took up and adopted the joint resolution reported by the Naval Committee authorizing the President to give notice to the Government of Great Britain, that it is the wish and intention of the Government of the United states to terminate, at the end of six months, the treaty arrangements of 1817 relative to a naval force on the lakes. 'A joint resolution was reported from the Naval Committee for the establishment of a Navy Yard on the Western waters, after discussing which for some time, the House adjourned.

In prosperity, prepare for a change: in adversity, ope for one.

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Leader's Signal of the Liberty of