Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA. TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 10, 1864.

THE PEUPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION GRANTING THE

SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE. Should the Soldiers Have a Right to Vote?

Our own as well as the countries of the world, stand in awe and in admiration of the wonderful deeds and brilliant valor of the freethe Great Republic. Never before have the people of any land made such voluntary sacrifices yet let it be remembered, that the heroes who fatigues of the march and the dangers of the porary, as follows:]. fight, are the men whom the Democratic leaders insist should not be recognized as citizens nor endowed with any of the franchises of Government. WHILE THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA ARE BLEEDING AND SUFFERING IN THE HEAT OF THE CONFLICT NOW RAGING IN VIRGINIA, THE DEM-OCRATIC LEADERS AT HOME ARE CON-COCTING THEIR PLANS TO DEFEAT THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. RECOGNIZING THE RIGHT OF HIS EN-FRANCHISEMENT! We want the friends of the soldier to remember these facts now, as the soldier will certainly recollect them when he returns crowned with victory!

A Funny Argament.

The slave-owners and breeders who cannot resist the conviction that their favorite institution is doomed to destruction, resort to what we can only term as a funny argument to prolong the life of the barbarism of slavery for a few years. Recently in a debate in Congress, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, while attempting to break the force of the heavy blows which Judge Kelly was dealing the monster iniquity, declared that the northern men in charge of the freedmen of the South, were actually defrauding the negroes of half their earnings. Clay intended the charge to be a erusher to abolitionism, but when the facts are fairly examined, even that wrong (admitting for argument's sake that it is perpetrated) is an improvement to the negro. Under the institution of slavery, the negro was not only robbed of all the proceeds of his labor, but the issue of his body was made a marketable product to fill the pockets and provide for the pleasures of his master. Hence, the improvement in the condition of the negro, even if he is now robbed of half his labor.

THERE IS SCARCELY A WOMAN IN THE LAND incapable of contributing some article of her own handicraft or manufacture for the benefit or the cheer of the soldier. It behooves all these, then, at once to busy themselves in supplying the different commissions whose work it is to afford relief to the soldier in the field and in the hospitals. A great battle, or rather a series of great battles, have just been fought, the bloody results of which should claim our attention before we begin to rejoice over the victories achieved. Our wounded soldiers want the assistance that will relieve them in their suffering, and not the applause which falls unheeded on the memory. Let all good women, and men too, at once arouse themselves to afford this relief. Let us pour the largest store of our abundance through the channels of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, that the braves of the republic may be made to feel that their services are appreciated.

A MEETING of the officers and enlisted men of the 5th Illinois cavalry volunteers was held recently for the purpose of expressing their feelings with regard to treasonable utterances in the halls of the Congress of the United States. Resolutions were unanimously adopted asking and petitioning the House of Representatives to expel "those low, contemptible, vile and venomous traitors, Long, Harris and Wood," declaring that the soldiers of the United States "deem their language and their actions a direct insult to us and to our efforts for the victorious suppression of the rebellion, besides an insult to the memory of our many brave comrades who have fallen for the sake of their country and for the Union."

THE STATE OF FRANKLAND. - A brief paragraph in a recent Washington exchange paper, announced that a movement to create a new State out of East Tennessee, bearing the appellation of Frankland, has been for some time past active in that region, a proposition for the purpose having been before the Convention held at Knoxville. It is said that the people of East Tennessee are generally in favor, and we can readily believe it, as in their interests, feelings, social characteristics and institutions there has ever been a marked difference between them and the people of Middle and West Tennessee

THE ONLY SET OF MEN who do not rejoice at the victory of our arms in Virginia, are the copperhead leaders and their blind followers. Even those who have lost kinsmen in the Union army, hush the voice of regret to rejoice at the approach of the hour of complete victory. The rotten carcass of modern Democracy, with the palsied body of slavery, will fill a common grave, to be mourned over by the copperhead leaders of the country.

DR. BENJAMIN F. BERRY, a prominent citizen of Centre county, died at his home near Boalsburg, on Saturday evening last. As a leading physician in that region, and as a man of varied accomplishments and much enterprise, he stood very high among his fellow citizens, and his death will be a serious loss GRAPHIC VIEW

Pennsylvania Politician and Politics. AS SEEN FROM ABROAD.

The Recognition of the Keystone State

A POWER IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

to the exclusion of other matter, in the publication of the following graphic letter, relating to one with whom they are so closely and so intimately connected by the general ties of patriotism and business prosperity. Indeed, it is now a fixed fact, that whatever concerns Simon Cameron, interests the great masses of Pennsylvania, simply because no man of his day has contributed a larger share to the prosday has contributed a larger share to the prosday has developed by the state than he of whom men who are now contending for the life of | Simon Cameron, interests the great masses of for the preservation of their nationality. And perity and wealth of the State than he of whom we now write. Without further comment, thus peril life and limb, who endure the we submit the letter from our Chicago cotem-

> PENNSYLVANIA DECLARES FOR LIN-COLN.

MEETING OF THE UNION STATE CONVENTION-APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES TO ATTEND THE

BALTIMORE CONVENTION. General Cameron Heads the Senatorial Delegation.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal NEW YORK, April 29, 1864. Pennsylvania has spoken. The Keystone State sustains the President, and demands

his re-nomination. MEETING OF THE UNION STATE CONVENTION. Yesterday the Unionists of Pennsylvania met in State Convention to elect delegates to attend the Baltimore Convention in June, form an electoral ticket for November, and to appoint a State Central Committee for the campaign. The city of Harrisburg was early thronged with Unionists from all sections of

the State. After the appointment of the proper officers to preside over their deliberations, the convention proceeded to business. The President, Mr. Lawrence, declared, amid the most tumultuous applause, that nineteen twentieths of all the soldiers in the army belonged to the Union organization, and called for the re-election of President Lincoln. A resolution was adopted instructing the Electors at Large to support Mr. Lincoln. and to oppose all efforts adopted instructing the Electors at Large to support Mr. Lincoln, and to oppose all efforts to postpone the meeting of the National Union Convention in June, and declaring that "one of the hardest blows that could be inflicted on the rebellion would be the certainty of the President's re-election." Four delegates (Senatorial) to attend the Baltimore Convention were then balloted for, and Hop. Simon Camwere then balloted for, and Hon. Simon Cameron, of Dauphin county; Hon. A. K. Mc-Clure, of Franklin, and two other gentlemen were elected. After the transaction of routine business, and the passage of a resolution giving the thanks of Pennsylvania to her brave soldiers in the field, the Convention ad-

who heads the Senatorial delegation, and who will cast the vote of Pennsylvania, at the Convention, is well and favorably known to the journed sine die. public. Commencing life at the age of twelve years, poor and friendless, he has by the ex-ercise of indomitable energy, accurate busiercise of indominate energy, accurate business habits, strict economy and integrity, gained a position in the land attained by few. One of the founders of the Republican party, he has steadfastly adhered to its fortunes throughout its eventful career. He took an active and energetic part in the memorable Presidential canvass of 1860, at the close of which Pennsylvania gave nearly 60,000 ma-

jority for Lincoln. THE PORTFOLIO OF WAR. When Mr. Lincoln became President he invested General Cameron with the portfolio of war. It was then certain that we were on the eve of the most bloody and desolating civil war that ever afflicted the world, and that the man who should be placed at the head of the War Department would have to contend with difficulties and trials of the most formi-dable character. Nevertheless, General Cameron did not hesitate, but cheerfully accepted the responsibility. From March, 1861, to February, 1862, he acted as Secretary of War. Laboring both day and night to properly or ganize and equip the undisciplined bordes of brave patriots who rallied at their country's call; serving his country with that energy and promptitude so requisite in revolutionary times, he prepared the way for some of the great victories our armies have achieved, and contributed as much as any other one man has done to break down the military power of the "Confederacy." In concert with Generals Scott, M'Clellan and Halleck, the Secretary of War laid the foundation-stone of those great victories in the South which have elec-

trified the continent. DEATH OF GENERAL CAMERON'S BROTHER. At the battle of Bull Run, General Cameron's only brother, James, was barbarously murdered by the rebels while bravely leading his regiment into the very jaws of death. I do not think that his remains have ever been recovered. James Cameron fell a victim to his courage and patriotism. Like thousands of other patriots he scorned to remain at home when his country demanded the services of her sons. The weight of this great calamity fell upon General Cameron at a time when the utmost energies of his mind were concentrated upon his official duties. Those only who have lost a dear relative in this terrible war, can appreciate his sorrow. But the brutality of the rebels could not swerve the Secretary from the path of duty; a few hours only were given to mourning; his time was thenceforth devoted to his country.

ARMING THE NEGROES. General Cameron was early impressed with the conviction that it would be advisable, as a military measure, to arm the contrabands coming into our camps for protection, and enlist them in our service. This opinion he often urged upon the President, but Mr. Lincoln was not then of the opinion that arming the negroes

rested till January 1, 1863. GENERAL CAMERON RETURES FROM THE CABINET In February, 1862, General Cameron tendered his resignation as Secretary of War, and the same was, with reluctance, accepted. By his advice and request, Hon. E. M. Stanton, of Pittsburg, Pa., was made his successor.

would benefit our cause, and so the matter

WHY HE RESIGNED. In the Fall of 1861, General Cameron's laborious exertions at the War Department caused his health to decline, and he became sensible that a longer continuance in office would prove fatal to his life. In the month of October of that year he wrote to a political friend that "he should resign his position as Secretary of War whenever he could do so with justice to the state of the country and his own reputation." Nevertheless, he continued at the post of duty till February, 1862.

the eve of achieving others equally decisive.

Then, and not till then, did Simon Cameron leave the War Department.

THE MISSION TO RUSSIA.

President Lincoln, in view of the great and valuable services rendered to the country by General Cameron, as Secretary of War, tendered him the position of Minister to Russia, AS GOES PENNSYLVANIA SO GOES
THE UNION:

THE PAST AND PRESENT OF SIMON CAMERON

[We feel certain that our readers will thank us for the room we occupy to-day, even if it is to the evaluation of other matter. It is the evaluation of other matter. It is restored.

dered him the position of Minister to Russia, and believing that a brief residence upon the European continent would prove beneficial to his impaired health, the ex-Secretary accepted. General Cameron appointed Bayard Taylor, Esq., his Secretary of Legation. He was absent in Russia some ten months, and did not return here till his health had been fully restored.

WHAT TRANSPIRED IN PENNSYLVANIA DURING HD

Fion Lake Erie to the Delaware river there the Republican leaders; too much confidence and too little prudence was manifested; the State was not thoroughly canvassed; the loyal people were not aroused to the necessity of

It was believed that Pennsylvania would vote Republican in any event, and, lulled to sleep by overweening confidence, the friends of the Administration made no exertions commensurate with the importance of the occasion. On the other hand, the Democrats were wide-awake and active. The result can be summed up in four words: the Republicans were whipped. The Democratic State ticket was voted in by nearly 4,000 majority, the vote standing thus:

Democratic majority..... 3,382 The depressing influence of this Republican defeat was felt in every quarter of the loyal

GENERAL CAMERON RETURNS FROM EUROPE. In less than a year from the time General Cameron sailed from New York to Europe, he returned to Pennsylvania, where his presence was most urgently demanded by his bussiness engagements. His personal and political friends were desirous that he should again enter public life, but for a long time he re-fused to take any step in that direction. HE BECOMES A CANDIDATE FOR THE UNITED

STATES SENATE.

On the expiration of Mr. Wilmot's term in the United States Senate, it became apparent that he would be succeeded by a Democrat, and Mr. Wilmot himself, seeing the hopeless. ness of success, declined being a candidate for re-election. In this emergency the political friends of General Cameron, including many men high in public station at Washington, earnestly requested him to permit the use of his name by the Union members of the Legislature, as a candidate for the vacant Senatorship. General Cameron at first peremptorily refused to do so, but finally consented that the attempt should be made.

THE RESULT. When the Legislature convened at Harrisburg, and met in joint convention to elect Mr. Wilmot's successor, turbulent scenes ensued. A thousand ruffians were hired to attend the meeting of the Legislature and force that body meeting of the Legislature and force that body to elect a Democratic Senator. The city of Harrisburg was soon inundated by these rag-abouds, who, with weapons in their hands, paraded the streets and frequented the taverns, swearing that the Democratic legislator who should vote for Cameron would be shot dead the instant the vote was announced Under the influence of this species of intimi-dation, the Democratic candidate was chosen by a majority of two votes, while it was certain that there were several so-called Democratic members present, who, having been elected in good measure by the vote of unconditional Union men, were inclined to vote for the Union candidate for Senator, in opposition to his "copperhead" competitor, and who would

secured to them. COPPERHEAD CALUMNIES. The instant the election was ended, the "copperheads," to divert attention from their own misdeeds, raised the cry that General Cameron had endeavored to subvert "the freedom of election," and forthwith appointed an Investigating Committee, composed in a great measure of men of their persuasion, to investigate the matter. Very soon thereafter a report was made accusing prominent Unionists of all manner of frauds, but not saying a word about the advent of the scoundrels whom the city of Philadelphia had vomited into the Dauphin Valley! General Cameron and his friends refused to take the slightest cognizance of the partizan charges, but treated them with the contempt they merited. They have long since ceased to be remembered or regarded by those whose judgment and patriotism are of any account.

have done so had freedom of election been

GENERAL CAMERON IN RETIREMENT. From that period until the time when the loyal people of Pennsylvania re-nominated Governor Curtin, General Cameron remained in dignified retirement and seclusion at his beautiful residence near Harrisburg, which he has named "Lochiel," after one of the places in Scotland immortalized by the pen of Sir Walter Scott. There, dispensing hospitality to his friends and neighbors, and looking after his business affairs, the ex-Secretary of War found the peace and serenity which cannot be obtained amid the cares and turmoils of public life.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS OF 1863. But the necessity of carrying Pennsylvania for the Administration aroused him from his quietude, and again he took an active part in political affairs. The splendid canvass of 1863 will be long remembered by every Pennsylvanian. Its glorious result the precursor of brilliant Union triumphs in New York and many other States, was hailed with enthusiasm throughout the length an I breadth of the loyal North. Curtin was re-elected by 15,325 majority in the unprecedented poll of 523,667 votes. When the secret history of that splen-did canvass comes to be recorded, Hon. Simon Cameron will be found to have contributed his full share of the work

FROM NOVEMBER TO APRIL

General Cameron was again in retirement, de voting himself to his business interests with more ardor than ever. At length he is called from his privacy. He can no longer remain in quietude. The Union men of Pennsylva nia now demand that he shall take an active part in the great political campaign about to ensue. By the unsolicited suffrages of his fellow-citizens he is ordered to attend the Bal timore Convention, and cast the vote of Pennsylvania for Abraham Lincoln. He cannot efuse to comply with this requisition, nor

I have thus hastily sketched the recent caeer of the Hon. Simon Cameron, to show that intelligence and perseverence are certain in the end to be largely rewarded, and that he who commences life, guided by principles of industry and morality, is sure of acquiring both fame and fortune ere he leaves the world The poor printer who, fifty years ago, walked barefoot from one country town to another, vainly seeking employment till he met with

in the most flourshing condition—until we citizens, and will go down in history as one had gained many great victories, and were on of our best men. His public career is yet far of our best men. His public career is yet far from ended. I have, too, another object in view. It is to impress upon the mind of every loyal man the absolute necessity now existing of summoning to the aid of the Government all who can in any way contribute to its support. The coming Presidential can-vass will be the most exciting one we have yet had: on one side will be arrayed the patriots on the other, the traitors. Every loyal man who can be useful, must perepare to play his part. And I insist that neither Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, nor any other loyalist of ability, shall remain idle. I am sure that he at least will prove worthy of living in the Nineteenth century. CHARLES. Nineteenth century.

Telegraph

Special Dispatch to the Pennsylnania Telegraph. BY THE INLAND LINE.

Warren's Corps near Hancock's Force.

Great Scare in Richmond. The Citizens Hiding in Cellars.

WASHINGTON, May 10. Warren's Corps is close on to Hancock's. There is a great scare prevailing in Richmand. Food had advanced to starvation prices, and the citizens are resorting to cellars a la Vicksburg. The rebels admit heavy losses. The rebs were driven from Spottsylvania Court House towards Cane river.

C. H. GRAFFEN.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BUTLER ONWARD TO RICHMOND. Obstructions Removed from James River.

CAPTURE OF FORT DARLING CONFIRMED Gen. Sedgwick Killed.

WASHINGTON, May 10. The obstructions on the James river have

een removed. Butler is moving on Richmond from the outh side of the river and is within one day's march of it. He is running a race with Grant

and the chances are in his favor. Fort Darling has been captured and is now n Butler's possession.

We regret to state that Sedgwick was killed Drs. Brown & Alexander, Government embalmers, left last evening for Fredericksburg, to embalm the body of Gen. Wadsworth. GRAFFEN.

THIRD DISPATCH.

GREAT BATTLE IN GEORGIA

Desperate Fight Between Sherman and Joe Johnston.

WASHINGTON, May 10. A great battle is raging in Georgia.

The Government received dispatches this morning that there is desperate fighting be fore Dalton, Georgia, between the Union army under Major-General W. T. Sherman and the Rebel army under General Joseph E. Johnston, and that there is reason to believe that a general battle is going on to-day tween the contending forces.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we learn that the official dispatch to the Government announces that Sherman, with Thomas, Hookers and Scohfield's corps are now fighting for the possession of a ridge which lies north of Dalton, and is the key to the city.

In the meantime M'Pherson has made uccessful march to the South of Dalton, and has, or is about to strike a fatal blow at Johnston by cutting the Tennessee and Atlantic Railroad, South of Dalton. Everything is GRAFFEN. going well.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE PENINSULA. Operations of Colored Cavalry. DESTRUCTION OF RAILROAD BRIDGES

Railroad Track Destroyed. BEAUREGARD'S FORCE CUT UP.

HILL WHIPPED Our Position Impregnable. The Rebel Garrison at Richmond.

Richmond. Grant's Vicksburg Strategy too

Lee Afraid to Enter the Entrenchments at

Much for Him. WASHINGTON, May 10.

The following has been received at the War Department: HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, NEAR | BERMUDA LANDING, May 9.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Our operations may be summed up in a few words: With seventeen hundred cavalry we have advanced up the Peninsula, forced the Chickahominy, and have safely brought them to our present position. These were colored cavalry and are now holding our advanced pickets towards Richmond. Gen. Kantz with three thousand cavalry, from Suffolk, on the same day, with our movement up James river, forced the Blackwater, burnt the railroad bridges at Stony Creek, below Petersburg, outting in two Beauregard's force at that point. We have landed here, entrenched ourto the community in which he practiced his had nearly passed away, and did not resign friends and assistance for from the place of profession.

| Assistance for from the place of profession which he practiced his had nearly passed away, and did not resign friends and assistance for from the place of profession.

we can hold out against the whole of Lee's

I have ordered up the supplies. Beaure gard, with a large portion of his command. was left south by the cutting of the railroads by Kautz. That portion which reached Peersburg, under Hill, I have whipped to-day, killing and wounding many, and taken many prisoners, after a severe and well contested

Gen. Grant will not be troubled with any further re-inforcements to Lee from Beauregards forces.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, (Signed) Major General.

Richmond, this is the word just now upper most in all minds. It is believed that Gen Bragg, with such reserves, local forces, invalid forces, &c., as can be mustered, has been entrusted with the defence of Richmond, and that Lee hesitates to plant himself within the fortifications, in dread that Grant may fasten his Vicksburg gripe upon him, he (Lee) believing that were he once cooped up in Richmond, a half million of men could be raised within a week at the North to go down for a thirty, sixty, or ninety days' siege of the place. There seems to be no doubt that the suddenness and silence with which Grant's movements were made, disconcerted the rebel plan of flinging Longstreet upon Grants's right flank and rear the noment that advances should be entered upon

Reports from scouts state that rebel deserters and rebel prisoners coming here all confirm the fact that Lee had concentrated the available fighting material of the Confederacy in front of Grant, and exhausted its best capabilities upon the desperate throe of the battle of Thursday and Friday, hence the despondency which must exist in Richmond in view of the reverse GRAFFEN. of Lee in those battles.

Associated Press Reports.

MARCHING

Important News Expected

Reported Capture of Fort Darling. OBSTRUCTIONS REMOVED FROM JAHES RIVER

NEW YORK, May 10. The Herald says:—"We learn that General Butler commenced his march on Richmond, from the south side, early yesterday morn-

ng." One day's uninterrupted march will bring

one day's uninterrupted march with this troops to the James River opposite the city. We may therefore expect some important news from that quarter to-day.

The gunboat Shamsheen, an old ferry boat, was blown up in the James river by a shot in the boiler. The commander and a number of the craw were lost.

the crew were lost. The World has a report that Fort Darling has been taken, and the obstructions removed in the James river, allowing the monitors to go up to Richmond.

LATER.

Official Dispatch from Secretary Stanton Snake Creek Gap Captured. GEN. M'PHERSON AFTER THE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, May 10-7 A. M.

To Major-General Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, received at midnight, states that we are fighting for the possession of Rocky Face Ridge, and I have knowledge that Gen. McPherson took the Spake Greek Gen. and was within seven miles Snake Creek Gap, and was within seven miles of Resaca this morning. You will remember that on Saturday the rebels were forced from Tunnel Hill by Gen. Thomas, and took a po sition at Buzzard's Roost, in a bend of Mill Creek, just north of Dalton.

This is represented to be a very strong position, which Gen. Thomas was unable to drive the enemy from on a former occasion. sition, which Gen. Thomas was unable to drive the enemy from on a former occasion, when he advanced on Dalton, but Resaca is a position on the railroad about 15 miles south of Dalton, and this will place McPherson with a strong force of veteran troops in the rear zel's division) for the purpose of feeling the a strong force of veteran troops, in the rear of the enemy. While Gen. Thomas advances on the point, Gen. Schofield closes in on the flank from Cleveland.

a It is probable that a great battle was fought on that river yesterday, and may be now in progress. Gen. Joe Johnston commands the rebel forces. Nothing since my last dispatch has been heard from the army of the Potomae or from Gen. Butler.
EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

STILL LATER. GEN. BUTLER HOLDS THE KEY TO RICH-MOND IN HIS HAND.

LEE REPORTED TO BE WOUNDED.

General Pickett Killed.

BALTIMORE, May 10. The Norfolk Regime of Monday says: General Butler had a brisk encounter with Beauregard on Saturday near Petersburg, and regard on Saudday hear technology yesterday (Sunday) assailed him with considerable force and drove him.

General Butler, it adds, has the key of Richmond in his hands.

Rebel prisoners report that Lee was wounded on Friday, and General Pickett

The Regime says that two small gunboats were destroyed on the James river, one by a torpedo, as before stated, and the other by a shot fired into her steam chest from a shore battery. The latter was the Shoshonee, for-merly an old ferry boat.

From Cairo.

Capture of Contraband Goods.

Brig. Gen. Prince has issued an order re-laxing former orders and permitting supplies to the posts of Paducah and Columbus for the mainly of relieving the absolute nesof the citizens. The commanders purpose

essities of the citizens. of the posts are to use their discretion in giving permits, Contraband goods valued at \$50,000, consisting of munitions of war, were captured at Goose Island, Ohio river, seven miles above here, last night. The goods were consigned to parties on the Island, and had been purchased of a firm at St. Louis.

Three of the party were arrested, but two

Great News from North Carolina.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL RAM ALBEMARLE.

Washington, May 10.

A dispatch was received by the War Department, last night, stating that the rebeiram Albemarle had been attacked and sunk by the United States iron-plated gunboat Saragus. The Albemarle will be recollected as the ram which has been lately doing so much damage in the North Carolina waters.

FROM BOSTON

Aid for the Wounded, &c.

Three physicians left Fitchburg Mass. vesterday, with \$1700 and large quantities of supplies contributed by the citizens for the wounded. Instructions have been received to commence the draft in New Hampshire immediately. The deficiency in that State is

The cheering news from Virginia creates the most profound sensation of joy and gratitude throughout New England.

Further List of Wounded Officers

GENERAL SEYMOUR A PRISONER.

Washington, May 10.

In the late battles, among other mistortunes to the Vermont troops, Col. Foster, of the 4th regiment, was seriously wounded. Companies A and F, or what was left of them, were captured. Col. Stone, of the 2d Vermont, was killed; Col. Lewis, 5th Vermont, and Col. Rigney 6th Vermont. arm amputated; Col. Birney, 6th Vermont, mortally wounded; Gen. Getty wounded Only about ninety men and five officers are left of the 4th Vermont regiment.

Gen. Truman Seymour, just from Florida: is a prisoner. His brigade was outflanked and broken. His brigade fought most gal-lantly, but it seems he was unfortunate with his troops.

XXXVIIIth Congress---First Session. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 10. The Senate passed the bill authorizing the organization of the veteran engineers. bill regulating criminal proceedings in the Criminal Courts of the United States, and tor other purposes, as reported with the amend-ments of Mr. Julian, was called up by Mr. Trumbull during the morning hour, and the discussion continued the hour. The Bank bill was then taken up. The amendment of Mr. Collamer, providing that the associations shall keep one-fourth of the gold they receive as interest on Government bonds on hand until the resumption of specie payments, was re-

ected—ayes 15, nays 20. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wilson, Iowa, reported the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to contract for the care and employment of persons sentenced to the penitentiary by U.S. authorities.

The arrangement applies to States or Territories in which there are no such institutions The House resumed the consideration of the Wisconsin contested election case of Bruce against Loan, the sitting member.

GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

The Battle Near Petersburgh. The Demonstration Against Petersburg—A Severe Engagement on Saturday—Col. Barton's Brigade Destroys the Ruilroad—Beauregard in Command—Laphur of the Gunboat Shoshore.

Special C rrespondence of the New York Times. BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., Saturday Evening, May 7, 1864. in error in my last night's letter saying that the Petersburgh and Richmond railroad had been tapped by Gen. Heckman at its junction with the City Point branch. The information was brought to me, and I untortunately used it without stopping to seek proof of its truth. Such a thing could not zel's division,) for the purpose of feeling the rebel position. He moved out on the Peters-burgh road until he came to the enemy, whom he found nosted upon the Port Walthall he found posted upon the Port Walthall branch railroad. A lively skirmish followed, and it was apparent that the rebels were in strong force. They had no artillery, which strong force. They had no artillery, which fact gave us the advantage, and Heckman after a lively musketry fire, succeeded in driving them off the railroad. The rebels brought two brigades of infantry into action, and at the time the fighting was at such close quar-ters that they could be heard calling out to our men, "You are cowards to use artiller! Wait until to-morrow and we will pay you off. As Gen. Heckman had received orders not to bring on an engagement, he retired. The brilliant little affair lasted about an honr, and

resulted in a loss to us of eight killed and sixty wounded. Dr. Suckley, Medical Director of the Eigh teenth Corps, established a hospital at the house of a rebel named Strong, which is delightfully situated on a bluff commanding splendid view of the opposite side. Here the wounded were removed, and received excel-

lent care.

This morning the enemy paid as their compliments, both on the river and land. About ten o'clock, a battery of field artillery came down from Richmond on the north bank of the river, and popped away at the naval vessels, which were fishing for torpedoes near Turkey Bend. The small gunboat Shoshonee, a purchased vessel, technically known as a "pasteboard" boat, was some distance in adpurchased vessel, technically known basteboard" boat, was some distance in advance of the others. The second shot from the rebel battery exploded the gunboat's boiler, and she surrendered. A few of the crew jumped overboard and swam to the opposite bank of the river, where they found shelter until the other boots came up and drove the bank of the river, where they found sheter until the other boats came up and drove the impertinent rebels away. The men report that the explosion of the boiler injured no one on board, and that all the officers of the boat were taken prisoners. Admiral Lee kept up a vigorous shelling of the woods for some time after the rebels were driven away.

The fight on shore began about the same time as the affair on the James river. Anticitime as the affair on the James river.

The fight on shore began about the same time as the affair on the James river. Anticitime as the affair on the James river. Anticitime as the affair on the James river. Anticitime as the affair on the James river. Anticitive pating the attack, a plan was formed by our pating the attack, a plan was formed by our Petersburgh and Richmond railroad to destroit. Five brigades were organized, and marched in three columns to meet the enemy. Heckman's brigades again went out on the left, assigned to the centre. These torces were assigned to the centre. These torces were designated to engage the enemy at the position which he held yesterday in the encounter with Heckman, and divert his attention while the column on the right advanced to the railroad near Chester Station. The day being excessively warm, it seemed to me all most impossible that any fighting could be