Naily Telegraph

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE.

HARRISBURG, PA. THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1864.

To Subscribers.

We again give notice to subscribers desiring a change in the address of their papers, that they must state where they have been sent to as well as where they are to be sent. Unless this is attended to we cannot give attention to requests of the above character.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE TENDENCY of the Cleveland Convention manifests itself in the advidity with which the tory organs of the country seize upon and promulgate its proceedings. Our own Tory Organ, the beau ideal of "Democratic gentlemen," (over the left,) devotes two columns of its space this morning to the publication of these proceedings. Of course such sheets hope to derive their pay for such advertising from the ruin and division of the loyal men in the land. But won't they have a good time in collecting their dues?

HON. ALEXANDER KING, of Bedford county, is recommended by the Bar of Chambersburg as a fit person to succeed to the Judgeship in that District, made vacant by the death of Judge Nill. The Chambersburg Repository presumes that Mr. King will be without a competitor for the position, and his appointment may be regarded as settled. It is a compliment of no common order thus to be recommended with such unanimity for a position demanding eminent legal attainments and blameless character

A Most Withering Regule was administered to the whole copperhead tribe in the Commonwealth, by the late Judge Nill, of the Franklin Judicial District. That distinguished jurist and lamented patriot, it appears, died childless, and by a will executed some years ago, made a liberal bequest to a relative who is a native of Franklin county and still resides in the State; but by his will admitted to probate on Monday last, he revoked the legacy expressly on the ground that the legatee sympathizes with the traitors in arms against the Government. Judge Nill was a War Democrat, and as consistent in death as he was earnest in life, in his abhorrence of faithlessness

Dr. Morron, the discoverer of ancesthetics, writing of an interview which he had with Gen. Grant after reaching the army week before last, relates: "It would not be proper, I suppose, to write you the General's remarks on the campaign, but I must tell you that in answer to my question, 'How long is this deadly conflict to last?' he replied, in his cool, unassuming way, 'Perhaps until the Fourth of July, and we shall have all the time, supplies and reinforcements, which they can't

A WHITE SLAVE, named John Cassamer, has been brought to Connecticut by a mechanic of that State, who was lately employed as master of construction at Fort Pike, near New Orleans. Cassamer is an old man, and was the illegitimate offspring of the daughter of a wealthy French planter, named Blanc, in A WHITE SLAVE, named John Cassamer, has wealthy French planter, named Blanc, in Southern Louisiana. The family disowned and after many years of suffering he now finds freedom and full employment in a factory at Collinsville, Connecticut.

sense, philosophy and patriotism in his actions and his positions, than any man in the service of his country. He sinks self in all he does, and never for a moment forgets that it is the country and not any mere man that should monopolize every true patriot's attention. Whatever may be said of Butler's military ability, nothing can be spoken except in praise of his patriotism. A day or two since, a great part of Gen. Butler's forces at Bermuda Hundred were transferred, under Gen. Baldy Smith, to the Army of the Potomac. He showed no ill-feeling at being deprived of the greater part of his command; but cheerfully and actively co-operated with General Smith in getting matters into shape for an early movement.

THE REBELS are very wrathful over a speech made by General Seymour on his way to Richmond as a prisoner of war, in which he is reported to have said that if Lee would take Washington and Philadelphia, and burn them, "then, at last, we shall have a united-North, and shall begin to show you what war is."

THE UNION MEN of the Fifth Congressional District have selected Stephen H. Phillips and Dr. J. G. Hurd to represent them as delegates in the Baltimore Union Convention.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY appears to be for Lincoln, except South Carolina, the rebel army, the New York World, the Tory Organ, and the puppies who bark when they growl.

THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION at Baltimore is to be held in the Front-street theatre, which has been fitted up for the purpose, and is a better place than the hall of the Maryland Institute engaged by the radicals. The Douglas Convention sat in that theatre in 1860,

the stump to advocate the election of Fremont, to be paid out of the latter's private purse.

LOYAL men who have seen the failure of a timid experiment, and who know that the present need of the hour is men, will receive with satisfaction the intelligence that a measure is now before Congress for the repeal of the \$300 commutation clause. Every man eligible for military service, who is drawn, must "go or send a man." It is men we need.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED wounded from the late battles, including a large number of rebel wounded, have been removed from the late battle-fields of the Army of the Potomac and are now in the city of Washington.

An exchange sake, "If Old Hickory was the real sire of the Democratic party, who was its dam?" Why, it was damned by James Bu-

The Cincinnati Volksblat, a German paper of considerable influence, has come out in favor of the nomination of Secretary Chase for the Presidency.

PITTSBURG SANITARY FAIR. Inauguration Speech

GOVERNOR CURTIN.

Pritsburg, June 1. The inauguration ceremonies of the Great Sanitary Fair, opened to-day, were alike brilliant and successful. Every department of art and mechanism is fully represented, while the crowd present exceeded that of any gathering of the people ever brought together in this part of the United States.

Gov. Curtin made the inauguration speech, which we report, as follows:

Of the many occasions of public interest in which I have been called officially to take part during the past three eventful years, I can refer to none which is more grateful in all its as sociations than the present; and I turn with profound admiration and gratifude to this people, and their beneficent and pious pur-

Since the commencement of the rebellion, my field of labor has been, at the same time, a post of observation, and, with full knowledge of the fidelity of the people of Pennsylvania to principle—of their generous sacrifices—of their enduring and persistent devotion—I regard it as an inestimable privilege to be permitted to unite with them, and

for them, in the common cause.

The day has passed, or is in the future of a restored and happy country, for the discussion of questions which led to the bloody, wasting war, now sweeping over so large a part of our land. The evidences of undeniable facts ought, ere this, to have convinced every citizen of the truth, and it is wonderful to suppose that any intelligent mind can doubt in forming conclusions, or hesitate in the avowal of them. Would there were none; and I am proud to say there are very few in Pennsylvania who do doubt, and they scarce meet the broad light of that sun of patriotism which now illuminates the landscape of death; but when the shouts of freemen are ringing in their ears, and the air is ablaze with heaven-born enthusiasm, sit in dark corners, crooning paeans to a slavery which is forever broken by its own struggles for supremacy, and sighing for the return to national power of men-who are fit denizens of perdition. The class alluded to, I repeat, is composed of but few. The masses, differing, as they always will, upon political issues, and taught to discuss them as they have been wisely for more than three-quarters of a cen-tury, are loyal to the core, and devoted to the in their ears, and the air is ablaze with heaven

sect, religion and creed, and lay upon the altar of our distressed country, this great offering him, turned him over to the negro cabins on the plantation, and had him taught a trade, ment above all earthly blessings, swear to maintain it against the united assaults of insane ambition, folly and treason? If such a moment, is it not well to turn to the teachings of the Fathers of the Republic, while Major Gen. Butter exhibits more good sense, philosophy and patriotism in his actions and his positions, than any man in the service of his country. He sinks self in all he does, and never for a moment forgets that it is the country and not any mere man that should monopolize every true patriot's attentially and content of the Declaration himself "trem" and not only any mere man that should monopolize every true patriot's attentially according to the declaration himself "trem" and that the bow of promise suns the horizon of our country of our country. ble when he reflected that God was just;" or why did the man who once laid his iron hand on treason and crushing the "nulliflers," pro-

> to a friend, which has recently been published, the following words of wisdom and affection? "I enclose herewith the usual gift to this namesake that I have bestowed to all my others. It bears the impress of the eagle of his country, displayed on all her banners; and as the child grows in years and in wisdom, I have to depend upon you to explain to him, with this injunction of his godfather, that when he arrives at the years of manhood, he will always be found; sustaining the eagle of this country from the insult or grasp of a foreign foe, and the still more dangerous enemy, the intestine traitor, who may engage in the wicked scheme of severing our glorious Union, upon which depends severing our georious union, upon which aepenus the perpetuation of our happy government, which will endure so long as our confederated system lasts, and no longer. Instil, in his mind that the Federal Union must be preserved. No the patriotism of his dear parents I trust this les-

tecting this government from the attempted secession of that day, utter in a private letter

son will be early impressed, with all moral virtues, on his mind. "I beg you to kiss the dear boy for me, and present him, with my blessing. My prayers will be constantly offered up for him, that he may have a long and useful life; that he may be a blessing to his parents in their declining years, and a happy immortality. With my sincere prayers for you and your dear husband's welfare and happiness, here and here-after, and that of your amiable family, I am,

very respectfully, your friend."

Remember that these burning and immortal Bemeuber that these burning and immortal words of Andrew. Jackson were uttered after he had twice received the highest honors of a grateful people, when he was stricken in years, and was about to retire to the shades of that Hermitage from whence he never returned to public life; and when with prophetic vision, his anxious eye looked alone for his country's safety; and that, after a lapse of someny wears, the words which this creat

ism like that of our gallant men in the field! Death is met as if, in such a cause, it were welcome; pain and suffering is borne, with a calm fortitude, beyond all onception; and the decimated ranks of our armies are filled, as required, with an ardor and devotion which seems unceasing; and the benevolence of our people, without the compulsion of arbitrary power, or directions of passionate influence, enlarges with the wants of the hour; and they pour into the uninterrupted stream of their liberality, endless offerings of patriotisms and love.

uninterrupted stream of their interacty, end-less offerings of patriotisms and love. Oh! how suggestive the thought, that the mother may now be near me, whose son has perished for the Constitution—that a wife may perished for the Constitution—that a wife may now hear me, whose husband is numbered with the mighty dead—and that fathers and brothers and sisters now stand around me, who have lost their nearest and dearest in this cause; and yet they continue proud exemplars to the workington of the day and are here to of the pariotism of the day, and are here to find alleviation from their troubles in these works of benevolence.

Aye, men and women, rich and poor, are

Aye, men and women, rich and poor, are all engaged in this great work, and will be admired for it while charity has a votary, or religion a teacher or a follower.

The hardy soldier, while he paces the lonely and cheerless picket, or lingers on the field, wounded, and bleeding, cheers his sad heart with the reflection, that those who are at home are preparing, constantly preparing the means which are to provide for him, whether sick or wounded; and that, dying, those near and dear to him are to be kindly and liberally condition. and dear to him are to be kindly and liberally cared for. This ought not, therefore, to be left to individual effort, but working in admirable system; the Sanitary Commission, and its kindred co-worker, the Christian Commission, are endeavoring to make all these efforts of the highest practical effect. In all this, there is a high philosophy. These free offerings of men and wealth—these sacrifices of health, ease and domestic comfort-in a word, of life itself—voluntarily made, without stint or drawback—this general abnegation of individual sentiment, upon points, which at other times and under different circumstances have kept men apart in the warfare of opinion, this joining of hands by those who had hitherto been divided upon questions of local interest or governmental policy, all show that we must succeed. They demonstrate that, having been imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and grown wise, strong and faithful, we are willing, able and determined to transmit them to coming generations, at

whatever-present cost. And surely never was work done for a mo-bler object. The soldier of the Republic! The true nobleman of the State! The flower of the land, who braves long marches, terrific encounters, the storms and cold of winter, the pestilential miasmas of the Southern cline! For him we labor—for his victories we send up our thanksgivings; and we pray the Lord of Battles that he may be saved from disaster. Tis for the army we work. We applaudits heroes; we mourn for its dead, and deeply sympathize with the sufferings of those who are wounded, or consigned to the frightful infliction of a Southern prison.

And we rest not here, for in every commu-

nity that has contributed its youth and man-hood—in every home that has parted with one of its treasures, there ere busy hands at work. The hearts that throb with anxiety are ministering to their wants, and endeavoring to

tering to their wants, and endeavoring to teallevia their sufferings.

We trace the course of these volunteers throughout the war. We see them as they come from their homes; from the borders of the lakes; from the ocean bounded States; from the valleys of the West; from the mountains and the fields of agriculture in the Middle States. Regiment after regiment, they move onward, 7 mighty host, with life representatives from every city and town and hammove onward, a mignty nost, with its representatives from every city and town and hamber in the byal communities of the land. We follow this army in its campaigns from first to last, and when the sods of the valley are mouldering over the gallant slain, a grateful people will, I trust, forever guard and protect the widow and the orphan.

We of Pennsylvania, whilst yielding to none in pride for our birthright, with its histories and traditions, its system of public education, its tolerance in religion, its physical and moral developments, in every way will unite with our brothers of other States in fortifying and strengthening the great nationality, which can alone sustain us in the enjoyment of our privileges.

Providence be thanked that our people have been so blessed that amid all these drafts upon us and upon our resources, the Sun of Heav-en has warmed and its dews and rains have fallen upon our soil, and that it has not failed in its productiveness; that the iron and coal of our mountains have found hands to dig and to manufacture; that our harvests have spans the horizon of our country's future; for surely the nation that has proved all this, is destined to come out of the contest purified, and as with a new birth, to march onward in the fulfillment of her destiny; and as she does, she can alone build up a worthy monument to the soldier and the friend of the soldier who has been true in the hour of utmost need, and by this alone, can the people worthily exhibit her gratitude

Then let us unite, one and all, to complete the great work before us. My friends, it is useless to disguise that there is work for us all. For the preservation of this nation, all must unite.

At the inception of this war, no one estimated that by any possibility, it would ever attain the immense proportions which it has already reached. The band of conspirators who had deeply laid their plans; the diplo-matists and statesmen of other lands; the loyal citizens of the Union, all were alike blind to citizens of the Union, all were alike blind to the developments which would follow the first organized resistance to the authority of our free Republic, the first determined attack upon the national life. None knew the length to which political infidelity had gone, nor how thoroughly its cankering poison could corrupt the minds of many of our citizens who yielded to its first influences. It is not to be conceived that the arch traitor It is not to be conceived that the arch-traitor himself, who now issues his edicts from the city of Richmond, had even imagined the in-tensity of wickedness into which he and his coadjutors would be led. Charity forbids that in passing judgment upon these men we should fix upon them the attributes of demons. That for any idea, for any fancied or even real grievance, for any dream of political power, they would with premeditation and afore-

Telegraph

Associated Press Reports.
BY THE ATLANTIC AND OHIO LINE.

From Port Royal.

Gen. Foster to Command the Department of the South.

Delegates Appointed from Florida to the Baltimore Convention.

Loss of the Steamer Boston Johnston Retreating before Sherman.

New York, June 2 The steamer Fulton from Port Royal, with dates to the 30th ult., has arrived. She towed the steamer Nero from Port Royal

to this port for repairs.

The Palmetto Herald contains the follow

ng: Major-General Foster has assumed command of the Department of the South, Gen. Hatch being appointed to command the District of Hilton Head. &c.

A convention of loyalists at Jacksonville, Florida, had elected delegates to Baltimore convention. An expedition up Ashepoo river, Florida, by General Birney, had been ansuccessful, owing to disobedience of orders by the pilot. The steamer Boston got aground and was riddled by a rebel battery. Several men were killed or drowned and the boat burned to prevent her falling into the hands of the

Ninety horses, many belonging to the 4th Massachusetts cavalry, were lost. The Boston formerly ran between Bangor and Boston. The troops on board were safely transferred and the expedition returned.

and the expedition returned.

Fifteen negroes, on Morgan's Island, have been captured by a rebel scotting party.

Three deserters, from Savannah, arrived at Port Royal on the 27th ult. They report Johnston retreating before General Sherman, to a point four miles from Atlanta, where the final battle will take place.

It was reported at Hilton Head on the 29th ult., that the steamer Columbine was captured on the St. John's river by rebels. The crew and some 90 colored soldiers were captured. Twenty men of the 19th Connecticut, while on picket duty, were captured near Jackson-ville on the 25th ult.

Salutes were fired from the fleets and batteries in Charleston harbor and Hilton Head, on the reception of the news from General Grant. No further movements had taken place

in Charleston harbor. Fort Sumter was materially damaged by the late attack and a large portion of the parapet demolished.

Admiral Dahlgren has made a thorough inspection of the fleet.

From General Butler

ORDER RELATIVE TO PRIRONERS. Negro Soldiers Shot by Rebels Attack by a Rebel Iron-Clad.

AN ENGAGEMENT OF TWO HOURS DUBATION. THE IRON-CLAD DRIVEN UP THE RIVER

FORTRESS MONBOE, June 1. An order has been issued by General Butler,

equiring that all the rebel prisoners captured by General Wild in the recent engagement in James river, and who have been forwarded by him to Point Lookout, shall be immediately returned to Wild's head quarters—for what purpose is not known.
Information has been received, that the

colored troops captured from General Wild's command have been shot by rebels. BERMUDA HUNDRED, June 1.
At three o'clock this morning a rebel iron-clad came down the James river and attacked

our monitors. The engagement continued upwards of two hours, with heavy and continuous cannonading.

The rebel iron-clad was then driven up the

river. Further results were not known when the steamer John A. Warren left, at ten o'clock, and the cannonading continued till that time, but was supposed to be mostly on land in the

Shocking Calamity

Accidental Explosion of Four Monster Torpedoes near Newhern, N. C.

Over 40 New York Soldiers Instantly Killed.

The Signal Tower Blown Right Hundred Feet Into the Air.

OUTPOSTS, CAMP CLASSEN. 132d REGIMENT N. Y. INFANTEY, BACHELOR'S CREEK, N. C., May 27.

At four e clock yesterday afternoon, on the rrival of the train at this station from New bern, a terrible explosion attended the re-moval of four torpedoes from the cars to the platform. Forty odd soldiers and negroes were blown into enternity in an instant between twenty persons, white and black, were wounded and mangled in a manner frightful to behold. THE ACCIDENT AND THE CAUSE.

The train which left Newbern at three o'clock in the afternoon brought to the out posts the remaining four of thirteen torpedoes of monstrous weight and proportions, intende to complete the blockade of the Neuse river in the direction of Kinston. The last of the four was about reaching the station platform when an accidental blow, from a log of wood thought have deluged the land with the blood striking spon the cap, exploded the torpedo. of so many of their fellow citizens, trampled the concussion was so great that the other under foot the established usages of war three followed on the explosion of the first, of that Hermitage from whence he never rewisite the Breekinridge men held forth in the Maryland Institute.

Sexator Foots of Vermont, is suggested as Chairman of the Battimore Convention.

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Wence I Philip is a suggested of the State of the South is hardening into bone. William the light, and fallen like the words of insignation on the bast of the American produces of the South is hardening into bone. William the body nowlives fit is in a noble cannot be bone of a skeletonithm.

The Union States Convention and I see on the State and eleptonal tacks. Will fine the South is possible to contain the State and eleptonal tacks. Will fine the South State Convention and I see on the State of the South is hardening into bone. William as the results of the American produces of the South is hardening into bone, it is the south of the South is hardening into bone, it is the south is hardening into bone, it is the south in the South is hardening into bone, it is the south of the South is hardening into bone, it is the south of the South is hardening into bone, it is the south of the South is hardening into bone, it is the south of the South is hardening into bone, it is the south of the South is hardening into bone, it is the south of the South is hardening into bone, it is the south of the South is hardening into bone, it is the south of the South is hardening into bone, it is the south of the South is hardening into bone, it is the south of the South is hardening into bone, it is the south of the South is hardening into bone, it is the south of the South is hardening into bone, it is the south of the South is hardening into bone, it is the south of the South is hardening

and strewed the country for a great distance round with the fragments.

THE CASUALTIES. The greatest sufferer by this terrible catastrophe was the One Hundred and Thirty-second New York, stationed for the last twelve months New York, stationed for the astrweive months on this front, and whose camp is adjacent to the railroad station.

Lieutenant W. W. Wells, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania, (special aid to Colonel P. J. Classen.)

ounded; left foot since amputated. everely The killed and wounded of the contrabands will number between twenty and twenty-

five.
This sad accident, entailing such fearful consequences, has cast a gloom over the soldiers of the outposts which will require a long time for them fully to overcome. A number of the wounded of the One Hundred and Thirty-second New York are badly mangled, and will probably die. Everything, however, that care and skill can accomplish will be done to save life and ease the suffering of these unfortunate soldiers.

GRANT'S ARMY.

The Fighting of Monday and Tuesday.

HANCOCK'S AND WARREN'S OPERATIONS. REBELS MAKE A NIGHT ATTACK ON HANCOCK.

They are Repulsed, with the Loss of Many Prisoners.

The Brilliant Cavalry Battle of Saturday.

The Enemy Admit a Severe Difeat. NEWS TO 10 O'CLOCK TUESDAY MORN-ING.

THE BATTLE ON MONDAY EVENING HANCOCK DRIVES THE REBELS FROM THEIR RIFLE PITS-THE REBELS ATTEMPT TO SURPRISE HIM AT NIGHT AND MEET WITH A BLOODY REPULSE-OUR LINES GENERALLY ADVANCED ON TUESDAY MORNING REBEL ADMISSION OF DEFEAT. GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, ONE MILE)

South of Hawes' Store, Monday Night, May 30—8:30 P. M. Our lines have advanced and moved to the left to-day. The enemy resisted the move-ment but feebly till about three hours ago, when he suddenly threw a strong force along and on both sides of the Mechanicsville road, upon Crawford's division of Warren's corps, and forced it back slightly. Rebel prisoners

give information that the force was a reconnoissance made by Rhodes division of Ewell's corps, with two brigades of cavalry sent
out to feel our position,
As soon as Warren was apprised of this
movement of the enemy, he sent reinforcements to that part of his line, whose timely arrival prevented the enemy from turning his The engagement was severe and lasted nearly an hour, resulting in the discomfiture of the rebels, who were driven back in disorder, and left most of their dead and wounded an i a number of prisoners in our hands.an i a number of prisoners in our hands.—
Warren's line remains where it was at noon.
The enemy's cavalry force engaged in this reconnoissance advanced from Mechanicsville by a road nearly parallel with that taken by their infantry, and 1; miles to the east.

Old Church Tavern cross-roads was held by Torbett's division of our cavalry. It is about two miles from the Pamunky. The rebels drove in our pickets at this point, and pressed

drove in our pickets at this point, and pressed up to the main line. The first charge by Torbett's men routed them, and they retired in confusion, leaving about a hundred killed and wounded on the field. They were pursued about two miles, to the vicinity of Cold Harbor. Our loss was two officers and five men killed, and three officers and seventy men wounded. As soon as word was brough to Gen. Meade of the enemy's attack on War. ren's left, he ordered an advance of the whole line to relieve him. Gen. Hancock alone received the order before dark, and he drove the enemy from their first line of rifle-pits which he still holds. Our loss was small. We captured about one hundred prisoners.

LATER. Tuesday, May 31—10 a. m.—The rebel papers of yesterday claim that Fitz Hugh Lee and Hampton met the whole of our cavalry corps in Saturday evening's fight. In fact we corps in Saturday evening a ignt. In fact we had only Gregg's division and one of Torbett's brigades engaged. They admit a defeat and a loss of one thousand, and that they were obliged to leave their dead and wounded in our hands: They own to a loss of one hunfired and sixty-four in the Sixth South Caro lina alone. At midnight, last night, the enemy attempt

ed to surprise Hancock, and threw a heavy force upon him. They were repulsed after a sharp fight, and left four or five hundred prisoners in our hands. It will be remembered he was occupying their rifle pits from which he drove them just at dark last evening.

During the night it was determined to advance the whole line as far as Hancock's front, and the movement began soon after daylight. It is still going on. There is considerable firing of musketry and artillery, and the enemy is evidently making some resistence. evidently making some resistance. As ye there are no indications of a general engage

nent. Lee's army holds a naturally strong posiwork during the last few days, on the north bank of the Chickahominy. We are threat-ening his right, but he does not show any signs of giving up his position, and is apparently as ready to assume the offensive as he was while on the North Anna. It is considered certain that Breckinridge has joined Lee with his forces, and prisoners say that Beauregard is joining him.

DETAILS OF RECENT MOVEMENTS—THE BRILLIANT CAVALRY OPERATIONS OF SATURDAY AND

OLD TAVERN CHURCH, Va., May 30.—Our forces were withdrawn from the north side of the North Anna River last Thursday and Fri-Gen. Sherman, with Gen. Torbett and Gregg's division of cavalry, marched all night and Thursday morning the fords on the Pa-

munky were in our possession. At Dabney's Ferry, Baker's North Carolina Brigade opposed our advance, and resisted when we laid our pontoon bridge. Custer and Devin's brigades drove them off to Hanover Court House, killing many and capturing a

large number of prisoners.

The Sixth Corps was soon at our heels.

Then came the Second, Eighth and Ninth.

seaboard, and admit the warmth of the recep. tion which our troops gave them. Conspicu-ous in the battle were the 4th and 16th Penn. sylvania, 1st New Jersey, 6th Ohio, and 1st Massachusetts. For a long time these men held Fitz Hugh Lee back. All the cavalry engaged behaved with valor.

engaged behaved with valor.

We found the rebels strongly entrenched in this woods, with heavy guns in position; but with every advantage upon their side they were badly beaten, flying from the field in great confusion, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands, and over one hundred pris-

Gregg maintained the contest from noon till two P. M., when Custer came up, formed this squadrons into line, and charged their works. Gregg's command advanced at the time, with a cheer. Many a brave fellow fell in this daring assult. The works were ours.

Not an armed rebel could be found for three miles.

The 13th and 16th Pennsylvania and the 5th and 7th Michigan suffered a heavy loss.—Capts. Robbins and Swan, of the 16th were Capts. Robbins and Swan, of the 16th were wounded. Of the 10th Pennsylvania, Capt. John Kline was killed, and Capt. P. Kane, Lieuts. Stein and M'Donald were wounded. also Lieut. Bowen, of the 4th Pennsylvania. Too much praise cannot be given to this brigade, which fought with unprecedented coolness amid that storm of grape and can-

Our loss will amount to 350 killed, wounded and missing. The rebels used grape and can-ister profusely.

Our infantry was all up that evening. Long and strong lines of fortifications were erected. If Lee crossed our path we were prepared.—He did not.

Next morning the newly made breast-works were abandoned. The column moved towards Richmond.

Monday, May 30.2-Major Devland had two squadrons of the 17th Pennsylvania cavalry on picket. He held the road leading from Cold Harbor to Old Church Tavern. About noon his pickets were driven in. The enemy appeared in heavy force. Colonel Devin sent the Ninth and Sixth New York to reinforce Maior Dayland Major Devland.

A heavy engagement ensued. John Anglin, Quartermaster of the 17th Pennsylvania, was killed while fighting in the skirmish line. Gen. Merritt soon arrived with his brigade, training a battery of thress Napoleous on the rebels and opened fire. The 6th Pennsyl-

vania was sent in on the left of the line and charged the rebel flank. Captain Lieper was wounded and Lieut. Martin killed. Custer next entered. A general charge was rdered, and the rebels were swept from sight

They fled leaving, a large number of dead and wounded on the field. Lieut: Blunt, 6th New York, and Capt. Tice, 17th Pennsylvania, were wounded, and Chas. W. Horner, 6th Pennsylvania, and Thomas

Whalley, of the same regiment, were killed.
Stuart came through this road two years
ago. Fitz Hugh Lee was thus bafiled and foiled in his attempt to stop our communication with the White House. Our advance is near Mechanicsville. On the left Warren was using his cannon freely all day. He drove in the rebel pickets about

Lee's army occupy the trenches about Meadow and Bottom Bridges. This day communication with the White House was opened. The Pamunky is full of

ransports and gunboats. We expect Gen. Smith to join us with his command in two days.

Hancock made an effort last night about dusk to relieve Warren, who had been slightly ressed during the afternoon. Our loss is very trifling.

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning, June 2d, 1864, in Gettysburg, at he residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. R. H. Yeatrich, Jostua M. Wiestling, Esq., of this city and diss Georgie Hoover. No cards.

May 29th, at the residence of Mr. J. H. Ullrich, by the Rev. J. Owen Sypherd, Mr. Frederick A. Shaffner and Miss Emma J. Gutellus, both of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ACRE LOTS FOR SALE.

H. BERRYHILL having sold part of his ground above town, will sell lots of an acro each long the Reel road. There is one lot left of two acros with fine river front 157 feet deep. The buildings will be old with three or six acres. sold with three or six acres.

HARRISBURG BANK. MEETING of the stockholders of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 5th of July next, at 10 o clock A. E. to consider the question of becoming an association for carrying on the business of banking, under the laws of the United States. The act of the General Assembly of this State, approved January 6, 1861, extending the charter of this bank for five years from the expiration of the present charter, (May 1, 1867,) will also be submitted to the meeting. By order of the board of directors.

ju2-6tdawlm J. W. WEIR, Cashier.

FOR SALE. A SORREL MARE, good in harness, and a capital ladies' backney. Also a first-rate SPRING WAGON, with shifting top, and a CARRIAGE, with two seats. [ju2-1w*] GEORGE W. PORTER.

QUEENSWARE FOR SALE. CHEAP at the store of Fred, Trace, Second street above Chestnut. We have on hand a large stock of Queensware which we will sell wholesale and retail. Some of this ware is slightly imperfect and will be sold at half prica. This ware is direct from the Greenpoint Pottery. Call soon, as this may be your only chance for years.

BURCHELL & MURPHY. ju2-d3(*

\$5.00 REWARD. OST, Between Kelker & Bro.'s Hardware Store and the Penna. R. R. Round House, the sum of \$30 00—one Twenty and one Ten dollar Bill. The above reward will be paid to any person leaving the same at ENSMINGER & ADAMS' Furniture Store, cor. Second and Chestnut streets, or at THIS OFFICE.

B OAR DING.—Two Gentlemen can find good Boarding by applying in Chesinut street, 2nd door below Raspberry alley.

Pic-Nic and Cotillion Party, FOR the Dedication of the New Grove, Homman's Woods, just back of CAMP CURIN, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, June 3d and 4th,

FRIDAY AND SATUKDAY, June 3d and 4m,
This Grove has just been newly-fitted up, Platform,
Stage, Seats, &c.
Ladies will be admitted free, and a general invitation is
extended to all,

E. D. HOPPLE,
I. COOVER,
je31-d3t

W. J. CARR.

CLOAKS, * CIRCULARS AND

MANTILLAS, IN D. W. GROSS' NEW BUILDING, MARKET STREET.

A New Philadelphia Cloak Store. Have now a splendid SPRING & SUMMER MANTELS, FRENCH CLOTH CIRCULARS,
NEW FRENCH SACKS, AND
NEW FRENCH LOOSE BASKS.

The above beautiful samples, in every color and hamely trimmed, from \$7 50 to \$18. 1000 SILK MANTELS. CIRCULARS, SACKS AND BASKS, Handsomely and richly trimmed, from \$10 upwart CHILDREN'S MANTELS IN LARGE VARIETY.

PRIMOE LARD. FINE Kettle Rendered LARD, just received at SHISLER & FRAZER, mars (successors to Wm. Dock, jr., &Co.) FRESH supply of Michener's Celebrated Sugar Cured Hams and Dried Bect, at no25] BOYER & KOERPER BUTTER, BUTTER Fresh roll butter

D from Snyder county received every week. Also ggs at home [my4] BOYER & KOERPER.