

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION. GRANTING THE SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE. HARRISBURG, PA. SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, 1864.

The Union State Central Committee.

The members of the Union State Central Committee will assemble in the city of Harrisburg on the 8th day of July, ensuing. A punctual attendance of all the members is earnestly requested in order to effect a thorough organization.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman. WEN FORTNEY, Sec'y.

Richmond—When will it be Captured?

The operations for the defence and for the capturing of Richmond attract immense attention. In the old and new world it is admitted that as soon as the rebel capital is captured, the rebellion must end. Hence the desire of all good men for the achievement of this result—and hence, too, the impatience of all loyal and true citizens of the United States, for the success of the armies now marching on this rebel stronghold. But it must be borne in mind, that the taking of Richmond at the stage in the progress of the war, involves at least ten times more effort, sacrifice and skill than it would have done two years since. Six weeks after the first battle of Bull Run, Richmond could have been captured by an officer with half the enterprise of the Lieutenant General. But the reduction of that city by our present forces will involve an immense sacrifice on our own part. The rebel army now defending that city, which is being defeated before Richmond, can be taken. Lee himself seems to be contributing to hasten his destruction, by his desperation of resistance, as he is now losing more men in his operations than the rebel States can again recruit. So that the longer he defends the outer defenses of Richmond, the less will be the labor for our troops to perform, to reduce and destroy the inner works.

We have no right to be impatient with the operations to capture Richmond. Those who defend that "accursed locality," fight for its safety as a Turk would struggle for the tomb of Mahomet. It is the last rallying point of the traitors. Beyond its limits, there is only a gaping chasm, deep as hell, open to receive those who originated the rebellion. Hence the consistency with which the leaders defend Richmond. And hence, too, the stern fact that the rebel armies must be destroyed before Richmond can be captured.

Adjutant General Thomas.

The Adjutant General of the United States was in the city yesterday and this morning, and left at noon to-day en route for Kentucky, where he goes to organize and fit out a large number of negro regiments. In the discharge of this trust Adjutant General Thomas goes to the South-west fully prepared and empowered to dispose of all difficulties in the shape of pro-slavery bluster. Indeed, the epoch of such bluster, border State sneaking and military slave-driving are at an end. The African, like the people of all other climes and countries finding shelter beneath the flag of the government, must do his duty in protecting that government from destruction. General Thomas goes to Kentucky with plenary powers, and carries in his pocket to start with, the organization of three regiments, the names of qualified officers who have passed Casey's board. Sixteen regiments of Kentucky blacks will swell our ranks in a few weeks.

Montana.

We notice by the telegraphic reports that Mr. Alfred Denney, of Ohio, has been appointed Indian Agent of the Upper Missouri. This is the first appointment under the law providing for the organization of the Territorial Government of Montana, a domain embracing some of the richest and most desirable tracts of country on the Upper Missouri, and destined at no very late day to become one of the most powerful and important of the Commonwealths in the American Union. Mr. Denney was appointed Indian Agent as well on account of his ability to undertake a mission of such vast importance, as for his great practical ability to take charge of so onerous a task in a new territory. Indeed, we may regard his appointment as one of the most important lately made by the Government.

The Great Telegraph Line.

A few days since a gentleman telegraphed to us from Millin in the Atlantic and Ohio telegraph line, that he would visit Harrisburg in the next train, and that we should meet him at the depot. This dispatch was deposited in the office some two hours before the train left Millin, and reached here about two o'clock one hour after the gentleman had arrived at this point. The dispatch was presented and paid for by us after we had an interview with the gentleman. If this is not taking money from individuals without rendering value for the same, we leave for the public to decide.

The Hotel Keepers of Baltimore.

The Hotel Keepers of Baltimore have entered into a combination to charge \$500 Dollars per day for board during the session of the Union National Convention to assemble in that city on Tuesday next. In order to defeat this scheme of robbery, arrangements are being made in Baltimore to receive the names of such of the Union families as are willing to tender their hospitalities to the delegates who may visit that city on the occasion. When Buchanan was nominated by the Cincinnati Dough-face Convention, there was a similar combination among the hotel keepers to fleece and plunder the members, and the opinion was universal that another Convention should never be held in Cincinnati.

The Episcopal Church and Slavery.

Our article, some days since, in reference to the action of the Episcopal Convention at Pittsburg, on the subject of slavery, created a feeling of sorrow among those whom we would not willingly wound, and elicited oral explanations from gentlemen in whose Christian integrity we have the highest confidence, and whose patriotic loyalty stands undoubted wherever they are known. From a clerical member of the Convention in question, of this character, who voted in favor of the substitute to the original resolution in that body, we learn that it was Bishop Potter's emphatically expressed desire to carry the substitute; that he threw the weight of his personal effort in favor of its passage; and that it was voted for by two-thirds of those present who had signed the protest against the infamous Bishop Hopkins' endorsement of slavery. What Bishop Potter and his friends aimed at, was to avoid anything of a political character in the proceedings of the Convention. While they left each individual member thereof the liberty of entertaining just such opinions on the subject of the country's unfortunate trials as they might see fit, each to be responsible to God and the Government for his views. Some of those who opposed the original resolution from different motives, created the scandal for the church which we deplored in our article on this subject. These motives are repudiated by Bishop Potter and his friends; and we are happy in thus being able to state that the great majority of those who voted for that substitute did so with the intention of giving an unequivocal endorsement to the efforts of the Government to crush a wicked and a ruthless rebellion.

The Operations of Grant as Seen by the Tories.

The operations of the Army of the Potomac do not please the Tories. The nearer Grant approaches Richmond, the more critical become the sneaks who control the columns of the Tory Organ. This morning that cabal has seen nothing real in the work which Grant is performing. While the Tory Organ is sure that Lee has an effective army, it is only willing to admit that "Grant seems to have a powerful army, and to be getting along well, if we can believe Secretary Stanton." Was there ever an expression of sneering doubtfulness uttered with more insolence than the one we have just quoted? Again, "Hancock and Warren, Sherman and all our troops APPEAR to be fighting splendidly." APPEAR! TO BE FIGHTING! Officers, whose conduct eclipses the brilliant actions of the First Napoleon and his Marshals, men who will never be equalled in their steady devotion and indomitable valor—whose deeds electrify the world—whose achievements startle kings on their thrones—whose mighty struggles are fast rescuing the land from rebellion—are coldly referred to as merely appearing to fight splendidly! The fellow who wrote the paragraph which appeared at the head of the editorial columns of the Tory Organ this morning, and from which we quote, if he was in his sober senses when he indited his cowardly insult to the valor of our armies, deserves to be kicked and spat upon by the children of the men who are now perilling their lives that he may have an opportunity of earning his salt.

The Postal Order System.

For some years past there has been an effort making in the general post office department to secure the privilege of what is termed the Postal Order System. It is well known now that Congress has at last authorized its adoption, and that it will go into effect as soon as the matter can be properly systematized. The principal provisions of the law are as follows: "All post offices of the Postmaster General may deem suitable therefor to be designated 'money order offices.' From the deputy postmaster offices may be procured by depositing any amount within the limits previously named, and these will be made payable by the deputy postmaster of any other money order office. Thereafter to be charged are: For an order for one hundred dollars, ten cents; for one exceeding ten dollars, ten cents; for one exceeding ten and not exceeding twenty dollars, fifteen cents; more than twenty dollars, twenty cents. An order once issued may be changed by the payment of an additional fee, but will not be deemed valid when not presented within ninety days from date, unless by direction of the Postmaster General. If lost or destroyed, a duplicate may be issued upon certain statements and certificates made to the head of the department. The money is to be payable to the person designated on the face of the order, or that person may indorse it and payment will be made to any other, or proof of the genuineness of the signature, but further indorsements or transfers would have the effect of cancelling the order, and in such case the holder can obtain the money only on the direction of the Postmaster General.

The Desperation of the Rebels.

Nothing so completely establishes the fact of the desperation of the rebels, as the frequency and persistence with which they engage in their night attacks upon the lines of the army. These attacks show that the rebels are in a position which they do not consider safe. They are anxious to catch our forces when at rest. Like the first inception and precipitation of rebellion, the effort is to catch the Federal armies when off their guard, pounce upon our brave defenders when they are asleep, and then murder them in cold blood. These attacks have thus far been handsomely met by our troops, and the destruction which was intended should be visited on our forces, has in every instance been hurled upon the rebels. As the night progresses before Richmond, the desperation of the rebels will increase. They are now practically fighting on the margin of the last ditch. In a little while they will be beyond beyond their borders, deep into the city pools.

From Washington.

THE PENNA RESERVES COMING. THE FIGHT OF MONDAY. GREAT SLAUGHTER OF REBELS. TERRIFIC CARNAGE. Brilliant Deeds of the Reserves. They are Complimented by Gen. Warren. ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED FROM WHITE HOUSE. Cavalry Charge of Saturday. Rumored Capture of 5,000 Prisoners by Burnside. From General Butler. Three Rebel Attacks Upon His Lines on Thursday. THE ENEMY HANDSOMELY REPULSED. WASHINGTON, June 4. Part of our noble Reserves arrived here this morning, and the others will be here before the close of this dispatch. The regiments here are the First, Sixth, Eighth and Tenth. The First has one hundred and four men; the Sixth about one hundred and eighty; the Tenth one hundred and seventy. They arrived here in the steamer John Brooks, and were the last of the division to leave, but as their boat was the fastest in speed they passed their friends on the river. They report that they heard heavy firing on the Pamunkey yesterday, but the day previous it was most too fierce. They were in the fight on Monday last and it commenced in this manner: The first brigade was ordered to take up a position on the Mechanicsville road, near Bethel Church. They drove the enemy and took up the position ordered, and remained there but a short time only, as the enemy advanced in force and drove the brigade back to its support, consisting of the other brigade of Reserves and a part of Knoben's brigade of heavy artillery. They were then withdrawn a short distance to the rear, where rifle pits were constructed, upon which the enemy charged and were repulsed with the greatest slaughter. One of the officers stated it was the severest repulse he had ever witnessed, and the men affirm they never saw such terrific carnage. It is a singular fact that this last fight of the Reserves was the most brilliant, as well as disastrous to the enemy, and it was within four miles of the spot where they first encountered the enemy in the well-remembered fight at Mechanicsville, over two years since. The 10th was deployed as skirmishers in the fight, Lieut. Col. Dickson, of the 6th, being in command of the 10th. Colonel Wellington H. Bert, of the 6th regiment, was wounded early in the fight, also Captain Samuel Waters, of the same regiment. After the fight General Warren complimented them highly for their noble qualities, which has been so conspicuous during their long experience in this rebellion. The boys are sitting, as it indites this, under the shade of a few trees, talking of home and the loved ones who are so great to them. Their battle flags, both old and new, testify to the undaunted courage of this famous division. ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED. The steamers Connecticut and State of Maine arrived here this morning from the White House with wounded. The boys say the cavalry charge of Saturday last was one of the grandest of the war. The 1st New Jersey cavalry, which is composed largely of Pennsylvania boys, had two officers killed and eight wounded. The wounded are mostly from Warren's corps, and amongst those I recognized as slightly wounded, was Geo. Eakins, a well known type of Philadelphia. They heard a rumor when they left that Burnside had captured five thousand prisoners. I will advise you later. A discharged soldier from General Butler's army states that the rebels made three desperate assaults on Thursday last—the first at three A. M., and the second at nine A. M., and the last just previous to his leaving. He states that they were most gallantly repulsed. SECOND DISPATCH. 500 Prisoners Brought In. Arrival of Wounded. The Pennsylvania Reserves. WASHINGTON, June 4-3 P. M. Five men died on the Connecticut on the passage up—two rebels and three of our own. Eight hundred prisoners were brought in to the White House yesterday. One, a woman with the coarse features of an Amazon, who was in charge of a rebel battery, when she was captured, had on an officer's uniform of the United States. Several died of the State of Maine, one of whom was a rebel. The delegates of the Sanitary Commission and public in general that I will have my Summer board on the wharf to-day, applying restoratives to the wounded. There were several ladies amongst the number, whose attention was gratefully received. It is expected that the Pennsylvania Reserves will be ordered to proceed at once to Harrisburg, there to be disbanded and paid off. The wounded as well as others speak confidently of the success of Grant and the downfall of Richmond.

By Telegraph.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE DAILY TELEGRAPH. INLAND LINES. LATER FROM GENERAL SHERMAN. Important Movement. ALTOONA PASS IN OUR POSSESSION. Nothing Later from General Grant.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 4, 10 P. M. Major General Dix, New York, June 4, 10 P. M. A dispatch dated yesterday, at 3 o'clock P. M., has this evening been received from Gen. Sherman. He reports that on Wednesday, June 1st, McPherson moved up from Dallas to the point in front of the enemy at New Hope church. On Thursday, June 2d, Schofield and Hooker, having been defeated to the extreme left, pushed forward towards Marietta. At the same time Stoneman's and Cleveland's cavalry were sent to Altoona, Pa., which they reached and held possession of. These movements, the dispatch says, have secured that pass, which was considered an inviolable one. Movements are reported by the dispatch as in progress which are not proper now for publication. Nothing has been heard from Gen. Grant since his dispatch at 7 o'clock yesterday, and telegraphic communication has been cut off by a violent storm on the Peninsula yesterday night, and cannot be re-established before some time to-morrow. (Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

LATER.

Official Bulletin.

Highly Important.

GENERAL GRANT ORDERS AN ASSAULT.

The Rebels Driven from All Points Within Their Entrenchments.

The Two Armies Only Fifty Yards Apart.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant's Headquarters, dated 3 o'clock yesterday (Friday) afternoon, have just been received.

No operations took place on Thursday.

At half past 3 o'clock this (Friday) morning Gen. Grant made an assault on the enemy's lines, of which he makes the following report:

We assaulted at 4:30 this morning, driving the enemy within his intrenchments at all points, but without gaining any decisive advantage.

Our troops were in positions close to the enemy, in some places within fifty yards, and are remaining. Our loss was not severe, nor do I suppose the enemy has lost heavily.

We captured over 300 prisoners, mostly from Breckinridge's.

Another later official report from Gen. Grant, estimates the number of our killed and wounded at about 3,000.

The following officers are among the killed: Col. Hasbelle, 30th Wisconsin; Col. Porter, 8th New York, heavy artillery; Col. Morris, 66th New York.

Among the wounded are Gen. R. O. Tyler, seriously; Will probably lose a foot; Colonel McMahon, 164th New York; Colonel Byrnes, 28th Massachusetts, probably mortally; Colonel Brooks, 58d Pennsylvania.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

LATER FROM WHITE HOUSE.

Heavy Cannoning Heard.

The Memorable Battle of Monday.

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