

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

GRANTING THE

SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE.

HARRISBURG, PA.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1864.

The Reception of the Reserves.

We would be ungrateful if we failed to acknowledge the part which the Governor and heads of Departments, Mayor Ronfort and the city authorities, with the people generally at Harrisburg, took in the reception and welcome of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, yesterday. It was a reception in all respects worthy of the Corps and the city. It was spontaneous and sincere—an ovation such as only a grateful people could offer to their brave defenders.

The Committee of Arrangements who had the affair in charge, deserve special acknowledgments. With scarcely time to organize, they worked night and day; every member as it were constituting a sub-committee, each of whom labored zealously for the success of the whole movement. The result proves what concert of action can do, when there is a determination to carry out any plan. In this instance our people did themselves a finite credit by honoring the remnant of the Reserve Corps. And we have no doubt whatever, that among the exciting and stirring recollections of the rendezvousing of troops at this post, the memory of the reception of the Reserve Corps will ever be pleasing and gratifying to all concerned.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—A correspondent of the Chicago Journal forecasts the result of the coming Presidential election with more than probable accuracy. He finds that the vote at the recent State elections held in those States not in rebellion against the Union, was as follows:

Union vote.....1,901,802

Democratic vote.....1,524,629

Union majority.....377,173

The Presidential election will call out nearly four millions of votes, of which the Unionists will, beyond question, cast some 600,000 more than their adversaries. Nearly every loyal State, except New Jersey, will vote heavily for the Union ticket. Fremont, if insane enough to run as an outside candidate, could not possibly obtain more than 300,000 votes; on the contrary, his poll cannot, in all probability, reach one-third of that number. But, conceding him 300,000 votes, Lincoln would even then have 900,000 plurality on the popular vote, as well as the electoral suffrages of two-thirds of the loyal States.

The Democrats and copperheads do not expect to carry the election, but they hope, with the aid of Fremont, to prevent Lincoln's re-election by the people. But suppose they do this, what can they hope to accomplish? The House of Representatives would have to elect one of two candidates. As between Lincoln and McClellan, a majority of the States would go for the former. The President's re-election is, therefore, already decided.

THE RESIGNATION OF JOHN C. FREMONT as a Major General in the United States Army, will do nobody any harm; but himself—and the harm it must do him will be to expose in a clear light, his ridiculous pretensions and pointlessness resentment. He belongs to a class of men who are esteemed lucky in making fortunes, and who imagine because they have command of large sums of money that they have also become as suddenly endowed with mental greatness and personal ability. Aspiring to the most exalted station—elbowing their way or purchasing their entrance into 'good society,' such men as Fremont can only be regarded as the pests of the generation to which they belong, and a moral as well as political nuisance to the country in which they live. Alone, they are of course incapable of much harm. But armed with their money bags, they manage to attract to their cause certain bold bad men, by whose intellect they work out their dirty business and maintain their infamous prominence. We rejoice heartily at Fremont's resignation. As long as he held a military position, he was a mere cat's-paw of the extremists of the land. And the very fact that he has resigned is the best evidence that could be adduced, of his lack of patriotism and sincerity.

HOW COMPENSATION EXEMPTS FROM THE DRAFT.—The Marshal General Fry, in answer to the inquiry as to the length of time to which the payment of commutation money exempts from liability to service, replies that the language of the law is plain. The law says: "If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procurement of a substitute, under the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, such payment of money shall operate only to relieve such persons from draft in filling that quota." If it should be necessary to make several drawings of names in order to fill "that quota"—that is to say, the quota already assigned—the person paying commutation money will be exempt on account of such payment from all the drawings to fill "that quota" made subsequent to the one in which he paid the commutation.

HON. JOHN J. CISCO, after eleven years of honorable service of the United States Government, has been compelled by the state of his health to resign his position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in New York. Mr. Cisco has discharged the important duties of his office with eminent satisfaction to the circles with whom he has had to transact business in that city, and with great advantage to the government. His resignation takes effect at the close of the fiscal year, and will be received with general regret.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

BY THE

INLAND LINES.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Organization of the Union National Convention

The Pennsylvania Delegation for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Gen. Cameron to Cast the Vote

BALTIMORE, June 7—3 P. M.

The Union Convention met to-day in the Front Street Theatre, which has been expressly fitted up for the accommodation of the delegates. The attendance of delegates and spectators is very full. The spacious building was filled to overflowing, and many were obliged to leave without being able to gain admittance. There is but one feeling as regards the Presidency, and that is for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. All the delegates regard him as the only suitable candidate at the present time. The following gentlemen represent Pennsylvania on the floor here to-day, viz:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Simon Cameron, M. B. Lowry, W. W. Keetcham, A. K. McArthur, 1st District, Eliab Ward, A. B. Sloanaker, delegates; James Gillingham, John M. Butler, alternates.

2 P. G. Ellmaker, John H. Holmes, delegates; John Thompson, Isaac G. Coleberry, alternates.

3 William Andress, Alex M. Fox, delegates; J. G. Clothier, Amos W. Knight, alternates.

4 C. A. Walborn, C. Thompson Jones, delegates; Geo. P. Keyser, H. O. Lear, alternates.

5 George Lear, Nathan Hillas, delegates; A. S. Cadwalader, E. T. Chase, alternates.

6 Daniel O. Himer, John Oliver, delegates; William Mintzer, E. J. Moore, alternates.

7 William E. Barber, H. Jones Brooks, delegates.

8 Levi B. Smith, Edward Brooks, delegates; Wm M. Baird, Wm Trexler, alternates.

9 Thaddeus Stevens, Thomas E. Franklin, delegates; Peter Martin, Day Wood, alternates.

10 G. Dawson Coleman, James H. Campbell, delegates.

11 A. H. Reeder, William Lilly, delegates.

12 G. A. Grow, T. F. Atherton, delegates; Joseph H. Soranton, alternates.

13 B. F. Powell, P. John, delegates.

14th George Bergner, John B. Packer, delegates; J. P. Sterritt, Joseph R. Orwig, alternates.

15 Thos. E. Cochran, Levi Kaufman, delegates; David B. Small, alternates.

16 Edward Scull, John Stewart, delegates; E. G. Fahnestock, alternates.

17 R. B. Wight, J. E. Chandler, delegates.

18 Henry Johnson, S. F. Wilson, delegates.

19 Joseph Henderson, William Benson, delegates.

20 T. D. Rodgers, D. V. Derrickson, delegates.

21 Cyrus P. Markle, Wm R. Spear, delegates.

22 Wm B. Negley, A. M. Brown, delegates; Alex Gordon, W. K. Nimrick, alternates.

23 Samuel A. Purviance, Alex Reynolds, delegates.

24 Jas. A. J. Buchanan, W. W. Irvin, delegates.

Pennsylvania delegates had an informal meeting last night, at which it was unanimously resolved to vote for the re-nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President and HANRIEL HAMLIN for Vice President.

This resolution was offered by Gen. Cameron, who advocated the re-nomination of both these gentlemen, and it was unanimously agreed to.

Another resolution was offered by Gen. Cameron declaring preference for the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens as President of the Convention. This was also unanimously adopted.

General CAMERON was selected as the gentleman to cast the vote of the delegation from Pennsylvania.

The Convention was called to order by Gov. Morgan of New York.

The Convention was temporarily organized by the selection of B. J. Brockbridge as temporary chairman of the assembly.

A fervent prayer was offered by Rev Mr Riley.

The credentials were received and the contested seats referred to a special committee.

FROM BALTIMORE.

THE NEW YORK DELEGATION IN COUNCIL.

The Vice Presidency.

Great Enthusiasm in the Monumental City.

BALTIMORE, June 6—Midnight.

The New York delegation held a meeting this evening for the purpose of deciding as to whom the vote of that State should be given for Vice President. John A. King was made chairman of the delegation, and Geo. Wm. Curtis and E. H. Roberts, Secretaries. Preston King moved that the vote of the State be cast in Convention for Lincoln and Hamlin. Mr. Van Voorhis moved to amend by having the vote cast for Lincoln, which was carried. A vote was then taken for Vice President, resulting as follows: Hamlin 28, Dickinson 16, Fremont 8, Andrew Johnson 4, scattering 1. Mr. Tremaine withdrew the use of his name, stating that he did not desire to be a candidate. Without coming to any conclusion, the meeting adjourned until nine A. M. to-morrow.

Thurloe Weed trotted General Hancock out as a candidate this afternoon, but the general impression seems to be that Gen. Hancock's present position is not only more to his own taste and feelings, but that he can be of far more service to his country in the army than he would be set up in a niche of the Senate chamber for Senators to talk at.

At this time of writing the indications are that Hamlin is ahead, although the Dickinson men are earnest and active in his behalf, and if New York was united in his favor he would doubtless be nominated. Massachusetts is said to be quite decided for Dickinson, as is also West Virginia and some portions of other delegations, but unless New York unites for him there will be little chance for his nomination.

At the present hour bands of music are parading the streets, speeches are being made from the balconies of the different hotels, and the wildest enthusiasm prevails.

THE SALEM, ARK., GUERRILLA STORY.

St. Louis, June 6.

A dispatch to headquarters from Rolla says:

"The report of the burning of a train and the killing of a number of refugees near Salem, Ark., by a party of guerrillas, proves to be unfounded. A portion of the train sent out to look after the train having arrived there, the train was found to be unharmed."

Everything Going on Well

Depot at White House.

THE WOUNDED ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.

LATER FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

He is at Ackworth Station.

The Railroad in His Possession.

ALL IS GOING WELL.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, June 6—10 P. M.

To Major General Dix, New York:

Dispatches have been received from General Grant's Headquarters to-day, but they report only certain changes in the position of Corps and contemplated operations. They state that everything is going on well.

The Chief Quarters state that the army reports a personal inspection of the depot at White House—that it is in a most efficient state—all the supplies of food, and wagons to transport them easily to the army.

The wounded are being brought in, and transports are not delayed a moment.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman dated at 12 o'clock, noon, to-day, at Ackworth, says:

"I am now on the railroad at Ackworth Station, and have full possession forward to within six miles of Marietta. All well."

We have no other military intelligence to-day.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

LATER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Desperate Charge of the Rebels on M'Pherson's Corps.

Terrible Slaughter and Repulse of the Enemy.

The Breastworks Scaled by Rebel Officers.

THEY ARE CAPTURED AND KILLED.

The Dead and Wounded Rebels are Piled up by Hundreds.

Gallant Deeds of the 15th Corps.

RECAPTURE OF LOST GUNS.

THE REBELS RETIRE.

Gens. M'Pherson, Logan and Dodge on the Field.

OUR LOSS BUT 100.

THE REBEL LOSS 2,000.

The Fight to be Resumed.

Heavy Engagement on the 25th.

HOOVER AT WORK.

FIGHTING ON THE 30th.

DALLAS, Ga., May 29, via Pittsburg June 7.

The rebels made a desperate charge about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on McPherson's lines, and were repulsed with terrible slaughter.

They came up in heavy masses through the dense undergrowth in front of our lines, and were not discovered until within a very short distance of the skirmishers.

The skirmishers fell back, and the first line of battle receded the skirmishers in gallant style in Dodge's front.

The object appeared to be the capture of Wilder's battery, and so desperately did they contend for it that a rebel captain and lieutenant scaled the breastworks.

The captain was captured and the lieutenant killed, his body falling inside the works; the battery kept up a galling fire of grape and canister, which piled up the dead and wounded by hundreds.

Dodge's line did not give an inch.

The Fifteenth Corps all stood firm except Harvard's division, which lost some ground and two guns in the first onset of the enemy, but quickly rallied and recovered the ground and the guns.

Wilder's mounted infantry, holding the extreme right of M'Pherson's lines, held their ground finely.

Failing to carry out their first object, the rebels retreated with their reception from the first line of battle, the rebels retired with great precipitation, leaving, however, a strong line of skirmishers to hold the ground previously occupied by them to carry off their killed and wounded. Our boys are in fine spirits over their success.

Generals M'Pherson, Logan and Dodge were upon the field in person, and our troops greeted them with hearty cheers wherever they passed.

Our loss will not exceed one hundred, that of the rebels probably two thousand.

In front of one of Dodge's divisions fifty-two dead rebels were buried inside of our skirmishers' lines.

The rebels remained in possession of enough ground to carry off one-half their dead and wounded.

It was expected that the fight would be resumed during the night.

Hooker did some heavy fighting on the 25th, in which he lost 1,500 men, and drove the enemy back from a very strong position.

Max 30:—Fighting opens quite brisk this morning. We are gaining a little ground in the centre, but only a little. The rebels make a stubborn stand.

More One Hundred Day Men Wanted.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

It is rumored to-night that the President is being urged by prominent Senators and Members of Congress to call out immediately five hundred thousand one hundred day men to assist in the capture of Richmond. The enlistment legislation which professes to be acquainted with the temper of the Northern masses, says that the number of men would be raised, armed and equipped within twenty days.

THE FIGHT OF FRIDAY.

STATEMENTS OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Dissatisfaction in Their Army.

BODIES OF OFFICERS AT WASHINGTON.

List of Casualties in Pennsylvania Regiments.

Splendid Conduct of Our Troops on Friday.

Lee Retreating.

GRANT ADVANCING.

LEE'S ARMY DEJECTED.

Arrival of 1,500 Contrabands.

FREMONT'S RESIGNATION.

Lee's Army Within 3 Miles of Richmond, and is Confronted by Grant.

NO CHANCE FOR THE REBELS TO ESCAPE.

Casualties in the 92d Pa. Regt.

Gallant Conduct of a Brigade.

THE CHARGE ON FRIDAY.

The 92d Pa. Regt. Within 60 Yards of the Enemy's Defences.

Colonel Bassett Wounded.

Seven Color Bearer Shot Down.

The Flag not Permitted to Trail.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

The steamer Rebecca Barton arrived at half past one o'clock A. M. She brought the First and Third New Jersey regiments, whose term has expired.

The Twenty-fifth and Fortieth Massachusetts are reported to have suffered greatly in the fight of Friday.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding left the White House yesterday morning at ten o'clock, having on board a lot of disabled horses and mules.

The rebel prisoners at the White House say they would rather be taken prisoners than fight.

They report a great deal of dissatisfaction in the rebel army and give a gloomy picture of its moral condition, &c.

The bodies of the following officers arrived here to-day: Col. Morris, 7th New York; Lt. Col. Morris, 6th New York; Col. Preston, 1st Vermont; Col. Monday and Capt. Cushman; Lt. John J. Hawkins and Lt. R. G. Creighton, killed. The same boat brought the following wounded Pennsylvania officers, of the 23d, Birney's old regiment: Lt. Richard H. Griffith, Lt. Henry G. Frith, Maj. W. Wallace, Lt. Frank Taylor and Capt. James M. Craig. Mrs. James Johnson and G. Williamson, of the above, were both killed.

Capt. Harry Marchant and Lieut. J. K. Boyd are both missing, and supposed to have been killed. Both regiments have suffered severely, as the list of casualties amongst the officers exhibits.

The Union arrived shortly after with five hundred more of our wounded. She stopped at Alexandria. She reports nothing new.

Colonel Marshall, a gallant officer of the 40th Massachusetts, was reported killed in the fight of Friday.

Lieutenant J. F. Hammon, of the 96th Pennsylvania, belonging to Cresona, Schuylkill county, and a nephew of the Hon. Simon Cameron, is badly wounded, and has lost an arm.

The fighting of our soldiers is described as being splendid. Lee retreats slowly and Grant follows surely. Our soldiers say Grant has him within his vice and almost within his reach. Lee's army does not fight cheerily, but stubbornly and apparently as if their hope was gone. Richmond is surely ours.

The troops are more than hopeful—they are confident, and with Grant's strategy in leading them from the Wilderness to the door of Richmond, they have no terms sufficient to express their admiration.

There was a large arrival of contrabands last evening from the White House—some fifteen hundred in all, and they are enjoying their freedom hugely at South street wharf to-day. They are superior in appearance to any of the contrabands yet brought here.

Galusha A. Grow will be here to-day. He is spoken of as President of the Baltimore Convention.

The steamer Express got here last evening with 480 of our wounded, and the bodies of Colonel Drake, of the 112th New York, and Colonel M'Conike, 169th New York.

General Fremont's resignation has been accepted as a Major General of the United States Army.

Major Birney, of Philadelphia, a brother to General Birney, has been appointed to the command of the boats that have brought up these wounded are now at Alexandria.

A mail line has been established between the White House and this city. This will be gratifying intelligence to those having friends in the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Tyler, who was wounded in Friday's fight, arrived here this morning.

The election to-day, for local officers, is passing off very quietly. The groceries are all closed and the rummies have been actively engaged in advocating the claims of Wallace for mayor.

The following wounded officers reported at headquarters this morning: Maj. Birney, Col. Wm. Boyd, 21st Pennsylvania cavalry; Lt. Martin P. Doyle, 21st Pennsylvania cavalry; Lt. J. C. Woodard, 25th Massachusetts; Lt. Col. Alonzo Alden, 169th New York; Capt. J. H. Allen, 169th New York; Lt. W. L. McCormick, 139th New York; Capt. J. G. Palmer, 12th New York; Lieut. R. M. Campbell, 9th New York artillery; Lt. Jas. Taylor, 48th New York.

Captain Charles G. Cox, 40th Massachusetts; Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Benjamin, 8th New York cavalry; Captain N. H. Davis, 8th New York cavalry; Captain A. P. Gill, 98th New York; Lieutenant H. S. Sanford, 115th New York; Lieutenant Chas. C. Covell, 81st New York; Lieutenant Adam Lippincott, 49th New York; Captain James L. Cunningham, 32d Massachusetts; Captain C. W. Brown, 15th Massachusetts; Lieutenant C. L. Dean, 32d Massachusetts; Lieutenant N. J. Kingebury, 32d Massachusetts.

The steamer Winona arrived here this morning and received orders to land her wounded at Alexandria.

Your correspondent proceeded there and gleaned the following facts:

Lee's army is in front of Richmond and is arranged in the shape of a triangle. Grant confronts him. By this you will observe that there is no escape for Lee.

There was heavy firing on all of Friday, but there was none heard on Saturday.

Lee is slowly falling back, sullenly meeting his fate, and entrenching himself as he slides backward.

Lee's base is now within three miles of the rebel capital.

The Winons left the White House on Saturday evening. She brought up 434 of our wounded.

Amongst those of her passengers I conversed with was Colonel Isaac Bassett, who was wounded twice, and has lost one of his fingers, as well as the use of his left hand.

Of his regiment (the 82d Pennsylvania), Lieutenant N. H. Benbow has his left leg off, amputated just below the knee; Lieutenant Albert Evans is wounded in the left temple; Lieut. W. D. Williams, left arm. The 82d entered the fight on Wednesday last. They belong to the 6th Corps, 1st Division, 4th Brigade. Birney's old 23d is in the same brigade.

The division on Wednesday last was on the right of Gold Harbor. They entered the fight with 440 muskets, and lost in that fight, killed and wounded, 239, including a few officers. This is terrible slaughter; but the brigade was the first to charge in the assault, on Wednesday afternoon last. How gallantly that assault was made, an eye witness states can never be depicted on paper. The boys charged with a cheer, the thrilling notes of which were as an electric shock, and were felt all along the line.

The regiment held its ground until rallied, which was not until the evening of that day. The staff of the colors was cut in two by a minute ball, but the colors were not allowed to trail in the dust, they were quickly raised and floated defiantly in the face of the foe. Of eight color corporals one only escaped unhurt. In the list of wounded mentioned in another place, we forgot to mention that Capt. Robert W. Patrick was wounded in the right arm.

This is a brief sketch hastily penned of what one brigade accomplished in that memorable fight, and it is doubted whether the fatality was larger than any similar brigade of the army.

C. H. GRAFFEN.

Company F—Wm Frazier, missing; Joseph B Marshall, missing.

Company G—J. M. Brunton, wounded; Alvin J. Williamson, missing; W. F. Kline, missing; L. L. Potter, missing.

Company H—Francis Holly, killed; Capt. A. Job, missing; Sergt. H. C. Stone, missing; Adam Hoff, missing; Conrad Will, wounded.

Company I—Corp J. Hammerley, wounded; J. McBrido, missing; J. Kuhn, missing; A. Bruce, missing; W. Foad, missing; W. Hassack, missing; Walter Rugh, missing; Jeremiah Reed, missing; A. Rowe, missing.

Company K—Corp F. A. Lucas, missing; Thomas Sallado, wounded; W. D. Knapp, killed; M. A. King, missing; J. H. M'Knapp, missing; Allen C. Wisant, missing.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Col W. H. Ent, hand; Capt S. Walters, leg.

Company A—Sergeant A. General, missing; Corporal G. Whiteside, missing; F. Jacoby, missing; Jos. E. Cot, hand.

Company B—T. M. McCormick, wounded and missing; J. E. Murray, missing; S. Gundron, missing; J. Arnold, missing.

Company C—David Mellos, wounded; P. Kimble, missing; G. W. Janey, missing.

Pennsylvanians in Sherman's Army Killed and Wounded on May 25th.

The Chattanooga Gazette publishes a list, furnished by Dr. Read of the Sanitary Commission, in which are the following names of Pennsylvanians:

KILLED.

Corp John Raup, Co. K,