

FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION GRANTING THE SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE.

Election Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, Abraham Lincoln, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Andrew Johnson, OF TENNESSEE.

Short Term Enlistment and Conscription. Good soldiers asserted after the war was in progress six months, that had a large and an overwhelming force been called out by the Government, immediately on the precipitation of the rebellion, the country would have saved millions of treasure, thousands of valuable lives would have been preserved, and peace restored to the land in a very short time.

We now see it stated that a proposition is before the War Department and also being discussed in Congress, contemplating the conscription of a large number of one year men. If any such a measure is seriously under consideration, Congress would do better by changing the number from a few hundred thousand men, and fix it to include the entire fighting population of the country.

Three Presidential Candidates. It is now certain that we shall have three Presidential candidates in the field. Of course the object of two of these candidates will be to defeat and hurl down the present administration, in the face of the importance of securing its continuance in power for another term of four years after the 4th of March, 1865.

The White House will be evacuated as soon as the supplies can be shipped on transports. The crops here are very fine, and our horses to-night are living in clover. It is expected we will start for the James river at an early hour in the morning, and during the day open communication with Gen. Butler.

Later News from James River. Fighting yesterday near Petersburg. The steamer John A. Warren, from Bermuda Landing, arrived at six o'clock. Two army corps crossed to the south bank of the James river last night, and other portions of the army were crossing at various points.

From West Virginia. Rebels repairing New River bridge—Hunter all right. Beverly Court House, Va., June 15. One of our surgeons, who was left by Gen. Crook at Cloyd's mountain, in charge of our wounded, has just come in. He left there ten days ago, and reports that the rebels were repairing New River bridge, and he presumes it is completed by this time.

General Sheridan's Raid. Probable Destruction of Railroads North of Richmond. What Sheridan Was to Do. Gen. Lee's Cavalry Disappears. It is understood here in military circles that the first important work of Sheridan's cavalry did was to utterly destroy, from a point as near Richmond as they could get northwards, a great many miles of the road to Fredericksburg to defeat the possibility of its use by Lee for any offensive operations between Grant and Washington.

Mr. Vallandigham has taken a bold step. A banished man banished not only after a trial by a military commission, for a military offense, but with the approval of the President and people of the United States—he has dared to return and defy the laws which punished him. His speech at Hamilton, Ohio, is actually wicked in its insinuation that the President could possibly wish to take his life, and atrocious in its subtle attempt, to excite his followers to violence.

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Big Telegraph.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE DAILY TELEGRAPH BY THE INLAND LINES.

LATEST FROM GENERAL GRANT.

Details of the Late Movements of the Army.

HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 14—Evening.

The Army of the Potomac took up its line of march for the Chickahominy at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

The Fifth Corps took the advance on the middle road by way of Providence Church, and the Second and western road, while the Ninth and Sixth Corps took the road leading to Jones' Bridge.

The advance halted for the night near the Chickahominy, which stream they crossed today without opposition.

No signs of an enemy were to be seen with the exception of a few cavalry pickets, who fled at our approach.

The 5th Corps took the road leading to Haxall's, and the 2nd reached the Charles City Court House at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The Sixth and Ninth Corps crossed at Jones' bridge at a point about two miles lower down than Long bridge and are now close by.

The change of base has been very successfully made with the utmost order and without the loss of a man or wagon, so far as our correspondent could ascertain.

It is said the enemy left their works in our late front almost as soon as we did, taking the road to Richmond.

The White House will be evacuated as soon as the supplies can be shipped on transports. The crops here are very fine, and our horses to-night are living in clover.

We will start for the James river at an early hour in the morning, and during the day open communication with Gen. Butler.

The weather is fine, the roads good, and the army in the best of spirits.

Chaplain Bartlett, 1st Maine cavalry, was killed a few days ago, by a shell.

12 m.—The army is now moving towards the river for the purpose of crossing.

Gen. Grant and staff started for Gen. Butler's command this morning.

A few guerrillas were caught in the woods and brought in this morning.

LATER NEWS FROM JAMES RIVER.

FIGHTING YESTERDAY NEAR PETERSBURG.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 15, P. M.

The steamer John A. Warren, from Bermuda Landing, arrived at six o'clock.

Two army corps crossed to the south bank of the James river last night, and other portions of the army were crossing at various points.

There was fighting this morning in the direction of Petersburg, the result of which has not been learned.

Gens. Grant and Butler were in consultation during yesterday.

Gen. Gilmore has not been relieved as reported here.

From West Virginia.

REBELS REPAIRING NEW RIVER BRIDGE—HUNTER ALL RIGHT.

BEVERLY COURT HOUSE, Va., June 15.

One of our surgeons, who was left by Gen. Crook at Cloyd's mountain, in charge of our wounded, has just come in. He left there ten days ago, and reports that the rebels were repairing New River bridge, and he presumes it is completed by this time.

It is well that the authorities at Washington should know this fact at once, as the uninterrupted running of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, on the completion of this bridge, is of high importance in the matter of feeding Lee's army.

The forces of Col. Harris, in command of this post, are active in pursuing small bands of rebel guerrillas and horse thieves in the counties of Buchanan and Greenbrier, Benton and Webster.

These truths history admonishes us in this the hour of our greatest peril. Thrice were we defeated by our divisions, and each

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The work of the cavalry was then supposed to be to dash to Charlottesville, supporting themselves on the country as they went, and practically abolishing slavery wherever their horses trod, and destroy the railroads, of which Charlottesville is the junction.

The vast enterprise will by this time, either have been an accomplished fact or something else. It was supposed that Sheridan would make a junction with Averill and cross at Charlottesville.

Lee's cavalry disappeared from our flank last Friday, and was probably sent in pursuit of Sheridan—a dangerous hunting if the Irishman shall wheel about. Sheridan took no forage or rations with him.

LATE FROM ARKANSAS.

GEN. STEELE'S SITUATION AT LITTLE ROCK—GENERAL FUGAT'S COMMAND AT CAMDEN.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

Parties who left Little Rock on the 4th arrived here to-day, report Gen. Steele's army at Little Rock, Pine Bluff and Fort Smith, with a considerable force at Duvall's Bluff.

All was quiet except the roaming of small bands of guerrillas, mules and horses. A portion of Price's command are at Camden, and getting their supplies from Bayou Mason, and thence up the Washita. Several steamers are constantly running on the route. Some 3,000 rebels are also at Washington, Hempstead county, 17 miles from Red river. Cotton is still being burnt in that section where found.

Marshall was on the Mississippi, on the Arkansas side, his main force at Columbia, with six pieces of artillery. Gangs of one hundred to three hundred had started for Lake Village, Gavin's Landing, and Cypress Creek, on the river, and batteries may be looked for at these points soon by the Mississippi steamers.

The rebel Shelby arriving at Dardanel, on the Arkansas river, with fifteen hundred men, troops evacuated the place, after destroying supplies. Shelby occupied the place two days, and then left for Missouri. McCray has some eight hundred rebels between Batesville and Augusta, on White river, and there are small squads of guerrillas "low down" on that river.

When our troops were leaving Batesville, the country being full of guerrillas, the loyal people were much frightened, and about 1,600 came down to Duvall's Bluff on the 1st inst., and thence will try to get North. A large number of such have arrived at Cairo.

Additional Details of General Sturgis' Defeat.

St. Louis, June 15.

Memphis advices of the 13th contain further accounts of the engagement near Guntown, Miss. The troops comprising the expedition were two brigades of cavalry under General Grierson, two brigades of infantry, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, and two regiments of colored infantry, all under the command of General Sturgis.

Citizens of the enemy, assisted by Forrest, Roddy, and Lee; Forrest is said to have started his entire command for Georgia, but recalled them upon learning of the advance of our forces. Our men fought with desperate valor, but of eighteen guns four only were brought off. Almost 100 wagons were taken, and the greater portion of our wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. Their cavalry pursued our forces to Colliersville. Their loss is supposed to be considerable, but not as large as ours. We have no definite information in regard to the casualties. Colonel Humphries, 95th Illinois, is reported killed; Colonel Waring, 4th Missouri, severely wounded.

ADVICES FROM ARKANSAS.

Advices from the northern border of Arkansas represent the same state of affairs, the country being entirely destitute of provisions and forage.

Shelby and his command are reported at Batesville en route for Missouri on a raid.

Sickles and his staff arrived at Little Rock on the 6th, and left for Vicksburg on the 10th. The reported capture and butchery of a refugee train, which left Batesville on its evacuation by our troops, is affirmed by parties who have arrived here direct from Batesville. Seventy men and twenty women and children were left in the road in a helpless condition, and treated in the most cruel and barbarous manner.

Considerable bodies of missing infantry, of Sturgis' expedition, are constantly coming in, and our loss will probably be set down at less than 1,000, all told. By to-morrow night, the casualties will be pretty accurately reported.

Some officers black and Sturgis, and say his manly conduct was bad. This will probably be investigated. All concern that our men fought with desperation, the negro troops especially, but they fell into confusion, and their ammunition becoming exhausted, caused a panic.

It is reported that the rebel force which Sturgis encountered was en route to join Johnston's army, when they received information of the fitting out of this expedition, and turned about to defeat it.

Guerrillas in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.

J. H. Wheeler telegraphs Gen. Carrington that George Jesse, with two hundred rebels, was at New Castle, at sundown, last evening. The force is made up of desperate characters, hastily collected throughout the State.

Jesse's men are on foot, but are stealing all the horses in the neighborhood. The authorities expect to bag the whole gang.

The Frankfort and Lexington trains will resume their trips to-morrow. Trains from here to Nashville run regular twice daily, and have not been interrupted.

On the 10th inst. eighty guerrillas made a raid into Princeton, Caldwell county, Ky., and were repulsed with a loss of two killed and several wounded, by twelve soldiers of the 5th Kentucky and the citizens of the place, making a stand at the Court House.

On the 9th a band of guerrillas plundered Fredonia, in Caldwell county.

The Union Campaign. GREAT MEETING LAST EVENING. Enthusiastic Endorsement of Lincoln and Johnson. COOPER INSTITUTE CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.

The Good Omen for November. New York, June 16. Last evening one of the largest, most earnest and enthusiastic audiences ever assembled at Cooper Institute, gathered there, filling it to and beyond its capacity, to respond to and ratify the nomination of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson for President and Vice-President, for four years from the 4th of March next.

All classes of citizens, all parties were represented, and all united in a glad and enthusiastic recognition of the patriotic services, the stern integrity and the tried ability of President Lincoln, and in warmest approval of the selection as his coadjutor of the tested and trusty patriot, Andrew Johnson.

The opening of the campaign, in this meeting, indicates the Union success. It foreshadowed the uprising of men, the length and breadth of the country, undivided by party leaders, untrammelled by party feeling and prejudices, devoted solely to the safety of their country, the cause of the Union. Never has there been so unmistakable a demonstration. It was almost impromptu, too, for but brief notice had been given of the meeting to the loyal thousands assembled. A large number of ladies by their presence lent encouraging approval to the objects of the meeting.

The heavy bids are from four to five per cent. Most of the bids are for small amounts. The Second National Bank of Boston bids for four and a quarter millions at 104, and the First National Bank of New York bids for five millions at the same price.

The New Loan. THE WHOLE AMOUNT TAKEN AT AN AVERAGE OF 104.

WASHINGTON, June 16. The seventy-five million loan is taken at an average of about one hundred and four and a half.

The war news from Virginia is regarded as very encouraging.

About half the bids were opened, amounting to forty million. Thirty million were at and above four per cent., and ten million under four.

The bids at four per cent premium are very large, and it appears that nothing under four will be accepted.

The heavy bids are from four to five per cent. Most of the bids are for small amounts. The Second National Bank of Boston bids for four and a quarter millions at 104, and the First National Bank of New York bids for five millions at the same price.

The Gold Market. New York, June 16. Gold, at noon, sold at 174.

MARRIED. At Elizabethtown, on the morning of June 15th, 1864, by Rev. Mr. Sallis, Mr. Geo. L. Perry to Miss Sck Resnik.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. MORGAN COLT FOR SALE. A fine three year old MORGAN COLT. Will be offered for sale at the M. & K. Hotel, on Saturday morning, during market hours. J. S. BELLMAN.

Valuable Mill and Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers his MILL and FARM for sale. Any one wishing to purchase the same can make a better price by investing in it, as it will be sold cheap. Come and see. A. W. WITTING, J. J. Lawler, Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa.

TO THE PUBLIC. IN STEPPING FROM THE cars upon their arrival at the Penn's Depot to-day, at one o'clock, my pocket was picked of some FORTY DOLLARS in money and a number of valuable papers. As it is necessary for me to throw away everything except money in such cases, it is possible that they may be found, and if so, the person leaving them at the Major's Office, or at the Police Office, will be suitably rewarded. THOMAS WOODSIDE.

CITY TAX. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg, have completed the levy and assessment of taxes for the year 1864, and that all persons are entitled to a statement of FIVE PER CENT.

On the amount of their respective City Taxes, on payment of the same to JOHN T. WILSON, City Treasurer, on or before the 20th day of June, 1864. By order of the Common Council. DAVID HARRIS, Clerk. Harrisburg, June 16, 1864.—dtd.

HARRISBURG CEMETERY. THE public are hereby notified that lots may be purchased and monuments set at the office of the Treasurer, in Chestnut street, a few doors east of Second. In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Managers, the following description of a vacant lot is hereby offered to the highest bidder, to be sold on the 20th day of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The lot is situated in the block bounded by Chestnut, Second, and Third streets, and is 10 feet wide and 20 feet deep. The price of the lot is \$100.00. H. M. GRAYDON, Treasurer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold at public sale at Brant's City Hotel, on Tuesday, June 29, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described valuable lots of ground situated in the City of Harrisburg: No. 1, lot fronting on Chestnut street, twenty-one feet wide, and extending back along property of Captain Ely Byers, one hundred feet to a ten feet wide alley.

No. 2, lot fronting on Chestnut street twenty-one feet wide, and extending back along property of Captain Ely Byers, one hundred feet to a ten feet wide alley.

No. 3, lot on the corner of Chestnut and Third streets, one hundred feet wide, and extending back along property of Captain Ely Byers, one hundred feet to a ten feet wide alley.

No. 4, lot on the corner of Chestnut and Third streets, one hundred feet wide, and extending back along property of Captain Ely Byers, one hundred feet to a ten feet wide alley.

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restrain me of my personal liberty except upon due process of law. He denounced Order No. 38, under which he was arrested, and said it was against the Constitution and the laws, and without validity. All proceedings under it were null and void. "The time has arrived," he continued, "when it becomes me, as a citizen of Ohio and of the United States, to demand, and, by my own act, vindicate the rights, liberties and privileges which I never forfeited, but of which for so many months I have been deprived." He reiterated his right to criticize the acts of the Administration, and cautioned his political friends to abstain from any acts of violence on his account, although he advised none to shrink from any responsibility, however urgent, if forced upon him.

Mr. Vallandigham was accompanied to the depot by an enthusiastic crowd, and arrived at Dayton to-night, where it is understood he will make a speech. The Convention elected Mr. Vallandigham a delegate to the Chicago Convention.

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