

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.

Silence Before Storm. The almost death like silence which hangs over the lines of the Federal army in the East, forbodes a storm of leaden hail which may soon burst upon the enemy's front.

It has proven its valor and its powers of endurance on a score of battle fields, and now rests, calmly awaiting the order which shall announce the hour for an advance.

Mysterious. Gen. Beauregard and Forrest, and ex-Gov. Harris have paid their direct tax upon real estate in Tennessee.—Telegraphic dispatch.

OPPRESSIVE DEMOCRACY in Bedford county is in a bad way—one section of that detestable party insisting on the inability of the other to lead, and both proving the infamy of each.—John Cassara is working "in and out" of the fight—wagging his tongue to please one batch of his friends and showing his fangs to delight others.

Notes of a Visit to the Army of the Potomac.

In company with several of the delegates of the Christian Commission, I left Harrisburg on the morning of May 14th, to spend a few weeks in ministering to the wants of the sick and wounded of our army.

At Washington we found a large number of delegates from all parts of the country pressing forward, that we were delayed for a day or two, and we seized the opportunity to go into the hospitals of that city.

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THE CHRISTIAN AND SANITARY COMMISSIONS. The value of these two great benevolent agencies was here most abundantly illustrated.

fully accepting the roughest fare, they gave themselves to weeks of toil. Each morning, having divided the entire city into districts among them, they went forth, their haversacks filled with stimulants, soft crackers, oranges, lemons, bandages, writing materials, reading matter, bearing buckets of coffee, punch, lemonade; carrying bundles of clothing, crutches, &c., and spent the day among the wounded men, dressing their wounds, attending to their wants, writing letters for them to their friends, cheering them by kind Christian words, praying with them, pointing them to the Saviour of men, whispering in the ears of the dying words of hope and forgiveness, and burying the dead with the blessed rites of Christian burial.

THE MARCH OF THE GRAND ARMY. Leaving Fredericksburg, in company with a few delegates of the Christian Commission, and running the gauntlet of guerrillas, after a hard day's walk I reached Spotsylvania C. H., only to find that our connection with Washington by way of Fredericksburg was severed.

As we were awaiting anxiously the expected battle between the North and South, and just at dusk, one evening, came the quiet order: "Prepare to move immediately."

THE BATTLE OF THE NORTH ANNA. On Monday evening, about 5 o'clock, the 1st division of the 5th corps, with which a friend and myself had been marching from early dawn, reached the bank of the North Anna.

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advancing troops. On a high hill, to our left, front, a body of rebel cavalry dashed furiously across a ploughed field on the brow of the hill. Their object was almost immediately manifest, when, beneath the cloud of dust they raised, a battery of artillery opened upon our ranks.

THE HOSPITAL AFTER A BATTLE. The ambulances had already been sent across the river. The stretcher-bearers had been picking up the wounded. Wounds were hastily dressed, bandages applied to stop the flowing of blood, the ambulances were filled and the hospital pressed its way back.

THE SOLDIER IN THE HOSPITAL. Nowhere has the endurance of our brave men been more severely tested, and more successfully proved than in the hospital.

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of serious men, of noble and gentlemanly bearing, among whom one may move from day to day without beholding an act or hearing a word that need cause a blush on the cheek of virtue.

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present loss or pain. Before the joys of peace must come the pains of purifying; "first pure, then peaceable." Our righteous cause cannot suffer harm, since He has taken it in part. Behind the dark clouds of day to-morrow, and after the storms have passed away will lay anew, with a wiser hand than man's, the corner-stones of Liberty.

By Telegraph.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE DAILY TELEGRAPH BY THE INLAND LINES.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

CROSSING OF THE JAMES RIVER.

NO FIGHTING ON THE ROUTE.

GENS. GRANT, HANCOCK AND WARREN VISIT GEN. BUTLER.

WHITE HOUSE ENTIRELY EVACUATED.

Grant Will Compel Lee to Fight.

Second Edition of the Vicksburg Campaign.

IMPORTANT RESULTS EXPECTED ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Fortress Monroe, June 15. We have at last something in the shape of news from the front here at Old Point, after a long and tiresome interim, during which the only words that greeted our ears on the arrival of the different boats were "nothing new!"

The steamer John A. Warner, Captain Conchas, just arrived, and she brings the intelligence of the successful crossing of the James river by the whole of Gen. Grant's army, that rapid and heavy firing was heard this morning at break of day, apparently at the very outskirts of Petersburg, and the opinion is very general that ere this will reach you, that town will be protected by Union troops.

The cannonading near Petersburg commenced about four o'clock this morning, continued with considerable briskness for some hours.

Petersburg is said to be very weakly fortified on the south side, and the presumption is that the town will be entered from that point, and the troops left for its defence prevented from making their exit further into Dixie.

General Baldy Smith's forces have been on their way from the White House, passing round this point, en route, it is understood, for Point of Rocks, on Appomattox river.

On the same day a portion of Hancock's Second Corps and Wright's Sixth Corps also crossed. The Fifth Corps (Gen. Warren) crossed to-day, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon were all over, including wagon trains, &c.

Grant's army, on its march to the James river, met with no opposition, with the exception of some desultory firing on the rear guard.

Fears were entertained that desperate attacks would be made on the flank of the army, but nothing of the kind occurred. The whole movement was a perfect success.

Gen. Grant, in company with Gens. Hancock and Warren, paid a visit to Gen. Butler's headquarters yesterday morning and spent some time in consultation.

The John A. Warner, on hearing Wilson's Landing, had to wait until the wagon trains of the 5th Army Corps crossed the pontoon bridge at that point, when several sections of the structure were temporarily removed and she passed through on her way to the Fortress.

Danville, destroying the railroad, burning the depot at the former place, and constantly skirmishing with a considerable body of the enemy.

They rejoined the main column on the 8th inst. with twenty-five prisoners. On the 9th the main column passed through Ripley, moving south-east on the morning of the 10th. The cavalry moved in the direction of Guntown, leaving the infantry in camp.

After proceeding a few miles they encountered the enemy's pickets, and soon came upon a large body of the enemy in position, and the battle became general. The cavalry dismounted and drove the enemy some distance, when the latter were reinforced, and our men fought four hours against great odds, when the infantry came up and the cavalry returned.

At 3 P. M. another large body of the enemy arrived on the railroad, in sight of the battle, which was raging furiously. All our force being engaged, it was soon evident we could not withstand such superior numbers, and our men began to fall back, contesting every inch of ground.

The colored troops fought with desperation and were the last to give way. The column retreated to Ripley, a distance of 25 miles, that night, after burning a large portion of their supply train and destroying ten pieces of artillery which they were unable to move through the swampy ground.

On the 11th the enemy made a desperate attack on the infantry, which was repulsed, but the attack was renewed and considerable portions of the infantry were cut off and captured.

After the ammunition had become exhausted it is stated that many of the negro troops boarded the ambulances as it was being destroyed, filling their pockets and bosoms with cartridges. Others gathered the ammunition from the cast-off accoutrements of the white troops and thus were enabled to keep up the fight until they reached Memphis.

It is stated that one body of 1,600 infantry, which was cut off and supposed to have been captured, was defended by 200 negroes, from repeated assaults of the rebel cavalry, and arrived at Colliersville soon after the main column. Another body of 300 negroes arrived this morning, having escaped by by-roads.—All being in their arms.

The loss is now estimated at 125 negroes, 14 pieces of artillery and about 1,500 men. All of the 57th United States colored have come in except 200 men and six officers; 300 of the 55th United States colored are missing. Among the casualties in the 2nd N. J. cavalry are Capt. Rielly, killed; Lieut. Rudolph, Lieut. Brad, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Eisner, Lieut. Applegate and Asst. Surgeon Kelton are missing in the 7th Ind. cavalry. Lieut. Col. Brown and Capt. Elliott are wounded in the 93d Indiana, and 1 Lieut. Col. Pool and Adjt. Meedy were killed; Capt. Courisier was wounded and killed; Capt. Smith is wounded and missing. In the 95th Ohio, Capt. Allen, Lieut. Kelton were killed and Capt. Harrison wounded and is missing.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

The Attack on Petersburg.

BRISK FIGHTING.

Rebel Retreat Across the Appomattox.

The Rebels Not Expecting the Crossing of James River.

BALDY SMITH AT WORK.

GALLANTRY OF THE COLORED TROOPS.

Capture of 13 Cannon, 4,000 Prisoners and Numerous Stands of Colors.

HANCOCK ON HAND.

Petersburg in Our Hands.

REBEL REPORT OF A ROUT OF SHERIDAN.

From Gen. Sherman.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 17—9.30 A. M. Maj. Gen. Dix, New York. The following dispatch has been received by the War Department.

CITY POINT, VA., June 16, 7 A. M. VIA JAMESTOWN ISLAND, 11 45 A. M. At 7 20 P. M. yesterday Smith assaulted and carried the principal line of the enemy before Petersburg, taking 13 cannon, several stands of colors and between three and four thousand prisoners. This line is two miles from Petersburg.

Smith got up and took position on Hancock's left at 3 A. M. to-day. There was heavy firing in that direction from 5 to 6 P. M. reports have been received yet. Don't misunderstand, Va., June 16—1 P. M. After sending my dispatch of this morning from the heights southwest of Petersburg, I went over the conquered lines with General Grant and the engineer officers. The works are of the very strongest kind, more difficult even to take than, was Mission Ridge.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM VIRGINIA!

Petersburg Captured by the 18th Corps.

The Whole Army Advancing.

Fortress Monroe, June 16. Yesterday morning, at four o'clock, the 18th Corps, under command of Gen. F. Smith, left City Point, and marched into Petersburg.

The troops were at the last accounts rapidly marching in the direction of Petersburg as fast as they landed.

The crossing of the James River by our army is described by those who had the good fortune of viewing it as one of the most brilliant scenes of the war.

The following detailed information in regard to the late defeat of Gen. Sturgis is gathered mostly from officers accompanying the expedition, and is mainly correct.

Nothing of interest occurred until the expedition passed Salem, Mississippi, on the 5th, when 300 men were sent in advance, passing through Ripley, capturing small parties of the enemy and moving directly upon Ripley and