

Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1864.

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.

European Governments and the Federal
Efforts to Crush the Slaveholders' Re-
bellion.

One of the most embarrassing obstacles in the way of the success of the national effort to crush the slaveholders' rebellion, has been the shy and open manner in which European governments contributed to the success of the plans of the Southern leaders seeking the overthrow and destruction of the American Union. We have always believed that the governments of the old world had a large share in the influence which hurried forward the precipitation of the slaveholders' rebellion. England and France, assuming the lead in securing the division and antagonisms of the States North and South, expected to be rewarded for their perfidy to religion and freedom, by the creation of vast markets for the absorption of their mechanical products. The manufacturers and moneyed men of England, particularly, never satisfied with the success of a neighbor, and always jealous of the advancement of a rival, regarded the mighty developments of the American States as the indications of their own decay, the influence of their own restriction in the control of the markets of the world. Indeed, the American people have had a double jealousy to contend with as presented by the nations of Europe. The success of free government aroused the envy of the aristocracy—while the prosperity of free labor excited the fear and the jealousy of those who conducted large mechanical operations with paper labor. Thus controlled by their personal pride, their feeling of superiority and their lust of gain, the aristocracies and the moneyed men of Europe have always been the foes of American progress in free government and success in mechanical industry. Hence, it is only fair to suppose, and not unjust to charge upon the representatives of these classes in Europe, a large share of the responsibility in bringing about the slaveholders' rebellion. Certainly, no observing man will deny that the rebels are indebted to European aid for the ability with which they have been able to prolong the war. Europe furnished the rebellion with every material but men; and the men would have been forthcoming also, had it not been for the fear of revolution at home, which renders a seat on every throne the most unpleasant elevation in the universe. But what has been the result of the deception and treachery practiced towards the American people by the rulers and aristocracies of Europe? The object certainly was to destroy the American Union and enslave the American people. Yet after three years of struggle—after fighting the most implacable enemy that ever wielded a weapon against a friend—after withstanding the influence of the world, and maintaining the power and integrity of the National Government in the face of the most appalling opposition, we now discover that European governments are quietly commissioning agents to visit the battle-fields of the Union, and there, if possible, learn the secret of the wonderful success of the American people. The tyrant of Europe, by this act, confesses their own inferiority while they acknowledge the superior marshal skill and courage of the American people. Governments thus seeking this knowledge from the American people, will not soon offer to meddle in the affairs of the American nation—and thus we may safely infer that the bugaboo of European intervention to put an end to the war for the restoration of the American Union, has been forever dispelled.

—But, we have other lessons to teach the tyrants of Europe, besides those connected with our prowess in battle and superiority in arms. To be sure such lessons are essential in the teaching of a nation surrounded with as many false friends as have so long hung upon the bounty and flourished in the glory of the American people. Still, we must teach the governments of Europe, henceforth, that we have other strength besides that of our power in battle—that we have the recuperative energy and qualities to recover from the sacrifices which we have made—that we are able to meet all our financial obligations—that we can take care of the widows and orphans made by the slaveholders' rebellion—that we can support the disabled—and that we intend to take our place among the nations of the world, a power in their councils and an influence in their destiny. Such are the compensations we must reap from our success. Such are the lessons elicited by the devotion on the one side and the perfidy on the other, of those identified with the struggle for and against the American Union.

First School Teachers and a School Commissioner, of the Fourth Ward of New York city, have all been expelled by the Board of Education for corruption in appointing teachers for money. They took from \$50 to \$600 from applicants for positions, according to amount of salary. The Fourth is one of the strongest Democratic wards in the city, and the convicted corruptists were to a man, pink of Democracy.

A LITTLE BIT OF HISTORY.—By reference, says the Troy Times, to the Constitutions of New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, formed before the date of the Constitution of the United States and in force at its adoption, and also to the Constitutions of Georgia and Pennsylvania, formed soon afterwards, it appears that in respect to the qualification of electors for the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures, there was no distinction on account of color in those nine States. Connecticut and Rhode Island, being under the old royal charters, could have none. South Carolina, by its Constitution of 1776, allowed negroes to vote, but in 1778 the privilege was restricted to "every white man," &c. In Delaware, by act of February 3, 1787, emancipated slaves and their issue, were debarred: "the privilege of voting at elections or being elected." And even this seems to have been a violation of the letter of the Constitution of the State. It is well known among intelligent men, that the practice of admitting free men of color to vote, obtained universally at first, among all of the original "old thirteen." In Virginia, negroes voted side by side with white men until 1830!

"WISE AS SERPENTS."—The National Committee of the Democratic party will sit until the 20th instant to decide whether or not to hold their Convention on the fourth day of July. This is wise, remarks the Chicago Tribune, for if Lee should whip Grant, the Convention will want to side with Lee, "claiming his genius and chivalry as its own." If Grant's reverses shall render a further prosecution of the war necessary to save the Nation, it would need to adopt a peace platform, while if his successes should have ended the war, it could then go in strong for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

It is ascertained, writes the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, that Fremont's letter of acceptance was submitted to a member of the Democratic National Convention before being sent, and was modified at that member's suggestion in several important particulars. The paragraph relative to confiscation, for example, being framed in accordance with his views, despite the opposition of some of Fremont's radical friends.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—We see by the New York papers that preparations go forward at a lively rate for the departure of Capt. C. F. Hall's new Arctic expedition. Donations of a great many articles needed for the outfit are being made daily. The contributions in cash are nearly as large in amount as are needed for the expedition. The time for departure has not yet been decided upon.

THE FOLLOWING is the list of naval prizes up to the 1st of June, 1864: Steamers, 233; schooners, 627; sloops, 153; bark, 29; 32; ships, 15; yachts and small craft, 133. Total, 1,307. The aggregate value is \$17,000,000, to be distributed among the naval captors.

THE London-correspondent of the Hamilton, (C. W.) Journal of Commerce thinks that a war between England and the German powers, if not a general European war, is now inevitable.

By Telegraph.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
BY THE
INLAND LINES.

The War in Virginia.

Details of Grant's Advance on Petersburg.

Petersburg, June 16, 6 p. m.

Smith's command, which crossed the James River at Point of Rocks, on Tuesday evening, advanced early yesterday morning on the City Point and Petersburg railroad, and found the enemy near Harrison's creek and drove them into their fortifications some half a mile beyond.

The line of battle was formed with Hancock's colored division on the left. A charge was made, and the entire line of works was taken, with sixteen guns, and several hundred prisoners, and several battle flags.

The position was one of great strength, and should have resisted an attack from a much heavier force.

The colored troops are reported as behaving admirably, taking their part in the line at the same time with white troops. Our loss in the entire affair was not over 200, of whom some 40 were colored.

The 2d Corps came up in the evening, and took position on the left of Smith. In the morning an advance was made by the 2d Corps, under General Birney, and the enemy were driven from another strong position with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.

In the afternoon Burnside came up and took the city at 4 p. m. A combined advance was made along the line, and a desperate struggle ensued on the left and center, both with artillery and infantry, which lasted till after dark. Birney's division gaining a breastwork in their front.

A large number of prisoners were taken by this corps. This morning another advance was made along the line at daylight, and Burnside has sent in about four hundred prisoners, sixteen of whom are officers. Most of the prisoners are Tennesseans, and from Beauregard's army. They also took a battle flag.

General Hancock has also captured a number of prisoners, who are on the way to our rear.

Our guns now command Petersburg, and can shell the city at any time.

Among the wounded is Colonel Frank, commanding 1st brigade, 8th division, 2d corps. He was struck by a piece of shell in the back, but the wound is not of a serious character.

Col. Tannatt, of the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, was wounded, and Major Hamilton, 110th Pennsylvania, killed.

Gen. Grant returned to headquarters, from City Point, last evening, and this morning has gone to the front.

Our loss is said to be about 1,000 yesterday, while that of the enemy was equally large.

THE ATTACK ON PETERSBURG—REELLY THROWN INTO THE CITY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 18—8 a. m.—The attack made yesterday morning on the enemy's lines, by Gen. Burnside, was more successful than at first reported. He drove them from two lines of rifle pits.

with heavy losses, taking four guns and 400 prisoners, and holding the position. During the afternoon he again pushed the enemy still further, getting within about a mile and a half of the city, and taking some more prisoners. Shells were thrown into the town, one of which struck a church.

A prisoner taken yesterday reports that 35,000 of Lee's men were to have arrived on the field that morning, and trains were running almost hourly from Richmond, bringing troops close to Petersburg, landing them, and hurrying back.

Many of the men brought in are from Tennessee, this being their first fight in this quarter. They acknowledge having been completely surprised yesterday morning, and say that the Army of the Potomac fights differently from the armies of the West. At the same time, they say we cannot take either Petersburg or Richmond.

They had been accustomed to throwing up breastworks at every change of the line, and were busy at this work when ordered to surrender.

Our success here was most complete, and without very heavy loss. The fighting on the remainder of the line during the day was rather of a desultory nature, and very little change took place in the positions of either party. Late in the evening our left was still further advanced, and fighting continued nearly all night.

Colonel Mix, of New York, is reported killed; also Colonel Kelly, commanding 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 3d Corps. Lieutenant Colonel Baird, 128th New York; Captain S. O'Neill, 69th New York; Adjutant McDonald, 63d New York, and Adjutant Heish, 90th Pennsylvania, all killed. Lieutenant Colonel McGee, 69th New York, wounded in face. Col. Beaver, commanding 4th Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Corps, wounded in the hip, and Col. Grandall, New York, in the face. Col. Ramsey, 4th Brigade, 2d Corps, hand shattered; Major Butler, 69th New York State Militia, thigh fractured; Major Blake, 8th New York Artillery, wounded in the head.

This morning considerable firing is going on, but nothing definite has been learned in regard to it.

The 6th Corps came up last night, and reinforced our left.

Reports were current yesterday that General Butler had advanced to the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, and was engaged in destroying the track, when Lee surprised him, and drove him back to his entrenchments with heavy loss. Nothing official has been received at headquarters in regard to the matter.

Troops were sent to his support yesterday afternoon. Firing at intervals has been heard in that direction.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 9 45 p. m.

To Major Gen. Dix, New York:

This evening a dispatch from City Point, dated at 9 o'clock this morning, reached the Department. It reports that our forces advanced yesterday to within about a mile in front of Petersburg, where they found the enemy occupying a new line of entrenchments, which, after successive assaults, we failed to carry, but hold and have entrenched positions.

From the forces of the enemy within the new line it is inferred that Beauregard has been reinforced from Lee's army. No report has been received by the Department concerning the casualties of our army in its operations since crossing the James river, except the death of Major Morton, mentioned yesterday.

General Sherman reports to-day that the enemy gave way last night in the midst of darkness and storm, and at daylight our pickets entered the line from right to left. The whole army was in pursuit as far as the Chatham's house. He starts at once for Marietta.

No military intelligence from any other quarter has been received to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

The War in the Southwest.

GENERAL STURGIS RELAYED.

MEMPHIS, June 16.

The steamer Pioneer, from Vicksburg, arrived at this port to-day with forty prisoners. She was fired on at four different points, on the way up, with musketry, but no damage was done to her. Another body of seventy stragglers from General Sturgis' expedition got in last night. Among them were twenty negroes. Each negro had his gun and accoutrements, while most of the white soldiers had lost all of their equipments. Two of the negroes were wounded in the legs near Gunton, but marched in, walking a distance of nearly a hundred miles, bringing their guns with them. Sturgis has been relieved.

Sturgis, June 18, 1864.

A staff officer from the front reports heavy fighting on Wednesday on our left. Blair's corps was storming the enemy's works. Our whole army was in line, and there was firing along the entire front.

The rebels are being slowly driven back, under fire mainly of our artillery. Our losses were slight.

Blair was reported to be south of the Chattanooga river on Wednesday night. Sturgis had massed his artillery to prevent our right from crossing there.

A rebel officer was captured on Tuesday night with dispatches from Johnston to Wheeler, ordering him to destroy the bridge which Sherman recently built over the Etowah.

Rebel Raiders in Kentucky.

CAPTURE OF BARDSTOWN BY JESSE'S GANG.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 19.

Jesse's rebel gang, numbering from twenty to thirty, attacked Bardstown yesterday morning. The garrison of the place, numbering twenty-five men, surrendered.

The rebels then moved down the railroad, and destroyed the bridge and water station near Boston. Thence they went across the Nashville Railroad, two miles north of Elizabethtown, and when last heard from they were going towards Litchfield.

Lee Said to be at Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 19.

A gentleman who came up in the boat to-day from Wilson's Landing, says that when he left the port on Friday night, the main portion of Lee's army had arrived at Petersburg, and were throwing up additional earthworks and repairing the old ones.

Among the prisoners captured, Longstreet's 1st Corps, Hill's and Beauregard's corps were represented.

The fighting on Friday occurred on the east and north-east sides of the town, but troops were moving toward the south side when he left. He thinks that the city was attacked on Saturday from the latter point, as considerable firing was heard on the morning of Saturday.

Arrest of Naval Contractors.

BOSTON, June 18.

Messrs. Smith Brothers, hardware-dealers and naval contractors, No. 123 Federal street, were arrested yesterday, and sent to Fort Warren, on a charge of defrauding the Government.

The Pittsburg Sanitary Fair.

PITTSBURGH, June 18.

The Sanitary Fair in this city closed last night. It has been a complete success, and the profits will exceed \$500,000.

Deaths at the Washington Hospitals.

The following deaths of Pennsylvania soldiers have been reported at the office of Captain Jas. M. Moore:

Benjamin, Blondo, G. 148th Pennsylvania; Archer, Stewart, A. 138th Pennsylvania; Harvey, Crisman, I. 148th Pennsylvania; Jacob, F. Keith, K. 23d Pennsylvania; D. L. McLass, K. 155th Pennsylvania; John H. McKee, K. 116th Pennsylvania; John McFadden, O. 45th Pennsylvania; Irwin, Amon, A. 139th Pennsylvania; Geo. Betts, A. 48th Pennsylvania; Henry Dyer, H. 188th Pennsylvania; Franklin S. Moyer, K. 51st Pennsylvania; Sylvanus Daub, F. 51st Pennsylvania; Jas. A. Briscoe, H. 45th Pennsylvania.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the "Union Railroad and Mining Company" will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1864, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purpose of electing directors to manage the affairs of said company for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business in which said company is interested, as may be brought before that meeting. By request of the Board of Directors.

WM. COLLIER, President.

HARRISBURG, June 20, 1864. j20-4d3w

HOTEL AT PUBLIC SALE.

THAT valuable Hotel property known as the

PARKE HOUSE,

on Market street, Harrisburg, Penn., will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 20th of July, at 2 o'clock, P. M. This property is in the centre of the city, within a few minutes' ride from the Court House and near the Railroad Depot, having a front of 27½ feet on Market street, extending back 210 feet to the first street in the rear, and now rents at \$100 per month.

Terms of sale—one-half cash—the balance, if deferred, secured by mortgage, in yearly payments to suit purchaser. For further information inquire of

JOHN S. DETWEILER,

Attorney-at-Law, Harrisburg, Pa.

BENJ. PARKE,

Parkville, Susquehanna county, Pa.

SALE OF

CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1864.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, beginning at 10 o'clock, A. M., from one hundred (100) to one thousand and fifty (1500) horses. These horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms: cash, in U. S. currency. JAMES A. ECKIN,

19-20 dts. Lt. Col. & C. Q. M. Cav. B. Regt.

SELLING OUT LOW!

OUR STOCK OF LIQUORS.

WE intend to discontinue the sale of LIQUORS and offer our stock at a very small advance from cost prices. We have purchased all our liquor a few days ago, and have a large stock on hand for three or four years, which are generally of good quality, and at any price from the importer.

Our stock consists of

WHISKIES

of all grades.

We have parts of three barrels pure RYE, not colored, and 10 dozens above proof, 2½ years old.

WINES of all Grades, Domestic and Imported.

BRANDIES.

We have a large stock of HENNESSY BRANDY, of which we invite the particular attention of our friends for medicinal purposes.

The Brandy cannot be bought to-day, from importers, for less than \$15 per gallon. We will sell at 10 per gal.

SCOTCH AND ENGLISH ALES,

CHAMPAGNE WINES, &c.

CLARETS, &c.

We invite the inspection of Hotel-keepers and Liquor Dealers generally, we intend to sell, at a small reserve, all our Liquors, and this will be a good opportunity for bargains.

SHISLER & FRAZER.

"COSTAR'S"

VERMIN

EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE HARRISBURG POST OFFICE.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864.

OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER

HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED IN THE POST OFFICE AT HARRISBURG.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertisers' letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

"FREE DELIVERY" of letters by carriers, at the residences of owners, may be secured by observing the following RULES:

1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.

2. If a DIRECT letter is sent by post office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that signers be directed accordingly.

3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word "Transient."

Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

4. A REQUEST for the DELIVERY of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 25, Law of 1863.

LADIES' LIST.

Alender, Miss Henrietta

Angust, Miss Ann E.

Ackerman, Miss Mattie

Anderson, Mrs. Jane

Bayman, Mrs. Jane

Barber, Miss Ann

Baugh, Miss Elizabeth

Bell, Miss Catherine

Birmingham, Mrs. Bridget

Bishop, Miss Mary E.

Bright, Miss Sue

Bright, Miss Jennie

Brown, Mrs. Sarah

Brown, Mrs. Ellen

Brown, Mrs. Geo. G.

Brown, Miss Maria

Brown, Mrs. Mary F.

Carver, Mrs. Caroline

Clark, Miss Dora

Cook, Miss Hannah

Cook, Miss Elizabeth

Currant, Mrs. Mary