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EVENING EDITION.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

INLAND LINES.

Official Report of Gen. Beauregard.

The Attack on Petersburg.

Beauregard Reports the Capture of Some of Our Dead and Wounded.

PICKETT IN COMMAND OF THE REBELS.

Dispatch from Gen. Lee.

Five Rebel Vessels Sunk.

From Atlanta.

General Forrest's Report.

Hooker's Charge on Claiborne's Forces.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 20, 5 A. M.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 18th gives the following dispatch from Beauregard to General Gregg:

PETERSBURG, June 16, 9:40 P. M.—Sir: The enemy made two attacks on our line this afternoon, but were repulsed with loss. We captured about 400 prisoners, including eleven commissioned officers. They belong to the First Brigade of Hancock's Corps. All is quiet at this moment.

It also says that communication was interrupted on the railroad to Petersburg, but that after taking up a mile and a half of the track and pulling down three hundred yards of telegraph wire our men were so warmly pressed that they backed out and retreated from Port Walthall Junction, after making a stubborn fight until late in the evening.

The principal fighting occurred two miles from Chester, where we repulsed the enemy and took two lines of their breastworks. We captured a few prisoners and some of the enemy's dead and wounded fell into our hands.

The enemy's troops were commanded by Gillmore, and consisted of about twenty-five hundred men at the time.

Our forces consisted of Pickett's division, and our whole losses were not heavy.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.
The following dispatch was received from Gen. Lee:

HEADQUARTERS, June 17.—At eleven last night we took the breastworks at Howlett's House. Other portions of the same line were taken. The battery at Howlett's is being re-established. Five vessels have been sunk by the enemy in Trent's Reach. Ten steamers are within the Reach, besides the Monitors.

Some fighting occurred near Petersburg this morning without result.

I have ordered the railroad at Port Walthall Junction, destroyed by the enemy yesterday, to be repaired and reopened.

Signed R. E. LEE.

FROM ATLANTA.
ATLANTA, GEO. June 16.

A telegram from General Forrest to Capt. Adair, dated Tupelo, June 16, says:

There are no Georgians hurt. The victory was complete. Ten killed wounded and captured of the enemy exceed the total of my troops engaged.

I have sent forward 13,000 prisoners and there are more behind three miles from Marietta. There was little skirmishing by the enemy yesterday. The sharpshooters were fighting all day. Maj. Massoy, of the 20th Mississippi, was killed.

At five o'clock yesterday Hooker's corps made a charge on Claiborne's Divisions. The lines deep, and were repulsed with great slaughter. A few prisoners were taken, who confirm the above.

Claiborne's Division fired 315 times with shot, shell and canister. The enemy was not able to bring his artillery to bear.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.
ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

ADVANTAGES GAINED BY GEN. BURNSIDE.

Affairs at Petersburg.

ANNAPOLIS, June 21.

The steamer Connecticut has just arrived with over 800 wounded, including fifty officers. They are principally from the 5th and 9th arm. y corps. They were wounded on the 17th and 18th inst. while charging the rebel works around Petersburg.

They confirm the news that Burnside gained decided advantages on Sunday and that Petersburg would soon fall into our hands.

The surgeons at the naval school are doing all in their power for the relief of the wounded. The field of work for the Sanitary and Christian Commissions is very large.

FROM NEW YORK.
Operations of the Gold Speculators.

New York, June 21.—Evening.

An excitement raged in the gold market to-day in consequence of the passage of the gold bill—205 and 206 was bid, 203 and 210 asked. Operations in sterling exchange entirely suspended. The prominent bankers and brokers of this city will hold a meeting on Wednesday for the purpose of urging the repeal of the gold bill.

A Secession Canard Exploded.

BALTIMORE, June 21.

The report that any hostile force has crossed the Potomac into the Cumberland Valley or elsewhere is without foundation.

Gens. Sigel, Kelly and Weber are on the alert in command of troops along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They have seen no enemy for weeks past in their department.

Pennsylvania Telegraph

"THE UNION—NOW AND FOREVER"—Webster.

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1864.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ACCOUNT OF SHERIDAN'S OPERATIONS.

Crossing of the Pamunkey

Strength of the Expedition.

THE MARCH.

Effects of the Excessive Heat.

Fortress Monroe, June 20.

On the 6th day of June Major General Sheridan left Old Church Tavern and encamped at New Castle ferry, on the Pamunkey.

He had been joined by Captain Turnbull, of the engineers, and a party of the 50th New York pontooniers, with a pontoon-train. The pontooniers were lay across the river and Gregg crossed his division that night, Gen. Wilson, with the Third Division, having relieved him of duty at Bottom's Bridge the same afternoon.

Every one knew now that something was up—another raid, probably, and nothing pleases a cavalryman so much as the idea of a raid, if it only be through a country where supplies may be obtained. The expedition was to consist of Gregg and Torbert's division, leaving Wilson with the Army of the Potomac, and also the dismounted men and those with inferior horses belonging to the first and second divisions.

This force was to have three days' forage and five days' rations. Ten ambulances were also taken. The whole forming a train of one hundred and twenty-five wagons, besides the pontooners.

All being in readiness, the General set out at 12 o'clock on the 7th, and was followed by Torbert, Gregg having pushed forward in advance.

Nothing of interest occurred on the first day. We passed through Agletts, and then proceeded up the left bank of the Mattaponi to Douglas farm, where we encamped.

The day was dry, bright and hot, the dust almost sufficing to both men and beasts. A large number of horses gave out during the latter portion of the march.

They were shot, as is the usage in war, and their equipments destroyed, to prevent their being of any benefit to the army.

The next day we found much the same weather and roads. We passed through Reidy's Mills to Polecat Station, on the Virginia Central railway, and encamped two or three miles northward of it, upon Hugh Chandler's farm. This man has five sons in the rebel service, and no one at home to work the farm.

The third day, June 9th, was remembered most vividly as being the anniversary of the battles of Beverly Ford and Brandy Station.

Many of those present had been wounded or made prisoners in those sanguinary fights, and they were not likely very soon to forget them.

A small party visited Compass station on the railway, some ten miles distant, and cut the telegraphic communication to Richmond.

Fourth Day, June 10.—Crossed the north fork of the North Anna, and the South Anna at Hope Church; nine miles from Spotsylvania Court House we learned of a large rebel hospital containing some of our wounded. Colonel Devin was ordered to send a regiment to see to the matter. He detailed Colonel Anderson with his regiment, the 17th Pennsylvania, for the duty.

This night we encamped some six or seven miles from Louisa Court House, and about the same distance from Trevilian station. The latter point was to be destroyed on the next day.

June 11th was an eventful one. Torbert's division were in the advance. Custer's brigade was to move by a wood road on the left below the station and between it and Louisa Court House, and follow up to the station, where he would find Torbert, with the rest of the division, who were going up by the direct road. Custer had not proceeded far from his camp before he struck the enemy's advance. He at once charged them, and drove them back on to what appeared to him to be their main body.

General Torbert, with Merritt's (reserve) and Devin's brigades, moved up the road, Merritt's regulars being in advance. They also soon came upon the enemy's outposts. Captain Rodenbaugh, commanding the 2d United States cavalry, ordered Lieutenant Horrihan to charge them with a platoon, which he did at once, and with such effect that they ran for nearly two miles closely followed by Horrihan, who was supported by Rodenbaugh.

The enemy having now reached his supports, made a stand in the woods, and the 2d was dismounted to meet them. Horrihan led the charge, and met a most determined foe. From carbines they came to pistols, and from pistols to sabres, and Lieut. Horrihan had a hand to hand fight with a rebel officer, whom he vanquished. Gen. Merritt led in the 1st Cavalry, Captain Switzer, also finding the enemy growing stronger, ordered in a portion of Devin's brigade, still weakened by the absence of the 17th Pennsylvania at Spotsylvania Court House. The 9th New York, Colonel Sackett, went in on the right of the 2d regiment, and all fought with the greatest vigor and determination, gradually pushing the enemy back towards Trevilian station.

Col. Sackett, of the 9th New York, Capt. Rodenbaugh and Lieut. Horrihan, of the 5d Regulars, were wounded early in the day, the former mortally, but not until they had performed acts of heroism for which they will be remembered.

Lieut. Ogdan, Adjutant of the 9th New York, was killed, and Lieut. Ellis, of the 9th Pennsylvania, seriously wounded. Gen. Torbert led a charge in person, of the most desperate character, and General Merritt, another, to drive the rebels out of the railway cut and a brick kiln behind which they had entrenched themselves. Gen. Sheridan, with his staff, was also up in the centre of these operations, where the shells flew and burst thickly around him, but where he had a full view of what was going on. It is really wonderful how our commanding officers of cavalry escaped all injury when they were in the habit of exposing themselves so recklessly as they did.

The enemy has now been driven from the woods into the station, but as yet nothing has been heard of Custer. There had been a constant din and roar of cannon and musketry and of bursting shells, from six in the morning till noon, and no one could tell Custer's guns from those of the enemy. Torbert had

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Later from Gen. Grant.

NIGHT ASSAULT ON OUR LINES.

The Enemy Repulsed.

Operations Before Petersburg.

Our Continued Success.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 20th, 5 A. M.

Yesterday was a very quiet day along the lines, both armies seeming to be desirous of enjoying a day of rest after the severe struggle of the two previous days.

Skirmishing and artillery firing occurred at intervals, and the Fifth corps lost probably one hundred men during the day, their lines being so close to the enemy that it was dangerous to enter or leave them. An attack was made by the enemy on the centre of our line about ten o'clock last night, but was quickly repulsed.

In the charge made by the 5th corps on Friday evening, the 3d brigade of Crawford's division, Col. Carroll commanding, took the 59th North Carolina regiment prisoners, with their officers, flags, &c.

This regiment was on the right of a column who were preparing to make a charge on our works, but were surprised, and manifested much astonishment at being ordered to surrender.

General Crawford had two of his aides wounded, Captain Suter and Captain Chester, in the fight of that evening. The loss of the 5th corps will reach about 2,000 for the past few days. The 2d corps lost the heaviest, the figures being 4,200 since Wednesday.

A flag of truce was sent to the enemy's lines yesterday for the purpose of getting the dead and wounded between the works on each side out of the way, but it was refused.

The negro who was tried some days since, for an attempt to outrun a white man, and who had been sentenced to be hung, and this morning, at the hour of nine, was designated for the execution. He was employed in the Quartermaster's Department, but has admitted that he belonged to the 1st colored regiment and had deserted.

Rebel Views of Our Nominations.

A Rail-Splitter and a Tailor.

THE TAILOR THE MEANEST OF THE CRAFT.

Richmond and the 4th of July.

DAVIS RELIES UPON THE DEMOCRATS.

THEY WILL GO FOR PLACE AND SPOILS.

Their Interest is to Weaken the Union Armies and Break Down the Finances.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 13.]

The convention of Black Republicans in Baltimore have renominated for President of the country, Abraham Lincoln, the Illinois rail-splitter, and for Vice President Andrew Johnson, known in the West as the Tennessee tailor, one of the meanest of that craft—whether they shall ever be elected or not depends upon the Confederate army altogether.

The people of the enemy's country have now two Black Republican "tickets" before them; and the Democrats are to come yet.

All these several movements we are obliged to watch, and, if possible, understand—by reason of their possible effects upon the war; otherwise we have no earthly interest in the matter; and if we were now at peace with that nation it would be altogether indifferent to us what ape, or hyena, or jackass they set up to govern them.

The great army of contractors, then, and office-holders—in short, those who live by the war, and on the country—have succeeded, at least in starting Lincoln for another race. It amounts to a declaration that the conventions desire to see four years more in all respects like the last four years. They want no change at all; to the present incumbents of power and profit, all works well enough as it is.

They are, perhaps, about the "Emancipation Proclamation" or the exact definition which may be applied to Lincoln, as an immediate, or essential, or contingent Abolitionist; care little indeed about politics at all, or principles, or the destiny of their nation, or other "abstractions" of that sort; they are practical men, and what they know and feel in their inmost souls is, that four more years of reveling at will in treasure and plunder will make them all rich enough, them and their descendants to the third and fourth generation.

It appears, also, that Lincoln and his friends have been lucky, for so far, in their precise measure of Grant and Butler, and in their precise measure of Lincoln's success. If either of these two had taken Richmond before the Convention, then Butler or Grant would have been nominated for President. If they had been already utterly and decisively defeated, and their armies cut to pieces, then neither Lincoln nor any other Black Republican would have had the slightest chance of election. So essential was it for the right guidance of the Convention in this matter that Grant should not take Richmond, nor be advancing in triumphant march toward it, that the New York Times, Lincoln's "organ," took care to publish at length a dismal account of the bloody defeat inflicted on the Federals on the 3d of June, and to express the opinion that it was the most disastrous affair. This was true; but the Times did not state it because it was true. The Times stated it, notwithstanding that it was true, in order to lower Grant's stock in the Convention, just in the nick of time—and succeeded. Our soldiers who on the 3d strove the earth in front of their intrenchments with 12,000 dead and wounded Yankees, then had there secured the nomination of Lincoln over Grant. Lincoln, then, and his gang, have been lucky, as we said, so far. But to win his election in November this indecisive work of the Federal armies, neither triumphantly vic-

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FROM GEN. BUTLER.

THE ASSAULT ON PETERSBURG—VALOR OF THE COLORED TROOPS—THEY TAKE NO PRISONERS AND LEAVE NO WOUNDED OR GROUND UNDER VIGILANCE—GENERAL ATTESTATION OF THEIR COURAGE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL BUTLER, June 16.

I find that in my account of the assault upon the rebel works in front of Petersburg I hardly did the colored troops justice. As before stated, they held a position on the Jordan Point Road, and connected with Gen. Brooks' division on their right. In front of them was an earthwork and three redoubts. They were first directed to assault the earthwork. It is proper here to state that Gen. Smith, in common with many other good soldiers, while recognizing the propriety of using the negroes as soldiers for certain purposes, has at the same time entertained doubts as to their fighting qualities, and therefore wished to try them. It is perhaps needless to add that the quality, but truly expressed confidence of the colored leaders, Gen. Miles in their ability to cope with white troops, had much to do with removing doubts which existed, and dispelling illusions which exist only in imagination.

The accident to Gen. Hinks, alluded to in my last letter, deterred him from that active participation in the fight which he otherwise would have been sure to have taken. As it was, suffering from his old wounds, opened afresh by his fall, to which may be added fresh bruises and contusions, he still persisted in directing the movements of his division, and it is but stating the truth to say that the heroism thus displayed by their commander inspired the officers, and through them, the privates, to deeds of valor. To return, the charges upon the advance works were made in splendid style; and, as the "dusky warriors" stood shouting upon the parapet, Gen. Smith decided that "they would do," and sent word for them to storm the first redoubt. Steadily these troops moved on, led by officers whose unostentatious bravery is worthy of emulation. With a shout and rousing cheers they dashed at the redoubt. Grape and canister were hurled around by the infuriated rebels. They grimed and pushed on and with a shout that told the Southern chivalry their doom, rolled irresistibly over and into the work. The guns were speedily turned upon those of our "misguided brethren," who forgot that "discretion was the better part of valor."

Another redoubt was carried in the same gallant style, and the ground was held a reputation that they will never maintain.

"Well," said Gen. Butler's Chief of Staff to a lieutenant, "you had a pretty tough fight there on the left." "Yes, Sir; and we lost a good many officers and men."

"How many prisoners did you take, sergeant?" "Not any, Sir. The rebels were the significant response to Gen. Smith's question. They don't give up. Provost Marshal, the day yesterday, don't believe they contribute toward filling any of the hospitals with rebel wounded."

I saw these troops as they advanced a line of battle, and it was the general comment that there was less straggling than was ever seen. In truth there was none.

Gen. Grant visited the front yesterday, and while there one of his aids, who were distinguishing mark of office, was arrested by one of the colored soldiers on guard. They would not believe his story, but took him to Gen. Grant to corroborate his story. "Well, General, I have been arrested by this soldier, who won't believe my story." The Commander-in-Chief identified, and released his aid, telling the soldier he was wrong.

Gen. Grant remarked to his aid, "Served you right, Sir; I am glad of it, as it shows the negroes are vigilant. The next time you had better wear something to indicate your rank and profession, or else keep out of their way." Let me add that Gen. Grant and staff have become quite enthusiastic over the performances of the colored division. Officers on Gen. Hancock's staff, as they rode by the redoubts, surrounded by a mob of water 2 ft. over which these negroes charged, admitted that this capture was a most gallant affair. The negroes bear their wounds quite as pluckily as the white soldiers, as a visit to the hospital made apparent.

After capturing the defensive works of Petersburg on Wednesday night, and driving the rebels to the city, Gen. Smith turned his attention to reversing the rebel works—that is, making them defensive for his troops instead of the rebels. Gen. Hancock's 2d Corps, came up before daybreak this morning and assumed command. General Smith had determined to assault the town at daybreak, and sent back for heavier guns to shell the city. Gen. Hancock thought otherwise, and so the attack was deferred. Gen. Meade came up, and after consultation, inasmuch as the 2d Corps was tired and the day hot, the assault was fixed at 6 o'clock P. M., and the troops set down to do nothing until the hour arrived. "Johnny Reb" meanwhile was getting well prepared for them, and to amuse them threw an occasional shot and shell into their ranks, which relieved a number of our boys from duty in the assault. Six o'clock came, and I learn the assault was made by the 2d Corps and two brigades of the 1st Corps, and that a repulse was suffered. I do not learn particulars, but they will be furnished by J. W., who was on the field.

The battle flag of Gen. Wise's division was captured the day before by a private of the 3d New York regiment. He was sent with the flag and the prisoners to Gen. Butler, who directed that a commission as second lieutenant in one of the colored regiments be assigned him. The flag now flaunts its stars and bars to the breeze by the General's tent. A sergeant was also promoted for bravery in the field. Among the prisoners were 14 rebel officers, viz:

Maj P V Bette, 44 Va Bat; Maj W H Hood, City troop; Capt N E Sturdivant, Art; Capt R E Spencer, 25 Va; Capt R M Page, 26 Va; Capt S B Shiloh, 26 Va; Capt W H Henry, City troop; Lt D W Hadden, City troop; Lt J W Carroll, City troop; Lt G T Cauthorn, 34 Va; Lt A B Ca horn, 26 Va; Lt A W Wright, 26 Va; Lt W L Ennos, 26 Va; Lt S W Coburn, C. S. Navy.

Up to-night over three hundred prisoners have been received at Gen Butler's headquarters.

Information was received early this morning from Gen. Terry, who relieved General Gillmore, that the rebels were evacuating the works in our front. With characteristic boldness, Gen. Butler determined to ascertain the truth of this statement and, also, to ascertain the whereabouts of Lee's army. Gen. Terry was therefore instructed to advance his whole line, and to send Gens. Foster, Ames and

STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

ADVERTISING RATES—DAILY TELEGRAPH.
The following are the rates for advertising in the TELEGRAPH. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference.
FOR FOUR LINES OR LESS CONSTITUTE ONE HALF SQUARE. LINES LESS THAN FOUR CONSTITUTE A SQUARE.
FOR A HALF SQUARE.
One day..... \$ 30 One day..... \$ 50
One week..... 1 50 One week..... 1 00
One month..... 5 00 One month..... 3 00
Three months..... 12 00 Three months..... 7 00
Six months..... 22 00 Six months..... 12 00
One year..... 40 00 One year..... 22 00
Administration Notices..... 25 00
Marriage Notices..... 10 00
Deaths Notices..... 10 00
Funeral Notices..... 10 00
Business notices inserted in the Local Column, or before Marriages and Deaths, Extra Copy for Line for each insertion.

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