

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.

The Independence of True Democratic Organs.

We have already referred to the fact, that the most independent of the pure Democratic organs in this State, are becoming imbued with the log rolling and corruption practiced by those who have assumed the leadership of that party, and are espousing the cause of the National Administration as the only true means of serving the country.

In addition to the loyal Democratic journals in our State supporting Lincoln and Johnson, we begin to notice that like newspapers in other States are following in the same path.

The Boston Herald, by far the ablest and most popular Democratic paper in New England—counting its subscribers by hundreds when others have but their tens—comes out for Lincoln and Johnson. There will not be bogus Democracy enough left for seed in New England.

A GENERAL ORDER has been issued from the Provost Marshal's office, to the effect that those persons who are exempt from draft by physical disability or other causes, but who are peculiarly able to furnish substitutes, will be afforded an opportunity to show their patriotism by being represented in the army, as the names of all such who furnish a recruit will be recognized on the rolls and other records of the army. The idea is a patriotic one, and deserves general action.

The following is the order of the Provost Marshal on this subject:

"Persons not fit for military duty and not liable to draft, from age or other causes, have expressed a desire to be personally represented in the army. In addition to the contributions they have made in the way of bounties, they propose to procure at their own expense, and present for enlistment, recruits to represent them in the service. Such practical patriotism is worthy of special commendation and encouragement. Provost Marshals, and all other officers acting under this Bureau, are ordered to furnish all the facilities in their power to enlist and muster promptly, the acceptable representative recruits presented, in accordance with the design herein set forth."

"The name of the person whom the recruit represents will be noted on the Enrollment and Descriptive Roll of the recruit, and will be carried forward from those papers to the other official records which form his military history."

"Suitably prepared certificates of this personal representation in the service will be forwarded from this office, to be filled out and issued by Provost Marshals to the persons who put in representative recruits."

"In commenting on the above, the Press says that every citizen of means has now a way to make his own patriotism represented in the best effort of the war. Men who cannot go to the war themselves can readily send one, two, three stalwart men in their places, and thus take double or triple share in bringing the war to a close. Many public-spirited men have heretofore recruited, clothed, and supplied companies, squadrons, and regiments. This is not more difficult now for those most interested in the national success to recruit for its service. Thousands of men will enlist, provided their families are maintained in their absence, or they are acceptably rewarded for the risk they undergo. In this way, men may be readily and voluntarily raised, and the complained injustice of commutation cease. Thus, also, the general rig, or of a draft may be avoided by the poor and rich. We hear that in some localities money to the amount of many fortunes has been paid to recruiting committees for substitutes, in view of the expected action of Congress in repealing the exemption clause. Every prosperous citizen can do at least this much for his country—make himself a voluntary officer in its temporary service, and recruit in good earnest among his neighbors. Much can in this way be done for the community, but still more for the nation."

FEDERAL RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

This subject is exciting some attention in England. In the House of Lords the matter was brought up by the Marquis of Clanricarde and Lord Brougham speaking very strongly in opposition to it, and expressing the hope that European powers would soon interfere and stop the present war.

The Marquis of Clanricarde also stated that it was notorious Federal recruiting was going on in Ireland. Earl Russell, in reply, defended the conduct of Lord Lyons and himself, but also thought the action of the American Government highly discreditable. He wished that might be furnished that Federal recruiting was going on in Ireland, that the proper parties might be punished. The Times thinks the matter has been greatly exaggerated, and believes the number of men obtained by the Federals from the British Isles to be very small, and also that if they had received twice the number, England could not reasonably make it a cause of war, on the ground that the Government

cannot prevent emigration, and that if emigration ends in enlistments, that is a matter beyond their control.

Consul-General to Canada.

We have already alluded to the fact that Hon. John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, has been confirmed by the Senate as Consul-General for the British North American Provinces, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings. The appointment is a good one. Mr. Potter is a gentleman of character and ability, and will discharge the duties of the trust to the credit of himself and his country, and to the satisfaction of the Government and people to whom he is credited.

Mr. Potter was some years since in Congress, and will be more particularly recollected for the manner in which he met and rebuked the insolence of the fire-eater Pryor, who, when pushed to the wall on the floor of Congress in debate by the nerve and power of the gentleman from Wisconsin, sought redress in the code duello. A challenge followed on the part of Pryor, which was accepted by Potter, and he being the challenged party, had the right of weapons, and chose bowie-knives at two feet distance, with the privilege of a rush, grapple and slaughter.

It will be recollected, also, that Pryor, finding himself met by a man of unflinching courage, and seeing inevitable death in the meeting, backed down in dishonor, a step which broke the back bone of the chivalry, and left them ever after on the floor of Congress a degraded and helpless convocation of cravens and sneaks. We refer to this now to enable our readers to identify the gentleman who is to represent their interests in the British North American Provinces. Mr. Potter is as just and amiable in the right as he is persistent and unconquerable under a sense of wrong, and hence will make a useful representative.

The competition for the place has been very great and the pressure strong. There were two hundred and forty applicants for it, and among them, one from this city, who deserved success, and who, we hoped, would achieve it, but it appears to have been determined otherwise.

Christian Patriotism.

The New York Tribune of yesterday says that a very interesting occurrence took place on the last Sabbath in the Broadway Tabernacle church, which seems to touch with great distinctness an important point in our national condition. In a discourse upon Christian Manhood, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Jos. P. Thompson, observed that the country was liable even now to suffer from that want of this character in our leaders at Washington which delays the march for men till the great losses of the movements at Richmond may possibly snatch the victory at the last moment from our grasp. There should be a most vigorous movement of the people themselves to supply the deficiency; and to send on, in advance of Government calls, the men and the means which would supply the prospective need, and insure a favorable result. In this movement he called upon the church to lead the way, and appealed to his own congregation to furnish means for securing volunteers.

The appeal of the pastor was so cordially responded to that by Monday morning subscriptions were sent to the amount of \$6,000—a sum deemed equivalent to the enlistment of some fifteen men—and a committee was appointed to canvass the congregation for additional means, with the design of representing that church in the field before Richmond, by not less than twenty-five men. What a noble monument of Christian patriotism!

Why should not every church do the like? Not many, indeed, could equal the generous liberality of the Broadway Tabernacle, but every thriving village church in the land could in a week enlist its man, exempting thereby its pastor from draft, in advance, and representing the village by five or ten men, according to the number of its churches. Every minor city could, through its twenty or thirty churches, send a hundred volunteers in a fortnight. An aggregate of 20,000 recruits might thus be furnished within a month to re-enforce Grant's army—enough to make his advance upon Richmond steady and sure.

The danger is, that the large losses to which every offensive movement like this is liable, may so reduce his force as to bathe his utmost efforts; or, if not this, to make his victory barren one, in consequence of his not having men enough to pursue it to its full result. If our churches could thus supply the deficiency by a general and decided movement at this critical juncture, it might be the means of ending the war.

Let our churches wonder at it. A few public-spirited Christians in each church, thoroughly impressed with the obligation of patriotism, may, by a rapid and generous effort—calling for subscriptions from others, and leading the list themselves—start the patriotic zeal of their brethren into full activity. Every church is an organization already in full action; the pastor may with a few words call attention to the subject; and a hearty seconding by two or three energetic men will engage the zeal of the church. Why may we not have a universal effort, by the coming 4th of July, which shall insure, through God's blessing, a "crowning mercy?"

THE INTER-CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Inter-Continental Telegraph Bill, which passed the Senate last week, grants the right of way through any Territory of the United States to the boundary of British America with the branch lines needed to open communication with the mining districts and settlements; instead of granting a quarter section of land, each fifteen miles, the use of so much unappropriated public land as is needed for stations, not to exceed forty acres for each fifteen miles of line. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, not instructed, to detail a steamer or other vessel to assist in surveying and laying wires. The Secretary of war is authorized, but not directed, to use the available military forces in the Territories to protect lines. It is made subject to prior use by the Government, and open at all times to the public and other telegraph lines at regular charges. The rate of charges shall not exceed the usual average rates in Europe and America for the same service, or such as shall be fixed by convention between the United States, Russia and Great Britain.

By Telegraph.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE DAILY TELEGRAPH BY THE INLAND LINES.

From Washington.

Arrival of Wounded.

Surgeons Wanted at the Front Immediately.

WASHINGTON, June 29. The Keypost arrived this morning, bringing wounded and part of the Excelsior brigade.

She reports immediate need of surgeons at the front and remoter points.

Sheridan's raid has been very destructive on horse flesh.

FROM THE FRONT.

Our Forces in Possession of the Weldon Railroad.

REBEL FORCES SENT TO MEET HUNTER.

THE NINTH CORPS.

PRACTICES OF SHARPSHOOTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, June 28—5 A. M.

All remains quiet at the front. Our left wing swung around and took possession of the Weldon Railroad, about four miles from the city without opposition.

It is believed that the enemy's lines have been somewhat contracted since Friday last, and the opinion prevails that a force has been sent to meet and drive back Gen. Hunter.

Almost nightly an attack is made on some part of the picket line in front of the 9th Corps, but finding our men alert and ready for them, the rebels quickly retired.

As an instance of the sharp practice between the pickets, a man yesterday desiring to catch himself, and not desiring to stand up put his feet out past the edge of the works, when he was instantly struck by a ball in the ankle.

Many are wounded daily when going from the rifle pits for water and other errands which cannot be postponed.

The Sanitary Commission are daily busy issuing fresh vegetables to the troops, which are very gratefully received and will prove of great benefit to them.

LATER.

Brisk Engagement on Saturday at the Chickahominy.

REBELS AFTER SHERIDAN AND HIS TRAINS.

They Are Not Successful, and Are Compelled to Retire.

Our Losses Very Light.

THE TRAINS ARE SAFE.

REBEL LOSS SUPPOSED TO BE HEAVY.

SOLDIERS ON TRIAL FOR COMMITTING A HORRIBLE CRIME.

Our Sick and Wounded.

HEAD QUARTERS, JUNE 28—12 M.

Quite a severe engagement took place on Saturday, between our cavalry and a force of the enemy consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry, at the Chickahominy river.

They had followed Sheridan from the White House in the expectation of being able to cut off part of his wagon train which was very large, and it was here they made the attack.

Torbett's division was detailed to protect the trains, while Gregg's was placed in position to resist an attack from the enemy in the roads which they were known to occupy.

At an early hour skirmishing commenced and was kept up till near noon, when the cavalry which had been dismounted made a desperate charge on the line, and although our men dismounted fought them gallantly for a time, they were finally compelled to retire, suffering considerably.

It was at first thought our loss would be over 500, but your correspondent has been informed it will not reach one-fourth that number. The division fell back to their support near the bridge, and the command, with the entire train, got over without further loss.

No effort was made to follow up by the enemy, and it is thought they must have suffered heavily or they would have done so.

The whole command has arrived at the James river, and will cross by to-night.

Two soldiers are on trial at headquarters, charged with outraging a woman living in the vicinity. The authorities are determined to put a stop to these crimes, and if his proof is sufficient, the offender will be dealt with as the negro was a week ago, namely, hanged.

There are now about five thousand sick and wounded in the hospital at City Point, and they suffer much from the heat and a lack of good water.

The members of the different societies are fast giving out from exhaustion and fever, and many of them have been forced to give up and return North.

President Lincoln's Letter of Acceptance.

HIS VIEWS ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

REPEAL OF THE COMMUTATION CLAIMS.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June, 27.

Hon. Wm. Dennison and others, a Committee of the National Union Convention: GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 14th inst, formally notifying me that I had been nominated by the Convention you represent for the Presidency of the United States for four years, from the 4th of March next, has been received.

The nomination is gratefully accepted, and the resolutions of the Convention, called the platform, are heartily approved. While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of republican Governments upon the Western Continent is fully concurred in, there might be a misunderstanding were I not to say that the position of the Government in relation to the invasion of France in Mexico, as assumed through the State Department, and en-

dorsed by the Convention, among the measures and acts of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained so long as the state of facts shall leave that position pertinent and applicable.

I am especially gratified that the soldiers and seamen were not forgotten by the Convention, as they forever should and will be remembered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devote their lives.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you communicated the nomination and other proceedings of the Convention, I subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE NATIONAL FORCE BILL. The House by a vote of 83 yeas to 71 nays, reconsidered the vote by which they last night rejected Mr. Smithers' substitute for the bill to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces.

Mr. SMITHERS demanded the previous question, and in a debate of which his substitute was adopted, a draft for one year.

It authorizes the President, at his discretion, at any time, to call for any number of volunteers, for one, two or three years. Any volunteer, or in case of a draft, any substitute shall be credited to any town, precinct, or election district, towards filling the quotas for which he may have volunteered or been drafted.

Every volunteer or substitute who may be accepted for one year, unless sooner discharged, shall be paid a bounty of \$200, for two years \$300, and for three years \$400, to be paid at stated intervals. In case of death the bounty remaining shall be paid to the widow, wife, child or legal representatives, and in case of honorable discharge, by reason of wounds, the volunteer or substitute shall receive the full bounty.

In case the quota of any town, &c., shall not be filled in sixty days, the President is authorized to order a draft for one year to fill such quota, and in case of any such draft no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government to release any enrolled or drafted man from military service. It is, among other provisions, made lawful for the Executive of any State to recruit in the rebellious States.

It is also provided that minors under 18 years of age, enlisting, without the consent of their parents or guardians, shall be discharged. Persons in the naval service, who have enlisted during the present rebellion, are to be credited to the quota of any town, district, ward, or State, by reason of their being in said service, and not enrolled prior to February last.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

LATER FROM THE FRONT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 29.

The enemy are in very strong force on our front, exhibiting a determination to resist every attempt of our men to advance.

The possession of Petersburg and the Weldon railroad is of such vital importance to them that only the most consummate skill and bravery will be able to wrest it from them.

The repulse of the Vermont Brigade on Friday shows the stubborn determination of the enemy, and there is no doubt that ever since then they have strengthened that portion of their line with defenses and men.

General Russell sent out Colonel Lessing, of the 96th Pennsylvania, yesterday, with 200 men, to reconnoiter, if possible, as far as the track. They met with no opposition till they came within a mile of the station, when they were superior to our force in numbers, and having succeeded in their object, returned and discovered working parties, with a strong guard, engaged in repairing the track destroyed last week by our infantry.

The rebel skirmishers advanced almost simultaneously along the whole front of the 9th and 10th corps last night about ten o'clock, but made no apparent effort to accomplish anything, but a knowledge of our presence and strength.

The weather has become very hot, the thermometer reaching to 95 degrees in the shade, and there is not yet the least prospect of rain so much needed and so frequently prayed for.

Gen. Hunter's Expedition.

IT IS A SUCCESS.

[OFFICIAL GAZETTE] WASHINGTON, June 28—4 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix: The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. Hunter:

"I have the honor to report that our expedition has been extremely successful, inflicting great injury upon the enemy, and victorious in every engagement. Running short of ammunition, and finding it impossible to meet any force superior to our force in numbers, and constantly receiving reinforcements from Richmond and other points, I deemed it best to withdraw, and have succeeded in doing so, without serious loss, to this point, where we have abundant supplies of food and forage. A detailed report of our operations will be forwarded immediately. The command is at present healthy and ready, after a few days' rest, for service in any direction."

Nothing later than my telegram of this morning has been received from General Grant or General Sherman.

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

The Fifth Maine Regiment at Home.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, June 28. The 5th Maine Regiment, Colonel Edwards, arrived home from three years' service this afternoon. The city Government and the military escorted the veterans through the principal streets, and they feasted at Barnum's Hotel.

Destruction of the Seneca Mills by Fire.

CAYUGA, June 28. The Seneca Mills at Minetto, the largest flouring mills in this State, were destroyed by fire early this morning, together with 1,800 bbls. of flour, 15,000 bushels of wheat, 1,800 tons of feed, and some 20,000 empty flour barrels. Loss on the buildings, \$200,000. Insurance on buildings and stock, about \$100,000. The mills were owned by E. G. & M. Merrick.

MARRIED.

On the 28th inst, by Rev. G. G. Rakestraw, Mr. ALBERT OWEN to Miss MARY E. YASSER, both of Dauphin county, Pa.

Y. M. C. A. READING ROOM.

With daily and weekly papers, on Market square, over Boyer & Koerper's store. Open every evening, except Sunday, from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Young men, especially strangers, are invited to visit the room.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED on Third street, between North and Her, 21 by 31 feet. For particulars enquire at the corner of Bos and Third streets. j29-41w

LOST.

On Saturday morning, the 25th inst., a butcher's Pass Book. Was lost either in the market house, or in Second street, in going to Time. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at THIS OFFICE. j29-43t

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT TELEGRAPH COMPANY will be held at the office of the Independent Telegraph Company, No. 21 Market street, in the city of Baltimore, on the 12th DAY OF JULY, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M. GEO. C. PENNINGMAN, President.

FOR RENT.

THE house lately occupied by Rev. D. Gans, in Chestnut street. Immediate possession. Apply to GEORGE W. PORTER. j29-1w

TEN CASES SPICED OYSTERS, just received at SHISLER & FRAZER.

Successors to W. Dock, Jr., & Co. j29-1w

PINE APPLES, PINE APPLES, just received at SHISLER & FRAZER.

Successors to W. Dock, Jr., & Co. j29-1w

A NEW invoice of Michener's celebrated Hams, just received this morning at SHISLER & FRAZER.

Successors to W. Dock, Jr., & Co. j29-1w

BASKETS, BASKETS, in great variety at SHISLER & FRAZER.

Successors to W. Dock, Jr., & Co. j29-1w

Sale of Condemned Government Property.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, HARRISBURG, PENNA., June 29, 1864.

WILL be sold at public auction at Government Corners near Emmansburg, on the Lebanon Valley railroad, on Tuesday, July 12th, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M.:

35 Horses, 6 Farm Wagons, 5 Light do, 2 Ambulances, Saddles, Horse Collars, Wagon Wheels, and 2000 Grain Sacks.

This property has been condemned as unfit for Government service, but for private use good bargains are to be had.

Horses and other property to be sold singly; sale continues until all are sold.

TERMS: Cash in Government funds. E. O. REICHENBACH, Capt. and Asst. Qr. M. j29-41w

Sale of Condemned Government Property.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A. HARRISBURG, PENNA., June 29, 1864.

WILL be sold at public auction at Government storehouse, (known as McCormick's Warehouse on Pennsylvania canal) at Harrisburg, Pa., on Tuesday, July 12th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.:

13 Stoves, Stove Pipes, Coal Scuttles, Stove Grates and Mess Pans.

Wishes to be sold singly.

TERMS: Cash in Government funds. E. O. REICHENBACH, Capt. and Asst. Qr. M. j29-41w

FOR REGISTER.

GEORGE MARK, of South Hanover township, offers himself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER of Dauphin county. If elected, Mr. Mark pledges himself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity. j29-41w

MACHINERY AT PRIVATE SALE.

ONE POWER MORTISING MACHINE; Two Tanning Machines; One Gear's Irregular Planer; One Ward's Patent Spoke Machine, will run 1,000 feet per day; One Saw Machine; One Paloe Bender; One Turning Lathe, Belling, &c., in good order, and will be sold low.

Assignees of Seale & Eberly, Mechanicsburg, Pa., June 28, 1864—j29-41w

A. W. NICHOLS, M. D.

(SUCCESSOR TO DR. E. B. BRANDT.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has settled a shrewd, sensible, and experienced Physician, and may be found at the former residence of Dr. Brandt, by all who may need his professional services. j29-41w

ESTRAY.

CAME to the farm of W. Colder, in Swatara township, Dauphin county, Pa., a black and white ROSS, about fifteen hands high. The owner will please come forward, prove property, and pay charges and take the animal away. j29-41w

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given, that in pursuance of the act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 1st day of June, 1859, the stockholders of the Franklin Bank, of Washington, Penna., will apply to the next session of the Legislature for a renewal of its charter with an increase of its capital from \$150,000 to \$250,000. C. M. REED, President, WASHINGTON, Pa., June 24, 1864. j29-1w

FOR SALE.

A CERTAIN tract or piece of land, containing one acre and one hundred and thirty-three perches, with a valuable tract of land hereon, on which are several improvements, situated in Swatara township, Dauphin county, within about half a mile of the limits of the city of Harrisburg. The property is a portion of the real estate of GEN. FORSTER. Any information relative to the sale of this property can be had by calling on the undersigned. JNO. H. BRIGGS, of Harrisburg, June 23, 1864. j29-41w

INDEPENDENCE ISLAND AND WIRE FERRY.

THE proprietor of this cool and delightful Summer Resort would most respectfully invite the citizens of Harrisburg that he is now open for visitors. Accommodations will be furnished to parties on a most reasonable basis. A dining room has been erected for their special use. Season tickets for families good for one year, \$1.50.

No improper characters admitted, and no intoxicated persons will be permitted to visit the island.

No intoxicating liquors sold on Sunday.

The Ferry, with a good boat, plying constantly between the island and foot of Broad street, West Harrisburg. HENRY BECKNER, Sole Proprietor. j29-41w

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 9, 1864.

THE undersigned respectfully offers himself to the Republic of the United States as a candidate for the office of Representative in Congress from the District of Pennsylvania, composed of two counties of Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Union and Snyder, for nomination by the several county conventions of the said District. JOSIAH REEF. j29-41w

FOR RENT.

THE Warehouse and grounds in Canal and State streets. It is a good store, and has a private siding for forwarding purposes. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. C. M. ANTER, Front and North streets. j29-41w

UNRUBBED CHAFALER FURNITURE.

POLISH does not affect the varnish, but restores the original lustre. It does not discolor. It will restore a very little labor, every finished surface, either metal or wood. All manufacturers and dealers in furniture should use it for cleaning furniture that has been sanding, covered with dust. A touch and rub here and there will make it bright and fresh. For sale by S. A. KUNKEL & BRO., 118 Market street, Harrisburg. j29-41w

MEDALIONS AND CABINET ORGANS.

ONLY GOLD MEDAL (ever won by instruments of this class) has been awarded to MASON & HAMLIN'S INSTRUMENTS. A full assortment of these instruments always on hand. W. KNOCH'S, Sole Agent, 83