

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 Last Rumored Rebel Raid - Gist for the Copperheads and Friends for the Spectators.

The Copperheads had a glorious time of it yesterday. At no time in a month, and certainly not since the rumor that Hunter had been gobbled up by the rebels, were the sneaks in better humor; their eyes glistening with evident delight at the prospect of a rebel raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania, and possibly on to the capture and destruction of Washington.

We are happy to announce to our readers that there is no foundation for the rumors of a raid into Maryland or Pennsylvania. A few straggling marauders appeared at Falling Waters on Saturday last, which gave rise to the report of a raid, and had the tendency to create a panic in the Cumberland Valley.

Our Sick and Wounded Soldiers. The appeal which Gov. Curtin has just made, for contributions in aid of the sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers, now in the various military hospitals of the country, has excited at once the surprise and the inquiries of the people.

While on this subject we may as well bring in stating that the amazement created by the appeal of His Excellency, grows out of the knowledge that within two months about a million and a half of dollars have been raised in Pennsylvania for the relief of the wounded, and the inquiries begin, therefore to be urgent and stern as to what has become of this vast sum.

By Telegraph. FROM WASHINGTON. SPECIAL ORDER RELATIVE TO PASSES. Departure of Sick and Wounded for New York. CANNONADING AT PETERSBURG. WASHINGTON, July 5. The following has been received from the front: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA. SPECIAL ORDER NO. 41.

The passes and permits of the Lieutenant General commanding, of Major General Butler, and Major General Meade, given by themselves respectively, and by their order, to persons, property, vessels and supplies of all kinds, to pass and be passed from Washington, D. C., or Baltimore, Md., to their respective headquarters, and to City Point, Bermuda Hundred, Va., and intermediate points, and from their respective headquarters, City Point, Bermuda Hundred, Va., and intermediate points, and from Washington and Baltimore, will be respected and obeyed by all military authorities, Provost Marshals and guards. Any disregard to these passes or permits, or interference with the subjects of them, will be an offense subjecting the guilty party to summary punishment. By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant. (Signed) B. F. BUTLER, Major General.

CONVALESCENTS SENT TO THE FRONT. Within the past week nearly 10,000 convalescents have been sent to the front from the hospitals in Washington. The men are constantly going forward, and it is expected that at least 8,000 will rejoin their commands this week. Not more than 10,000 patients remain to be cared for, and this number will be reduced within the next three weeks, so as to leave none but the most desperate cases.

JOHN COCHRANE, in his speech in New York, Monday night, devoted half an hour to denouncing the Administration and half a minute to denouncing the Rebellion. He hates Lincoln so much more than he hates Jeff. Davis, that he has nothing but Billingsgate for the former and nothing but honeyed phrases for the latter.

In the Copperhead State Convention of Iowa, held at Des Moines, on the 18th inst., only forty-seven out of ninety-seven counties were represented. A State ticket was formed, but the Convention was most inharmontous, and finally adjourned in confusion, without making a platform.

The Commutation Clause of the Conscription Law.

The repeal of the \$300 exemption clause in the conscription law gives satisfaction to all save those of the Copperhead clique who are determined to be dissatisfied with any legislation having a tendency to give force and vigor to the operations to crush rebellion. What the Government now needs are men to fight its battles. Unless these men are speedily forthcoming, it cannot be expected that our armies can be maintained at their maximum strength. No class of tricksters in the community better understand these facts than the clique which is constantly engaged in destroying the legislative, executive and military movements of the Government.

JUST CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.—A great deal of irritation exists among the officers in the hospital at Annapolis, sufficiently convalescent to walk about, who are unable to get furloughs to go home, and who charge their inability to the surgeons in charge of them, who have an interest in their retention to the extent of one dollar a day, the price of their board.

Why do Englishmen Sympathize with the Rebellion? This question is answered in very plain language by the Newcastle (England) Daily Chronicle of the 3d inst., in a long article on American affairs, in which that journal itself takes strong ground in support of the national cause.

The real reason of the prevailing sympathy for the Confederates intimately concerns ourselves. That reason was long since avowed by the Saturday Review. The battles of democracy and despotism, of progress and reaction, are being fought on slaveholding soil. The slave-dealing aristocrats of the south, like the despotic governments of Germany, are waging the world-old fight against the rights of man. But in America, it is not only the reduction, but the dishonor of democracy that is sought. No greater question for the workingman has arisen since the days of Christ; for the south designs to found on slavery and crime a new system of civilization. In that system white and colored laborers are alike liable to be included. The slave-owners have therefore proved themselves the enemies, not of the negroes only, but of all mankind. Is it to such enemies, we ask again, that England should give her sympathies?

WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, July 3—9 P. M. To Major-General Dix: A dispatch from Gen. Grant's headquarters, dated at 9 o'clock this morning, gives the following results of Gen. Wilson's operations: Sixty miles of railroad were thoroughly destroyed. The Danville road, Gen. Wilson reports, could not be repaired in less than 40 days, even if all the material were on hand. He has destroyed all the blacksmiths' shops where the rails might be straightened, and all the mills where scantlings for sleepers could be saved.

Thirty miles of the South Side road were destroyed. Wilson brought in about 400 negroes and many of the vast number of horses and mules gathered by his force. He reports that the rebels slaughtered without mercy the negroes they retook. Wilson's loss of property is a small wagon train, used to carry ammunition, his ambulance train, and 12 cannon. The horses of the artillery and wagons were generally brought off.

Of the cannon, two were removed from their carriages, the wheels of which were broken, and thrown into the water; and one of the guns had been disabled by a rebel shot breaking its trunnions before it was abandoned. He estimates his total loss at from 700 to 1,000 men, including those lost from Kautz's division.

A rebel force made its appearance near Martinsburg this morning, and were at last accounts destroying the railroad and advancing on Martinsburg. The reports received as yet are too confused and conflicting to determine the magnitude of the force, or the extent of its operations. EDWIN M. SEANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM GETTYSBURG. FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE. FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE IN PROCESSION. The Celebration on the Battle-ground. Pennsylvania Reserves Present. ORATION BY REV. JOHN R. WARNER.

GETTYSBURG, July 4. Owing to the prevalence of rumors that the rebels had crossed the Potomac, the celebration of the battle of Gettysburg was not as largely attended as was expected. Some four or five thousand people, nevertheless, took part this morning in the ceremonies in town and on Culp's Hill.

In consequence of the above news Governor Curtin was not in attendance, having gone back to Harrisburg this morning from the York Springs springs. At nine o'clock this morning a lengthy procession, composed in part of a large portion of the discharged Pennsylvania Reserves, the Faculty and Students of the Pennsylvania College, the Order of Odd Fellows, discharged soldiers of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a large company of citizens, formed in the principal

streets of Gettysburg, and escorted by the Chambersburg Brass Band, proceeded to Culp's Hill. On arrival there the exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. H. L. Baugher, followed by instrumental and vocal music. The Declaration of Independence was then read by Dr. Charles R. Hoyer, of Gettysburg. After which came an oration by Rev. John R. Warner.

The oration was exclusively descriptive of the great battle of one year ago, and being delivered on the spot where the mighty conflict was fought, was in many parts highly effective and eloquent. After it was concluded, the exercises were appropriately ended by singing the patriotic anthem "The Star Spangled Banner," the strains rising over the fields where that banner was so triumphantly carried through fire and blood.

It seemed to throw a spell over the entire assembly. The exercises concluded, the whole company partook of a bountiful repast prepared by the Committee of Arrangements, the meal being enlivened by the Chambersburg band. The whole affair was in the highest degree creditable to the public spirit and patriotism of the citizens of Gettysburg, by whom it was organized and carried into execution. The day for the next day, yesterday and to-day, the assemblies would have been much greater and the enterprise more completely successful.

PIRATE ALABAMA SUNK.

A Blow to the Rebel Cause.

New York, July 5. The steamer City of Baltimore arrived at this port this morning. The pirate Alabama has been sunk by the gunboat Kearsage. Nine rebels were killed and twenty wounded.

LATER.

Particulars of the Affair.

NO LOSS ON OUR SIDE.

New York, July 5.—The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult., arrived at this port at half past one o'clock this morning. The steamer Asia arrived on the 19th, the Kedah on the 20th, the Nova Scotia on the 21st, and the Etna on the 22d. The pirate Alabama, Capt. Semmes, left Cherbourg on the 19th ult., to engage the U. S. steamer Kearsage, Capt. John A. Winslow, and attacked her ten miles from Cherbourg. The engagement lasted an hour and forty minutes. Both vessels made seven complete circles in maneuvering, at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile. The Alabama was then sunk.

The pirate Semmes and his crew were nearly all saved by the English yacht Deerhound. Semmes was slightly wounded in the hand. Nothing additional has been received of the Kearsage and Alabama fight. The whereabouts of the Kearsage is doubtful, one rumor placing her at Ostend and another at Cherbourg. She landed some wounded men at the latter place.

Before going out Semmes left all his chronometers, sixty in number, with his specie and ransom bonds at Cherbourg. It is confirmed that no one was killed on the Kearsage and only three sailors slightly wounded. The vessel sustained very little injury.

Semmes declined a public dinner which was tendered him at Southampton, and went to Paris to report to the Confederate commissioner. Three of the Alabama's officers and six of her crew landed at Cherbourg from a French pilot boat and also several from the British ships.

Capt. Semmes publishes an account of the engagement. He says he had nine killed and twenty wounded, and charges the Kearsage with continued firing after the Alabama struck her flag.

New York, July 5.—The steamer New York from Bremen reports that on the evening of the 22d ult., she passed in the British channel a bark rigged screw steamer with the rebel colors flying and bound south-east. The Paris correspondent of the London Globe says: The Alabama made two attempts to board the Kearsage, but the commander of the latter outmaneuvered Semmes, and finally sent a projectile right through the Alabama's boiler, and seeing what had occurred he brought all his guns to bear on the pirate in a concentrated broadside from starboard and made a breach four yards in length under her water line when she began to sink rapidly.

WILSON AND KAUTZ'S OPERATIONS.

Return of the Raiding Parties.

OUR LOSSES 750 TO 1,000.

WE LOSE TWELVE GUNS AND A SMALL TRAIN.

THE DESTRUCTION MADE BY OUR MEN.

Sixty Miles of Railroads Spoiled.

MUCH OTHER PROPERTY DESTROYED.

WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

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WASHINGTON, July 4. SENATE. The Senate passed the House bill assessing a special income tax. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Washburne (Ill.) offered a resolution congratulating our soldiers and sailors on their successes. He hoped that on re-assembling next December, they would see peace restored and the country in possession of abundant prosperity with the rebellion successfully crushed. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Alley (Mass.) offered a resolution declaring for the imposition of additional taxes. Mr. Stevens objected. Much pending business was transacted. It is held that the bills passed by both houses have been signed by the President. The time of adjournment was extended by both Houses for ten minutes, and the Clerk of the House proceeded to read the Declaration of Independence.

Both houses adjourned sine die at ten minutes past 12 o'clock. OPERATIONS OF THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON. WASHINGTON, July 5. Admiral Lee, commanding the north Atlantic blockading squadron, in a dispatch to the navy department under date of July 1st, says: Since July 24th, 1863, forty-two steamers have been captured or destroyed by the blockaders of his squadron. Taking the average tonnage of these vessels at 300 tons, and assuming the capacity of an army wagon at one ton, there has been a loss inflicted on the rebel supply system equivalent to the capture and destruction of a train of 12,000 wagons.

Capture of a Prize Vessel.

DESTRUCTION OF AN ENGLISH STEAMER.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

The department has read a communication from Admiral Dahlgren announcing the capture of the sloop Julia, by the U. S. steamer Nevis, on the 27th of June, off Sapelo Sound. Her cargo consisted of 90 bags of salt. A communication has also been received announcing the destruction of the English steamer Rose, of London, bound for Nassau, by the United States steamer Wamotta, on the shore of Pallice, 2d Holly Island, South Carolina. When first discovered she was attempting to escape, and in doing so she was run ashore.

The crew of about 20 men made their escape by getting off in small boats. It was only after repeated efforts to get her off and night coming on that she was fired. She had little cargo on board, most of it, it is thought, having been sent ashore in small boats while lying off the coast.

Mr. Fessenden Enters Upon the Discharge of his Duties as Secretary of the Treasury. WASHINGTON, June 5. Mr. Fessenden this morning entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. He received the visits of the Chiefs of the various bureaus of the Departments and other gentlemen. Ex-Secretary Chase was there and conducted the introductions. Mr. Chase will probably leave Washington in the course of a week.

Important From Arkansas.

CAIRO, July 1. The tin-clad gunboat Queen city, Acting-Master Hickey, was captured at Columbia, on the White river, on the morning of the 24th ult., by the rebels under Shelby, numbering 200 men.

Most of the officers and crew were captured. The enemy, during Thursday night, planted a battery on the shore opposite where the gunboat was lying at anchor, and at daylight opened upon her and immediately disabled her. The rebels took off three of her guns and a quantity of ammunition, when three other gunboats came up and compelled the rebels to abandon and burn her.

Communication between Memphis and Little Rock is entirely suspended, owing to the rebel blockade at Cut Off. It is believed that a heavy fight occurred in the vicinity of Clarendon, on Saturday and Sunday, between the gunboats and rebel forces, as continual firing was heard at the mouth of White river.

General Marmaduke, with a large force of rebels, was at Red Fork, on the Arkansas river, and part of his army have crossed over, and at the last advices, were threatening to occupy St. Charles. Crockett is reported to have over 8,000 men with 40 pieces of artillery, and it is believed he has the intention to isolate Steele from his base of supplies, and to operate with Price, compel him to evacuate the State.

General Canby moved his headquarters from Natchez to New Orleans, and is taking all the boats there for military service. Consequently, no arrivals from there need be expected for some days.

Nothing Later from the Front.

BALTIMORE, July 5.

Up to 9 o'clock this morning nothing later was received from the front than was mentioned in yesterday's dispatches, and there was no report from Gen. Sigel.

Mr. Fessenden Accepts.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Mr. Fessenden has accepted the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARDING.

A MAN and wife, or two ladies, can get a good room with board (in a private family). Enquire at the TELEGRAPH OFFICE. 374-47

BOARD.

THREE or four persons can have board in a private family. Apply at corner of Chestnut street and Raspberry alley. 374-37

RAITER & HERR.

SUCCESSORS TO G. G. KUNKEL & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Imported and Domestic Liquors, Harrisburg, Pa. 375-41m

GOLD IN LAND.

A LARGE tract of LAND for sale, containing about 450 Acres, good farm and grass land. About 200 Acres cleared, whereon are erected 2 large new houses and barns, and a number of outbuildings. Excellent springs of running water. This land lies in Union county, Pa. It will make 3 or 4 farms. About 150 Acres in timber, and will be sold at a very low figure. Apply to A. BRIGHT, Lewisburg, Union county, Pa. 374-41*

ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of a stippling county, notice is hereby given to the Commissioners of said county, and to the property-holders along the line of Verbeke street, from Fulton to Seventh street, in the City of Harrisburg, that upon the petition of the President of the Council of said city, the Court has appointed six viewers to assess the damages caused by the opening of said street, and that they will proceed to assess said damages on Wednesday, July 23rd next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at which time all parties interested may appear upon the ground if they think proper. 375-41m JOHN W. BROWN, City Solicitor.

PROCLAMATION.

THE citizens of the city of Harrisburg are hereby notified that the following ordinance, enacted on and to prevent mischief from dogs, passed February 4, 1861, will be strictly enforced. Attention is especially directed to sections 4th, 5th and 6th, to wit: Sec. 4. That every dog kept within the limits of the said city, from the twentieth day of May until the twentieth day of September, in each and every year, shall have securely put on a good, strong, substantial and safe wire basket muzzle, and any dog without such muzzle, so as effectually to prevent him from biting and snapping.

Sec. 5. That any and every person owning a dog and permitting it to run at large without complying with the fourth section of this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one dollar, nor more than two dollars, which, at the discretion of the Mayor, and in the event of the said dog not being able to find the owner of the dog so running at large, or some person employed by him, shall take up, kill and bury said dog, for which service he shall receive the whole sum of said fine, so as effectually to prevent him from biting and snapping.

Sec. 6. That every dog going at large within the limits of said city, shall have around its neck, at a time, a collar of metal or of collar of leather with a metal plate, on which shall be inscribed the name of the owner of such dog, and any person owning a dog and permitting it to run at large, without complying with the requirements of this section, shall be liable to a fine of one dollar for every offence, and further, it is hereby made the duty of the Chief of Police to cause any dog for which service he shall receive the whole sum of said fine shall receive the sum of one dollar, to be paid out of the city treasury.

Sec. 7. That every dog going at large within the limits of said city, shall have around its neck, at a time, a collar of metal or of collar of leather with a metal plate, on which shall be inscribed the name of the owner of such dog, and any person owning a dog and permitting it to run at large, without complying with the requirements of this section, shall be liable to a fine of one dollar for every offence, and further, it is hereby made the duty of the Chief of Police to cause any dog for which service he shall receive the whole sum of said fine shall receive the sum of one dollar, to be paid out of the city treasury.

Sec. 8. That every dog going at large within the limits of said city, shall have around its neck, at a time, a collar of metal or of collar of leather with a metal plate, on which shall be inscribed the name of the owner of such dog, and any person owning a dog and permitting it to run at large, without complying with the requirements of this section, shall be liable to a fine of one dollar for every offence, and further, it is hereby made the duty of the Chief of Police to cause any dog for which service he shall receive the whole sum of said fine shall receive the sum of one dollar, to be paid out of the city treasury.

Sec. 9. That every dog going at large within the limits of said city, shall have around its neck, at a time, a collar of metal or of collar of leather with a metal plate, on which shall be inscribed the name of the owner of such dog, and any person owning a dog and permitting it to run at large, without complying with the requirements of this section, shall be liable to a fine of one dollar for every offence, and further, it is hereby made the duty of the Chief of Police to cause any dog for which service he shall receive the whole sum of said fine shall receive the sum of one dollar, to be paid out of the city treasury.

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Sec. 26. That every dog going at large within the limits of said city, shall have around its neck, at a time, a collar of metal or of collar of leather with a metal plate, on which shall be inscribed the name of the owner of such dog, and any person owning a dog and permitting it to run at large, without complying with the requirements of this section, shall be liable to a fine of one dollar for every offence, and further, it is hereby made the duty of the Chief of Police to cause any dog for which service he shall receive the whole sum of said fine shall receive the sum of one dollar, to be paid out of the city treasury.

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Sec. 28. That every dog going at large within the limits of said city, shall have around its neck, at a time, a collar of metal or of collar of leather with a metal plate, on which shall be inscribed the name of the owner of such dog, and any person owning a dog and permitting it to run at large, without complying with the requirements of this section, shall be liable to a fine of one dollar for every offence, and further, it is hereby made the duty of the Chief of Police to cause any dog for which service he shall receive the whole sum of said fine shall receive the sum of one dollar, to be paid out of the city treasury.

Sec. 29. That every dog going at large within the limits of said city, shall have around its neck, at a time, a collar of metal or of collar of leather with a metal plate, on which shall be inscribed the name of the owner of such dog, and any person owning a dog and permitting it to run at large, without complying with the requirements of this section, shall be liable to a fine of one dollar for every offence, and further, it is hereby made the duty of the Chief of Police to cause any dog for which service he shall receive the whole sum of said fine shall receive the sum of one dollar, to be paid out of the city treasury.

Sec. 30. That every dog going at large within the limits of said city, shall have around its neck, at a time, a collar of metal or of collar of leather with a metal plate, on which shall be inscribed the name of the owner of such dog, and any person owning a dog and permitting it to run at large, without complying with the requirements of this section, shall be liable to a fine of one dollar for every offence, and further, it is hereby made the duty of the Chief of Police to cause any dog for which service he shall receive the whole sum of said fine shall receive the sum