

Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Abraham Lincoln,
of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
Andrew Johnson,
of Tennessee.

FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION GRANTING THE SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE

Election Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

The Soldiers' Vote.

When the friends of slavery asked for an amendment of the Constitution, making every freeman in the country a slave hunter, every Democratic orator and editor went to work heartily and enthusiastically to secure the adoption and enforcement of the measure. When free territory was sought to be degraded and blighted by the introduction of the sloth, licentiousness and incest growing out of the practices encouraged by those who upheld slavery as a divine institution, Democratic members of Congress, Democratic leaders and Democratic dupes were alike anxious for the triumph of the proposition. The most important amendments ever made to the Federal Constitution were those designed to strengthen politically and socially, the interests of the slaveholder and barterer, and these amendments were engrained on the policy of the Democratic party, fought for by its leaders with desperate zeal, and carried to success by its masses, with all the enthusiasm of men struggling in a holy cause.

What have the Democratic leaders to say in support of the amendments proposed to be made to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, all of which are designed to promote the interests of free institutions? What have the Democratic orators and editors to utter in advocacy of the amendment proposing to extend the elective franchise to the soldiers? Not a word—not a syllable? If these amendments contemplated the introduction of negro slavery into Pennsylvania—if any or all of them were proposed to strengthen the political prestige of that institution—if the object was to make a slave-hunter of every freeman and use the free cities of this Commonwealth as pens for the safe-keeping and sale of men, women and children, the Democratic press would ring with arguments in their favor, and Democratic orators froth and foam in their efforts to prove the divinity and justice of such measures. But mark, when others besides those who have investments in human flesh, are to be served. When the rights and the elective franchise of citizenship are to be secured to those fighting in the defense of the government—rights which such as these possessed before they entered the army, and which they never dreamed of surrendering when they took up arms to maintain the national authority—the Democratic leaders, instead of supporting the proposition for this purpose, treat the whole subject with indifference, and are even secretly at work to defeat its adoption at the ballot-box. We need no stronger facts than these, that the Democratic leaders are corrupt and unimpartial of their duty to their country. The men who are false to their countrymen engaged in a bloody strife for the suppression of a wicked rebellion, are also recreant to their country, and if it would pay, they would also be false to their God!

We need not comment further on these facts. The man who quibbles to create an opposition to the enfranchisement of the soldier, as the great majority of the Democratic leaders do, is of course the friend and ally of the traitors in arms. The man who hesitates openly and frankly to support the cause of the soldiers, is no friend of the cause of his country.

An Absurd Copperhead Cabard.

If we were to measure the ignorance of the Copperhead cliques, by the absurd means resorted to by the leaders for their control, we should regard those composing such combinations as the most wofully benighted and benighted creatures on God's footstool. For instance, such sheets as the *Bedford Gazette* assert that the object of the amendment extending the elective franchise to the soldier, is to enfranchise the negro—to invest the negro with powers and privileges he did not enjoy before he went into the army. The end aimed at by this plea is to arouse the prejudices of the white citizen; while the object sought to be gained is to degrade the white soldier. The amendment to the Constitution on this subject does not seek to create citizens—does not propose to guarantee any right to any soldier which he did not possess before he entered the army. What is really aimed at is to protect from destruction the rights and the franchises of the white man who has the courage to take up arms for the defence of the government. This the Copperhead leaders thoroughly understand, but if they can degrade the white man by their uses of the negro, the attempt will be made. The trick is certainly worthy of the object. But like the efforts of the Copperhead leaders to defeat the struggles of the soldier for the maintenance of the national honor, it will fail at the ballot-box and on the battle-field. The elective franchise by the free voices of freemen at home, will be curiously extended to the soldier—and the soldier on the battle-field will so vindicate the exercise of that franchise as to render it potent henceforth against traitors.

TEN BARRIERS IN THE WILDERNESS.—A New York journal maintains that the really decisive battles of this war were fought in the Wilderness, on the Thursday and Friday following the first advance of General Grant—the days when Lee dashed his utmost force

against the immovable strength of the Army of the Potomac, and when it became certain that our forces could not be driven back beyond the stream they had crossed. "From the issue of that struggle," remarks the journal alluded to, "we date the Declaration of Independence, and the birth of a nation to be full."

A Contrast.

There are now thousands of men in the national army, who, when they volunteered, did so with the knowledge that they were making business sacrifices which could never be repaired, and that they were depriving their families of comforts which could never be restored. Animated by a noble and a patriotic motive to serve their country, the men who thus went forth to battle for their Government, sunk individual interests for the benefit of the national good. While men were thus placed in peril, it was believed that the nation was being removed from danger. Such a faith was sufficient to inspire the courage of a true man. Yet how does this noble action contrast with the course of those who, at home, are bitterly engaged in an effort to embarrass the Government—to destroy its credit—to effect its influence, and in every way possible contribute to the success of a base conspiracy. Occasionally we allude to the fact that there are enemies of the Government in the free States, more bitter and malignant than those in the rebel army, and the allusion elicits the denials and the reproaches of those who are either lukewarm in their attachments to the country or who are actually guilty of the crimes to which we allude. Let us not be mistaken. Let those who are in the army, battling nobly for the old Union and the old flag, remember that their friends at home are surrounded by like dangers. We have our enemies here—where the Government is supposed to be strong and invincible—enemies who are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to throw off the disguise and fiercely inaugurate a fight with loyal men.

What a contrast does this present for the contemplation of the world! And may God help a land and a people thus threatened, by open enemies and environed by secret foes.

By Telegraph.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S PROGRESS.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON FRIDAY.

GEN. MCPHERSON KILLED.

BLOODY REPULSE OF THE REBELS.

THEY PROBABLY ABANDON ATLANTA.

WASHINGTON, July 24—11 A.M.

The Government has received dispatches from Gen. Sherman, announcing that on Friday the rebels under Gen. Hood massed a heavy force against his left wing, consisting of McPherson's grand division, and made a desperate attack, gaining a temporary advantage. The enemy, after terrific fighting, in which a number of charges were made on both sides, were repulsed with much slaughter and driven into their fortifications.

Gen. McPherson, during the battle, became separated from his staff, and was killed by sharpshooters firing from an ambuscade. The loss of Gen. McPherson is deeply deplored by the Government, and will fill the hearts of all loyalists with sadness and gloom.

After Gen. McPherson's death, Gen. Logan assumed command of his grand division.

A later dispatch states that our forces had obtained possession of the elevated ground in the north-east of the town, and that siege guns had been mounted which command the place; also that the rebels were burning their stores preparatory to a retrograde movement. Everybody feels confident that Atlanta, by this time, has fallen into our hands.

— OBSERVATORY.—

James B. McPherson, Major-General of Volunteers in the United States Army, was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, in November, 1823. He was graduated at West Point in June, 1855, first in his class, and was commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant in the corps of engineers. From July, 1853, to September, 1854, he was assistant instructor of practiced military engineering at West Point, and was engaged on the defences of New-York harbor and the improvements of the Hudson river below Albany, from September 1854, until January, 1857. He became full Second Lieutenant in December, 1855, was charged with the construction of Fort Delaware in the early part of 1857, and with that of the fortifications on Alcatraz island, San Francisco Bay, together with military surveys from January, 1858, until August, 1861.

In 1858 he was made First Lieutenant of Engineers, promoted to be Captain in August, 1861, and put in charge of the defences of Boston harbor, from that date until November of the same year. He was appointed Adjutant-General to Gen. Halleck, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Nov. 12, 1861, and in the expeditions against Forts Henry and Donelson he was Chief Engineer of the Army of Tennessee. In May, 1862, he received the rank of Colonel, and participated in the operations in the vicinity of Corinth. The same month he was nominated Brigadier-General, and appointed General Superintendent of Military Railroads in the District of West Tennessee in the June following. In October he was promoted to be a Major General of Volunteers for meritorious services in the west. Since then he has been constantly in active service in the west, having charge of movements of great difficulty and importance, and securing a measure of success seldom attained by any commander.

DETAILS OF SHERMAN'S ADVANCE ON ATLANTA.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The correspondent of the *Gazette*, under date of Atlanta, Ga., July 22, gives full and highly interesting details of the movements of Sherman's army since crossing the Chattahoochee river.

On the morning of the 18th the whole line advanced, McPherson taking position on the extreme left, Schofield the left centre, Howard the centre, Hooker the right centre, and Palmer the extreme right.

On the morning of the 19th our advance reached Peach Tree Creek, a stream running four miles north of Atlanta, and, after considerable skirmishing, the enemy was dislodged, and portions of Howard's corps crossed our left in the meantime, swinging around to the Atlanta and Augusta railroad near Decatur, and tearing up several miles of the track.

On the evening of the 19th and morning of

the 20th, Howard, Hooker and Palmer crossed with the balance of their corps, forming in line of battle along the north bank of the creek. At 3 P.M. the rebels made a desperate and sudden assault on Howard, in great force. The attack soon extended to Hooker's corps, the rebels advancing three lines deep. A portion of our line first wavered before the terrible onset, but were quickly rallied and stood firm as a rock.

Here this portion of our line was massed over the entire rebel army, both parties fighting for the first time in the campaign in the open field. Before dark the rebels were entirely defeated, having failed to break our lines at any point and retired in disorder, leaving most of their dead and two hundred wounded on the field. Our loss will reach two thousand men, principally from Hooker's corps. The rebel loss in killed and wounded and missing exceeds six thousand, including three brigadier generals.

On the extreme left, the operations were equally successful. McPherson driving the enemy several miles. Blair's division advanced a mile and a half north of the Augusta road.

On the morning of the 21st the enemy were driven with much loss to the works immediately around Atlanta, and on the 22d they had withdrawn entirely from Hooker's and Palmer's front, and at 2 P.M. of that day portions of our army entered the city.

The correspondent adds that we may have some fighting for the full possession of the city, but the campaign is considered substantially closed.

A report, believed to be reliable, announces the occupation of Montgomery, Alabama, by Gen. Rosecrans.

The *Commercial* has the following official report of the losses in Hooker's corps in the battle of Atlanta: Williams' division, 627; Graham's, 427; Ward's 527; Newton's, 109; Total, 1,713. Among the killed are Col. Lieut. 151st New York; Lieut. Col. Randolph, 149th New York; Adjutant Radcliff, 143d New York. Wounded severely, Gen. Goresham, commanding a division; Major Baldwin, 150th New York; Lieut. Col. McNutt, 141st New York.

The *Journal* announces the occupation of Atlanta by our forces on Friday. The rebel loss in killed, wounded, and missing will reach 6,000, including 1,000 killed. Parts of our army have entered Atlanta. We may have some fighting for the full possession of the city, but the campaign is virtually ended.

— LATEST FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

TERRIFIC BATTLE IN ATLANTA.

Terrible Slaughter of Rebels.

GALLANT FIGHTING OF OUR FORCES.

The Enemy Driven Back.

"REMEMBER MCPHERSON!"

WASHINGTON, July 26—

The *Republican* has issued an extra with the following information from Gen. Sherman:

On Friday, July 24—11 A.M.

Dispatches to the Government represent that a great battle was being fought in Atlanta on Friday, resulting in horrible slaughter and a complete repulse of the enemy at every point. The enemy holding the largest part of the city, assaulted our works on Friday with great fury, evidently expecting to drive our forces out of the city.

The 15th corps, commanded by Gen. Blair, seemed to be the special object of the rebel wrath, as the enemy massed against it an overwhelming force. The 15th received the shock gallantly, and held its own until Gen. Dodge, with the 16th corps, came up, when the rebels were hurled back with great slaughter. Gen. Logan, at the head of the 17th corps, went into battle with the rallying cry of "Remember McPherson."

This corps, as well as Davis' 15th Corps, both constituting the army under Gen. McPherson, fought desperately, the news of their brave commander's death having been communicated to them just before going into battle.

Gen. McPherson was shot while reconnoitering. He having become separated from his staff for a moment, a rebel sharpshooter shot him from an ambush.

The terrible struggle ended by repulsing the enemy at every point on the line.

It was arranged that Saturday the dead of both armies should be buried, and the wounded removed under a flag of truce.

The Union troops buried one thousand rebels left in the field within our lines, many of their own dead near their own works.

Upon this basis it is estimated that the rebel killed and wounded, on Friday, will exceed six thousand, the average of killed and wounded in battle being about seven wounded to one killed.

Our loss will reach about 2,500 in killed and wounded—the Fifteenth Corps suffering severely, for the reason named above, that the enemy had massed against it.

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