BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

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PUBLISHED DAILY BY
BULL & TUTTLE,
AT
No. 134 BALTIMORE STREET.

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AT
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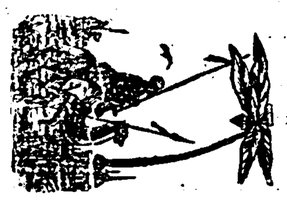

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Of his own direct importation.
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PRATT AND CONCORD STS.,
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ALSO,
ALL KINDS OF ARTICLES FOR STEAMBOATS AND VESSELS.
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may3-1ydp

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LIGHT ST., opposite the Fountain Hotel, invite the attention of purchasers to their new stock of Spring Styles of
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Orders by mail promptly filled. m18-1ydp

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100 GROSS ASS'D SKY ROCKETS.

300 GROSS SPIT DEVILS.

250 GROSS PIN WHEELS.

25 GROSS TRIANGLES.

50 GROSS MINES WITH STARS.

40 GROSS FLOWER POTS.

400 GROSS BLUE LIGHTS.

10 GROSS VERTICAL WHEELS.

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[No. 296]

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FAST TAYLOR PRESS,

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ELASTIC SEWING-MACHINE
extolled. The ladies declare it the "very best," and prove it to us in so many undeniable facts that we are bound to confess our conviction of the truth of the declaration. What other machine will embroider so beautifully, braid so elegantly, hem so faultlessly, quilt so evenly, stitch so accurately, gather so regularly, operate so easily? NONE, we conscientiously affirm.

☞Call and examine the Machines and work.

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181 BALTIMORE STREET,
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FISHER'S
UNRIVALLED MINCE MEAT,
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GOLD PENS AND PLATED WARE,
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jl7-1stsp SCHMIDT & BRO.

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PAPER HANGINGS
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WINDOW SHADE STORE,
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Papering Done at Short Notice,
BY PRACTICAL WORKMEN.
Halls, Dining Rooms and Parlors Papered and Varnished, at Lowest Cash Prices.
C. B. HAMILTON,
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BALTIMORE TEA COMPANY!
No. 82 BALTIMORE STREET,
Between Gay and Holliday sts.
A. SMOOT & CO.,
AGENTS,
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PAPER HANGINGS,
GOLD SHADES,
WINDOW HOLLANDS,
Cords, Tassels, &c.
Always on hand at fair prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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Samples and catalogues sent for 25 cts. Enclose an envelope with your own name and address.
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We have just received a lot of this delightful Ale, bottled expressly for ourselves. Wm. Younger & Co.'s SCOTCH ALE. Hibbert's BROWN STOUT. Crosse & Blackwell's PICKLES and SAUCES; also, Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, all of late importation and in excellent order; Day & Martin's Real Japan Blacking; Preke's Selfrino; Catawba; Cutler's Stoughton, and other Bitters, constantly kept on hand and for sale at lowest market prices by
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TOBACCO [illegible]
[illegible] & SON, 65 S. Gay street
Have in store [illegible] a desirable assortment of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
AND DOMESTIC SEGARS.

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MANUFACTURER OF
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Swords, Belts, Sashes, Spurs, Gauntlets, Haversacks, Buttons, Lace, Braid, Chevrons, Embroidery, Hats, Caps, Feathers, Cords; with a full stock of Military Goods, Elegant Presentation Swords also; Watches and Jewelry repaired at reduced prices. [illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY

By Telegraph and the Mail

FROM GEN. GRANT

ADVANCE ON PETERSBURG.

Several More Redoubts Carried.

400 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The Entire Line of Works Taken with 16 Guns and a Number of Battle-Flags.

OUR GUNS COMMAND PETERSBURG.

Some Shells Thown into the Town

GEN. SHERIDAN'S EXPEDITION!

BRILLIANT CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT.

THE ENEMY WERE ROUTED.

HEAVY LOSS OF THE ENEMY

Large Number of Prisoners Taken

DAMAGE TO THE VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

[illegible]

Official Bulletin.

Latest from Gen. Grant—The Attack on Petersburg—Two More Redoubts of the Enemy Carried—Capture of 450 Prisoners and 4 Guns—Crossing of the Chickahominy and James Rivers—Heavy Skirmishing with the Enemy—The Confederates Still Occupy Petersburg—Nothing Later from Gens Sherman and Hunter.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, June 18, 1864—10 P. M.—To Major General Dix, New York: The following dispatch from General Grant, dated yesterday, 11 A. M., at City Point, has been received by this department:

"The Ninth Corps this morning carried two more redoubts forming part of the defences of Petersburg, capturing 450 prisoners and four guns. Our successes are being followed up. Our forces, drawn out from within fifty yards of the enemy's entrenchments at Gold Harbor, made a flank movement at an average of about fifty-two miles march, crossing the Chickahominy and James Rivers—the latter two thousand feet wide and 84 feet deep at the point of crossing—and surprised the enemy's rear at Petersburg. This was done without the loss of a wagon or a piece of artillery, and only about one hundred and fifty stragglers picked up by the enemy.

In covering this move, Warren's Corps and Wilson's cavalry had frequent skirmishes with the enemy, each losing from 50 to 60 killed and wounded, but inflicting an equal if not greater loss upon the enemy. The Eighteenth Corps (Smith's) was transferred from the White House to Bermuda Hundred by water, moved out to near Petersburg the night of their arrival, and surprised, or rather captured, the very strong works northeast of Petersburg before sufficient force could be got in by the enemy to hold them. He was joined the night following the capture by the Second Corps, which, in turn, captured more of the enemy's redoubts further south; and this corps was followed by the Ninth, with the result above stated. All the troops are now upon the east side, covering the wagons and teams, and they will be up to-night.

The enemy, in their endeavors to reinforce Petersburg, abandoned their entrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundred. They no doubt expected troops from the north of the James river to take their place before we discovered it. General Butler took advantage of this, and moved a force at once upon the railroad and plank road between Richmond and Petersburg, which I hope to retain possession of.

Too much credit cannot be given the troops and their commanders for their energy and fortitude displayed during the last five days. Day and night has been all the same, no delays being allowed on any account.

Later unofficial dispatches show that at 8 o'clock this A. M. the enemy still occupied Petersburg.

Major Morton was killed in an assault yesterday. Nothing to-day from Sherman or Hunter.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Official Bulletin.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S EXPEDITION—OFFICIAL REPORT OF HIS OPERATIONS—BRILLIANT CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT—THE ENEMY ROUTED—HEAVY LOSS OF THE ENEMY—UNION LOSS 575 KILLED AND WOUNDED, AND 160 PRISONERS—CAPTURE OF 370 CONFEDERATES—SHERIDAN WITHDRAWS ACROSS THE NORTH ANNA—HEAVY DAMAGE TO THE VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18—11 P. M.—Major General Dix, New York.—Dispatches from Gen. Sheridan have just been received. He reports a victory over the enemy at Trevalian Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, a few miles south of Gordonsville, where Gen. Lee a few days ago reported a rebel victory. The official report is as follows:

"I have the honor to report to you the arrival of my command at this point, and also to report its operations since leaving New Castle Ferry. I crossed the Pamunkey river on the 7th inst., marching via Aylett's and encamped on Herring Creek. On the morning of the 8th resumed the march via Polecat Station; on the 9th marched through Childsburg and New Market, encamping on E. H. E. Creek, near Young's bridge; on the 10th marched via Andrew's Tavern and Trevilian shore, crossing both branches at the North Anna, and encamped at Buck Child's about three miles north east of Trevalian Station. My intention was to break the railroad at this station. Marched through Mechanicsville on the Gordonsville and Charlottesville Railroad near Lyndsay's house and went on to march on Charlottesville, but on arriving at Buck Child's house I found the enemy's cavalry in my immediate front.

On the morning of the 11th Gen. Torbert with his division and Col. Gregg's brigade of Gen. Gregg's division attacked the enemy; after an obstinate contest drove him from successive lines of breastworks through an almost impassable forest back on Trevalian Station. In the meantime Gen. Custer was ordered with his brigade to proceed by a country road so as to reach the station in the rear of the enemy's cavalry. On his arrival at the point the enemy broke into a complete rout, leaving their dead and nearly all of his wounded in our hands; also twenty officers, five hundred men and three hundred horses; there operations occupied the whole of the day. At night I encamped at Trevallian Station, and on the morning of the 12th commenced destroying the railroad from this point to Louisa Court House. This was thoroughly done, ties burned and rails rendered unserviceable. The destruction of the railroad occupied until 3 o'clock of this day. I directed Gen. Torbert to advance with his division, and Gen. Davies's brigade of Gregg's division in the direction of Gordonsville, and attack the enemy, who had concentrated and been reinforced by infantry during the night, and had also constructed rifle pits at a point about four miles from Gordonsville.

The advance was made, but as the enemy's position was found too strong to assault, no general attack was made on the extreme right of our lines. A portion of the reserve brigade carried the enemy's works twice, and was twice driven therefrom by infantry. Night closed the contest. I found, on examination of the command, that there was not a sufficiency of ammunition left to continue the engagement the next day. Trains of cars also came down to where we were engaged with the enemy. The reports of prisoners and citizens were that Pickett's old division, or a portion of it, was coming to prevent the taking of Gordonsville. I, therefore, during the night and next morning, withdrew my command over the North Anna via Carpenter's ford and Miner's bridge.

In addition the animals were, for the two entire days in which we were engaged, without forage. The surrounding country afforded nothing but grazing of a very inferior quality, and generally at such points as were inaccessible to us.

We think that without exception this was far the most brilliant one of the present campaign. The enemy's loss was very heavy.—They lost the following named officers in killed and wounded:—Colonel McAllister, commanding regiment, killed; Brigadier Gen. Besser, commanding brigade, wounded; Col. Aiken, commanding regiment, wounded; Col. Custer, commanding regiment, wounded.

My loss in killed and wounded will be about 575. Of the number 420 were wounded. I brought off in my ambulances 377, all that could be transported.

The remainder were, with a number of rebel wounded that fell into my hands, left behind. Surgeons and attendants were detailed and remained with them. I captured and have now with me 370 prisoners of war, including 20 commissioned officers. My loss in captured will not exceed 160. They were principally from the 5th Michigan cavalry. This regiment gallantly charged down the Gordonsville road, capturing fifteen hundred horses and about eight hundred men, but were finally surrounded and had to give them up. When the enemy broke they hurried between Gen. Custer's command and Colonel Gregg's brigade, capturing five caissons of Pennington's battery, three of which were afterwards recaptured, leaving in their hands two caissons. A more detailed account will be made hereafter."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Advance on Petersburg.

The Capture of the Outworks.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 17, 6 P. M.—General Smith's corps which landed at Point of Rocks on Tuesday evening, advanced early yesterday (Wednesday) morning, on the City Point and Petersburg road, and found the enemy near Harrison's Creek, and drove them into their fortifications, some half a mile beyond. The line of battle being formed with Hinck's colored division on the left, a charge was made and the entire line of works were taken with sixteen guns, three hundred prisoners, and several battle flags. The position was one of great strength, and should have resisted an attack from a much heavier force. The colored troops are reported as behaving admirably, taking their part of the line at the same time the others did. Our loss in the entire affair was not over two hundred, of whom some forty were colored. The 2d corps came up in the evening and took a position on the left of Gen. Smith.

In the morning (Thursday) an advance was made by the second corps, and the enemy were driven from another strong position with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. In the afternoon Burnside came up and took a position on the left of Hancock, and at 6 P. M. a combined advance was made along the line, and a severe struggle ensued on the left and centre with artillery and infantry, which lasted till long after dark, Burnside's Corps gaining an advantageous position to their front. A considerable number of prisoners were taken by his corps.

This morning (Friday) another advance was made along the line at daybreak, and Burnside has sent in about 400 prisoners, (16 of whom are officers,) mostly Tennessee troops from Beauregard's command. A battle flag was also taken with these prisoners.

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

Our guns now command Petersburg, and can shell the city at any time. Among the wounded are Colonel Egan, commanding 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Corps. He was struck by a piece of shell in the back, but the wound is not of a serious character. Colonel Tannatt, of the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, wounded; Major Hamilton, of the 11th Penn., was killed.

General Grant returned to Headquarters from City Point last evening, and this morning has gone to the front. Our loss yesterday is said to be one thousand, while that of the enemy was equally as large, if not larger.

LATER.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 18, 8 A. M.—The attack made on the enemy's lines yesterday morning by General Burnside was more successful than at first reported.—He drove the enemy from two lines of rifle pits with heavy loss, taking 4 guns and 400 prisoners, and holding the position. During the afternoon he again pushed the enemy still further, getting within about a mile and a half of the city and taking some more prisoners. Some shells were thrown into the town, one of which struck a church. A prisoner taken yesterday reports that 35,000 of Lee's men were to have arrived on the field that morning, and trains were said to be running almost hourly from Richmond, bringing troops close to Petersburg. Many of the prisoners brought in are from Tennessee, this being their first fight in this direction. They acknowledge having been completely surprised yesterday morning, and say that the Army of the Potomac fights differently from the armies of the West, but add that we cannot take Petersburg or Richmond. They had not been accustomed to throwing up breastworks at every change of their lines, and were busy at work when ordered to surrender. Our success was most complete, and attended with but very heavy loss. The fighting on the remainder of the line during the day was of a rather desultory character, and very little change took place in the positions of either party. Late in the evening our left was still further advanced, and fighting continued nearly all night. Colonel Ritz, of New York, is reported killed; also Colonel Kelley, commanding the 2d Brigade of the 1st Division, 2d Corps, Lieutenant Colonel Baird, 126th New York; Adjutant McDonald, 63d New York, and Adjutant Heist, of the 69th Pennsylvania Regiment, all killed; Lieutenant Colonel McGee, of the 69th New York, wounded in the face; Colonel Beaver, commanding the 4th Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Corps, wounded in the hip, and Colonel Crandell, 125th New York, wounded in the face; Col. Ramsey, commanding 4th Brigade, 2d Division, hand fractured; Major Bowers, of 49th New York State Militia, thigh fractured; Major Blake, 5th New York Artillery, in the head.

This morning considerable firing is going on but nothing definite has been heard in regard to the result. The 5th corps came up last night and reinforced our left.

Reports were current yesterday that Gen. Butler had advanced to the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad and was engaged in destroying the track when Lee surprised him and drove him back to his entrenchments with heavy loss, but nothing official has been received at headquarters in regard to the matter. Troops were sent to his support yesterday afternoon. Firing at intervals has been heard in that direction to-day.

THE VERY LATEST

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Our Forces Advanced to One Mile from Petersburg.

THE ENEMY IN A NEW LINE OF ENTRENCHMENTS.

UNSUCCESSFUL ASSAULTS.

Our Forces Entrenched in Their Advanced Position.

LATEST FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Enemy Run Away in the Night.

OUR WHOLE ARMY IN PURSUIT.

Official Bulletin.

LATER FROM GENERAL GRANT—OUR FORCES ADVANCED TO WITHIN ONE MILE OF PETERSBURG—THE ENEMY IN A NEW LINE OF ENTRENCHMENTS—UNSUCCESSFUL ASSAULTS—OUR FORCES ENTRENCHED IN THEIR ADVANCED POSITION—IMPORTANT FROM GENERAL SHERMAN—THE ENEMY RUN AWAY IN THE NIGHT—OUR WHOLE ARMY IN PURSUIT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 19, 9.45 P. M.—*Major General Dix, New York:* This evening a dispatch from City Point, dated at nine o'clock this morning, reached the Department. It reports that our forces advanced yesterday to within about a mile in front of Petersburg, where they found the enemy occupying a new line of entrenchments, which, after successive assaults, we failed to carry; but hold and have entrenched our advanced positions. From the forces of the enemy, within the enemy's new line, it is inferred that Beauregard has been reinforced from Lee's army.

No report has been received by the Department concerning the casualties of our army in its operations since crossing the James River, except the death of Major Weston, mentioned yesterday.

Gen. Sherman reports to-day that "the enemy gave way last night in the midst of darkness and storm, and at daylight our pickets entered his line from right to left. The whole army is now in pursuit as far as Chattahoochie. I start at once for Marietta."

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

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

Murder at Reading.

READING, June 7.—Quite an excitement has been created here in consequence of a political quarrel between the workmen in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad workshop, in this city, resulting in the death of one of the parties. A few days ago one of the workmen said he would rather fight for the rebel cause than for the Union. This expression created a feeling of indignation among his companions, and they determined to order him to leave town, or else tar and feather him and ride him on a rail. This morning he again came to work. One of his personal friends, though an opponent in politics, advised him in kind words to leave the shop, as he would surely be mobbed if he remained. Another workman, his father in law, cried out, "Shoot him," whereupon the latter drew a pistol and shot his friendly adviser, the ball taking effect in the abdomen. The murderer was arrested and committed to prison. At a late hour in the evening the injured man was still living, though no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Return of the President.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The President, escorted by Mr. Webster and Mr. Brown, left Philadelphia this morning at eight o'clock, reaching this city about half-past twelve o'clock. All along the route he was received with the same enthusiastic demonstrations as greeted him on his way to Philadelphia.

On the way to Baltimore the train was under the control of Captain Collins, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and from Baltimore to Philadelphia Captain J. M. Smith had charge. On returning, Captain Smith conducted us from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and from Baltimore to Washington Captain Galloway had us in charge. Charles G. Apple, Esq., had charge of the President's own car, both going and returning. To the gentleman named above, Wm. Prescott Smith, master of transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio road, Mr. Koontz, passenger agent of the same road, Mr. Kenny, and other officials of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road, the party are indebted for their admirable arrangements and the comfort they experienced during the whole trip.

Arrest of Part of Morgan's Staff.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—The Rebel Colonel Cenowith, Charlton Morgan and Meurker, of John Morgan's Staff, came into Lexington yesterday with Gen. Hobson, under a flag of truce, desiring to treat with Gen. Burbridge for an exchange of prisoners captured in the late raid.

Burbridge refused to recognize the flag, arrested the Rebels as prisoners, and ordered Hobson to the command of his division.

About one hundred and fifty mounted men of Jesse's gang crossed the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, early this morning, at Smithfield, and were subsequently heard of at Shelbyville, *en route* to Taylorsville. On Friday Col. Weatherford, of the 13th Kentucky Cavalry, evacuated Burksville, and on the following Wednesday Bennett's gang took possession of the town, and gave it up to pillage.

From Port Royal and Charleston Harbor—A Rebel Transport Destroyed by the Union Batteries

NEW YORK, June 18.—The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal on the 15th, has arrived.—The rebels opened fire from Sullivan's and James' Islands on the 7th, which was replied to by our guns, but no damage was sustained by us. At night the guns of Fort Putnam opened on a rebel steamer bound from Charleston harbor, laden with troops and supplies. She was disabled and ran aground, and at daylight she was demolished by our guns.

Deserters were constantly coming within our lines.

From the Potomac Flotilla—A Successful Raid.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Leslie arrived this morning from the Lower river, and reports that some of the seamen of the flotilla, and a body of colored troops have for a week past been on a raid in a quarter where it was reported there were a number of guerillas and blockade runners, and that for the expedition has been very successful, capturing a large lot of cattle, horses, and some twenty-five or thirty prisoners, among whom are some who have hitherto given much trouble by running off contrabands, &c. The expedition is still at work, and promises important results. A large number of contrabands, some of whom had been run off from Maryland, have already been recovered.

Death of a Distinguished Lawyer.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Benjamin Gerhard, a distinguished lawyer and prominent citizen, died suddenly this morning of heart disease. He was a brother-in-law of Major Gen. Meade.

Political.

DAVID C. BRODERICK, OF CALIFORNIA, IN DEFENCE OF THE "MUDSILLS" OF THE NORTH, IN THE SENATE, MARCH 22, 1858

Mr. Broderick said: Many Senators have complained of the Senator from South Carolina for his denunciations of the laborers of the North as "white slaves" and the "mudsills of society." I quote from his speech:

"In all social systems there must be a class to do the menial duties, to perform the drudgery of life. That is a class requiring but a low order of intellect, and but little skill.—Its requisites are vigor, docility, fidelity. Such a class you must have, or you would not have that other class which leads progress, civilization and refinement. *It constitutes the very mudsill of society and of political government;* and you might as well attempt to build a house in the air as to build either the one or the other *except on this mudsill.* Fortunately for the South, *she found a race adapted to that purpose to her hand*—a race inferior to her own, but eminently qualified in temper, in vigor, in docility, in capacity, *to stand the climate, to answer all her purposes. We use them for our purpose, and call them slaves.* We found them slaves by the 'common consent of mankind,' which, according to Cicero, *'lex naturæ est,'* the highest proof of what is nature's law. We are old fashioned at the South yet; it is a word discarded by 'cars polite.' I will not characterize that class at the North with that term, but you have it; it is there; it is everywhere; it is eternal." * * * * *

"We do not think that whites should be slaves, either by law or necessity. Our slaves are black, of another and inferior race. The *status* in which we have placed them is an elevation. They are elevated from the condition in which God first created them by being made our slaves. None of that race on the whole face of the globe can be compared with the slaves of the South. They are happy, content, unaspiring, and utterly incapable, from intellectual weakness, ever to give us any trouble by their aspirations. [!!] Yours are white, of your own race; you are brothers of one blood; they are your equals in natural endowment of intellect, and they feel galled by their degradation. Our slaves do not vote. We give them no political power. Yours do vote, and, being the majority, they are the depositories of all your political power. If they knew the tremendous secret, that the ballot box is stronger than 'an army with banners,' and could combine, *where would you be?* Your society would be reconstructed, your Government overthrown, your property divided—not as they have mistakenly attempted to initiate such proceedings, by meeting in parks with arms in their hands, but by the quiet process of the ballot box. You have been making war upon us to our very hearthstones. How would you like for us to send lecturers and agitators North, to teach these people this, to aid in combining, and to lead them?"

Mr. Broderick. I, sir, am glad that the Senator has spoken thus. "It may have the effect of arousing in the working men that spirit which has been lying dormant for centuries. It may also have the effect of arousing the two hundred thousand men, with pure white skins, in South Carolina, who are now degraded and depleted by thirty thousand aristocratic slaveholders." [Prophecy.] It may teach them to demand what is the power:

"Linked with success, assumed and held with still,
That moulds another's weakness to its will,
Wields with their hands, but still to them unknown,
Makes even their mightiest deeds appear his own."

I suppose, sir, the Senator from South Carolina did not intend to be personal in his remarks to any of his peers in this Chamber. If I had thought so, I would have treated them at the time. I am, sir, with one exception the youngest in years of the Senators of this floor. It is not long since I served an apprenticeship of five years at one of the most laborious mechanical trades pursued by man—a trade that, from its nature, devotes its follower to thought, but debars him from conversation. I would not have alluded to this if it were not for the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina; and the thousands who know that I am the son of a mechanic, and have been a mechanic, would feel disappointed in me if I did not reply to him. I am not proud of this. I am sorry, it is true.

I would that I could have enjoyed the pleasures of life in my boyhood's days, but they were denied me. I say this with pain. I have not the admiration of the men of the class from whence I sprang that might be expected; they submit too tamely to oppression, and are too prone to neglect their rights and duties as citizens. *But, sir, the class of society to whose toil I was born, under our form of government, will control the destinies of this nation.* If I were inclined to forget my connection with them, or to deny that I sprang from them, this chamber would not be the place in which I could do either. *While I hold a seat here I have but to look at the beautiful capitals adorning the pillasters that support this roof, to be reminded of my father's talent, and to see his handiwork.*

I left the scenes of my youth and manhood for the "far West," because I was tired of the struggles and jealousies of men of my class, who could not understand why one of their fellows should seek to elevate his condition above the common level. I made my new abode among strangers, where labor is honored. I had left without regret; there remained no tie of blood to bind me to any being in existence. "If I fell in the struggle for reputation and fortune, there was no relative on earth to mourn my fall." [He fell for Freedom.] The people of California elevated me to the highest office within their gift. My election was not the result of an accident.

For years I had to struggle, often seeing the goal of ambition within my reach; it was again taken from me by the aid of men of my own class. I had not only them to contend with, but almost the entire partisan press of my State was subsidized by Government money and patronage to oppose my election. *I sincerely hope, sir, the time will come when such speeches as that from the Senator from South Carolina will be considered a lesson to the laborers of the nation.*

[Let the workingmen of the North now read these immortal words of their martyred Broderick in the light of the present Copperhead assault upon "the rail-splitting buffoon" and "the boorish tailor."—*Ed Chronicle.*]

From North Carolina.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The United States supply steamer Newbern has