

Our Next President.

From a perusal of the proceedings of the National Union Convention, in another portion of this week's paper, the reader will learn that the delegates, paying heed to the unmistakable demands of the people, have re-nominated Abraham Lincoln, for the Presidency. This is well. It was a well merited reward to a true and tried public servant; and it is a glorious answer to the libel, so basely insinuated by the enemies of the Republic North and South, and at home and abroad, that the war waged for the restoration of the Union, was a war solely for the abolition of Slavery, and for the political aggrandizement of a party. Yes, fellow-citizens, Abraham Lincoln has been re-nominated—and we congratulate you on it; for in that re-nomination we have an assurance, that the people are terribly in earnest for the suppression of rebellion and for the restoring of the Union to that basis of freedom, on which it was evidently designed, by the fathers who created it, to stand. Four years ago they decreed that Honest Old Abe, should be President of these then United States—not of New England, nor the Middle nor Western States, but of all the territory embraced within the United States—from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and until that decree is faithfully complied with, there can be no let up in the pressure of the public will.

Faithful to his pledges in every respect Mr. Lincoln has been successful, beyond the most reasonable expectations of his friends, in administering the Government, amid difficulties the most perplexing, and best calculated to appal the stoutest heart. He entered upon the duties of his office with a revolution created to his hand; and though he was loth to take the initiative in deluging his country with blood, when the alternative was forced upon him, to enforce the laws at the cannon's mouth, or abjectly and disgracefully submit to the wicked demands of traitors, he was not found wanting in that steamer stuff which enters so largely into the composition of patriotic statesmen, and literal saviours of their country. In kindness of heart and love for the people of the whole country, he has exceeded by no President who has preceded him; and he has also proven himself to be the equal of the best, when determination to do good at all hazards and at every cost, demanded that he should lay aside the character of the diplomat and assume that of the grim warrior. To use a vulgarism, when necessity required it, he could lay aside the gloves and take the bull by the horns, in defense of the Constitution and laws.

Abraham Lincoln may have faults.—Who has not? He may have made mistakes. Who has not? Yet with all these may-haves to be laid at his door, he has shown a wisdom, and honesty and a faithfulness to his oath of office and to his country, which will in the coming years become a marvel even in the eyes of honest men. That his course does not meet the approbation of his opponents is no discredit to him. To have merited their approval he would have been compelled to submit to a faded political horizon, to an obliterated galaxy of stars, to a dismembered Union, and to a Government passed to that same oblivion which now hides from gaze the mismanaged republics of old. In doing this he would have had on his soul disregarded promises, a desolated land and violated oaths. It was not in the composition of Abraham Lincoln to allow himself to become so despicable in the eyes of the world.—With him it had become an axiom—"Perish everything but honor—everything but country;" and, in the furtherance of his noble determination, he has earned for himself a name which will stand high on the roll of those who are beloved of the world for their good deeds done to their fellow-men.

Nor has Mr. Lincoln's efforts been in vain. When he came into office, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and all the States South of them were deeply imbued with treason, and on the verge of irrevocably writing down the fiat of Secession. In but very few of these had Unionism longer a foothold; but he grappled the monster with a mighty hand—because a lawful and Constitutional one—and now after a short three years, the border States with Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, are firmly wedded to the old Union, and our armies, with the old Constitution and laws, have secured, and are constantly securing a lasting foothold in every rebellious State. And to what are we indebted for this. To nothing, under God, but to the wisdom and firmness of Abraham Lincoln. Is it not meet, then, that the man who has commenced and, thus far, done

the work so well, should be entrusted with the completion of the job? But there is no earthly reason to doubt the final ending of the work began in the Baltimore Convention. That was the people's work; and the end will be the complete and final triumph of right over wrong, of loyalty over treason, of liberty over oppression. Unless a special providence should interfere, the idea of November will send to the ideas of March, greeting, a command to pass Abraham Lincoln to the Presidential chair, for another term of four years; and this as a sure precursor of war ended, and the peace of our country restored on a basis firm as the everlasting hills.

Our Candidate for Vice President.

It was eminently proper in selecting candidates, in obedience to the will of the people, that after nominating honest Old Abe for re-election to the Presidency, the Baltimore Convention should select a war Democrat for the Vice Presidency. In these troublesome days, we have no time for thought as to anything else but the restoration of the Union, on an honorable and lasting peace basis, and of course cannot permit our political predilections to interfere with our duties as patriots.—We therefore hail the nomination of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as a happy omen, preceding the coming struggle for the prevalence of loyalty over treason.

Governor Johnson is a Southern man, and has, all his life, been identified with those Southern interests which he deemed most conducive to the well being of the whole country. He has never, though an ardent partizan of the Democratic School, been a political time server; but with Dickinson, Butler, Dix, Hunter and a host of the bright lights of his party, has always yielded support to such men and measures as he deemed best calculated to advance our prosperity and standing as a nation. When the present rebellion broke out he represented the State of Tennessee in the Senate of the United States; and used all his influence, and devoted all his energies to the healing of the schism, which Southern traitors and demagogues, headed by Northern dough-faces, were endeavoring to create in the country; but we regret to say that success did not crown his patriotic efforts.

When the war broke out Gov. Johnson did not hesitate a moment as to which side he should espouse. He at once threw himself into the scale with those patriots who were resolved, "sink or swim, survive or perish," to stand by the old flag and the Union. Of the beneficial result of his efforts we have the evidence in the fact that twice his State of Tennessee threw from it in disdain the poisoned chalice of Secession, and refused to leave the old Union. Evil men, however, occupied the State Government, and notwithstanding Gov. Johnson's efforts, and the expressed wish of her people, Tennessee was dragged into the embrace of treason. But traitors could not drag Johnson with them; his love of country was too deeply imbedded in his heart of hearts; and though he suffered both in person and property for his patriotism's sake, he never for a moment swerved from the path of duty which was so hidden with thorns before him.

On the expiration of his term in the Senate, Governor Johnson was appointed military Governor of Tennessee, and in that position, has contributed probably, more than any other man to the re-awakening of the loyal sentiment of the State. To-day, Tennessee is rapidly recovering its firmness; and will soon again be what she always was before the rebellion nearly crushed her, a steadfast member of the household of the Union. That the nomination of her favorite son for the second office in the gift of the people will hasten the day of her final and perfect freedom from the evils she has endured, will not admit of a doubt, and that his election, which is as certain as that he is nominated, will consummate it, no sane man can for a moment deny. To work then fellow citizens, with a will. With Lincoln and Johnson as standard bearers, you may well encourage yourselves with the belief, that you have a cause worthy of your best efforts.

G. W. COMSTOCK, Esq., Agent for W. T. & E. Smith, at Geneva, N. Y., we learn, recently delivered over five hundred dollars worth of trees to farmers, and others in this County, all of which gave perfect satisfaction. It will be gratifying to all interested in fruit culture, to learn that Mr. C. designs extending his acquaintance among them, for the purpose of affording them further facilities for acquisitions of this character. The Messrs. Smith's have some three hundred acres under nursery culture, and are thus enabled, through their agent, to furnish Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, of every description, at very reasonable prices.

Nineteen rebel Generals, the Richmond papers say, have been lost since the beginning of the May campaign in Virginia. Seven were killed, ten wounded, and two captured. Since that publication the rebels have lost five other Generals. Jones killed, Law, Lane, Kirkland and Pinnegan, wounded. The last named commanded the Florida troops, and his presence at Richmond proves that the forces recently engaged with Seymour in Florida are with Lee.

The Drafted Men.
The following are the names of the persons drafted, at the twirling of fortunes wheel, at Easton, Pa.

Coolbaugh.
Albert Nipert, Jacob Sensesbach, William Bessicker.
Jackson.
John R. Osterhout, Anandus Possinger, Linford Fenner, John Burkitt, Jackson Miller, Melchior Hay, William Rinker, Samuel Doll, David Anglemoyer, John M. Kinsley, Joseph Frantz, John Hay, Barnet Kresge, Elias Singer, John Possinger, Samuel Able, Michael Miller, Abraham Newhart.

M. Smithfield.
Samuel C. Miller, John P. Place, Milo Overfield, Moses Strunk, Peter Noack, Anzy C. Bloof, Matthew Smith, Emanuel G. Miller, John Brink, Samuel G. Decker.

Smithfield.
Peter Ace, Sylvester Van Vliet, John Lois.

Tankhannock.
Josiah Merwine, Solomon Bonser, Henry Kinghold, Franklin Christman.

Price.
Lewis Long, Zalmond Snow, Stephen Warden, Andrew J. Biesecker, Christian Yagly, Charles Bush, John L. Brus, Jecodiah S. Peters, John Snow, Albert Walker, Daniel Long, Albert Walker.

Tobyhanna.
Henry Eschenbach, Timothy Miller, Hiram Miller, Michael Smith, Thomas Stroob, Edward Bush, Ira M. Winters, Henry Ehler, John Eschenbach, Appleton P. Clark, Oliver Stark.

Escaped.
Charles Brock, the person who was shot in a melee in Jackson township, in this county, a short time since; and who was confined in our County Jail, to prevent him from retaliating upon his opponents on that occasion, escaped from Jail on Sunday night last. The keeper heard him making his exit, but feeling a repugnance towards exposing his nude limbs to the chilling blast of a mid-winter winter which prevailed at that time, consoled himself with the belief that the noise proceeded from the gyrations of a large rat, or extra-large white mice, and so let him have his leisure for the accomplishment of his work. Of course Charles has made tracks for parts unknown, and if he will remain there, will deserve credit for having left his country for his country's good.

Can Such Things Be?

It is pleasant to find the affection with which the Copperhead journals regard the recent Convention at Cleveland. It may seem strange to hear praises of such men as Wendell Phillips and Parker Pillsbury chanted by sympathizers with secession; but this world of wonders should cause no surprise. The Copperheads have fallen in love with Cleveland. One journal tells us that the ticket "has a strong hold upon the sympathies of the most ardent, courageous, and vigorous portion of the Republican party. It carries no dead-weight." Mark this latter phrase. No two men have been more bitterly denounced by the Copperheads than John C. Fremont and John Cochrane. The former has been ridiculed as a failure in Virginia. Fremont has been an imbecile, a "coward," a "corrupt man," a "pretender," and an "adventurer."—Cochrane has been a "turncoat," a "sympathizer in disguise," a "fanatic," and an "incapable." They have been denounced without stint or reserve. This was when they were the agents of the Administration; when they commanded troops of American soldiery. They are now in other positions. For reasons of their own, General Fremont and General Cochrane saw fit to come home. The first did not like Gen. Pope, and resigned his command. The second has not published the reasons that made it proper for him to leave his brigade, and returning to New York, accept the suffrages of the Republican party for a very important office.—They are now in the position of antagonism to the Administration. They have called together a Convention of citizens, from which "all friends of Abraham Lincoln" were repeatedly warned, and raised what we will not call "the standard of revolt," but a standard whose most earnest followers are the enemies of the country. The Copperheads find Fremont and Cochrane to be eminently proper men.—We who have sustained them all along, who have defended them from many a slander and sneer, and who have insisted that their loyalty and devotion should be rewarded, find our poor praises tame and insipid when compared with those of the Copperhead newspapers. Fremont, the vilified Fremont, is "a popular idol," and "has been conspicuous above all others for strict fidelity to principle?" To what "principle?" Do the Copperheads yesterday it was fanaticism, but now that it comes from Cleveland, and proposes to bring disaffection and dissension in its train, the Copperheads welcome it as an ally, and wait in the praise of men whose death by hanging was seriously urged not many weeks ago as a measure of public safety. Altogether, we hardly know whether to be pained or amused. The whole affair is one of the spectacles that we see once in an age, to show how much insincerity and selfishness we have in our poor human nature.—*Press.*

It is said that emigration to the far West is unprecedented. A newspaper editor in Troy, Doniphan county, Kansas, describes the roads as "blockaded with teams," and estimates the number of wagons which passed through that place in one week at seven hundred, at the rate of a hundred a day. The emigrant wagons, it is said, averaged at least three men each. Thus the vast region west of the Mississippi is rapidly filling up with enterprising laborers.

The Baltimore Convention.
President Lincoln Unanimously Renominated.

ANDREW JOHNSON, GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
A Radical Anti-Slavery Platform.—Great Enthusiasm of the Convention and the People.—Henry J. Raymond Chairman of the National Committee.

The National Union Convention assembled in the Front Street Theatre, at Baltimore, on Tuesday, June 8th, and organized by the appointment of ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, temporary President, and S. A. SHAW, of Massachusetts, P. H. DUER, of New York, and E. N. BRIGGS, of California temporary Secretaries. After discussing matters connected with the organization of the Convention, a committee on credentials, a Committee to select permanent officers, and a Committee on Resolutions were appointed, when the Convention adjourned until evening.

Evening Session.—The Convention re-assembled at 7 1/2 o'clock. The Hall was again densely crowded.

Order was called at 7 3/4 o'clock, when Mr. A. K. McClure, from the Committee on permanent officers, made the following report which was accepted with enthusiastic applause.

PRESIDENT.—The Hon. WM. DENNISON of Ohio.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Nathan M. Farwell, Maine; W. A. Newell, N. J.; Oslow Stearns, N. H.; W. W. Ketcham, Pa.; Henry Stowell, Vt.; George Z. Tybout, Del.; Moses Kimball, Mass.; A. C. Green, Md.; Joseph DeWolf Perry, R. I.; J. E. Record, Ky.; H. A. Grant, Conn.; D. Todd, Ohio; Lyman Tremaine, N. Y.; J. Bead, Indiana; J. N. Brown, Ill.; Chas. M. Dailey, Minn.; Chas. T. Gorham, Mich.; Robert Gardner, Cal.; J. F. Potter, Wis.; Fred. Channau, Oregon; G. W. McCreary, Iowa; C. D. Hubbard, W. Va.; F. W. Potter, Kansas.

SECRETARIES.
Nathaniel Merrill, Me.; George A. Shaw, Mass.; Edward Spaulding, N. H.; Joel M. Spooner, R. I.; Horace Fairbanks, Vt.; Samuel L. Warner, Conn.; Wm. H. Stuart, N. Y.; Lorenz Brentano, Ill.; Edward Brettell, N. J.; W. R. Noyes, Mich.; John Stuart, Pa.; C. C. Sholes, Wis.; Benjamin Burton, Del.; D. J. Stodds, Iowa; L. Straughton, Md.; Charles Taylor, Minn.; A. G. Hodges, Ky.; James Otis, Cal.; J. E. Divin, Ohio; J. W. Souther, Oregon; John W. Ray, Ind.; Granville D. Hale, W. Va.; W. W. H. Lawrence, Kansas.

The Chairman appointed Senator Lane and the Hon. G. A. Grow, a Committee to conduct Gov. Dennison to the Chair. As soon as order was restored, Mr. Dennison in a neat and patriotic speech, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

Neither of the other Committees being prepared to report, a motion was made to adjourn, but was withdrawn on its being announced that Parson Brownlow was in the Hall. A motion was then made that the Parson be requested to address the Convention, which he did, in his usual truth-telling and earnest manner, when the Convention adjourned.

[The speeches of Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, Gov. Dennison and Parson Brownlow, will appear in the next week's Jeffersonian.]

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, June 9.—The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock a. m., President Dennison in the Chair. The Hall was more crowded, if possible, than on Tuesday.

The reports of Committees being called for, the Committee on the order of business reported a set of resolutions to control the business of the Convention.

The report of the Committee on credentials having been read, it was after amendment adopted as follows:

The delegates from Maine, 14; New Hampshire 10; Vermont 10; Massachusetts 24; Rhode Island 8; Connecticut 12; New York 66; New Jersey 14; Pennsylvania 52; Delaware 6; Maryland 14; the radical Union delegation from Missouri, 22; Louisiana, 14; Arkansas, 10; Tennessee, 16; Wisconsin, 16; Iowa, 16; Minnesota 8; California, 10; Oregon, 6; West Virginia, 10; Kansas 6; Nebraska, 6; Colorado, 6; Nevada, 6; were entitled to hold seats and vote. The delegates from South Carolina were rejected. The delegates from Virginia, Florida, the District of Columbia, and the Territories, other than those named above were admitted to seats, without the right to vote.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the permanent authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.—[Prolonged applause.]

NO COMPROMISE WITH THE REBELLION.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States, not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace, except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility, and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor, to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifices, patriotism, heroic valor, and undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions. [Applause.]

EXTIRPATION OF SLAVERY.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government and justice, and the national safety demands its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic [applause], and that while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government in its own defence has aimed a death blow at the gigantic evil, we are in favor furthermore of such amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States. [Applause.]

THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, [applause], who have periled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provisions for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of their country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance. [Loud applause.]

THANKS TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and the unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office. That we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation and as within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes. That we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery [applause], and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

HARMONY IN THE NATIONAL COUNCILS.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only, who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government. [Applause.]

PROTECTION TO OUR SOLDIERS, BLACK AND WHITE.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war [applause], and that any violation of these laws or the usages of civilized nations in time of war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of prompt and full redress. [Prolonged applause.]

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources, and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad.

REDEMPTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Resolved, That the national faith be pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency. [Applause.]

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European Power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican Government on the western continent [prolonged applause]; and that they will view with extreme jealousy and as menacing the peace and independence of their own country the efforts of any such Power to obtain new foothold for monarchical governments, sustained by foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.—[Long continued applause.]

ENTHUSIASM OVER THE RESOLUTIONS.

The reading of the resolutions elicited the wildest outbursts of enthusiasm. The mention of the name of Abraham Lincoln was received with tremendous cheering, the whole house rising, with uplifted hats and handkerchiefs waving.

The resolution endorsing the Monroe doctrine was also received with great applause.

On motion of Mr. Bushnell, the resolutions of the committee were adopted by acclamation.

A motion was then made to proceed to the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, which was adopted, when,

It was moved that Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin be nominated for President and Vice President by acclamation.

After some discussion the question was divided when the voting was proceeded with, with the following result.

The vote by States was taken, as follows:

FOR MR. LINCOLN,	
Maine,	14
New Hampshire,	10
Vermont,	10

Rhode Island,	8
Massachusetts,	24
Connecticut,	12
New York,	66
New Jersey,	14
Pennsylvania,	62
Delaware,	6
Maryland,	14
West Virginia,	10
Tennessee,	15
Kentucky,	32
Ohio,	42
Indiana,	26
Illinois,	32
Michigan,	16
Wisconsin,	16
Iowa,	15
Minnesota,	8
California,	10
Oregon,	6
Louisiana,	14
Arkansas,	10
Kansas,	6
Nebraska,	6
Colorado,	6
Nevada,	6
MISSOURI,	GRANT,
	22
Total,	519

The announcement of the result was received with the widest applause, the delegates and the entire audience rising, and cheering for several minutes, and the band playing National airs.

A despatch from the Secretary of War was read, announcing victories by General Grant and Gen. Sherman.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, and Gov. Rousseau, of Kentucky, were nominated for Vice President.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, spoke in favor of Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Tremaine, of New York, spoke in favor of the nomination of Mr. Dickinson, and his arguments and reason were much applauded. He pledged New York and the War Democracy of that State, to give 100,000 votes for the ticket, if Mr. Dickinson were nominated.—Mr. Tremaine spoke of himself as a Democrat, and of his right to speak for the War Democrats of New York, but his remarks were cut off by the five minutes rule.

The vote by States was then taken.—On the first ballot, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Hamlin each received a large vote.

Several of the States then changed their votes, before the result was announced.

The final result was: For Johnson, 497; for Dickinson, 13; for Hamlin, 9.

The nomination of Mr. Johnson was then declared unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Lane, of Kansas, the States each presented the name of one gentleman to constitute the National Executive Committee.

National Executive Committee.

Baltimore, June 8, 1864.

The following is the National Executive Committee: Maine, Samuel F. Hursy; New Hampshire, John D. Clark; Vermont, Abraham B. Gardner; Massachusetts, William Clafluer; Rhode Island, Thomas J. Turner; Connecticut, N. D. Perry; New York, Henry J. Raymond; New Jersey, Marcus L. Waugh; Pennsylvania, to be appointed; Delaware, Nathaniel B. Smithers; Maryland, Henry W. Hoffman; Virginia, M. D. Lankford; Florida, Calvin Robinson; Louisiana, Cutbert Vallet; Arkansas, James M. Johnson; Missouri, S. H. Boyd; Tennessee, James S. Power; Kentucky, R. K. Williams; Ohio, George B. Senter; Indiana, John D. Defrees; Illinois, Bud C. Crook; Michigan, R. Giddings; Wisconsin, Howard Judge; Iowa, A. D. B. Judd; Minnesota, Thomas Clifton; California, to be appointed; Oregon, Erasmus D. Shatter; Western Virginia, A. W. Campbell; Kansas, James H. Lane; Nebraska, W. H. H. Waters; Colorado, Jerome B. Cheffind, Nevada, H. D. Morgan; District of Columbia, J. J. Couhs; Washington Territory, Author A. Denney; Montana, N. B. Tankford; Idaho, William H. Wallace; Arizona, J. S. Turner; Utah, John M. W. Kerr.

After voting thanks to the officers of the Convention for the able and satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duties, and to the Mayor and Common Council of Baltimore for the excellent arrangements that had been made for the accommodation of the Convention, the Convention adjourned sine die.

In the evening a mass meeting to ratify the nominations was held in Monumental Square, at which eloquent speeches were made, and spirit stirring resolutions adopted.

Bogus Coins.

A law recently passed provides that if any person or persons, except as now authorized by law, shall hereafter make, or cause to be made, shall utter, or pass or attempt to utter or pass, any coins of gold or silver, or other metals or alloys of metals intended for the use and purpose of current money, whether in the resemblance of coins of the United States or of foreign countries, or of original design, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the Court, according to the aggravation of the offense.

A bold thief walked into a large jewelry store in Cincinnati last week, and pretended to regulate his watch. At a moment when he was unobserved, he quietly opened a door of the show case, abstracted a tray of forty-eight diamond rings, worth altogether ten thousand dollars, and completely walked off.

Prisoners Arrived.

Forty-two Rebel officers and 900 enlisted men were received on the 12th inst., at Point Lookout, from the White House. The total number of prisoners captured since the commencement of the present campaign (as officially reported), is about 12,000.

DIED.
In this Borough, on the 4th inst., Mr. Charles Smiley, aged about 37 years.