

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.

A Copperhead Pyramid for the Contem-
plation of the Soldier.

We print below a number of Democratic
counties, the Commissioners of which have
refused to pay bounties to the soldier volun-
teering to fight the battles of his country.
We do this in connection with such counties
as we can now recall, whose commissioners
now pay bounties. The list is worthy of the
contemplation of the soldier. It proves alike
who are the friends of our fighting men, and
who desire to see the war prosecuted with
vigor. Here is the array of counties refusing
to pay bounties:

Election of 1863.

Majority for Woodward.
Northampton..... 3,073
York..... 2,557
Schuylkill..... 2,041
Berks..... 6,632
Montgomery..... 1,251
Cumberland..... 641

The following is a list of the counties which
pay bounties, with the vote cast in 1863 an-
nounced:

Majority for Curtin.
Dauphin..... 1,190
Lebanon..... 1,005
Lancaster..... 5,691

—We desire our friends throughout the
State to assist in making the list which we
thus start complete. Let the record show
who are the friends of the soldier. The ob-
ject is to ascertain which counties refused the
bounty to the men who are expected to make
up the quota for the 24,000 troops called for
to defend the honor and the homes of Pennsylv-
ania.

Emphatic and Explicit Terms of Peace.

The President of the United States has now
clearly and emphatically fixed the terms upon
which every rebel traitor can re-enter the
Union and become a faithful, loyal and de-
voted upholder of the purest and freest and
best Government in the world. There is no
mistaking the terms. We submit them as
follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July
18, 1864. To whom it may concern: Any pro-
position which embraces the restoration of
peace, the integrity of the Union and the
abandonment of slavery, and which comes by
and with authority that can control the armies
now at war against the United States, will be
received and considered by the Executive
Government of the United States, and will be
met by liberal terms on other substantial and
collateral points, and the bearers thereof shall
have safe conduct both ways.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

—Henceforth let those who claim to be
peace men, sustain the noble propositions
thus made by the President, or hereafter ac-
knowledge that they are hypocrites. If the
traitors in the South, and their friends in the
North, are desirous to stop the effusion of
blood now flowing in the unholy effort to de-
stroy the Union, let them all subscribe to the
terms of peace set forth by the President, and
the war will at once be brought to a close.

The heaviest battery ever mounted on a
man-of-war is now in the Mediterranean on
board the United States steam frigate Niagara.
Of twenty guns on her main deck, there is
not one less than a 11-inch, or a 100-pound
rifle—a fact the real importance of which can
only be understood by professional men.
She is thus provided with the most perfect
long ranged pieces of ordnance extant. The
result of an encounter with her would hardly
be paralleled in the history of naval fighting,
for no such armament has been known before.
Her officers and men are well trained to sea
service, having been on board for several
months.

The Constitutional Convention of Louisi-
ana has completed its labor and the new Con-
stitution will be submitted to the vote of the
people of the State on the 1st Monday in Sep-
tember. The instrument is liberal, providing
for a system of popular education such as
never was known in a Southern State; and it
relieves the State from the incubus of slavery.
The Era predicts its adoption by a large vote.

Late Georgia rebel papers contain some
items of interest. The existence of a "rea-
sonable league" in Jefferson and the adjoining
counties of Alabama is reported, having for
its object the overthrow of the confederate
government and the formation of a peace and
constitutional Union party. Agents have been
sent to work in the armies in Georgia and
Virginia.

To a well known United States Senator
General Grant said a few days ago—and that,
too, while the rebel "invasion" was in pro-
gress: "I am just as certain to take Richmond
and crush Lee's army as the sun is sure to rise."
This is Grant's opinion, and he ought to know.

FARMINGTON IN IOWA.—The Davenport Gazette
says: "We recently passed through twelve
populous counties in this State, traveling in
stages and railroad cars. We made diligent
inquiries for Fremont men, and found but a
solitary one. He declared his intention to
vote Fremont."

Tax Boston Herald has come out in favor
of James Guthrie as the nominee of the Ohio
convention. It says "military men are
generally poor legislators."

Baldy and their Effects on Railroad Com-
munication and Facilities.

The art of war consists as much in the
celerity, manner and completeness with which
an enemy's material resources are destroyed,
as it does in the slaughter of his armed forces.
If he can be cut off from his commissaries, quar-
termasters or ordnance stores—or if the depots
of these can be destroyed—or still further, if
the sources whence these are originally de-
rived, can be possessed and held effectively
against his uses, then is the enemy thus op-
erated against at the mercy of his opponent, and
he must sooner or later yield or be captured at
will. But the war in which the Government
is now engaged with a wicked conspiracy
has developed some strange notions as to
what is really effective in the way of destroy-
ing the resources of an enemy. The cavalry,
alike of the Government and of the rebels,
have engaged in work, which, leaving out of
the count the subjects it has afforded the flash
illustrated journals of New York, can scarcely
be estimated in any other way than a foolish
perilling of man and beast flesh to make cap-
ital for rash leaders. We allude to the prac-
tice on both sides, of a considerable force dash-
ing into the enemy's country, as the case may
be, tearing up a few miles of railroad, robbing
sundry hen roosts, panicking a number of
weak women and craven-hearted men, and
then riding back into their own lines covered
with mud and bombastic glory. The ac-
counts of such raids, when once at the dis-
posal of hungry news mongers, may serve to
make an extra profitable, but in all candor, we
seriously ask whether such feats will hasten
the end of the war—or whether they add
to the martial daring of either party. It has seemed to us, whenever the
leader of either of the contending armies
found his operations lagging and the confi-
dence of the people whom he serves flagging, he
has projected a great raid, the object of which
was designed in advance, to create popular
feeling in his favor, without accomplishing
anything for practical effect. There are some
people who may object to our writing in this
style and spirit. But we can't help it. The
facts to which we allude are so plain that our
only wonder is that some of those who claim
to be the leaders of journalism, have not be-
fore this referred to the subject. Either party
soon recovers from these raids. We have all
along underestimated the recuperative powers
of the rebels in these particulars—and they,
as if to emulate our folly, have imagined that
retaliation in raids would preserve them from
the incursions of our cavalry. Effective and
decisive war is not made up of such strife,
and the belligerents who participate in such
proceedings, cannot long hold the position or
claim the title of warriors.

General Dix Orders the Prosecution of a
Newark Paper.

Major General Dix has directed the United
States District Attorney, A. G. Keasbey, of
Newark, New Jersey, to arrest and prosecute
the editor and proprietor of the Newark
Evening Journal.

The offense for which the prosecution is
made was the publication of an article on the
draft, in its issue of last evening. The fol-
lowing is the offensive portion of the editorial:

"Let the people unite in a grand defensive
league to protest against the demands of the
despots at Washington. Let the taxpayers
come forward and demand that the system of
exorbitant municipal bounties shall cease;
and these objects accomplished Mr. Lincoln
will be obliged to depend upon the loyalty of
his office-holders and contractors for recruits
to carry on the war."

The arrest will be made under the twenty-
fifth section of the act of March 3d, 1863, en-
titled: "An Act for enrolling and calling
out the national forces, and for other pur-
poses." The section reads as follows:

"And if, if further enacted, That if any per-
son shall resist any draft of men enrolled
under this act into the service of the United
States, or shall counsel or aid any person to
resist any such draft, or shall assault or ob-
struct any officer in making such draft, or in
the performance of any service in relation
thereto, or shall command any person to re-
sist or obstruct any such officer, or shall
command any drafted man not to appear at
the place of rendezvous, or wilfully dissuade
them from the performance of military duty,
as required by law, such person shall be sub-
ject to summary arrest by the Provost Mar-
shal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the
civil authorities, and upon conviction there-
of, be punished by a fine not exceeding five
hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not ex-
ceeding ten years, or by both of said punish-
ments."

The editor of the Journal is Mr. E. N.
Fuller. The paper has been of the most vio-
lent of the opposition p. pers. The well-
known secession sympathizer, Jas. W. Wall,
has been one of the principal contributors to
its columns. The paper is owned by a stock
company.

We understand the warrant was to be
placed in the hands of Provost Marshal H. J.
Mills, of the Fifth District.

THE HARDEST WORK the Copperheads have
to perform, is that of maintaining a sort of har-
mony in their inconsistencies. For instance,
while some of their leaders are attempting to
make a show of supporting the amendment to
the Constitution, extending the elective fran-
chise to the soldier, others of their organs are
ridiculing the proposition. As an evidence
of this fact, the leading English Copperhead
paper in Berks county styles the recent Rebel
robber raid, a "Confederate expedition."

The German Copperhead organ, in the same
county, speaking of the proposed amendment
restoring to soldiers the right to vote, says:
"What the Lincolnites desire, must always be
regarded with suspicion."

MAXIMILIAN, having comfortably seated
himself upon the Mexican throne, has already
found one thorn in the imperial rose. He
extended the olive branch to Juarez, but the
latter declines to meet the imported Emperor
of Napoleon's manufacture, except in arms.

THE Copperhead organ at Pittsburg, the
Post, suggests that "Yankeeism, like the
great Coriolanus, has exhibited his wounds
until the people have grown weary of looking
at them."

By Telegraph.

From Memphis.

STATEMENTS OF A REBEL DESERTER.

S. D. Lee is Polk's Successor.

THE WOUNDING OF FORREST CONFIRMED.

The Rebel Loss Heavy at Tupelo.

MAJ. BRADFORD TO BE SHOT.

The Rebels Losing Confidence in Johnston.

CAIRO, July 22.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 20th has a
statement, made before the Provost Marshal
by Lieut. Allen, a deserter from Forrest's
command, who took the oath of amnesty and
immediately left for his home in Kentucky.
He reports that Gen. S. D. Lee commands
Gen. Polk's old department, and that Rich-
ardson had been charged with making two
millions out of the conscription business.
Richardson escaped punishment and is now
living in Western Tennessee.
Lieutenant Allen confirms the reported
wounding of Forrest at Tupelo. The rebels
lost 1500 at the fight at Guntown with Stur-
gis' and Col. Wisdom was among the killed.
The most of this loss is attributed to the
desperate fighting of our negroes, and nearly
all their victims being shot through the head
and breast.
Maj. Bradford, captured at Fort Pillow, has
been ordered to be shot by Forrest for violat-
ing his parole.
Lieut. Allen knew nothing of the President's
amnesty proclamation, and says the soldiers
are ignorant of it.
The southern people think that if Lee and
Johnston are beaten the rebellion will speedily
terminate. They have little confidence in
Johnston, and are heartily tired of the dread-
ful pressure they are subjected to.
Forrest got 8000 men in his conscript g
expedition into Kentucky.
Lieut. Allen says at the fight with Stur-
gis' May 2d, at Bolivar, 500 men could have cap-
tured all of the rebel trains. Forrest has been
taught to say that he did not want to take
Memphis, as a large section of country was
dependent on it for supplies.
The steamer Kaskaskia was sunk to-day on
the Grand Chain, between here and Paducah.
Loss-tiding.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Repulse of the Rebels.

Rebel Women to be Sent Out of the United States

LOUISVILLE, July 22.

To-day's Nashville Union says that a tele-
gram from Gen. Sherman says the enemy at
Tupelo was repulsed on Wednesday, and was
handisomely repulsed, and was roughly
handled.
The Union adds that the two armies are
now on level ground, and the fighting is
more nearly even.
Another installment of 50 rebel women
from Georgia arrived here to-night. Three
hundred and fifty more are reported at Nash-
ville, and will be forwarded here on Tuesday
next. They are to be sent out of the limits of
the United States.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Compliments to the Rebels in the Shape of
300-pound Mortar Shells.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS ON THE TAPIS.

GENERAL SMITH RELIEVED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, July 22, 1864—10 A. M.

Yesterday was a day of more than usual
activity at the front.
The enemy opened a battery upon our lines,
but our General and men have not been idly
notwithstanding the Maryland raid, and were
prepared for them, returning the compliment
with a 13-inch mortar, throwing a 300-pound
shell, which blew up a rebel caisson, and
silenced their most formidable battery. A
new depot was discovered on the Walden
railroad, which was burnt by our shells.
There were several officers and men wounded
during the fight, which lasted four hours,
among whom is Gen. Wilcox, slightly in the
thigh by a fragment of a rebel shell.
There are indications of important move-
ments at the front which are not yet proper to
publish.
Maj. Gen. W. F. (Baldy) Smith has been
relieved from the command of the Eighteenth
Corps and ordered to report for duty at New
York.

Frightful Accident at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 22.

An accident occurred on Goat Island this
afternoon, near the Middle staircase. A car-
riage, containing the wife of Captain Web-
ster and the wife of Captain Hunt, of the
Quartermaster's Department, was thrown over
the precipice by the horses taking fright.
Fortunately a shelf in the rock, some thirty
feet down, broke their fall, and the ladies
lodged in the trees. One was seriously and
the other slightly injured.

Fortress Monroe.

THE FLORIDA CRUISE ONE OF OUR TRANSPORTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 21.

The steamer General Meigs arrived here
from Newbern to-day, and reports the arrival
there of the steamer Dudley Buck. The cap-
tain of the Dudley Buck reports having been
checked by a vessel answering the description
of the Florida, on the 19th instant, which
about thirty miles northeast of Hatteras, when
the captain headed for shore. Then the sus-
picious steamer changed course and made
for some vessels further off shore.
The General Meigs, on the 20th, passed a
ship, the main mast with yards attached, ap-
parently burnt off above the deck.
Arrivals from City Point to-day report the
usual quiet in front.

Sherman's Army.

Bloody Battle and Defeat of the
Rebels Before Atlanta.

More than Six Hundred Rebels Killed
and Four Thousand Wounded and
Prisoners in Our Hands.

Reported Occupation of At-
lanta by Our Forces.

General Rousseau's Cavalry Raid to Destroy
the Railroads to Montgomery
and Columbus.

REBEL RETREAT CUT OFF EAST AND WEST

REMOVAL OF JOHNSTON FROM HIS COMMAND.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 22.

THE STAMPEDE AT ATLANTA.

A lady who left Atlanta a week ago de-
scribes the stampede of the citizens from that
city, on the approach of General Sherman's
army to the Chattahoochee river, as ludicrous
in the extreme. She says there was a greater
panic there than that which prevailed in Ten-
nessee on the fall of Fort Donelson.
THE CITY TO BE EVACUATED.
The abandonment of Kennesaw Mountain
appears to have been the signal for the retreat
of all the citizens. Every person there de-
spaired of the possibility of holding Atlanta.
This and other known facts, together with the
general statements of the rebel press, indicate
Johnston's intention to evacuate Atlanta.
NOW THE REBELS WERE FOILED.
The success of General Sherman's move-
ments in cutting the eastern and southern
communications with that city, leads to the
belief that the rebels have been foiled in their
attempt to escape, and that their operations
at that place have already been narrowed
down to a siege. Two large cavalry forces
some time since left the army at different
points, and have doubtless are this out the
Macon and Columbus railroads in such a
manner that if the enemy succeeds in leaving
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general statements of the rebel press, indicate
Johnston's intention to evacuate Atlanta.
NOW THE REBELS WERE FOILED.
The success of General Sherman's move-
ments in cutting the eastern and southern
communications with that city, leads to the
belief that the rebels have been foiled in their
attempt to escape, and that their operations
at that place have already been narrowed
down to a siege. Two large cavalry forces
some time since left the army at different
points, and have doubtless are this out the
Macon and Columbus railroads in such a
manner that if the enemy succeeds in leaving
the city to go away, it must be at a loss of
much valuable property.

2D EDITION.

THE LATEST FROM SHERMAN.

He is in Possession of a Por-
tion of Atlanta.

FIGHT BEFORE THE CITY

General Hooker Meets the Enemy in an
Open Field.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF THE REBELS.

The Enemy Driven from the Field.

HOOKE'S 400 REBEL DEAD TO BURY.

4,000