

Franklin Repository

Wednesday, June 22, 1864.

UNION NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

THE SITUATION.

Our latest advices from Grant leave him in front of Petersburg. On Friday he assaulted their inner lines of fortifications, but failed to carry them, and he will now doubtless reduce that place by a rapid siege.

Gen. Sheridan made a grand raid toward Gordonsville, in which he handsomely defeated Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, and captured over 300 prisoners.

Gen. Sherman is still pressing Johnston in Georgia, and is within twenty miles of Atlanta. We see no reason to doubt his success at an early day.

We have no word from Hunter since the 10th inst., when he moved South from Stanton, excepting a report given in one of the Richmond papers that he was near Lynchburg.

The rebel Gen. Jones in Charleston concluded to arrest the bombardment of Charleston by confining six Union general officers in the city where they will be exposed to our own fire.

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emy from his fortified positions by flank movements, a task comparatively easy to an army largely superior in numbers and moving in an open country.

Remembering Grant's work at Vicksburg, we cannot doubt his ability to conduct a siege, any more than we are at liberty to question his capacity as a field commander, from the consummate skill and energy displayed in the rapid marches that defeated and out-generaled Pemberton, or the bold manoeuvres that forced the enemy to leave his fortified positions on the Rapidan, the North Anna and the Chickahominy.

Grant's aim from the day he crossed the Rapidan has been Lee's army—not Richmond. With Lee destroyed Richmond falls inevitably—with Richmond captured and Lee's army intact, the rebellion is still to be broken in its strongest part—its military power.

VALLANDIGHAM.

Clement C. Vallandigham, who was banished from the country as a traitor a little more than a year ago, returned to his home in Dayton, Ohio, on the 15th inst., and went quietly to his residence.

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ment of Ohio. Kentucky was full of spies, and it was notorious that the rebels were directly aided in every possible way by the Copperheads of the Vallandigham school.

Men should know and lay the truth to heart, that there is a course of conduct not involving overt treason and not therefore subject to punishment as such, which nevertheless implies moral guilt and a gross offence against the country.

The day after the decision the military commission met to try Vallandigham, and he was found guilty of the principal offences charged, and sentenced to confinement in a Fort until the close of the war.

We trust that Vallandigham will be let alone. It will be a grievous disappointment to himself and his copperhead friends if he is not re-arrested; but even at the cost of their displeasure, we hope to see him permitted to go just where and say just what he pleases.

REY. SAM'L KEPLER and a few others of Bedford who subordinate piety to politics of the coppery stripe, have imitated their great leader Jeff. Davis; and got up a little secession in the Church, and now propose to found "The Church of our Providence."

rant in promising it a very high measure of success. One Lucifer, we believe it was, first tried secession and war upon the power and attributes of the Great Author of civil and religious government, and it is generally conceded that he lost by the operation.

POOR VAL! He evidently came to Ohio in concert with Morgan, who started on his raid into Kentucky about the time Val left Canada. Just where they were to meet, is not known; but that the one was to do the fighting and stealing and the other the stump-speaking necessary to inaugurate a little revolution in the North cannot be doubted.

The House defeated the resolution providing for the abolition of slavery by an amendment of the Constitution. The vote stood 94 for the proposition to 63 against; but as it failed to command a two-thirds vote it fell.

The Spirit copies as an editorial an article from the New York World, in which President Lincoln is denounced as "a rail-splitting buffoon," and Andy Johnson as "a boorish tailor."

The Military Telegraph Corps is one of the most useful and the least appreciated by the public, in the service. Wherever the army goes there goes the man of wires and lightning, ready to improvise an office and annihilate space for the benefit of the service.

This committee to decide upon the design for the "National" Monument, at Gettysburg, have awarded the preference to the plan submitted by James G. Batterson, of Hartford, Conn.

will be 15 feet high. Of the entire monument the height will be 50 feet. The monument itself is to cost \$50,000, but headstones and other things connected with the job will bring the entire bill up to something like \$120,000.

By the arrival of the steamer Mexico from Havana we have dates from Vera Cruz to June 1, and from the city of Mexico to May 26. The Emperor Maximilian arrived at Vera Cruz on May 28, having touched at Madeira and Martinique.

That latest name in martyrdom, Vallandigham, has returned from exile and penance in Canada, and celebrated his reappearance in the Union by speeches at Hamilton and Dayton, Ohio.

REPORTS prejudicial to the conduct of the 3d division of the 6th Corps at Cold Harbor having been published, we have been requested to publish the following congratulatory order, which fully vindicates that brave organization:

JOLLY JACK HEISTAND, of the Lancaster Examiner, has been awarded the great overland daily mail contract for \$700,000 per annum. There's no telling what a man may come to.

THE Fulton Democrat is for sale, as Mr. Smith is about to engage in a newspaper enterprise in Lancaster. No man need apply who does not prefer the success of Jeff. Davis to the success of the government, as any shade of Democracy approaching loyalty would answer.

MESSRS. COOPER late of the Spirit, Smith of the Fulton Democrat, and Sanderson of the Lancaster Intelligencer, take possession of the last named paper on the 1st of July and will issue it daily and weekly.

A BUSINESS correspondent of the Repository writing from Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, says that they are to have a great day there on the 4th of July, with an elegant assortment of fireworks.

MR. DAVID OWER is about to start a new Union paper in Bedford. Good faith and good policy alike interpose against the success of the enterprise.

THE Carlisle Volunteer closed its fiftieth year last week. We regret that its devotion to the government has not grown with its growth of years.

WE are indebted to Messrs Stevens, Morehead, Coffroth, Kelly and Myers, of Congress, for valuable public documents.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AT THE FAIR.

President Lincoln arrived in Philadelphia on Thursday last. He was greeted everywhere with the most boundless enthusiasm.

"I suppose that this toast was intended to open the way for me to say something. [Laughter.] War, at the best, is terrible, and this war of ours, in its magnitude and in its duration, is one of the most terrible.

The Senate and House of Representatives at Washington have enacted the following: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That sections three and four of an act entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' passed February 12, 1793, and an act entitled 'An act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' passed February 12, 1793, passed September, 1850, be and the same are hereby repealed."

ly, on top of all the disturbances of business, the taxation and burdens that the war has imposed upon us, giving proof that the national resources are not at all exhausted, [Cheers.] that the national spirit of patriotism is even stronger than at the commencement of the rebellion.

It is a pertinent question often asked in the mind privately, and from one to the other, when is the war to end? Surely I feel as deep an interest in this question as any other can, but I do not wish to name a day, or month, or year when it is to end. I do not wish to run any risk of seeing the time come without our being ready for the end, and for fear of disappointment, because the time had come and not the end. We accepted this war for an object, a worthy object, and the war will end when that object is attained.

The President having concluded, various sentiments were given and received with enthusiasm.

One gentleman proposed three for Col. Bowman, who broke the back bone of slavery in Maryland. This was responded to in the most enthusiastic manner.

Cheers were given for Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Hooker, and all the generals of the army.

The President was afterwards serenaded at the Continental, and responded as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I attended the Fair at Philadelphia to-day in the hope that possible it might do something in swelling the contributions for the benefit of the soldiers in the field, who are bearing the harder part of this great national struggle in which we are engaged.

In the evening he visited the Union League Room where he was welcomed by Hon. D. Dougherty, and he replied:

I thank you, sir, for your kind words of welcome. I am happy at the opportunity of visiting the Union League of Philadelphia, the first, I believe, of the Union Leagues, that organization free from political prejudices, and organized in its formation by motives of the highest patriotism.

A half hour was consumed in shaking hands, during which time the committee entered. When, in response to incessant calls, the President appeared upon the steps, cheer after cheer rent the air. The people were vociferous in their shouts for President Lincoln, and thus continued for a considerable length of time.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am very grateful to-night for this reception, which you have tendered me. I will not make a speech. I came among you thinking that my presence might do some good towards swelling the contributions of the great Fair in aid of the Sanitary Commission, who intend it for the soldiers in the field.

President Lincoln will gladly affix his signature to this important act, and the infamous Fugitive Slave Law will then no longer disgrace the statute book of the Republic.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times suggests that the original of the Cleveland Convention will be found in 1st Samuel, xxii chapter, 2d verse, as follows: "And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him; and he became a captain over them; and there were with him about four hundred men."