Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

Friday, July 1, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE

Union Electoral Ticket.
AT-LARGE.
Morton McMichael, of the City.
George H. Crosswell, of Bucks county.
CONGRESSIONAL.
1 Thomas B. Cooper, of Philadelphia.
2 George M. Coates, [illegible]
3 Henry C. Carey, [illegible]
4 [illegible]
5 [illegible]
6 [illegible]
7 [illegible]
8 [illegible]
9 [illegible]
10 [illegible]
11 [illegible]
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15 [illegible]
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28 [illegible]
29 [illegible]
30 [illegible]
31 [illegible]
32 [illegible]
33 [illegible]

THE HERALD.

Having associated ourselves in the publication of the HERALD, we present it to our readers enlarged in size, and we trust improved somewhat in appearance, and ask for it their favorable consideration. Our constant effort shall be to improve in every particular what we claim to have always been, a first class newspaper, and an efficient auxiliary to the political party with which its interests have hitherto been identified. We shall spare no labor or expense in filling its columns with every item of information that can instruct or interest the community, and shall leave nothing undone that can honorably be accomplished in the way of advancing the political principles which it advocates. As heretofore it shall oppose the principles of the party which arrogates to itself the name of Democracy, not from any inherent prejudice to that political organization, but because we believe that its success would be detrimental to the best interests of the country. Convinced long since that the complete overthrow of the traitor Confederacy is the only means of perpetuating our free institutions or of securing an honorable and permanent peace, we shall give our heartiest support to every measure calculated to effect that object, and to restore to our Nation the blessings of Union and Peace. And while we sincerely hate the treason that has cost us so much blood and treasure, we cannot be guilty of the inconsistency of loving or even tolerating the institution which gave it birth and in whose interest it has put forth its gigantic efforts for the destruction of the Government. Knowing that American Slavery has been the germ from which has sprung this monster rebellion, and that its existence alone prevents the establishment of the authority of the Government throughout the land, we shall labor zealously for its complete eradication, and as long as a vestige of it remains to darken the fair face of our land and to give the lie to her boast of possessing free institutions, we shall do our utmost to remove it.

In the present great political contest we will, of course, support the nominees of the Baltimore Convention. In addition to the many eminent qualifications of LINCOLN and JOHNSON for the position to which they have been nominated, we believe that their election is an absolute necessity. We maintain that without the continuance of Abraham Lincoln in office, until the authority vested in him by the people when they chose him President, is recognized by the whole country, our Republican Government is a failure, and that by no future President can the constitutional duties of the people be enforced. If one rebellious section of the nation may successfully resist the exercise of the functions of the office given him by the majority of the people, then no other portion of the country can consistently be asked to submit to the authority of a man elected in opposition to their desires. Believing therefore that the supremacy of the Government can only be maintained by his re-election, and that the interests of the people demand that an honest patriot and wise statesman be entrusted with the guidance of the affairs of the nation, during the settlement of the mighty issues which must arise under the next Administration, we give to ABRAHAM LINCOLN our most earnest support.

While we will labor unceasingly for the advancement of the principles we have announced and for the success of the political party to which we belong, we confidently expect such assistance from those whose opinions coincide with our own as will render our efforts availing.

A. K. RHEEM,
J. M. WEAKLEY.

Our Maryland.

Seldom have we received any political intelligence with as much satisfaction, as we did that of the action of the Maryland State Convention on the subject of Slavery. After the fullest experience of its blighting effects on the prosperity of the State and the loyalty of its inhabitants, it was found necessary to eradicate it. The State Convention therefore, by a large majority inserted the following article into their Bill of Rights.

"Hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to labor, as slaves, are hereby declared free."

This action of the Convention will be hailed with joy by every lover of freedom and the Union. The last interest in the success of the Confederacy is destroyed; the last tie of relationship with treason is broken, and now Maryland is bound both by her interest and her sympathy to stand by the Government. While we rejoice to feel that the North will now have the benefit of her undivided assistance, we rejoice more to know that her own prosperity will be enhanced, and that the power and greatness which always follow in the train of free institutions, will certainly be the reward of her noble act of Justice.

THE appointment of Professor W. H. Allen to the presidency of the State Agricultural College is not more highly a compliment to this very able man and experienced educator than it is a real gain to the institution and the State. As the late President of Girard College, Professor Allen has enjoyed the general respect and esteem of this community, and by various positions of responsibility and honor is well-known to the State and to the country. The admirable and prosperous condition of Girard College for so many years is mainly due to this intelligent direction; and his resignation, therefore, has occasioned wide regret. It would have been fortunate had Dr. Allen continued in its presidency, and we trust that it will not be impossible to see him again in connection with an institution with whose best years his eminent services are so strongly identified.—*Phil Press.*

JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, ex-Chief Justice of New Jersey, is dead. He became a member of the New Jersey bar in 1803, and Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court in 1832. Throughout his long and useful life he was a consistent anti-slavery man, and a patron of the arts and sciences. A good man gone.

Vallandigham's Reception.

Mr. Vallandigham has returned to Ohio, and is now enjoying the rights and immunities of a citizen. His personal presence there, is in itself, of but little moment. The Government which has for three years defended itself successfully against the attacks of its open and secret foes can not now be destroyed by the counsels or actions of a single additional enemy. We sincerely hope that he may be permitted the use his best influence and most strenuous exertions to revive the waning fortunes of his friends.

There are some circumstances however connected with Vallandigham's return which might bring the blush of shame to the face of every patriot as they assuredly will cause a shout of joy in the Rebel Capital when they are narrated there. On the day of his return the Democratic Convention of his county was in session and of course was honored by a visit. We are told that his appearance was the signal for an outburst of the wildest enthusiasm. Immediately a despatch is sent to the Democratic State Convention of Illinois informing it of his arrival. Here the mere announcement of his return produced an effect similar to that caused by his presence at Dayton. The entire Convention greeted the announcement with shouts and cheers and at once resolved to stand by Vallandigham, in case his conduct should force the Government again to lay hold of him. Almost the entire press of a great political party in the Country speak with pleasure of his return and lavish kind words and compliments on him as though he were a patriot chieftain whose valor had overcome the Republic's foes instead of a traitor who had done his utmost to aid them.

What causes this enthusiastic reception of the returned exile, and why do Democrats vie with each other in their demonstrations of affection and respect for him? Is it because they suppose his presence here will add strength to their party or increase its chances of success? Assuredly not. The Democracy have found out to their sorrow, how much it costs their party to support Vallandigham. In 1862 the district that nominated him for Congress was carried against them although they had a majority almost every where else in the State. Last year they nominated him for Governor of Ohio, and were rewarded for their kindness by an overwhelming defeat. They know now that any open advocacy of Vallandigham's principles will drive hundreds of honest and patriotic men from their ranks, and they are fully confident that giving him position or prominence in their party is a luxury which can only be indulged at the risk of the party's existence, but still they persist.

This apparent political insanity admits of but one explanation, and that is that the Democratic leaders endorse his political course and are determined to adopt his principles as their own. Since the commencement of the war they have given it but a hesitating and qualified support. While professing to desire the overthrow of the rebellion, their actions have always been such as to inspire the rebels with the hope that a complete Democratic triumph would be followed by their speedy recognition. Their constant croaking for a compromise and concession: their continued assertions of the impossibility of subduing the South and their hypocritical solicitude for [illegible] the Constitution [illegible] ever it [illegible] to hinder our [illegible] crushing [illegible] all in fear that [illegible] opposition to rebellion has never [illegible] an cordial support from them. [illegible] the desire for the success of their [illegible] induced them to rally as a party [illegible] decided demonstration in favor [illegible] but the reappearance of Vallandigham [illegible] too sudden for the [illegible] of [illegible] tion and the warm welcome they [illegible] in [illegible] unmistakably [illegible] rate for his treasonable course.

Having thrown aside the [illegible] which they have for years concealed [illegible] sympathies and intentions while [illegible] it but honestly and [illegible] their views and designs. Their hearts have never been with those who have been the supporters of the war, and it is an insult to those who uphold the Government for them to avow it. A regiment of veterans, returning from a three years' term of service of their Country, might march into a Democratic Convention without attracting even a passing notice, but the appearance of a man, banished for his treasonable conduct, and whose banishment has been endorsed by the vote of his native State is received with the utmost enthusiasm. Can men who thus applaud traitors and slight loyal men have the hardihood to claim that they hate treason and love loyalty? Their conduct speaks their sentiments more eloquently than ever. Vallandigham defended treason and their overthrow by the people will be as certain an overwhelming as his own.

Kindness Appreciated.

For three long years the Democracy have been doing their utmost to secure the good opinion of our Southern brethren but hitherto their efforts have not been attended with any marked success. Their perseverance however, has at length caused their efforts to be noticed and now a number of Southern journals acknowledge the value of their services and speak words of encouragement to them. This is right. A party that has sacrificed every possible chance of success in order that it might serve the interests of the Confederacy, an last the poor return of the rebel thanks. We give here an extract from a rebel newspaper which will show how well their designs are understood and how fully their kindness is appreciated.

From the Atlanta (Georgia) Register.

Ex-President Pierce, Seymour, of Connecticut, Vallandigham, Reed, Wood, Richardson, and hundreds of others, are as hostile to the war as they are to black Republicanism. These men are doing us an indirect service. They are not openly and avowedly our friends, nor could we reasonably ask this of them. But they are not our bloody enemies. *United against Mr. Lincoln and his wicked policy*, boasting the power of an overwhelming majority, firm to the traditions and precedents of constitutional liberty, the noble band of patriots is striving to erect a breakwater that shall arrest the surges of the unloosed deluge. If they did no more than resist the centralization of Mr. Lincoln, that far they are worthy of our respect and sympathy. If they hold up the banner of State Rights, that far they are advocating a sentiment entitled to our admiration.

Such is the course they are pursuing, and such a course ought to have our cordial approbation. Step by step the same convictions and the same temper that have braced them in compact unity and fiery valor, to denounce ultra Federalism and New England fanaticism, will inevitably bring them upon the right ground as it respects our independence. We confess our faith in their political principles. We confess our confidence that eventualy these men will see the whole truth and embrace all its conclusions.

We can gain nothing by denouncing them. We may lose much by presenting a hostile front to their peace movements. Live with them under the same Government we never will. *But meanwhile if they will use the ballot box against Mr. Lincoln, whilst we use the cartridge box, each side will be a helper to the other, and both co-operate in accomplishing the greatest work which this country and the continent have witnessed.*

Between the parties to this arrangement we suppose every thing is entirely satisfactory. They understand each other and their efforts and interests are mutual. But we insist that it is about time for the Democracy to cease their professions of loyalty, when the open enemies of the Country acknowledge the value of their services, and confess "faith in their political principles." The Rebels never pretend that they use their bullets for the restoration of the Union or the preservation of the Constitution, but the men whom they claim as their friends and whose political course meets their cordial approbation, declare that they alone, are the proper guardians and conservators of both. Was ever hypocrisy more glaring or imprudent?

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

MR. LINCOLN'S ACCEPTANCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, June 14, 1864.

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN—*Sir:* The National Union Convention, which assembled in Baltimore on June 7, 1864, has instructed us to inform you that you were nominated with enthusiastic unanimity for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next.

The resolutions of the Convention, which we have already had the honor of placing in your hands, are a full and clear statement of the principles which inspired its action, and which, as we believe, the great body of Union men in the country heartily approve. Whether these resolutions express the National gratitude to our soldiers and sailors; or the National scorn of compromise with Rebels, and consequent dishonor; or the patriotic duty of union and success; whether they approve the Proclamation of Emancipation, the Constitutional amendment, the employment of former slaves as Union soldiers, or the solemn obligation of the Government promptly to redress the wrongs of every soldier of the Union, of whatever color or race; whether they declare the inviolability of the pledged faith of the nation, or offer the national hostility to the oppressed of every land, or urge the union by railroad of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans: whether they recommend public economy and vigorous taxation, or assert the fixed popular opposition to the establishment by armed force of foreign monarchies in the immediate neighborhood of the United States, or declare that those only are worthy of official trust who approve unreservedly the views and policy indicated in the resolutions—they were equally hailed with the heartiness of profound conviction.

Believing with you, Sir, that this is the people's war for the maintenance of a Government which you have justly described as "of the people, by the people, for the people," we are very sure that you will be glad to know, not only for the resolutions themselves, but from the singular harmony and enthusiasm with which they were adopted, how warm is the popular welcome of every measure in the prosecution of the war, which is as vigorous, unmistakable, and unfaltering, as the national purpose itself. No right, for instance, is so precious and sacred to the American heart as that of personal liberty. Its violation is regarded with just, instant, and universal jealousy. Yet in this hour of [illegible] ful [illegible] of men that [illegible] and the [illegible] and vindicate liberty [illegible] [illegible] to the legal [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] That they are to be reached only by cordial unanimity of counsel, is undeniable. That good men may sometimes differ as to the means and the time, they know. That in the conduct of all human affairs the highest duty is to determine, in the angry conflict of passion, how much good may be practically accomplished, is their sincere persuasion. They have watched your official course therefore, with unflagging attention; and amid the bitter taunts of eager friends and the fierce denunciation of enemies, now moving too fast for some, now too slowly for others, they have seen you throughout this tremendous contest patient, sagacious, faithful, just, leaning upon the heart of the great mass of the people, and satisfied to be moved by its mighty pulsations.

It is for this reason that, long before the Convention met, the popular instinct had plainly indicated you as its candidate; and the convention, therefore, merely recorded the popular will. Your character and career prove your unswerving fidelity to the cardinal principles of American Liberty and of the American Constitution. In the name of that Liberty and Constitution, Sir, we earnestly request your acceptance of this nomination; reverently commending our beloved country, and you, its Chief Magistrate, with all its brave sons who, on sea and land, are faithfully defending the good old American cause of equal rights, to the blessing of Almighty God.

We are, Sir, very respectfully,
Your friens and fellow-citizens,

WM. DENNISON, Ohio, Chairman.
JOSIAH DRUMMOND, Maine.
THOMAS E. SAWYER New Hampshire.
BRADLEY BARLOW, Vermont.
A. H. BULLOCK, Massachusetts.
A. M. GAMELL, Rhode Island.
C. S. BUSHNELL, Connecticut.
G. W. CURTIS, New York.
W. A. NEWELL, New Jersey.
HENRY JOHNSON, Pennsylvania.
N. B. SMITHERS, Delaware.
W. L. W. SEABROOK, Maryland.
JOHN P. RUNK, Missouri.
G. W. HITE, Kentucky.
E. P. TYFFE, Ohio.
CYRUS M. ALLEN, Indiana.
W. BUSHNELL, Illinois.
L. P. ALEXANDER, Michigan.
A. W. RANDALL, Wisconsin.
A. OLIVER, Iowa.
THOMAS SIMPSON, Minnesota.
JOHN HIDWELL, California.
THOMAS H. PEARNE, Oregon.
LEROY KRAMER, West Virginia.
A. C. WILDER, Kansas.
M. M. BRIEN, Tennessee.
J. P. GREVES, Nevada.
A. A. ATOCHA, Louisiana.
A. S. PADDOCK, Nebraska.
VALENTINE DELL, Arkansas.
JOHN A. NYE, Colorado.
A. B. SLOANAKER, Utah.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1864. HON. WILLIAM DENNISON and others, a Committee of the National Union Convention:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 14th inst., formally notifying me that I have been nominated by the Convention you represent for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next, has been received. The nomination is gratefully accepted, as the Resolutions of the Convention—called the Platform—are our heartily approve.

While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of republican government upon the Western Continent is fully concurred in, there might be misunderstanding were I not to say that the position of the Government in relation to the action of France in Mexico as assumed through the State Department and indorsed by the Convention, among the measures and acts of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained so long as the state of facts shall leave that position pertinent and applicable.

I am especially gratified that the soldier and the seaman were not forgotten by the Convention, as they forever must and will be remembered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devoted their lives.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you have communicated the nomination and other proceedings of the Convention, I subscribe myself.

Your obedient servant
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

PERSONAL.

☞ An army correspondent of the New York *Times*, under date of the 17th instant, writes as follows. "Gen. Hancock is unfortunately laboring under the effects of his old wound, which the recent hard marches have had the effect to again render painful to an extent which deprives him of that freedom of action which the present campaign requires in an officer occupying his position. It is feared at times that he may be obliged to relinquish his command for a short season, to enable him to recruit his physical condition.

GENERAL HALLECK has just published a translation, by him, of Jomini's Life of Napoleon, in four volumes. It was undertaken by him in 1846 while making the voyage to California, partly for occupation and partly as a military study.

GENERAL McCLELLAN went to Eastport, Pa., the other day, and the citizens of that rural place, who probably do not know but that he is still commander of the Army of the Potomac, serenaded him.

GEN. HUNTER captured Major Faulkner, son of ex-Minister Faulkner, and nephew of Gen. Hunter, at Staunton. He surrendered as Hunter's nephew, not as a confederate.

GEN. KILPATRICK was in Trenton on Tuesday. He is recovering from his wound, but is still lame.

GEN. J. C. ROBINSON, who was badly wounded leading his command in the battle of the Wilderness, has so far recovered as to be able to start for New York.

HON. JOSEPH BAILEY, appears to have no hesitancy in defending himself from any attack the Copperheads may make upon him. The following extract from a Washington letter will show the summary manner in which he punished a colleague, whose insolence appears to be his only qualification for his position.

As Joseph Bailey, of Pennsylvania, one of the four Democrats who had the patriotism to vote for the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery, was answering to his name on that question, a copperhead, his colleague Coffroth, who was passing at the time, laid his hand heavily upon Bailey's head, and drew it down over his face, accompanying the action with words abusive of Bailey's vote, and not fit to be printed. Bailey, suddenly forgetting his Quaker principles, seized Coffroth, who is much the larger man, by the collar, drew his head down, and dealt him a powerful blow under the ear, which sent him reeling against the opposite seats. Coffroth laid down his arms.

Bishop Simpson of the M. E. Church, in his address at the opening of the Great Central Fair in Philadelphia, made some happy [illegible] to our Generals he said:

"[illegible] is just now showing from his [illegible] that he is a Northern man with Southern *proclivities*. (Cheers and laughter.) We have a HOOKER, who pushes [illegible] and the clouds. (Cheers.) New England is given us her HOWARD, who [illegible] is still within himself a host. [illegible] and a BUTLER, who is the terror of the Confederacy. (Harrahs and prolonged cheers.) Pennsylvania, in her HANCOCK, has a tower of strength, (cheers) an near heard heart she bears her MEADE of honor! (Cheer upon cheer.) While thy giant West, from the shores of her broad Mississippi, sends us a GRANT of *Unconditional Victory!* (Tremendous outburts of applause, culminating in a "three times three," given with full emphasis.)

Referring to the Governors who were to follow him he said:

"But I must not delay. This vast assemblage is waiting to welcome the PARKER, of New Jersey; they wait to hear the sound of CANNON from Delaware, and to greet the rise of Pennsylvania's CURTIN! (Deafening cheers.)

The Bishop's address was eloquent and inspiring throughout. He is an orator in the full sense of the term, and probably never appeared to better advantage than on this occasion.

Many inquiries have been made about General Grant's politics. We are happy to inform our readers from his own lips to what party he belongs, and under what banner he marches. A near relative to him has been some time in this city. While with Gen. Grant at the West, before he was made Lieutenant-General, a friend said to him, "General, I have been inquired of to-day about your politics." "Did you give the parties any information?" was the quiet query, "I did not," was the answer, "for I don't know what your politics are." Knocking the ashes from his cigar, the General continued, "When I resided at the South I had the opinions and prejudices of Southern people against the Republican party. I brought those opinions and prejudices with me when I came to Illinois. Had I taken an active part in politics I should have been with the party opposed to the Republicans. I watched Mr. Lincoln's course, and was satisfied with his patriotism. But these are not the times for parties. Indeed in this crisis there can be but two parties—those for the country and those for the foe. I belong to those of the Union. *Those who are most earnest in carrying on the war and putting down the Rebellion have my support.* As a soldier I obey the laws and execute the orders of all my superiors. I expect every man under me to do the same."

☞ Paymaster Rochester, feeling his lips to be unsealed by the death of General Wadsworth, tells that he always paid him from his entry into the service; and that when the General called on him for money on the eve of starting to the Mississippi Valley on a special mission connected with the arming and organization of the slaves of that region, he casually remarked to him that when he reached New Orleans he would find there Paymaster Vedder, to whom he would recommend him as a gentlemanly officer to apply for any moneys he might need. "No, Sir," said General Wadsworth, "I shall not apply to Major Vedder. While I am in the service I shall be paid only by you. And my reason for that is, I wish my account with the Government to be kept with one Paymaster only; for it is my purpose at the close of the war to call on you for an accurate statement of the money I have received from the United States. The amount whatever it is, I shall give to some permanent institution founded for the relief of disabled soldiers. This is the least invidious way in which I can refuse pay for fighting for my country in her hour of danger."

ISABEL CUBAS, the popular danseuse, died in Newark on Monday evening, after a long and painful illness. Her disease was consumption. Cubas was born at Valencia del Cid, in Spain, in the year 1837. At an early age she displayed extraordinary skill as a dancer, and soon appeared before the public, traveling through Russia, Turkey, Austria and France. In 1860, Nixon, the manager, brought Cubas to this country. She leaves a daughter aged about six years.

Political Intelligence.

GOV. MORTON'S OPINION OF FREMONT.—At a Lincoln ratification meeting held a few evenings since in Indianapolis, Ind., Gov. Morton, refering to Gen. Fremont's letter accepting the nomination of the Cleveland Convention, said the silence of Fremont in regard to the prosecution of the war and suppression of the rebellion gave rise to most painful apprehensions of his true position. He (Morton) had carried his standard in '56 and endeavor to sustain him as a politician and military chieftain, and never until he saw that letter, had cause to regret what he had done. The letter gave joy to his enemies and pain to his friends; and omitting one or two sentences, there is nothing in it than might not have been written and subscribed to, without inconsistency, by Mr. Vallandigham.

The vote in the House on the proposition to repeal the commutation clause of the enrollment law was one hundred against to fifty in favor. The proposition had previously been defeated in the Senate by three majority. Below we give the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation in the House on the motion to *strike out* the first section of Gen. SCHENCK's bill repealing the commutation clause:

Yeas—Ancona, Bailey, Broomall, Cofforth, Dawson, Dennison, Hale, Johnson, Lazear, Miller, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Randall, Schofield, Stevens, Stile, Strouse, Williams.

Nays—Kelley, Moorehead, O'Neill, Thayer, Tracy.

Absent or not Voting—McAllister.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The Union Convention of Washington county met in the Court House on Monday last, and placed in nomination the following ticket:

Congress—Geo. V. Lawrence; Assembly—R. R. Reed and J. R. Kelly; Sheriff—E. R. Smith; Coroner—Isaac Vance; Commissioner—T. J. Bell; Auditor—Joseph Linton; Poor Director—Wm. Davis; Congressional Conferees—A. W. Acheson, Wm. McKennan, and John A. Happer; Representative Conferees—J. N. McDonald, D. M. Letherman, and David Aiken.

INDIANA COUNTY.—The return judges of the primary election met at the Court House on Monday afternoon and declared the following ticket to have been selected:

Congress—W. M. Stewart, receiving 1415 votes to 510 for John Covode; Assembly—Geo. E. Smith; Commissioner—James E. Riddle; Auditor—S. H. Thompson.

E. P. Hildebrand, J. N. Hode, and James Swan are the Congressional conferees, and E. M. Kinter, John L. Work and James Alexander are the Assembly conferees.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—The following is the Union ticket selected on the 11th inst at the primary election: Congress—Wm. H. Koontz. Assembly—Moses A. Ross. Coroner—Silas Keim. Commissioner—Hiram Beam. Poor Director—S. A. Rhoads Auditor—Wm. Meyers. Messrs Koontz and Ross were authorized, at the meeting of the return judges, to select their own Conferees.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.—The Union Republican County Convention of Lawrence county met at New Castle on the 30th inst., and nominated the following ticket:

President Judge—Hon. L. L. McGuffin.
Congress—Thomas Cunningham.
Assembly—Samuel McKinley.
Sheriff—Thomas McConnell.
Register and Recorder—Sylvester Gaston.
Commissioner—Henry H. Emory.

MARYLAND STATE ELECTORAL CONVENTION.—This body concluded its business on Thursday afternoon, the 9th inst., and selected the following gentlemen as Presidential Electors:

Electors at Large—William J. Albert, Baltimore county. Henry H. Goldsborough, Talbot county.

District Electors.

First District—W. H. W. Farrow, Worcester.
Second District—Wm. S. Reese, Baltimore city.
Third District—R. Stockett Matthews, Baltimore city.
Fourth District—Isaac Nesbit Washington county.
Fifth District—Gen. W. Sands, Howard.

A telegraph dispatch informs us of complete triumph of the Union ticket in Oregon. The Union candidate for Congress, J. M. D. Henderson, is elected over James R. Kelly, opposition. The Legislature is Union, and will have a United States Senator to elect, Mr. Harding's term expiring in March, 1865.

IT IS ascertained, writes the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, that Fremont's letter of acceptance was submitted to a member of the Democratic National Convention before being sent, and was modified at that member's suggestion in several important particulars. The paragraph relative to confiscation, for example, being framed in accordance with his views, despite the opposition of some of Fremont's radical friends.

MR. HAMLIN will be a powerful rival against Hon. William P. Fessenden, as a Senator from Maine. The extraordinary course of the latter during the present session of Congress, has induced his political friends in Maine to look about for a successor. Hamlin was always very popular as Senator, and a strong effort will be made for his return to that body next year as the colleague of Hon. Lot Morrill.

THE Chicago *Times*, the great Copperhead newspaper of the West, endorses Gen. FREMONT's letter of acceptance, and speaks in flattering tones of the General. There is nothing in the world like a man being appreciated by his friends.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from Oliver Ditson & Co. 277 Washington St. Boston, the following pieces of new music:

"Danza D'Amour" an instrumental piece of much vivacity, by G. Lucautine:

"Faust and Marguerite's Duet." An instrumental gem from Gounod's celebrated opera of Faust. The piano arrangement is by Edward F. Rimbault.

"Laurella Polka," by C. A. Ingraham.

"Casket Redowa," a beautiful piece of music from a collection arranged by J. Bellak, under the title of Now and Then.

"The Cousins." A Schottische by Jules Egghard.

Ditson & Co. are probable the most popular music publishers in this country; and we would recommend all of our music loving patrons to deal with them.

WAR NEWS.

FROM THE GRAND ARMY.

THE REBELS ATTACK BURNSIDE'S CORPS.

They are Repulsed, and our Men Maintain their Ground.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

A dispatch dated Headquarters army of the Potomac June 27, 5 A. M. says:

An attack was made on Burnside's line about eleven o'clock on Saturday night, with the intention of drawing back a working party who were engaged in digging intrenchments towards the enemy, so as to gain a better position in which to place guns to more effectually cover the works in front.

The firing was very brisk for about one hour, resulting in our men holding their ground and continuing their labors without any loss of consequence.

The usual amount of picket firing took place yesterday, being a little more persistent in front of the 9th corps than at any other point.

It is usual to relieve picket lines shortly after dark, and the enemy being generally on the alert at that time the least noise invariably causes them to open fire, in the hope of being able to pick off some men while the change is being made. It is seldom any harm results from these attacks, as the men have become so careful to screen themselves that it is next to impossible for the Rebel sharpshooters to get range of them.

The health of the troops is in the main good, considering the oppressively hot weather they have had since crossing the James river, and the scarcity of water in this section.

The 18th corps seems to have the greatest number in the hospitals from the effects of the weather.

The colored troops are represented as being unaffected by the heat.

Surgeon Jackson, in charge of the 4th division hospital, 9th corps, reports that in that division only forty men out of more than four thousand were unfit for duty when they were put in front on Tuesday last to relieve the 2d corps. This tends to show how much better they can endure the scorching rays of the sun than the white troops.

Appearances yesterday afternoon indicated that we should have a shower of rain—thick black clouds appearing in the west with a great deal of thunder, but we were disappointed, as the storm passed off to the northwest, only a few drops of water falling in this vicinity.

☞ Since the commencement of General Grant's campaign in Virginia the Democratic Press, in its eagerness to serve party, even at the expense of truth and justice, has indulged in all sorts of disparaging allusions to our colored troops. Almost every Democratic paper we open contains some contemptuous expression concerning their courage or capacity. We are told that they are "inefficient and worthless;" that they are "prudently kept out of action;" that "Gen. Grant has no confidence in them as soldiers" and a score of other insinuations are made that have not the slightest circumstances to justify their utterance. This course of conduct was indulged in without any reference to the parties abused. The intention was to strike at the Administration by disparaging a portion of the army. Those who gave currency to the reports did it in order to make capital against the Government, and they would just as eagerly have circulated slanders on our white troops, could they have served the interests of the confederacy by so doing. In order that all the men who are now periling their lives for the Union cause, in the Virginia campaign may receive the credit due their bravery we publish the following Congratulatory Order of General Smith.

To the Eighteenth Army Corps:

The General commanding desires to express to his command his appreciation of their soldierly qualities, as have been displayed during the campaign of the last seventeen days.

Within that time they have been called upon to undergo all the hardships of a soldier's life, and to be exposed to all of its dangers.

Marches under a hot sun have ended in several battles; after the battles, watchful nights in the trenches taken from the enemy.

But the crowning point of honor they are entitled to has been won since the 15th inst., when a series of earthworks, in most commanding positions and of most formidable strength, have been carried, with all the guns and material of war of the enemy, including prisoners and colors. The works have all been held, and the trophies remain in our hands. The victory is all the more important to us, as the troops have never been regularly organized in camp, where time has been given them to learn the discipline necessary to a well organized *corps d'armee*, but they have been hastily concentrated and suddenly summoned to take part in the trying campaign of our country's being.

Such honor as they have won will remain imperishable.

To the colored troops comprising the division of Gen. Hincks the general commanding would call the attention of his command. With the veterans of the 18th Corps they have stormed the works of the enemy and carried them, taking guns and prisoners, and in the whole affair they have displayed all the qualities of good soldiers.

By command of
Major General SMITH.
WM. RUSSELL, Jr., A. A. G.

Having now this official statement of the worth, bravery and endurance of colored troops from one of the bravest and ablest corps commanders in the service, and one who until now has never believed in the policy of employing negroes, we suggest to our opponents that it is in exceeding bad taste for men who remain at home, to slander those who are fighting their battles. If colored troops storm and carry the works of the enemy taking guns and prisoners and display *all the qualities of good soldiers*, we think, at least while they are doing this they might be allowed to escape the slanders and ridicule of those who distinguish themselves only by paper combats. If the Administration must be abused, abuse it openly and manfully, but don't try to bring it into disrepute by slandering men who sacrifice their lives for a Country that gives them only that privilege of a citizen.

Town and County Matters.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—We have the July number of this most excellent periodical. This number commences the fourteenth year of its existence, in which time it has established the best reputation of all American serial publications. We direct attention to the prospectus in another column.

☞ We gladly give room to the following letter from the Surgeon in charge of the army hospital at York, Pa. Although called upon frequently for heavy contributions, the loyal and patriotic citizens of Monroe and South Middleton townships seem never to tire of giving generous portions of the best their larders afford to the suffering braves who have fallen in the dire struggle with treason.

YORK, HOSPITAL, Pa.,
May 17, 1864.

Received of Christopher Quigley, for Churchtown and vicinity, and Boiling Springs, the following list of Sanitary goods:

Box No. 1 Dried Fruits, Jellies, Bandages, Cloths, Pillows and Quilts. No. 2 Preserved Fruit, Dried Beef, and Cloths and Crackers. No. 3 Drawers, Pillows, Dried Beef, Bologna Sausage, and Teas. No. 4 Soap, Wine, Preserved Fruit, Lemons and Corn starch. No. 5 Pillows, Pads, Cloths, Bandages, Bread, Buttor: 1 Barrel Eggs, No. 2 Flour, No. 3 Potatoes, No. 4 Potatoes, No. 5 Potatoes.

HENRY PATMU.
Surgeon U. S. V. In charge of Hospital.

Commencement Week.

The past week has been one of unusual interest to the citizens of our Borough. The exercises attending the closing of the terms of our different institutions of learning have occupied almost the entire week, both day and evening. Musical Exhibitions, Public School Exhibitions, Baccalaureate Addresses, Sermons, and Poems before College Associations, Prize Contests and Commencement Exercises have followed each other in such rapid succession, that we have been almost bewildered with the continued stream of literature that has poured itself around us. We are happy to say that all these performances have shown an excellence of which we may well be proud. The students and pupils of the different Colleges and Schools in our Borough, have shown by their public performances, that those in charge of them have fulfilled their arduous duties faithfully, and also, that the benefits of good training and careful culture have not been bestowed on them in vain. Nothing could give us more pleasure than to be able to give such an extended account of the exercises as would enable those of our readers who were not present, to judge fairly of their merits, but we fear the number is too great to allow us to do full justice to all.—We will however, devote as much of our columns as we can to the Exercises of the week.

On Thursday evening of last week, the young ladies of the Carlisle Female Seminary, in charge of Rev. E. H. Nevin, favored us with an exhibition, consisting of Musical selections, both Vocal and Instrumental, and dialogues. The exercises were of an interesting character and reflected great credit on those who participated in them. The execution of a number of quite difficult selections of Instrumental Music, evinced at once the musical talents of the performers and also the care that had been bestowed upon their instruction.

The introduction of two dialogues into the exercises had a happy effect upon the audience, who testified their appreciation of the "Crowning of Florence Nightingale," and "Uncle Sam's Family," by hearty rounds of applause. On the whole the exhibition was a complete success, and we feel certain that our community fully appreciate the efforts of all who engaged in it and will remember it as an occasion of unusual interest.

On Sunday Morning the Baccalaureate sermon was delivered before the graduating class of Dickinson College by the Rev. H. M. Johnson D. D. It is needless to say any thing concerning its merits. Dr. Johnson's reputation as a man of eminent learning and ability has been long since established and we cannot better do justice to his sermon than by saying it was worthy of one having its author's reputation. In this opinion we find we are sustained by almost every one who heard it. It is seldom that a sermon on such an occasion fully meets the expectation of the entire audience but on this occasion each one left the Church feeling that he had listened to a literary production of the highest merit and at the same time a sermon replete with the noblest teachings of the Gospel.

In the afternoon the Baccalaureate Address before the graduating class of Emory Female College, was delivered by Prof. S. D. Hillman. We had not the pleasure of hearing it for ourselves but from the universal expression of satisfaction from those who did hear it and the reputation of the Prof. Hillman we conclude that the production was one of much more than ordinary merit.

On Sunday evening the sermon before the Society of Religious Inquiry, was delivered in Emory Church, by Rev. J. K. Peck. The Rev. gentleman cited, at the commencement of his sermon the fact that a graduate of Dickinson College, several years ago had written a letter of withdrawal to the Methodist Conference to which he belonged, assigning as his reason therefor, his dissent from the doctrine of the Trinity.

Accepting the gauntlet thrown down by Rev. M. F. Conway—the gentleman referred to above, Mr. Peck entered at once upon an extended and elaborate discussion of the Unitarian dogma, which had impelled Mr. C. to sever his connection with the church of his earlier adoption. The speaker adduced in favor of his argument—that the Son was co-equal with the Father and the Spirit—numerous passages of scripture, establishing his views, as we think, beyond controversy. This was the gist of the discourse, beyond which it contained little of merit or interest.

On Monday Evening the "Oratorical Junior Prize Contest" came off. Eleven young gentlemen who have just completed their Junior year appeared as contestants for the Gold and Silver medals awarded as prizes for Oratory. The prize contest of the present year in our opinion compares very favorably with those of the three or four last preceding years, and was altogether a very creditable display of Oratorical ability. In compliance with our usual custom we will notice the efforts of the gentlemen, briefly in detail.

Self Dependence, by D. B. Herman, Cumberland Valley, Pa. This gentleman evinced considerable ability in his manner of treating his subject. He appeared to have correct ideas concerning the importance of self dependence, and the expression of his thoughts was clear and logical. His enunciation was distinct and his delivery and manner forcible and impressive and he made a favorable impression on the audience.

Partizanship, by A. Sharp, Smyrna, Delaware. Mr. Sharp very ably portrayed the advantages arising from the existence of parties in the nation and the good results that accrue from the fearless discussion and scrutiny of political measures which is a necessary incidant to their existence. His speech evinced considerable thought and gave assurance of his ability thoroughly to comprehend his subject and to express his opinions in a clear and forcible manner.

Nobility of Labor, by Charles Reid, Brandywine Manor, Pa. This gentleman selected a subject which attracted at its announcement the attention of the audience which he succeeded in retaining by the delivery of a very well considered and well written speech. He appeared to appreciate the sentiment of his subject and the expressions of his admiration for the worth and nobility of those who perform the labors of Earth, were couched in beautiful and appropriate language. Without disparagement of the other orators, we have little hesitancy in saying that in literary merit his speech was superior to that of any of the others. We say this too, more willingly because we think the orator