

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

Electoral Ticket.
SENATORIAL.
Morton M. Michael, Philadelphia.
Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver County.

The reader will not fail to peruse the admirable speech of ANDREW JOHNSON, delivered at Nashville, on the reception of the intelligence of his nomination for Vice President. It is published on our first page, and is a string of pearls from beginning to end.

THE WOUNDED AT WASHINGTON.—An exchange informs us that there seems to be a pleasant rivalry in progress among the members of the various State relief associations of Washington in aid of the wounded soldiers and their friends who seek them or tidings from them.

Besides the force employed by the State governments to work in this cause, there is a considerable number of clerks in the various departments from most of the States who devote a large portion of their time after office hours, in attendance at the hospitals, and at their State agencies, to assist those regularly engaged. There are, also, not a few who seek out the suffering from their own immediate sections, and contribute to their relief.

Now that Abraham Lincoln has been re-nominated for President, and it is a fact that he will be the Union Candidate in the approaching campaign, the opposition editors are beginning to show their teeth and growl most spitefully at the unanimity of the convention which has placed him before the people.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has taken a bold step. A banished man—banished not only after a trial by a military commission, for a military offence, but with the approval of the President and people of the United States—he has dared to return and defy the laws which punished him.

A FAVORITE way with the Copperheads this season, in holding Conventions, is to dodge all platforms and adjourn without announcement of any principles. This has been done at Indianapolis and a few days since in the Maine Convention.

WAR NEWS.
June 23, 1864.—p. m.—The attack upon the 2d Corps on Wednesday, near the Weldon Railroad, did not result so disastrously as at first supposed.

The line was formed by Barlow's division, being on the left; Birney's, Mott in command, in the center, and Gibbons on the right.

It was expected that the 6th Corps would have connected on the left with Barlow, but it seems quite a gap was left, into which A. P. Hill's Rebel corps entered, and before our men were aware of it they received a volley in the rear, which created quite a panic in our ranks and caused a rapid retreat to the woods in the rear of the Third Division.

This left the flank of the Third Division unprotected, and the enemy taking advantage of it, charged through and fairly into our pits, ordering the men to surrender.

The troops, however, left the trenches and fell back rapidly, but many of them were captured, and quite a number were killed and wounded before they got away.

The number of our loss in prisoners is reported at 1,000, while some make the figure higher.

Our loss in killed and wounded is probably 1,500.

Some four of our officers engaged in this fight had just joined their commands after being exchanged, and when surrounded and ordered to surrender, replied, "Never! Death rather than the Libby Prison!" and, fighting their way out as best they could, many of them succeeded in getting back safe to our lines.

At 8 p. m. a charge was made by the 2d Corps and the line of works from which they had been forced in the afternoon, was recovered.

We lost scarcely a man in this advance, as the Rebels fired too high, the balls all passing over the heads of our men.

Skirmishing was kept up all night along the line, the pickets being, at some points, not fifty yards apart.

At daylight this morning an advance of the entire line was made, when it was found that the Rebels had taken a new position some distance further back, where they had thrown up some strong intrenchments during the night, which they still hold.

Col Blaisdell of the 11th Massachusetts was killed to-day by a sharpshooter while visiting the skirmish line.

Lieut. W. H. Child of the 4th Pennsylvania, who was to have been reinstated yesterday as First Lieutenant, was shot dead by a Rebel sharpshooter on Thursday evening.

Maj. Halsey of the 11th New Jersey is missing, and is supposed to be captured. The 6th Corps moved toward the railroad this morning, driving the enemy before them, and during the afternoon reported that they were in possession of the road, and arrangements were at once made to destroy it.

By the steamship Columbia, arrived on Friday morning, we have New Orleans dates to June 23, but no news of importance. Maj. Gen. Sickles arrived on the 17th from Baton Rouge. He was received with an artillery salute.

An interesting ceremony took place on June 17 at the Carondelet street Church, the occasion being the presentation of a flag from the Washington Square (New York) M. E. Church to the Methodists of New Orleans. The Rev. Dr. Newman made the presentation address, which was eloquent and patriotic, and gave various statistics showing the history, loyalty, and Anti-Slavery attitude of the M. E. Church.

Gen. Grant has sent his cavalry to the Weldon Railroad, and at last accounts Wilson's division was tearing up the rails at River Station. To support the movement, the left flank was again extended—the 2d and 6th Corps swinging round to the south of Petersburg. A sudden attack by a portion of A. P. Hill's corps seems to have resulted in the loss of four guns from a battery of the 12th N. Y. Artillery; but there was no general action, nor any disposition on the part of the enemy to push the slight advantage which they derived from a surprise.

If the present effort of Gen Grant is to hold the Weldon Railroad, it must give a new direction to the campaign. It appears that the road near Petersburg has for some time been directly under his guns, so as to be useless, or nearly so, for transporting supplies. There remains, therefore, but the Danville road as a single line of communication between Richmond and all the South.

Brig. Gen. Fitz-Henry Warren has been ordered to Brownsville to take chief command of all the forces in that part of Texas. Gen. Beto assumed command of the District of Baton Rouge on the 18th.

Maryland has abolished Slavery, and now shines out in the constellation of Free States.

Union National Platform.
The following is the platform adopted by the Union National Convention:

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the paramount 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.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer no 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 the full reliance upon the self-sacrificing patriotism and heroic valor and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

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, justice and the National safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic. 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 this gigantic evil, we are in favor further more of such an 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.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy 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 provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of their country; and that memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

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, and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry out these and all other Constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country with full and complete effect.

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.

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 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.

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

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

Resolved, That the National faith, 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.

Resolved, That we approve the positions 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; and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of their own country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for Monarchical Governments, sustained by foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.

A leading Copperhead paper—the World of New York—is foolish enough to expose its rage at the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson by the use of this language:

"The only merit we can discover in this Baltimore ticket is the merit of consistency; it is all of a piece; the tail does not show the head, nor the head shame the tail. A rail-splitting buffoon and a boorish tailor, both from the backwoods, both growing up in uncouth ignorance, they would afford a grotesque subject for a satire poet."

If the World hangs together until the middle of next November, it will see that such abuse as this cannot shake the confidence of the people in the men who have been made the standard-bearers of the great Union party. The "rail-splitting buffoon" is no doubt odious enough to the World and its friends in Richmond, but it is very unwise in them to express their hate in such excessive terms.

The resignation of Major-General Fremont promotes General Butler to the third in rank of Major-Generals, going by date of commission. It also leaves a vacancy in the regular army, which will probably be filled by the appointment of General Sherman. The resignation of General Buell also leaves a vacancy in the volunteer service, which will be filled by some worthy soldier. In the regular army, McClellan is the senior, Major-General Halleck second, and Butler third.

Indiana politicians regard with great concern the concurrence of the evil events of Vallandigham's return and Morgan's raid, coupled with the general and secret arming of the Copperheads of Indiana, and the recent withdrawal from that State of immense numbers of Unionists as one hundred day men. In their judgment the dispersion of Morgan's force and the defeat of the scheme for a new invasion of Indiana, has alone saved us from a rebellion in a Northern State in aid of the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

The cash disbursements of the United States Sanitary Commission for fifteen days from May 5th, inclusive, for the support of the national forces in Virginia, were one hundred and eight thousand, nine hundred and eight dollars. The entire disbursements of the Commission from May 1st to May 21st, over all the country, were two hundred and eight thousand, seven hundred and forty-one dollars.

The following conversation with a wounded rebel in one of the Washington hospitals is reported:—"What are you fighting for?"—"Our independence."—"Haven't you always had your independence?"—"Yes, until this muck broke out."—"Who fired first?"—"Why, I suppose we did; as long as there was some firing to be done we thought we might as well commence!"

They have a very clear idea of the geography and topography of this country in England. At last dates we read that only the first brief dispatches respecting the battle in the "Wilderness" had reached London, and that these were not very correct, as will be seen from the report that "Lee had left his dead and wounded on the field at Buffalo, and was advancing in two columns toward Richmond."

OLD ABE'S CHOICE.—A gentleman in conversation remarked to President Lincoln on Friday, that nothing could defeat him but Grant's capture of Richmond, to be followed by his nomination at Chicago and acceptance. "Well," said the President, "I feel very much like the man who said he didn't want to die particularly, but if he had got to die, that was precisely the disease he would like to die of."

The first grist mill ever erected in Pennsylvania, is yet in existence. It is a quaint old stone building, and bears date about 1680. It is erected on a small stream near Germantown, and some of the original machinery imported from England, is still retained in this mill.

Among the prisoners brought from Gen. Grant's army to the White House, last week, was a woman, a coarse, hard featured Amazon, who was in charge of a rebel battery when she was captured, and had on an officer's uniform of the United States.

Lawrence M. Keitt, the South Carolina Congressman who aided and defended Preston Brooks in the assault upon Senator Sumner, was killed in the battle of Cold Harbor. He was a Colonel in the Rebel army. Brooks died some years ago.

The Chicago Tribune calls Fremont's letter accepting the nomination of the Cleveland Convention, "the last Will and Testament of John C. Fremont."

In Schenectady a few days ago, four prominent citizens, three strong and hearty, the fourth an invalid, chanced to meet in the street, and each made remarks upon the health of the other. Of those four to-day but one is left, and he the gentleman who least expected to live. One died very suddenly a few days after the conversation; another after a short illness; the other was borne to his long home only a few days ago, after lying ill about a week.

The New York papers are combining to send to Europe for white paper to print on. They believe they can get it there cheaper than our speculating rag dealers and paper manufacturers will let them have it.

If General Grant shall win for us half a million square miles of rebel land in the next six months, our country will hail him as an invaluable Grant. It is taken for granted that he will do better than that.

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50,000 POUNDS WANTED! Coudersport, June 28, 1864.

Special Election Proclamation.
WHEREAS, A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution thereof which are as follows, viz:—

Section 1. There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:—"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

Section 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

Now, therefore, in obedience to a warrant from A. G. Curtin Governor of this Commonwealth to be directed and, in pursuance of an Act of General Assembly of this same date, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection the proposed Amendments to the Constitution," approved the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1864: I, D. C. Larrabee, Sheriff of the County of Potter, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a Special Election will be held in said County on the first Tuesday (being the 22d day) of August, A. D. 1864 for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification or rejection of the said proposed Amendments.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, that every person exercising justly the office of Justice of the Peace, or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office of appointment of Judge, Inspector or clerk of any election in this Commonwealth. Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1860, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section shall not be so construed as to prevent any Military Officer or Borough Officer from serving as Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

It is further directed that the meeting of the return Judges at the Court House in Coudersport to make out the general returns, shall be on Friday, August 5th, at 10 o'clock, a.m., the special election, which will be the 5th day of August.

I also here make known and give notice that the places for holding the aforesaid special election in the several townships and boroughs within the county of Potter, are as follows, to-wit:

For the township of Abbott, at the Germania Hotel in said township. For the township of Allegheny, at the school house near the place formerly owned by Chester Andrews, in said township. For the township of Bingham, at the Bingham Centre school house near A. R. Lewis, in said township.

For the township of Clara, at the school house near Sala Stevens, in said township. For the township of Eulalia, at the New Court House in the borough of Coudersport. For the township of Genesee, at the house formerly occupied by S. S. Rascoe in Ellipsisburg. For the township of Harrison, at the house recently occupied by Ira Bartholomew, in said township.

For the township of Hebron, at the school house No. 5, near Henry Ingraham's, in said township. For the township of Hector, at the Sunderland school house, in said township.

For the township of Homer, at the school house near Jacob Peet's, in said township. For the township of Jackson, at the house formerly occupied by B. Barse, now M. Chapman, in said township.

For the township of Keating, at the house of Phin Hays, in said township. For the township of Oswayo, at the Centre school house in said township.

For the township of Pike, at the house of Elijah Johnson, in said township. For the township of Pleasant Valley, at the school house No. 2, in said township.

For the township of Portage, at the Sizer school house in said township. For the township of Roulet, at the school house near George Weimer's in said township.

For the township of Sharon, at the Sharon Centre school house, near John Voorhees, in said township. For the township of Sweden, at the house of Aseneth Teggart, in said township.

For the township of Stewartson, at the New Norway school house, in said township. For the township of Summit, at the house formerly occupied by Uel Cook, now Jonathan Redson, in said township.

For the township of Sylvania, at the school house near J. M. Rees, in said township. For the township of Ulisses, at the house of Atlas Bennett, in said township.

For the township of West Branch, at the house of S. M. Conable, in said township. For the township of Wharton, at the house of Stephen Horton, in said township.

For the borough of Coudersport, at the Court House in said borough. Given under my hand, this 25th day of June, A. D. 1864. D. C. LARRABEE, Sheriff.