

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL. Morton M. Michael, Philadelphia. Thomas Cunningham, Beaver County. Representative.

- 1 R. P. King, 13 E. W. Hall, 2 G. M. Coates, 14 C. H. Shriner, 3 Henry Damm, 15 John Wiater, 4 Wm. H. Kern, 16 David McConaughy, 5 Bartin H. Jenks, 17 David W. Woods, 6 Charles M. Runk, 18 Isaac Benson, 7 Robert Parks, 19 John Patton, 8 Aaron Mill, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 9 John A. Hiestand, 21 Everard Bierer, 10 R. H. Corryell, 22 John P. Penney, 11 Edward Holliday, 23 E. M. Junkin, 12 Charles F. Reed, 24 J. W. Blanchard.

THE ELECTIONS.

As the Democracy of this City propose to-night to celebrate their "great victories" in the recent elections, we print elsewhere the most complete returns attainable. We do this not only for Union readers, but for Democrats also, since none of their papers venture to give returns at all—they shout "victory," but give nothing to prove it.

The special rejoicing is over PENNSYLVANIA. This State has won Union on the Home Vote by at least Two Thousand majority, which the Soldier's Vote will increase to nearly 20,000. In the present Congress the Pennsylvania delegation stands 12 Union to 12 Democrats. In the next House we shall gain at least five members, and probably six.

In OHIO we have not kept up the enormous majorities over Vallandigham, but we carry the State by a vote that extinguishes the last hope of McClellanism. LeBlond is the only Democrat certainly chosen to Congress; probably Finck will keep his company—but that is not certain. Giving them two, we gain twelve members; the present delegation is 5 Union to 14 Democrats; the next will be 17 Union to 2 Democrats. There is reason for rejoicing for you.

In INDIANA our majority is over 20,000, and we gain four Congressmen. The present House has 4 Unionists and 7 Democrats; the next will be 8 Union and 3 Democrats. We count Voorhees as elected, but it is probable that he will be thrown out on the ground of irregularities. It is that case the figures would be 9 Union to 2 Democrats.

MARYLAND has almost certainly adopted her new Free Constitution, although the vote is pretty close. Showing a clear Union gain of 21 members out of a total of 54. Let the Copperheads rejoice!—Tribune, Oct. 17.

Hon. George H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, made a visit to Vallandigham at Dayton, Ohio, last week, and the Democracy serenaded Mr. Pendleton at Vallandigham's residence. Pendleton appeared but did not speak; but Vallandigham responded. The Dayton "Journal" gives the following report of his remarks:

"Mr. Vallandigham followed in a brief speech, in which he seemed studiously to avoid mentioning the name of Gen. McClellan—the crowd noticing this conspicuous omission. He eulogized the Democratic party; referred to its longevity; its labors (to keep in office,) and record; asserting that all the enduring statutes on our books were the work of that party, and declared it a principle of the party to support all nominations which were fairly made. He declared he would support the nominees of the party, and briefly eulogized the Chicago platform, (his own work)—which was loudly cheered. (He exhorted the Democracy to be faithful, and prayed that God might grant them the mercy of sweets. [His manner was very noticeable, and indicated that he was doubtful whether such 'mercy' is in store for them.]

If any man supposes that Vallandigham and the Peace men generally do not understand McClellan, and mean to support him fervently, let them be undeceived by Vallandigham himself.

An official announcement by Gov. Hahn, of Louisiana, gives the total votes cast for and against the new Constitution, as follows: For the Constitution, 6,836; against the Constitution, 1,600. Gov. Hahn, in a proclamation, has declared that the Constitution is henceforth ordained and established as the law of Louisiana.

No important army news. Frequent skirmishes have resulted favorably to our arms.

Never Say Die.

[From the Herald.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1864.

Since the result of the Pennsylvania election has been announced, the Democratic managers claim positively for McClellan the following states: Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, California, and Oregon, making an aggregate of one hundred and forty votes—one hundred and sixteen being necessary to elect.

The fact that a snake's tail will continue its oscillations after his head has been cut clear off, receives a fresh illustration in the above. Let us bring a few indisputable returns to bear upon this preposterous calculation:

New York at her last State election gave the candidates on her Union State Ticket majorities ranging from 28,856 up to 29,685, in a total of 602,546 votes. Then, her citizens who were absent from the State in the military or naval service of their country, could not vote; and they can—a change which must add not less than Twenty Thousand to the Union majority. Does any one believe that our side has lost Thirty Thousand votes in our State since last November? Who knows of a dozen changes against us? Who does not know of changes in our favor? Manifestly, the vote of New York is as sure for Lincoln as anything future well can be; and his majority is likely to exceed rather than fall below that of 1860, which was Fifty Thousand. Let take New York alone out of the above list of McClellan States, and you elect Lincoln.

Connecticut went our way last April by 89,538 to 84,050—majority 5,488, or about eight votes to seven. The Opposition might have done better than this had they put forth their best exertions; have done (they claim) better in the township elections. Yet they, as well as we, know that they will be beaten in November on the Home vote, while that of the Soldiers will add Five Thousand to Lincoln's majority. They have no more shadow of a chance here than in Maine; and will act accordingly.

Indiana has just given the largest Lincoln majority she ever gave to any party or ticket—given it after a spirited canvass and on a very full vote. In October, 1860, she gave Gen. H. S. Lane for Governor 9,757 majority, which she increased in November to 23,524 for Lincoln over Douglas; but Lincoln's majority over the combined vote of the three pro-Slavery candidates was but 5,923. Two years ago, this State went against us by 9,543; yet she has now given some 20,000 majority for Gov. Morton, with a net gain of four Representatives in Congress. Is there on the face of this wide earth a man who can read who believes that Indiana will turn another somersault within a month—that her Lincoln majority of 20,000 in October will be wiped out and reversed in November? We say no man can believe it; and, when Gen. McClellan's supporters find it necessary to claim Indiana, they virtually give up the contest.

Illinois is under like influence with Indiana, and will vote accordingly. California first voted last year on a fair square issue between the "Union" and the "Democratic" parties, and thus gave 61,447 "Union" to 44,715 "Democratic" votes for Governor—Union majority, 19,732; the Union vote being nearly three-fifths of the whole. Every indication argues that the Union party is at least as strong now as then, and will choose Lincoln electors by over 20,000 majority.

Oregon voted last June (1864) electing Henderson (Union) to Congress by 8,759 votes to 5,996 for Kelly, Democrat. Whoever guesses that she can be induced to reverse this judgment, is manifestly no Yankee.

Having thus disposed of 76 of the 149 votes claimed for McClellan, we might proceed with this exposé; but why should we? Is it not already palpable that the supporters of McClellan know they have no chance?—Tribune.

Remembering their Friends. We have all along contended that the sympathies of the soldiers could not be with the Copperheads or their candidate McClellan. The returns of their voting as they come to hand prove that we were not mistaken. The following from a few hospitals and camps will show the feelings of our brave defenders:

Table with columns: Location, Union votes, Opp. votes. Includes Washington and Alexandria, Chester Hospital, Baltimore District, Martinsburg and Cumberland, Camp Ordalander, Fort Delaware, 6 Regiments Army of the James, Hospital vote at Nashville.

Washington and Alexandria, 1,308 Union, 212 Opp. Chester Hospital, 81 Union, 8 Opp. Baltimore District, 350 Union, 55 Opp. Martinsburg and Cumberland, 1,250 Union, 357 Opp. Camp Ordalander, 149 Union, 3 Opp. Fort Delaware, 850 Union, 121 Opp. 6 Regiments Army of the James, 1,800 Union, 200 Opp. Hospital vote at Nashville, 6,245 Union, 599 Opp.

Union majority #651.

The Sole Object of the War.

The letter of Gen. McClellan, accepting the Chicago nomination, contains this handsome slur, viz: The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been called for that object only.

We call this a slur, because, in making such an important charge as that the object of this war has been criminally changed by the national authority, it was incumbent upon him to state explicitly wherein the change consisted. Then, we should have had a frank statement of what he considers to be a grand issue before the people, and of his position thereupon. Instead of that he merely drops an innuendo to convey one of the gravest of accusations, and then proceeds to discuss other matters somewhat in detail. We presume, however, it will be generally understood that Gen. McClellan refers to the Government's treatment of the slavery question, and he affords another curious instance of the strange hesitancy of the Democratic party to speak plainly on that topic, when they are apt to be so loquacious on every other. What can be the reason, when they will not acknowledge how to having any slaveholding allies to propitiate?

But we propose at present only to draw attention to Gen. McClellan's own military record on this question, which may possibly afford a clue to the final position of the Government. In his proclamation to the people of Western Virginia, issued quite early in the war, Gen. McClellan said: "Notwithstanding all that has been said by the traitors to induce you to believe that our advent among you will be signalized by interference with your slaves, understand one thing clearly—not only will we abstain from such interference, but we will on the contrary, with an iron hand, crush any attempt at insurrection on their part."

Now if we take in the purport of this fully, and then come down to the order of time some fourteen or fifteen months we find a vast change in Gen. McClellan, which is thus announced in his Harrison Landing letter: "Slaves, contraband under the act of Congress, seeking military protection, should receive it. The right of the Government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims to slave labor should be asserted, and the right of the owner to compensation therefor should be recognized."

This principle might be extended, upon grounds of military necessity and security, to all the slaves within a particular State, thus working manumission in such State; and in Missouri, perhaps in Western Virginia also, and possibly even in Maryland, the expediency of such a measure is only a question of time. A system of policy thus constitutional and conservative, and prevailed by the influence of christianity and freedom, would receive the support of almost all truly loyal men; would deeply impress the rebel masses and all foreign nations, and it might be humbly hoped that it would demand itself to the favor of the Almighty.

In the first document Gen. McClellan disclaimed any right or desire to touch slaves at all. In the second he affirmed the duty to take them when they came into our lines, and to make them free. This principle might be so far extended beyond our lines of military occupation as to free all the slaves of a State, whether belonging to loyal or disloyal masters. This is a wonderful change as we now look back on it. Yet has Gen. McClellan changed the object of the war? Was he any the less devoted to the restoration of the Union, as the supreme aim of his efforts? He would indignantly reject such an idea. What right has he, then to insinuate such a charge against the Government for going through precisely the same process that he did, only carrying it beyond, from an increased experience in the war, which he did not share? Is his attainment the limit of all wisdom? His very doctrine of "military necessity" which led him to recommend emancipation in the States, might, with equal propriety and without any change of principle be applied to six States, or to all where military operations are going on. This is what the Government has done—and done it too, on the same grounds of a war measure, for the efficacious, complete and permanent extinction of the rebellion.

Politically orphaned by the suicide of Slavery—that is the piteous condition of the Democracy. There is no asylum for them in the Army—no shelter and sustenance for them among civilians. It looks as if these political outcasts would have to die. Touching destiny! Orphaned Copperheads, wiggling out a neglected and persecuted youth, die early. The only difference between these orphans is, that for the good of their country the Democratic Copperheads have been very slow in dying.

Reason is a political privilege, is the assertion of the Democracy in their grab at the Presidency in '64. What is this? Is it the dementia that precedes the destruction of these doomed by the gods—or is it the ripeness of rottenness—or is the full bloom of wickedness born that sum of all villainies, Human Slavery?

GIVING IT UP.—The N. Y. Herald "Little Mac's" especial champion, in view of the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, gives up in despair, and says that there is now no doubt of Lincoln's success in November.

Negro Equality.

Much is said by Copperheads on the stump, in bar-rooms, on the streets, and in Copperhead newspapers, about negro equality, and those that handle the subject most, are as ignorant as the most ignorant as to the party and men that have ever advocated this very doctrine in the United States. Leading copperheads state about it, and dumb block-head Democrats in the country, who catch at anything in the shape of vulgarity and abuse of Union men, how Negro Equality! Let us look for a moment who are desiring the white man's equality with the negro, or the negro's equality with the white man. In the first place, then—

Who said that all men are created equal? Thomas Jefferson, the Father of Democracy. Who gave the negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic party. Who presided over the convention which gave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat. Who carried a negro woman, and by her had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat. Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States? The Democratic party. If President Van Buren had died, and Richard M. Johnson had become President, who would have become the Democratic mistress of the White House? The same negro woman.

Who made the negro a citizen of the State of Maine? The Democratic party. Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts? The Democratic party. Who gave the negroes a right to vote in New Hampshire? The Democratic party. Who permitted every colored man owning \$250 in New York to become a voter? A General Assembly, purely Democratic.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio which required negroes to give bonds and security before settling in that state? The Democratic party. Who made mulattoes legal voters in Ohio? The Supreme Court of which Reuben Wood was Chief Justice. What became of Reuben Wood? The Democratic party elected him Governor three times, and he is still a leader of the Democratic party.

Who helped to give free negroes the right to vote in Tennessee, and her Constitution of 1796? General Jackson. Was General Jackson a good Democrat? He generally passed as such. Who with the above facts, and many others, staring them in the face, are continually whining about "negro suffrage and negro equality? The Democratic party.

Who labored as a party in Pennsylvania last Aug. to keep the white man on a level with the negro? The Democratic party, when it voted to a man almost, against the Amendments giving the white soldiers the right to vote and thus remain upon an equality with the negroes.

All these things were done by Democrats, and yet they deny being in favor of negro equality, and charge it upon the Republicans—just like the thief who cried "stop thief" the loudest.

Jeff. Davis made a speech at Macon in Georgia, 23d ult. from which (as it is reported in a rebel paper) we make the following extracts. "You have not many men between eighteen and forty-five left. The boys God bless the boys, are as rapidly as they become old enough, going to the field. The city of Macon is filled with stores, sick and wounded.

"We want our soldiers in the field, and we want our sick and wounded to return home. It is not proper for me to speak of the number of men in the field, but this I will say, that two-thirds of our men are absent, some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave. The man who reports and goes back to his commander voluntarily, appeals strongly to executive clemency.

"If one half the men now absent without leave will return to duty, we can defeat the enemy."

Truly a disheartening picture, by the Rebel chieftain himself.

D. S. Dickinson, the old war Democrat, in a letter which was read at the recent Union Mass Meeting in New York, said: "I am getting a little jealous of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and others, for they are speaking so loud, just now, and their arguments are so convincing, that ordinary speakers stand a poor chance, either to do good or gain distinction. They seem determined to stumple the rebellion and its sympathizers at home and abroad if not the States. Gen. McClellan is said to be a most comely and expert equitrian, but if he endeavors at the same time to ride the Bucephalus of War and the pale and ghostly stalking-horse of Peace, traveling in opposite directions, it will expand his skill as widely as it will his understanding."

A portion of the Army of the Potomac on the south side of the James River, is so close to the Southside Railroad that our men can see and hear the trains as they pass along. At the latest dates all was reported quiet both before Richmond and Petersburg, with the exception of occasional picket firing.

"Let every man go to the front," says Jeff. Davis. "Let every man go to the rear!" says Gen. McClellan.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were both natives of slave States. They were born in the class of poor whites, which slavery creates and preserves for its own convenience. Lincoln obtained most of his scanty schooling only after his removal into a free State, but after he had learned the full nature of freedom, and while Johnson never had any schooling at all, and learned to read from his wife after his removal from his native State, North Carolina, into almost free East Tennessee.

Neither of the men could ever have been chosen even to the Legislature in an essentially slaveholding community, no matter how thorough their subservience to "the institution." They surmounted the influence of slavery by taking position outside of its palpable domain.

To maintain that such men lack ability or force of character, is to hold that republics are ruled by idiots. Lincoln earned his livelihood by the rudest and hardest manual labor, and, within twenty years thereafter, had become one of her foremost lawyers and the acknowledged leader of the more intellectual of her two great political parties—conspicuous in her Legislature, her only Whig member of Congress, candidate for Senatorial Elector, U. S. Senator, Vice President, and ultimately for President. All these positions were accorded to him without contest or hesitation. Johnson carried Tennessee an illiterate tailor youth, poor in all but hope and ambition, without a relative or friend who could help him to a corporalship in the smallest company of "flood-wood" militia. A few years later, he was a member of Assembly; next we hear from him in Congress; then Governor of his closely balanced State after a spirited canvass; for Tennessee was then preponderantly a Whig State, and her Whigs always ran for Governor one of their ablest and cleverest debaters. Johnson had always been a very ardent and active Democrat, and had made himself widely obnoxious to his political adversaries. His birth and breeding were matters of common notoriety, and the cultivated aristocracy of Nashville and the surrounding region were not at all inclined to be ruled by the ox journeyman tailor of Jonesborough. They could not help themselves, however; and Johnson, after serving his term as Governor, was chosen to the United States Senate, where he made good his position as the ablest and proudest in the land. He had his full share of the rugged discipline of poverty and privation, and was thoroughly trained in the keen encounters of an active, arduous career. Doubtless, he feels and regrets the deficiencies of his early culture, but who will say that he has not nobly supplied them?

Mr. Johnson, as a leading Democrat, and a supporter of Breckenridge for the Presidency, saw the slaveholders' rebellion take form and body. He knows it "egg and bird"—its impulses, ideas and aspirations. Nearly every other prominent Democrat of his State and section was drawn or driven into its coils; he never countenanced it for a moment, nor regarded it with the least allowance. He knew it to be as hostile to the class from which he sprang in the South, as to the "woundsills" at the North, and he "stood by his order" like any British Peer. He exposed the hollowness of its pretenses, the wickedness of its aims, in the presence of its contrivers, before they had imbrued their hands in blood. He warned the simple against their machinations, and warned them of their inevitable failure and ruin. Had other Southern Unionists been as faithful and fearless as he, the madness of secession would have been stayed at the northern limit of the cotton region, and our country would not now be reeking with human blood.

It is a common pro-slavery cavil that "you Abolitionist talk of what you do not understand." This can not be said of Lincoln and Johnson, who were born in slave States, and have been familiar with slavery since they first opened their eyes. Mr. Lincoln was never an Abolitionist; till slavery declared war on the Union; yet he says he never regarded slavery in itself otherwise than as he now does. "If slavery is not wrong, then nothing is wrong," says he in his letter to Hodges. Mr. Johnson was a tacit supporter of slavery, until slavery struck at the life of his country; but he now holds, with Lincoln, that union and peace are only possible through the final, complete overthrow of their assailant.

Are these men, fanatics? If there were an easier or shorter way to peace, would they not choose it? What possible motive can they have for preferring the wrong way to the right one? Consider and judge!

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—"Another Democratic meeting broken up!" "Where at?" "A large crowd of Democrats scattered by Union soldiers!" "Where were they?" "Union officers participated in the Old Abe's unconstitutional outrage."

"Good! good—we can make votes out of that! Where did it all happen?" "In the Sheppard Valley."

"Git out!"

A bad agreement is better than a good lawsuit. Aristotle saith, when you can have any good thing, take it, and Plato saith if you do not you are a great coxcomb. A fair woman without virtue is like potted wine.

Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Election of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, 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 Presidential Election will be held in the County of Potter on the First Tuesday of the month of November, being the eighth day of said month, at which time twenty-six persons will be elected as electors of President and Vice President to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the Electoral College.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid Act is directed, that every person representing the electors of the County of Potter, 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 become employed under the legislative, judicial, or executive departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or 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, 1850, 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 the first Friday succeeding the Presidential election, which will be the 11th day of November.

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 School house in said township. For the township of Albion, 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 S. A. Stevens, in said township. For the township of Elmira, at the New Court House in the borough of Coudersport. For the township of Genesee, at the house formerly occupied by S. S. Rasco, now N. Blackman, in Elmira. For the township of Harrison, at the house recently occupied by Mrs. 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 Sanderlin 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 D. Barss, now M. Chappell in said township. For the township of Keating, at the house of Ping Harris, 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 A. Mason, 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 Route, 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 late of Asenath Torgar, in said township. For the township of Stewarton, at the New Norway school house, in said township. For the township of Summit, at the house formerly occupied by Jonathan Vedosa now M. V. Larabee, in said township. For the township of Sylvan, at the school house near J. M. Reed's, in said township.

For the township of Ulster, at the house of Atlas Bennett, in said township. For the township of West Branch, at the house of S. M. Couable, 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 30th day of September, A. D. 1864.

D. C. LARRABEE, Sheriff. A NUMBER of years have elapsed since the introduction of HOPKINSON'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice existing in the minds of many persons against what are denominated patent medicines at first greatly retarded its sale, but as its virtues and merits became known, the barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and the demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which the afflicted had not experienced the benefits arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there are to be found in ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD vouchers for the great merits of the article. No greater cure for Dyspepsia can be found. See Advertisement.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. BOOK AGENTS WANTED! For sale by subscription, with sample, excellent Popular Illustrated Family Work. Among these is of high price HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, of which over forty thousand of copies have already been sold. It is a good business for ex-Soldiers, and others out of employment.

Also, for sale to Pedlars, Merchants and Agents, Stationery, Packages, Battle Scenes, Portraits, and of the pictures for the "Times" War Maps, beautiful Album Cards, Currency Holders, etc. For Circulars, with particulars and terms, address HENRY HOWE, No. 111 Main Street, Cincinnati, O. SOAP Question Settled! Inquire at STEBBINS. HOOP-SKIRTS, and The DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) STEEL SPRING SKIRT. The most popular and flexible in use. Vote the Union Ticket.