

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSON, Of Tennessee.

National Union Electoral Ticket. SENATORIAL.

Major M. Miller, Philadelphia. Thomas C. Cunningham, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE. 1 Robert P. King, 13 Elias W. Hale, 2 George M. Coster, 14 Charles H. Shuman, 3 Henry Haman, 15 John Water, 4 William H. Kern, 16 David M. Conoughy, 5 Barton H. Jenks, 17 David W. Woods, 6 Charles M. Rankin, 18 Isaac Benson, 7 Robert Taylor, 19 John Patton, 8 William Parke, 20 Samuel I. Dick, 9 John A. Heston, 21 Everhard Berber, 10 Richard H. Corryell, 22 John P. Fenney, 11 Edward Hilday, 23 Thomas M. Johnson, 12 Charles P. Reed, 24 John W. Hinchand.

COUNTY UNION TICKET.

For Congress: GEORGE F. MILLER, of Union County.

For Assembly: JACOB M. FOLLMER, of Berks.

For Register & Recorder: JOHN J. SMITH, of Sunbury.

For Commissioner: ANDREW NYE, of Delaware.

For Auditor: H. B. WEAVER, of Berke.

Great Demonstration at Union League Hall.

REMARKS OF HON. SIMON CAMERON—SPEECH OF GEN. COCHRANE.

On Saturday evening, under the auspices of the National Union League, the hall was filled to its capacity, notwithstanding the very inclement state of the weather, on the occasion of an address by General John Cameron, of New York. The staging was prettily decorated with the star-spangled banner. The West Philadelphia Military Hospital Band was present and discoursed most eloquent music.

At the appointed hour General Cochrane, flanked right and left by General Cameron and Morton McMichael, Esq., was conducted to the rostrum, accompanied by a delegation from the National Union League. The audience arose and cheered enthusiastically the band playing the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The applause having subsided Morton McMichael, Esq., arose and said that the people had assembled to-night to listen to a gentleman who had done active service in the battle-field of the nation, to testify his veneration for the National Government and the deep interest he feels in the contest now pending. [Applause.] Before he speaks, General Cameron, chairman of the State Executive Committee, will make a few remarks. [Great applause.]

GENERAL CAMERON'S REMARKS.

The venerable chairman of the Union Executive Committee of the State, General Cameron, being thus introduced, said that he had come to the meeting to-night to introduce General John Cochrane, of New York. [Applause.] I give the speakers the assurance to say that he had known him for years as a public man, and of all public men he had known him for years as a public man, and of all public men he knew of one actuated by more solid or disinterested patriotism than he. [Great applause.] It so happened that in the period of the rebellion he, the speaker, had something to do, because of an official position that he then held. He had his own views, the same as any other man. At that time General Cochrane, then a Democrat, called upon him and told him of his services rendered in crushing the rebellion. He speedily raised a regiment, and in a short time was ready on the field. Hundreds and thousands of men offered to be an uprising through-out the land. It may be said that the country was even with patriotic youth anxious to resent the insult given to the flag of the Union. [Applause.]

Gen. Cochrane's views and own agreed as to the method of quelling the rebellion. A vote was given him, and in a short time he responded with two or three hundred men. Gen. Cochrane, in that time of excitement, calmly viewed the contending elements, and in progressing with the war he made certain suggestions, or propositions, that have since proved true, and are now established as the policy of the Government. [Rounds of applause.]

General Cochrane, then in the field, thought that arms ought to be placed in the hands of everybody who wanted for an opportunity to defend the Union, and put down the rebels at once. [Applause.] The speaker, then, with him, and in the way to effect so desirable an object, paper denounced him; but history now records the same views as the policy of the Government. It is the true policy. There are now in the field two hundred thousands of American soldiers, and in the country two hundred thousand white men. [Renewed applause.] We agreed then, as we do now, that every one who bore arms in defence of the country, who risked his life, or shed his blood, should no longer be a slave. [Tremendous applause.] No man will doubt that this is the true policy of the country now. [Applause.] As for slavery itself, that will be settled by the progress of the war. [More applause.] General Cameron now proceeded to the other side of the platform, ready as a shoulder to shoulder in this contest; with a full reliance upon Divine Providence, urge by all honorable means the reelection of President Lincoln. [Long-continued applause.] The country at this time can get no other man to do the great work that we are engaged in, than Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] As the war progresses we are the better enabled to speak from experience, and he was free to say that the President is too sagacious not to take notice of the signs of the times; he felt free to speak his mind, and to be elected by the people around him a new set of men, who will give him the required support, and bring the rebellion to a speedy close, and a lasting, honorable peace. [Tremendous and long-continued applause.]

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ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE WHOLE ARMY IN MOTION.

General Engagement Looked For.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

Passengers who left City Point yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, say at that time there was firing on the right and left of Petersburg, but very little in front. The entire army was in motion, and indications were that a general engagement was meditated. A steamer had arrived with a load of prisoners from the James river. Forty deserters from the rebel army arrived this morning, took the oath of allegiance, and have been sent north.

LATER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The enemy attacked Gen. Ayres' division yesterday morning and were repulsed with heavy loss. This was the only fighting which took place on the left yesterday, with the exception of an attack on the Vaughn road. The enemy were driven back with a good deal of loss and prisoners. Our loss was very slight.

The army is now strongly entrenched, and a battle may occur at any time. Our loss on Friday is not yet ascertained, but it will vary much from what I stated yesterday. The enemy claim to have captured a number of prisoners from the 9th corps on that day.

The Richmond papers boast of a victory over Sheridan in the valley, and say that he was retreating. Our troops took some thirty prisoners yesterday, among whom is a Lieutenant on Gen. Bonham's staff.

A heavy rain storm prevailed all day, and prevented movements to any considerable extent. The Richmond papers boast of a victory over Sheridan in the valley, and say that he was retreating. Our troops took some thirty prisoners yesterday, among whom is a Lieutenant on Gen. Bonham's staff.

Official War Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, N. Y.: A dispatch from Maj. Gen. Sheridan, dated Harrisonburg, Oct. 1, 9.30 P. M., has been received by this department.

It states that "I have been to Staunton since the 1st of August, and have destroyed the iron bridge on the South river at Waynesboro, throwing it into the river; also the bridge over Christians creek, and the railroad from Staunton to Waynesboro."

The details of future operations are for the present unobtainable. The next dispatch is the latest received from General Grant.

CITY POINT, 8.30 A. M., October 2.—To Major General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff.—General Butler, on the right of the James river, and General Meade southwest of Petersburg, occupy the same position as yesterday. There has been but very little fighting to-day a few prisoners, however, have been captured.

Last evening General Butler sent two brigades of infantry, with a little cavalry, within a few hundred yards of the inner line of works East of Richmond, meeting with no opposition.

U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen. No dispatches have been received for some days from General Sherman, but vigorous measures, which it is believed will be successful, have been taken by him to protect his communications from the rebel raiding parties under Forrest and Wheeler.

FORTRESS MONROE.

REBELS EXPECT THE FALL OF RICHMOND.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 2.—4.30 P. M.

The mail boat Webster from City Point has arrived. The rumor that Petersburg was evacuated is incorrect. The following dispatch was received all this morning from the north side of the James river, but nothing important as to the results had been received.

Rebel fugitives of all classes are pouring into Bermuda Hundreds in every conceivable way. They are coming down the river on rafts, in their eagerness to escape from the confederacy.

Rebel officers, now prisoners in our hands, say they think Richmond cannot long withstand the siege now in progress. All are in full hope, expecting to hear of great results.

Official Dispatches of General Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—11.50 A. M.

To Major Gen. Dix, New York: The following dispatches from Major Gen. Sherman, detailing his successful operations since the last report, have just been received.

HARRISONBURG, Va., Sept. 29th, 7.30 P. M. Lieut. Gen. Grant, City Point.—In my last dispatch I informed you that I pressed Early's force closely through Newmarket, at the same time sending cavalry around his flank that he gave up the valley, and took to the mountains, passing through Brown's Gap. I kept up the pursuit to Port Republic, destroying 75 wagons and 4 caissons.

I sent Gen. Torbert who overtook me at Harrisonburg to Staunton with Wilson's Division of cavalry and one of Merritt's. Gen. Torbert entered Staunton on the 26th, and destroyed a large quantity of rebel government property, harness, saddles, small arms, hand bread, flour, repair shops, etc., etc.

He then proceeded to Waynesboro, destroying the iron bridges over the south branch of the Shenandoah, seven miles of track, the depot buildings, Government tannery and a large amount of leather, flour and other supplies. He found the tunnel defended by infantry, and retired via Staunton. My impression is that most of the troops which Early had left passed through the mountains to Charlottesville.

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