

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, Abraham Lincoln, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Andrew Johnson, OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL. MORTON M'MICHAEL, Philadelphia. T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE. 1-Robert P King, 13-Elias W Hale, 2-G. Morrison Coates, 14-Charles H Shriner, 3-Henry Bumm, 15-John Wister, 4-William H Kern, 16-David M'Conaughy, 5-Barton H Jenks, 17-David W Woods, 6-Charles M Runk, 18-Isaac Benson, 7-Robert Parke, 19-John Patton, 8-William Taylor, 20-Samuel B Dick, 9-John A Hiestand, 21-Everard Bierer, 10-Richard H Coryell, 22-John F Fenney, 11-Edward Hildrey, 23-Ebenezer M'Junkin, 12-Charles F Reed, 24-John W Blanchard

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS, GEORGE F. MILLER, of Union county. ASSEMBLY, COL. H. C. ALLEMAN, Harrisburg. DANIEL KAISER, Wisconsin. PROTECTOR, JOSIAH C. YOUNG, Harrisburg. REGISTER, GEORGE M. MARK, Union Deposit. COUNTY COMMISSIONER, HENRY HARTMAN, Washington. DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, PHILIP MOYER, Upper Paxton. ADDITOR, ALFRED SLENTZ, Harrisburg.

WATCH THE POLLS!

Look out for Deserters and Men Who Failed to Report After Being Drafted. We would remind the Union men in this State to have committees appointed for every election district in the State, whose special duty it is to note every deserter from the Union army, and every man who failed to report himself after being drafted. All these men will vote the copperhead ticket, and our friends should be on the alert. They can assist their country materially by giving proper information which will lead to their arrest. We repeat again, therefore, "WATCH THE POLLS!"

CHANGES IN THE POLITICAL WORLD

Reasoning Men in Favor of the Re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

The organs of treason sympathizers in the North, are determined to elect George B. McClellan, if they can do so by the circulation of the basest falsehoods which ever disgraced a political desperado. We are as firmly and more honestly determined that they shall not do so, if there is any power in the truth and in a fair appeal to the reason of men to assist in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. And in order to show that there is some reliance to be placed in the reason of patriots and soldiers, we present below an array of the names of men who, in 1860, openly, unswervingly and ably opposed the election of Abraham Lincoln, but who now strenuously advocate his re-election. Remember, every man to whom we refer below, not only voted against Mr. Lincoln, but each was the uncompromising opponent of the platform on which he was elected in 1860. They are now all the advocates of the policy alike to suppress domestic insurrection, preserve the credit of the country and enforce the authority of the nation.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, in 1860 a determined Democrat, has written a letter appealing to his countrymen and solemnly declaring that the re-election of Abraham Lincoln is absolutely necessary to secure the overthrow of armed rebellion.

Maj. Gen. Hancock, belonging to a family of Montgomery county Democrats, and who never cast any but Democratic votes, is the open and fearless advocate of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, and daily devotes himself to impressing this necessity on the minds of his companions-in-arms.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, a life-long Democrat, who was as persistent in the polling of his Democratic votes, as he now is in thrashing Democratic slave-holding traitors, and who took particular pains to make his opposition to Mr. Lincoln's first election prominent and effective, is now the advocate of Old Abe, having made several speeches in his favor since his re-nomination.

Maj. Gen. M'Call, the organizer of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, a steady Democrat of many years standing, and the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Chester District in 1862, comes out in opposition to McClellan.

Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, a delegate to the Charleston Convention in 1860, where he stuck to Breckinridge, and afterwards the advocate of Breckinridge's election on the stump, is now the fast friend of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

Maj. Gen. Wool, the beau ideal of a Democratic soldier of about half a century's service—the friend and companion of the immortal Jackson—the defender of Van Buren—the supporter of Dewitt Clinton—the soldier who followed our flag into more battles than any living American warrior, in 1860 a proud and even bitter opponent of Mr. Lincoln, is in 1864 an open and gallant advocate of his re-election.

Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, always a Democrat, a faithful defender of the Democratic party during long years, in 1860 one of the ablest of its advocates; in 1864, among the most earnest of the honest and independent Democrats urging Mr. Lincoln's re-election.

Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, a Democrat all his life, and an opponent of Abraham Lincoln

of many years standing, is the advocate of his re-election, on the ground that he alone can restore the Union and the country to permanent peace and prosperity.

Gen. Francis G. Meagher, of New York, the leader of the Irish Democracy, and always an uncompromising Democrat, has only lately declared himself in favor of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

Gen. M'Clernand, of Illinois, who has a national reputation as a soldier and a Democrat, and who opposed Mr. Lincoln in the West on the stump in 1860, is now advocating his claims for re-election, while at the same time he fights the armed slave holders.

Col. Henry C. Deming, of Hartford, Conn., a Breckinridge Democrat, and who commanded a regiment at the siege and reduction of New Orleans, made a speech in New York city a few days since, in which he insisted that the re-election of Abraham Lincoln involved the safety of the Union.

Col. George H. M'Farland, who lost a leg at Gettysburg, made a speech at a Lincoln meeting in the city of Harrisburg, avowing his unalterable determination to support Lincoln and Johnson and the entire Union county ticket.

Let us conclude this part of our article by the following recapitulation and comparison of the men and influence for and against the re-election of Mr. Lincoln:

Table with 2 columns: SUPPORTERS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN and SUPPORTERS OF GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. Lists names of various political figures and their affiliations.

From the soldiers who, in 1860, opposed Mr. Lincoln, but who now support his re-election, let us turn to civilians, prominent Democrats, who, in 1860, acted in opposition to Mr. Lincoln, but who have since become the steadfast friends of his administration, and are now actively engaged in advocating his re-election.

Gov. Andy Johnson, the candidate for Vice President on the Union ticket, was one of the ablest advocates John C. Breckinridge had in 1860. Gov. Johnson supported Breckinridge on a principle, and when the Kentuckian became a traitor, the fearless Tennesseean turned to Abraham Lincoln as the only hope of the nation.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State during Buchanan's Administration, at the head of the Democratic party in the West for more than half a century, elected to the highest offices in the gift of the people of Michigan as a Democrat and the Democratic candidate for President in 1848, is now the supporter of Abraham Lincoln. In 1860 Mr. Cass opposed Lincoln, taking the stump in Michigan to effect his purpose.

Ex-Governor Tod, of Ohio, one of the most effective and fearless Jacksonian Democrats in the great West, a bold opponent of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and up to the issue of the emancipation proclamation, in opposition to his administration, but after that time a firm friend of the policy now in operation to put down the slave-holders' rebellion. Gov. Tod heads the Union Electoral ticket in Ohio.

Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, always a Democrat, in 1860 the ablest opponent which Mr. Lincoln had in the Empire State, is now the open advocate of his re-election, heading the Union Electoral ticket in that State.

Edward Everett, the candidate for Vice-President in 1860, in opposition to the party supporting Mr. Lincoln, is on the Union Electoral ticket in Massachusetts, and daily on the stump advocating the re-election of Mr. Lincoln.

Benjamin F. Brewster, perhaps the ablest man in the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, and certainly the most incorruptible and independent gentlemen in the country, was in 1860 a fierce foe of Mr. Lincoln, but supports his re-election now as the only security to be derived from a result at the ballot-box looking to the safety and permanency of the Government.

Hon. William M. Hiestar, a life-long Democrat of the strictest sect known in Berks county, ever faithful to his party when that moved in the direction of principle, and a stern opponent of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, is today the independent candidate for Congress in "All Berks," throwing his influence, as he contends with such a base traitor as Ancona, for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

Daniel Dougherty, really the most polished orator in the Democratic party, a man against whom the whisper of impurity was never heard, and who has a reputation as unimpaired as virtue itself, opposed Mr. Lincoln boldly in 1860, but is now on the stump advocating his re-election.

Hon. Benjamin F. Champneys, of Lancaster city, who has withstood the heavy blows of the gallant Whigs and Republicans of the Old Guard for many years, and who has always been regarded as one of the most successful advocates of Democratic principles in the State, opposed Mr. Lincoln in 1860, but now independently advocates his re-election.

Judge Shannon, of Allegheny county, always a Democrat until the Southern masters of that organization sought to use its energies for the spread and strengthening of slavery, voting directly against Mr. Lincoln in 1860, now earnestly advocates his re-election as the only possible mode of securing the full recognition

of the national authority in all the States.

John Cessna, of Bedford county, Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1863, a life-long leader of that party, the friend and companion of the purest Democrats in the State of Pennsylvania, opposed Mr. Lincoln in 1860, is now on the stump delivering the most able speeches in favor of the election of "Old Abe."

John T. Waite, an elector at large on the Union ticket of Connecticut, always a Democrat, in 1860 zealously active against Mr. Lincoln, to-day the friend of his administration and the earnest advocate of his re-election.

Charles H. Shreiner, at present the independent candidate for State Senator in the Union district, in 1860 a fearless opponent of Abraham Lincoln, is to-day the open advocate of his re-election.

We could fill columns more of our space with the names of men who, in 1860, were opposed to Mr. Lincoln, but who now earnestly support his re-election. The individuals already referred to, give a glorious character to the great movements now being made by the prominent men of all parties, to secure the triumph of the Government by the re-election of Mr. Lincoln.

[From the Patriot and Union.]

NOTICE.—All the instructions and documents necessary to enable a soldier to vote by proxy, can be had at the office of the Chairman of the County Committee to-day, together with tickets, and all the necessary instructions. C. SEILER, Chairman.

How, under Heaven, men who stood at the polls and did their utmost to defeat the law allowing soldiers to vote can offer themselves to be instruments to obtain the very men whom they so inwardly despise, to vote with them, we cannot imagine. Soldiers are not so green as to kiss the rod that smote them. They have been despised, and opprobrious epithets have been heaped upon them by the Copperheads, who almost en masse sought to deprive them of the privilege of voting. Can any of our patriotic soldiers forget the efforts of the slaveocracy to place them on a level with the negro, in regard to the elective franchise? The smooth words of the Copperheads will not now have the effect they desire. The soldiers will rebuke their enemies at the ballot-box, by casting a solid vote for the Union and its supporters.

By Telegraph.

From Tennessee.

Forrest's Raid on Sherman's Communications. Bridges on the Chattanooga Railroad Destroyed and Track Torn Up.

LOCALITY OF ROUSSEAU.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 30.—Forrest, on the night of 29th inst., was at Fayetteville with nearly his whole force, en route to the Chattanooga railroad. A small part of the road was destroyed by a small body of rebels. Parties of rebel cavalry are scattered along the line of this railroad, and an attack is apprehended at Duck and Elk rivers bridges, on the Tennessee and Alabama railroad. All the bridges and bridges between Athens and Pulaski, a distance of three miles, have been destroyed. General Rousseau was at Christiansburg last night.

During the night the telegraph wire was cut below that place, and this morning there has been no communication with Murfreesboro. Colonel J. L. Donaldson, chief quartermaster of the Department, has been promoted to brevet brigadier general. Since his arrival here he has opened the Northwestern Tennessee and Alabama and Clarksville railroads.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 30.—Late advices report Gen. Rousseau at Tullahoma. The road and wire are in working order to that point.

A telegram from Pulaski, Ky., reports that the patrols there fired upon several different squads yesterday.

Several Federal officers who were captured had escaped, and many privates are coming into our lines.

Forrest has twenty-two wagon loads of ammunition and nine pieces of artillery, two of which are 10-pounder Parrot guns.

A portion of the 18th Michigan regiment was captured in the night at Athens, which is again reported captured by Wheeler.

In the fight at Sulphur Branch, Treble, Col. Lathrop, 11th U. S. colored troops, Lieutenant Carter and Assistant Surgeon Fred Wagner, 3d Tennessee, were killed.

The total Federal loss was seventy-five killed and eight wounded.

The 3d Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel Mann, 313 in number, were captured at Sulphur Branch.

The negroes were all treated as prisoners of war, and the officers were allowed to keep their private property.

The officers will be paroled at Meridian, Miss., and will be sent to Memphis for exchange.

Forrest moved his lines under a flag of truce at Sulphur Branch Tuesday.

up to the national authority in all the States.

The Petersburg papers of to-day mention a rumor, which they say is not confirmed, that one brigade of Sheridan's cavalry was ambushed at Swift Run Creek.

Dispatches from Newbern, N. C., received this evening, state that the yellow fever is extensively prevailing at that place, but is not fatal among the troops. They are encamped outside the town.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated at half past eight o'clock last night, states that he has made an actual exchange of two thousand of his own army, and has made an arrangement with Hood to send to the other prisoners a supply of clothing, soap, combs, &c.

ATLANTA'S CHOICE.

It is a fact very suggestive of a strong Union sentiment in Georgia that a majority of the citizens of Atlanta came North during Sherman's recent truce, instead of going further into the sunny South.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.

The First Pennsylvania Cavalry recently held an informal election upon the Presidential question. The vote stood 179 for Lincoln, and 21 for McClellan.

The following Pennsylvanians died here, and were buried yesterday:—Joseph Brindle, Fifth Artillery, and Franklin Weshlong, Fifth Artillery.

From Missouri.

The Defence of Pilot Knob.

DESTRUCTION OF ARMY TRAINS. Destruction of Crops and Popular Distresses.

Gen. Blair Relieved by Gen. Pleasanton

St. LOUIS, Sept. 30. Capt. Hill has arrived here, and gives a detailed account of the defence of Pilot Knob, but it does not differ materially from the reports already telegraphed.

At one time the rebels were so near the fort that they got on the drawbridge, which was down, the ropes having been broken, but they were driven back with great slaughter, and were forced to retreat.

One brigade of General Smith's forces is now stationed at Wetema bridge, a few miles below Jefferson barracks, the remainder of the command being at the latter place.

Nothing was known this morning of the whereabouts or movements of the enemy.

The towns of Ironton, Arcadia, Mineral Point and Potosi have suffered great injury. The crops of that country are entirely destroyed, and many citizens are utterly ruined.

A party of rebels were reported to be moving yesterday morning, via Richmond and Washington, towards the South Branch railroad, but no tidings have yet been received of damage done to the road.

GEN. EWING PURSUED BY THE REBELS TO HARRISON—TWO TOWNS SET ON FIRE—COMMUNICATIONS CUT OFF.

St. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—The mail agent of the St. Louis Branch Railroad arrived to-night, and reports that Gen. Ewing reached Harrison Station about 10 o'clock last night, closely pursued by the enemy. Fighting has been going on, but the result is unknown.

The road is cut this side of Harrison, and the towns of Cuba and Bourbon are burning. Harrison is between these two towns, and the supposition is that the road is cut on both sides of that point, severing the communications both with St. Louis and Rolla.

Escaped prisoners, who arrived at De Soto to-day, report that Pilot Knob is still held by the rebels, but their numbers, or their probable movements are not known.

It is understood that a portion of General Smith's forces will start for Franklin, the intersection of the Pacific and Southwest branch roads, forty miles west of here to-night.

The telegraph between Franklin and Rolla was interrupted at nine o'clock last night, indicating the presence of the rebels on the Southwest Branch Railroad.

It is supposed that if Gen. Ewing reached Harrison Station, and found the road cut east of him, he would attempt to reach Rolla, where Gen. McNeil is strengthening the posts, having the entire male population working on the fortifications. One of the forts commands every approach to the town.

General Fisk called out the militia of North Missouri to again take the field against the guerrillas.

He confirms all the accounts of the Centralia massacre.

General Douglas is already in pursuit of the Anderson butchers.

A train went down to De Soto to-day, and found Iron Mountain clear, and saw nothing of the enemy.

The condition of affairs below De Soto is unknown.

The rebels captured about 1,000 pigs of lead.

The steamer Barth Able, well armed, left yesterday for below, to serve as a packet-boat.

General Pleasanton relieved General Blair from command of the city and county of St. Louis to-day.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

THE ADVANCE UPON RICHMOND.

Successful Attacks of Gens. Meade and Warren on the Right of the Rebel Line.

A Brigade of Sheridan's Cavalry Ambushed.

SHERMAN EXCHANGING PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—9.10 P. M. A dispatch from General Grant, dated at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at City Point, states that Warren attacked and carried the enemy's line to-day, on their extreme right, capturing a number of prisoners.

He immediately prepared to follow up his success.

General Meade moved from his left this morning, and carried the enemy's line near Poplar Grove Church.

A later dispatch, dated this evening at 5 P. M., reported that the enemy had just made an assault in three columns, on his line near Chapin's Farm, and had been repulsed.

No report had been received from General Meade since he carried the enemy's line near Poplar Grove Church.

No intelligence of General Sheridan's operations has been received since Sunday night, except through the Richmond papers, and the latest report from that source which has reached the Department was the advance of his cavalry to Staunton, as heretofore mentioned.

LATER.

GRANT MARCHING ON.

His Forces only Four Miles from Richmond.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN IN CONFUSION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 30. The latest reports from the front, of that part of our army on the north side of the James river, represents everything as highly encouraging. Our forces were within four or five miles of Richmond this morning, having driven the enemy before them in confusion.

Nearly all of our wounded in the action of Thursday—about 570 in all—have been brought down.

The Fight Before Richmond.

The Rebels Reinforced but Thoroughly Routed.

Heavy Loss in one of the Divisions.

The Works Captured are the Strongest Around Richmond.

Gen. McClellan Tried in Vain to Take Them.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1. The following additional particulars have been received from a participant in the fight at Chapin's Bluff:

General Ord, of the 18th corps, with two smaller divisions, pushed towards Richmond on Thursday morning, fighting his way, and driving the enemy's front line till he reached Chapin's Bluff.

These are heavy works, in extent several miles around.

Rebel gunboats were in the rear and below them.

The rebel garrison, at first small, had been reinforced from Richmond.

One division of Stannard's took the salients of the main work, and thence swung around inside of and in the rear of the enemy, in the other works, drove them out before them.

While doing this heavy reinforcements came down from Richmond, but they were also driven out.

The division which did this drove every

brigade commander killed or wounded. Gen. Burnham was killed, and Colonels Stevens and Donohu wounded, but not dangerously.

This division behaved most gallantly, losing some 500 men and officers killed and wounded.

The works taken were the strongest which have so far been seen around Richmond, and the same which McClellan tried in vain to take.

Our loss shows the stubborn character of the fighting of the rebels. General Ord was only slightly wounded.

Later from Sheridan

Continued Pursuit of Early.

Destruction of 75 Wagons and 4 Caissons Belonging to the Rebels.

Possession of Staunton by Sheridan's Cavalry.

Destruction of a Great Quantity of Rebel Government Property.

Capture of Waynesboro'.

River Bridges, 7 Miles of Railroad Track, Rebel Government Tannery, Flour, Leather and Other Stores Destroyed.

Early's Men Take to the Mountains.

Prisoners Captured Daily

Rebel Army Completely Broken Up.

The Destruction of the Grain a Terrible Blow to the Enemy.

Correction of a False Rumor.

Official Dispatches of General Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—11.50 A. M. To Major Gen. Dix, New York:

The following dispatches from Major Gen. Sheridan, detailing his successful operations since the last report, have just been received: HARRISBURG, Va., Sept. 29th, 7.30 P. M. Lieut. Gen. Grant, City Point:—In my last dispatch I informed you that I pressed Early so 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 Fort Republic, destroying 75 wagons and 4 caissons.

I sent Gen. Torbert (who overtook me at Harrisburg) 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, hard 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 stores, etc., at that place.

He found the tunnel was 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.

Kershaw's division came to my assistance, and I think passed along the west base of the mountain to Waynesboro'.

I am getting from 25 to 40 prisoners daily, who come in from the mountains on each side and deliver themselves up.

From the most reliable account, Early's army was completely broken up and is dispersed.

Kershaw has not reached Richmond, but was somewhere in the vicinity of Gordonsville, when he received orders to rejoin Early.

The destruction of the grain and forage from here to Staunton will be a terrible blow to them. All the grain, forage, etc., in the vicinity of Staunton was retained for the use of Early's army—all in the lower part of the valley was shipped to Richmond for the use of the U. S. army.

The country from here to Staunton was abundantly supplied with grain.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

HARRISBURG, Va., Oct. 2.—Lieut. Gen. Grant:—I see it going the rounds of the papers that the 19th Corps was late coming into the battle of Winchester.

I was entirely unconscious of this until I saw it in the papers. The statement was made by R. L. Shelby. I wish to say that it is incorrect, and that this correspondent was arrested by my order on a previous occasion, for writing mistrustful reports.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

No reports of operations in front of Richmond or Petersburg later than my telegram of last night have reached this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Army of the Potomac

Account of the Movement Towards Richmond.

Heavy Firing on the Extreme Left.

Guerrillas Troublesome in Prince George County.

Robbery of our Safeguards.

THE REBELS MOVING BACK AND FORTH.

Early's Defeat Causes Great Depression in the Rebel Ranks.

They Lose All Faith in Final Success.

THOUSANDS READY TO DESERT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 29th—Evening.

Reports from Gen. Butler's department say that the 10th and 18th corps crossed the James river at Deep Bottom, and advanced against the enemy's works at Chapin's farm to-day, taking the first line of rifle pits without resistance.

At 10 A. M. the enemy's strong position at Chapin's Bluff was carried by assault, and three hundred prisoners, sixteen guns, flags, &c., taken.

A division of the Tenth Corps is said to have suffered considerable loss, but to what extent is not known.

Our troops hold the position, which is about five miles from Richmond.

Heavy firing was heard last night, and this morning on the extreme left, believed to be Gregg's cavalry engaging the enemy, as they went on