

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, Abraham Lincoln, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Andrew Johnson, OF TENNESSEE.

Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

We alluded, some time since, to the fact that Salmon P. Chase had been prominently named as fit to occupy the seat on the bench of the U. S. Supreme Court, made vacant by the death of Chief Justice Taney. Since then, we have been reminded by many of our readers that Hon. Edwin M. Stanton had been and still is referred to, in high legal circles, as well as among the earnest friends of the Government, as one eminently qualified to fill that vacancy.

Hon. Edgar Cowan.

We have noticed that the copperhead organs in this and other States have been engaged in manufacturing capital for their men and measures now before the country, with statements to the effect that Hon. Edgar Cowan, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, was a supporter of McClellan and Penderton. Our knowledge of Senator Cowan convinced us that the statement was utterly false, and we did not consider that it was worth the notice of a refutation.

A Good Test.

Every slaveholder in the South in favor of rebellion as a means of strengthening slavery, is also the friend and advocate of McClellan's election to the Presidency, as the surest way of securing the triumph of the rebellion. Every slaveholder in the South who esteems the peace of the country, the stability of the law, and the permanency of the Government, as of greater importance than the success of the rebellion or the safety of slavery, is the friend of Lincoln's election, and believes in the policy he has inaugurated for the suppression of domestic insurrection.

A Harrisburger on the Stump for Lincoln and Johnson.

We see by our exchanges, that A. J. Herr Esq., has made appointments to speak at distant points during the interregnum of the Presidential election. He goes to Danville on Wednesday next; to Easton, on Thursday, the 1st of November, and to Shippensburg on the Saturday previous to the election. Our friends in these localities may safely anticipate hearing one of the ablest of the young men now on the stump for the defence of the Government, Col. Herr being justly regarded wherever he is known as one of the most eloquent and finished orators of the day.

THE PEACE MAN who votes for George B. McClellan, will secure the object he seeks, if McClellan is elected, by the destruction of the Government—while the peace man who votes for Abraham Lincoln, if he is re-elected, will establish permanent peace by making the Government so strong as to render it invulnerable to traitors within and foes without. How long will it require a man to choose between these establishments of peace?

If Mr. Lincoln is the candidate of the rebels, how comes it that no man ever heard of one of our imprisoned braves getting his discharge to promote the success of their favorite? And how comes it that soldiers have been paroled out of rebel hospitals, where they have expressed a preference for McClellan, while others, the supporters of "Old Abe," have been refused the boon?

How McClellan is to be Elected.

He must be a blind man, who has not already discovered that the prospect of electing George B. McClellan President of the United States, and the hope of results from that election, are both centered in and depend on the success of the rebel armies in the field. If Lee and Hood succeed in checking Grant and Sherman, George B. McClellan derives a fair chance, from such operations, of becoming President of the United States; or rather, let us write, he will thereby be invested with power to perpetuate the division which his political friends and supporters have wrought in the Union. To show how completely the men who support McClellan, and those in rebellion, understand each other, we need only ask our readers to peruse the annexed paragraph from the Richmond Whig of Oct. 11. It is an extract from a long article, setting forth the great service which McClellan has already been to the cause of the South, and the still greater benefit he must become, in the event of his investment with civil power. But the main point with the Richmond scribe is to prove that McClellan's success and that of the rebels are identical. He does so, in this clear style:

"Should the present situation in Georgia become more critical, and greater disasters befall Sherman than those already reported in Richmond; should Sheridan be withdrawn from the valley by the necessities of Grant; should Grant assault and be repulsed at Richmond—any or all of these disasters are possible—the result of the Presidential election would place McClellan in the White House."

Any honest man will be convinced, after perusing and pondering the above extract, that George B. McClellan and General Lee stand upon the same platform, so far as success is concerned. In the language of the Chicago Tribune, when one wins the other wins. When the star of the former pales, the rutilant of the latter grows dim. The difference in the parts assigned to them arises solely from a difference in their talents. Lee is better at fighting, and McClellan is better at running. Lee is better at defence, McClellan at surrender. Lee is an open traitor, McClellan a secret danger. Does "Democracy" blush to see that the defeat of our soldiers, the slaughter of our armies, the triumph of the armed rebel hosts, the shame of our country, is necessary to elect their gunboat hero? If such events must precede his election, what may be expected to follow? If it is necessary to ruin the country in order to save his political hide, is it worth saving at such a price? What is worth most, McClellan or the Union?

Two Weeks From To-Day.

From to-day, two weeks, a great battle for the preservation of the civil force and glory of the nation will be fought. The time is short, the issues momentous, and the duty involved commanding. Until then, every intelligent loyal man—every active Union man—every true lover of his country and hater of its foes, should consider himself a committee to contribute to the triumph of his cause. Wards must be aroused, cities canvassed, townships traveled, and counties organized. Let every man attend to his own locality—let the men of the wards look to their own localities—the men of the townships do the same, and our word for it the aggregate result will be a glorious victory. Combined and united action is what is wanted. It must not be expected that the different committees can do the work without the co-operation of the masses of the party. The committee can only move, and unless the masses of the organization act in concert, the result will be barren. Give us action, then. Stern, persistent and untiring action, and we will be blessed with a Government redeemed and perpetuated by the meeting at the polls in November!

The Copperhead Press.

Judging by the tone of the copperhead press, their conductors and those who back them, give up the election of McClellan as a forlorn hope, if not as a positive impossibility. Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York are conceded to Mr. Lincoln by the less hide-bound of the copperhead organs—but we want our friends in this State, particularly, not to be deceived by the offer of such concessions. However well convinced the copperheads are that they cannot succeed, they are still determined to contest the election fiercely, as a preparatory step towards any movement they may now have in view after they have been defeated. What we want, then, to counteract the effect of such movements, is the pressing force of overwhelming majorities. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln must be something more than a political triumph. It must carry with it the influence to change public sentiment in the old, and create public feeling in the new world in our favor. This is to be effected alone by majorities—by decisive results—by the overwhelming defeat of our foes. Let us wrest triumph from our foes by teaching them that we are the strongest—strong enough for their defeat and the government's defence.

Our Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. THE CREDITING OF OFFICERS. An order has been issued by the Provost Marshal General, forbidding the crediting of officers on the roll of the army, and the receipt of pay, until they have been credited with new organizations, since the call of July 18th. Officers who allow themselves to be thus credited, expose themselves to the penalty of summary dismissal. CAPTURED REBEL FLAGS. This morning General Custer, in company with Captain Harrison White, Brigade Inspector of General Devin's Brigade, Merritt's Division, called upon Secretary Stanton and presented ten flags, captured in the recent victory of Captain White, in this victory, he also accompanied General Custer. Secretary Stanton gave the captors the thanks of the country, and ordered them medals, and directed that advance pay should be given to the men, and that they should receive transportation home and twenty days' furlough. General Custer was made full Major General, and Merritt Brevet Major General, for their distinguished services in the recent victory of Captain White. The story, so conspicuous in bringing off the guns and property captured from Early. Heled the advance of our cavalry into Strasburg, and in company with Colonel Nichols, Ninth New York Cavalry, succeeded in capturing twelve wagons in the rear of Early's train as they were moving off from Fisher's Hill. If more men had been with this advance party the entire wagon train would have been captured. GENERAL BRNEY'S SUCCESSOR. Major General Devin has been assigned to command of the late Major-General Birney's Corps, the Tenth.

An Excellent Speech by General Hooker.

Major General Joseph Hooker was given a public reception in Chicago on Monday last, and made the following speech: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—No words of mine can express my thankfulness for the generous kindness with which Mr. Larned has spoken of me. No words of mine can express to you my gratitude for the manner in which you have received them. They are appreciated by me now, and they will be remembered by me as long as I live. I am still more thankful for the kind manner in which the speaker referred to my companions. They are more deserving of your gratitude than I am. They have been faithful, and they have been devoted to the cause. If I have been more prominent than they, it is for the reason that circumstances placed me in command of them. They are as good as I am; they have done their duty, and I have done mine, so far as I could. [Loud cheering.] I enlisted in this rebellion for the rebellion. I came in at the beginning, and I expect, if my life is spared, to be in at the death. [Rapturous applause.] I expect when it is over, in company with all my companions, to claim an honorable discharge. [Cheers.] I feel to merit it. [Continued cheering.] I feel from your indulgent expressions to-night as though I had merited it up to this time. [Cheers.] I am as deeply, as earnestly interested in the result as I was when I took up arms at the beginning. [Applause.] I know that this rebellion is staggering from its own weakness [cheers] and if any doubt is felt on the subject, as many newspapers seem to indicate, let them read the speech of General Hooker. [Cheers.] Let them read the speech of Jefferson Davis, whose name, I am told, was loudly cheered in these streets but a few weeks since. ["Shame! Shame!" He who has caused more human misery and desolated more hearts, desolated more homes, than has any other mortal man from the beginning of all time [loud applause,] the enemy of governments and of all mankind. And what does it mean when he is cheered by Americans? When the enemy of all that is good and noble in America is thus magnificently metropolis what does it mean? There is something wrong. ["That's so," "Traitors at home." Yes, that is the word—traitors at home. [Prolonged applause.]—He is directing his armies against your brothers, against your sons, against your own blood. He is the author of it all, and yet he is cheered, I am told, in these streets. What does it mean? Are we not Americans? Do we cease to love a Government that has done everything for us? Have we got no pride of country remaining? Is there any one here who does not deserve to belong to the Union? For my part I want to belong to the proudest nation that exists on the globe. [Cheers.] I want that this government should accomplish its mission; it is a noble one, and neither Jeff Davis nor the Copperhead traitors here can ever prevent its accomplishment. [Cheers.] You may as well try to stop the earth in its motion around the sun as to stop this government. [Applause.] Its destiny is not yet accomplished. We have a great mission to perform. We have to sustain and vindicate the honor of humanity, of right, of liberty, and we will perform it. [Applause.] As I shall leave this State to-morrow morning, I would be doing injustice to myself not to express my thankfulness for the kind manner in which I was received here, and the splendid hospitality that has overwhelmed me since I entered your city, and the good feeling which has been shown everywhere towards me. I can only tell you that I will try to merit it as long as I live. It is my desire now to go to the front, where I think I belong. I do not know whether I do or not you shall hear from me as ever performing my whole duty, whether that be in meeting enemies here or enemies in the confederacy. [Loud cheers.] I wish you all farewell. Colonel Harman Neff, of Philadelphia, was also among the speakers. He could not conceive why he, a stranger, should be asked to address them, but felt that no man at the present time could refuse to speak. He was proud to witness the gathering which he saw before him—a gathering of patriotic men and women—and was proud to see the existence of their noble Board of Trade. Colonel Neff concluded by urging them at home to support the armies in the field.

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Department of the South.

A LARGE NAVAL FLEET OFF CHARLESTON—AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS PROPOSED BY HARDEE—THE REBEL PRESS ON RECONSTRUCTION. NEW YORK, Oct. 24. The steamer Arago, from Hilton Head on the 21st, has arrived. Among her passengers are Colonels Van Wyck, Littlefield and Hartwell; Lieutenant Colonel Morgan and Geary; Major Figgins, Col. and Hon. Capt. and Hon. Col. On the 19th a large naval fleet arrived off Charleston, including steamers laden with ammunition, etc. The destination of these vessels was unknown. The schooner Crysolite, from Philadelphia for Washington, with Government coal, founded on the 9th, off Chicopee shoals. The crew were brought to Fort Royal. The rebel General Hardee has proposed to General Foster a general exchange of prisoners in his hands, man for man, and officer for officer, or their equivalents. The matter would probably be referred to Washington. The Palmetto Herald says that the latest advices report the average deaths daily, in Charleston, from yellow fever at twenty. It also states that the rebel papers are filled with obituaries of distinguished Southerners, and discussions of peace and reconstruction. On the whole their tone is very favorable to us, and shows a great change within the last few months. YELLOW FEVER PREVAILS AT NEWBERN. WASHINGTON, October 24.—The yellow fever is prevailing to an alarming extent at Newbern, but it is believed that the heavy frosts of Saturday night must have checked it.

Further Particulars of the Capture of the Roanoke.

HALIFAX, October 25. The steamer Maycoford arrived last night seven days from Bermuda, with the passengers of the captured steamer Roanoke. Mr. D. P. Burdon, a passenger, furnishes the following additional particulars: "After the Roanoke left Havana, her engines were stopped and she was approaching in a boat, who proved to be Capt. Braine and Lieut. Paw, of Chesapeake notoriety. After the capture Braine proposed to Capt. Drew to bond the vessel for \$50,000 in gold, payable at Bermuda, Braine to keep the cargo. This proposition was of course refused by Captain Drew. The Roanoke arrived off Bermuda on Thursday night, quite out of coals, but received a little from a vessel. Nothing special happened until Friday, when her passengers were taken off by the British. The vessel was a valuable cargo of bale tobacco, cigars and sugar. Braine and his associates were all liberated. Captain Drew and his crew left for New York on the schooner Hound, on the 17th instant."

Our Washington Dispatches.

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The War in the Southwest.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL GENERAL LYON—REBELS IN HICKMAN COUNTY, TENN.—FORRESTER RE-CROSSING THE TENNESSEE RIVER—THE GUERRILLA FORCES IN KENTUCKY. LOUISVILLE, October 24. The Journal says that the rebel General Lyon has under his command five hundred men, and that his move to the south side of the Cumberland river indicates an attempt to strike the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, near Charlotte. Four regiments of rebels are reported at Centerville, in Hickman county; unto whose command they belong is unknown. Scouts report that Forrest is again crossing the Tennessee river, below Florence, Alabama. A force of 400 rebels was at Owensboro on Friday, and on the same day a guerrilla leader, calling himself Colonel Catherworth, was in Henderson. His band committed but few depredations. It is thought that the several bands of outlaws who are scattered along the Ohio river, between the mouth of Salt river and Evansville, will number 2,000.

Rebel Thieves in Canada.

THIRTEEN OF THE ST. ALBANS ROBBERS IN JAIL.—LETTER FROM THEIR LEADER. Thirteen of the rebels who robbed St. Albans, Vt., are in jail at St. John's Canada.—They are mostly young men, and claim that they are in the Confederate service. They are confident they will be released. Two of them claim to have captains' commissions. A small quantity of Confederate money was found on them. The leader of the gang has published the following card: "FARRINGTON, C. E., Saturday, Oct. 21.—To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—Through the columns of your journal I wish to make some statements to the people of Canada regarding the recent operations in Vermont. I went there for the purpose of burning the town and surrounding villages, in retaliation for the recent outrages committed in the Shenandoah Valley, and elsewhere in the Confederate States. "I am a commissioned officer of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and have violated no laws of Canada. "I do not wish my name coupled with the epithets now applied without a knowledge on the part of the people of Canada as to who we are and what caused our action. "I wish, also, to make a few statements as to how myself and party were taken. "I was seized on Canadian soil by American citizens with arms in their hands, and violently searched. My pocket book was taken from me, and I was started towards the United States. I reached out and caught the reins of my horse, when three pistols were leveled at my head, with threats to shoot the second dead if he moved. "Some Canadian citizens then spoke up, and the Americans, seeing the bailiff, started with me toward him, two of them holding arms in their hands. "These statements can be proved by Canadian citizens who were present, and by the American citizens who came into this place and even beyond it, brandishing guns and threatening to kill some of us, even after we were in the hands of the English authorities. "Surely the people of Vermont must have forgotten that the people of Canada are not in the midst of war, and ruled by a man despotism in his actions and supreme in his infamy. "I am not afraid to go before the Courts of Canada, when the affair is investigated. I am satisfied that the citizens of Vermont, and not my party, will be found to be the violators of Canadian and English law. "Some one, I hope, will be sent to investigate this breach of neutrality, and award to those American citizens doing armed duty in Canada the just merit of their transgression. "Hoping you will give this a publication, I remain yours respectfully, BENNETT H. YOUNG, "First Lieutenant, Provisional Army, Confederate States of America."

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Missouri and Kansas.

PRICE IN FULL RETREAT—OUR ARMY IN PURSUIT. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 24. A courier has just come in from the front and reports that Price is in full retreat, closely pursued by our forces. When the courier left the enemy was twenty-five miles south of here. The Way the Soldiers Fight and Vote. The following is from a life-long Democrat, and it ought to make the supporters of McClellan blush: NEAR PETERSBURG, October 17, 1864. DEAR — I suppose you will think I had given up writing to you, but we have been moving from one place to another, and have had so much to do that I have had but little time to write. We now lie in the rear of Fort Steadman, and do the picket duty for the brigade. One half of our regiment is out now, and the other half will go out to-night. There is a great deal of shooting on the line, although but few are hurt. It is also pretty cold, as we can have no fire, and during the day it is unsafe to stir about much. I am very sorry to hear of Pennsylvania having gone as she has, but I think the soldiers vote will bring that all right. Why, then, the rebels quit shooting the other night, and got up in the trenches, and gave three cheers for Jeff Davis, and then three cheers for George B. McClellan. Now this is so. I was there, and heard it myself. Their only hope is in him. Our regiment gave 122 Union votes, and 46 Democratic. We shall do better next time. The 46 were almost all detached men, such as teamsters, that never do any fighting. Company I had five votes, every one Union. I wish I had one hundred men, I bet I would have just that number of votes for Lincoln. The 105th had two hundred Lincoln votes, and eight Democratic. Rally for the 105th, and I wrote to Ross to-day, to see if I could not get him to vote as I do. I hope I can. Your affectionate brother, FRANK B. CLARK.

DIED.

At Annapolis, Maryland, on Sunday, October 23, of a William H. H. Smith, of Company G, 55th Pennsylvania Regiment, aged 20 years. His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his father in North street, between Second and Third, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE, ON BRIGGS STREET. Inquire of JOHN B. BRIGGS, Esq., or BENJ. L. FOSTER. LOST. A SILVER CASE, with pencil and gold pen—G. F. Newton engraved upon it. A suitable reward will be paid on its delivery at this office. COAL OIL. JUST RECEIVED, a large invoice of Coal Oil, which will be sold cheap, either by the quart or barrel, by S. A. KUNKEL & BRO., 118 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa. 100,000 SHINGLES. VERY BEST QUALITY White Pine, 26 inches long, are offered for sale. C. H. TURNIS, oct25d1w Walnut street, near Canal.

TO THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "BANK OF MIDDLE-TOWN."

Whereas, The undersigned has been duly appointed, by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, an Auditor, under the 5th section of the act of Assembly approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, "to ascertain and determine the true value of each share of stock of the said 'Bank of Middletown,' as provided in said section; therefore, Notice is hereby given to the President, Directors and Stockholders of the said Bank that he will meet at the Banking House of said Bank, in Middletown, Pa., on the 15th day of November, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of performing the duties of his said appointment as provided by the aforesaid act of Assembly. JOHN H. BRIGGS, Auditor. IMMENSE REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF DRY GOODS! No Goods Purchased before the Present Heavy Decline. Goods of all Kinds Forty per cent. lower than Cost Prices Three Weeks ago. A FULL ASSORTMENT NOW OPENING, FROM THE LARGE AUCTION SALES OF THE IMPORTERS IN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA. CATHCART & BROTHER, No. 14 Market Square, next door to the Harrisburg Bank. oct25d1w

Public Sale.

FAYETTEVILLE SEMINARY. THIS POPULAR INSTITUTION will be sold at public outcry on TUESDAY, the 29th of November, together with all the income, rights and privileges, to the highest and best bidder. The property consists of two brick houses, and one frame. Also, a large stable with all necessary outbuildings. Possession given on the 1st of April, 1865. By order of the stockholders. J. KENNEDY, Fayetteville, Franklin co., Pa. oct25d1w

HOUSE WANTED.

ANY person having a HOUSE to rent in any part of the city, can hear of a desirable tenant by addressing Box 252, Post Office. Unexceptionable references given, and rent paid in advance if required. oct24d1w

FOR SALE.

A GOOD TWO-HORSE HACK, one Spring Wagon and a good Cart. For particulars enquire of MRS. JOHN ALCOCK, Broad Street, West Harrisburg. oct24d1w

OFFERED FOR LEASE.

THE LOT on the Northwest corner of Third and Verbeke streets, immediately opposite the new Market House. For terms, &c., inquire of CHARLES A. HAY. oct24d1w

VALUABLE ISLAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

WILSON'S ISLAND in the Susquehanna, about four miles below Harpersburg, in a high state of cultivation. Fruit of excellent kind. Good water. Two-story frame house, barn and out-house. Inquire of Thomas Wilson or A. J. HERR. oct25d1w

H. C. ORTH,

Teacher of the Piano, Melodeon, Violin AND SINGING. No. 15, THIRD STREET, BELOW MARKET. sep3d1w

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the public that he has located himself at Hummelstown, Pa., where he has the best facilities for burning lime of the first quality of stone, of the best quality for mason and plaster works, and is prepared to furnish, in any quantities, lime or lime stone, at the Lebanon Valley railroad depot. Builders, dealers and contractors supplied with lime or stone at the shortest