

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

Union Electoral Ticket.

RESIDENTIAL: Morton McMichael, Philadelphia. Thomas Cunningham, Denver county.

REPRESENTATIVE: Robert P. King, 13th W. Hill, Philadelphia. Henry Bump, 15th W. Hill, Philadelphia. William H. Hunt, 17th W. Hill, Philadelphia.

S. M. PATTENGLI & CO., 30 Park Row, New York, and 46 State St., Boston, are agents of the Democratic ticket.

GRAND UNION MEETING. DANIEL DOUGHERTY Esq., will speak in Rheim's Hall on to-morrow (Saturday) evening.

UNION MEETINGS.—On Thursday of last week our citizens were entertained by one of the grandest political addresses ever delivered.

The speaker discussed the great political questions of the hour with the most searching and vivid earnestness.

On Friday evening in Rheim's Hall, Rev. J. WALKER JACKSON, of Harrisburg, delivered an interesting address to a most immense audience.

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Last Appeal to the Voters of Pennsylvania.

UNION MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA. In three days from now you will be called upon to participate in the mightiest political struggle that has ever agitated a nation.

Should the foes of the Administration triumph no success of our armies can secure the Union from final dissolution.

The Democratic Party has forsaken the principles of its former leaders and has resolved to sacrifice the dearest interests of our citizens in order that it may secure the control of the National Government.

It has chosen for its leaders men whose treason is notorious and whose proudest boast is that they have never contributed an effort to assist our Nation in this struggle for its life.

The armed rebels of the South, discouraged by the determination of the administration to crush them, and almost conquered by the heroic valor of our brave soldiers have now no hope but in the success of those whom they have always regarded as their political allies.

They know the aims of the Democracy because they have always maintained free intercourse with its leaders. They know the true meaning of their declaration of principles because they themselves dictated it.

Their leaders as fully understand the programme of the friends of General McClellan as they do the plans of the Confederate Government.

Both have a common object; and that object is the dismemberment of our country, the overthrow of our Government and the subjugation of the loyal men of the North to the despotic control of the crime covered traitors of the Confederacy.

LOYAL MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA, You have sent your sons and brothers by tens of thousands to the battle field to prevent the consummation of this great wickedness.

You have borne cheerfully the many burdens of a long and exhausting war in order that your country might be delivered from her traitor foes.

You have taxed to the utmost your resources, to give your government the means to carry on successfully a war for the protection of your dearest interests.

Will you now, by your actions on next Tuesday, neutralize all the good your sacrifices have accomplished.

Will you give the enemies of your Government an easy victory after spending four years in unexampled effort to defeat them?

Shall it be said that after conquering four-fifths of the territory of the rebellion after driving its greatest army into its besieged capital; after taking from it all its strength and power; you have granted it success by placing our Government in the hands of men who are pledged to suspend all effort against it?

Would not such action prove that the people of the North were destitute of every principle of manliness and honor; were base enough to desert the men who had periled their lives for their protection and to cast a stigma upon the memories of their own heroic dead; and that they deserved to be slaves of even traitors? Would not a single life lost in the defense of the liberties of such a people be too great a sacrifice?

Your honor, your patriotism, your gratitude to the noble men who have borne the burden and heat of the contest, your interest, and even your own personal security from the dangers of civil strife demand that you should defeat the efforts of the friends of treason, to wrest the Government from the control of the only party that ever promised to save it.

The men who discourage you with the cry that the war is a failure, are not exerting themselves in your interest. Their hope of success depends upon the success of the rebellion and they would gladly accept a triumph won through the disgrace and ruin of the country.

They will know that the rebellion is a failure but their own interests will not allow them to admit it. Whatever aid they can give rebels is so much strength to their own cause and therefore they will support the waning fortunes of the traitors as long as the Confederacy exists.

Can you support a party whose interest forces them to make capital for treason? Will you vote for a candidate who can only succeed if the soldiers of the Union are defeated and driven in disgrace by victorious traitors? Will you go with men who dare not rejoice over victories for fear that their cause will suffer by the admission of our country's success?

From every quarter we have the most cheering prospects of an early peace.—The last three months have brought us many triumphs. Sherman has made the greatest campaign in the record of modern warfare and has achieved a success greater than we dared expect. Grant has forced Lee from the Rapidan to Richmond and holds his wasted army completely at his mercy. Sheridan has twice routed the veteran troops of Early and destroyed entirely an army intended for the invasion of our borders. Farragut has opened our way to Mobile and again ready for even greater triumphs. Nowhere, now, in all rebellion is there any army that can stand before our victorious troops. With all these triumphs for our cause; with our armies stronger by many thousands than when these campaigns commenced; with leaders who have the confidence of the entire people and who have never known defeat how can we be mistaken when we claim that our final triumph is certain and near at hand?

FRIENDS OF THE UNION.—There is but one defeat that can overthrow our Government and but one victory that can give us peace. A defeat of the friends of the Government on next Tuesday secures the success of the Confederacy; a victory for them, destroys its last hope

of triumph and with it, all power for future effort. You have in your hands the deliverance of our nation from her foes.— You have also the power to place her Government in the hands of those who will heroically sustain it against all foes at home or abroad.

In the hands of the loyal people we leave the issue, confident that they will be true to the glorious memories of the past and dazzling prospects of the future.

The Philadelphia Age which is constantly howling over the tyranny of the Administration in abridging the freedom of the Press, denounces a whole column of personal abuse and ridicule of Vice President Hamlin. Here is a specimen of the kind of freedom that this despotic Government tolerates. The Age says:

We have neither the time nor the disposition to review the miserable scurrilous utterances of this speech. The sympathy manifested by Mr. Hamlin for the black, is currently believed to be founded, less on the general principles of philanthropy, than on an undervalued sense of blood and wool, and cannot blame him for it.

We advise him, by all means, to return to his native land, and to try to get on his feet by his industry and prowess to retrieve the disgrace which his desertion has brought upon himself and his country.

In plain terms this is asserting that Mr. Hamlin is a negro. We will not insult the intelligence of our readers by denying this statement, as our only object is to give them a specimen of the fair, honorable, dignified and manly course pursued by the opposition press. We might remind the Age however that this charge comes with a bad grace from a Democratic journal. Mr. Hamlin was for many years a leader in the Democratic Party.

In his own State the Democracy had conferred upon him the highest honors in their gift and his value to the party may be inferred from the fact that since he left it, it has been in a hopeless minority at every election. If the Age is willing to admit that its own party in the State of Maine elected a negro to the position of U. S. Senator and was dependent on the assistance and ability of the same negro for its political success, will we confess that it has a perfect right to speak of the Vice President in that character and elegant dictation which always adorns its columns.

The Democrats of Philadelphia had a grand torch light procession last Saturday night in honor of their victory in Pennsylvania. This impudence is positively astounding. They appear desirous of inducing their rebel friends who are continually crowing over victories that they never won. If we are to believe the rebel papers, they were early most effectively defeated Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley; Lee drove Grant all the way from the Wilderness to the Wolfden railroad; and had scattered Sherman's forces in most indescribable confusion from Chattanooga to Atlanta. So it is with our Georgia friends. Their papers and their speeches claim that they have achieved the most splendid political successes. In Maine their victory was so complete, that in pure sympathy for us discouraged abolitionists, they willingly gave us the whole delegation to Congress justly kept us in good spirits. In Ohio they had a most crowning victory but were benevolent enough to let us have seven out of nineteen members of Congress.

In the battle they would have triumphed if the Union had not been staffed by Yankee soldiers votes. But in the Old Key Stone their victory has been so great that not even the frauds and influence of the Administration could rob them of their fairly earned victory. And a stupendous triumph it certainly is. They have certainly elected FIVE and possibly SEVEN members of Congress out of twenty four; they have four out of five Senators out of thirty three; they have sent out of the Union all members of the lower House; and have actually given within 12,000 votes of having a majority in the State. If all these substantial victories would not produce some demonstrations of rejoicing in their party were scarcely, imagine what would. It is only wonderful that every Democrat refrain from cheering every time his mind reverts to the glorious second Tuesday of October.

The Democrats have lately had a horror of arbitrary arrests. They denounce every arrest made by the military power as a dangerous usurpation and a disregard of the provision of the Constitution. Why do they not denounce McClellan for his arrest of the Maryland Legislature? They cry aloud against military interference at the polls. They fear that at the election in Maryland which their own papers will not order Gen. BAXTER to send soldiers and different points to protect Union soldiers and prevent disunionists from voting? They howl about the suspension of the habeas corpus do they know that McClellan suspended it in order that he might arrest their friends in Maryland if they gave trouble at the election. The emancipation measures of the Administration trouble them exceedingly. It is necessary to remind them that McClellan on the evening of July 1862, wrote a letter in which he advocated the policy in such words as these:

"Slaves contraband under act of Congress seeking military protection should receive it. The right of the Government to appropriate property to its own service, claims that slave labor should be asserted, and the right of the owner to compensation therefor should be recognized. This principle might be extended to men of military merit and security to all the SLAVES WITHIN A PARTICULAR STATE, THUS WORKING MANUFACTURE IN THAT STATE. In Missouri, and in Western Virginia, also, and possibly even in Maryland, the expediency of such a measure is only a question of time."

McClellan's record shows that he made arbitrary arrests on the most extensive scale; that he used his military power for the purpose of disfranchising the very rebels who are expected to vote the Democratic Ticket in Maryland on next Tuesday; and that he was an early advocate of the Emancipation policy; and yet he is the candidate of a party that denounces all these measures and insists that the slaves should be driven from power. If all things are crimes in the Administration can they be virtues in McClellan?

GEN. STERLING PRICE, while plundering and burning the houses of Missouri Unionists, has been his sympathizer in favor of McClellan, rebel soldier, who before Richmond, rebel officers confidently declare that an armistice will bring on recognition of the Confederacy; the friends of the rebel assert that McClellan's election will prove the failure of the war and the triumph of the South. Alexander H. Stephens Davis, who scolds the idea of Union and reconstruction, votes that the hope of the Confederacy is the election of McClellan.—Falls, Pa.

A vote for Democracy, is a vote for repudiation. Citizens, look at your great bank and think of this before you cast your ballot.

HOW THEY EXPECT TO ELOBOT GEN. JOHN LOGAN'S SPEECH.

It will be remembered that General Logan was Senator Douglas' special friend—his confidential adviser, and used to be called "Douglas' right-hand man," and indeed he was in view of this fact the political friends of Douglas will not fail to give due consideration to the views and advice of the gallant Logan at this time.

After thoroughly dissecting the platform adopted at the National Democratic Convention in this city, and exposing its fallacies and absurdities, he concluded his great speech as follows:

There is such a thing, you know, as a President's dying. If the Union end of this ticket should die, the treason end would take its place. The Union end would be as good as to kill him—which is not unlikely—then I would not take his place and run the country as I should see fit.

I do not recollect the time when the first paper was folded, but I remember the name of O. K. Wood, of Clinton county, New York. It was done in my office, No. 85 Fayette street, Baltimore. I am and have been for the past two years the agent of the State of New York, appointed by Governor Seymour, to look after the sick and wounded soldiers of New York. I first saw Wood on Wednesday last week, at my office. He came and represented himself as being an agent of the Central Committee of his county, and he showed me a list of names which he had brought with him. I told him that I could not tell what names were signed; the papers are in the bundle now on the table; I did not sign the names of those, but I signed the names of those who were left with me, which I destroyed; that package contained two hundred; I never saw him since.

The idea of forging these papers was first suggested by a man named Stephen Maxon, of New York. I do not know from what county. He is not in the service. He is a State agent, and I can assure you that I was first proposed to forge these papers, but I do not think there was anybody present but Donoghue and myself. I never saw him since.

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expect from the peace man, if elected. Many persons in this country will explain the reason why.

This peace party—this anti-war party—is made up of a very strange kind of men. They are very impatient for peace, at the same time they know the kind of peace they will involve the country in a more terrible and bloody war in five years than we have ever heard of. [Applause.]

Mr. Curry, you see, goes on to say that if Mr. Lincoln should be re-elected, "the friends of the Southern Confederacy would be dashed to the ground," and so forth. "No, I don't propose to join Mr. Curry in his declamatory tour for the peace candidates, or any of his crowd."

I find the leading rebels in favor of a man, I don't think I ought to be. But if I had them denouncing a man and opposing him, as they do Mr. Lincoln, I can't help thinking he is a pretty good sort of a fellow. [Laughter.] Now, I told you would see more this country by suppressing the rebellion. There is no matter of doubt of it that we can destroy their armies; we can kill every man that belongs to them; and so far as an army concerned, rather than see this Government destroyed, I would kill the last rebel left. I have myself seen stretched upon the ground; and when the last one expired, would wave the Stars and Stripes over him, this city, and I have seen it done. I have a restored country once more. [Applause.]

I know of no mode by which a loyal citizen may so demonstrate his devotion to his country as by maintaining the Constitution, the flag of the Union, under all circumstances and every Administration, regardless of party politics, and regardless of his position at home and abroad. That was Mr. Douglas' doctrine when he died; it will be his doctrine to-day if he were alive. It is the doctrine of to-day, and has been for many years, and I intend to stand by it to the last. [Applause.]

Two United States Marshals Waylaid and Murdered.

An extra of the Oakesboro (Iowa) Herald, dated the 31st inst., gives the following account of the murder of two U. S. Marshals by the disloyal men of that vicinity. One of the victims—Captain John L. Bashore, a son of Mr. Samuel Bashore, of the town of Oakesboro, and another—Mr. J. H. Woodruff, a son of one time a student of Cumberland Valley Institute; and was subsequently known to many persons here. Captain B. removed to Iowa eight or nine years since, and settled in Centerville, Appanoose county, in the southern part of the State, where he was engaged in a large mercantile business at the outbreak of the rebellion. Bashore was the son of Mr. Samuel Bashore, of the town of Oakesboro, and another—Mr. J. H. Woodruff, a son of one time a student of Cumberland Valley Institute; and was subsequently known to many persons here. Captain B. removed to Iowa eight or nine years since, and settled in Centerville, Appanoose county, in the southern part of the State, where he was engaged in a large mercantile business at the outbreak of the rebellion.

Business qualifications, and a fine social position, and a large circle of friends, were his in this neighborhood. He had a son, a young man, named John L. Bashore, who was a student of Cumberland Valley Institute; and was subsequently known to many persons here. Captain B. removed to Iowa eight or nine years since, and settled in Centerville, Appanoose county, in the southern part of the State, where he was engaged in a large mercantile business at the outbreak of the rebellion.

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