The Press.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1865.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.
☞ Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1865.

To our Friends and Telegraph Operators in the State:

The State Committees of both parties, are desirous to have early and correct returns of the election. As the Chairmen of both organizations, we suggest that in reporting the votes, the comparison of losses and gains be made in every case with the Auditor General's vote of 1862.

JOHN CESSNA,
Chairman of Union State Committee.
WM. A. WALLACE,
Chairman of Democratic State Committee.

THE SNEAK'S ROLL!—THE ACTS OF CONGRESS THE SUPREME LAWS OF THE LAND—DESERTERS AND SKEDADDLERS DISFRANCHISED BY CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION—$200 FINE FOR TAKING SUCH VOTES—EVERY ELECTION BOARD WHICH RECEIVES THE VOTE OF A DESERTER LIABLE TO PROSECUTION.

In the speech of the editor of this journal in the Fifth ward, on Wednesday evening, he read from the columns of the Doylestown *Democrat*, of Tuesday last, an article in favor of allowing the deserters and bounty-jumpers to vote at the coming election, written and published by Colonel W. W. H. DAVIS, the candidate of the so-called Democratic party for the position of Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

So earnest and so impassioned was this man, who now asks the soldiers to vote for him, that the wretches and cowards, who not only deserted but sought to betray their country in her hour of extreme peril, and nullify the suffrages of such of the brave men as would not vote for him and his party on Tuesday next, that he even declared the act of Congress which banished them from the polls a nullity and called upon election officers to obey them at their peril. In the same number of THE PRESS we directed the attention of the people to the fact that the Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, Democratic Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania, and once more preparing to assume the lead of that party, had written a strong legal opinion, taking precisely the same ground. In order that our readers and the public may understand exactly how these professing friends of the soldier insult him, and at the same time to disregard the law of the land, we copy from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of Tuesday, the following:

"That there may be no mistake on the subject of the disfranchisement of all deserters and skedaddlers, we present the 21st section of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, which provides emphatically and distinctly as follows:

"SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military and naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service or report themselves to a provost marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, *shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof*; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval services, and all persons who being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid, that they shall be received on their giving or returning to their regiments and companies or such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

"On the 11th of March, 1865, in obedience to the provisions of the section of the law quoted above, the President of the United States issued his proclamation "*ordering and requiring*" all deserters to return to their posts, or to report themselves to provost marshals for duty, on or before the 11th day of May, 1865. That proclamation and the act of Congress upon which it was based, were published in all the authorized newspapers of the Sixteenth district. Thus all parties interested had full knowledge of their *rights*, and ample warning of the *penalty* that would ensue in case they neglected to avail themselves of the privilege of reporting on or before the 11th day of May, 1865.

"In order to [illegible] that the laws of the State are and those of Congress, and to define further the duty of election officers on this subject, we quote the 103d section of the General election act of Pennsylvania, approved July 2d, 1839, which declares that

"'If any inspector or judge of an election shall knowingly reject the vote of any qualified citizen, *or knowingly receive the vote of any person not qualified, or conceal from his fellow-officers any fact in the knowledge of which such vote should by law be received or rejected, each of the persons so offending shall, on conviction, be punished in the manner prescribed in the 107th section of this act.*'

"And on referring to the penalty in the 107th section, it says that such person "*concerned therein shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars.*"

We now leave the subject in the hands of the proper authorities. Every election officer has his duty clearly defined—there can be no mistaking the penalties attached to a violation of such duty—*and we desire it to be distinctly understood, that every judge and inspector who violates the law disfranchising deserters, will be prosecuted to the full extent of that law!*

It will be seen that the laws of Congress, which Colonel DAVIS and Senator BUCKALEW propose to set at defiance, not only disfranchise the native-born miscreant who flies from his flag, and receives the bounty of his Government only to strike more fatally at it, but it prevents the unnaturalized foreigner from ever hereafter becoming a citizen of the United States. The punishment is so just that when it was inflicted by the national legislature, it was applauded from one end of the loyal States to the other.

PROTECT THE DESERTERS, BUT PROSCRIBE THE COLORED SOLDIER.

In fierce war of the Democratic leaders against the colored men who have fought for the country, they insist that they are encouraged by the bitter prejudice of the white against the black soldiers. Even if we admit this excuse has some plausibility, we think we may successfully ask the men with white skins, who have stood side by side with their sable brethren in many a hot and desperate fray, whether there is any comparison between what may be an honest prejudice against the negro, and what is unquestionably their intense and unspeakable horror of the deserter? He who goes out from his comfortable home impelled alone by a desire to serve his country, and by a consciousness that he is doing God-service, whatever his conscientious antagonism may be to the rebellion and to the men against whom he is called to fight, can scarcely find words to give force to his deep and unconquerable aversion for the man who remained at home enjoying the protection his bravery secured to them, and yet embarrassed the Government under which he served, and assist the enemy against whom he contended. But even this feeling, excessive as it is, is again excelled by that he entertains to the deserter and the bounty-jumper, to the wretch who receives the money of the Government, flies to some secret and distant spot to enjoy it, returns to perpetrate the same infamy, and runs away again to flourish upon his guilty wages. Now, this class of recreants was a chief Copperhead instrumentality during four years of war. They were the authors and inciters of every popular tumult. Many who did not fly to escape the draft, remained in populous districts to resist it. We need only call the attention of the general reader to the numerous tragic conflicts between the provost marshals' forces and these rough and cruel men, and to more than one case of downright, deliberate murder, to revive the recollection of a period when the teachings of the Democratic party blossomed in blood and ripened in death. It cannot be denied that all these outrages and tragedies were the direct result of the doctrines taught by the men who are now calling on the people of Pennsylvania to vote down the Union ticket at the coming election.

But what will be the surprise and indignation of the brave white soldier, after having listened to the vile tirade against the black soldier only because of his color, and after having allowed himself to sympathize with a prejudice unworthy of his courage and his intellect, when the Democratic leaders of this State demand that these deserters and bounty-jumpers, who have justly been disfranchized for their treachery and cowardice by a solemn act of Congress, shall be permitted to vote at the coming election, and that the election officers who refuse to take their ballots shall be prosecuted and punished? Regarded in the light of paying off an obligation, or in other words, of fulfiling a pledge solemnly made, these leaders may claim that they cannot avoid standing by the men whom they have taught to do wrong, and that having forced them to criminal courses by their scandalous conduct and persistent invocations, and having protected them from the penalties of the law which they violated, they must now insure to them a political equality at the ballot-boxes. But this, however satisfactory to them, is a gross insult to our noble veterans. It is, indeed, suggestive to see with what zeal and affection the Democratic leaders protect, defend, excuse, and insist upon the honorable recognition of the base and characterless wretch who doubly betrayed his country in the hour of trial—who enlisted under her colors, took her bounties, fled from her territories, and rejoiced over the victories of her murderous assailants. Mark then their fiendish hate and proscription of the brave black man, who, in spite of the fact that he is socially and politically ostracised, remained true to the flag of freedom, and in many cases died, that the Government under which he and his fathers were aliens and outcasts might live. Let the gallant Union soldier, the intelligent and loyal American, the humane and philanthropic man, wherever found, behold and reflect upon the overwhelming contrast.

THERE ARE traders in Virginia gifted with as little brains, or brains of so poor an essence, as to believe that the Government was not entirely in earnest when it emancipated the blacks, and that after awhile the owners will be paid for property whisked away from them in a tempest of fire and death. The traders have enough money to act on their belief, and are actually "buying up" freedmen. The policy of Chicago produce speculators is imitated. There is no actual property visible in the transactions; the master simply states the number of slaves he once had, and ten dollars in gold each are given for the evidences of possession by the astute "firm." Where the firm gets its money, what ground it has for its funny delusion, nobody knows, and the sellers do not care. The Richmond *Times*, which vouches for these facts, says that there is a trader of this kind in Petersburg "who has plenty of gold and plenty of customers." We should think he had, and he might have more if he would announce his desire to buy up Confederate bonds, Treasury notes, etc., at one-ninety-ninth of a cent per hundred dollars. North Corolina could realize out of her debt of $16,000,000 at least $161,616, which, divided among the 7,632 Confederate holders of her debt and 48 English capitalists, would give them about $20 apiece, which they will readily admit is about all the Confederacy was worth to those who financially supported it. Rectors of other States could be also made unexpectedly lucky. We know a great many who have Confederate notes by the peck, worth perhaps twenty cents to old-paper dealers, but under this arrangement they could realize about a dollar.

THE POET of war and of love, the loyal gentleman and the accomplished artist, T. BUCHANAN READ, will give a characteristic intellectual entertainment this evening, at the Academy of Music, in compliance with the request of a number of our distinguished citizens, whose letter was published, with his answer, a few days ago in THE PRESS.

THE great difficulty of Colonel W. W. H. DAVIS is to prove that he is not now the editor of the Doylestown *Democrat*, although his name is at the head of the paper, and that he did not write the scandalous articles copied into this journal from the *Democrat* of Tuesday last.

COLONEL DAVIS says this is a *white* man's Government. May be it is; but the white man would have no Government to-day if a certain *Black* (Jere B.) had had his way. The conduct of this *black* may be the reason for Colonel DAVIS' utter opposition to other blacks!

Mr. Schussele's Last Picture.

The last work of art executed by our gifted and able friend, Mr. C. Schussele, before he went to Europe for the benefit of his health, and to obtain comparative rest from labor of hand and head, was a painting entitled "Woman's Mission," which, multiplied by the skill of the engraver, will be valued in many a household circle as a touching *souvenir* of the tender humanity exercised towards the sick and wounded in the late warfare that sex which supplies "ministering angels" when care or anguish wring the brow.

The centre figure is a wounded soldier waited upon by a lady who holds office as a volunteer hospital nurse. She has written for him to his home, and is about reading it to him on the left a matron is attending to a convalescing officer. On the right is a young country girl, bringing in a basket of bread, and apparently moved by the sufferings she beholds. Youth, womanhood and matronage are distinctively represented in the three female figures. Members of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions are shown in the background, attending wounded soldiers. As a painting, the coloring is very truthful, and the details are well worked out, but the great merit of this picture is—*it tells its own story.* It is a true and charming compliment to Woman's tender charity and exhaustless humanity twining the wreath of immortelles and laurel, by Mr. A. B. Walter, in parlor size (18 inches by 13), and the accuracy of the work can be tested by comparing it with the original, on view, for a few days, at Mr. G. W. Pitcher's, book and print store, 808 Chestnut street. The subscription price is unusually low. This is the best "picture of the ward" we have yet seen.

American Freedmen's Aid Commission.

Now that the Sanitary and Christian Commissions are about closing their labors, a worthy successor to these noble organizations is to be found in the new Commission above named, which aims to promote the education of the Freedmen, and thus make them self-supporting. The Commission holds its first meeting in this city during the coming week. Its members are men of national reputation, in whom the country may feel such confidence, that we expect their call upon its benevolence will meet a hearty response. On Wednesday evening, October 11th, a grand public meeting will be held in the Academy of Music, to bring the great objects of the Commission prominently before the people. The presidents of the two grandest organizations in the history of the world—the Sanitary and Christian Commissions—are to be present and speak, thus showing their sympathy with the work of their successor. Major General Howard, chief of the Freedmen's bureau, is also expected to be present; and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Bishop Simpson, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. H. W. Bellows, William Lloyd Garrison, George H. Stuart, Esq., and others.

A NEW CARD FOR THE LYCEUMS.—George Alfred Townsend, the special correspondent and magazine writer, responsive to the invitations of many lyceums, libraries, etc., will make his debut as a lecturer, the coming season, opening at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Townsend is one of the most talented gentlemen in the journalistic profession; and we feel sure that his lectures will be as interesting and instructive as the newspaper and magazine articles from his pen, which have been printed in both this country and Europe.

WE INVITE the attention of our readers to the card of the Shawnee Mutual Coal Company, in another part of *The Press* this morn. The present high rates of coal render its statements important to the public.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—The *Illustrated News of the World*, and *Illustrated London News* of September 23d, from J. J. Kromer, 413 Chestnut street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF CROSSLEY'S AND OTHER CARPETINGS, CARPET-CHAIN, YARN, AND WINDOW-SHADES, THIS DAY.—We recommend to the special notice of purchasers the choice assortment of Messrs. John Crossley & Son's real tapestry, Brussels, ingrain, Dutch, hemp, rag, and cottage carpeting, &c., as worthy the early attention of buyers, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, *this morning*, commencing at eleven o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

THE NEW Haven, (Conn.) *Palladium*, which for thirty years has used steam as a motive power for its press, now uses a turbine wheel about the circumference of a straw hat-brim, driven by a stream of water only an inch in diameter.

HARRISBURG.

The Closing Scenes of the Soldiers' Convention—Departure of the Delegates—The Preparations for the Approaching Session of the Legislature—The Senate Chamber and the House of Representatives—Things in General.

(Special Correspondence of The Press.)

HARRISBURG, October 5, 1865.

The Soldiers' Convention adjourned yesterday afternoon, and the majority of the delegates left last evening and this morning for their homes. The proceedings of this patriotic body have created much rejoicing in this section, and when their admirable resolutions and address have been perused by the soldiers generally throughout the State, such a degree of enthusiasm will be kindled as will appal the Copperheads, and make victory on Tuesday next a certainty throughout the Commonwealth. The inscribing of the names of battle-fields upon their standards was always a source of pride with our brave veterans, and now that by their repeated successes with sword, sabre and musket, they are enabled to return to their firesides to combat with ballots the foes which during four years of struggle kept up a continuous and cowardly fire in their rear, nothing will gratify them more than to contend against those most dastardly of all enemies, and to add to the glittering inscriptions upon their banners—"Pennsylvania, October 10, 1865." It is unnecessary here to refer particularly to the resolutions and address so unanimously adopted by the convention. They are before the public, and will be read attentively by every returned soldier; but what the result will be of the deliberations of these mutilated remains of once glorious manhood will be apparent on the day after election.

The following letter was to-day received by Gen. Collis from Gen. Gregg:

BRIDGEPORT, Montgomery County, Pa., October 4, 1865.

General C. H. T. Collis:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 28, which only reached me yesterday. With this short notice, I am unable to arrange my business so as to be at liberty to meet the discharged officers of Pennsylvania in convention at Harrisburg to-day.

The nominees of the Union party are so deserving in the support of their brother officers that I would gladly have gone to Harrisburg, for the purposes mentioned in your letter, but for the shortness of my notice. Respectfully, yours,

D. M. M. GREGG.

In walking through the streets of Harrisburg your correspondent sees many changes and alterations indicative of the preparations being made for the coming session of the Legislature. The representatives of almost every trade are busily engaged; and while the numerous boarding-houses are being renovated, the hotels—State Capital, Buehler's, Jones' House, and Brady's—are either being enlarged or undergoing that cleansing process which is annually deemed necessary. The United States is not behind its rivals in preparations, while the proprietor of that well-known hostelrie has bought out the Lochiel with all its superior furniture and appointments. Adams' Express Company have erected a new and handsome office; the post office has been removed to a more convenient locality and more suitable building; and even the store-keepers have recognized the importance of an attractive exterior to their places of business. At the Capitol, however, the most important transformations are to be noticed, and even the oldest members will find difficulty in recognizing the exact localities in which they have heretofore taken their seats. In the Senate the inner lobby, or "reserved seats" as they might more properly be termed, have been removed, and hereafter the ladies will be escorted to the open space, which has been greatly extended in the rear of the Senators' seats. A new carpet will adorn the floor, and the messenger's room will be so transmogrified that the old resort will not be recognized. In the House a large body of workmen are engaged. The desks have had their positions changed, and the lobbies have been made more comfortable by being widened, and supplied with comfortable resting-places in lieu of the hard and ungainly-looking benches, which have heretofore afforded solace to the patient borer and visitor. New carpets will also be provided; the Speaker's and clerk's desks have been elevated, and removed several feet further back; the transcribing clerks are to be removed from their limited quarters to the new building; and the unsightly wire door or chute, from which issued the sergeant-at-arms to announce the advent of the Secretary of State or clerk of the Senate, will give place to an improvement more in consonance with the handsome appearance of the body of the House.

Plasterers and carpenters are at work upon the addition to the capitol buildings, and there is now no doubt but that the new rooms will be ready for occupancy by the first of January. The first floor of the addition will be used for speakers, clerks, and committee rooms, while the second will be so arranged as to display a [illegible] thousand volumes which now fill the limited space occupied by the State Library, at the same time affording an opportunity to bring from their present dusty shelves the valuable books from public view in the loft above the Senate Chamber. In the executive building the visitor cannot fail to be pleased with the changes. A general appearance of cleanliness and neatness marks the entire structure, a creditable condition which is not lessened by the fact that the old and well-worn carpets which, last winter, covered the floors of the rooms of the Governor and Secretary of State, have been supplanted by others more beautiful and more appropriate to such off-frequented public offices.

J. R. D.

The Importance of the Approaching State Election—The Democrats at Work, but a Union Victory Certain—The Opposition and the Negro—The Contest for Senator in the Several Districts—Governor Curtin.

(Special Correspondence of The Press.)

HARRISBURG, October 3, 1865.

In one week from to-day the people of Pennsylvania will be summoned to cast their votes on issues involving their military reputation, their present political status, and their future commercial, mechanical and agricultural prosperity. At no time within the past twenty-five years have the vital interests of the State been so closely interwoven in the issues of an election, and from what I can gather from the sources of unquestionable authority, I am free to confess my conviction that, considering the momentous importance of the contest, I have never known the mass of the people so disregardful as to how the result may end.

It is a notorious fact that the Democratic leaders are more active than ever, and are working with a zeal only equalled by their intense hatred of their opponents to secure their overthrow. But notwithstanding, from what I can learn, I am convinced that even without the complete organization, so desirable among Union men, there will be achieved on Tuesday next one of the most brilliant Union victories ever won in Pennsylvania. In their anxiety for success, the Copperhead leaders are overreaching themselves. For instance, in the *strong* Democratic counties—in such nests of treason as Northampton, Berks, Monroe, York, and other regions notorious for their growth of political ignorance—the Copperhead leaders are making the issue entirely on the negro. As an illustration of this assertion, I am told that Hiester Clymer, in Berks county, works entirely on the negro question, and has managed to make the unsophisticated Dutch democracy of "Ault Berrie" believe that a republican triumph would result alone in the elevation of the negro—an elevation conferring on the negro the elective franchise, and such other social privileges as would at once constitute the African one equal in all respects of the most reason-limited Democrat in the Commonwealth. While Hiester Clymer thus conducts the campaign in Berks county, Isaac G. Hiester (another renegade Whig) perambulates Lancaster county haranging the people, insisting that the Democratic organization, as it now exists, is admirable in elegance and symmetry, and that the support necessary to the success of President Johnson's Administration. The political situation, as it is controlled by the Democratic leaders, and as I have described it in Berks and Lancaster counties, is the same all over the Commonwealth. The cohesive power of hatred to the negro, and the multitude of falsehoods which the Democratic leaders are capable of manufacturing from that hatred, constitutes the influence by which they hope to control the masses in their strongholds. It would be dangerous for Hiester Clymer to assert that the Democratic party or Berks county is in favor of the Administration of Andrew Johnson. Such a declaration would result in the ostracism of Mr. Clymer, simply because the Democracy in localities where they have the power to evince the pulsation, hate Andrew Johnson; hate what they regard as his desertion of their old allies, the Southern traitors; hate him because they feel that he was just when he approved of the verdict ordering the execution of Mr. Lincoln's assassins. For these reasons the negro constitutes the main issue in every hopelessly Democratic county in the Commonwealth. In the great and impregnable Union counties the Democratic leaders are conducting the campaign on different tactics. Janus-faced, they conceal the front they present in Copperhead regions, and offer to show a countenance in strong Union counties in favor of Andrew Johnson's Administration. The reader can easily perceive the trick the Copperheads have resorted to, calculating therewith to win a victory. But the good sense of the people of Pennsylvania, and the frank discussion now being conducted by Union men, will not fail to place the triumph where it justly belongs—on the side of the true supporters of the Government. My own impression is that the Union State ticket will be elected by a majority equal to that received by Governor Curtin, in 1863. I indulge in this belief not merely from a desire to see such a result accomplished, but from the encouragement afforded by facts derived from the observation of gentlemen on whose judgment I confidently rely.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.—The contest for Senator in the several districts to elect this fall is a warm one in all respects, and in one or two of the districts is distinguished by cross-fires which have a tendency, thus far, greatly to embarrass, but which, it is hoped, will not affect the success of any of the Union candidates. In the Indiana district General Harry White is making a splendid fight, and his friends confidently predict his success. A gentleman at my elbow, from Clearfield county, has just informed me that the Hon. William A. Wallace, chairman of the State Central Committee, had concocted a peculiar plot of colonizing voters from Clearfield county to assist in the defeat of General White; but the Hon. Wallace's plans were suddenly frustrated by manifestations of disaffection among his own friends; so that it will require all the Democrats faithful to their treason and their candidates to remain in Clearfield to carry that county for Wallace and Boyer.

In the Bradford senatorial district George Landon, the Union candidate, will undoubtedly be elected, notwithstanding the existence of disaffection in one of the counties of that district. Mr. Landon is a gentleman of great personal worth, and has already served one term in the Senate. The force of his personal character, combined with the prestige of the principle with which he is identified, will ensure him a splendid victory.

In the Armstrong district R. Audley Brown, the Union candidate, has a fair show of success, and is supported by a party organization, undisturbed by a single dissension.

In conclusion, grant me a hearing for the purpose of placing Andrew G. Curtin in his proper position before the people of this Commonwealth. He is to-day absent from the State capital, at a time when his health is in a condition to justify his remaining in his chamber in the Executive mansion, advocating and urging on the people of Pennsylvania those great political principles by which he has been a faithful champion for over twenty years. The effort to connect the name of Gov. Curtin with any disaffection in this county is regarded by honorable men here as more disgraceful than that disaffection itself. During a residence of almost eight years in Harrisburg, first as Secretary of State under the Pollock administration, and now as Governor of the Commonwealth, Andrew G. Curtin, to the certain knowledge of the writer of this paragraph, has carefully and courteously stood aloof from the personal animosities existing in the Republican organization of Dauphin. I allude to this with no desire to reflect on any individual member of a party to which I glory in belonging, but I deem it due to one who has ever been faithful to the trusts reposed in him by that party, and who has never shrank from advocating all its great measures of State and national policy, to disclaim for him any and all interference in the local politics of this or any county in the Commonwealth. Gov. Curtin has defended the organization of his party and upheld its regular candidates too long and too successfully to be embroiled now in any difference provoked by mere local jealousies and hatreds existing between men far beneath his notice. If there are any connected with the State Government in this city who have resolved to support independent candidates for local offices, they are beyond the influence of Governor Curtin, or they would be persuaded from their rash conduct. At all events, I desire, through the immensely extended circulation of *The Press*, to assure the people of this and other States, that Andrew G. Curtin, and his friends, are standing neutral by the organization of the Union party, supporting its candidates, advocating its measures and doing all that honorable men can to secure its complete and overwhelming success.

SUSQUEHANNA.

Piano for the President.

We respectfully invite the music-loving public to call at our warerooms, No. 1021 Chestnut street, to see and examine the *grand Piano* built at our factories for the *President of the United States*. The instrument will remain on exhibition several days at the warerooms, after which time it will be shipped to Washington and placed in the White House.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,
1021 Chestnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

District Attorneyship.

On next Tuesday the public will have to say, by their votes, who shall all this very important office. One of the candidates, Mr. William B. Mann, has acted six years as the deputy of William B. Reed, Esq., and has for the last nine, without any deputy, conducted as principal the pleas of the Commonwealth. The other candidate, Mr. *Isaac Newton Brown*, is a lawyer of ten years' experience in a very varied and active practice. He is a native of this city, the son of a house-carpenter, and has for a number of years past, by a straightforward and industrious course in his profession, gained many friends and an honorable living. From the age of twenty-two, when he commenced the practice of law, he has been the sole support of his widowed mother, and has, by his devotion to her and by his industry in his calling, proved himself to be as good a lawyer as he has been and is a dutiful son.

Some years ago he was called upon for military service, but, being the sole and only support of his mother, who had been a widow for thirteen years, and wholly dependent upon him, he was exempted under the law of Congress made for the protection of such cases. Intelligence clearly within it, as was expressed in the written opinions of Messrs. Henry M. Phillips and William B. Mann, his opponent in the present canvass.

Mr. Brown is undoubtedly worthy of the office he seeks, and, should the public commit to him its trusts, they will be ably and honestly protected. He will be stern and uncompromising with crime; though he will bear malice to none, he will endeavor to have guilt punished for example sake, and thus discharge the duty he owes as well the office as the public.

In this connection we publish the following editorial from the *Sunday Times*:

"DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.—In view of the importance of this office, and of the deep interest the public should have in its being filled by an able and honest incumbent, we feel ourselves bound to return to this subject, and give our readers all the information we have obtained relative to the rising one of the candidates—Mr. Newton Brown. Mr. Brown is a native of this city; a son of a mechanic; received his literary and professional education here, and is well known to many of our merchants and citizens. In point of natural ability he is the superior of his opponent; for polite and literary attainments, at least his equal; whilst his name, as a professional man, is not only free from censure, but is associated with all that is pure and high-toned as to present to the voters of this city a striking, and to him a favorable, contrast with his opponent. Ability in a prosecuting officer, without honesty, is a bad feature of character. By it vice can be protected, the guilty liberated, justice cheated, the innocent slain. By it revenge can be obtained, malice satisfied, and private motives furthered, to the detriment of innocence and the encouragement of crime. A public prosecutor should know no friend or enemy; his hands must be free from bribe, his heart from corruption. He comes before the public, if he does duty, he should prosecute the offender, though the friend of his bosom, and defend the innocent though pressed by power and wealth. Such, we think, should be the District Attorney. How would Mr. Brown answer these requisites? We think he will prove more active than ever, and are working with a zeal only equalled by their intense hatred of their opponents to secure their overthrow. But notwithstanding, from what I can learn, I am convinced that even without the complete organization, so desirable among Union men, there will be achieved on Tuesday next one of the most brilliant Union victories ever won in Pennsylvania. In their anxiety for success, the Copperhead leaders are overreaching themselves. For instance, in the *strong* Democratic counties—in such nests of treason as Northampton, Berks, Monroe, York, and other regions notorious for their growth of political ignorance—the Copperhead leaders are making the issue entirely on the negro. 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For these reasons the negro constitutes the main issue in every hopelessly Democratic county in the Commonwealth. In the great and impregnable Union counties the Democratic leaders are conducting the campaign on different tactics. Janus-faced, they conceal the front they present in Copperhead regions, and offer to show a countenance in strong Union counties in favor of Andrew Johnson's Administration. The reader can easily perceive the trick the Copperheads have resorted to, calculating therewith to win a victory. But the good sense of the people of Pennsylvania, and the frank discussion now being conducted by Union men, will not fail to place the triumph where it justly belongs—on the side of the true supporters of the Government. My own impression is that the Union State ticket will be elected by a majority equal to that received by Governor Curtin, in 1863. I indulge in this belief not merely from a desire to see such a result accomplished, but from the encouragement afforded by facts derived from the observation of gentlemen on whose judgment I confidently rely.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.—The contest for Senator in the several districts to elect this fall is a warm one in all respects, and in one or two of the districts is distinguished by cross-fires which have a tendency, thus far, greatly to embarrass, but which, it is hoped, will not affect the success of any of the Union candidates. In the Indiana district General Harry White is making a splendid fight, and his friends confidently predict his success. A gentleman at my elbow, from Clearfield county, has just informed me that the Hon. William A. Wallace, chairman of the State Central Committee, had concocted a peculiar plot of colonizing voters from Clearfield county to assist in the defeat of General White; but the Hon. Wallace's plans were suddenly frustrated by manifestations of disaffection among his own friends; so that it will require all the Democrats faithful to their treason and their candidates to remain in Clearfield to carry that county for Wallace and Boyer.

In the Bradford senatorial district George Landon, the Union candidate, will undoubtedly be elected, notwithstanding the existence of disaffection in one of the counties of that district. Mr. Landon is a gentleman of great personal worth, and has already served one term in the Senate. The force of his personal character, combined with the prestige of the principle with which he is identified, will ensure him a splendid victory.

In the Armstrong district R. Audley Brown, the Union candidate, has a fair show of success, and is supported by a party organization, undisturbed by a single dissension.

In conclusion, grant me a hearing for the purpose of placing Andrew G. Curtin in his proper position before the people of this Commonwealth. He is to-day absent from the State capital, at a time when his health is in a condition to justify his remaining in his chamber in the Executive mansion, advocating and urging on the people of Pennsylvania those great political principles by which he has been a faithful champion for over twenty years. The effort to connect the name of Gov. Curtin with any disaffection in this county is regarded by honorable men here as more disgraceful than that disaffection itself. During a residence of almost eight years in Harrisburg, first as Secretary of State under the Pollock administration, and now as Governor of the Commonwealth, Andrew G. Curtin, to the certain knowledge of the writer of this paragraph, has carefully and courteously stood aloof from the personal animosities existing in the Republican organization of Dauphin. I allude to this with no desire to reflect on any individual member of a party to which I glory in belonging, but I deem it due to one who has ever been faithful to the trusts reposed in him by that party, and who has never shrank from advocating all its great measures of State and national policy, to disclaim for him any and all interference in the local politics of this or any county in the Commonwealth. Gov. Curtin has defended the organization of his party and upheld its regular candidates too long and too successfully to be embroiled now in any difference provoked by mere local jealousies and hatreds existing between men far beneath his notice. If there are any connected with the State Government in this city who have resolved to support independent candidates for local offices, they are beyond the influence of Governor Curtin, or they would be persuaded from their rash conduct. At all events, I desire, through the immensely extended circulation of *The Press*, to assure the people of this and other States, that Andrew G. Curtin, and his friends, are standing neutral by the organization of the Union party, supporting its candidates, advocating its measures and doing all that honorable men can to secure its complete and overwhelming success.

SUSQUEHANNA.

Piano for the President.

We respectfully invite the music-loving public to call at our warerooms, No. 1021 Chestnut street, to see and examine the *grand Piano* built at our factories for the *President of the United States*. The instrument will remain on exhibition several days at the warerooms, after which time it will be shipped to Washington and placed in the White House.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,
1021 Chestnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

District Attorneyship.

On next Tuesday the public will have to say, by their votes, who shall all this very important office. One of the candidates, Mr. William B. Mann, has acted six years as the deputy of William B. Reed, Esq., and has for the last nine, without any deputy, conducted as principal the pleas of the Commonwealth. The other candidate, Mr. *Isaac Newton Brown*, is a lawyer of ten years' experience in a very varied and active practice. He is a native of this city, the son of a house-carpenter, and has for a number of years past, by a straightforward and industrious course in his profession, gained many friends and an honorable living. From the age of twenty-two, when he commenced the practice of law, he has been the sole support of his widowed mother, and has, by his devotion to her and by his industry in his calling, proved himself to be as good a lawyer as he has been and is a dutiful son.

Some years ago he was called upon for military service, but, being the sole and only support of his mother, who had been a widow for thirteen years, and wholly dependent upon him, he was exempted under the law of Congress made for the protection of such cases. Intelligence clearly within it, as was expressed in the written opinions of Messrs. Henry M. Phillips and William B. Mann, his opponent in the present canvass.

Mr. Brown is undoubtedly worthy of the office he seeks, and, should the public commit to him its trusts, they will be ably and honestly protected. He will be stern and uncompromising with crime; though he will bear malice to none, he will endeavor to have guilt punished for example sake, and thus discharge the duty he owes as well the office as the public.

In this connection we publish the following editorial from the *Sunday Times*:

"DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.—In view of the importance of this office, and of the deep interest the public should have in its being filled by an able and honest incumbent, we feel ourselves bound to return to this subject, and give our readers all the information we have obtained relative to the rising one of the candidates—Mr. Newton Brown. Mr. Brown is a native of this city; a son of a mechanic; received his literary and professional education here, and is well known to many of our merchants and citizens. In point of natural ability he is the superior of his opponent; for polite and literary attainments, at least his equal; whilst his name, as a professional man, is not only free from censure, but is associated with all that is pure and high-toned as to present to the voters of this city a striking, and to him a favorable, contrast with his opponent. Ability in a prosecuting officer, without honesty, is a bad feature of character. By it vice can be protected, the guilty liberated, justice cheated, the innocent slain. By it revenge can be obtained, malice satisfied, and private motives furthered, to the detriment of innocence and the encouragement of crime. A public prosecutor should know no friend or enemy; his hands must be free from bribe, his heart from corruption. He comes before the public, if he does duty, he should prosecute the offender, though the friend of his bosom, and defend the innocent though pressed by power and wealth. Such, we think, should be the District Attorney. How would Mr. Brown answer these requisites? We think he will prove more active than ever, and are working with a zeal only equalled by their intense hatred of their opponents to secure their overthrow. But notwithstanding, from what I can learn, I am convinced that even without the complete organization, so desirable among Union men, there will be achieved on Tuesday next one of the most brilliant Union victories ever won in Pennsylvania. In their anxiety for success, the Copperhead leaders are overreaching themselves. For instance, in the *strong* Democratic counties—in such nests of treason as Northampton, Berks, Monroe, York, and other regions notorious for their growth of political ignorance—the Copperhead leaders are making the issue entirely on the negro. As an illustration of this assertion, I am told that Hiester Clymer, in Berks county, works entirely on the negro question, and has managed to make the unsophisticated Dutch democracy of "Ault Berrie" believe that a republican triumph would result alone in the elevation of the negro—an elevation conferring on the negro the elective franchise, and such other social privileges as would at once constitute the African one equal in all respects of the most reason-limited Democrat in the Commonwealth. While Hiester Clymer thus conducts the campaign in Berks county, Isaac G. Hiester (another renegade Whig) perambulates Lancaster county haranging the people, insisting that the Democratic organization, as it now exists, is admirable in elegance and symmetry, and that the support necessary to the success of President Johnson's Administration. The political situation, as it is controlled by the Democratic leaders, and as I have described it in Berks and Lancaster counties, is the same all over the Commonwealth. The cohesive power of hatred to the negro, and the multitude of falsehoods which the Democratic leaders are capable of manufacturing from that hatred, constitutes the influence by which they hope to control the masses in their strongholds. It would be dangerous for Hiester Clymer to assert that the Democratic party or Berks county is in favor of the Administration of Andrew Johnson. Such a declaration would result in the ostracism of Mr. Clymer, simply because the Democracy in localities where they have the power to evince the pulsation, hate Andrew Johnson; hate what they regard as his desertion of their old allies, the Southern traitors; hate him because they feel that he was just when he approved of the verdict ordering the execution of Mr. Lincoln's assassins. For these reasons the negro constitutes the main issue in every hopelessly Democratic county in the Commonwealth. In the great and impregnable Union counties the Democratic leaders are conducting the campaign on different tactics. Janus-faced, they conceal the front they present in