

GRAPHY
TIONS.
U. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL AGNEW,
OF BEAVER COUNTY.
HARRISBURG, PA.
Saturday Evening August 8, 1863.

It is a LOW NATURE that can compare the efforts of good men, laboring in the pulpit for the salvation of souls and the benefit of the country, to the exhibitions of blackguards and bawds. Our Christian ministers, such men as Rev. Robinson, Rev. Hay, Rev. Jackson, Rev. Cattell, and others whose names we cannot now recall, are thus compared by the *Tory Organ* this morning—compared to the mountebanks who blacken their faces and sing vulgar songs lightly at the gayeties of the town. The varieties of spirit rappings, the debauches and dances who control the *Tory Organ*, can afford to make these comparisons, because they have religion, despicability, and are ready to antagonize all who either serve God or defend the Government.

THE DEATH OF A LIAR AND A TRAITOR.—The copperhead press of the North are shedding crocodile tears over the death of William L. Yancy, whom we can only style a liar and a traitor. He was a liar, because at a meeting held in New York, just prior to the late Presidential election, Yancy was interrogated as to whether the South would secede from the Union if Lincoln were elected President, to which he emphatically returned a negative answer. When he thus replied, he knew that preparations were then actually going on to secure the success of secession, and that the plot was complete to destroy the Government.

DRAFTED MEN GIVEN THE SAME BOUNTIES AS VOLUNTEERS.—There are few who understand that the provisions of the conscription act place men on terms of perfect equality with volunteers, giving them the same Government bounty, the same title to pensions, the same pay, the same everything. When the statement has been made heretofore, many have discredited it; and to end all question upon the subject, we quote from the act itself:
SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all persons thus enrolled shall be subject for two years after the first day of July succeeding the enrollment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present rebellion, not, however, exceeding the term of three years; and when called into service shall be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as volunteers, for three years or during the war, including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law.

THE SOLDIERS WHO RETURN TO US from the armies, crippled and disabled for life, should be the objects of our tender regard and care.—Their scars are evidences of their manly heroism and their earnest patriotism. They went forth to risk their lives in the defence of our country, our liberties and our dearest interests, and the sufferings they endured and the injuries they received and survived, are as debts incurred for services in our behalf, and for us to pay, and every impulse of humanity, patriotism and gratitude, appeals to the American people to pay these honorable debts with large interest. Let us care for our freed, treated and gratefully the soldier and crippled veterans as this war for the Union.

RIGHT AND BRAVELY PROCEEDED.—Major Peter A. Johns, the Union candidate for Senator in the Fayette district, and G. W. K. Minor, the Union candidate for Assembly in Fayette county, have challenged John Latta and T. B. Saught, the copperhead candidates respectively, for the same positions, to meet them on the stump, to discuss the leading questions making up the political issues of the times. The *American Standard*, the organ of the Union men of Fayette county, is of the opinion that the challenge will not be accepted.

JEFF. DAVIS has issued an urgent appeal to the rebel officers and soldiers to return to their various camps and corps. He complains of a want of alacrity on the part of all classes in coming forward in the most dismal hour of the South. Jeff. is looking out for some one on whom to blame the disaster which he knows must sooner or later come to the cause of treason.

Our Candidates.
We have already published the full proceedings of the Convention held at Pittsburg on Wednesday last, and the nominees of that body are now before the public. It is not necessary for us to say whether our personal preference has been satisfied or not. With that the party and public have nothing to do. Personal preference has never guided us in adherence to principle, and after having been an active co-worker in the good and glorious cause of human liberty for over twenty-five years past, we would be derelict in duty to our God and country, if we failed to maintain that cause at this time when we are surrounded with treason and traitors to our land.

ANDREW G. CURTIN is the choice of the loyal men of Pennsylvania as their candidate for Governor, and as such we trust in God that every loyal man will render him a hearty and cordial support. Let those who may have proposed another gentleman, remember that mere individuals are insignificant when the Union and our beloved country are in peril. We must sustain both these with all our means and energy. Only think of the calamity that would befall the country if the Jesuitical Judge Woodward should be elected Governor of Pennsylvania. In that event the two greatest and largest States, New York and Pennsylvania, would be under the control of traitors to their country and God. We might as well have Jeff Davis as President to complete the infamy. We say again, the Union freemen of Pennsylvania have it in their power to elect their candidate for Governor, and we feel certain that it will be done by an overwhelming majority.

Many of the delegates to the Pittsburg Convention would have preferred an entire new man as their candidate, but they were either too stubborn or lacked common sense enough to concentrate on one particular individual, and hence they were straying about like lost sheep, and the friends of Gov. Curtin had ninety firm supporters who nominated him over all his competitors. The opponents of Gov. Curtin in Convention have no right to complain of unfairness. They were honestly outnumbered, and as patriots and good Union men they must and will work equally as hard to elect him as they did to defeat his nomination.

THE HON. DANIEL AGNEW, from Beaver county, is the candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court; it is well known that Hon. John J. Pearson, from this city, was our first choice, but he positively declined the nomination. In Judge Agnew we have a candidate who is worthy the support of every honest tax payer of this Commonwealth. He is the present President Judge of the Beaver district, and ranks among the ablest men in his profession. He will not stoop to deprive the men who are baring their breasts in defence of their country, of their lawful rights to choose their rulers. With Daniel Agnew on the Supreme bench in place of Judge Lowry, and another equally faithful man in place of Judge Woodward, (who is afraid to resign this year, but whose time will expire in another year,) the Judiciary of this State will be purified and cleansed from bigotry. It is unprecedented in the annals of politics to see two Supreme Judges descend from their judicial position and accept mere partisan nominations for office, while at the same time one of them is afraid to trust the people with the selection of his successor. We feel confident that our entire ticket will receive the hearty support of all the loyal men of the State, and that it will be triumphantly elected; but at the same time we must not be idle. The sympathizers with traitors and treason will spare no efforts to defeat us. The campaign will be a short and active one, and we hope all loyal men will see the necessity of working zealously from this time till the second Tuesday of October next.

Political Victory.
Since the achievements of the armies of the Republic have covered the American name with glory—since Meade perpetuated the superior valor of loyal men on the bloody field of Gettysburg—since Grant has added to the luster of that valor until its effulgence illuminates the world—since the Wisdom has established its sagacity and its wisdom—all that is now wanted completely to rout out treason is political victory. The people who have escaped the blood and the suffering of the battle field, are expected to make a struggle at the ballot box, such as will leave no doubt of the integrity and loyalty of the masses in the loyal States. Humiliating, indeed, would be the spectacle, if at the blood which was poured out at Gettysburg, the people of Pennsylvania should decide to place George W. Woodward in the control of the chief executive power of the State. Insulting, indeed, would it be to the soldier in the field, if after all his sacrifices—after all his devotion and his fortitude—the people should resolve to re-elect Walter G. Lewis to the Supreme Court, a position which he has used to cast contumely and reproach upon the men who have perilled life and limb in defence of the Government. Should either or both of these men, by any possible chance, be elected, it would be equal in its influence to an addition of one hundred thousand men to the armies of the rebellion. Its moral force would exceed any force which armed rebellion could exercise on the minds and the preferences of the rulers of Europe. It would demonstrate that, instead of being united to put down rebellion, we are divided, in the very hour of the Government's largest peril, and while appealed to by the most sacred hopes and destinies of the nation, if not of civilization and of mankind. When we look at the contest on which we are about to enter, in this light, every patriotic impulse of the heart is at once aroused. We see vividly our duty and our work. There can be no mistaking the issues when the question is thus made up, and there can be no excuse afforded for any man who, thus impressed and thus appealed to, neglects his duty to his principles and his government, and seeks by the exercise of a petty hatred or the yielding to a base prejudice, to bring that country low in disgrace, to jeopardize the eternal welfare of his fellow citizens, to impair the unity of the com-

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND CONSUL, with their families, hastily left Yedo, Japan, about the 18th of June, apprehending assassination. They were taken refuge on the United States steamer *Wilmington*, and subsequently removed to Yokohama.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.
A FIGHT AT BRANDY STATION.
General Gloom Throughout the Confederacy.
SIGNS OF SUBMISSION AND SUBJUGATION.
THE FIGHT GOING ON AT CHARLESTON.
We have received files of southern newspapers to the date of August 6.
FIGHT NEAR BRANDY STATION.
Special dispatch to the Richmond Enquirer:
ORANGE C. H., Aug. 5.—There was a fight at Brandy Station yesterday evening between a body of Stuart's cavalry and Major Brockham's horse artillery and three brigades of Yankees, with cavalry and twelve pieces of artillery. It started about six o'clock by shelling the woods in which the enemy were concealed. The enemy responded, and the fight became general, lasting from two o'clock until eight. The enemy were driven within a mile of the Rappahannock river, when they being heavily reinforced, our cavalry fell back. Our loss was six killed and eighteen wounded. All quiet to-day.

ALL QUIET AT CHARLESTON.
CHARLESTON, August 4.—All quiet to-day. Battery Wagner is in fine condition, and far stronger than when the bombardment began. The men and troops are in good spirits.
THE WAR IN THE SOUTH—GRANT AT NATCHES.—
BANKS ATTACKS DICK TAYLOR.
NATCHES, Miss., Aug. 4.—A large number of the chiefs and braves of the Choctaw tribe passed through here yesterday, on the way to visit the Great Father at Richmond.
Grant has established a garrison of about 3,000 men at Natchez.
Wirt Adams' scout brings intelligence that Banks attacked Dick Taylor at Dunalsonville on the 22d ult., and was defeated, with a loss of 6,000, including 4,000 prisoners; and that Taylor and Magruder's forces have since united on the Teche river, which, if true, will enable Taylor to place in position the siege gun captured at Tiboldeaux, and blockade the river below.

By Telegraph.
FROM WASHINGTON.
TRADE WITH NEW ORLEANS.
TRANSMISSION OF THE MAILS.
WASHINGTON, August 8, 1863.
Robert C. Gist, special agent of the Post Office Department, in charge of the Memphis post office, writes to the Hon. Geo. W. McClellan, Second Assistant Postmaster General, that steamboats are arriving and departing almost daily from and to New Orleans, without molestation from guerrillas.
He adds, I am now making up a mail daily for New Orleans. I have consulted the Surveyor of the Port, Master of Transportation and other officials, all of whom express a decided opinion that the eastern and north mails for New Orleans can be sent with more safety and expedition to New Orleans via the Mississippi river than by ocean steamers, so long as the rebel privateers continue to invest our coasts and commit depredations.
General Grant has established a mounted patrol between Yorkburg and New Orleans, I understand, and I have no hesitation in saying, that the transportation of the mails will be a safe hence to New Orleans as to Cairo.
The guerrillas who infest some portions of the river at times have generally no artillery. Musketry can do no damage to the boats. The prospect is that they will be cleaned out if they make any further demonstration. The transports with coal boats are being sent below every day, bound for New Orleans.
I can send a mail now at least twice a week, and in a hour soon, when the restrictions on trade are removed or modified, to be able to send a mail daily.
WASHINGTON, August 8.—While there is no difficulty in obtaining other officers for the colored regiments, there is such a scarcity of surgeons that the Surgeon General is compelled to advertise for them.

CHAPLAIN JOHN BLAKE, of the United States Navy, who was ordered on duty in June last, cannot be found. His last official address was New York City. Feats are entertained for his safety.
Lieutenant Commander Johnson, of the gunboat *Katahdin*, reports the capture of San Louis Pass, on the 12th of July, of the schooner *Essex*, and Lieut. Madigan, commanding the gunboat *Owego*, reports the capture, on the 21st ult., of the schooner *Revenge*, of Philadelphia. Owing to the latter vessel being aground at the time, she was scuttled. Her cargo consisted of sugar, hides and mineral salt.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKETS.
New York, Aug. 8.
Stocks lower; C. & R. I. 81 05; Cumberland 27 1/2; Illinois Central B. R. 8 1/2; Erie Southern 1 1/4; N. Y. Central 1 1/2; Reading 1 1/4; Erie & Westchester 1 1/4; Missouri Pa. 7/8; Gold 1 2/3; Treasury 7 3/4 1 06; Coupons 1 08.

GENERAL GLOOM THROUGHOUT THE CONFEDERACY.
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FOR RENT!
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, on the corner of Front and Hill street. Apply to
A. C. SMITH,
Third Street.
au7-4t

AUCTION.
THERE will be so'd at public auction, on the 10th day of August, 1863, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 M., at the old Water Warehouse, the following list of stores to the highest bidder:
8,950 lbs RICE.
1,097 lbs BEANS.
au7-3t

REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO EXEMPTIONS IN CASES OF TWO OR MORE SONS OF AGED OR INFIRM PARENTS.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARCHAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C. July 27, 1863.
CIRCULAR
No. 67.
THE following "opinion" in relation to that part of Section 2 of the enrollment act, which says "where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which son shall be exempt," is published and will hereafter govern:
"The only son of aged and infirm parents, dependent, &c., is absolutely exempt. But where there are two sons, both are subject to draft until an election is made by the parent; and the name of the one elected should be removed from the list. After the draft is made the persons drafted are no longer 'subject to draft,' but to duty and a parent cannot secure the practical exemption of two sons from military duty, by waiting until one is drafted and then electing to exempt him."
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

FORM 26.
CERTIFICATE of a parent that he or she desires one of his or her sons exempted:
I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of _____ and _____ residents of _____ county, State of _____ hereby certify that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons above named, and that I elect that my _____ son _____ shall be exempt from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3d, 1863.
We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above named _____ is aged or infirm, and dependent on the labor of _____ sons for support.
Personally appeared before me, the above named _____ and _____ and severally made oath that the above certifies are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.
Justice of the Peace.
Dated at this _____ day of _____ 1863.
By order of the Board of Enrollment in 14 District, Pa. _____
J. W. KAY CLEMENT,
Chief Registrar.
CHAS. C. RAWN,
Commissioner.
S. T. CHARLTON,
Surgeon.

NOTICE OF DRAFT!
FOURTEENTH ENROLLMENT DISTRICT.
DRAFT FOR DAUPHIN COUNTY.
THE Draft in the 14th District, Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Snyder and Union, will commence AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF HARRISBURG, ON MONDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF AUGUST, INSTANT, AT 7 O'CLOCK, A. M.
The Drawing will commence with the COUNTY OF DAUPHIN, in the order of the sub-districts, as follows:
The first sub-district being the township of Conawago; the second sub-district being the township of Perry; the third sub-district being the First ward of the city of Harrisburg; the fourth sub-district being the Second ward of said city; the fifth sub-district being the Third ward of said city; and the sixth sub-district being the Fourth ward of said city, as above stated.
ON TUESDAY, THE 11th DAY OF AUGUST, INSTANT.
At the same time and place, the draft will proceed with the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th sub-districts, being the following wards and townships, in the order of their respective numbers, aforesaid, to wit: The fifth and sixth wards of Harrisburg, and the townships of Halifax, East Hanover, South Hanover, West Hanover, Jackson, Jefferson, Londonderry, Lykens and Grants.

New Advertisements.
FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—A First rate Rosewood Piano. For further particulars enquire at [au7-4] THIS OFFICE.

MAP OF HARRISBURG CITY.
A full and complete map of the City of Harrisburg, prepared by the City Surveyor, and approved by the City Council, containing numerous streets, courses, and distances of the squares as marked at this date, designating the fire wards, public buildings, &c. It is in fact the only correct map of the city. For sale by
H. HAGE,
Chief Registrar,
au8-d2w Cor. 3d st. and Cranberry alley.

ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES.
PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county, notice is hereby given to the Commissioners of said county, and to the property holders along the line of Cumberland street, from Seventh street to Eighth street, and Verb. 10 street, from Fulton street to Seventh street, in the city of Harrisburg, that upon the petition of the Mayor of said city, the Court has appointed six viewers to assess the damages caused by the opening of said streets, and that they will proceed to assess said damages on Friday, the 21st day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time all parties interested may appear upon the ground if they think proper.
JOHN W. BROWN,
au8-10t City Solicitor.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for hay," will be received at my office, No. 24 Second Street, Harrisburg, Pa., until three o'clock on Thursday P. M. August 13th, 1863, to furnish two hundred tons of hay. The hay to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at my place in Harrisburg, fifty tons each week. The first fifty tons to be delivered by the 20th of August, and the whole amount to be delivered by the 15th of September.

The hay must be well baled, and subject to such inspection as the quarter-master may require.
Such proposals must be accompanied by a bond with two sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.
MARK L. DAMOTT,
au8-11t Captain and A. Q. M., U.S.A.

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