Daily Telegraph

"OUR COUNTRY RIGHT OR WRONG."

UNION STATE NOMINATIONS FOR 1863

PLEDGED TO A SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT — THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION—THE EXECUTION OF THE LAWS—THE SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION—THE TRIUMPH OF THE "STARS AND STRIPES" AND A STRICT MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

DANIEL AGNEW,

OF BEAVER COUNTY.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Evening August 18, 1863.

Union County Convention.

The Union men of the various election districts of Dauphin county, will meet at the usual time and places of election, on SATURDAY, the 29th of August, to elect delegates to assemble in Convention in the city of Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the different county offices.

ALEX KOSER,
Chairman Dauphin County Committee.
SAMUEL SARCH, *Secretary.*

Meeting of the National Union State Central Committee.

The State Central Committee of the National Union men of Pennsylvania will meet at the Jones House, in the city of Harrisburg, on Thursday next, August 20th, 1863, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The importance to the country of the great issues involved in this campaign, and the brief period now remaining in which to perfect an organization of the loyal voters of the Commonwealth, will impress every member with the necessity of a full attendance.

WAYNE M'VEAGH,
Chairman of State Central Committee.

The following comprises the members of the National Union State Central Committee:

WAYNE M'VEAGH, of Chester co., Chairman.

Edward G. Fahnestock,	John B. Painter,
James L. Graham,	William Henry,
W. B. Negley,	Samuel L. Russell,
John W. Riddle,	W. M. Baird,
Robt B. Carnahan,	James M. Hewit,
A H Spaulding,	Lemuel Todd,
George Lear,	A C. Finney,
Chas M'Candless,	James Totham,
A. A. Barger,	Dr. Wilmer Worthington,
A. W. Leisenring,	
H N. M'Alister,	Dr. P. John,
George W Lathey,	J. C. Hays,
W. W Hays,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Henry Souther,	Jonas Gunnison,
Smith Fuller,	A K. M'Clure,
Samuel E Duffield,	E W Sayers,
Henry S Wharton,	W M. Stewart,
Joseph Henderson,	John J Patterson,
B F Baer,	Sam'l P. Longstreet,
S. W P Boyd,	W. H. Armstrong,
Peter Martin,	Lucius Rudgers,
Frederick Myers,	J H. Robinson,
John W Wallace,	D. W. Woods,
John George,	John W. Stokes,
John H. Oliver,	David Krause,
Dr. Samuel Hays,	M. H Dickinson,
H D Maxwell,	Chas Thompson Jones,
M A Taggart,	Henry D Moore,
R. R Guthrie,	James L Claghorn,
John M. Boyer,	N B Browne,
Edward H Mattlack,	John M Pomeroy,
G A Weltner,	John Strouse,
Daniel Beiter,	John S. Mann,
Wm. B. Mann,	Geo D Haven,
James H Campbell,	James Blakely,
John Bilger,	John J M'Pherson,
William Picking,	A W. Acheson,
Thomas J. Ingham,	M. L. Tracy,
L. F. Fitch,	J. R. M'Afee,
Wm. H. Cobb,	A K. Peckham,
John B. Linn,	Hiram Young,

Hard to Resist.

In voting for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, at the coming October election, the fact that Andrew G. Curtin is a loyal man, conscientiously devoted to the preservation of the Union, the enforcement of the law and the full and unlimited operation of the Constitution, will be hard to resist.

The fact that Andrew G. Curtin, has been and still is the friend of the soldier, claiming for him the right to exercise all the privileges of a citizen even while he is absent from the locality of his citizenship lending his aid in enforcing the national law and periling his life to vindicate the national authority, will also be hard to resist.

The fact that Andrew G. Curtin supported and still continues to support the National Government in all its efforts to maintain its power and enforce its laws, and that such a support coming from one of the mightiest of the sovereign States of the Union, has been one of the main influences contributing to our success in the field—our standing abroad, and our power at home, will likewise be hard to resist.

The fact that the State Government of Pennsylvania was never more wisely or economically administered—its expenses reduced, its revenues abridged, will assuredly be hard to resist.

These beneficial results—the good aimed at and accomplished by Andrew G. Curtin in the past, can only be prolonged by his election as Governor for three years to come. Let every voter remember these facts!

Union Questions Without Democratic Answers.

Will any Democratic paper inform us:

1st. What can Pennsylvania, a free State, want with a Governor who declares that "slavery is an incalculable blessing?"

2d. What self-respecting citizen of foreign birth can vote for a candidate who proposed an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania requiring all foreigners to reside in the Commonwealth twenty-one years before being naturalized?

3d. What title has any man to the support of loyal citizens who believes that "there must be a time when slaveholders may fall back on their natural rights, and employ in defence of their slave property all the means they possess or command?"

These questions will not be answered by the supporters of George W. Woodward, but the voters of Pennsylvania will make a satisfactory reply.

THE ECONOMY OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Tax-Payers! Attention!!

When Andrew G. Curtin assumed the powers and the duties of the Executive office of Pennsylvania, we will not say that the condition of the State, in the various departments of her government, in the industrial pursuits and corporate enterprises of the people, was not prosperous. It was at a period of profound peace, notwithstanding it was at a time when the Democratic slave drivers of the south, with their dough face sympathizers of the north, were completing their plans to overthrow the National Government,

IN THE YEAR 1862 THE RECEIPTS FROM ORDINARY SOURCES OF REVENUE WERE IN EXCESS OF RECEIPTS FROM THE SAME SOURCES IN 1861, ONE MILLION THIRTY THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-TWO CENTS, [*the excess of interest paid in* 1862 *over that of* 1861 *being* $144,095 37,] *and that the ordinary expenses for* 1862 *were* NINETY-FIVE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN DOLLARS AND SIXTEEN CENTS LESS THAN THE YEAR PREVIOUS!!!

This healthy condition of the revenues and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures, secured by the rigid and general economy which was insisted upon by Governor Curtin in every department of the State Government, induced him to recommend to the Legislature a revision of the revenue laws, with a view to the legalising of the burdens of taxation. At the same time, Governor Curtin also recommended to the Legislature the justice and expediency of restricting the rate of local taxation, which has been and still is, in some parts of the Commonwealth, oppressive.

Considering the increase of taxation by the National Government, and considering, too, the enormous enlargement of the war expenses, these figures at once redound to the credit of Governor Curtin and the people of Pennsylvania. We want the tax payers carefully to ponder these facts. We want the tax payers to remember, in the first year of Andrew G. Curtin's administration,

THAT HE INCREASED THE REVENUES OF THE STATE, ONE MILLION, THIRTY THOUSAND, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS AND EIGHTY TWO CENTS; and

THAT THE ORDINARY EXPENSES OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1862, WERE NINETY FIVE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN DOLLARS LESS THAN THE YEAR PREVIOUS, and

That Andrew G Curtin, by the rigid economy which he enforced during his entire administration, even while he was equipping and sending out thousands of soldiers, while he was relieving the wants of the soldier's family, while he was succoring the sick and wounded, and bringing the dead from the battle fields home to be buried among their kindred, HE WAS ENABLED TO RECOMMEND, IN THE FACE OF THESE EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES A REVISION OF THE REVENUE LAWS WITH A VIEW TO THE REDUCTION OF THE RATE OF LOCAL AND STATE TAXATION!!!

The Administration of no other State Government in the Union can point to such a record for the past three years. The history of no government in the world exhibits such results. These facts prove a rigid economy and a wise statesmanship entirely due to Andrew G. Curtin. They put to rest all doubt as to his claims to a re-election. They prove that in his hands, the interests of the State and the welfare of the people are safe. Will the tax payers of Pennsylvania accept the proof? Will the people continue to repose in Andrew G. Curtin, the confidence and approval with which they attended his steps during the past, for the coming, three years? If they do not, they must expect increased taxation and enlarged indebtedness. *If they do—if the people of Pennsylvania decide, (as we believe they will,) to re-elect Andrew G. Curtin Governor of the State,* JUST IN PROPORTION AS THE REVENUES HAVE BEEN INCREASED AND THE STATE TAXES WERE REDUCED FOR THE PAST, SO WILL THOSE REVENUES BE INCREASED AND THAT TAXATION REDUCED IN THE COMING YEARS OF ANOTHER ADMINISTRATION. This is an important fact. It can be viewed only in one light. It cannot be distorted or misrepresented. The result in figures, of the increase of our revenues and the reduction of the State taxes, depend entirely upon the contingency that ANDREW G. CURTIN BECOMES GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THREE YEARS AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF HIS PRESENT TERM!

TAX PAYERS OF PENNSYLVANIA! REMEMBER THESE FACTS!!!

Inhospitality of Harrisburg.

[The following article was sent to the New York *Evangelist*, from this place, but like other communications defensive of Harrisburg to other New York papers, its publication was declined. There is some degree of plainness of speech (may be sauciness) in the article which may be accounted for by the fact that the writer is personally acquainted with the editors of the paper referred to.—EDITOR TELEGRAPH:]

Messrs. Editors of the New York Evangelist:—Absence from home has prevented an earlier notice of your remarks in your paper of July 30, reflecting on *Harrisburg for inhospitality*. They are only an echo (somewhat *diminuendo* at that) of vociferous slanders which have been retailed by some of your daily press, and which by repetition come, like other scandals to be believed David lamented that, *in his haste*, he had called "all men liars," but we in this later age, may, almost without compunction, say it *at our leisure*. I wonder how many years of peace it will take to recruit the morals of your editorial fraternity in this particular

You hail from New York! I have to turn to Judge 9, for a caution about a "railing accusation," and may notwithstanding trench on that *Nous verrons*. New York is a very extensive "glass house," and cannot afford to throw stones, and I will be excused, as we have been taken to task there, to say something about the conduct of its *citizens here*. A friend who has visited the battle fields around Gettysburg, and the tracks of rebel armies through our Cumberland Valley, says he saw no damage equal to that within two miles round the fortifications at Harrisburg, and this largely done by New York troops. I could fill a column with a brief statement of their misdeeds. I will give you a few authentic instances. A gentleman tells me that he remained with his family, feeding your troops liberally, until ordered to vacate his house, when it was taken possession of, and almost everything breakable was destroyed. A widow lady two miles up the valley, fearing that the impending battle would come off about her house, left it and came to town. *New York soldiers* broke it open, destroyed all her beds, all her linens, her carpets, crockery, pilfered all her stores of meat, emptied her crocks of apple butter on the stairs from the garret to the cellar, and made privies of the chambers. In that immediate neighborhood a friend of mine, who offered hospitality to all who came, had his house occupied, every door in it but two broken off, his library destroyed, his carpets and large stock of linens carried off, his valuable papers and dockets as a magistrate torn up, his fence palings burned up; and such general destruction committed that, he tells me, he has to go to housekeeping afresh. All this against his personal remonstrance and unavailing appeals to the officers. His loss is $1,000. Another friend says he had $1,500 of lumber prepared for a building—but it was all used up for fires, although he offered to furnish them wood gratis. One of your officers arranged with a farmer, on whose ground they were encamped, to board a certain number of men at the rate of 25 cents a meal, and has left the bill, about $75, unpaid—besides taking, when they left, the man's wagon. Another of your regiments, alongside of that one, ousted the farmer's family, killed every fowl on the place, slaughtered a pig in the house, scattered its entrails through the rooms, and defiled them still more. Scores and scores of your men went foraging the country round, stealing fowls. The lumber yards were used for fuel, when abundance of wood was ready to be furnished at every point. These are only a few of many well attested instances. The *rebels* did no such things in their occupation of our valley.

While this was going on over the Susquehanna, our citizens were largely entertaining the soldiery. A gentleman, known to one of you, finding the quartermaster's squad of one of the regiments referred to, occupying the stalls of the market house, invited them to his vacant store room, which they occupied three weeks without charge, and were lavishly fed and feted by our most opulent and valuable citizens. One of my neighbors fed as high as twenty at a meal, of the best a generous heart could devise—and in that household fully one hundred New Yorkers have enjoyed hospitality. Another had as many as sixty of your soldiers. And these instances could be multiplied; and this at a time when many of our families, used to the most liberal hospitality, had fled, in alarm, and others were paralyzed with fear. We are unconscious, as a people, of the inhospitality that has been wantonly charged upon us. It is inconsistent with our history. Few places have been called upon to do as much for soldiers as Harrisburg—or have done as much for them. When the Government threw upon us, two years ago, the returned three months' men, we fed thousands—the rich and the poor vieing with each other in their hospitable endeavors. The efforts of our ladies, in behalf of the sick in our hospitals, have been systematic, continuous and generous, and have elicited the highest praise in the highest quarters. I might mention many cases in which our ladies have taken the sick and wounded to their homes, and nursed them carefully—even *unto death*. It should be remembered too, that this strain on us has been kept up for years, wearing down somewhat our sensibility, if not our benevolence.

And pray, my dear sirs, why should Harrisburg be tainted with the vice of inhospitality? It has grown up under the best educational, moral and religious influences—having its drawbacks. Of course, in its position as a State capital, and the usual amount of human depravity, as a resistant force against such influences. It would not have done either of you brethren, harm, but "contrariwise blessing," to have been "to the manor born," or sophisticated part of your earthly site here! "The lines have fallen to *me* in pleasant places," by a good Providence, and for which I can never make recompense by toil, or prayer, or giving—but be at my dying day an insolvent debtor to this people; and you need not wonder that when she is "wounded in the house of her friends" she should speak out. "Aye, look at her." "Beautiful for situation," with her broad sheet of living water, and emerald settings, and noble hill tops, and broad reaches of fertile valleys, and far reaching mountain ranges—and, *and* her hospitable homes!

In sooth all this invidious talk about the comparative hospitality or courage, of this place or that place, is unmitigated nonsense. There is about an average distribution of human virtues (as well as vices) in all the cities and towns of our land. And why should not Harrisburg have its *pro rata* of them as well as Trenton, Newark, Newburg—or *New York*. In regard to cowardice, about which some of your cotemporaries have indulged some flings, your New York Seventh, (to whom be the highest meed of honor,) it will be remembered, marched *round* Baltimore to reach Washington. We sent, soon after, 100 of our young men, (the Lochiel Grays,) who, *en route* for the capital, boldly marched alone through Baltimore, with the *first National flag* that was carried through after the riot of April 19th. In our State call for nine months' men, the *first* company organized and tendered for service was a Harrisburg one. We have sent forth our men by the hundred and thousand, for the armies of the Union, to all parts of the Union; never congratulating ourselves particularly that they "marched to the rescue" of any section—having a whole country to care for; and the defence of any part of it being a defence of ourselves. I remark, *en passant*, that while your noble State deserves and receives our cordial thanks for their prompt march for our defence; yet let me say that the advent here of a few of your regiments saved you the raising of a hundred more. Had the line of the Susquehanna been passed, you would have found war, indeed, menacing you, calling out your imperial cohorts to encounter rapine and slaughter. It proved to be simply a cheap expenditure of *moral* force, without bloodshed—saving vast expenditures to you of treasure and blood. If our citizens did not rally on the emergency as promptly in their own defence as would seem proper, yet is it not always the case in sudden invasion *and riot*, that the *local* population, unorganized, is powerless; else why did mob law reign in your city for days when you had 50,000 men capable of bearing arms? I may remark, however, that in our population (only one fiftieth of yours) we did put 2,000 men under arms! I note your remark about "hard tack and rye coffee for subsistence." It is enough for me to say that this "military department" was under a New York General, with a New York commissary, and the "subsistence" sent here from New York! And yet I have reason to believe, that the supplies were good and abundant—and the deficiencies of food, in almost all cases, grew out of the neglect, incompetency or drunkenness of company and regimental officers. Companies, and even regiments, have been left by such misconduct in want, and their men have gone round among low restaurants and groggeries and the gangs of small sutlers who infest our camps, to suffer perhaps extortionate prices. Hence many of the stories which have been circulated to our damage—which, when we sifted them out, in some cases proved to be mere roorbacks, or extortions in small matters, practiced by persons not of our permanent population.

Excuse the longitude of this article I could have more easily made it twice as long than shorter. "Out of the abundance of my heart" I have written as briefly as I could.

VINDEX

1,300 Drafted Men for the Atmy of the Potomac.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.

Twelve hundred drafted soldiers embarked from Long Island, Boston harbor, on the steamer Forest City, to join the Army of the Potomac.

The 4th Massachusetts arrived to-day from Port Hudson.

By Telegraph.

From West Tennessee.

Capture of Ten Captains and Thirty Rebel Privates.

10,000 MEN DESERT FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

A Large Number Desert From Johnston's Army.

THE GUNBOAT CINCINNATI RAISED.

CINCINNATI, August 18.

A dispatch from Cairo to the *Commercial* says that West Tennessee is cleared of guerrillas. Col. Rowlit, commanding a brigade that went north, captured Col. Campbell, of the 23d Tennessee, together with ten captains and thirty privates.

Col. Hatch, of the Second Iowa, went to Paris and drove out Richardson, Biffles and Wilson's guerillas The First Alabama cavalry returned to Glendale with ten prisoners. The 18th Missouri regiment captured a captain and five privates in the vicinity of Ripley.

Gen. Bragg is at Chattanooga with 25,000 men. He has lost 10,000 by desertion.

Johnston's army numbering 25,000 is at Brandon and Enterprise. It has lost one-third by desertion.

The mountains of North Alabama are full of deserters from Johnston and Bragg's army.

The gunboat Cincinnati has been raised and is now undergoing repairs at Vicksburg.

Gov. Shorter, of Alabama, has issued an address to the citizens of that State urging upon them an impressment of their slaves into the confederate service.

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

Reconnoissance of the Rebels in Force.

Probable Evacuation of Culpepper and Gordonsville by the Enemy.

Reported Revolt of the North Carolina Troops.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Va., August 16, 1863.

A colored drummer deserted from Gen. Lee's army yesterday forenoon and came within our lines. He reports that on Wednesday morning the whole of General Lee's army, with the exception of General A. P. Hill's corps, moved from Culpepper Court House by the Fredericksburg road. He also confirms the stories of the demoralization of the North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama troops. Those from North Carolina in Hill's corps have openly revolted, and swear they will fight no longer. The Mississippi troops are clamorous to be sent home.

The contraband deserter's story of the movements of the rebel troops is fully confirmed by the reports from our scouts. On Saturday a large force of rebel infantry and cavalry, with some artillery, made its appearance on the south bank of the Rappahannock, above Falmouth. Another story is that they crossed at Fredericksburg on Friday night; but I consider the report of their crossing highly improbable.

Deserters, refugees and prisoners are constantly coming in from the rebel lines, and all confirm the stories of the great want of confidence the rebel armies have in their government, and say that the common talk in Lee's army is that its utter annihilation is only a question of time.

It is not generally thought that Lee intends to make any violent demonstration by this movement toward Fredericksburg; but rather that he is making a show of strength in our front to deter us from sending troops to Charleston harbor or elsewhere.

Gen. Humphreys, who is temporarily in command of the army, is fully aware of the rebel movements, if not of their designs; and I may say, without trespassing upon forbidden ground, that such disposition of our own forces has been made as will checkmate any contemplated *coup de main* on their part.

Brig. Gen. Patrick's Post of Army Provost Marshal is being filled very acceptably in his absence by Col. George Sharp. The stories set afloat from Washington that Gen. Patrick was about to leave the position he has so long and so ably filled are without foundation, though should the exigencies of the service require him to take command of a division, the ability and experience of Col. Sharpe would point to him as the next Provost Marshal General.

The lull of hostilities for the past few weeks has been seized upon by the friends of various officials to prepare suitable testimonials of esteem. Captain Page, Quartermaster at general headquarters, was yesterday made the recipient of a beautiful sword, sash and belt by the employees of his department. And a committee of army officers have obtained leave to go to New York to procure a sword for Major General Meade. From the amount raised for the purpose, and the taste of the officers forming the committee, it is expected that the present will be one of the most costly and beautiful weapons that can be manufactured.

The news from the front this morning is cheering, inasmuch as it points to the termination of our term of non-action. We are all momentarily expecting orders to pull up stakes and vamose the ranche.

Heavy firing has been distinctly heard since three o'clock this morning in a southeasterly direction, apparently in the neighborhood of Banks' or United States Ford, or possibly as far away as Fredericksburg. The firing is rapid and constant. A battle is evidently going on. Large bodies of troops were moving yesterday—marching and by rail; and that our advance has come up with the enemy may safely be inferred from the noise this morning.

REBEL RECONNOISANCE IN FORCE.

WASHINGTON, August 17.

This morning the enemy made a demonstration on the left of our army, and heavy cannonading ensued for some time. No intelligence concerning the results have reached Washington to-day; but it is believed that the movement was nothing more than a reconnoissance in force for the purpose of feeling our position.

Lee's army is reported to be moving in a southeasterly course, and there can be no doubt that the region about Culpepper and Gordonsville will soon be entirely evacuated by the enemy.

Dreadful Calamity—Fifteen Girls Burned to Death.

ALBANY, August 17.

Information reached here this afternoon of the destruction by fire of Hurst's Shoddy mill at Cohoes, and the burning to death of fifteen female operatives. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and the only means of escape left to the girls were the windows. Some were so terror stricken that they abandoned themselves to their fate and perished in the building—Others fell from the windows into the fire below, and many were badly injured by jumping to the ground. Twenty-five are missing and fifteen are reported burned to death.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, August 16.

A bearer of dispatches from General Grant has passed through here on the way to Washington. It is understood the dispatches have reference to the trade regulations on the Mississippi river; and it is said that General Grant favors the opening of the cotton trade to all loyal citizens, under proper restrictions, and recommends to the authorities at Washington the immediate adoption of this policy. This will bring out thousands of bales of cotton now hidden away in the swamps, and have a beneficial effect on the manufacturing interests.

General Logan made a speech here last night to the largest out-door audience ever assembled in Cairo.

Rear Admiral Porter returned here to-day, with the flag-ship Black Hawk. A salute was fired from the gunboats off the levee.

General Asboth, at Columbus, Ky., has been relieved by order of General Grant. General A. J. Smith takes command there.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 17.—Private Hiram Reynolds, of the 82d Indiana, was hung for the murder of Washington Moscar, of the same regiment.

Lieut. L. D. Hedges has been assigned to the Chief Quartermastership of the Department of the Cumberland.

The river is falling, and there is only three foot of water on the shoals.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, August 15.—The recent cavalry expedition from Corinth released 250 conscripts, who were taken by Forrest's company. Coleman's men came into Corinth on Tuesday from Waynesboro. They were conscripted and had several fights with Biffles. They refused to go, and armed themselves and reported at Corinth to enter the United States service. There is nothing new from below.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—The body of Col. Cornyn reached this city yesterday. The funeral takes place this afternoon with appropriate military honors.

Gen. Osterhaus leaves this city to day, to join his command in Mississippi.

The extensive coffee and tea establishment of Robert Charles was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $80,000. Insured for $20,000.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Asia.

CAPE RACE, August 17.

The steamship Asia from Liverpool on the 8th and Queenstown on the 9th, passed this point at 9 o'clock on Sunday evening.

The London *Globe* announces, apparently upon authority, that no authentic intelligence had been received giving any assurance to the statement that the American conscription was a menace to England. It says there is no interrupt on of the general amity between the two countries.

The rebel loan on the 7th was quoted at 27@25 per cent. discount.

The three powers had agreed to send a common note to Russia.

An iron ram which was building for Russia in England had been hurried off to Russia, although incomplete in its construction.

The Vienna and Warsaw railroad had been seized for the transportation of troops for one week

The Paris bourse was again excited. In the London money market funds are weaker.

Specimens of cotton grown in Java had been received in England, and they are pronounced to be equal to the fair middling quality of American cotton.

Several tenders had been made to the Atlantic Telegraph Company for laying a new cable.

The Next Presidential Campaign.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 18.

A number of influential gentlemen from this and other States, are now in this city for the purpose of having a consultation in regard to the next Presidential campaign. They have assembled in accordance with a call signed by B F. Stevens. A private caucus is now being held and the meeting will be commenced at noon. Among those in attendance are Hon. Leslie Coombs and Hon. Garret Davis, of Kentucky. Other prominent and distinguished men are expected to arrive during the morning.

Proclamation from Governor Seymour—Citizens Warned against Disorderly Conduct.

ALBANY, August 17.

Governor Seymour has prepared a proclamation warning all citizens against any disorderly conduct, when the draft is made in New York and Brooklyn.

Died.

August the 5th, 1863, on Ducan's Island, SAMUEL GARMEN, aged 81 years, 10 monts and 7 days. He lived many years in Harrisburg, of which place he was one of the oldest residents.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A good COOK. Apply to MRS. JOHNSON,
aul8 1t[c] Mulberry Street, near Second.

LOST—About a week since, a Memorandum Book, bound in calf, containing accounts—M. M'Cullough & Co's name on fly leaf of book. The finder will please leave it at the U. S. Hotel, Harrisburg. aul8-d1t[c]

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

IN bringing before the people of Dauphin county a suitable person for County Commissioner, we would recommend Mr. ADAM ULRICH, of Lower Swatara. From our personal knowledge of Mr. Ulrich, we do not think that a more suitable person could be selected in the county, and in whom the interests of the county would be better taken care of. Should he be nominated, his election will be certain. [aul8 d1tw3t[c]] SWATARA.

IMMEDIATELY.

WANTED—A boy who has had about two years active experience in a store, and can come well recommended for honesty and industry, speaking the English and German languages—age about 17 years, with good health.

Also, a lad as a messenger, from town—to board with his parents—of undoubted character.

Closing out summer dress and other goods cheap for cash. [aug17-o2t] A. J. JONES.

WANTED!

A GOOD COOK that can come well recommended—first class pay. Apply at the Telegraph office, Patriot and Union building. aul5 1f

HORSE AND CART FOR SALE.

A GOOD horse, coal-cart and harness will be sold at a bargain. Call on Judge Dock, opposite the Court House.
aul4 1w[c] GILLIARD DOCK.

ATTENTION! SUBSTITUTES!

TWO SUBSTITUTES WANTED, to whom the highest cash price will be given. Apply at the office of ROBT. SNODGRASS, Attorney-at-Law,
N. Third st, three doors above Market.
aul4-d1w

Amusements.

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NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS,
NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS,
NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS,
NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS,

AT HARR'SBURG
AT HARRISBURG
AT HARRISBURG
AT HARRISBURG

FOR ONE DAY ONLY,
FOR ONE DAY ONLY,
FOR ONE DAY ONLY,
FOR ONE DAY ONLY,

FRIDAY,
FRIDAY,
FRIDAY,
FRIDAY,

AUGUST 21,
AUGUST 21,
AUGUST 21,
AUGUST 21,

ON LOT IN SECOND STREET,
ON LOT IN SECOND STREET,
ON LOT IN SECOND STREET,
ON LOT IN SECOND STREET,

NEAR THE COTTON MILL.
NEAR THE COTTON MILL.
NEAR THE COTTON MILL.
NEAR THE COTTON MILL.

NIXON'S
CREMORNE
CIRCUS.

M'ME. MACARTE'S
EUROPEAN CIRCUS.

First appearance in America.

Madame Macarte has great satisfaction in announcing to the people of this country, that after an absence of several years she will again have the honor of appearing before them.

Among the Royal British Circus is the beautiful Stud of English thorough-breds, including the celebrated Mare,

BLACK SWAN.

Being the same Troupe with which in England, Ireland and Scotland she had the honor of performing before the most refined and numerous audiences in every city in the British Realm.

Madame Macarte's great Act, the

VENETIAN CARNIVAL

Will be remembered by those who witnessed her former efforts in this country.

First appearance in America of

Mr. JOHN COOK,

The English humorist, known as the most brilliant wit in England, and familiarly styled the COMIC MUSE. The elegant follies of this well-bred and gentlemanly clown will be occasionally diversified by the exceedingly comic grotesques of the famous FRENCH PIERROT.

First appearance in America of the

SYRO-ARABIC TROUPE.

Comprising Male and Female Jugglers, Acrobates, Contortionists. Prominent among the features of this troupe is the distinguished

M'LLE CARROLL,

Of European and American celebrity. This young and brilliant artiste is acknowledged by all, both in and out of the equestrian profession, to be the most perfect rider of the age.

In addition to the Star Company, the manager has secured an engagement with the renowned Wild Rider,

Mr. EATON STONE.

Mr. Stone's feats on horseback are all performed on his naked Steed, without saddle, bridle, or covering of any kind. His reckless and brilliant leaps over four-barred gates and other barriers, while carrying his son upon his head, and in various other attitudes, are considered the perfection of equestrian skill, and have justly entitled him to the distinction of "Champion of the Arena."

S. LATHROP,
The Kentuck Clown.

JIM REYNOLDS,
The Great Model Clown.

The great romantic spectacle

DICK TURPIN'S
RIDE TO YORK,
AND DEATH OF BLACK BESS.
DICK TURPIN.....M'ME MACARTE.

au13-d1w

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 Verbeke 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 inst., 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.

DRAFT! DRAFT!!

BUSINESS in relation to the Draft in the 14th Enrollment District CAREFULLY & RELIABLY ATTENDED TO.

All kinds of papers prepared according to U. S. regulations, at LOW RATES.

Persons wishing substitutes can be accommodated, and any one wishing to go as substitute for any drafted man can obtain the highest cash price at the established claim agency of

EUGENE SNYDER,
Attorney at-Law,
3d Street, near Market,
au11-1m Harrisburg, Pa.

ATTENTION! CONSCRIPTS!

ALL persons drafted and who are entitled to exemption can have their papers properly made out by applying at the office of the undersigned, in the DAILY TELEGRAPH BUILDING, Third street. SULLIVAN S. CHILD,
Attorney for Military Claims.
au11-dtf

MAP OF HARRISBURG CITY,

AS laid out by direction of the Commissioners of the City Survey, and approved by act of Legislature, containing numerous courses, and distances of the squares are marked on it, and designating the different wards, public buildings, &c. It is in fact the only correct map of the city. For sale by H. HAGE,
Chief Regulator,
ag8-d2w Cor. 3d st. and Cranberry alley.