

# Daily Telegraph

"OUR COUNTRY RIGHT OR WRONG."

UNION STATE NOMINATIONS FOR 1863.

PLEGGED 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 CENTER COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
**DANIEL AGNEW,**  
OF BRAVER COUNTY.

**HARRISBURG, PA.**  
Saturday Evening August 22, 1863.

Union County Convention.

The friends of the Administration and the opponents of the present unholy rebellion, are invited to assemble in County Convention for the nomination of county officers, which will meet in the Court House at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 1st day of September, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Meetings for the election of delegates will be held in the various townships of the county, at the usual place of holding said elections, between the hours of five and seven P. M., and in the wards and boroughs between the hours of seven and nine P. M., on Saturday, the 29th day of August.

Chairman Dauphin County Committee,  
**SAMUEL SARON, Secretary.**

The Late Copperhead Convention and its Candidates.

We have scarcely referred to the doings of this august body, says the *Pittsburg Gazette*, except to suggest that it had, by a singular accident, selected both its candidates from the Bench of the Supreme Court. It could not have found a place perhaps where there was less virtue, or more devotion to party. It had proved its men already, by the disfranchisement of the soldier. It knew that there was other work for them still, and the products of its labor was a brace of copperheads, of the most malignant and venomous type, drawn from that repository of genius. But who and what are they?

The first is Woodward, who appeared above the horizon about the period of the Reform Convention of 1837, as a Free Trade theorist of the Calhoun school, and an advocate of a twenty-one years' residence for the foreigner, whose support he is now reckoning upon. For the former, Polk nominated him as a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, but the Senate couldn't see his merits, and accordingly rejected him. The Democracy took compassion on him, as a hopeful politician in distress, and broke his fall by assigning him a place on the Bench of the Supreme Court of this State, where he has been since nursing his venom, speculating in stocks—and only coming out occasionally to sun himself, when there was opportunity for mischief.

The opening of the rebellion was such a one, and he did not fail to improve it. His speech at the meeting in Independence Square, just after the secession of South Carolina, when he threw off his judicial robes, and appeared on the stand with an elaborately written argument, was one that disgraced his ermine, and ought to have unfrocked him as a Judge, even if his previous conduct in the Allegheny Bond cases had not disclosed his utter unworthiness for such a position. It was a studied apology for the rebellion—a regular vilification of the North, and a correspondent glorification of the South. If he has ever changed his mind, or taken back a syllable of what he uttered, there we are not aware of it. That he has not, is proved by his nomination for Governor, and the request that he will continue to hold his place on the bench, unless that request is to be taken as evidence that he had no expectation of electing him.

And this want of confidence seems to be equally proved by the re-nomination of the pedant, and egotist, and apostate Whig, who has been playing at the office of Chief Justice for the last few years and helping, almost as largely as Woodward himself, to bring that Court into its present disrepute. It is scarcely to be believed that if there had been any hopes of success, there should have been nobody even to contest the nomination, with a candidate so universally unpopular with the profession and the people. He has done, however, what he could to deserve it, by deciding that the soldier shall not vote—by his charge to a Chester county jury, and by appearing on the stand at the copperhead meetings in Philadelphia, and contributing with his pen to copperhead newspapers.

Both he and Woodward will, however, suit us admirably as candidates, in this region of the State, with the record they have made in the treatment of the Bond cases here, and their arbitrary dealings with the councils of our city, and the commissioners of this and other western counties. "The friends of the Union and the war have occasion to rejoice that they have been singled out as the victims, in the impending struggle at the ballot box. It would have been impossible for the rebel sympathizers to have selected two worse or weaker men. If they are not beaten, it will not be the fault of the Harrisburg Convention.

A REBEL PRISONER WHO VOTED FOR CHARLES SUMNER.—Among the prisoners captured by Gen. Banks at Fort Mifflin, was Capt. Lewis, formerly of Lancaster, Massachusetts, but at that time in command of a South Carolina rifle company. Lewis was a native of South Carolina, but resided some years ago in Massachusetts. He was a member of the Legislature of that State, together with Gen. Banks, in 1861, and the two cast their votes for Charles Sumner for United States Senator. The General recognized his old Democrat fellow laborer among the prisoners.

What is equally curious is the fact that but for the vote of Mr. Lewis no Senator could have been elected.

## Ex-Senator Rice on the Duty of Democrats.

We find in the *Northern Statesman*, published at Faribault, Minnesota, a letter from the Hon. H. M. Rice, addressed to some citizens of that place, defining what his position is and what that of all Democrats ought to be on the war question. We make the following extract:

"The thought of acting with any other than the Democratic party never entered my head. The whole object of the rebellion is to destroy the principle of Democracy. The party which stands by the Government is true Democracy. Every soldier in the army is a true Democrat. Every man who lifts his head above party trappings is a Democrat, and every man who permits old issues to stand in the way of a vigorous prosecution of the war, cannot, in my opinion, have any claims on the party. If the city was on fire would you call on any particular party to extinguish the flames or would you stop to examine its character for fear that you might violate some of its provisions by taking water from your neighbor's well?"

Should disaster befall our country in the struggle for life, true Democrats cannot be blamed. Those who have the power and do not use it to the fullest extent, and those who are wasting their time and distracting the people by the idle discussions, will occupy no enviable position hereafter, Union or no Union.

"I am for regaining and retaining every foot of soil we ever possessed, without any compromise whatever."

Outspoken at Last.

We know no respectable religious newspaper in the loyal States, that has said so little about the civil war now raging, as the *Messenger* of the German Reformed church, issued at Chambersburg, Pa. Since the second invasion of Pennsylvania, however, the editors of that paper have exposed the robberies and brutalities of that army, partially restrained by their officers; and in their last number is a clear condemnation of the rebellion, as we will show by two extracts. The cause for which the insurgents are striving, is not yet advanced to. But, as far as it goes, the *Messenger* truly says:

"Foremost among abounding iniquity, must we place the rebellion itself. This is the great iniquity of the times in this country, because it is a deliberate attempt to set aside the divine authority of the civil government, and thus it is a rebellion against God as well as against the Government. With the masses of the South it is doubtless, to a large extent, the result of ignorance and excitement, but with the leaders it has been a crime of cool calculation. The immense suffering, which they have brought upon themselves, as well as upon the whole land, has shown that the authority of civil government is not a thing to be resisted without incurring the penalties pronounced against all such offenders in God's word. They that resist shall receive to themselves damnation. Let churches take warning. The war, on the part of the Government, is a necessity. We must maintain the laws, even with life and treasure. But let men see to it, that while they give life and treasure, they lose not also their souls."

"CALL NO MAN LOYAL," said Gen. Rousseau, in his recent speech in Philadelphia, "who stands between the Government and the suppression of the rebellion." General Rousseau is a soldier in the army—a representative of slaveholding Kentucky—one who has proved his patriotism upon every great battle field in the Southwest. We need no better or more disinterested authority or counsel. The test which he offers every honest man will accept. "In this war," said Douglas, "there can be but two parties; one for the Government, and one against it," friends or foes. This truth the loyalists of the South are constantly teaching to the disloyalists of the North. If the patriots of East Tennessee, the people of North Carolina, and Louisiana, such patriots in the south as Ex-Governor Aiken, Rousseau, Johnson, and a score of others we might name, are not yet convinced that secession is right, and our government is a wrong and an oppression, how shall we be taught by our enemies in the North that it is unconstitutional to defend ourselves—that we should not, put down rebellion by every means in our power? Can Wood, Seymour and Woodward make us believe that Rousseau is wrong? Yet Rousseau, and the great army of the West, who make the same uncompromising test of loyalty, would be called, we presume, by our constitutional disloyalists, "minions of the administration," and "lovers of the negro."

The Copperheads are opposed to enlisting or reinforcing the army for fear the war will be brought to a close, and the soldiers come home to vote. They dread the closing of the war, the suppression of the rebellion and the return of the soldiers, more than they do pestilence and famine! They know it will be a sorry day for them when the seven hundred thousand soldiers return. Therefore prolong the war, keep the army weak, and unable to give the rebellion a final blow until after the next Presidential election, and a Copperhead may be elected, if the soldiers are not at home to vote.

## THE HYPOCRISY OF THE COPPERHEAD JOURNALS, IN ASSERTING THAT THE KENTUCKY ELECTION WAS CARRIED BY THE FORCE OF UNION VOTERS, IS FULLY ILLUSTRATED IN THE FOLLOWING INCIDENT.

The Louisville Democrat, the organ of Wickliffe, makes this statement:

"The postmaster at Fairview, Todd county, says the election passed off quietly. There were no military present, and all who left a clear conscience, and would take the oath prescribed by the Legislature, could vote without any hindrance. We are pleased to record the fact, that at one voting precinct in Kentucky, troops were not stationed to overawe the voters, and that the judges regarded the law of the State, instead of military order."

But look at the result in this district. The Journal shows it up as follows:

"We have before us the official vote of this 'bright spot,' where all could vote 'without any hindrance,' who had 'clear consciences' and were willing to negative their expatriation on oath. The result of the election in Todd county, was: Bramlette, 577; Wickliffe, 6. Here it is acknowledged that the election passed off quietly; no military were present to overawe the voters, and of course the above figures are a fair expression of popular sentiment. We are sorry for the Democrat, very sorry, but it can't be helped. However, to keep up its spirits, let's take another Todd!"

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## Important Arrest in Massachusetts—Paper Manufactured for Rebel Notes.

Boston, August 21.

George W. Linn, Printer C. Baird, and Wm. Brown, assistants of Linn, were brought before the United States Commissioner Hallett today, on the charge of giving aid and comfort to the rebels by manufacturing bank note paper, having the mark "C. S. A." in the center of the bills. A noble prosecutor was entered in the case of Baird who might appear as a witness. Linn was held in \$3,000 to appear at the September term of the court. Brown, who worked for Linn, was held in \$1,000.

Political Affairs in Illinois.

St. Louis, Aug. 21.

The Democrat's special dispatch from Springfield, Illinois, says that President Lincoln has signified his purpose to attend the Union mass meeting to be held in that city on the 3d of September, but should the public business prevent, he will address the people in a letter. The most extensive preparations are making to render this meeting the largest ever held in the West.

Logan addressed a large meeting in St. Louis, Illinois, on Tuesday. Judge O'Mulveny was present, and Gen. Logan denounced him as one of the leaders of the band of traitors which was plotting to overthrow the Government. O'Mulveny left the crowd without a reply.

Chicago, August 21.

The Republican State Convention of Minnesota met yesterday, and nominated Col. Stephen A. Miller for Governor and C. D. Sherwood for Lieutenant Governor. For the other State officers the present incumbents were nominated.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

## New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having this day been granted by the Register of Dauphin county to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of James Corbett, late of East Hanover township, Dauphin county, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against said estate will please present them for settlement.

PROPOSALS FOR White Pine or Hemlock and Yellow Pine Lumber, for the Re-building of the U. S. Barracks at Carlisle.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Lumber," will be received at this office until 3 P. M. of Wednesday, 26th August, 1863, for furnishing about 250,000 Feet White Pine or Hemlock Lumber, for joists, &c., and about 22,000 Feet Yellow Pine for flooring, &c., for the rebuilding of the Carlisle Barracks. Proposals will state the price per 1000 feet, Board Measure, whether of White or Yellow Pine, or prime quality Hemlock. The whole to be delivered, free of charge to the United States, at the U. S. Barracks at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., on or before the 10th day of September, proximo.

Public Sale of Real Estate. ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863, WILL BE SOLD by public sale, on the premises, in Lower Paxton township, the following described Real Estate of George Milleson, dec'd, viz:

A tract of land situate 5 miles east of Harrisburg, near the Jonestown road, and on the road leading to Union Deposit, containing 140 acres (more or less) of gravel land, having thereon erected a large Double Frame House, Barn with Wagon Shed attached, and all other necessary out buildings. There is also on the premises an excellent Orchard of choice fruit trees; also a never failing spring of water (with spring house). About 20 acres of the above land is covered with thriving timber. This tract of land is in a fine state of cultivation.

SALE to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when the terms will be made known by the heirs of said deceased. a22-daw6m Lancaster Intelligencer and Lebanon Courier insert three times and send bills to this office immediately for collection.

WANTED TO RENT.—A small HOUSE, from now until April 1st. Rent paid punctually. Inquire at THIS OFFICE. a21-d8t

100 SUBSTITUTES WANTED. HIGHEST PRICES PAID. Apply at CHILD'S CLAIM AGENCY, Third street, near Walnut-Harrisburg, Pa. a21-d1t

## Bank Applications.

BANK NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given, that an association has been formed and a certificate prepared for the purpose of establishing a bank of deposit and circulation, under the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania and secure the public against loss from insolvent banks," approved March 31, 1860, and the supplement thereto, approved May 1, 1861.

Said bank to be called "Citizens' Bank," and to be located in the borough of Oil City, in the county of Venango, with a capital stock of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be divided into two thousand shares of fifty dollars each; and it is contemplated to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars or ten thousand shares of fifty dollars each.

NOTICE is hereby given, that "The Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania" intend to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their next session, for a renewal of the charter. Said Bank is located in the city of Philadelphia, with an authorized capital of one million of dollars; a renewal of which will be asked for, with the usual banking privileges.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by "The Bank of Pittsburg," (located in the city of Pittsburg, Penna.) to the Legislature at its next session for a renewal of the charter of said Bank, with the existing capital of Twelve Hundred Thousand Dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "THE BANK OF GERMANTOWN" intends to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their next session, for a renewal of their charter. Said Bank is located in Germantown, in Twenty-Second Ward of the city of Philadelphia, with an authorized capital of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars; a renewal of which will be asked for, with the usual banking privileges.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their next session, for a renewal of the charter of the FARMERS' BANK OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, located in the borough of Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill, with the present capital of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and with the usual banking privileges. J. W. CAKE, Cashier. June 16, 1863. (j29-d7m)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Honorable Bank will make application to the Legislature at its next session, for the passage of a law re-chartering said bank, with its present name and style, location and privileges, and with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. By order of the directors, S. D. WARD, Cashier. Houseville, July 4, 1863. (j29-d7m)

MUSIC STORE. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF SHEET MUSIC AND ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PICTURE FRAMES AND LOOKING GLASSES, At W. KNOCKE'S, 93 Market st. j24-daw6m

TO THE PUBLIC. WE the undersigned, having just returned from war and bought out the entire stock of Philip Ensminger, (Auctioneer,) we have again resumed the business at his old stand, at the corner of Second and Chestnut streets, and respectfully solicit the patronage of his old customers, and of the public in general to our large assortment of new and second-hand furniture and other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and examine our stock and prices. New furniture exchanged for old and everything promptly attended to, such as the selling of real and personal property, horses, vehicles, &c.

DRAFT! DRAFT!! BUSINESS in relation to the Draft in the 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, Harrisburg, Pa. a21-lm

MICHENER'S SUGAR CURED Uncovered Hams. A fresh invoice. Just received by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. a21-lm

EMPTY HOGSHEADS. A LARGE QUANTITY OF EMPTY MEAT HOGSHEADS in good condition and with the heads in. These Hogsheads are desirable for BUILDERS, FARMERS, &c., and will be sold at a very low price. WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. a22-d1t

REWARD FOR DESERTERS. REWARD OF TEN DOLLARS, and the reasonable expenses incurred, will be paid to ANY PERSON, for the apprehension and delivery of a DESERTER at the headquarters of the nearest provost marshal. 49-order.

REWARD FOR DESERTERS. Captain and Provost Marshal 14th Dist. Pa. Harrisburg, August 21, 1863. a22-daw6m

RESERVING JARS.—A large lot of stone and glass preserving jars, of all sizes, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market Sts. a21