

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 CENTER COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, DANIEL AGNEW, OF BEAVER COUNTY.

HARRISBURG, PA. Tuesday Evening August 25, 1863.

Union County Convention.

The friends of the Administration and the opponents of the present Union rebellion, are invited to assemble in Union 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.

To the Neglect of the Soldiers.

Thus far many of the Union men in many of the counties of the Commonwealth have made their nominations for the various local or district offices. The same may be said of the copperhead treason sympathizers, so that in the counties referred to, the campaign is now actively progressing. It is not the mere fact alone, that these nominations have been made, to which our attention has been called, but to the co-incidence that in no single instance have the copperhead treason sympathizers placed a soldier on their ticket, while the Union men, on every ticket that they have thus far nominated, have shown a disposition to share the honor of civil position with those who have endured the perils of a soldier's life.

We heartily approve of this action on the part of true loyal Union men of the different counties in the State. The men who are willing to battle for the safety and dignity and power of a Government - who are ready to leave home and abandon business, that they may the surer serve the cause of liberty and law, are the men most worthy of being trusted with the civil administration of the Government. On the other hand, those who ignore the war, will of course reject the heroes of its conflicts. By thus repudiating the soldiers and refusing their recognition, the copperhead treason sympathizers preserve their consistency. They exhibit the line of policy they have adopted, and from rejecting the soldier to a share of the honors and emoluments of civil position, we may next expect to behold the attempt at an effort to repudiate every obligation into which the government entered for the successful prosecution of the war, from the repudiation of the soldier's pension to that of every dollar of the national debt. But all this, of course, depends upon the contiguity of these copperhead treason sympathizers achieving power. It is for the people and the soldiers, (who are not in the army disfranchised by the action of Judge Woodward), to decide who shall be invested with power. If the people decide to elect Woodward and Lowry, the administration of the affairs of the State government, and the expounding of the State laws, will both be adverse to the interests and the rights of the soldier. If, however, the free loyal men of the State decide to re-elect Andrew G. Curtin, and place Daniel Agnew on the Supreme Bench, not only the State government, but its Constitution and laws, will be so administered and expounded as to maintain the purity of the one and preserve the power and the impartiality of the other. In fact, all that we are as a State, with the prosperity attending the industrial pursuits of the people, depend upon the re-election of Andrew G. Curtin. It is just and honorable then, that the friends of Governor Curtin should recognize the soldier - that they should seek his honorable reward for services on the battle field with a fair share in the honors of civil life and office.

The Soldiers' Candidate - An Incident.

Nothing so much annoys a Copperhead candidate or voter, as the enthusiastic demonstrations with which the soldier on the field and the disabled hero in the hospital receive the nomination of Andrew G. Curtin. These Copperheads deny that Gov. Curtin has any hold upon the affections or the gratitude of the soldier. - But the denial is always lost in the overwhelming shouts which ever greet the presence of the man or respond to the mention of the name of Curtin among the soldiers. As an evidence of this fact, a little incident in connection with the Cotton Factory Hospital, in this city, will suffice for the present. Immediately over the interior of one of the main doors in that immense institution, where every sick and wounded soldier can behold it, is suspended a splendid portrait of Governor Curtin, surrounded with a rich evergreen wreath, and encircled with the words: "The Soldiers' Candidate." This portrait, motto and wreath adorned that wall long before Gov. Curtin was re-nominated. Placing them in that position was the suggestion and the act, alone, of the soldiers in the Cotton Factory Hospital, and henceforth evidence of affection and devotion, we may well assert that Andrew G. Curtin is the soldiers' candidate for Governor.

County Nominations.

The Union men of Franklin county met in Convention on Monday and put in nomination the following ticket: Assembly - T. Jefferson Hill. Register and Recorder - Henry Strickler. Clerk of Courts - W. G. Mitchell. Treasurer - James G. Elder. Commissioner - Henry Good. Director - John Doebler. Auditor - W. S. Anderson.

Our friends in Franklin are hopeful of the result. The Union party there was partially defeated last fall, in consequence of Stuart's raid, but the sympathizers there and in other counties, will have to get up something more than a rebel raid in order to carry their point this fall.

In Jefferson county the Union men have nominated the following strong ticket: Prothonotary - William Davis. Sheriff - Manuel W. Reitz. Treasurer - Enoch Hall. Commissioner - Darius Carrier. Coroner - D. O. Gillispie. Trustees of Academy - John P. Wann, P. H. Shannon, M. M. Meradith.

We trust that our friends in Jefferson will elect every man here nominated.

George W. Woodward is supported by what we can only denominate the middle men of the times; and by the middle men, we mean those who stand between their country's foes and friends, without the courage to ally themselves with the former or the patriotism to take up arms with the latter and do battle against treason.

The middle men of our times, can only be compared to the gipsies of Europe, who generally hung on the flank or hovered in the rear of the great contending forces which alternately shook the old world with their struggles. With these gipsies it mattered little which party was victorious, so that they could prey upon the dead left on the field, or that they could rob the helpless wounded of whatever treasure they had on their person. The gipsies professed allegiance to no country. They with the middle men of our times. They claim that they owe no allegiance to any government. The gipsies were peace men, and canting avowed a great abhorrence for war. Thus with the middle men. These are all peace men and heartily abhor war. The gipsies were a vagabonding peripatetic class of men. So are the middle men. Indeed, the resemblance between these two classes is too striking to be mistaken, and both will occupy the same position in history.

Suburban Horatio G. Worrall.

After a service of over nine months in the south, we again welcome the return amongst us of Dr. H. G. Worrall, of Philadelphia, the accomplished and humane surgeon of the 178d Pennsylvania regiment, which regiment has just been mustered out of service at this post. We are glad to find the Doctor in tolerable health, after much field and hospital service in a sickly part of the country. Previous to taking charge of the 178d regiment, Dr. Worrall was attached to the 107th Pennsylvania Vols., and was devoted in the performance of his duties at and after the battles of Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam. The services of such a skillful and accomplished surgeon are, at this time, much needed, and, in behalf of our patriotic soldiers, we trust the government will still claim the services of all such men as Dr. Worrall - gentlemen of high attainments, and whose hearts are devoted to the cause.

The Dial, a leading financial journal of Philadelphia, has also become one of the leading and most influential advocates of a loyal cause and candidates in the same locality.

Its course is exceedingly fair, candid and dignified; and we question whether there is a strictly political organ in the city of Philadelphia which exhibits more tact and zeal in the advocacy of its favorite candidates, than are displayed by the Dial in its support of Curtin and Agnew. It is not surprising, then, that the Dial should have elicited the resentful ire and dirty malice of journals that are exclusively devoted to the interests of Jeff. Davis and George W. Woodward.

By Telegraph.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER CONTINUED.

The South Wall Demolished.

FORT SUMTER IN RUINS.

Our Forces to Open Fire on Charleston on Monday.

New York, Aug. 25. The steam transports Cambria and America arrived here to-day, with advices from Morris Island to midnight of the 21st.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter still continued and the south wall had been demolished almost to its base.

James Island batteries which had become annoying. Our casualties were small. Every confidence of success was felt by the officers and troops.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 24. - The steamer City of Richmond, Capt. Kelly, arrived at Hampton roads to-day, at noon. Capt. Kelly reports having left Charleston on Saturday last at one o'clock, a. m.

The rebel flag on Fort Sumter was shot away on Thursday and again on Friday and no reply was made to our bombardment, which was constantly kept up. The whole of the south-west side of Sumter was demolished and presented nothing but a heap of ruins. No guns were being fired from the fort.

At nine o'clock on Friday morning breaches were observed in Sumter by means of a spy glass, by the ships of Charleston Harbor. The siege was then progressing on our part.

For the last seven days our casualties had averaged only about four per day.

STILL LATER.

Fortress Monroe, August 25. - The flag of truce, steamer New York arrived here this morning.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 24th contains the following dispatch: CHARLESTON, Aug. 22. - The fire of the enemy's land batteries has been kept up on Fort Sumter, and more guns disabled. There was

only one casualty. There was also a heavy fire on battery Wagner from the fort and land. - Also on battery Gregg. The casualties at Wagner were one officer and four privates.

General Gilmore's demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter with Morris Island, with the threat to shell Charleston in four hours from the delivery of the paper at Wagner, was signed and returned at seven o'clock this morning.

General Beauregard, in his reply, charges inhumanity upon the Federals, and a violation of the laws of war, and affirms that if the offense be repeated he will employ stringent measures of retaliation. Up to this time the threat to shell the city has not been executed.

CHARLESTON, August 23. - On Saturday six hundred and four shots were fired at Fort Sumter, of which four hundred and nineteen struck inside and outside. The east wall is much scalded and battered, and the parapet undermined. The north-west wall arches have fallen in. The guns were dismounted, and one private killed.

On Sunday the land batteries opened from south and north, and the Monitors from east and west coming close up. The fire was very damaging. The east wall was cracked and breached, and the shot swept through the fort. A shell burst wounding Lieutenant Boylston, seriously. Colonel Bhatt, Captain Fleming, Lieutenant Scanlon and Fitching. The fort is now a ruin.

Col. Bhatt is ordered with his brave garrison to hold this outpost even as a forlorn hope until relieved or taken.

On Saturday, at Fort Wagner, a lieutenant and four men of the siege train were wounded. On Sunday the brave Col. Gilliam lost his life. It is said to-day that there are 22 vessels inside, including the Ironsides and Monitors, &c., and 13 outside the bar.

Gen. Gilmore sent a communication at four o'clock on Sunday, giving notice that at 11 o'clock to-morrow he would open fire on Charleston, in the meantime the non-combatants can go out of the city.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 22. - The Richmond papers of the 24th, contain the following dispatch: CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 22. - The Yankees commenced shelling the city of Chattanooga yesterday, without giving notice. All is quiet to-day.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Arrival of Released Prisoners and Refugees at Fortress Monroe.

EXTRACTS FROM LATE REBEL PAPERS.

Speculations on the Continuance of the War.

THE AID OF FRANCE CALLED FOR.

THE NATIONAL RAID IN MISSISSIPPI.

Gloomy Forebodings Regarding Bragg.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Saturday, Aug. 22. The flag of truce steamer New York, Capt. Chisholm, arrived at 6 o'clock last evening from City Point, bringing down about 300 released prisoners in charge of Maj. Mulford, Federal flag of truce officer. They also brought a large number of women and four times as many children from the South, seeking better homes at the North. The steamer sailed for Annapolis at 8 o'clock last evening.

The Richmond Whig of August 21, says: CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR - THE AID OF FRANCE CALLED FOR.

"The loss of Vicksburg and the failure at Gettysburg are the two events of the year, which seem to render highly probable a long and almost indefinite continuance of the war. Apart from the victories we may achieve in the field, there are but two means of coming to the successful effects of these events and bringing hostilities to an early close. These are, either foreign intervention, or a determined and successive opposition by the conservative masses of the North to the Abolition faction, which has the control of the Government at Washington. A long and protracted war would prove a great evil, wholly unaimed with good, for the longer the war continues, the more thoroughly saturated the Southern heart would become with the whole Yankee race and the Yankee institutions. We want the aid of France. We are able to pay for it. Let us do it. We shall then have peace, or the power to wreak a rich revenge on our foes."

CHARLESTON AND THE NEGROES.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, August 20. - The Yankees seem determined to incorporate as much of the negro element as possible in their attack on Charleston. A colored regiment, one thousand strong, left Philadelphia on the 13th inst. for Charleston.

NO FIGHTING BY IMBODEN.

The Staunton (Va.) Spectator says: "There is no truth in the statements of the Richmond papers that there were conflicts between General Imboden's troops and the enemy's near Staunton, last week."

MISSISSIPPI.

MORNING, Miss., Aug. 19. - There is no further news from the Yankee raid on the Mississippi Central railroad. The raid consisted of 1,260 men was started from Yazoo City and intercepted two trains at Duran. The last heard of them they were taking the train up the road, and General Whitefield's cavalry were in hot pursuit.

NO JOB.

The supply of ice in Richmond is exhausted. We heard of sales yesterday at \$15 per bushel. In consequence of this advance the price of common whisky jumps has advanced to \$150 per 2, and French brandy to \$22 per 50.

RAT TENNESSEE.

The Holston (Tenn.) Journal, speaking of the condition of affairs in East Tennessee, says: "What of Bragg? We do not know the strength of his army, and if we did it would be improper to make it known; but we may say that, taking the present state of his antagonists into account, his well known sagacity and adroitness, he will find his situation a most hazardous and perplexing one, unless there is a greater energy and promptness shown than now seems to exist in this Department. It is apparent that Rosecrans intends to flank him upon both sides - that he will, no doubt, throw a massive column into Northwestern Georgia, and another into East Tennessee, way of Sparta. Suppose the former success, what other security has Bragg then to fall back to Atlanta? and if he does this, what will become of East Tennessee?"

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

RESULTS OF THE RECENT CAVALRY EXPEDITIONS TO OKLAHOMA.

CASO, Tuesday, Aug. 24. Cavalry expeditions sent from Vicksburg and Memphis met, on the 18th, at Grenada - the object, to capture or destroy the cars and locomotives run there from Jackson by the rebels. They were filled with the loot and the cars were destroyed. The train was run over the bridge across the Yallobusha, and the bridge burned. Fifty-seven locomotives and four hundred cars were destroyed by the rebels. This makes seventy-seven locomotives and six hundred cars captured or destroyed, as the direct result of the Vicksburg campaign.

Married.

On the 13th of August, by the Rev. John Walker Jackson, Mr. JAS. KAMMERER to Miss ANNA M. KINSEY, both of this city.

New Advertisements.

By cash paid B. J. Shoop & Co., order No. 368. 123 00

By cash paid Wheeler, Miller & Co., order No. 374. 132 68

By cash paid Tway and Stevenson and Hutman, orders No. 376 and 378. 28 51

By cash paid Henry Dickman, order No. 379. 25 24

By cash paid K. Fahnestock, order No. 381. 57 00

By cash paid A. Hamilton and J. C. Barnitz, orders No. 382 and 400. 16 75

By cash paid W. M. Kerr and M. Waitzer, orders No. 403 and 406. 22 82

By cash paid George C. Fager, order No. 417. 87 72

By cash paid G. A. Ogden and Wm. Nolan, orders No. 420 and 424. 22 65

By cash paid Peter Reel, order No. 429. 34 65

By cash paid sundry persons, order No. 481, 534 and 439. 9 80

By cash paid Stevenson and Hutman order No. 440. 69 58

By cash paid Wheeler, Miller & Co., orders No. 444 and 446. 152 65

By cash paid Harrisburg Gas Company, order No. 449. 377 50

By cash paid Councils pay, orders No. 454, 456, 457, 460, 461, and 466. 72 00

By cash paid F. P. Haehnel and John Weitzel, orders No. 471 and 472. 100 00

By cash paid John Clark, order No. 473. 50 00

By cash paid Wm. H. Kepner, Mayor's salary, order No. 476. 500 00

By cash paid John H. Briggs, order No. 477. 100 00

By cash paid John Brady, order No. 478. 187 50

By cash paid Jacob Hilkey and Hilkey, order No. 479 and 480. 148 19

By cash paid John Gostrock and C. C. Rawn, orders No. 483 and 484. 81 42

By cash paid Barley & Brother, H. A. Ross and Burkhardt, orders No. 485, 488 and 489. 65 12

Total amount of outstanding indebtedness paid. \$5,955 85

By interest paid on city certificates of loan, \$6,006 08

By interest paid on coupon bonds of loan, 2,595 00

By discount paid on loan in Harrisburg Bank. 610 71

By certificate and interest of loan of 1838 redeemed. 3 75

By certificate and interest of loan of 1843 redeemed. 2 00

By taxes and water rent refunded. 5 75

By cash paid for survey and map of city. 65 00

By cash paid for special police service. 46 25

By cash paid for tubular boiler and water house. 950 00

By cash paid for repair of old engine, &c. 245 43

By cash paid for extra service, scales, fence, &c., water house and reservoir. 448 78

By cash paid for coal for engines at water house. 1,770 28

By cash paid for ferrules. 28 87

By cash paid for water pipe, stop cocks and fire plugs, with labor. 1,688 62

By cash paid for fire plugs, stop cocks and plumber's work. 637 44

By cash paid for hardware. 39 20

By cash paid for expenses of lock up. 47 55

By cash paid for regulators. 140 50

By cash paid for sewers. 421 46

By cash paid for printing. 361 18

By cash paid for lumber and bridges. 240 39

By cash paid for laying gutter and material. 287 84

By cash paid for stone and laying foot walks. 466 40

By cash paid for street repairs. 392 71

By cash paid for supervision, extra labor, hauling, &c. 1,439 88

By cash paid for incidental expenses. 138 84

By cash paid for gas posts, lamps and gas. 1,376 21

By cash paid for expenses of fire department. 688 81

By cash paid for lot of Good Will Fire Company. 850 00

By cash paid for salaries of officers of the city. 3,641 00

By cash paid for salaries of members of city council. 120 00

By cash paid Daniel Snyder, collector of water rents. 455 97

By cash paid John T. Wilson, treasurer city taxes. 202 32

Total. 31,851 39

Balance in Treasury April 1, 1863. 5,080 40

33,931 79

A STATEMENT of the City Taxes levied and assessed in the several wards for the year 1862, to the first day of April last.

WARD.

Amount of assessment per duplicate. \$2,089 51

Abatement allowed for prompt payment. \$60 91

Collected by City Treasurer, 1,167 21

Amount of collector's duplicate. 861 39

2,089 51

Peter Bernheisel, collector, Dr., amt't duplicate. \$561 39

Cr. amount of payments to city treasurer. 422 60

Outstanding, including exon. and per centage. 438 79

\$200 paid treasurer on account of above since April.

Amount of assessment per duplicate. \$5,121 02

Abatement allowed for prompt payment. \$164 09

Collected by city treasurer. 3,122 84

Amount of collector's duplicate. 1,834 09

5,121 02

N. Zollinger, collector, Dr., amount duplicate. \$1,834 09

Cr. amount of payment to city treasurer. \$1,641 23

Cr. amount of exonerations allowed. 90 13

Do. 5 per ct. for collecting. 88 38

1,817 74

Outstanding, including exon. and per centage. 16 35

THIRD WARD.

Amount of assessment per duplicate. \$5,480 71

Abatement allowed for prompt payment. \$166 28

Collected by city treasurer. 3,200 79

Amount of collector's duplicate. 2,113 64

5,480 71

J. B. Thompson, collector, Dr. amount duplicate. \$2,113 64

Cr. amount of payment to city treasurer. 1,677 40

Outstanding, including exon. and per centage. 436 24

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