

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.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTER COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

DANIEL AGNEW,

OF BEAVER COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR.

DAVID FLEMING, of Harrisburg.

ASSEMBLY.

H. G. ALLEMAN, of Harrisburg.

DANIEL KAISER, of Wiconisco.

SHERIFF.

W. W. JENNINGS, of Harrisburg.

RECORDER.

JOHN RINGLAND, of Middletown.

TREASURER.

ISAAC HERSHET, of South Hanover.

COMMISSIONER.

R. W. MCCLURE, of Harrisburg.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

JOHN KREAMER, of West Hanover.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL M'ILHENNY, of Lower Paxton.

HARRISBURG, P. A.

Monday Evening, Sept. 7, 1863.

Local Nominations for State and County Officers.

One of the best evidences of the strength of a loyal and Union sentiment among the masses, is that contained in the local nominations of the Union men in the different counties of the State.

In every county, thus far, the nominations are of a character at once to command the support of loyal and Union men.

The soldier who fights the battles of the Government—the Democrat who has sacrificed party that he may the better serve his country in the hour of its peril—and the Republican who clings to his time honored principles of equality and freedom—all these are to be found on the tickets thus nominated.

The sincerity of loyal men is thus verified and sustained. On the other hand, the nominations of the copperhead Democracy are equally as decided and notorious for other and different qualities.

Every man nominated, thus far by the copperhead Democracy, from Woodward and Lowrie down to the candidate for the most insignificant county office, is a notorious, persistent, deliberate and defiant sympathizer with the slaveholding conspirators.

The standard by which aspirants for copperhead nominations are measured, is the same by which the status of slaveholding rebellion is decided—opposition to the National Government, hostility to the National Administration, and an ability to interpose obstacles to the success of the National armies in their struggles to conquer and eternally crush out treason.

With the qualifications and loyalty of candidates thus exhibited and defined—with the policies of parties thus announced, the prospect of success is becoming brighter and encouraging.

We would not be astonished to see the Union ticket elected in every county in the State.

The example of the States which have just held elections is before Pennsylvania for her emulation.

Let that emulation be a victory for all who love the Government better than they do party, and who regard the permanency of the Union as of more importance than the safety of slavery.

A Word to the Wise.

It does not become men who are now living from the salary of "a fat office," to boast of their purpose to aid in breaking up an organization upon whose success depends the very Government from which the holders thereof derive their means of living.

We say, frankly, that it does not become such as these to threaten as they now are threatening, to join the copperheads in an effort to sow discord among and bring about the defeat of Union men.

Loyal men who are not in office, are beginning to view the action of such as these to whom we refer with indignant jealousy; and the men who thus seek the antagonism of the elements of strength in a Union cause, must not complain if they call down upon themselves the resentments of those who love the country better than they do themselves, and who will permit no man or set of men, to obstruct their personal disappointments in order to defeat the cause of the Government.

We agree with such as these, and hold to the good old fashioned doctrine that those who are not with us are against us, and should be treated accordingly.

A Pettifogger and a Charleston.

The Tory Organ, this morning, makes a great display of a notice which it gives, one Ira C. Mitchell, who is announced as having taken charge of the Iowa City Democratic Press.

Mitchell is known in many portions of Pennsylvania as a mean pettifogger and charlatan, whose career has been of the most infamous character.

He was compelled to leave Centre county—has been kicked out of the houses of his kinsmen for his lechery—and is regarded, wherever known, as one of the most corrupt and dangerous men of his age.

That he has talent, no one will deny, but it is of an order which honest men avoid and thives always envy.

Mitchell will serve to carry out any traitorous or fraudulent scheme which the copperheads of Iowa City can devise, but we warn our loyal friends in that vicinity to keep a sharp lookout on his actions and his words.

He is a political adventurer with a disposition for mischief of all kinds; and for this first class notice we shall never charge him a nickel.

The British People vs. the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

Twenty-five years ago, even ten years since, it was fashionable in England for the graduates of colleges, the candidates for licentiate honors in theology, jurisprudence, physic or obstetrics to plume themselves in a literary assault on the government and the people of the United States.

Literary and oratorical, parliamentary and professional fame seemed to turn on the success with which Englishmen could attack the institution of slavery.

British novelists sought the theme for the creation of "fiction founded on fact." British poets could only hear the clanks of the chains on the limbs of the American slave, where before they had listened to the sweet notes of dulcet music—and thus the aristocracy of birth and brains in England, found relief from their own sins in attacks on the national, State and individual shortcomings of the American people.

But a great change recently marked itself in the minds of the classes to whom we refer, and this same aristocracy of birth and brains in England, from being the impassioned assailants of slavery, has suddenly become slavery's impulsive apologists.

Still in all this change the object of the British titled aristocracy is ever the same—the same now, when slavery is defended, as it was when slavery was denounced.

What is aimed at is the complete destruction of the American Union.

If that can be accomplished by the British aristocracy, it will be done, either by landing or leveling slavery—either by recognizing the slaveholders' right to barter on all the seas, or by driving him from the main to perish beneath the wild waves of all waters.

Not only the British, but the aristocracies of the world, are opposed to free institutions—the free institutions which dignify labor and secure equality of rights.

Where these institutions can be destroyed, in the faith of the aristocracies alluded to, the end always justifies the means.

Hence the alternate opposition to and support of slavery, indulged in by the governing classes of England.

What those classes aimed at, was the overthrow of the American Union and the destruction of the American government, because while the Union and the Government of America last, the order of things in England, by which a pampered aristocracy are enabled to grow fat, is constantly in danger.

But while the aristocracy of England sympathize with and aid the slaveholders' rebellion, there is a power still lodged in the masses of that country, which dare not be altogether disregarded, and which alone now holds the government of Great Britain in check, in its dealing with the slaveholders' conspiracy.

The classes which are supposed to be ruled, are thus actually ruling in England. Nor is this all.

The great producers and manufacturers of Great Britain are compelling some of the most distinguished men of the realm to take position in the support of the civil war in America, a position at once significant and unmistakable in favor of the Federal Government of the American Union.

This was recently manifested at a large meeting held in Manchester. It was an assemblage of the manufacturers and agriculturists of that region of England, at which the best argument ever made was adduced in favor of sustaining the National Government of America.

It was clearly demonstrated at the meeting alluded to that the breaking up of the American Union into two or more separate governments would be a world-wide disaster, and entail many grievous calamities.

Such a disruption would substitute for a single and cheap government, two or more of a very expensive character; would impose upon each the necessity of keeping up large standing armies, which would absorb, as in Europe, a third of the resources of the state, imposing heavy taxes on the people; would provoke, sooner or later, other wars as disastrous as the present; would encourage the secession of other States, and thus paralyze that magnificent development of human activity and constitutional liberty, which has been the admiration of the civilized world; and re-open the African slave trade with all its horrors and barbarities.

For these cogent reasons, the masses of Manchester declared themselves deeply convinced that the maintenance of the Federal Union of America is an object of unspeakable importance to the whole human family, and that its disruption would prove a calamity to the cause of freedom and to the interests of civilization.

That the character of this meeting may be fully understood, we deem it only necessary to refer to a few of the most prominent of the officers on the adown. Among them, those prominent were—

Thomas Barclay, Esq., M. P., E. A. Latham, Esq., M. P., P. A. Taylor, Esq., M. P., James Kershaw, Esq., M. P., W. Coningham, Esq., M. P., Charles Sturge, Esq., Mayor of Birmingham, Lieutenant General T. P. Thompson, Professor J. E. Cairnes, A. M., Dublin, Professor John Nichol, Glasgow, Professor E. W. Newman, London, Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, London, Rev. T. Guthrie, D. D., Edinburgh, Rev. Newman Hall, LL. B., London, John Stuart Mill, Esq., London, Thomas Hughes, Esq., barrister-at-law.

These names are a guarantee that the masses of England have power to prevent the intercession on the part of the aristocracy of that land, for the complete destruction of civil liberty on this hemisphere.

And the day may come when the masses of America will guarantee a higher order of civil liberty to the men of England than they now possess.

Fair Issues.

Curtin and Agnew are in favor of sustaining the National Government, while Lowrie and Woodward are opposed to it, and in favor of letting the seceded States erect a government that shall be founded on slavery as its chief corner stone, and forever antagonize and embroil freedom.

Curtin and Agnew are in favor of putting down armed rebellion with the force of arms, while Woodward and Lowrie deny the authority of the National Government to coerce a State, thus inviting States to resist all laws passed by Congress which do not meet their local approval—and thus, too, placing the National Government in a position where it would be ever in peril and incapable of good.

Curtin and Agnew are opposed to the disfranchisement of any American citizen except for such offences which the laws decree as crimes, while Woodward and Lowrie make the noblest

qualities of valor and deeds of bravery in defence of the Government, crimes which justify the disfranchisement of American citizens.

On this principle, Woodward decreed and Lowrie approved the disfranchisement of the soldiers of Pennsylvania.

GENERAL GRANT ON COPPERHEADS.—A significant remark was made a few days since by Gen. Grant to some Chicago friends. They were conversing upon General Logan and his extension of furlough. General Grant remarked that he extended General Logan's furlough because, while he was in Illinois fighting copperheads, he still was in the field doing duty.

By Telegraph.

The Bombardment of Charleston.

THE PEOPLE REPORTED WILLING TO SURRENDER.

THE DAMAGE TO THE CITY.

SUMTER TO BE BLOWN UP.

Boston, Sept. 6.

A letter dated Morris Island, August 29th, states that the rebel deserters, several of whom reach our lines every day, represent the people of Charleston as anxious to surrender the city, but Gen. Beauregard is determined to devote it to destruction.

The shelling process caused general surprise, Beauregard having pledged his reputation that it was an impossibility and mere Yankee bravado.

It has been ascertained that the first shell fired by the Marsh battery entered a house occupied by a number of officers, killing several and destroying the house.

Some of the shells went to the farthest extremity of the city, and destroyed a large cotton warehouse and other buildings.

The deserters say that there are but twenty-five men in Fort Sumter, and that it will be blown up as soon as an attempt is made to take possession.

LATER.

The Siege Progressing Favorably.

FORT SUMTER ABANDONED BY THE REBELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.

The U. S. transport "General" New Jersey, Captain Horn, arrived at this port to-day from the fleet off Charleston, having left there on Thursday last, September 3d.

The New Jersey will remain here for repairs.

When she left the operations against Charleston were progressing favorably.

On Tuesday, September 1st, there was a general engagement between the iron clads and Fort Wagner, Satter and Moultrie, which lasted throughout the night, causing much damage to the forts.

In the course of the engagement Fleet Captain Oscar C. Badger, the successor of the late Admiral Rodgers, had his leg broken by the explosion of a shell, and it was feared that he would have to suffer amputation.

No other casualties were reported.

Fort Sumter was a complete mass of ruins, and did not respond to the fire upon her, so that it was inferred that it had been abandoned by the rebels.

The New Ironsides was lying at anchor, and was not actively engaged when the New Jersey left.

Admiral Dahlgren, on board the flag ship Philadelphia, was inside of the inlet.

On Thursday four of the Monitors had gone up and taken a position nearly abreast of Sumter, preparatory to a new attack on the rebel works.

The land batteries were firing continually, night and day.

There had been no renewal of the bombardment of the city, but new batteries were constructed, which would open at the proper time.

The army was in the finest spirits, and confident of success under General Sherman's leadership, and in the most energetic manner.

No mention is made of his suffering from illness.

The New Jersey passed the brig E. C. Clark, of Baltimore, going into Morris Island.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

The Japanese Attacking American and British Ships.

THE U. S. STEAM FRIGATE WYOMING DESTROYED THEIR FORTIFICATIONS.

Two Japanese Steamers Blown Up.

The British Troops Land and Destroy a Village.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.

Dates from Japan to the 24th July have been received.

The English frigate Medusa, bound from Nagasaki to Kanagawa, by the island passages was, on the 16th of July, attacked by the same forts and vessels that had previously fired on the American ship Pembroke.

The Medusa received twenty-four shots and was much injured. She had four men killed and six wounded.

On the 20th of July the American steam frigate Wyoming arrived at Kanagawa from a trip to punish the Danria whose vessels and forts had fired on the Pembroke.

The Wyoming reported having done her work well. She blew up the Japanese steamer Sancia, silenced nearly all the neighboring forts, and left the Japanese steamer Lenick in a sinking condition.

The Wyoming received twenty shots, and had five men killed and six wounded, when she deemed it prudent to proceed to Kanagawa.

On the 24th of July Admiral Jure, in the British steamer Semiramis, returned to Kanagawa and reported having arrived with the Semiramis in Simonski Straits.

The British steamer Creda received a fire from the Japanese batteries, which, with the forts, were bombarded for about three hours.

One hundred and fifty-three British troops then landed, who destroyed the forts, batteries and town, spiked the guns and blew up the powder magazines, besides burning a village.

But little fight was shown by the Japanese after being shelled out of the forts, and what they did do was from behind trees and the points of rocks.

Two thousand Japanese troops are reported to be descending towards the British vessels, but it is not thought that they will attempt to pass within range of their guns.

Nothing, at the last accounts, could be seen of the Japanese steamers Lenick and Sancia, but the topmast of one of the sunken vessels. The casualties of the British in the last attack were three killed.

The Gunboat "Albatross" Disabled.

New York, Sept. 7.

The steamer Thames from Port Royal, August 30th, arrived here reports on the 1st inst. in with the gunboat "Albatross," disabled, and towed her into Beaufort, N. C.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Anglo Saxon Burned by the Pirate Alabama.

Cape Race, Sept. 5.

The Scotia, from Liverpool, Aug. 29th, via Queenstown Aug. 30th, passed here at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Arabia arrived on the 28th and the Hecla on the 30th.

The American ship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool for New York, was burned by the Florida, 85 miles south of Kingsale.

The latest rumors indicate that Maximilian will decline the Mexican crown.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

SEVEN THOUSAND REBELS DEFEATED AT BAYOU METAIR.

St. Louis, September 6.

The Republican's Memphis dispatch says the steamer Progress, from White river, brings the news that General Davidson, with the cavalry and artillery advance of General Steele's army, on the 28th ult., drove the rebels, 7,000 strong, across the Bayou Metairie bridge, killing and wounding about 100, and capturing 200.

Our loss was only 30. The rebels burned the bridge after crossing. General Steele was at Duval's Bluff on the 31st ult.

ARMY OF THE OHIO.

REPORTED VICTORY—GENERAL BURNESS OCCUPIES KNOXVILLE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.

A dispatch has been received in this city to-day announcing that General Burnside entered Knoxville, East Tennessee, on the 4th inst.

No particulars are given.

The Lawrence Massacre.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.

Five gentlemen, composing the relief committee of Lawrence, Kansas, make a statement that a dispatch recently sent from Kansas City to the Associated Press, saying that a large amount of goods and money, and a number of horses stolen by Quantrell, had been recovered and returned, is false.

Of the horses stolen from Lawrence, only three had been returned, and the value of merchandise recovered will not exceed one hundred dollars.

Arrival of the Gunboat "Ino."

New York, Sept. 7.

The gunboat "Ino" from Bermuda, Norfolk, July 28, has arrived. Commander Williams reports that a British ship arrived at the island June 17th, with a cargo of coal for the rebel pirates, but sailed the same day for Bah.

The Governor of Norfolk stated that he would not allow the pirates to anchor there, and the Brazilians were preparing a warm reception for them should they come.

The "Ino" has been cruising in the South Atlantic, but has seen no pirates.

Later from the Mississippi.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.

A special dispatch from Memphis to the Democrat, dated the 2d, says that General Grant and Thomas have gone to New Orleans.

It was rumored that Banks was going to Texas, and General Grant will command all the Mississippi region.

Joe Johnston's army has moved from the vicinity of Enterprise, but in what direction is not known.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER SUNBEAM.

SARASOTA, C. W., September 7.

The steamer Cleveland reports the loss of the steamer Sunbeam in Lake Superior last week, during a gale. All her passengers and crew, except one, the wheelman, were drowned.

From St. Thomas.

New York, Sept. 7.

Dates from St. Thomas to the 21st ult., state that the bark Ann Elizabeth and Aberdeen and the brig Keoka, with coal for Government vessels were there.

Superior for Cotton.—The Commissioners appointed by the Agricultural Department to consider the subject of flax culture as a competitor with cotton, met in Washington recently. Congress, at its last session, appropriated \$20,000 to test the practicability of an introduction of flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton.

Married.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. E. Kessler, Mr. E. M. WHEAT, of Lebanon, Pa., to Miss FRANCES A. POOLE, of Delaware county, Pa.

New Advertisements.

COAL YARD!

RARE CHANCE.—The undersigned offers for sale his valuable coal yard, in Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Penna. Good title and possession given the first day of April next. Address [?] d50-c.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

GEMS FROM THE OLD MASTERS. RUBENS, RAPHAEL, TITIAN, TURNER, CORREGGIO, VANDYKE, LEONARDO DE VINCI, LARDESE, SPENCER, and many others.

Photographic copies, 18 by 22 inches in size, of the Gems of Art, gathered at great expense from all Europe, are now offered for sale by WM. KNOCHE, 93 Market street, sole Ag't. for Clark Cooper. Trade supplied at New York Prices. sept7-d5t

EXTENSIVE SALE OF Government Property.

CONSISTING OF 100 HORSES AND MULES.

Sale will take place at Government Corral in CARLEISLE, FRIDAY, September 11th, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

By order of Lieut. Col. AMBROSE THOMPSON, Chief Quartermaster Department Susquehanna. MARK L. DeMOTTE, Capt. and Ass't. Q. M. sept7-d5t

Proposals.

Proposals for Tin Roofing.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 P. M., Saturday, Sept. 19th, (inst.) for forty thousand (40,000) feet of TIN ROOFING, of the most approved model, to be laid on the Carlisle Barracks, at Carlisle, Penna. Tin to be of the best X character, charcoal. Proposals will state price per foot square, laid free of all extra charge. Work to be commenced immediately.

By order of the Q. M. Gen., U. S. A. E. O. WILSON, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A. Harrisburg, Pa. sept7-d5t

New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA; ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, Sept. 7th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 46.

Much delay having unavoidably occurred in the payment of the militia called out by Proclamation of the Governor, and by authority of the President of the United States, dated September 11th, 1862, for the reason that the formalities of muster, required by United States regulations, had necessarily been omitted in putting them into service; and a form of roll having now been approved by the proper Department at Washington, as a sufficient voucher at the Treasury for their payment, captains and officers commanding organizations of troops, under said call, will immediately make application to this Department, distinctly stating Postoffice address, that printed blanks of the approved roll and proper instructions may be at once furnished. By order of the Governor A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General Penna.

LOST—This morning going from the Depot to Herr's Hotel, the discharge of John Dunsmore, company B, 28th Regiment P. V., and also his re-enlistment papers, both contained in the same envelope. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at my office in South Second street. W. W. GERTY, sept5-d5t Lieut. and A. Q. M., P. S. S.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS. THESE gas bills presented on the 1st instant, must be paid on or before the 10th day of the month, otherwise the flow of gas will be stopped. LEVI GRAY, Superintendent. sept5-d5d

\$5 00 REWARD. LOST—On the afternoon of the 1st inst., two Leather Bound Pass Books, containing oyster and truck accounts. The finder will receive \$5 reward by leaving them at THIS OFFICE. [?] d5t GEO. ALBERT.

W. H. SIBLEY'S New Grocery, Confectionery and Fruit Store, No. 3 North side of Market Square, a few doors above Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. MOLASSES, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Cheese Butter, Eggs, Lard, Ham, Mackerel, Salmon, Shad, Codfish, &c.

Green Fruit, Melons, Apples, Peaches, Cantelopes, Sweet Potatoes, Egg Plant, &c. A large lot of Corn Brooms, Wash Tubs, Corn Baskets, Wooden Bows, Wash Boards, Buckets, &c. An invoice of 100 bbls. New York State Apples. sept4-d5t

RUNAWAY.

FROM his home in Tamaqua, Schuylkill Co., Pa., on the 23d of August, Thomas S. Brown, he is 12 years of age, has brown hair, and a blue scar on his forehead. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received, and the informer amply remunerated by the following: GEORGE BROWN, sept3-d5t Tamaqua, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

\$10 REWARD. THE above reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on the night of the 2d inst., mutilated the horse attached to the street sprinkler. sept3-d5t E. C. SHAEFFER.