

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 "SPARS 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. C. ALLEMAN, of Harrisburg. DANIEL KAISER, of Wisconsin. SHERIFF. W. W. JENNINGS, of Harrisburg. RECORDER. JOHN BINGLAND, of Middletown. TREASURER. ISAAC HERSHEY, of South Hanover. COMMISSIONER. B. W. M'CLURE, of Harrisburg, 3 years. HENRY HARTMAN, of Washington, 1 year. DIRECTOR OF THE POOR. JOHN KREAMER, of West Hanover. AUDITOR. SAMUEL M'ILHENNY, of Lower Paxton.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Thursday Evening, Sept. 10, 1863.

UNION MASS MEETINGS.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, September 5, 1863. Governor CURTIN, in company with distinguished orators from adjoining States, will address the people of Pennsylvania at the times and places named in the following schedule: At MEADVILLE, Crawford county, SATURDAY, Sept. 12th. At PITTSBURG, Allegheny county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16th. At CATASQUA, Lehigh county, SATURDAY, Sept. 19th. At NORRISTOWN, Montgomery county, MONDAY, Sept. 21st. At WEST CHESTER, Chester county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23rd. At BEAVER, Beaver county, FRIDAY, Sept. 25th. At WASHINGTON, Washington county, SATURDAY, Sept. 26th. At WILKESBARRE, Luzerne county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30th. Other appointments will be announced as they become known. We have reasonable hopes of having in the pending canvass the aid of Governor JOHNSON, of Tennessee. Governor PIERPONT, of Virginia. Governor BRADFORD, of Maryland. JOHN BROUGH, the next Governor of Ohio. Hon. DANIELS DICKINSON, of New York. Gen. LOGAN, of Illinois. Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. And many other distinguished gentlemen, including many eminent advocates of the Union cause in Pennsylvania. No possible efforts will be spared to secure as full and thorough a discussion of the momentous issues now submitted to the people as the brief period remaining will allow, and it is enjoined upon all friends of the Union cause to secure the attendance of their fellow-citizens upon the occasion. WAYNE M'GEE, Chairman. GEORGE W. HAMMERBLY, Secretary.

The News from the Field. Our brethren from the field send us greetings, the most glorious news. We are fast approaching the destruction of that great nest of treason, Charleston, where the Democratic leaders divided on the question of slavery, and where one set of those leaders swore they would ruin or ruin this fair land. In Charleston, the doom of these men has been fixed. There, treason will be struck through the heart. From other portions of the field—from the Roanoke, from Burnside and from Grant—the news is equally as good. Our arms are triumphing all over the territory of treason! In this fact, there is something cheering to those who are now struggling in an unarmaged fight on loyal soil with the sympathizers of treason. While our brethren in the field are marching from triumph to triumph, and re-conquering soil which cost rivers of revolutionary blood, it becomes us, at home, to strike blows equally as effective for the Union. It would be humiliating, indeed, if, while Jeff. Davis is being beaten in all his tracks, his old ally in political crime, Woodward, should achieve a victory. Let the freemen of Pennsylvania, the men who desire to strike a blow that will assist in encouraging our soldiers in the field completely to crush rebellion, be admonished by these facts, and go to work!

The Sentiments of a War Democrat. The loyal men of Illinois recently met in council at the State capital, for the purpose of restoring their confidence in those who administer the Government, and to give expression to their admiration and love of those who battle for the Union. Among the distinguished men invited to attend and address the assembly was Gen. Benj. F. Butler; but it was impossible for the hero statesman to attend. He however indited a letter in reply to the invitation, from which we make the following extract: "The rebellious States only exist by the weakness of the Federal Government. Compromise are impossible save between equals in rights. Reorganization or reconstruction is alone useful when the vicious parts are to be left out. Annulments are for individuals, not for organized communities. Therefore, prosecute this war; bring every part of this country into subjection to the laws of the United States. Then will there be no place for rebellion; no parties for compromise; no occasion for reconstruction, and democracy may be shown, and amendment offered to individual citizens who desire them, as there is no other way to restore the Union."

Our Candidate for State Senator—David Fleming.

The action of the loyal men of Lebanon county, through their representatives assembled in convention, elect the choice of the loyal men of this Senatorial district, by which David Fleming, of Dauphin county, becomes the Senatorial candidate in the Fifteenth District. We accept this noble recognition of the great claims and splendid abilities of our townsman, because it was graciously made and because it is highly merited. Few men in any party occupy a position as proud or can boast a reputation as unassailable as those of our candidate for Senator. His career has been one of honest deeds and fair dealings. His ambition has been to do good while other men have been busy working evil. His aim has been always to oppose corruption, whether it appeared in the transactions of individuals or the proceedings of parties; and hence his services as a legislator will be of the utmost importance to the State and the immediate district he will represent. Added to his incorruptible integrity, our Senatorial candidate has also the qualifications to engage in any of the legitimate proceedings of legislation requiring learning or experience, or even the statesmanship which is so seldom found in State Legislatures.

It is with peculiar pleasure that we inscribe on our banner the name of our candidate for Senator. We know that no comparison which our foes can make between Fleming and any candidate they may bring forward, can damage him before the people. We know that he is a worthy, talented and faithful. We know that he is devoted to the principles of national unity, peace and prosperity, which we have ever advocated. We know, too, that he is loyal—that he is pledged to all measures designed to aid in the successful prosecution of the war against traitors. All these are high qualifications and merits, and will win David Fleming a splendid vote. They must give strength to our whole ticket, and will contribute largely to the general result of victory in the entire district.

Comparisons. The Try Organ this morning indulges in a series of comparisons, peculiar to its habits of egotism, and very becoming of a party entirely made up of pretensions. So far as our local candidates are concerned, we are perfectly willing that such comparisons should go on, and that the personal merits of all should be blended with the principles each represent, that the people may have a fair opportunity to judge of the value of measures as well as men. Let the comparison begin with the candidates for Sheriff. We have a soldier and a strictly upright business man as our candidate for this position—one whose valor has been tried in the fierce fire of battle, and whose integrity as a business man has been attested in a success of which many an older man would be proud to boast. The copperheads have a retired horse inspector and a life-long, blatant, uncompromising copperhead for their candidate. This is all we can say for him—and on this comparison, invited by the dirty flings of the Try Organ, we leave the people to judge of the merits of the two candidates for Sheriff. Again, the Try Organ seeks to draw an invidious distinction between the candidates respectively, from the city, for Assembly. It asks, "would any man of judgment, not swayed by party feeling, hesitate to give the preference to Aul over Alleman?" "Upon what meat has this our [your] Caesar fed, that he has grown so great?" We should like to know wherein the difference is so great between these two handsome young gentlemen, Messrs. Aul and Alleman, that all those of judgment should prefer the former over the latter. Alleman is the equal of Aul in every part. He is his equal mentally and physically. His proportions of body are as fair; his brain is as clear, his lineage is as pure, his morality is as unimpeachable, and his valor as a soldier as undoubted—in fact in any part to which we can compare our young friends, Alleman is the equal of Aul, with the difference in his favor that he represents a loyal cause, a cause as pure as the flag under which he perilled his life, in whose success is concentrated the elements of the success of the war against rebellion. Truly may we ask, after this comparison of our own, what loyal or patriotic man can long hesitate to prefer Alleman over Aul?

—Thus with all our candidates. They are the equals of those put forth by the Copperhead Convention, with the grand advantage that they represent a loyal cause. We battle for measures—our enemies struggle alone for men—for men who can be bent to the purposes of the vile plotters who haunt the halls of legislation—for men who will respond to the call of oligues, and are always ready to obey the behests of party—F. R. men, in fact, who esteem party above country, even when the safety of that country demands the sacrifice of every patriot in the land. Such are the differences between an organization of freemen imbued with a noble love of country, and a combination having no end in view but the elevation of its aspirants and the aggrandizement of its fellows.

The Practical Results of Theoretical Teachings. It has always been the theory of the leaders of the Democratic party to make any sacrifice for success. Their practice has been, also, to rule or ruin. In this way they are identified with rebellion. When the Democratic leaders found that they could no longer rule, they set themselves about to ruin the country. They created a policy—the policy of protecting slavery—out of which has sprung all the corruption, all the opposition, and all the danger in and to a Republican form of government. Rebellion is in fact the result of a long series of years of Democratic misrule; and whatever of misery, suffering and death spring from rebellion, may be justly charged to the leaders and the policy of the copperhead Democracy. Thus in the North, or the loyal States, every dollar of direct taxation to support the Government while prosecuting a fierce war—every dollar of indirect taxation paid in increased prices of all the means of living—every dollar which is lost by the neglect of business while in the army—and in fact every hardship, expense, suffering and suffering of the loyal masses of the land, can and will be chargeable to the policy heretofore pursued by the Democratic leaders towards

the leaders in the slaveholders' rebellion. Had there been no slavery, treason would have been unknown in the South. The free States never contemplated the breaking up of the Government. Such a project was reserved for the States where slavery prevailed. It is for slavery that the rebellion is waged, and it is slavery which Justice Woodward declares has rights that entitle its upholders to use force in their maintenance. Thus, if the people of Pennsylvania vote for Woodward, they not only justify the rebellion of slavery, but they admit that the suffering of the people of the free States, incurred while battling to put down rebellion, is all just and merited. By voting for Woodward, the poor man admits that the inflation of the market is just—that the unprecedented prices of all the means of living are just—and that the death of every man fighting to defend the Government is just. These are all the practical results of Democratic theorizing. It was the theory of the Democratic leaders, that a State had the right to secede. Rebellion has been the result of that theory. Following rebellion has come a long train of suffering, such as no nation ever before endured. All this is due to the Democratic leaders. The man in Pennsylvania who desires to oppose this teaching, a teaching out of which has sprung rebellion, the teaching of secession, can do so by voting for Justice Woodward. But he who aims at crushing rebellion and abolishing all its sources of strength so as to guard against its recurrence, must and will vote for Andrew G. Curtin.

The Parliamentary Tactics of Justice Woodward. We are not unwilling to admit that Justice Woodward is given to "tricks," but we can scarcely persuade ourselves nor do we hope to convince our readers, that the Justice says one thing and means another, and that he is deliberately going backward to perpetuate a great wrong; he is actually on a forward march to the achievement of an immense good. This is the sense and reasoning with which the friends of Woodward strive to explain his position on the disfranchisement question. They insist that when Woodward was agitating this question in the Constitutional Convention, he was practicing a parliamentary dodge by which all the inalienable rights of the citizen to the minor born, were to be conferred upon the adopted citizen. And this may do for an electioneering dodge, but it will not stand the test of the record. In support of his "parliamentary manoeuvre" to disfranchise the foreign adopted citizen, Justice Woodward said:

"Sir, I appreciate, as much as any man living, the many political rights and privileges which I in common with the people of the United States, am now enjoying; and it is but my honest impression that we do equate those privileges in conferring them upon every individual who chooses to come and claim them. I know that a great portion of those who come among us from foreign countries, consist frequently of the worst part of the population of their countries, and that they are unacquainted with the value of these privileges, and that therefore, they do not know how to value them. I think that in thus conferring indiscriminately upon all, we are doing injury to our liberties and institutions; and I believe if the time has not yet come, it will speedily come, when it will be indispensably necessary either for this body, or some other body of this State or of the United States, to inquire whether it is not right to put this in execution, by which foreigners should be prevented from controlling our elections, and brow-beating our American citizens at the polls."

How do the Irish who are supposed to compose, numerically, the strength of the Democratic party, like the above as a "parliamentary manoeuvre." If they fail to see the purpose had in view when Woodward uttered the above language, perhaps the following, from the same speech in the Constitutional Convention, will open their eyes to Woodward's hypocrisy. "And what claims have foreigners from any country—aye, sir, from any country, which are strong enough to justify us in protruding our political privileges, by conferring them carelessly and indiscriminately on every individual who may reside here for two or three years, become a naturalized citizen, and then command our offices? There are very many of these emigrants who know nothing of political privileges in their own country before they emigrated to this. Their world is unknown to them, or if they hear of it at all, they hear of it as something in which they have no participation. Is not this the fact? Sir, we all know that it is; we know that every man of these emigrants never enjoyed any political privileges themselves—that they have no knowledge of them, and less of all have they any knowledge of our people, our government, or our institutions. The acquirement of this knowledge is not the work of a day. They have no sympathies in common with us; they have no qualifications to render them fit recipients of these high political privileges."

If, after perusing the above language—language uttered during the calm deliberations of a grave body of men, any adopted citizen can vote for Woodward, he is unworthy of the land of his adoption, and a disgrace to the land of his birth. ANDREW G. CURTIN, while Governor of Pennsylvania, relieved the people of millions of dollars of taxation, reduced the State debt many millions, and compelled the payment of outstanding debts due to the Commonwealth, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. A continuance of an administration such as had charge of the State Government for the last three years, will be a continuance of the thrift, wisdom and energy which produced these results. It will be well for the taxpayers to remember these facts. The people of West Tennessee are beginning to move for a re-construction of the Union. Large meetings of the most influential men, not heretofore known as Union men, have recently been held in Hardeman county, at which patriotic resolutions were passed, petitioning Gov. Andrew Johnson to issue writs for an election, to be held soon, for members of the State Legislature, under the Constitution and Union. These meetings pledged the citizens to vote for none but Union men. JUDGE WOODWARD, in his speech in Philadelphia, December 13, 1860, calls slavery an "inalienable blessing." We are experiencing some of its blessings! In ruined homes, desolated States, widowed women, orphaned children, money expended, life sacrificed, and the property of our Union endangered. These are thy blessings, O, Woodward!

By Telegraph.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

CAPTURE OF MORRIS ISLAND CONFIRMED.

Twenty-five Guns and Seventy-five Men Captured.

The Magazine in Fort Moultrie Blown Up.

Fortress MONROE, Sept. 10. The steamer New York, Capt. Christolm, arrived here to-day from Morris Island. Capt. Christolm reports that on September 8th, Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, p. m., Morris Island was completely in our possession. Since Sunday we have captured twenty guns and seventy-five men. Five Monitors and the Ironclads were besieging Fort Moultrie when the steamer New York left, and it was reported we had blown up the magazine in the work.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

CAPTURE OF CUMBERLAND GAP.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10. A telegraphic dispatch received at 11 o'clock this morning, from the operator at Crab Orchard, states that Cumberland Gap surrendered yesterday afternoon, Sept. 9th, at 4 o'clock, without firing a gun.

IMPORTANT FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Retreat of the Rebels Southward.

ACTIVITY OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

OUR TROOPS ADVANCING ON ROME, GA.

CINCINNATI, September 9, 1863. Dispatches have been received stating that General Crittenden's Division of General Rosecrans' army occupied Chattanooga to-day. The enemy evacuated yesterday retreating south.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9, 1863.—General Bragg has again been obliged to give way to the superior strategy of General Rosecrans, and Chattanooga—the last rebel stronghold in Tennessee—was to-day occupied by our forces without a combat. With its fall the whole of Tennessee is redeemed from rebel rule. Gen. Rosecrans' plan of operations was to hold the enemy in Chattanooga by demonstration in its front by one portion of his army while he moved on their line of communication and retreat with the other.

The former movement was to be made by the three divisions of Crittenden's corps, and two divisions of Thomas'. The latter was to be accomplished by a circuit around the rebel right by three divisions of M'Cook's corps and two others of Thomas'. The movement was somewhat hazardous, from the division of the army it involved; but our great numerical superiority warranted the risk.

The flanking column crossed the river over three pontoon bridges, on the 2nd and 3rd inst. The roads across the first range of mountains on the other side had to be made practicable, and it was only after immense labor that our forces reached the valley bordering its southern slope on the 7th.

Gen. Rosecrans established his headquarters at Trenton, eight miles south of the river, on the same day, and reconnoitered the position occupied by a circuit around the rebel right by three divisions of M'Cook's corps and two others of Thomas'. The movement was somewhat hazardous, from the division of the army it involved; but our great numerical superiority warranted the risk.

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FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

Occupation of Tampico—Insurrection in Saint Domingo.

New York, Sept. 9.

The steamer Patasco, from Havana, has arrived, with dates to the 2d inst.

The yellow fever was raging in Havana considerably.

The news from Vera Cruz is to the 15th ult. The occupation of Tampico was effected by the expedition consisting of seven French vessels, one thousand infantry and seventy cavalry. After a slight resistance the city and fort were occupied.

Doblando raised \$400,000, and with 4,000 men started westward to purchase arms and recruit men in California.

Camalajayra is being fortified by General Arista.

Counts Dubois and Salgny are very ill.