

OUR COUNTRY RIGHT OR WRONG.

UNION STATE NOMINATIONS FOR 1863.

PLEGDED 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 BRAVER COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR. DAVID FLEMING, of Harrisburg.

ASSEMBLY. H. C. ALLEMAN, of Harrisburg.

DANIEL KAISER, of Wiconisco.

RECORDER. WM. W. JENNINGS, of Harrisburg.

JOHN RINGLAND, of Middletown.

ISAAC HERSHEY, of South Hanover.

R. W. MCCLURE, of Harrisburg, 3 years.

HENRY HARTMAN, of Washington, 1 year.

JOHN KREAMER, of West Hanover.

AUDITOR. SAMUEL McILHENNY, of Lower Paxton.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Friday Evening, Sept. 18, 1863.

Visiting the Lodges of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

We have it from good authority, no less than a Democrat who voted for Foster at the last but who will vote for Curtin at this gubernatorial election, that Woodward, the copperhead candidate for Governor, and that charlatan in politics, J. Glancy Jones, were traveling through Berks and Lebanon counties within a few days past, actually visiting the different lodges of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

At unseasonably hours of the night, in localities at once suspicious and unfrequented, the vehicle containing Woodward and Jones was frequently seen by our informant. Men who are known to belong to the Knights of the Golden Circle, had asserted having seen Woodward and Jones at times when entire neighborhoods, (except the Knights aforesaid) were ignorant of their presence.

From all the statements of our informant, and from the character of the localities in question, we are well convinced that Woodward was introduced into the conclaves of the Knights of the Golden Circle, during his peregrinations in the localities named, and that his object was to ascertain his strength and probable chances of success at the election in October.

And we are satisfied also, that both these charlatans reported the progress they had made in Berks and Lebanon counties, to their fellow Knights at the meeting in Lancaster yesterday. Indeed Woodward was engaged in a long private interview with Buchanan, the object of which was doubtless to give the most direct information to one of the correspondents of Jeff Davis, and thence through Buchanan, communicate to the chief Knight of the Golden Circle, Jeff Davis, the result of his (Woodward's) observation.

We leave the honest loyal men of the State to contemplate these facts, and form their own conclusions concerning such a candidate for the chief Executive office of a great and loyal State.

Singular and Humiliating.

A few months since, our venerable friend, ex-Governor David R. Porter, stood on the steps of the capitol of Pennsylvania, where, with trembling hands turned to Heaven, with his dim eyes (now dimmed only by the thick growing darkness of age, but which once shone with the lustre of a vigorous nature and a noble intellect) swimming in tears and his white hair streaming in the wind, he adjured his fellow citizens to be true to the Union, to be loyal to the Government, and to be active in all things to crush rebellion.

Now, we hear of him as having been in Lancaster yesterday, where he sat down to counsel with those who are openly plotting against the Union and the Government, and where he presided over a meeting at which bitter words of treason were audaciously and boldly spoken.

We have always entertained a kind personal feeling for ex-Governor Porter, and of late our columns have been at the service of himself and his kindred when he has complained that sheets which advocated the very heresy he now endorses had refused to do him justice.

Doubtless he will now get justice from such as these—while we will be left to contemplate with sorrow and regret the passions and the prejudices which thus work their influences on those whose better nature should admonish them to preparation for a transition hence to scenes where treason nor its approval are not recognized or admitted!

Those who have been as liberally treated as the Porters, by this great Government, should be the last to join hands with its enemies, with the allies of its sworn destroyers.

Doubtless the spectacle which the ex-Governor presented at the head of the Lancaster fizzle will be one which his many personal friends in that and other localities, will remember with deep humiliation.

SETTLEMENT OF THE DRAFT ACCOUNTS OF 1862.—The accounts for enrollment and draft of 1862, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, have been transmitted by the War Department to Capt. Dodge, disbursing officer in this city, who is prepared to pay them when the requirements of the War Department have been complied with.

In every case the number of names enrolled in each county and township, the number of men drafted, and number delivered at the camps of rendezvous, will be required. The dates between which a service was rendered are particularly necessary. Sub-vouchers for every expenditure must be produced.

A Brave Blow at Treason—The Writ of Habeas Corpus.

It is a remarkable fact that every blow yet struck at the rebellion—we mean of civic blow—has been pronounced an act of unconstitutional, or clear violation of the law, by the leaders of the Democratic party.

These leaders argue as if, in this war, the struggles of the Government to overcome rebellion should be directed with a view to conciliate and not crush the conspiracy.

It is argued that the traitors, while they are in arms against the authority of the National Government, and with their oaths of repudiation recorded against the Constitution, are still entitled to all the protection of that Government, and have claims to the franchises conferred by the Constitution, the same as any loyal man in the land.

The same class of men, these same Democratic leaders, now oppose the proclamation of the President suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

That proclamation is not aimed at loyal men. It is not designed to interfere with a single Constitutional right of the citizen. It does not deprive the loyal man of his liberty. It does not interfere with any legitimate business. It forces no creed on the unwilling. It asks, simply, obedience to the law; and respect for the means devised to secure the operations of that law.

Those who refuse this are, of course, traitors. The man who opposes any practical measure for the arrest and conviction of a traitor, is to all intents and purposes, a traitor himself.

He cannot be regarded in any other light. To recognize him as loyal would be offering a premium for treason.

To tolerate him in his actions of opposition would be to increase the public peril, and incur the general doom of destruction.

Viewed in this light, all good men, all true and loyal men, will rejoice that the President has taken a step forward—a step at once the proof of his determination to exhaust all the means and all the power at his command to rescue the land from rebellion.

—Within a year past the wholesale release of soldiers and conscripts by the action of the writ of habeas corpus, was one of the most serious difficulties with which those who lead our armies had to contend.

The evils growing out of this unwarranted interference had reached the most alarming proportions.

Officers of the army assure us that the statistics in this connection would surprise and alarm all who have a just regard for the efficiency of our fighting forces.

It would startle the loyal men at the North to have thus demonstrated to them the fact that while devoted men were honestly engaged in keeping our armies up to their maximum strength by enlistment and conscription, organized parties of diligent traitors were busy at work depleting the ranks by the action of the habeas corpus, on pleas at once frivolous and absurd, but which were sufficient to stimulate the action of judicial officers whose entire prejudices and convictions were against the Government.

This system had either to be broken up, or our armies were destined to melt from the control of their leaders, before battles had been fought or victories won, and in time, too, to afford our foes the opportunity to visit such of our forces as were kept under arms with overwhelming defeat.

Hence, those who desire to guard against such defeat, will approve the action of the President in issuing the proclamation ordering the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Those who desire to pave the way for rebel success, will of course oppose that proclamation.

This is the only position in which we can view the action for and against that proclamation.

Loyal men will support and traitors oppose the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, when that suspension is called for by the highest considerations of national success and safety!

Township and Ward Canvasses.

The struggle in which we are now engaged, and in which so much of vital importance to the safety of the State and Nation is involved, is one of vast detail.

The battle will not be fought en masse. Our foes are averse to meeting any open issue.

They decline the discussion of all questions relating directly to the issues at stake, and run off into cunning sophistries, lying appeals and meanly devised charges against those in power, for the purpose of arousing coward prejudices or mean fears, and thus create an enmity to those in power which neither argument or fact can shake, unless the argument and fact are brought directly to bear on the ignorance affected.

Unless loyal men go to work in the townships and wards of the Commonwealth, many an honest man will be misled.

Unless appeals to prejudice are met by plain expositions of the truth, much of the mischief devised by the copperheads will be successful, and when too late to remedy a defeat, we will be forced to submit to all the disgraces and burdens of copperhead rule in Pennsylvania.

—Every honest man has his influence. Every man fairly battling for his country has a power which, if properly used, can be made invincible.

Thus the copperheads can be met in their efforts for party by appeals in behalf of the country.

Let the working man remember that it is his labor which will suffer by the breaking up of this Government—and that nothing will so hasten that breaking up as the triumph of its enemies.

Let this be made the burden of every man's conversation. Let the active men in townships and wards continually keep before the eyes of their friends, that it is for the Union, for the full operation of the Constitution—for the recognition of the National authority in every State, for which loyal men battle. If we conduct the campaign on this principle—and it is thus being conducted by loyal men—victory will certainly be ours!

JOHN A. MAGEE, of Perry county, whose maudlin demeanor and useless career as a representative in the Legislature last year, caused such humiliation to all true men in the House, has been nominated as a candidate for re-election.

We trust, for the decency of legislation, as well as for the dignity of the Legislature, that Magee will be defeated.

In the first place, he is incapable of good to his constituents, perfectly useless as a legislator for the general benefit of the Commonwealth, and without exception one of the most pliant tools that ever came to this city in legislative capacity.

We trust, therefore, that a sense of self-respect, as well as a sense of

what is due to the decent men who are expected to occupy a seat in the coming Legislature, will induce the honest and decent portion of the people of Perry county to keep Magee at home.

The Copperhead Fizzle in Lancaster City.

Accounts from Lancaster, concerning the copperhead mass meeting advertised to have been held in that city yesterday, all agree that the affair was a grand fizzle.

According to the Lancaster Express, after all the delegations had been formed in procession, and after the line had moved off over the route fixed for it to pass over, a count was made at two points, at one of which it was ascertained that the men and boys in line amounted to 797, and at another they numbered only 760!

The Express, alluding to the meeting, thus describes its failure: A GRAND FIZZLE.—If the Copperhead demonstration that had been intended only as a county meeting, it would have been a small affair compared with those of the old Whig and the Union parties which we have been accustomed to see in this county; but when we remember that it was called a State Mass Meeting, and that it was to be a grand affair, and that extraordinary efforts were made to bring out the old Democratic masses, the demonstration appears in the light of a grand fizzle—a miserable failure.

It is a failure in numbers and enthusiasm, as well as in the attendance of the speakers, very few of the "big guns" promised being here.

The meeting at Christiana, where true Democrats are discussing the issues of the day, completely crushed the fizzle State convocation.

The more sagacious leaders are much dispirited, and one of them was heard to say that "at this rate Curtin will be elected by forty thousand majority."

The late elections in California and Maine have dampened their ardor, and they feel that the great uprising which carried those States for the Union has extended to Ohio and Pennsylvania. And in this they feel right.

The Lancaster Inquirer, alluding to the arrival of the "Harrisburg delegation," says that when the copperheads of Harrisburg reached the depot, in that city, they were surprised to see an immense concourse of Union men present, who were preparing to leave for Christiana, where loyal Democrats were to speak to loyal men in favor of sustaining the Government in its efforts to crush rebellion.

From Union County.

The Peregrinations of William Henry Miller—His Assertions for Treason and His Receipts for Personal Safety.

Correspondence of the Telegraph.

LEWISBURG, Sept. 15, 1863.

In common with the people of other portions of this Congressional District, I imagine that the readers of the TELEGRAPH in the vicinity of the State Capital will be interested in anything done or said by the Honorable General William Henry Miller, our Congressman elect.

Of course it is known that William Henry is out on an electioneering tour, as it is not probable that an individual of his proportions could absent himself from any locality without creating a great commotion and "aching void."

During his peregrinations on this tour, William Henry alighted (I write alighted, because William Henry always soars) in the beautiful borough of Lewisburg, whether by invitation or by accident, his friends alone can explain.

Preparations having been made, the distinguished orator (the William Henry aforesaid) took the stand and commenced a rehearsal of the state abuses of the Government, which characterizes the speeches of the copperhead traitors alike all over the country.

His assaults upon the President were those of a blackguard and a coward, at once base lies and foul slanders. He claimed that the election of Woodward would appal and terrify the National Government more completely than any victory which Lee could achieve—than any progress which his victorious troops could make through the heart of the North.

He declared that no man could be an Abolitionist and a patriot! At this infamous expression Miller was called a liar by half a dozen of our best citizens.

At different times during his speech Miller was loudly denounced as a liar by Dr. Leaser, James S. Marsh, Capt. Wm. C. Blair, and others.

Miller was sitting where he could look Miller in the eyes, and as these brave citizens openly denounced him as a falsifier, the knees of our Congressman began to smite each other, the sweat stood upon his forehead, and in all his appearance he exhibited a coward's aspect.

He quailed before the indignant rage of men aroused to passion by his own foul attacks upon the Government, and in the midst of the excitement he fled from the scene, leaving Capt. Blair and Miller, for his reception with a rail, his friends conveyed him from the rear of the building through a window, and thus succeeded in making good his escape.

Of course I cannot report the speech of Miller verbatim. But I can write you that it was the meanest, foulest, falsest, and most cowardly utterance of slander against the government that ever fell from the lips of a coward and a traitor.

As such, it has done our cause immense good. It has made at least fifty votes in this vicinity for Curtin, and it has earned a degree of obloquy for its author from which he can never recover.

Yours, A BLACK REPUBLICAN.

Substitutes in New York.

It is said that the ten thousand substitutes advertised for by the New York Board of Supervisors, to take the place in the army of the fireman, militia men and boatmen, are waiting at the depot, and are coming forward quite as fast as they are wanted.

The price paid averages about two hundred and fifty dollars. The persons thus enlisted are many of them strong, healthy, able-bodied Germans and Irish, of recent importation; not a few of whom, it is said, have seen military service in the old country.

KILLED.—Geo. Spence, of Canoe township, Indiana county, a drafted man, was killed by a fall from a railroad car at Penn Station, Pennsylvania, on Monday.

The deceased was a resident of Greenburg, and was returning to report for duty, but having fallen asleep, was taken to Penn, where he was waked up by the conductor, who also stopped the train to let him off.

Before the train was fully stopped Mr. S. jumped off, by which act he sustained injuries resulting in his death. He was taken to Greenburg, where he was buried with becoming respect and military honors.

A CONTEMPORARY speaks in terms of high praise of a newly invented "spark arrester."

We doubt whether this new angled affair is equal to the old ones of a good forged rod, added by a stout cudgel in the hands of the indignant "governor."

These two combined will generally manage to bring down the "spark" about the time he is scaling the fence, especially if assisted by the old lady with a broomstick.

From such "arresters" all "sparks" may well pray to be delivered.

MUNICIPALITY TO RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.—The Atlantic and Great Western Railway has established its machine shops at Meadville, Pa.

It has also erected a number of comfortable residences for its employees, which are to be let to them at low prices.

Every occupant who pays his rent for ten years and remains in the company's service that length of time, is then to receive a deed of the house as a reward.

By Telegraph.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

REPORTED REVERSE NEAR LAFAYETTE, GA.

REBEL FREIGHT TRAINS CAPTURED.

REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

JOHNSTON REINFORCING BRAGG.

Rosecrans Being Driven Back.

OCCUPATION OF LITTLE ROCK.

PRICE IN RAPID RETREAT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

A special dispatch from Cincinnati to the Tribune to-day, states that passengers to Stevenson, Alabama, report a reverse to General Thomas' corps near Lafayette, Georgia.

The report, doubtless, relates to the engagement of General Negley, some days since.

Several heavily-laden freight trains have been taken by our forces near Morristown, Georgia.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 15.—A large infantry force from Johnston's army is reported marching up the Tusculuma Valley to reinforce Bragg.

Bragg's command has gone to Decatur for some purpose.

Refugees bring reports circulating in the South, to the effect that, after two days' fighting, in which Bragg was defeated and driven back, he received large reinforcements from Johnston, which turned the tide of battle, and that he was now driving Rosecrans.

All of Johnston's cavalry are reported to have joined Bragg, with the design of destroying Rosecrans' communications.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Sept. 17.—Rear Admiral Porter has received intelligence that Little Rock was occupied by Gen. Steele, on the 10th inst., without fighting or loss of any consequence.

Price, in command of the rebels, is rapidly retreating, and Gen. Davidson is in hot pursuit.

The steamer Sunshine, from New Orleans, with dates to the 8th inst., has arrived.

Her news has been anticipated. She has on board 900 bales of cotton, belonging to the Government, taken at Memphis.

From the Army of the Potomac.

THE ARMY AGAIN IN MOTION.

TWO FIGHTS AT RACCOON FORD.

100 N. Y. Cavalrymen Reported Prisoners.

The whole army was, unexpectedly, in motion yesterday. Our advance will not have rest this side of the Rappahan. For two days our army had to live without fire, as it would have attracted the enemy's shells upon a discovered position.

Kilpatrick made several feints across the Rapidan, but it was soon made evident that he could not live a moment upon the other side.

Yesterday the rebels, who seem in doubt concerning the strength and sincerity of the Government, crossed the river near Raccoon Ford, and drove the 150 men at the post away; but two regiments of our cavalry, armed with revolving rifles, dismounted and drove them back in confusion. We lost about thirty.

This morning, according to an important rumor, the rebels crossed again at Raccoon Ford in strong force, and captured one hundred men of a regiment of New York cavalry.

The rebels have a strong position across the Rapidan, but no great force.

Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Sept. 16.

Returns from 275 towns give Cony, Republican candidate for Governor, more than 18,000 majority over Bradbury, which the remaining towns to be heard from will probably increase.

The State Senate will stand 80 Union to 1 Democrat. The House will contain about 110 Union and 81 Democrats.

MUST BE ASSESSED.—It must not be forgotten that every person who desires to vote this fall, must be assessed ten days before the election.

Soldiers who have been absent from the State since last election, ought to send their names home to their friends so as to have them assessed ten days before the election.

Married.

On the 18th inst., by Rev. Charles A. Hay, Mr. JOHN RUSSELL, of Washington county, Md., and Miss ANNA ELIZA BROWL, of Harrisburg.

On Tuesday, the 16th of September, by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, CHARLES E. LEPPS, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY E. HARR, of Harrisburg.

New Advertisements.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!!

A NEW SUPPLY of superior No. 1 Burning Oil just received and for sale by barrels or smaller quantity, at GILBERT'S HARDWARE STORE, s18 2d

Opposite the Court House.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to sell SARAH WEAVER anything on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

sept17-d38 JOHN WEAVER.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE SPANISH HISTORY OF THE WAR.—This work presents a rare opportunity to make money. 200,000 copies already sold. Circulate giving terms, &c. and send. Address: JONES BROS. & CO., 71 West Fayette street, Baltimore, Md., sept17-d1w

NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Ann Catharine Gunkle, late of the city of Harrisburg, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated without delay to WM. H. KEPNER, State street, Harrisburg.

And further notice is given, that on Monday next, at 9 o'clock, a. m., on the premises, the personal effects of said decedent, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, such as Beds, Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Stoves, &c., will be sold at public sale without reserve, when terms will be made known by WM. H. KEPNER, Executor. sept17-d1w

DR. J. O. HOYER'S PAIN-EXPELLER.

OFFICE, corner of Market street and Market Square. sept12-3m

Dry Goods

1863 OPENING OF 1863

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of New Styles of Dress Goods, FANCY AND BLACK SILKS.

At reasonable prices. PLAIN MERINOES, CASHMERE, DELAINES and POPLINS; SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS.

Of every description. BALMORAL SKIRTS, LADIES' and MISSES', New styles and at low prices.

KID GLOVES, the best, Ladies' and Gents'; IMPROVED SKELETON SKIRTS.

Cathcart & Bro., Next door to the Harrisburg Bank, s18-d2w

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

64 Delaines, Poplins, Velour Repts, Cashmeres, Merinos, Turin Cloths, Valenciennes, Lustrés, Mohairs, Colours.

Alpacas, Madonnas, Tamizé Cloths, Delaines, Bombazines, Thibetes, Ginghams and Chintzes.

Black and Second Mourning Calicos, Crepe Almas and Second Mourning Dress Silks.

Everything New and Desirable. Dress Goods, Warranted the Best Makes.

Square Black Shawls. Extra Size Long Black Shawls.

Second Mourning Shawls, (new.) English Crepe Vails, Collars and Sleeves.

Square and Round Vails, different materials. Plain and Bordered Handkerchiefs, Silk Gloves and Hose.

Kid Gloves, Gantlettas, Beltings and English Pins.

Black and Second Mourning Balmoral Skirts, (new styles.)

OUR ASSORTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE, IN EVERY BRANCH OF THE BUSINESS PAID TO THIS BRANCH OF OUR BUSINESS FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS.

WE RECOMMEND NONE BUT THE BEST WARRANTED GOODS.

CATHCART & BROTHER, Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

1863. DOMESTIC DRY GOODS!

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, CALICOS AND DRILLINGS, MEN AND BOYS WEAR, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, TICKINGS, DOMESTIC GINGHAMS, SHIRTINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, &c., &c.

A very heavy stock. To be disposed of at the very lowest market prices, at CATHCART & BROTHER, Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

HOSE, HOSIERY, HANKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES AND CRAVATS, WHITE AND COLORED CORSETS, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, LADIES' MERINO VESTS, NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

IN ENDLESS VARIETY, AT s18 d2w CATHCART'S.

New Advertisements.

BUEHLER HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, PA.

THIS established House has undergone extensive improvements, and been thoroughly renovated and refitted.

It is pleasantly located in the heart of the city, in easy access to the State Capitol and Public grounds.

For the accommodation of our guests, we have recently commenced to run a Coach to and from the Railroad. In this manner, unpleasant delay in leaving the depot for the Hotel will be avoided, and much more time afforded guests for meals when leaving the House.

Intending to stay at the BUEHLER HOUSE shall be really a home-like resort for the stranger and traveler, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patron