

The Union State Central Committee.

We cannot let the day of election pass, without acknowledging the services of the officers of the Union State Central Committee. The Chairman, Wayne M'Veagh, though somewhat inexperienced, yet entered the contest with a zeal, ability and perseverance which at once evinced the sincerity of his purpose and the intensity of his devotion.

Our Candidate for Governor.

Whatever may be the result of the election to-day, it will neither add to the fame nor can it impair the manly reputation of Andrew G. Curtin. If he is re-elected Governor, his reputation will not be increased, simply because he has already been accorded a spotless name among the brave defenders of the national honor and the Commonwealth's credit.

as these be forever acquiesced in the recollection of all true patriots? What we have contended for, in the contest which ends to-day, is the unity of the country and the supremacy of the national authority. We are opposed to giving up one inch of the national domain, whether it lies unused as a Territory or whether it is organized as States, to the control of either a domestic foe or a foreign enemy.

Help Me, Cassius, or I Sink!

If the copperhead leaders have boasted of any one particular qualification, it is the tenacity with which they claim devotion to the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press. This is the string on which they execute all their treason music. But when it comes to the practical test of their devotion to this as to all other principles, the copperheads fall, utterly and shamefully.

Speech of Col. T. C. MacDowell.

We give up a large portion of our columns, to-day, to make room for the splendid speech of Col. Thomas C. MacDowell, delivered at the Union Mass Meeting in the Court House last night. It would be superfluous for us to comment on an oratorical effort of Col. MacDowell in a community where his forensic powers are so well known and admired; but we cannot refrain from directing the attention of the loyal reader to this speech as coming from a war Democrat—a Democrat who has yielded devotion to none of his former principles or given up a single personal preference in the position he occupies to-day.

THE CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Grand Mass Meeting Last Night.

REMARKS OF GEN. CAMERON, On Taking the Chair at the Union Meeting Last Evening.

GENTLEMEN, it is always a high honor when you call any one of your fellow citizens to preside over your deliberations; and I thank you for that honor. It is to me a much higher honor to-night, because, as all of you know, I come not here to advocate the election of Andrew G. Curtin as Andrew G. Curtin; but come here to aid in the election of the representative of the loyalty of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Curtin. Those who sustain him sustain the Government against a vile rebellion. ("Bravo," "Bravo.") Those people who would overthrow the Union, the Union of men of great power and great eloquence and great popularity, industriously disseminated in his own State and all over the South during his whole life—did that hereby then expire? No, it only for the time being slumbered in the bosoms of those Southern disunionists.

But let you, gentlemen, those people never intend to come back until you force them to do so. Until you have weakened them by destroying their armies, they will never return to their allegiance. After a while, when they can do nothing else, they will come upon their knees. Then we will drive the leaders into the ocean or somewhere beyond it.

Gentlemen, I am glad to see this demonstration; it shows that you are all awake. I want to tell you that when to-morrow's sun goes down victory will have perched upon our banner. [Loud cheers.] I have long been an observer of elections in this State—perhaps longer than any other gentleman of this city; and I tell you my belief that as sure as there is a God in Heaven, Mr. Curtin will be elected to-morrow by a handsome majority.

Now, gentlemen, let me prophesy a little; for an old man may be permitted to do this. The people of Pennsylvania have re-elected Mr. Curtin because the war is going on, and because they believed it would not be wise to change the commander. Let me prophesy that in a very short time there will be another person re-nominated and re-elected, and that will be Abraham Lincoln.

SPEECH OF THOMAS C. MACDOWELL.

Delivered at the Union Mass Meeting in the Court House, last evening.

[Photographically reported for the Telegraph.]

Fellow citizens, it has been truly said, that "politics make strange bed fellows." This remark, because of the peculiar situation in which I find myself placed to-night, is probably well known to every person here—it is at least generally known throughout this Commonwealth—that I have been a Democrat all my life. I announce here to-night that I am a Democrat still—that in coming here to address this meeting, I am taking part in this important contest at one of the most critical periods in our history.

If there is on "God's green earth" an object worthy of the respect and the love of man (save and except a man), it is Liberty. Liberty, Liberty, Liberty, that is the man—that man, who has first, the intelligence to form an opinion, then the firmness to stand by that opinion, and if need be to proclaim that opinion to the world. Then there is, on the other hand, a crawling, creeping, miserable class of men, who go about the streets and the street corners and into the bar rooms and by ways, to traduce their own country.

I am here to-night in the performance of a duty to my country. My country calls on me for the performance of that duty; and that simple duty is to announce that so long as we have a country and a Government, so help me God, I will stand by it. [Enthusiastic applause.] Heretofore, to me party was everything. When peace prevailed throughout the country, when the men were wise and every where—when our hills and our valleys were teeming with the riches of God's bounty—when war did not menace our borders and our homes—when our Government was not in peril—then I was a party man. To-night I lay party aside; I cast it upon the altar of my country; and let me say here, fellow citizens, this is as well your duty as mine.

THE MONITORS ON PICKET DUTY.

Gen. Gillmore Erecting Batteries

New York, Oct. 13. The steamer Continental, from Hilton Head on the 31st inst., arrived this morning. She was the first of the monitors to be sent down the Chesapeake, and she is now being fitted out for service. On the night of the 6th, the rebels sent down a torpedo, attached to a raft, from Charleston, to the Ironsides, off Fort Monroe, which exploded under the bow of the Ironsides, throwing a great volume of water on board of her and putting out all the fires, killing Ensign Howard and wounding two seamen but doing no damage to the vessel.

But upon that occasion South Carolina was obliged to succumb, because she stood alone. She did succumb. But did the heresy then expire? No, it only for the time being slumbered in the bosoms of those Southern disunionists. They had a conviction, and they held it, that this step of secession should be postponed "until a more convenient season."

When, as a part of this disunion scheme, southern officers had in their hands almost the whole power of the army and the navy, what was the next step of these plotters for into the solution of the Union? Their next step was to destroy the Democratic party. This they did by two moves upon the chess board—the first at Charleston, and the second at Baltimore. They divided the Democratic party, and succeeded in having two candidates nominated by that party. When the Chicago Convention met to nominate a Presidential candidate, these men, instead of sending delegates there, instead of having the southern States represented in that Convention—refused to take any part in the doings of that body.

As to the utter baseness of the alleged grievances of the South, which were assigned as a justification of secession, I refer to the testimony of Alexander H. Stephens, now the Vice President of the so-called Southern Confederacy. He is good authority on this point. When the Georgia Convention met to discuss the question of secession, Mr. Stephens was a member of that body. In that Convention, he made an earnest appeal to those who were about to drag the great State into the maelstrom of destruction, and with her other States of the South, as they did. He said to them in substance, "What do you mean? Have we not had a majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States? Have we not now a majority of the officers of the army and navy of the United States? Had we not a majority of the members of the Congress at Washington city—a majority of the clerks and other officers connected with the Departments? Had we not a majority in the United States Senate? Had we not a majority of all the important committees in both branches of Congress?"

And then on the slavery question; he said, "Did not Congress, in 1850, pass a fugitive slave law, whereby the slavemaster, by proving the recovery of his runaway negro, was entitled to the North? Then, again, he asked, "What wrong has this government done to you, that has not been repaired?" This indictment, made up by the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy himself—every word of it historically true—makes out the case fully against the South. But they would not hear. They disregarded his warnings; for he went on and told them what would be the fatal consequences of the mad step of disunion. He spoke of their desolated fields, their squalid cities, their impoverished families—the weeping and the wailing that would go over the South; he depicted the terrible havoc of war. But they would not hear. They were greedy because they had made up their minds to commit this horrible sacrilege; and they did it.

When everything had been matured, the fatal step of secession was taken. State after State disowned its allegiance to the Government, until eleven States of the South. Then what did they do? They prepared themselves with munitions of war—with armies—with a navy as well as they could—being assisted in this nefarious enterprise by France and other European Governments, to whom this great country has ever been an eye-sore. And then, these rebels of the South, having made their warlike preparations, fired upon that starry flag at Sumter! On the 13th of April, 1861, they fired upon the sacred emblem of our country!

They are, then, not only guilty of the immediate and remote consequences of this war, but they are guilty of the crime of having fired upon your flag. Because of that act, and all the acts that have followed it up to the present time, I am here to-night. God willing, I will stand by that flag as long as a star or a stripe remains. [Loud applause.] Step by step this war has been going on, carrying havoc and desolation and death all over our country—bringing mourning into almost every family circle—and you are asking your fathers and your brothers and your neighbors to furnish victims for the cannon of Southern rebels, seeking to satiate their desire to rule—because their whole object has been to rear a government of their own—a Southern oligarchy, which the nabobs of the South shall rule supreme, and the poor men, whether white or black, shall be their slaves. [Applause.]

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Destroy the Ironsides, by Means of a Torpedo.

Capture of the Rebel Who Had it in Charge.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

REBELS ACROSS THE RAPIDAN.

MEADE'S ARMY FALLEN BACK

IMPORTANT NEWS

New York, Oct. 13. The New York Times have not said one word about the evacuation of Calverton. A small amount of information is reported that the rebels have been driven back to the north bank of the Rappahannock. The north bank of the Rappahannock is reported Longstreet's corps returned from the southwest. This is considered doubtful. The rebels commenced crossing the Rapidan on Thursday morning in the direction of Madison C. H., with the design of turning Meade's right wing. Heavy cavalry reinforcements have been sent to the front. It is reported that the rebels under White and Mosby hold the gaps of the Bull Run mountains. A large cavalry force was sent yesterday and will speedily disperse them.

I have been belabored most outrageously. I have received, as the saying is, "more cuffs than coppers." Thank God, I disregard all such dirty notions, and shall treat them with a proud and lofty defiance. We now come to the point which I wish to make particularly. The reason why I shall vote for Andrew G. Curtin to-morrow is this: I see or think I see in the success of Mr. Woodward (a gentleman against whom personally I have not a word to say—a gentleman for whom I have most unequal respect, because I have enjoyed his acquaintance for a great many years)—I, however, see, or think I see, in the success of Mr. Woodward—the most direct consequences to my country. If Andrew G. Curtin is defeated to-morrow, and Mr. Vallandigham elected in Ohio, then the great States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio will have arrayed themselves against the Government by the vote of a majority of their citizens.

Now, what will be the significance of such a result? How will the news sound abroad? Why, the Richmond papers will tell you what will be its effect. They say that such a result will secure the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England. What does recognition mean? It is in the first place a declaration that a power previously known only as unauthorized and illegitimate is to be treated as an existing, established government, regularly organized and able to take care of itself—that, after struggling for a certain period, it is now a fixed fact—that it is, in the language of the law, a de facto government. If the great States I have named, comprising three-fourths of the population of all the northern States, and I was almost going to say eight-tenths of their wealth, were to array themselves against the government, what would England and France say in reference to recognition? They will reason in this way: "In view of the verdict of these important States at the recent elections, we shall incur no danger by recognizing the south, because there is a great majority in those States who will hold back the hand of the government and prevent it from declaring war against us. Thus, by recognition, we shall gain a military ally in that way they will reason, and reason very naturally.

Supposing, then, that recognition does take place under those circumstances or any circumstances—supposing that there should be a large majority, or any majority in the north against the government, and in favor of the south, and a division of this country—shall we not have a revolution here? Will not the men of the north who stand by the government, fight to the death before they will permit any power under heaven to usurp this country from us? [Loud applause.] Will we not in such a case die cheerfully? [Cheers.] If you will not you are unworthy the name of Americans; if you will not defend this Government with the last drop of your blood, you are unworthy of the country in which you live. [Applause.] I know not who administers the Government, but I know Abraham Lincoln or anybody else, he is the representative of that Government; and we owe him and that Government through him, allegiance which we can lay aside only with our life. Therefore I go for Andrew G. Curtin, because I desire to prevent the contingency which I have described as the probable result of the success of his opponent.

One word more. If this country should be divided, then this Government inevitably goes down. If this Government falls with it all the hopes of the world for freedom. Freedom and this Government will be buried in one common tomb for all time. Are you prepared for this? [Voices: "No, never!"] If you are, I am not. No, my friends; to-morrow let us vote for Andrew G. Curtin, and let us vote for him with these facts before him cast his vote for Andrew G. Curtin, in order to prevent the catastrophe which I have depicted. Stick to the Government; stand by those who are administering it for the time being; and if there are any abuses, will, after a while, in more peaceful times, join hands with you to reform all those abuses in whatever direction may be most beneficial; but at present, for God's sake, stand by the Government. [Applause.] Think of your flag!

"Our starry flag! our starry flag, whose eagle sits enthroned in light, Shall not wave o'er bill and crag, Triumphant in the hour of fight?" Let him who swells Bebel's cry In civil strife but turn to thee, A patriot's heart will dim his eyes, His bright sword strike for liberty.

THE ELECTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.

The election to-day has mostly suspended business.

New Advertisements.

HARRISBURG BANK, Oct. 13, 1863.

The annual election for thirteen directors of this bank, will be held at the bank's office, on the third Monday, (16th) of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. oct13 d3t-wta J. W. V. ELL, Cashier.

JOHN WISE.

Third Street, near Walnut, HARRISBURG, PA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, &C.

Jujube Paste, Moss Paste, Fig Paste, Marsh Mallow Gum Drops, Cream Chocolate Drops, Plain Chocolate, &c., &c. Oranges and Lemons, Canned Fruits, Jellies, Teas and Spices, all kinds. Paper Bags, Older Vinegar, Fresh and Salt Fish in season, Vegetables in season, Raisins, Currants, oct13 JOHN WISE.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Wool Carder and a Weaver. Steady employment will be given. For particulars apply to B. C. Hopkins, River alley between Chestnut and Market streets, or to the T. Lindsey's Factory, on the Conococheague creek, five miles from Harrisburg. oct13 d3t-wta

Wanted.

WANTED—500 lbs. Fresh Dandelion Root. S. A. KUNKEL & Bro., Apothecaries, 118 Market st., Harrisburg. oct13

For Sale and for Rent.

FOR SALE—A Two Story Brick House on Third Street. For particulars apply to MRS. J. C. MURRAY, corner of Second and Pine streets. oct13 d3t-wta

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A Two Story Brick House, situated on a corner street in the city of Harrisburg. A Cumberland street in the city of Harrisburg. Apply to A. D. Rotherford, Front Street. oct13 d3t-wta

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A dwelling house with six rooms, wash shed, large yard, stable, &c. Pleasantly situated on State street near the river. [Oct 13] CHAS. C. BAWN.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Three rooms, located in Second Street, near the river. [Oct 13] MRS. HENRY VOGEL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Two Story Frame House in Sixth Ward, opposite the Duck Tavern, Inquire of Michael McAdams, River Alley, between Chestnut and Market streets. Terms easy. oct13 d3t-wta