

Daily Telegraph



Where breathes the foe but falls before us  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

OUR PLATFORM.  
THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND  
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Friday Afternoon, June 7, 1861.

The Post Office at Memphis has been discontinued by order of the Postmaster General.

Gen. HARVEY has added infamy to treachery—friendship—hypocrisy to confidence—until he stands forth now the most damnable traitor and apostate since the days of Benedict Arnold. He is too mean for trial—too corrupt for contact—and should be stoned to death by the first loyal people into whose midst he crawls.

EMERSON BRIDGES was in Baltimore last night, where he addressed a large crowd of people on the necessity of sustaining the administration of Abraham Lincoln, in the effort to enforce the laws and preserve the Union. His speech is reported to have been received with great satisfaction by the Union men, and to have also produced a feeling of conciliation among the more moderate of the rebels still in Baltimore.

A Resolution was passed in the House of Delegates of Maryland, on Tuesday last, ordering the Senators and Representatives from that State in Congress, to offer and vote for a resolution recognizing the Southern Confederacy. This is an impudent and a left-handed way of keeping up the secessionist furor, until the secessionists in Maryland can rally sufficient strength again to make the attempt to carry that State out of the Union.

The TRAITOR DAVIS has issued a proclamation, fixing upon a certain day as the occasion of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God. The rebels, we think, have a right to thank God that He has not already cut them down for the impious use of His name in their most atrocious transactions—while the best prayers they could possibly offer to a throne of grace would be for wisdom and sense to lead them from the work of treason to a proper obedience and loyalty to a just government. If the rebels could be persuaded by reason to such a course, it would save the time and the gunpowder necessary to bring them back to their senses. But, under any circumstances, let the sounder pray and confess. It will do their guilty souls good.

The Republicans of Beaver county have already entered on the campaign for the coming October election, with the following strong ticket:

President Judge—Daniel Agnew, Borough; Associate Judge—John Slight, Hopewell township; Agnew Duff, New Brighton; Assembly—William Henry, Allegheny; District Attorney—John B. Young, Rochester; Treasurer—G. C. Bradshaw, Fallston; Commissioner—Daniel B. Short, Moon; County Auditor—John Stewart, Moon; Poor House Director—Henry Gehring, New Sewickley; Trustees of Academy—Rev. D. H. McLean, Beaver; Joseph H. Wilson, Beaver.

The candidate for President Judge, Daniel Agnew, is one of the ablest lawyers in the State of Pennsylvania, and will make a most worthy and efficient judicial officer.

The following is a correct list of the American ministers at foreign courts. It will be seen that Pennsylvania has three:

- Charles F. Adams, Mass. England.
Wm. L. Dayton, N. Y. France.
Cassius M. Clay, Ky. Russia.
Carl Schurz, Wis. Spain.
James E. Harvey, Pa. Portugal.
J. S. Sanford, Conn. Belgium.
James S. Pike, Me. Netherlands.
Bradford B. Wood, N. Y. Denmark.
Jacob S. Haldeman, Pa. Sweden & Nor.
Norman B. Judd, Ill. Prussia.
Anson Burlingame, Mass. Austria.
George G. Fogg, N. H. Switzerland.
George F. Marsh, Va. Saxonia.
Rufus King, Wis. Rome.
Thomas Corwin, Ohio. Mexico.
A. B. Dickinson, N. Y. Nicaragua.
Elisha Crosby, Cal. Guatemala.
Allen A. Burton, Ky. New Granada.
James Watson Webb, N. Y. Brazil.
Robert M. Palmer, Pa. Argentine Confed.
Thomas H. Nelson, Ohio. Chile.
D. K. Carter, Ohio. Bolivia.

VIRGINIA has been flattered and fed by this Union, until her citizens actually believe that they are of some superior consequence. We do not desire to deny their possession of a single good quality which they have either earned or inherited; but we do question the remarkable reputation which they arrogate to themselves. There is nothing in history to prove that they were braver than the solid Dutchmen of Pennsylvania and New York, or that they would fight harder or longer than the lank Yankees from the pine forests of Vermont or Maine. There is one fact in history which the F. V. V.'s invariably conceal. It is this: when the British were moving up the Potomac to besiege Washington city, they were piloted by some of these identical F. V. V.'s; and when the English army did enter the federal capital, others of the chivalry of Virginia who were there for its protection suddenly left, and did not return until they appeared as office hunters, or surrounded the pension bureau clamoring for the bounty and the favor of the government. This is a fact in history that is worthy of preservation.

PARTY LINES.

The journals and journalists in Pennsylvania who have always been the most bitter partisans, and who sacrificed, heretofore, every social equality and business interest on their own altars of political bigotry, have been crying out against party distinctions—proclaiming that party lines should be abolished—and that in this crisis none of the old political organizations should be recognized. There was great method in this offer liberally to dispense with old political parties. Those who made the offer were those who were in office under the administration of Mr. Buchanan—the editors of Breckenridge organs for instance, who acted as postmasters or who held sinecures in the customhouses of the country. These gentlemen were the bitterest of the bitter who opposed the election of Abraham Lincoln. They assailed the Republican party and its principles with a brutality and violence unknown before to partisan contests—repeated those assaults after the people had constitutionally declared their preference for the Presidency—and even followed up their attacks to the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, hoping all the time to prevent his induction into office, and only realizing now in the rebellion at the south what they then desired to see inaugurated on the portals of the federal capital. The very journals that now clamor against party distinctions and howl so furiously when a removal from office is made, are the same who gave aid and sympathy to secession while in its infancy, and they were only prevented from organizing armed forces in the north to march to the aid of their southern allies, by the overwhelming power of public opinion in the loyal states, and the promptness with which their designs were circumvented by the federal authorities. When these same men found that they were thus frustrated, the next game they attempt, to preserve their places in position and office, is the cry of partisan persecution against the administration of Abraham Lincoln, or the charge that Governor Curtin has prostituted the patronage at his disposal for the reward of partisan friends, or the elevation of partisan leaders.

The administration at Washington is perfectly justifiable in surrounding itself with men known to be favorable to its policy. There are few who were in office on the 4th of March last, who did not secretly sympathize with secession—who did not hope that the movement would at least succeed so far as to force the Republican party to recognize certain measures of Democratic policy, and retain a large number of Democratic office-holders in power. The necessity of such a condition was openly proclaimed on the streets of Washington, and frankly discussed in the organs of the Democracy throughout the country. Because it has not been fully realized—because the administration has deemed it just to remove postmasters who were known to sympathize with secession, and force clerks from departments in which they were playing spies—this hue and cry of party persecution is raised, and the impression is sought to be created that Abraham Lincoln is devoting himself to his partisan friends instead of his country.

So far as the organization of the Republican party is concerned, we deem it as important to battle for its preservation now, as we considered its sacred duty to do so two years ago. If the administrations of both Abraham Lincoln and Andrew G. Curtin desire successfully to carry out the policy of maintaining the national and state governments, they must depend not upon those who opposed their election on sectional and partisan grounds, but upon the men who made the Union the issue when the Democratic party was fighting for political organization, when its leaders were dividing their own ranks and threatening the destruction of the Union; and when, too, the conspiracy that has since grown to such terrible proportions was hatching in their midst. There can be no two opinions on this subject. The administration that would foster its avowed enemies in position—that would repose confidence in those who are opposed to its policy—would exhibit a weakness and betray a mendacity at once worthy of the contempt and the derision of the American people. And those who thus howl on being removed from office, are as much dissatisfied with the loss of the opportunity of betraying the government, as they are at being removed from offices of ease and emolument.

ROGER B. TANEY, feeling that he has evinced more sympathy for the secessionists than was prudent, and understanding that the people are warmly expressing their disapprobation of his acts, contemplates resigning. There is a strange coincidence in the official action of Judge Taney and the hasty conduct of some of the Maryland traitors. Before Washington city was safely invested with federal troops, and about the time the secessionists believed that the north was divided on the subject of crushing this rebellion by the force of arms, the traitors of Baltimore could not restrain themselves—they pitched into the unarmed northern troops who were passing through that city, on the way to defend the federal capital, denouncing and firing upon them as "invaders," "abolitionists," "papists" and "vagabonds." Then it was considered safe and popular to do so, simply because it was expected that the Breckenridge division of the Democratic party would support the south in its rebellion, and that the treatment which the Baltimore rowdies gave the loyal troops of Pennsylvania, would be applauded by their allies all over the north. Judge Taney seems to have been actuated by a similar motive and anticipation. His hasty zeal to get Merriman free—his passionate appeals to his authority, and the ill-concealed contempt with which he treats those who are laboring to save the Union—look as if he felt chagrined that his efforts to aid secession should have proven a failure. The circumstances are against Judge Taney, and he should either resign, or frankly retract his dogmas and sophistry, and humbly apologize to the President for permitting his sympathy thus to run in favor of the incendiary and rebellion.

The President has directed that the public offices in Washington be closed and craped today, on the occasion of the funeral obsequies of the late Stephen A. Douglas in Chicago.

THE CROWNING OF TREASON.

We do not understand the rules of legal practice—nor are we versed in the jurisprudence which is constantly quoting precedents to justify legal decision, until law and practice and judicial authority have become a sale and useless repetitions of worn out dogmas, in which the judge can least display his learning and best cover up his prejudices and his selfish instincts. Like most of common people, we cannot understand why a judge should go back to the reign of an English King to find precedent for the government of a nation of freemen. We cannot comprehend why an American magistrate should be controlled by the decision of a Parliament with neither sympathy or affinity with the American people. We cannot see why we should not make as well as follow precedents. Nor do we believe that two thirds of the American people, appreciating justice equally as well as Chief Justice Taney, though not understanding the technicalities of the legal profession would pause long in their comprehension of the making of a sound precedent, had they the leaders of this rebellion in their possession. They would not, like the Chief Justice, explore the dusty pages of history for examples to justify their release, nor would they pause for the ceremony of a long charge and a short verdict, to justify them in their disposition of these same traitors, however much they uphold the law and respect the law-giver. Plain facts are more powerful than abstruse arguments, even though such arguments be adorned with classic references, polished rhetoric and brilliant diction. The truth is the very best construction that can be given to the law—and when we abide by the truth, the law becomes in every respect our guardian and our shield. A traitor is arrested. His crime is notorious. The effects of that crime were disastrous. He is imprisoned as a necessity of general safety—an example to other evil-doers, in a time of great public and private apprehension, when his release would be dangerous to the common interests and safety of the entire nation. With these facts before the judge—able to comprehend and fully understanding the condition of affairs—the plots of traitors personally known to him—the effects of treason before his eyes—the fire of the incendiary almost illuminating his own portals—this same judge, a Chief Justice of the United States, falters, hesitates and quibbles—hurries back through the dim labyrinth of his learning, ransacks his lore, pores over his books, and revives his memory of stale and ridiculous precedents to ensure the release of a self-proclaimed traitor. If all this effort had been made by the Chief Justice to secure the escape of some poor wretch who had been persecuted by the law's rigors, we might be induced to admire the humanity of the Judge that would thus use his skill and his cunning to shield a brother from punishment; but when this learning and sagacity and skill are re-trained and become emulous to assist the escape of a traitor, our regard for the law is no less, nor is our respect for the judiciary diminished; but our confidence in the integrity of the man is shaken, however verging on the grave he may be, with a long life of honor behind him, this single act, in one effort, is sufficient to dim the brightest reputation, and cast a doubt upon the purest name that ever was earned by mortal man.

After this act of Judge Taney, plain people may well look around them, and safely guard their own households from the burglar, the assassin and the incendiary. We must all look around us, and be prepared to defend our homes and our lives and our families at the point of the sabre or bayonet—more particularly in times like these, when the construction of the law is used to mystify facts, and where the highest tribunal in the land has too palpably become tainted with treason. In an hour like this, we must give up precedent for prompt and steady practice—for a use of the means and resources within our possession for defence and preservation. We can do this and still obey that law which he who runs may read and understand. And if we violate ancient precedent or refuse to be governed by the constructions of one evidently become unfitted by age and sympathies and prejudices to judge or administer the law, there is more chance that we will be making a precedent in independence and good sense which the future will follow, than that we can possibly violate any principle in law or justice.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES are not all sound or true men, and the story is current in Washington city, that a few of them are even tainted with treason. One or two have refused to administer the new oath of allegiance as imposed by Congress, while others in administering the oath, leave out the words, "to bear true allegiance to the United States," these same traitors alleging that there are no United States in existence, and therefore such an oath would be false and illegal. This extra official declaration should be tested, and the result reported to the President for his immediate action. Traitors in the army—traitors in the navy—and traitors on the benches. When are they to be banished? When are they to be punished?

JAMES E. HARVEY, the new minister to Portugal, it is reported, has become implicated by an examination of the telegraph dispatch seizures, as an accessory to the treason at the south. If this is correct, we may indeed doubt our trust friends, as Mr. Harvey was admitted to the councils and the confidence of the most loyal men in the country. It is rumored that he is immediately to be recalled—but where he will seek a home, his conscience and his guilt must decide. Mr. Harvey was formerly the popular Washington correspondent of the North American, writing over the signature, Independent.

The RAILROAD companies of Pennsylvania have determined to make an abatement of thirty per cent on the transportation of munitions of war. It was also arranged that the abatement should be made on all the bills for transportation of troops and war supplies since the breaking out of the war.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CITY QUIET.

Unfounded Telegraphic Reports.

No Change in the Position of the Federal Troops.

CONSUL APPOINTED TO MEXICO.

ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS APPOINTED.

SENTENCE OF FOLEY COMMUTED.

AN ABANDONED SHIP.

DISREGARD FOR THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

INCREASE OF SCOUTING PARTIES.

New Uniforms for the Pennsylvania Regiments.

TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

New Advertisements.

TO PUBLISHERS!

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD!

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 10th, 1861.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

adds that the Southern Rights men are determined to hold possession though they should be in a minority.

A circular address from Nashville to the Union men of Tennessee, condemns the course of the Governor, deprecates the raising of troops, deprecates secession as a course, and urges them to place Tennessee beside Kentucky—to keep out of active participation in the war. It also says, that late information leads to the hope that the manly effort will succeed, and a large Union vote be polled in Middle and East Tennessee. A special despatch from Knoxville, dated the 4th inst., says that John Bell made a speech there, urging war to the death against the North, and declaring that five millions of the North could not conquer. Advice from Montgomery state that much dissatisfaction was expressed there at the removal of the capital to Richmond. The Richmond Whig, of the 1st inst., says that a Virginian will be put in the rebel Cabinet in place of Mr. Walker, Secretary of War.

AN ABANDONED SHIP.

New York, June 7. An arrival here reports having seen a large ship with painted ports, surrounded by men. She had a look her foremast, mainmast, mizzen topmast and bowsprit, as well as being badly cut on her starboard side. She had a white rail entirely around her, and was supposed to be a packet ship. There was nobody on board.

TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

Baltimore, June 7. A regiment from Elmira, N. Y., arrived here this morning, and left for Washington.

New Advertisements.

TO PUBLISHERS!

THE ADVERTISER having had long experience in the printing, editing, and publishing business, offers his services as book-keeper, lead editor or any other situation in a daily newspaper, or other establishment. Can give unexceptionable references. Please address, (giving particulars), K. B. B., 167-168 "Telegraph Office," Harrisburg, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD!

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 10th, 1861.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.

MAIL TRAIN.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN.