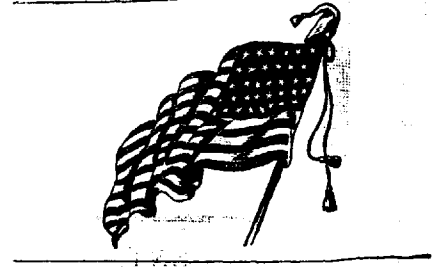


Daily Telegraph



Forever fixed that standard sheet / where Freedom's soul 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.

Thursday Morning, September 12, 1861.

PENSIONS FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

PROFIT ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

We are pleased to learn that the government has already paid pensions to many families of our soldiers who fell at the battle of Stone Bridge.

Under the first section of the act of July 4, 1836, soldiers of the volunteer or militia service and the widows of soldiers dying in battle or from injuries or disease incurred while in service are entitled to the full benefit of the invalid pension laws.

Under the second section of the act of July 4, 1836, soldiers of the volunteer or militia service and the widows of soldiers dying in battle or from injuries or disease incurred while in service are entitled to the full benefit of the invalid pension laws.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

When the Chicago Convention nominated Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for the Presidency, the country was puzzled to know what influence had induced the delegates in that body to set aside so many eminent, reputable and distinguished men, and their claims, and place the highest distinction of confidence and preference in the hands of a man scarcely known beyond the limits of Illinois, and with a reputation only made up in a single campaign of strong and persistent encounter with one who has since passed to that bourne from whence no traveller returns, lamented by his associates, regretted by his countrymen, and mourned most sincerely by his intimate friends.

At the period of the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, the country was in political confusion, parties were rent in twain, factions were bitterly antagonized, yet the shrewdest of those who held the organization of parties in their hands, never for a moment imagined that the Rail Splitter would be the successful of the three Presidential candidates then before the country.

The great scheme of that campaign was to throw the election into the House of Representatives. In the hope that this could be accomplished, the Democratic party was divided, and John C. Breckinridge, who owed all his reputation to the recognition and indulgence of that organization, was made the political parasite to strike it down, to destroy its organization, and ruin its prospects, the better to secure the defeat of that other, mightier organization, the Republican party, which was then gathering to its folds the energy and intellect of the land.

This reference is made merely to preserve the connection of Abraham Lincoln with his nomination and the incidents that occurred afterwards, during the exciting and laborious campaign of his election. In all that time he was depreciated by the men who lead the factions opposed to him, because he made no appeals to the prejudices of the people, nor in any manner sought their support by unbecoming speeches, insidious and inconsistent letters, or any of the tricks common even to other men who before then had been candidates for the same high position.

He was willing to endure the contumely of scorn and derision for the privilege and dignity of silence, believing doubtless that the American people cared more for the principles involved than the men engaged in that contest. He acted as became a true American citizen, impressed with the contingency of defeat, and the embarrassment it would entail, were he to assert a hostility to his opponents which would prevent his acquiescence in the election should such have been the result of the contest, and had his partisan enemies guarded themselves with the same dignity and discretion, they could have yielded to their defeat instead of being forced to carry their opposition beyond the political arena, and make it a war of dismemberment and dissolution of the American Union.

From the nomination, to the election, and after the election to the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, the country will bear witness to the fact, that the position and actions of the man defied imputation and challenged confidence. The parties, which had opposed him singly, immediately after the fact of his election were announced, decided on a plan to prevent his inauguration, and when that was peaceably accomplished, the same parties, or their leaders, began the active work of dissolving the Union. Before Abraham Lincoln had pronounced the policy of his administration, he was accused of aggression on the rights of the south, and before those aggressions were even attempted, an armed force was arrayed against his administration, the capital menaced by traitor soldiers, and he himself, threatened with assassination in the executive mansion of the nation.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

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According to the correspondence of the Republican line of batteries at Aquia Creek, it is reported that the rebels are in good condition. One of their ridges, the Potomac, which is about four miles wide, and as near as can be ascertained at least 15,000 troops are in that vicinity.

Considerable skirmishing took place last night between our troops and those of the enemy near the Chain Bridge. A large scouting party, under command of Gen. Smith, advanced during the night as far as Lewisville, seven miles distant from the Chain Bridge, where they were attacked by the Confederate pickets.

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At half past eleven o'clock the ceremony of presenting the colors took place. These colors, fifteen in all, were borne aloft in the hands of soldiers detailed for the duty, who advanced to the middle of the field, followed by the Governor, his staff, and Gen. McClellan, his staff of officers and other gentlemen connected with the army.

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Governor Curtin:—On behalf of the officers and members of the Twelfth Regiment, I beg to return you my sincere acknowledgments for this honor, and I assure you that in our hands this flag shall never be dishonored.

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Various small advertisements and notices at the bottom of the page, including 'WANTED', 'PUBLIC SALE', and 'SOLDIERS' LETTERS'.