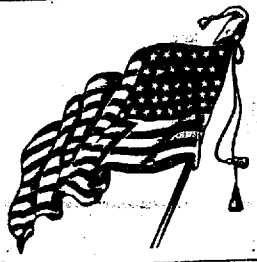


Daily Telegraph.



PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
THOMAS E. COCHRAN,
of York County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
WILLIAM S. ROSS,
of Luzerne County.

HARRISBURG, PA.
Wednesday Morning, August 6, 1862.

A LIBEL SUIT.

In the midst of the indignation which was felt by all true loyal men, on the announcement of the fact that Capt. B. I. Dodge had traced the fabricator of the infamous handbills, which have of late so seriously impeded enlistments in this city, to the *Patriot and Union* office, we were politely summoned before Alderman Kline, to give bail on a charge of libel preferred by Messrs. Barrett and McDowell. The charge contained a variety of counts, running over a space embracing as far back as March 31st, and coming down to June 17th. Of course those who understand McDowell and Barrett, will be able to appreciate the motives which prompted them to this prosecution, but that the public abroad may fully understand the object of their movements, we essay a relation of the following facts: When the war for the Union was inaugurated, the *Patriot* was identified with those who stood at the head of the rebel mob. That fact was not sufficient to condemn its editors, and might have been passed over as an unfortunate association, as much so on the part of the traitors as it was on that of their sympathizers, had the *Patriot* yielded to truth and honor, and espoused the cause of the country. Instead of doing this, and coming out boldly in defence of the government, that sheet used falsehood and slander to deter honest men from giving their support to the country. It was an open question in this community, for months, whether McDowell and Barrett were not actually in the pay of the so-called confederate government. Their acts were such as to excite suspicion of this fact, while their printed and written words were also such as to more than corroborate this suspicion, and point to clear and damning evidence at once conclusive and overwhelming on the subject of their treasonable propensities. We pointed to these facts, and responded to public sentiment when we denounced the parties involved as traitors to their country. For this, and this alone, we have been prosecuted for libel—but the reader must remember that there is a motive for this action which descends lower than any that has ever induced a man to a malicious prosecution. Barrett and McDowell were not satisfied with having traduced the officers of the federal government, from the President to every member of his cabinet, but they must single out less conspicuous and more humble officers of the government, and thus in a moment of passionate rage and bitter resentment, whet their teeth on the character of the proprietor and publisher of this journal, by seeking to bring his official actions as Post Master of Harrisburg into suspicion and disgrace. Had facts been produced, the Post Master would have been ready to meet and answer any charge growing out of such facts. But instead of this, when facts were affirmed to refute the false charges made in the columns of the *Patriot* on the subject of the administration of the Post Office, they were merely rejected by Barrett and McDowell, and the libelous article was circulated among their readers, unexposed and unrefuted. In view of these facts, the Post Master of Harrisburg prosecuted Barrett and McDowell for libel. This is the true story of the manner in which Barrett and McDowell have conducted themselves before this community, and the prosecution of Messrs. Barrett and McDowell is a fitting sequel to the actions of these men as a firm and as individuals.

We do not know when we have libelled Barrett or McDowell, nor have we time or inclination now to search the record to see in what these libels consist. That must be determined by a jury and defined by the courts of this country. But the idea of libelling Tom McDowell will sound very strangely in this, or any other community. Hear it not, ye guardians of truth and valor! Hear it not, ye advocates of temperance and virtue. Hear it not ye votaries of manly pride and honorable principle. Hear it not, ye shades of the lamented and gallant Murray—that Murray who fell struggling at the head of his regiment, while some of those who should have supported him were guzzling whiskey in the saloons of Harrisburg. Hear it not ye gallant men who fell at Winchester, fighting without a leader after your Colonel had fallen. Hear it not ye who died on the battle-field for the want of that direction and command which was denied to you by the coward and the craven hearted. Let the community answer. Let a jury of our countrymen answer; and when it becomes libellous to expose cowardice and denounce treason, then indeed will the liberty of the press have become disgraced by that degradation into which base presumption and moral desperation have plunged Thos. O. McDowell and O. Barrett. Here we rest our case until the courts have put their disapproval and withering rebuke upon those who have commenced this most malicious prosecution. But in the meantime our voice shall never weary or our pen tire in denouncing dough-face sympathizers with traitors. It is our mission to unmask and pursue such as these, and with God's help we shall do our duty, though hell itself and all the craven hearted Barretts and McDowells in the land oppose our course.

THE OATH, OR A PASS OVER THE LINES.

We alluded yesterday, in general terms, to the fact that there was more danger to be apprehended from the course of those in our midst who sympathize with traitors, than those who are in arms and openly arrayed against the government. The same ideas and convictions have taken hold of some of our contemporaries, and the alarm is now vigorously sounded, that those acting in concert against the government, and are at the same time enjoying its protection and favor, should either be made to take the oath of allegiance, or be compelled to pass over the dividing line between loyalty and treason, and at once take up their abode among traitors. On this subject, the *Evening Bulletin* says that there has been a very proper disposition, which is growing in strength every day, to set the seal of public reprobation on all disloyal men in the cities or states which stand by the Constitution and the flag. The public grow more indignant every hour that rebel spies, treacherous office holders, and sneaking upholders of anarchy and disunion, are allowed to live unmolested among us, and are permitted to spread their poison all around them. Not long since a card of a most insolently rebel character appeared in the advertising columns of a morning paper, yet we hear of no punishment having been meted out to its author. There have been in circulation for weeks open statements regarding the doings in the vicinity of a Government hospital, if not with the connivance of parties connected with it, yet the public are not permitted to hope that the alleged treasonable practices there indulged in will be stopped. So, too, even in gallant Allegheny county, a preacher of a powerful denomination is allowed to flaunt his disloyalty in the face of the people, and is upheld when he refuses to pray for the President or the army.

Instances like the above could be multiplied were it necessary. We refer to them to show that if something is not done about such things, the rebellion will gain strength right here among us. Already craven-hearted souls, who are afraid of taxes and drafting, are querulously proclaiming that the Government is too weak for the task set before it, and on a recent railroad trip we were made fairly sick by hearing a weak old soul declare that the country would do just as well if North and South were separated. As we listened, the reflection sprang up spontaneously, that a creature with so little pluck, honor or patriotism, would not be man enough to resent an insult to his wife or sister. He would reason that if the insulted party did not "mind" the affront, it did not make any difference; that a quarrel was worse than swallowing any degradation calmly.

Treason flourishes bravely when allowed to go unpunished after reiterated violations of law. During Buchanan's administration this fact received the most striking proofs. Every hour of impurity, every hour of vacillation strengthened the hands of the disunionists, and weakened the true men of the nation. By this time we should have learned this lesson, and should be acting on it. We should be sending across the lines every man who will not take the oath of allegiance when he becomes suspected of helping traitors. General Pope and the leaders of the southwestern armies act on that idea. They seem to prosper in their outrageous course. Why should it not be done here, where Trollope found rebel "society that was not mixed," or in Indiana, where Wickliffe makes speeches which "surprise" Mr. Lincoln, or in Allegheny county, where a reverend traitor withholds his prayers for the Administration and our brave volunteers? A little of the new and inspiring "vigor" of the government, which has encouraged us all, lately expended in this direction, will help the bounty funds and fill the recruiting stations at a rapid rate, and we expect to see signs of it without delay.

GOV. CURTIS.

We are pleased to learn, by private advices direct from Bedford Springs, that the health of Gov. Curtis is rapidly improving, and that he will be fitted soon again for those active and vigorous duties which have distinguished his administration of the State Government. In the absence of Gov. Curtis, every department is kept up industriously and unflinchingly in all their duties and requirements, while such of the duties as pertain peculiarly and only to the Executive, are discharged under the direction of Gov. Curtis while he is absent as faithfully as when he is present in the State Department. Our military organization and the facilities afforded to enlistments, are under the immediate control of Adj. Gen. Russell, so that in the absence of the Governor they are not impeded. In fact the Departments are acting and working in great harmony, each deeming its own success essentially to the success of the State.

THE FRANKS OF THE SEMI-TREASONABLES.

The *FRANKS OF THE SEMI-TREASONABLES*, sheets in the loyal states, is beautifully illustrated by the course of the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, in reference to the mass war meeting held in Lancaster city on Saturday last. Perhaps no more unconvulsed or respectable meeting was ever convened within the limits of any city in the Union. Its officers were old and true friends of the government—men who had passed many years in that city as the representatives of every profession and all branches of business—men of loyal instincts and noble convictions—men whose ancestors had settled in Lancaster county and city, and had assisted in building up the trade and prosperity which have enriched that locality—men of all parties rallying to the common cry of the Union, and yet George Sanderson, the editor of the Democratic organ, mayor of that city by favor of the Scotch influence, and trumpeter of Buchanan, refused to refer to that meeting in any other way than a communication of a dozen or more lines, in which the entire movement was belied and misrepresented. At the same time, Sanderson makes room in his paper for the insolent attack of the border state traitors on the President, and opens his columns to the tirade contained in the address of Frank Hughes. We submit this instance of duplicity and unfairness as a real specimen of the intentions of the *Lancaster* party.

A DRAFT—ESCAPING ITS RESPONSIBILITIES.

The necessity which forces the government to order a draft, may be traced to the fact that there are a large number of men in this and every community in the commonwealth, who have stubbornly refused to enter the service when it was notorious that they, of all others, should take up arms in defence of the government, as having the most involved in its perpetuity. Such as these may be termed rebel sympathizers. They not only refuse to enter the service, but they have been detected in endeavoring to seduce others from enlisting, or ridiculing the service in printed and written hand bills, for the premeditated purpose of diminishing the number of enlistments, and thus of course aiding and abetting treason. These are the men that the government are after. They want them for service in the ranks, where they can be taught a lesson of life and death as it is inculcated by their rebel friends, and it is to be hoped that the draft will be so managed as to embrace as many of such people as possible. There is still another class, who are natural cowards and poltroons, things in the shape of men who have no courage, no love of country, no manliness, no regard for the past, no esteem for the present, no glorious anticipations for the future! Some of these are changing their residences—and those most able are prospecting tours to various parts of the loyal states, in the hope of thus escaping the draft. We deem it a duty to inform these people that they are pursuing a course that makes them liable to the first draft! All should at once understand that the DRAFT WILL NOT BE MADE FROM THE INFORMATION NOW TAKEN BY THE ASSESSORS. The enrollment now being made is merely intended as a record for the use of the Governor and Adjutant General, as exhibiting the strength of the state, and also presenting, by marginal notes, such citizens as have earned exemption by past services or liberality in the encouragement of volunteers.

If a draft is made it will be by the state military authority, entirely independent of the record. The proceeding will be in this manner. The cities and townships will be divided into military districts. The citizens of each district will be ordered to repair, on a certain hour of a certain day, to a certain point for the draft. Those who do not attend will be forced there by the military power. Those who have temporarily removed their residence to other states will be brought back by the same power, and honor and justice alike dictate, that those who endeavor by unfair means to escape the service should be first placed in the ranks. We have no doubt they will be so treated.

The man who attempts to shirk his duty to his country, while rendering himself more liable to the draft, brings upon himself the scorn and contempt of all honorable men. The stain will follow him to his grave, and will descend with his name to generations.

RECORD SPRINGS, July 28, 1862.

Gentlemen: Your invitation to be present at a Mass Meeting of the citizens of Lancaster county, to be held on the 2d of August, to consult on measures for the support of our Government, was forwarded to me here.

I am here from necessity, and deeply distressed that I cannot be with you on an occasion of so much interest. When in Pittsburgh at the great meeting of the people of Western Pennsylvania last week, called for a similar purpose, I had the pleasure of announcing the prompt and generous action of your Committee, and of witnessing its magical effect on the loyal and patriotic freemen of that part of Pennsylvania.

When I can serve you in the great work personally, or officially, I am at your service. We are engaged in a war which recent events have made personal to every man in Pennsylvania, as the Government which protects him in his rights of person and property is in the balance, and three months—one month—or a period of time measured by days may settle the question.

I cannot be with you in person, but feel that in spirit I am with every loyal man who stands without flinching by his country in this the darkest hour of its history, and with every assemblage of men who meet together to offer counsel and support to a Government under which we have grown so great a nation, and lived so prosperous and happy a people.

Very respectfully,
A. G. CURTIS.

Messrs. J. L. Reynolds, B. A. Shaffer, W. R. Wilson, W. Carpenter, J. B. Livingston.

ABOUT THE PEOPLE.—The following extract from a letter to a Cincinnati, written by a gentleman near there, states a danger that really exists, although he may state it over strongly. For the rebels are many, and their leaders are crafty and desperate. Their policy has long been to make their men, make a sudden dash at some unprotected point, and then retire exulting. It would not be so difficult a thing as many imagine, nor would it be distasteful to the minds, stomachs or pockets of the rebels to pour a column of 100,000 men, in a hurried march, on almost any point named between Philadelphia and St. Louis. And as recent events show that they will do it, if they can, it is well for all important points within one hundred miles of the border to be vigilant and well guarded. But to the letter:—"I am afraid we northern people are not awake to the dangers that impend. We lie still, relying on our superior numbers and resources, while the enemy is straining every nerve, and forcing into the field every element of strength for the death struggle. There is an ominous silence just now from that quarter. Believe they are massing together an army with which they not only hope to overthrow our armies on the borders, but having destroyed them, to invade the North, spreading terror and destruction in their course, and what have we to oppose them? Unarmed masses of people will be of no avail. Every Northern State should organize the militia at once, and prepare for the most arduous conflict of arms the world ever saw. We must not let the enemy dictate terms of peace to us, and we would not let this, if believed us to be at war."

THE GRAPHIC

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday

FROM YORK.

THE QUOTA OF THE COUNTY FILLED!
RECRUITING STILL BRISK!!

Special Dispatch to the "Telegraph."
YORK, August 5th.

GEORGE BERONER, Esq.
The good work is going on here. Our quota is ready and the town is alive with good and sturdy farmers offering to volunteer for the new call of additional 800,000 men. Great excitement!

From Washington.

ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Employees of Telegraph Companies Exempt from the Draft.

WASHINGTON, August 5.

The following order has just been issued: WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 5. Ordered: That the use of the telegraph lines being required for military purposes, all persons actually employed in constructing and operating telegraphic lines at the date of the order calling for 800,000 men, be exempt from military duty as long as they remain in such service.

By order of the President.
(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The National Republican denies the truth of the *Evening Star's* paragraph; that the negroes of Washington are organizing secret associations for the purposes of protecting themselves in anticipation of a riot and mob by the laboring classes of whites. The Republican says, the story is pure fiction.

From Gen. Pope's Army.

Ambulances Fired Into by Guerrillas.

Arrest of Returned Confederate Soldiers.

NEAR LITTLE WASHINGTON, August 1.

A field officer, with an escort accompanying him from Front Royal, was fired on by a small party of guerrillas on Wednesday night a few miles from here and in the immediate vicinity of a house guarded by some of our troops. The shots were harmless.

The route between Front Royal and Winchester has been abandoned for trains and travel, except under a strong escort, so troublesome had guerrillas become, and it appears that they have transferred their deeds of heroism to this side.

General Geary's scouts last night brought in three prisoners from the mountains who are returned Confederate soldiers according to their confession. The object of this scouting party was to examine the reported mountain pathway north of Thornton's Gap, where the rebels are supposed to communicate between Luray valley and this region, as well as to rout any predatory bands found there. The enterprise was successful.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

The Rebels Evacuating Richmond.

The South Bank of the James River the Rebel Line of Defence.

GENERAL POPE'S HEADQUARTERS, LITTLE WASHINGTON, Va., August 4, 1862.—Information from various sources leads to confirm the belief that the enemy have really evacuated Richmond, and taken up the south bank of the James river as the line of their defence.

The rebel cavalry, under General Robertson, are believed to have been withdrawn from Shenandoah valley, leaving that part of the country to the defence of the guerrillas alone.

A PESTILENCE AT RICHMOND.
WASHINGTON, August 4.—Midnight.—It has been believed here, in some quarters, for several days, that the enemy has been evacuating Richmond, there being a reasonable suspicion that a pestilence has broken out in that city.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Arabia.

Canadian Defence Question in Parliament.

St. Johns, August 4, 1862.

The steamer Arabia from Liverpool, with dates to the 29th ult.; telegraphic advices via Queenstown to the 27th ult., was boarded off Cape Race on Sunday afternoon en route for Halifax and Boston.

The steamer Scotia from New York arrived at Queenstown on the 26th.

The question of Canadian defence was debated in the House of Commons, when it was generally contended that no danger was to be apprehended from the United States.

Lord Palmerston said that England had sent all the troops she could, and it rested with Canadians to supply whatever was requisite.

It is denied that Garibaldi contemplates another expedition.

Commercial Cotton declined to 3d. Excess for American which were easier, but not quotably lower. The sales of the week have been 21,000 bales. Breadstuffs are active: flour is 61. higher, wheat 2d. higher, corn 6d. higher, provisions dull and unchanged.

London, July 28.—Consols closed on Friday at 93. 1/2. Liverpool, July 28.—The sales of cotton to-day were 2,000 bales, market active but sales unchanged. Breadstuffs active and still advancing, provisions quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, July 28.—Consols to-day closed at 94. 1/2. Erie RR. 27. 1/2. 28. 1/2. Barings circular reports American securities as rather pressed for sale, and quotations falling to give U. S. 5's 68. @ 65. Ditto Bonds 66 @ 68.

The steamer Teutonia arrived at Southampton on the 26th.

TWO DESERTING OFFICERS ADVERTISED.
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
NEAR SPERRYVILLE, August 4, 1862.

First Lieutenant Winfield Simpson, of company K, 102d New York Infantry, and Lieutenant William Allen, of Company A, 27th Pennsylvania volunteers, are reported by their colonels and commanding generals as having deserted the service. The usual reward will be paid for their apprehension.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

THE ELECTION.

All the Union Candidates Elected.

LOUISVILLE, August 4.

The returns thus far indicate the election of all the thorough Union candidates in the county election to-day, up to 10 o'clock this evening. No reports have been received of disturbances in any quarter.

New York Money Market.

New York, August 5.

Sterling exchange dull at 26 1/2 p. c. premium. Stocks better—O. & B. 1. 64 1/2; Ills. Cent. R. R. 57 1/2; Mich. Southern 56 1/2; Reading 66 1/2; Virginia 65 1/2; Missouri 64 1/2; Illinois war loan 90; treasury 7 3/4-10; American gold 11 1/4; U. S., 5s, 1874, 80 1/2.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, will be offered to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of August, on the premises:
A certain lot or piece of ground situated in East Hanover township, in the city of Harrisburg, containing 1 1/2 acres of land, bounded on the north by the estate of J. H. Borden, on the east by the estate of J. H. Borden, on the south by the estate of J. H. Borden, and on the west by the estate of J. H. Borden. The above land is now in the possession of J. H. Borden, and is offered for sale by the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county.

LARGE TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,
with basement, a good stable and carriage house, with a glass of hard fruit and an excellent well of water. Besides other improvements. This property is situated about four miles from Harrisburg, on the East Hanover road, a short distance below "Hill's Tavern," and is a very desirable location. The estate of J. H. Borden, Esq., deceased, will be given a notice of sale made known by John Shell and John Garrettsch, administrators of said estate.
Harrisburg, Aug. 5, 1862. Sw 14 2W

NOTICE.

THE South Ward School Directors will receive proposals for building a two-story brick school house, on the corner of Fourth street and Second street, in the city of Harrisburg, on the 12th day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Dr. C. H. Allen, located proposals must be handed to Jacob H. Houser, President, on or before August 12th. Securities must accompany the proposals.

FOR SALE.

TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE,
25 feet front and 100 feet deep, situated on East State street near Filbert. The house is in good repair, has a basement kitchen, water gas and all the modern improvements. For further information enquire on the premises.
EDWARD PARKER.

WANTED.

BY a boy 15 years of age, a situation in some business—grocery, hardware or something similar preferred. He is comparatively well educated, is active, and would make himself useful to the best of his ability. Address one week, "Herald" at this office.

THE route between Front Royal and Winchester has been abandoned for trains and travel, except under a strong escort, so troublesome had guerrillas become, and it appears that they have transferred their deeds of heroism to this side.

General Geary's scouts last night brought in three prisoners from the mountains who are returned Confederate soldiers according to their confession. The object of this scouting party was to examine the reported mountain pathway north of Thornton's Gap, where the rebels are supposed to communicate between Luray valley and this region, as well as to rout any predatory bands found there. The enterprise was successful.

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New Advertisements.

CHARTER OAK

FAMILY FLOUR.
UNEXCELLED BY ANY IN THE UNITED STATES AND SUPERIOR TO ANY FANCY BRANDS OFFERED IN PENNSYLVANIA!
IT IS MADE OF
CHOICE MISSOURI WHITE WHEAT.
Delivered any place in the city, free of charge.
TERMS, Cash on delivery.
J. B. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

SHEET MUSIC, SHEET MUSIC,
JUST RECEIVED.

SEVERAL thousand pieces of NEW and recently selected music, comprising a very full and complete stock.

Stairway's Unrivalled Pianos.
PIANOS FOR \$150 UP TO \$1,000.
SCHOOL AND CHURCH ORGANS.
FROM EIGHTY DOLLARS.
PRINCE'S MELODEONS &c.
From Forty-five Dollars.
VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
RANJOS,
FLUTES,
PIFES,
ACCORDIONS

and in usual merchandise of every kind.
AGENCY OF
HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES,
PORTRAIT FRAMES,
LARGE PIER AND MANTLE MIRRORS

made to order. Constantly on hand a large variety of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
Frames of every description made to order at the shortest notice.

REGULING DONE,
At the New Music Store of
S. WARD & CO.
No. 14 Market Square, near Cedar St.

CLASS FRUIT JARS!!
SELF SEALING.
BEST AND CHEAPEST!!!
CALL AND EXAMINE,
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