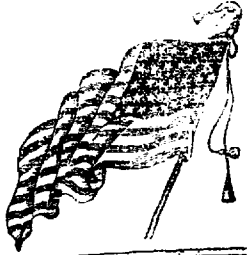


Daily Telegraph



HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, September 23, 1862.

PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

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

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

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

CONGRESS, JOHN J. PATTERSON, of Juniata county.

ASSEMBLY, THOMAS G. FOX, of Hummelstown.

JAMES FREELAND, of Millersburg.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, A. JACKSON HERR, of Harrisburg.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, JACOB MILLEISEN, of Lower Paxton.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, DANIEL SHEESLEY, of Upper Swatara.

COUNTY AUDITOR, DANIEL LEHR, of Gratztown.

COUNTY SURVEYOR, THOMAS STROEM, of Linglestown.

CORONER, JESSE B. HUMMEL, of Hummelstown.

RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL REMOVED.—The Governor has just informed Mayor Kepner, to remove the restriction on travel. All persons will therefore be permitted to leave this city without passes from the Mayor.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXEMPTION PLEA.

In the name of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, we protest against the effort which is now being made by certain politicians to induce the authorities of the state to exempt Philadelphia from the draft. The whole movement is a political trick to defraud the people of other counties of the credit which is their due, and to impose upon the legislative branches of the state and nation, a set of men who will go into the halls of both, pledged to follow such a course as will most benefit the traitor's cause.

MEETING OF THE LOYAL GOVERNORS.

The Governors of the Loyal States, in conformity with an agreement had some time since, are to meet in Altoona to-morrow, for the purpose of deliberating on the state of the Union, and exchanging opinions on the subject of the war, the best plan for its suppression, and consequently the speediest means for the restoration of peace.

WE ASK EVERY LOYAL MAN in Harrisburg to read the article in the Tory organ of to-day, headed Come, Let us Reason Together. After they have read, we ask them to decide whether it is not a tissue of sophistry, misrepresentation and treason. It charges the President of abolitionism, when he merely proclaims his purpose to enforce the laws. It defends slavery with more vehemence than it ever upheld freedom. It insists on the right of the south to maintain an institution which has avowed its unalterable hatred to the Union—and it boldly invites its partisans to a rebellion in the loyal states, that the efforts of the President to crush treason in the rebel states, may be counteracted! If this is not treason—bold, outspoken and rampant—then is treason only confined to those who have the courage to arm for its defence.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

At length the proper estimate has been put upon the Union of these states, the Government upon which that Union rests, and the laws which have been enacted to give that Government effect. At length the national authority is to be invoked to put down rebellion—to crush it out—to exterminate its cause, and ensure the future peace, prosperity and power of loyal men. At length war is to be carried on as a practical measure to secure peace, and not merely for the sacrifice of the lives and the resources of loyal men. The blow is to be struck in the face of rebellion. Rye straws to tickle and chafe its ribs are to be laid aside, and more effective measures used, which will turn the horror and the desolation that traitors had prepared for loyal men, back upon themselves. Henceforth we are to have war upon the rebels—the war that will exhaust their resources, cripple their strength, exterminate their power and humiliate their audacity. It will no longer be a duel between vast contending armies, in which the strategic skill of rival leaders is made the issue, and the glory which one or the other secured magnified until the cause of the country was in danger of being engulfed in the jealousy of individuals, and personal merit assumed a far greater importance than political questions of national vitality and prosperity. For asserting this policy, the people of the states who have been supporting this war in defence of the Union, will honor and bless Abraham Lincoln. The army that has borne the brunt of battle will be revived by its assurances, because the power is at once placed in its hands of fighting the enemy in a manner most give us the victory.

The practical effect of this proclamation will be to convince those in arms against the Government, that they have forfeited all claim to consideration or leniency. It is not the mere proclamation of a single Major-General. It is the proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, stating in its terms the laws of Congress, and insisting that such laws be vigorously enforced. This is nothing more or less than what was demanded by the sternness of the crisis. While the Government was struggling with armed force to compel certain States to obey the law, it was only right that the officers of that Government themselves should obey the same requirements, by enforcing the laws which they were sworn to uphold and defend.

This proclamation seems to come at the proper time, and when it must and could only be effective. We have been assured that it is the plan of Gen. Halleck to carry the winter campaign beyond Richmond—to carry the war where the laws for the suppression of rebellion can only be practically and effectively enforced. With this assurance we have every reason to hope for its success. It will have no opponents but the upholders of rebellion in the South, and those in the North who sympathize with the slaveholders' treason. In fact, we question very much, if this same proclamation is not in reality the anticipation of an act which the conspirators themselves have in contemplation. Their recent retreat—the delay which is manifested in Europe in affording the rebel Confederacy recognition—the necessity of some immediate action to secure this recognition, and the fact that certain agents of the Confederacy have recently managed to escape to Europe, all seem to enforce the belief that this policy of emancipation which President Lincoln has thus inaugurated to secure the safety of the American Union, was a policy which the rebels were about to covenant should be adopted to secure the recognition of European powers. Be this as it may, the prompt action of the President will leave the powers of Europe no longer in doubt. It will leave the people of the country no longer in embarrassment, but at home and abroad, places the Government of the United States in the position of being the defenders of liberty, in truth and in reality. It does not seek the equalization of the races. It does not propose to elevate the negro to the eminence of the white man, or degrade the white man to the level of the negro. It simply proposes to rescue this government from the destruction of rebellion by such means as are placed within the reach of the President and our armies.

Let the issue then be fairly made up, on this proclamation: Those who oppose its terms, are those who consider the institution of slavery of more importance than the institution of liberty, and are consequently OPPOSED TO THE UNION.

HON. JAMES M. CAMPBELL.

There is a class of men in Pennsylvania who, since this war began, have developed the most extraordinary power and energy, in a line of activity, from which their other pursuits seemed to have led them far away. Among this class of men, James M. Campbell, of Schuylkill county, stands preeminent for courage and indomitable perseverance. When the war was inaugurated, he occupied a seat in Congress, yet at the same time he took a position in the army, and it was not until he had given the most signal proofs of his ability as a Colonel that he relinquished the command of his regiment, to take his place in Congress to discharge the duties incumbent on him as a Representative of one of the most important Congressional Districts in the State of Pennsylvania. On the floor of Congress, as on the field of battle, Col. Campbell only obeyed one impulse, and that was of courage—a sort of "forward march" spirit, which neither brooked opposition or tarried for applause. To such men, success alone is conviction of having performed a duty—and while others may console themselves with an effort, even though they fall—the class of men to which James M. Campbell belongs, will alone be satisfied when they have achieved success; and till that is done, they are ever for action, action, action.

Col. Campbell has been re-nominated for Congress by the people of his District. We have a notion that Schuylkill county could not do without him, and we are free to confess that his loss in the Pennsylvania Delegation in Congress, would amount to a calamity. We hail his nomination as his successful election, and that election as one of the arguements of further bold and independent legislation tending to the solution of the vexed question, involving all the issues out of which rebellion has sprung.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

In October three states are to elect their Representatives to Congress, namely, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio. These three commonwealths, in a geographical and political aspect, occupy the most important positions, and on the result of the election to be held in October in each of these states, may depend in part, also the result of the rebellion to destroy the Union.

If men are elected to Congress who are not decidedly and vigorously in earnest to crush rebellion and destroy its cause, then it would be better that such elections were never held. The people living in these states are the people who would suffer most by the success of, or the compromise with, rebellion. If it succeeds, the border free states are in a position constantly to be harassed by the incursions of slave hunting ruffians, who would make the pursuit of their property the pretext of visiting all sorts of outrages on the people living in the southern limits of such states. If the rebellion is compromised instead of crushed, the same people in the same states, would be in daily peril of having the outrages of treason repeated, so that in neither case, would the peace of either section be certain. We insist that this peace can only be established by the unconditional suppression of the rebellion—by the people of the loyal states taking position such as will admit of no hope that they will either temporize in the war in which they are involved, or compromise in the triumphs which they are bound to achieve by the force of arms.

All this however, would not be accomplished if Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, would elect such Representatives as the Ancones, the Vallidghams and the Vorhees. If such men are re-elected, instead of peace and settlement being accomplished, the rebel chiefs would make new demands, because of the certainty of the rebellion having friends in Congress, and thus by delay or by the treachery of the men then in legislative power and positions, the blood that has been poured out, the life which has been sacrificed, and the money expended, would all be in vain, a useless waste without having gained a single advantage.

The salvation of the country is in the vigor in which the war is prosecuted and the independence with which the sentiments and principles of the people of the loyal states are maintained. Victory will only be overwhelming when we have proven our superiority to the rebels. The mere advantage of a single battle will not establish the superiority. We must capture and disarm and disperse whole armies before this victory will be complete. And thus with the sentiment in the loyal states, so far as it is to be indicated by the coming Congressional election, there must be no possibility or show of division. It must be unanimous, if it is to be useful and effective. If our Congressional delegations are to be divided, and the halls of Congress disgraced by dough-face sympathizers, of course the rebellion will be prolonged. Of course Jeff. Davis & Co., will have encouragement to continue the shedding of blood and the sacrifice of business and property.

What we want is, action in the army and unanimity in the counsel of the nation. If the one is slouchful and temporizing, and the other divided and discordant, we must continue to fight, spill blood and squander money for the next half century, and the rebellion at the end of that time will be as strong and as rampant as ever. Therefore, let us have this action and this unanimity. Both are within the accomplishment by the people. Therefore let the people beware how they trifle with the power invested in their hands.

COMMANDER FREELAND has been promptly dismissed from the navy for permitting the rebel armed steamer Oreto to run by him into Mobile. It is not likely that the Oreto will be able to do much damage. She must get out again before she can begin to prey on our merchant ships. The dismissal of the officer who did not do his utmost is, nevertheless, just and wholesome. It will show naval officers that they dare not trifle with their duty. But such an example was much less needed in the navy than in the army, where we have been put to blush by some lamentable and inexcusable acts of incapacity, cowardice or treachery. If the President, who has acted so promptly in the matter of Commodore Preble, would show the same kind of prompt vigor in the case of such officers as Colonel Ford, General Julius White, and several others in the West who have surrendered their commands, not only to the disgrace of the service, but also the serious detriment of military operations, he would have the applause of all loyal men, and would encourage those able and energetic officers who now find their recent fellows treated almost as well as themselves. A few severe examples are much needed in the army. We hope to hear, soon, that they are made. Promptitude adds to the effect of severity; while the crime is fresh in the public mind, is the best time for justice to overtake the criminal.

INDICTED FOR TREASON.—We have just been informed that Samuel Weir, the editor of the Selingsgrove Times, had a true bill found against him for treason against the government. This is one of the Breckinridge papers that has riveted the government and discouraged enlistments ever since their favorite was defeated for the Presidency. They will now receive a traitor's reward.

SETTING TYPE BY STREAM.—A type-setting machine has been invented, which is said to do its work perfectly. The machine, worked by an operator of common intelligence and industry, will set and distribute from 30,000 to 40,000 ems in ten hours. First-rate compositors cannot set and distribute more than 8,000 ems in the same time. Most compositors average considerably below that. Each machine costs \$1,500, and occupies no more room than two printers' cases. Although extremely complicated, it is not liable to get out of order, and those parts which are most likely to become deranged are easily adjusted. The owner thinks that a machine will last fifty years with good management. It may be worked by a pedal until the foot of the operator becomes weary; but is intended and adapted for steam, and is seen to its greatest advantage only when driven by that mighty and tireless agency.



From Gen. McClellan's Army

THE LOSS IN GEN SUMNER'S CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22. The following is the special report of our loss in Sumner's corps, at the battle of the Antietam: SUMNER'S CORPS. Richardson's Division—Killed, 212; wounded, 889; missing, 24. Sedgwick's Division—Killed, 335; wounded, 1677; missing, 321. French's Division—Killed, 293; wounded, 1821; missing, 208. Total loss in Sumner's corps, 5,265. The loss in missing may be somewhat reduced by stragglers.

A train of cars crossed the Monocacy this morning. The road is now open to Harper's Ferry, where there is a sufficient Union force for all purposes. The rebels in their hasty retreat from Maryland left between eleven and twelve hundred wounded at Sharpsburg and the river. They are being paroled. Twenty-six stand of colors, taken during the battle of Antietam, have been received at headquarters. Seven more, known to have been captured, are in the hands of the different regiments.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN ON THE HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDER. BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—A correspondent of the American states that at Sharpsburg on Friday, General McClellan met the guide who conducted the cavalry force from Harper's Ferry, and enabled them to escape and capture Longstreet's train.

He complimented him on his services, and remarked that, if Col. Miles had held out for twenty-four hours longer, he would have been able to capture a large portion of the rebel army.

Highly Important from Kentucky. LOUISVILLE THREATENED. Bragg's Rear Guard Repulsed at Horse Cave. His Main Body Retreating Southward. REBELS Routed AT OWENSBORO'.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—Evening.—The main body of Bragg's army is reported to have been at Hodgenville, La Rue county, this morning, en route for Bardonia, which place they are supposed to have reached this evening. Ninety-five of the Fourth Indiana cavalry attacked about the same number of Bragg's rebel cavalry yesterday morning, a mile from Lebanon Junction, and drove them a short distance, when the rebels were reinforced by twice their number. Our troops still pursuing, they drove the enemy into Troost, killing five, wounding seventeen and capturing thirty-two. We lost eleven prisoners and two wounded.

Gov. Robinson has issued a proclamation calling the citizens to arms under Gen. Nelson, for the defence of the city. Maj. Deif has ordered that business houses be closed. Gen. Nelson has issued a patriotic, stirring address to the soldiers to give a bloody welcome to the rebel hordes now invading Kentucky. The report of the burning of Newcastle was incorrect, and even the surrender of Morris is now discredited in military circles. Humphrey Marshall, with twelve thousand men and forty-two pieces of artillery, was expected to reach Paduca yesterday morning. It is supposed they intended to join Kirby Smith's force at Lexington. There has been a great exodus of women and children from Louisville. The excitement has somewhat subsided. The military operations are active and extensive.

FOR SALE. GOOD Second hand army overcoats, guns and woolen blankets, swords, pistols, muskets, knapsacks and canteens, bowie knives, &c., for sale at Corner of Walnut and Second streets. Highest price given or second hand clothing, boots, shoes and furniture. sep22-48t

FOR SALE. PHOTOGRAPH AND AMBROTYPE GALLERY, in Third Street, opposite the Patriot and Union office, where we will furnish our patrons with very superior pictures at reduced rates. Call and see for yourselves. sep22-48t

BOB EDWARDS, GAIETY MUSIC HALL. Walnut Street between 2d and 3d. ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY IMMENSE SUCCESS! First week of the Beautiful AMERICAN DANSEUSE MISS ELIZA FLORENCE, in connection with the GREAT GAIETY TROUPE, MISS KATE FRANCOIS, MISS LIZZIE FRANCOIS, MISS MOLLY FIELDING, MISS KATE ARCHER, MISS JULIA EDWARDS.

Dick Berthelon, J. H. Hollis, D. H. Hyde, Bob Edwards and Weber's Beautiful Orchestra. Admission 20 cents. BOB EDWARDS, Sole Proprietor.

SHOT AND BALLS. 100 TONS MINNIE BALLS OF ALL Government sizes. ROUND BALL AND BUCK SHOT, A full supply constantly on hand, will be sold low for cash. This company claims no right to patent, and therefore sell at less price, warrant their goods inferior to none. Balls packed in 100 lb. kegs in prime shipping order. Call on J. M. GRIFFIN, Sec'y, sep22-48t 64 Duane Street, New York.

TUBACCO, Cavendish, Congress and Twist, for sale low by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

BEST PENS in the world, for 75c, \$1 25 and \$1 50, \$2, \$3, and \$4, for sale at SCHIFFER'S Bookstore.

DANDELION, Rio and other preparations of Coffee, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

FAMILY WASHING BLUE, an excellent substitute for Indigo, for sale at the wholesale and retail grocery store of NICHOLS & BOWMAN, corner of Front and Market streets.

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VANILLA BEANS, WE are offering for sale a splendid quality of Vanilla Beans at low prices, by the pound, ounce or singly. KELLER'S DRUG STORE, 91 Market Street.

CEDAR TUBS, BASKETS, BROOMS and everything in the line, just received in large quantities and for sale very low by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

TEACHER WANTED. ONE good experienced school teacher wanted in the borough of Dauphin, school term of five months. Thirty-two dollars per month. School to commence October 20th. J. M. GRIFFIN, Sec'y, sep22-48t 64 Duane Street, New York.

FOUND.—Yesterday, a pocket book containing a sum of money. The owner can have it by calling on B. B. BILMUELL, sep22-48t near the Court House.

New Advertisements.

OLIVET WINE!!! WE are closing out a VERY SUPERIOR LOT at less than cost. WM. DOCK, JR., & CO

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. Andrew Foltz, Administrator of Susanna Foltz, deceased. vs. Mary Bell and Elijah S Bell In Dauphin Common Pleas. 32 August Term, 1862, Venditioni Exponas.

AUGUST 28, 1862, Court appointed J. W. Smooton, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the money arising from the sale of the real estate of defendants. The undersigned auditor will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Harrisburg, on Saturday the 4th of October 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested may appear. J. W. SMOOTON, Auditor. sep22-48t-27-00t

FOR SALE. IN pursuance of an alias Order of the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, will be exposed to sale, on

Saturday the 18th of October 1862 at one o'clock P. M., on the premises, a certain lot or

PIECE OF GROUND, situate in East Hanover township, in the county aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Borister, Abram Roland David Killinger, containing about

SEVENTY SQUARE PERCHES, Thereon erected a large two story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, With good basement, a good stable, with Carriage House, with a good orchard of fruit, and an excellent well of water. It is about four miles from Harrisburg, on the Lancaster road, a short distance below "Sachs tavern" and is a very desirable location. Late the estate of John J. Shell, deceased.

Attention will be given and conditions of sale made known by JOHN SHELL and JOHN GERRICK, Administrators of said deceased. sep22-48t

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE Third Street, Below Market, OPEN EVERY EVENING SANFORD'S GREAT STAR TROUPE OF MINSTRELS.

Will appear at the above hall, in a grand melange of Singing, Dancing, New Acts, Burlesque &c., presenting to the public the best entertainment in the city.

FALL OF '62. KEYSTONE NURSERY, HARRISBURG.

IT should not be forgotten that this establishment is still in successful operation, and can supply FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBBERY, GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, BLACKBERRIES, &c., &c., &c., &c.

as good qualities and varieties, and at as reasonable prices as they are sold at distant nurseries.

THE LOCATION of the nursery adjoining the city gives it advantages for transportation to all parts of the country, possessed by few others.

All articles, when desired, delivered free of charge, in any part of the city. JACOB MISH, 4888t

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New Advertisements.

MILLINERY GOODS & CO. THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO., No. 729, Chestnut Street, Phila.

Have now ready their full assortment of French Flowers, Feathers and a General Assortment of Millinery Goods. sep22-48t

FRESH invoice of Lemons, Prunes, Pea Nuts &c., for sale low by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. sep22-48t

S. WARD & CO. AGENTS FOR STEINWAY'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS. Princes Melodeons & VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTES, PIPES, ACCORDEONS, DRUMS, AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, of every kind.

HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES. PORTRAIT FRAMES. Large Pier and Mantle Mirrors. Photograph Frames and Albums, at the New Music Store, S WARD & CO. No. 14 Market Street, near Fell's.

Muringer's Patent Beef Tea. A SOLID Concentrated Extract of Beef and Vegetables, convertible immediately into a nourishing and delicious soup or Beef Tea. Fully approved by a number of our physicians who use it in their hospitals for the sustenance for our wounded soldiers. This extract is made from the finest beef and vegetables, and is a most valuable article, and is a most valuable article, and is a most valuable article.

Discovered in 1853.—Out up one sixth part of a table spoon of the extract, pour on boiling water, about a pint, more or less according to the strength desired. In a few minutes it will be entirely dissolved. This extract is made from the finest beef and vegetables, and is a most valuable article, and is a most valuable article.

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