

Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Abraham Lincoln,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Andrew Johnson,

OF TENNESSEE.

Which is Sectional Party?

It has always been a capital city with the Democratic leaders to charge their opponents with sectionalism. Because those who did not believe that slavery was divine and superior to freedom in its relations to the prosperity of the country, they were charged as being sectional fanatics. Let us now see how this charge will bear analysis so far as relates to the nominations of the two parties in question. A free State and a State scarcely rescued from the thralldom of Slavery, were honored with distinction in the Union National Convention while the Democratic Convention, that boasted Convocation of the haters of sectionalism, those consistent patriots, have selected both their candidates from States lying north of Mason and Dixon's line. In view of this, we conjure Mr. Fillmore, who acts with this sectional party, to re-hear his Albany Speech, and again call upon the South to rebel, if this Chicago ticket which has been made sectional, by selecting both candidates from the North, should be elected. The present position of the so-called Democratic party affords the best possible commentary upon its sincerity and consistency. But one consideration should restrain Mr. Fillmore now from raising his warning voice to his Southern Brethren against this sectionalism, and that probably will—there is not the remotest chance of the success of this sectional ticket.

Keep it before the People!

That the Chicago Convention could not find time or heart IN ANY RESOLUTION OR SPEECH, TO UTTER ONE WORD AGAINST THE SOUTHERN REBELLION!

Let our brave soldiers in the field, our mothers and sisters in homes made desolate by rebel bullets—by our starving countrymen in rebel prisons, and our overburdened tax payers to sustain war pushed upon the country by rebellion—remember that Democracy has no rebuke for Treason and Rebellion, and hence is entitled to the support only of traitors and rebels. Friends of the Union and haters of Rebellion in the Democratic party—break ranks, and come out from such a cabal of treason. It is no place for you.

THE COPPERHEAD NATIONAL CONVENTION, after it made its nominations and erected a platform, instead of adjourning sine die, as is the custom of all such bodies, adjourned to meet again when it should be deemed necessary by its officers. This action is designed to work as a covert threat that, if the copperheads are defeated at the polls in November, they intend to assemble and organize a resistance to the decision of the majority. It is a repetition of the old game of "brsg" so often played by the same men, and we have a clear notion that the Cops will have an opportunity to test their courage in resisting the re-inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. A blatant copperhead who loves to hear himself talk, declared the other day that if Lincoln is re-elected, there would not be a Democratic Congressman to resume his seat at the opening of Congress in December. He was reported on by a man present that it would be a blessing to the country if a Democrat never again was allowed to vote or talk on the floor of either branch of Congress.

THE PEACE DEMOCRAT have a happy way of their own in seeking to establish their principles. About the time the Government is becoming successful in putting a final end to rebellion, and about the time also, that the traitors are approaching their just doom of destruction, the peace Democracy are detected in their secret armed movements, to do what? Not to oppose the rebellion—not to assist our armies in conquering the traitor foes—but to cut the throats of abolitionists and fire undiscended towns as Chambersburg was given to the flames of the invaders. Such are the Peace Democracy. They are ready to inaugurate war in the loyal States that treason may become triumphant in the revolted States.

SHALL THE GOVERNMENT represented by Abraham Lincoln, or the hierarchy of Jeff. Davis & Co., survive the result of the election in November? From the treasonable demonstrations at Chicago it is now made most clear what is "the drift" of the Democratic party, and into what abyss its success would precipitate the country. It matters not as to the nominee, or what the platform laid down, the proceedings at Chicago demonstrate one thing, viz.: that the election next fall will really be between Lincoln on one side and Jeff. Davis on the other.

M'CLELLAN'S SOUTHERN PROCLAMATION.—When General M'Clellan was made Commander-in-Chief of the Union armies, the Richmond papers charged that he had offered his services to the Southern Confederacy when the war began, and the General has never denied the charge. All these circumstances, in connection with the favorable results to the Confederacy of his generalship, may account for the great respect with which the South has always spoken of the American Napoleon.

An immense Lincoln and Johnson meeting was held at New Orleans on the 13th instant. It was held in a public square, which was crowded with people, and finely illuminated with lamps, transparencies, and arches of gaslight. The enthusiasm was intense.

Democratic Consistency.

The Democrats denounce Mr. Lincoln for fighting in a war which members of their own party—Jeff Davis, John B. Floyd & Co., with the help of James Buchanan—commanded.

After denouncing Mr. Lincoln for prosecuting the war at all, they next denounce him for not having prosecuted it more vigorously and successfully.

They denounce Mr. Lincoln for the "delay" with which the war has proceeded, while their own candidate for President, M'Clellan, "the unready," is more responsible for that delay than anybody else.

They denounce Mr. Lincoln for permitting "arbitrary arrests" and have nominated a man who wanted a whole Legislature arrested.

They say they desire peace, and yet complain of Mr. Lincoln because he won't let them have all the arms they want.

They say they are opposed to the draft, and yet hurrah for the man who has urged a draft more strongly than anybody else.

They abuse Mr. Lincoln, because, as President through the will of the people, he prosecutes the war in execution of his official oath, and at the same time say they will vote for a man as Mr. Lincoln's successor, who helped to prosecute the war, under Mr. Lincoln as a volunteer.

The say they are opposed to the war, and yet support a candidate whose only recommendation is that he has helped to conduct it.

They claim to be loyal, and yet while denouncing Mr. Lincoln, have nothing to say against Jeff. Davis.

THINK OF THE PATRIOTIC FIRMNESS of Andrew Jackson, and then think of the politicians of to-day, who, while pretending to venerate his name and to respect his principles, are now demanding that the Government of the United States shall get on its knees to a parcel of traitors and rebels, and beg terms of peace of them! "By the Eternal!" this is not Jacksonian Democracy, which was a stranger to craven-heartedness, cowardice or self-humiliation.

DEMOCRACY cries lustily for peace, but offers obstructions to every logical and practical plan to establish such a state of affairs. The people declare that the only peace which can be lasting is that which must be conquered: If the South is in earnest for peace, let her traitors lay down their arms. Mobile and Atlanta, and not Chicago, point the way to lasting peace.

WHEELER'S RAID A FAILURE.

His Forces in Retreat.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 5.

General Rousseau telegraphed from Spring Hill late on Saturday night, that Wheeler's force was across Duck river, and had joined Roddy, and both were retreating towards Florence, Alabama. Gen. Rousseau pronounces the raid a complete failure.

Gen. Keller is reported to have been mortally wounded, and to have died at Franklin, yesterday.

Gen. Haskill is also reported to have been killed in a skirmish. Considerable damage has been done to the railroad, but a large force is employed in repairing it, and they will soon have it in running order again.

The damage done by the rebels to the Chatanooga railroad is being rapidly repaired.

One bridge only has been destroyed, that over Stewart's creek; it is 50 feet long. Dr. Spaulding was not captured as reported; he is safe with his command. Capt. Price, of the 10th Tennessee, was killed on Friday.

From Europe.

Arrival of the Belgian and City of Washington.

Seizure of the Pirate Georgia by the Frigate Niagara.

THE PRIZE ON THE WAY TO NEW YORK.

The Florida Heard From.

NY, Sept. 6.—The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool, with dates to the 26th, arrived at this port this morning.

The following is the latest dispatch telegraphed to Queenstown.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The frigate Niagara seized the rebel private steamer Georgia twenty miles off Lisbon, put a prize crew on board, and sent her to New York. The Niagara landed the captain and crew of the Georgiad Dover. The Georgia when seized, was under the British flag. Her captain entered a protest against the seizure. The event has excited much controversy.

It is rumored that the capture was effected under consent of the British Government. There is much difference of opinion as to the legality of the capture, but general satisfaction is expressed.

General Gibbon has been temporarily assigned to the command of the Eighteenth corps.

Colonel Smith, of the First division, a brave and capable officer, is in command of Gibbon's division of the Second corps.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Last night about 11 o'clock our batteries along the entrenchments opened and saluted the enemy with a terrific fire for an hour in honor of the fall of Atlanta. The enemy's guns replied sharply, and the air was filled with bursting shells.

This morning not a shot is heard.

(Signed) W. D. McGREGOR.

By Telegraph.

Later from Sherman

Rebel Loss 3,000 Killed and Wounded.

TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 5.

News from Gen. Sherman's army to-day reports the enemy's loss at 3,000 killed and wounded. We captured 2,000 prisoners. Among them is a Brigadier General. A large amount of material was captured. The army is in full possession of Atlanta. The river is four feet and rising.

Army of the Potomac

THE REBS BECOMING FRIENDLY.

They Don't Believe that Atlanta has Fallen.

Temporary Change of Commanders in the 18th Corps.

The Rebels Saluted by Our Guns in Honor of the Fall of Atlanta.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, September 4—Evening.

The rebel pickets refuse to believe that Atlanta has fallen, and have become very friendly, approaching close to our lines with passes from their officers, for the purpose of trading, (apparently,) but all having Jeff Davis' proclamation of foreign protection and safe conduct to deserters. They hope to largely reduce our ranks by the new move. They purchase all the edibles they can get from our men, giving greenbacks or tobacco in exchange, of which articles they seem to have large supplies.

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War in Tennessee.

Surprise and Defeat of John Morgan's Force.

MORGAN KILLED.

HIS STAFF CAPTURED.

LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS CAPTURED

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6, 1864.

The Commercial publishes the following dispatches:

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 5.—The following official telegram from General Gillen was read early this evening:

BULL'S GAP, TENN. Sept. 6.

GEN. TILLISON—I surprised, defeated and killed John Morgan at Greeneville this morning.

The killed are scattered for miles and have not yet been counted. They probably number 50 or 100. About 75 prisoners were captured, and among them were Morgan's staff, also one piece of artillery and a caisson.

The enemy's force outnumbered mine, but the surprise was complete.

Signed, ALVAN C. GILLEN.

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REBEL NEWS.

BATTLE FOUGHT AT ATLANTA.

Nothing Decisive Known.

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR VANCE.

The Chicago Nominations.

Rebel Support to Gen. M'Clellan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Richmond Sentinel of Saturday says, a heavy battle is reported to have been begun at Atlanta on the evening of Wednesday and resumed on Thursday morning.

Gen. Hardee, with S. D. Lee and Colburne, is said to have begun the fight and gained some advantage at first, but subsequently lost it. Generals Patten, Anderson and Cummings are reported to have been wounded.

Official advices from Gen. Forrest to the 1st inst. have been received. He reports the enemy to have evacuated the Memphis and Charleston railroad up to Memphis, and that the Yankee troops are moving up the Mississippi river en route to Virginia and Missouri.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation, offering a free pardon to the many deserters who are lurking in the woods and mountains, threatening the extreme penalties of the law to those caught, as well as against their sides and abettors.

They are to be hunted town like guilty felons.

The Sentinel of Saturday, commenting on the Chicago nomination, says: Of the candidates, McClellan, who was formerly a decided war man, is represented to have greatly changed, if not indeed abandoned, his belligerent sentiments. The support given him by the many decided peace men, lends strong confirmation to the report, and nothing would be easier than for McClellan to reconcile a declaration for peace in the present state of the question, due, as one may suppose, to Lincoln's management of the war.

Mr. Pendleton's position there is no uncertainty. He is an ardent peace man.

The fact that such a man was nominated is a strong proof that McClellan's position cannot be widely variant.

The contest which now commences will be brief, but it will be violent.

Two months will clear it, and will decide which shall rule, Lincoln or McClellan.

Perhaps there are no two public men in the United States separated by a greater animosity than exists between Lincoln and McClellan and their respective partisans. There is probably no one by whom Lincoln would not prefer to be beaten. This will add to the rivalry.

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