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Patriot & Union. HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. BY O. BARRETT & CO. THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for the year 1863...

Business Cards.

ROBERT SNODGRASS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office North Third street, third door above Market, Harrisburg, Pa.

W. M. H. MILLER, R. E. FERGUSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, OFFICE IN SHOE MAKER'S BUILDINGS SECOND STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND MARKET SQUARE.

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FRANKLIN HOSK, BALTIMORE, MD. This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been thoroughly refitted and refurnished. It is pleasantly situated on North-West corner of Howard and Franklin streets, a few doors west of the Northern Central Railway Depot. A few minutes ride to the comfort of its guests.

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TAILORING. GEO. A. KLUG, The subscriber is ready at No. 94, MARKET ST., four doors below Fourth street, to make MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING in any desired style, and with skill and promptness. Persons wishing cutting done can have it done at the shortest notice.

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DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS & WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATISM AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLYVIA OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial. This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, RHEUMATISM OF every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used, it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing. It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it. TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from impudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and infallible remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES. As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

FOR BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

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Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION. To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also the Infallible Liniment? Bottle in the glass of each bottle, without which some are genuine. RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, New York, Ct. For sale by all dealers.

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Water-Proof Mastic Cement. This Mastic is different from all other Composites. It forms a solid, durable adhesive on any surface, impervious by the action of water or frost. Every good building should be coated with this Cement. It is perfect prior to the walls and makes a beautiful finish, equal to Eastern brown sandstone, or any color desired.

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SUPERIOR STOCK OF LIQUORS. SW. DOCK, J. & CO., are now able to offer to their customers and the public, a stock of the purest liquors ever imported into this market, comprising in part the following varieties: WHISKY—IRISH, SCOTCH, OLD BOURBON, WINE—PORT, SHERRY, OLD MADEIRA, BRANDY—DUPY & CO. FINE BRANDY.

PRIME NEW ENGLAND RUM. DIAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. These liquors are all warranted; and in addition to these, Dock & Co. have on hand a large variety of Wines, Whisky and Brandy, to which they invite the particular attention of the public.

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THE Weekly "Patriot & Union,"

THE CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN PENNSYLVANIA! AND THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER PUBLISHED AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT!

FORTY-FOUR COLUMNS OF READING MATTER EACH WEEK! AT THE LOW PRICE OF ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS!

SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF NOT LESS THAN TEN COPIES TO ONE ADDRESS!

We have been compelled to raise the club subscription price to one dollar and fifty cents in order to save ourselves from actual loss. Paper has risen, including taxes, about twenty-five per cent, and is still rising; and when we tell our Democratic friends, candidly, that we can no longer afford to sell the Weekly Patriot and Union at one dollar a year, and must add fifty cents or stop the publication, we trust they will appreciate our position, and, instead of withdrawing their subscriptions, go to work with a will to increase our list in every county in the State.

We have endeavored, and shall continue our efforts, to make the paper useful as a party organ, and welcome as a news messenger to every family. We flatter ourselves that it has not been without some influence in producing the glorious revolution in the politics of the State achieved at the late election; and if fearlessness in the discharge of duty, fidelity to the principles of the party, and an anxious desire to promote its interests, with some experience and a moderate degree of ability, can be made serviceable hereafter, the Weekly Patriot and Union will not be less useful to the party or less welcome to the family circle in the future than it has been in the past.

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FOR INCREASED ENCOURAGEMENT in this great enterprise, and appeal to every influential Democrat in the State to lend us his aid in running our subscription list up to twenty or thirty thousand. The expense to each individual is trifling, the benefit to the party may be great. Believing that the Democracy of the State feel the necessity of maintaining a central organ, and that they will apply to them for assistance with the fullest confidence of success.

The same reasons which induced us to raise the price of the Weekly, operate in regard to the Daily paper, the price of which is also increased. The additional cost to each subscriber will be trifling; and, while we cannot persuade ourselves that the change necessarily made will result in any diminution of our daily circulation, yet, we are certain that such would be the consequence, we should still be compelled to make it, or suffer a ruinous loss. Under these circumstances we must throw ourselves upon the generosity, or, rather, the justice of the public, and abide their verdict, whatever it may be.

RENEW THEIR CLUBS. We shall also take it as an especial favor if our present subscribers will urge upon their neighbors the fact that the Patriot and Union is the only Democratic paper printed in Harrisburg, and considering the large amount of reading matter, embracing all the current news of the day, and TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES from every part of the world to the moment the paper goes to press, political, miscellaneous, general and local news market reports, is decidedly the CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN THE STATE!

There is scarcely a village or town in the State in which a club cannot be raised if the proper exertion be made, and surely there are few places in which one or more energetic men cannot be found who are in favor of the dissemination of sound Democratic doctrines, who will be willing to make the effort to raise a club.

DEMOCRATS OF THE INTERIOR! Let us hear from you. The existing war, and the approaching session of Congress and the State Legislature, are invested with unusual interest, and every man should have the news. DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION. Single copy for one year, in advance, \$5.00 Single copy during the session of the Legislature, 2.00 City subscribers ten cents per week. Copies supplied to agents at the rate of \$1.50 per hundred.

WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION, published every Thursday. Single copy one year, in advance, \$2.00 Ten copies to one address, \$15.00 Subscriptions may commence at any time. PAY ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. We are obliged to make this imperative. In every instance cash must accompany subscription. Any person sending us a club of twenty subscribers to the Weekly will be entitled to a copy for his services. The price, even at the advanced rate is so low that we cannot offer greater inducements than this. Additions may be made at any time to a club of subscribers by remitting one dollar and fifty cents for each additional name. It is not necessary to send us the names of those constituting a club, as we cannot undertake to address each paper to club subscribers separately. Specimen copies of the Weekly will be sent to all who desire it.

O. BARRETT & CO., Harrisburg, Pa. N. B.—The following law, passed by Congress in 1860, defines the duty of Postmasters in relation to the delivery of newspapers to club subscribers: (See Little, Brown & Co.'s edition of the Laws of 1860, page 25, chapter 32, section 1.)

"Provided, however, that where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address, and the names of the club subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for each copy in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners."

To enable the Postmaster to comply with this regulation, it will be necessary that he be furnished with the list of names composing the club, and paid a quarter (or yearly) postage in advance. The uniform copy of Postmasters, affords the assurance that they will cheerfully accommodate club subscribers, and the latter should take care that the postage, which is but a trifle each copy, be paid in advance. Send on the club

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BASKETS LADIES TRAVELING, BEHOLD! PAPER KNIFE, CLOTHES, ROUND, CHILDREN'S, OAKS, &c. For a low, by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. 1812

WHITE BRANDY!!!—FOR PRESERVATION PURPOSES.—A very superior article, (strictly pure), just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. 1812

MAKERELE! MAKERELE, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in a's best packages—new, and each package warranted. Just received, for sale low, by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. 1812

BLACKING!!!—MASON'S "CHALLENGE" FOR THE LOWEST PRICE. For sale low, by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. 1812

WINDOW SHADES of lines, gilt-bordered, and PAPER BLINDS of an endless variety of designs and ornaments; also, CURTAIN LITURES and TABLES at very low prices. Call at Scheffer's Bookstore.

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1863. JUDGE WOODWARD ON KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The following correspondence was published in 1852, during the campaign of that year, when Judge Woodward was a candidate for the Supreme Court. It speaks for itself. If any one, after reading it, suspects him of Know-Nothing proclivities, he is too firmly wedded to falsehood to understand the truth: Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.

Dear Sir:—The undersigned members of the Democratic party beg leave to call your attention to certain charges now frequently made by the Whig presses, against you, in regard to your views upon the naturalization laws, and alleged hostility to the rights of naturalized citizens. We are aware that you may justly regard your life and conduct in the high station you have occupied, and the boundless confidence of the Democratic party which you enjoy, as a sufficient answer to such calumnies.

But the charges are intended to operate on and mislead persons to whom the truth is unknown. We would, therefore, solicit from you an expression of your views on the subject, if your time will permit, not doubting that every candid mind will thus be satisfied, that by no act of your life have you been justly chargeable with having entertained men or measures favoring illiberal or proscriptive policy to wards adopted citizens, on account of the place of their birth or their religious opinions.

Very respectfully, yours, &c., EDWIN M. STANTON, CHARLES SHALER, SAMUEL W. BLACK, JAS. WILKINS, WM. ROSS SNOWDEN, and others. JUDGE WOODWARD'S REPLY.

PITTSBURG, September 14, 1852. Gentlemen: The official duties which brought me to Pittsburg, keep me constantly engaged. My answer to your letter must therefore be brief.

From my earliest youth to this present moment, I have been an earnest and hearty supporter of the Democratic party, and an equally zealous opponent, so far as my political action could decorously and properly go, of whatever has opposed it. I am not and never have been a "Native American" in any political sense, any more than I am or have been a Whig, Antislavery or an Abolitionist.

The charge of "Nativism" is attempted to be sustained by a motion which I made in the Reform Convention of 1837. That was simply a limitation of a motion made by Mr. Thomas, a Whig member from Chester county, and was calculated to compel his party (who were in a majority in the Convention), to come up to the mark or back out. They chose the latter branch of the alternative, and my motion having answered its purpose, was withdrawn. The aim of introducing the subject into that body lies at the door of a Whig, and not at mine.

The speech so often quoted against me, I am not responsible for. It was introduced into the debates by a Whig reporter, in violation of the rules of the body, which required him to submit it for revision before publication, and which he never did. I made some observations explanatory of my amendment of Thomas' motion, but that speech is not a fair report of his purpose, was withdrawn. The aim of introducing the subject into that body lies at the door of a Whig, and not at mine.

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During the session of the Convention, namely, on the 10th day of January, 1838, a member in debate alluded to the motion, not the speech, as indicative of hostility to foreigners. I promptly denounced the imputation there, in the face of the Convention, as I have done many a time since, as a gross misrepresentation. See debates of the Convention, vol. 10, p. 33, &c.

I have retained the undiminished confidence of the Democratic members of the Reform Convention, several of whom were adopted citizens, and all of them opposed to Nativism. Would this have been possible if the Whig reports of my sayings and doings had been true? The Native American party itself is my witness. Seven years ago I was the caucus nominee for United States Senator. The county of Philadelphia was represented by Natives. They asked me, whether, if elected by their votes, I would favor their measures for changing the naturalization laws. I answered them, and they threw every vote they could command against me, and raised a shout of triumph over their victory.

You refer to statements in the Whig papers of this city. One of them was shown me a few days ago, in which was a garbled extract from a letter written by me about a year ago, in which I repelled the imputation of Nativism as distinctly as I deny it now. Yet the editor told his readers that the letter contains an admission that my sentiments were at the time adverse to the rights of foreign born citizens. A copy of the letter thus misrepresented by the Pittsburg Gazette, send you herewith in the issue of Sept. 23d, 1851.

When men will allow their political passions to get the better of their veracity so far as to impel them to acts and associations like this, it is easy enough to understand how and why I was misrepresented by a reporter of the Convention, whose motives for doing so were just as strong as those which actuate my political opponents now.

Another allegation, that I opposed Judge Campbell last fall, is as false as any other of the numerous misstatements recently made against me. I never opposed any nominee on account of his birth or religion, and I supported no nominee last fall more heartily than I did Judge Campbell.

It is with infinite reluctance I appear before the public at this time, even in self-defense. A candidate for a judicial office is, perhaps, more than any other candidate, required to await quietly the decision of the people. I am as sensible as any man can be, that politics ought to be kept away as far as possible from judicial elections, but the terms of your letter leave me no choice but to answer. I have answered by giving you briefly the truth. I give it, because it is the truth, and I accompany it with an appeal to party passion of the highest order.

If industrial defamation can succeed in representing me as having any nominee on account of his birth or religion, then the Truth and a Life are powerless against slander.

There are some present, and many men opposed to me in political sentiments, who are disposed to treat me fairly, and who will not descend to low appliances, to accomplish a party purpose. Such men and presses command my respect. Against others who are less scrupulous, I have no shield but the truth and my life; and relying on these, I can afford to await, in patience, the verdict of the people, whose feelings manifested in your letter, I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant, Geo. W. Woodward.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The political campaigns in the several States that hold elections during the coming fall promise to be very exciting, both from the issues involved and the fact that their results will in a measure foreshadow the result of the presidential election in 1864. The issues at stake are nearly identical with those involved in the canvass in this State last year, to wit: Shall the present administration receive at the hands of the people an endorsement of its conduct? This is the question that absorbs all others. It is easy, then, to see that the campaigns before us will be no ordinary ones, so much runs the feelings of the people on the issue presented to them. The States which will hold their elections are:

- California, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wisconsin, Delaware, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Wisconsin.

Subjoined we give detailed statistics in regard to the politics of each of the States mentioned above, beginning with the first* on the list.

CALIFORNIA. Special interest attaches to the election in this State from the fact that in 1860 the Democratic party split on the question of Douglas or Breckinridge, and have just united again. The following statistics show the workings of this division:

In 1860 the vote of the State for President was Lincoln..... 38,734 Douglas..... 28,720 Breckinridge..... 23,970 Bell..... 6,180

From this it will be seen that, although Lincoln carried the State by a plurality of 714, the total Democratic vote of the State exceeded the Republican by 33,261, and this is exclusive of the vote cast for Bell. In 1862 there was a Superintendent of Public Instruction to be elected, and the three candidates received the following votes:

Sweet (Republican)..... 51,228 Stevenson (Douglas Democrat)..... 21,514 Fitzgerald (Breckinridge)..... 15,817

Sweet's majority over both his opponents was 13,907, which is accounted for by the facts that the Democratic vote fell short of that cast in 1860 by over 30,000 votes, and also that a number of original Democrats voted for Sweet under the notion that he was the Union candidate. This fall there will probably be polled the full vote of the State, in which case the Democrats will be quite certain of electing their ticket. The election takes place September 2, and the candidates in the field are as follows:

Democratic. Repub/Icon. Governor..... John G. Downey. Fred'k F. Low. Lt. Governor..... A. W. McKim. W. M. Mahan. Sec. of State..... S. M. Bishop. B. B. Redding. Controller..... T. L. Barnes. George Outton. Treasurer..... J. B. Fidelity. J. P. Pacheco. Judge of Supreme Court..... A. C. Bradford. W. D. Harrison. State Printer..... David Brown. J. L. McLaughlin. Attorney General..... J. B. Weller. Wm. Hilby. C. G. Cole. Members of Cong..... J. B. Weller. John Bigler. Pub. Improv. Com. A. J. Moulder. John Swagell. State Prisoners..... J. B. Shannon. J. P. Houston. Harbor Commis..... Michael Hayes. C. L. Taylor. J. L. Taylor. J. W. Wallow. Lor. Sawyer. Judges Sup. Court..... H. H. Haigh. S. W. Sanderson. J. H. Hall. John Taylor. J. H. Haigh. J. H. Haigh.

The election for Superintendent of Public Instruction and Judges of the Supreme Court will not take place until October 21.

DELEWARE. This State will vote for a Governor November 10, in place of William Cannon, the present incumbent whose term of office expires January 1, 1864. Last year the State was carried by the Republicans with the aid of Federal bayonets; it remains to be seen whether it will suffer a like outrage this fall. The vote stood thus:

Wright (Rep.)..... 69,014 Sylvester (Dem.)..... 59,897

Majority for Wright..... 9,117 It is but fair to add that of the votes for the Republican candidate, 14,574 were cast by the soldiers, while the Democratic ticket received 4,115 votes from the army. After the elections in Delaware last year and in Kentucky this month no explanation need be made of the comparative unanimity of the political views of soldiers as expressed by their votes, or of peaceful citizens when surrounded by bayonets.

MAINE. The conventions of both parties in this State have made the following nominations: Governor..... Dion Bradley. Samuel Cony.

There are no other officers to be chosen. At the election last year the Democrats labored under the disadvantage of being divided on the war question and ran two candidates, viz.: Jameson (war) and Bradley (peace). Abern Coburn, the Republican nominee, was elected by the following vote:

Coburn (Rep.)..... 43,334 Jameson (War Dem.)..... 37,715 Bradley (Peace Dem.)..... 32,331

This gave Coburn a majority of 6,025 over both his opponents—quite a contrast to the majority of 23,704 that Lincoln received over all his opponents. If the Republican vote falls off this year in anything like this proportion, the Democrats cannot help winning a victory. The election takes place on September 14.

MASSACHUSETTS. This State elects State officers in the fall, but as yet no nominations have been made. It is strong influence at work to throw Governor Andrew overboard and nominate a man who, though equally anti-slavery, will once in a while bestow his attention on white men. In all the western part of the State will assert its claims for the candidacy for Governor, and very likely urge its foremost politician, Hon. Henry L. Dawes, representative in Congress. Election day in this State is November 3.

MINNESOTA. There are to be chosen by this State, on the 10th of November, the following officers:—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, and Clerk of the Supreme Court. The Democratic State Convention will meet at St. Paul on the 26th inst., to nominate candidates for these offices.

In our own State there are to be chosen on the 31 of November the following State officers: Judge of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner and Inspector of State Prisons. The Republican convention is to meet at Syracuse on the 2d proximo, and the Democratic at Albany a week later. There can be little doubt but that the majority of 10,753 given for Governor Seymour will be largely increased this fall.

OHIO. The canvass in this State preparatory to the election on the 13th of October is being conducted with great vigor by both parties. The candidates in the field are: Democratic. Republican. Governor..... G. L. Vallandigham. John Brough. Lt. Gov..... G. W. Feltner. Chas. Anderson. Sup. Judge..... P. Van Trump. H. H. Hunter. Ad. of State..... Wm. Hubbard. Jas. H. Godman. Sec. of State..... H. M. D. D. Y. Dwyer. B. F. W. John H. Heston. John M. Barreter. This State, which gave a Republican majority of 20,779 in 1860, last year elected the Democratic State candidates by a majority of 5,577. This would appear to foreshadow the election of the ticket headed by Vallandigham a very large majority. A prominent Democratic politician of Ohio estimates Vallandigham's majority at 30,000, and says there are those who put it as high as 50,000. Time will show whether he is correct in this opinion.

PENNSYLVANIA. On the 13th of October this State will choose a Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, for which the following nominations have been made: Democratic. Republican. Governor..... G. W. Woodward. G. A. Curtin. Sup. Ct. Judge..... W. H. Lowrie. Daniel Agnew. It is confidently expected that this State will go Democratic by a large majority, owing in part to the unpopularity of Gov. Curtin with a large and influential portion of his own party. Further reason for this expectation is drawn from the fact that the Democrats elected their ticket last fall by a majority of 8,524, notwithstanding Lincoln's majority in 1860 was 59,618 over all opponents.

VERMONT. The election in this State takes place on Tuesday, September 1. The following is a list of the candidates in the field: Democratic. Republican. Governor..... T. P. Redford. John G. Sm th. Lt. Governor..... E. A. Olin. P. Dillingham. Sec. of State..... M. K. Ormsby. John P. Page. Mem. Congress..... J. A. B. White. F. E. Woodbridge. G. O. Harrington. Josiah Baxter.

Inasmuch as the Republican majority in 1860 was 22,972, and in 1862, 26,709, there can be little hope of the Democrats carrying the State in September, but it is more than probable that their vote will be much larger than it was last year.

WISCONSIN. New State officers will be chosen in Wisconsin on the 5th of November. The Republican State Convention will meet at Madison on the 19th inst. The Democratic Convention met last week at Madison, and nominated the following candidates: Governor—Henry L. Palmer. Lieutenant Governor—Nelson Dewey. Secretary of State—Emil Roth. Treasurer—Charles S. Benton. Bank Comptroller—H. S. Pierrepont. Attorney General—Elihu Wakely. State Prison Com. —J. M. Bohan. School Superintendent—Volney French. The Democratic State Convention at Madison was one of the largest that even met in the State. The platform adopted last year was reiterated, with the following additional resolutions:

Resolved, That we hail with delight some manifestations of a desire on the part of the people of some of the seceding States to return to their allegiance to the Union, and hold it to be the duty of the administration cordially to cooperate with the people of such States for their restoration to the Union with all the guarantees of their rights and interests contained in the Constitution.

Resolved, That while we would not withdraw our armies from the field, or in any manner recognize the so-called Confederate States; yet if such manifestations should become general throughout the seceded States, we believe that the offices of peace should supersede those of war, and that it would in such event be the duty of the administration to encourage the holding of a constitutional convention of all the States to restore peace, maintain the Union, and support the Constitution.

The vote of this State at the presidential election of 1860 resulted in a majority for Lincoln of over 20,000 over all opposing candidates; in 1861, at the election for Governor, the Republican candidate for Governor received but 8,320 majority; last year the State elected representatives in Congress, two (if not three) of whom out of the six were Democrats. Taking this as a basis of calculation, there is fair ground for expectation that the Democrats may carry the State this fall.

CHESTER COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING. The Democracy of Chester county, in large numbers, held their regular annual meeting in Horticultural Hall, West Chester, on the 11th inst. The meeting originated by the appointment of ENOCH S. M'CAUGHEY as President, and a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. JOHN H. BRINTON and others were appointed a committee on resolutions.

When the committee retired, the chairman of the county committee announced the absence of Mr. Reed, who had been invited, and was expected to attend by the occasion, but was prevented from attending by a severe illness, and thereupon introduced John Rutter, Esq., who proceeded to address the meeting in an able and eloquent speech, which was well received by the large audience.

At the conclusion of Mr. Rutter's remarks, Mr. Brinton, from the committee previously appointed, reported the following PRELIMINARY RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Our beloved country has become involved in a horrible civil war; hundreds of thousands of lives sacrificed; thousands of millions of dollars wasted; the Constitution