

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the Patriot or Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, WALTER H. LOWRIE, OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

ASSEMBLY, J. WESLEY AWE, Harrisburg, CHAS. H. ZIEGLER, Reed township.

SERIES, JOHN RAYMOND, Middletown.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER, T. A. HAMILTON, (3 years,) Harrisburg, JACOB BUCK, (1 year,) Upper Paxton.

RECORDER, JAMES HORNING, Jefferson.

TREASURER, DAVID UMBREGER, Lower Paxton.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, JOHN BUCK, West Hanover.

AUDITOR, JAMES MCORMICK, Jr., Harrisburg.

TO DEMOCRATIC EDITORS AND PRINTERS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Many of the newspapers in the interior of the State are printing the name of our candidate for Supreme Judge, "Walter B." instead of Walter H. Lowrie, which is the proper way.

This mistake, especially if carried out in the printing of tickets, may be the means of depriving us on the count of thousands of votes. Let editors and printers at once look to this, and print the name hereafter WALTER H. LOWRIE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The several County Committees of Superintendence are requested to communicate the names and post office address of their members to the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Rooms 144 S. Sixth Street, Second Story.

Chairman—Hon. CHARLES J. BIDDLE.

Secretary—JAMES S. KING.

Treasurer—DR. WILLIAM H. KENTONLINE.

The officers are in attendance daily at the Committee Rooms.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Wednesday, September 23. Milford, Pike county. [To be addressed by Hon. Chas. W. Carrigan.]

Thursday, September 24. Washington Square, Whitepain township, Montgomery county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Witte.]

Benton, Columbia county.

Oxford, Chester county.

Clintonville, Venango county.

New Bridgeport, Bedford county.

Wallick's, York county.

Friday, September 25. Cookstown, Fayette county. [The several meetings in Fayette county to be addressed by Hon. John L. Dawson, Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore, Daniel Kaine, Esq., Col. T. B. Sprague, John Fuller, Esq., C. H. Boyle, Esq., Wm. H. Playford, Esq., and others.]

Fry's Store, Bedford county. [To be addressed by Hon. A. H. Coffey, Hon. Wm. Bear, G. Spang, Esq., B. F. Myers and John Palmer.]

Monongahela City, Washington county.

Ferryville, Fayette county.

Pleasant Grove, Washington county.

Marshall's, Dover, York county. [Evening.]

Fitzcalden, Montgo county. [To be addressed by Hon. Chas. W. Carrigan and Wm. H. Witte.]

Richhill, Greene county.

Saturday, September 26. Fletcher's, Monroe county. [To be addressed by Thos. J. Miller, Hon. Hester Olyner and Hon. Wm. Bigler.]

Belknap, Armstrong county.

Sunday, September 27. Middleburg, Berks county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Miller, Hon. Hester Olyner and Hon. Wm. Bigler.]

Texas, Armstrong county.

Wednesday, September 30. Uniontown, Fayette county. [To be addressed by Ex-Gov. Higgin, Hon. J. S. Black, Hon. Hester Olyner, Hon. H. D. Foster, Hon. Wm. Montgomery and Hon. H. D. Foster.]

Bloody Run, Bedford county.

Thursday, October 1. Cochran's Mills, Washington county.

Union Grove, Washington county.

Buena Vista, Bedford county.

Katowka, Berks county. [To be addressed by Hon. J. Glancy Jones and J. Lawrence Galt of Reading, in the English language; and W. Rosenthal, of Reading, A. L. Budge, Esq., of Allentown, and Mr. D. E. Schellier, of Lancaster, in German.]

Lewisburg, Union county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Witte, Col. Kane and Hon. Chas. W. Carrigan.]

Friday, October 2. Salford township, Fayette county.

Pleasantville, Bedford county.

Saturday, October 3. Flogh Tavern, Berks county.

Gettysburg School House, Adams county.

Prosperity, Washington county.

Kimbleville, Chester county.

Newman's, Lebanon county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Miller.]

Newtown, Berks county.

Woodbury, Bedford county.

Poff, York county.

Bellefonte, Centre county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Witte, Col. R. P. Kane and S. H. Reynolds.]

Indiana, Indiana county. [To be addressed by Hon. W. H. Witte, Ex-Governor Bigler, Hon. Hester Olyner, Hon. John L. Dawson, R. L. Johnston, Esq., Hon. H. D. Foster, and other eminent speakers.]

Carleton, Cumberland county. [To be addressed by Hon. Chas. W. Carrigan, Hon. Wm. H. Witte, Thos. Northrop, Esq., R. M. A. V. Parsons, and other distinguished speakers.]

Downingtown, Chester county. [To be addressed by Hon. Chas. W. Carrigan.]

Doylstown, Berks county. [To be addressed by Hon. Chas. W. Carrigan.]

Kittanning, Armstrong county.

Fowell's, Bedford county.

Friday, October 9. Springfield, Fayette county.

Borers, Bedford county.

Saturday, October 10. Yellow Tavern, Berks county.

Dawson's Station, Fayette county.

Hudson's, Montgo county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Witte, Geo. Northrop, Esq., and Hon. C. W. Carrigan.]

Bellefonte, Berks county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Witte, Geo. Northrop, Esq., and Hon. C. W. Carrigan.]

Ticonderoga, Berks county. [To be addressed by Dr. Ridge and Hon. Chas. W. Carrigan.]

Monday, October 12. Reading, Berks county. [Evening.]

Friday, October 16. "Honest, Honest Iago."

Gov. Curtin, in the very face and teeth of facts, is held up by his supporters as a most amiable, virtuous, and honest man—as one to be loved, trusted, and almost worshipped, especially by the soldiers; whose dear friend he claims to be.

Let us see how this is. Facts are said to be "stubborn things," and to facts we appeal.

Premising that officers not commissioned could hold elections, under the law, we charge Gov. Curtin with having issued a circular from the State Department, previous to the election of 1861, notifying the Pennsylvania soldiers in the army of their right to vote, without re-

gard to the fact that most of the officers, though appointed, had not been commissioned, or the regiments fully organized; and that with this circular he sent a special message (of the same import) to the army.

We further charge that after this circular was so issued and published, Gov. Curtin, at the instance of party friends in Philadelphia, certified, under the Seal of State, the number and names of the officers commissioned, and the regiments regularly organized, with the soldiers, as well as all of the votes of such regiments as were offered by men not commissioned, notwithstanding the circular previously issued inviting all soldiers to vote—because, by this means, Mr. Ewing, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, would be defeated.

We place these charges on record—who will attempt to controvert them?

Gov. Curtin and the Sinking Fund.

Gov. Curtin and his friends, with their usual bare-faced impudence, claim that his administration has exercised wonderful economy, and roundly assert that he was instrumental in the recent reduction of the State debt through the operation of the Sinking Fund. Never was a claim made that had less foundation in fact, as we shall be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of every tax payer who desires to know the truth.

Not long since, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, comprising the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of the Commonwealth, notified the Governor that they had paid of some nine hundred thousand dollars of the State debt, whereupon the Governor, as required by law, issued his proclamation announcing the cancellation and extinguishment of the amount of debt certified to him as paid by these Commissioners. This was the beginning and the end, the sum and substance of Governor Curtin's agency in this transaction. He had no more to do with the creation of the Sinking Fund and appropriating money to the cancellation of the State debt; than the Emperor of China, and not half so much to do with putting money into the Treasury as with taking it out to lavish upon his shoddy associates and needy partisans.

Now let us see who deserves the credit for proposing and creating this Sinking Fund, through the operation of which a portion of the State debt is annually extinguished. At the session of the Legislature of 1856, Charles R. Buckalew, then a member of the State Senate, and now Democratic member of the United States Senate, proposed certain amendments to the Constitution, and among them the section creating a Sinking Fund. These amendments were adopted by the Democratic Legislature of 1856, again adopted by the Democratic Legislature of 1857, submitted to the vote of the people at the election of 1857, adopted and made part of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in the following words:

"To provide for the payment of the present debt and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the Legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, create a Sinking Fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than \$250,000; which Sinking Fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, together with other funds or resources that may be designated by law. The said Sinking Fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said Sinking Fund shall be used or applied other than to the extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars."

In accordance with the amendment to the Constitution, the Legislature of 1858, passed an act assigning certain revenues to the Sinking Fund, and directing their application to the payment of the interest and principal of the State debt. Among the revenues thus applied to the Sinking Fund we find tonnage tax paid by railroads. Will Governor Curtin deny that he was instrumental in depriving the Sinking Fund of this source of revenue, amounting to more than \$800,000 annually, and that he approved of a bill repealing the Tonnage Tax?

We have thus established beyond controversy that the Sinking Fund was created by the Constitution, that revenues were assigned to it by the Legislature as directed by the Constitution, and that so far from having any agency, even the most remote, in putting money into this Sinking Fund, Governor Curtin has, by his action helped to take out revenues amounting to more than THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ANNUALLY.

How absurd then to claim for him the peculiar glory of having paid off a million of the State debt, when the truth is, that his only agency in the matter was to issue a proclamation announcing the amount liquidated through the operation of a Sinking Fund, created long before his official existence commenced.

Defeat of Rosecrans. The disastrous defeat of Gen. Rosecrans is fully confirmed. He has fallen back upon Chattanooga, after sustaining a fearful loss in killed and wounded. He was overwhelmed by numbers, and after a desperate struggle as it was possible for men to make, his shattered columns were forced to retreat. Rosecrans, safe, as we trust, in Chattanooga, may, when joined by Burnside, be soon in a condition to again advance. But this will not bring to life the dead uselessly slain, or restore the limbs of the maimed. At this time no more terrible disaster could have befallen us; and what makes it the more to be regretted is the fact that timely reinforcement would have prevented it. This the Administration neglected. They have been so busy for a month or two past arranging the programme of political campaigns in the States, as to neglect altogether the frequent warnings they have had of the danger threatening the Army of the Cumberland. Although more intent on conquering the Democrats of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, than the rebel army of Bragg, they have neglected to reinforce Rosecrans to the extent they should have done to render success certain, or even to guard against such a disastrous defeat as is now announced. They need not allege that they could spare no troops—that will not be credited. The fact is known that they sent forty or fifty thousand men from the army of the Potomac to New York, where they were not needed, and that they have

distributed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois thousands of troops who are useless where they are stationed among people quite loyal, if not more so, than the President himself—but who might have been of great service had they been sent in time to Gen. Rosecrans. Or, would it not have been better to have sent a division of two from Grant's army than to have sent three from this particular time. The three columns which recently moved from New Orleans on a secret expedition, which the latest accounts inform us has to some extent proved a failure—would have enabled Rosecrans to defeat any force that could have been sent against him, secure Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, and with his victorious legions thunder in the rear of Richmond.

President Lincoln, if he were blessed with any more brains than it takes to make a fanatic, would have learned ere this that he is incompetent to manage successfully war and politics at the same time.

Lincoln a Secessionist.

The Abolition press, while falsely charging the Democratic party with sympathy for the secessionists, seem to be entirely forgetful of the fact that Lincoln himself, their President, their idol, the man to whose slightest nod they require "unquestioning submission," is the very rankest secessionist in the land. We wish to refresh their memory on this subject—we desire to call their attention to Lincoln's own words in proof of what we have said—and we politely request them to republish, for the information of their readers, the following language uttered by the "Honest" rail-splitter of Illinois before the atmosphere of the White House had turned his head and corrupted his heart:

"ANY PEOPLE ANYWHERE, BEING INCLINED AND HAVING THE POWER, HAVE THE RIGHT TO RAISE UP AND SHAKE OFF THE EXISTING GOVERNMENT AND FORM A NEW ONE THAT SUITS THEM BETTER."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"THIS IS A MOST VALUABLE AND SACRED RIGHT—a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world."—Abraham Lincoln.

"Nor is the right confined to cases in which the whole people of the existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize and make their own, of so much of the territory as they inhabit."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"MORE THAN THIS, A MAJORITY OF ANY PORTION OF such people MAY REVOLUTIONIZE, putting down a minority—intermingled with, or near about them—who may oppose their movements."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Now we submit that here, from Mr. Lincoln's own mouth, the secessionists of the South may read their justification—not for revolutionizing or rebelling only, but for the cruel course they have pursued towards the Union men—the "minority"—in "putting" them "down." Abolition papers please publish.

Speech of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black.

We call attention to the speech of this distinguished gentleman, delivered at the great Democratic mass meeting in Lancaster on the 17th. It is published in full in our paper. To say it is an able speech would be superfluous. Of course all who wish to thoroughly understand the great questions of the day will read it, and having done so, will form their own opinion of its merits.

To Correspondents.

We have on hand several communications, which we should like to publish, but our space is inadequate to the demands upon it. The press of matter upon us at this time is very great, and we trust our correspondents will exercise charity towards us, if their articles are delayed or even excluded. In either case, it will be, not because we would not, but because we could not publish them.

Spirit of the Abolition Press.

To denounce a man as a thief, liar, corrupt, and scoundrel generally—and attempt to prevail to his record—before his nomination for Governor, and, after his nomination, run up his name to the head of the ticket and ask honest people to vote for him. Vide Pittsburg Gazette, Dispatch, and other Abolition papers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 22.—The steamer Etna from Liverpool, with dates to the 10th, has arrived here.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 10.—The Times' Paris correspondent, writing on the French occupation of Mexico, says: "The Federal Government may as yet have taken no official steps in the matter, but numerous private letters from America express the strong dissatisfaction felt at the proceedings in Mexico, and the conviction that the government at Washington reckons on not allowing the arrangements that have been made to remain long as they are, without very serious notice of them."

The government finds itself in a difficult and delicate, and you may depend that Mexican affairs are, at this moment, the principal subject of its thoughts and anxiety.

The Times has a leader, in answer to a correspondent who contends that the two ships in the Mercy, supposed to be for the Confederates, should be seized. The Times remarks, in reply, that if the Ministers defend these vessels we do not think they would be justified in doing so; but the question entirely depends on the evidence, which can only be known hereafter, as legal proofs are wanting; but concludes by saying: "After all, perhaps, our correspondent is simply expressing a desire which we have no doubt is pretty generally felt, that the government would cut the vexatious knot by detaining the two steamers, and trusting the case to a trial. However, that is a matter for the government itself to decide."

It is the very common belief that these vessels, to whatever order they were originally laid down, to whatever nation they may be immediately passed, are destined in the end for the service of the Confederates against the Federals. It is the universal impression; and if we were in the position of the Federals, and had suffered as they have from the operations of such vessels, we should be unlikely to take the matter quietly; nor can we say that we should expect to find much counterpoise to these.

Merch repeats assertions that the recognition of the South and an alliance between the Confederates, French and Mexican Governments are both decided on. The Mexican and Polish questions are unchanged.

A DRAFTED MEMBER OF THE BAR ARRESTED FOR RESISTANCE.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Charles Crocker, Jr., a member of the Suffolk bar, has been arrested for resistance, having been drafted and paroled to report, in due form, to the board of enrollment of the third district. When Mr. Crocker was notified to appear at the headquarters of the board, he went there with a substitute, but because he refused to comply with what he considered the improper exactions of the Provost Marshal, the substitute he presented was not accepted. This provoked Mr. Crocker, and he appealed to the authorities at Washington to protect him in his right, and defied the board of enrollment, he held them, as they would not accept his substitute.

The War Department subsequently sustained the action of the board of enrollment, and Mr. Crocker, some time after the day given him to report had passed, was notified of this and requested to call at the office of the Provost Marshal, but neglected to do so, and was arrested. On an examination by the board of enrollment, Mr. Crocker was declared to be able-bodied and ordered into the service, but was allowed a furlough until Wednesday, when he will have to go into camp, as by the decision of the War Department his privilege to furnish a substitute or to pay commutation money, is now out of him. Mr. Crocker is a son of Hon. Samuel L. Crocker, of Taunton, formerly a member of Congress, and brother-in-law of Major General Crocker.

FROM CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The steamship Mississippi reports passing Charleston at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, (20th,) and heard heavy firing.

The Fulton reports the work of mounting guns on Battery Gregg very slow, in consequence of firing shot and shell from the rebel Battery Bee and Fort Moultrie. They fire at intervals of about twenty minutes, and greatly annoy the workmen. [We should suppose so.]

ROSECRANS—NEWS AT WASHINGTON—SENDING REINFORCEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Information received to-day, several hours later than that published in the morning papers, confirms the leading points in the printed telegrams. The fact that Rosecrans was not sooner reinforced is not certainly the fault of the Government. There is no doubt that every effort is now making to increase his strength by reinforcements from more than one direction.

[According to the telegraphers—the lines being entirely under the control of Government officials—the administration never do wrong. We dispute the fact that they were "not certainly" to blame for the non-reinforcement of Rosecrans in time to prevent the great disaster which has befallen him. It was their "fault," and theirs only, and on their heads is the blood of the ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand brave men who have fallen killed or wounded, in the terrible conflict. What they are now doing we neither know nor care; we know well what they should have done long ago and did not do.]

BY THE MAILS.

ABOUT GENERAL ROSECRANS—LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Nothing has been talked of or thought of in Washington to-day except the fate of Rosecrans' army.

It is officially ascertained that he has fallen back to Chattanooga to await the arrival of Burnside's forces, which were yesterday within thirty miles, and were expected to be up with him to-day, when a forward movement would be promptly made upon the lines of the enemy at Figeon Mountain.

The utmost confidence is felt here that upon the junction of Burnside with Rosecrans the enemy would be badly beaten, and compelled to fall back upon Rome or Atlanta.

In the meantime much soliloquy is expressed in regard to the movements of General Meade to take advantage of the depletion of the rebel army in Virginia.

The National Republican says: "The enemy attacked Rosecrans again on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, with overwhelming numbers. The battle raged fiercely all day."

According to the latest accounts received here up to two o'clock this afternoon, which left Chattanooga at eight o'clock last evening, two, and only two, of Gen. Rosecrans' divisions were in utter panic and confusion. But from 8,000 to 10,000 of these had been rallied and got back to their places, while the remainder of the army had not given way nor retreated, and at the latest moment was driving the advance of the rebel army back.

This we know is the latest news here.

The number of killed and wounded on both sides will probably not fall short of 30,000.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.—11 45 P. M.—Not a word has been received from Rosecrans' army to-day.

The reports here that the rebels in considerable numbers were coming into Eastern Kentucky through the Pound Gap was untrue. Rumors impossible to authenticate now, prevail among them that a large part of Gen. Grant's army is rapidly moving forward to attack Rosecrans; that the engagement between Rosecrans' and Bragg's armies is still progressing, &c.

The military authorities here do not believe that any very serious disastrous results have occurred to Rosecrans' army.

EXPEDITION TO ALEXANDRIA, LA.—REBEL CANNON CAPTURED AND A FORT DESTROYED.

CAIRO, Sept. 20.—An expedition under Gen. C. Ricker, from Natchez to Alexandria, captured several cannon and destroyed a fortification at Alexandria. A large quantity of mules, stores and cattle were also captured.

A SKIRMISH NEAR KNOXVILLE—SURRENDER OF A SMALL UNION FORCE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16.—On Wednesday Lieut. Col. Hays, with 300 men of the 100th Ohio regiment, was attacked near Telford, twenty-three miles up the railroad, by 1,500 rebels, under Gen. Jackson. After fighting gallantly for two hours, our forces, losing heavily in killed and wounded, were compelled to surrender to overpowering numbers.

COFFEE AND QUANTRELL.

A Cairo dispatch, Sept. 15, says: General Hunter has arrived here, to preside over a commission to investigate the burning of the Bath.

A special dispatch from Leavenworth to the Democrat states that a messenger who came into Fort Scott on Wednesday night, reports that Coffee was at Cowstain prairie with fifteen hundred men. Quantrell had passed Ball's Mills, with most of his command, on the way South. It was supposed that he would join Coffee.

usages of war, Jeff. Davis is reinforcing Gen. Bragg's army with the prisoners taken and paroled at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, without waiting to have them exchanged. Already the rebel War Department is said to have numerous and serious differences with the high and good, honorable general, who is expected at Fort Union and Vicksburg, there to assume the command of the army, and to be replaced by the one who is to be exchanged or otherwise from their parole.

GEN. SIBLEY—THE SIOUX WAR.

Gen. Sibley's victory over the Indians—400 Sioux lodges—at Stone Hill, is regarded with satisfaction, and will have the effect of returning to active service against the rebels several thousands of the troops now engaged in the Indian war in Gen. Pope's department. Sibley took many hundred prisoners, and has destroyed the whole camp property of the savages against whom he was contending.

EXECUTION OF DESERTERS.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac to-night states that, as many as seven substitutes, who had deserted, were shot in the several corps to-day of the 15th of Sept. Prompt and extreme punishment awaits this class of offenders, without the hope of pardon.

A DRAFT SURGEON ARRAIGNED.

Dr. N. H. Marsell, Surgeon for the First District, Pennsylvania, has been arraigned for trial before a court martial, under the 15th section of the enrollment act. This section provides "that any surgeon charged with the duty of such inspection, who shall receive from any person whomsoever any money or other valuable thing, or agree, directly or indirectly, to receive the same to his own or another's use, for making an imperfect inspection, or a false or incorrect report, or who shall wilfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report, shall be tried by a court martial, and on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned, at the discretion of the court, and be cashiered and dismissed from the service."

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

Capt. Jacob S. Stroth, Provost Marshal of the Third District of Pennsylvania, has been dismissed.

THE DRAFT AND POLITICS AT EASTON.

EASTON, Sept. 21.—The draft for the 11th Congressional district of Pennsylvania was commenced here this morning, with Easton, and progressed quickly throughout the day. A large concourse of people were in attendance, and the best of feeling prevailed. The conscripts generally adopted the red ribbon badge, and enjoyed themselves considerably.

Gov. Curtin arrived here about noon, and spoke to a large assemblage of people on the public square. He was followed by Judge Shannon, of Pittsburg, and others.

The Democratic Convention to nominate a county ticket, was also convened here to-day. Judge Woodward was here on Saturday, and spoke at the Democratic Club room in the evening.

To-night Judge Campbell, of Schuylkill county, will address the Republicans, and Hon. William A. Porter, of Philadelphia, the Democrats.

NEWS FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—Arrived, ship Herald of the Morning, from Boston.

A private letter from the American Minister, Mr. Pruyn, dated Kanagawa, Japan, Aug. 10, says that the prompt resentment of the outrage upon our flag has resulted most favorably. The Wyoming, with six guns, destroyed a Japanese steamer, bark and brig mounting twenty-two guns, besides engaging six batteries. The accomplishment of so much with so little means astonished the government and people of Japan, and, what is strange, the government is obliged to us.

THE SOLDIER'S RIGHT TO VOTE.

When a soldier returns to his election district, he resumes all the civil rights of citizenship, and his residence being unimpaired by his temporary absence, he has a right to vote on election day, but under the Constitution, to which his fealty is due, he can acquire no right to vote elsewhere, except by a change of residence from one district to another.

"The learned judge deprecates a construction that shall disfranchise our volunteer soldiers. It strikes us that this is an inaccurate use of language. The Constitution would disfranchise no qualified voter. But, to secure purity of election, it would have its voters in the place where they are best known on election day. If a voter voluntarily stays at home, or goes on a journey, or joins the army of his country, can it be said the Constitution has disfranchised him? Four of the judges of this court, living in other parts of this State, find themselves, on the day of every Presidential election, in the city of Pittsburg, where their official duties take them and where they are not permitted to vote. Have they a right to charge the Constitution with disfranchising them? Such is our case and such is the case of the volunteers in the army. The right of suffrage is carefully preserved for both them and us, to be enjoyed when we return to the places which the Constitution has appointed for its exercise."—GEO. W. WOODWARD.