

M'KEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VOL. 5.

SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 12, 1863.

NO. 3.

M'kean County Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
By J. B. OVIATT,
SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER OF PUBLIC SQUARE.
TERMS: \$1.50 in Advance.

Rates of Advertising.

1 C. Ann. one year.	\$35.00
1 C. Ann. six months.	20.00
1 C. Ann. three months.	12.00
1 C. Ann. one month.	7.00
1 C. Ann. six weeks.	4.00
1 C. Ann. three weeks.	2.50
1 C. Ann. one week.	1.50
1 C. Ann. four days.	1.00
1 C. Ann. two days.	.50
1 C. Ann. one day.	.25

Business Directory.

DR. W. Y. M'COY,
SOUTH-EAST CORNER MAIN STREET
SMETHPORT, PA.
DR. L. R. WISNER,
Physician and Surgeon, Smethport, Pa., will attend to all professional calls with promptness. Office two doors north of the Democrat Office.

BENNETT HOUSE,
Smethport, M'Keen Co., Pa. B. S. Massey, Proprietor.
Opposite the Court House. A new, large, commodious and well furnished house.

A. J. ROUSE,
Druggist, Smethport, Pa. Sole Agent for the best quality of Druggery, Stationery, and all the latest and most useful novelties.

W. S. BROWNELL,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crackery, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, etc. etc. etc. East side of the Public Square, Smethport, Pa.

BYRON D. HAMLIN,
Attorney at Law, Smethport, M'Keen County, Pa. Agent for the collection of Claims Examination of Land Titles, Payment of Taxes, and all business relating to Real Estate. Office in Hamlin's Block.

THE PRIDE OF NEW YORK.
1863's Specialty.

GRAND MIRROR OF AMERICAN GENIUS.
Correct with spirit, eloquent with ease, Intent to reason, or polite to please?

THE NEW YORK MERCURY.
FOR THE NEW YEAR.

It is with no fear of Way's effect upon their literary fortunes, that the publishers of the New York Mercury acknowledge the increasing loyalty of their readers in this country, and announce to them, and to all who read the New York Mercury for the first time, that they will be higher in every respect of Political Literature than ever before known in this country, and that they are prepared to furnish the first class literary weekly, which has been familiar to the United States for a quarter of a century; and while the wispy-washy misanthropic prints of yesterday are cutting down their talent even while they raise their subscription price, the New York Mercury maintains all its great Staff of Romance, Poets, Humorists, Essayists, Story-Tellers, and Editors, and promises to make it still greater for 1863.

It is the one paper for every home. Its forty columns of reading matter per week constitute an unparalleled

CONSERVATORY OF THE ENTERTAINING and its Novels, Miscellaneous Tales, Beauties of Verse, Gossip, Fancifulities, Broadside of Humor, and polished Editorials, combine to epitomize all the charms of

WIT AND SENTIMENT! The husband reads it to his wife, the mother to her children, the lover to his sweet-heart, the soldier to his comrades, and the village school master to the circle around the stove. It is familiar to the sight of every man, woman and child in our country, and has regular subscribers in several countries in Europe. The New York Mercury is also identified with the grandest patriotism of the age, for several members of its brilliant Staff hold high rank in our noble army, and have made themselves as famous with the sword as with the pen. The great illustrating artist of the New York Mercury, the illustrious Darley, gives the paper the highest attributes of Fine Art; and yet this largest literary weekly of the day promises to surpass itself in all these respects during the New Year!

The first New York Mercury Novelle for the New Year, to be commenced in the issue of January 3, 1863, is called

VICTORIA!
OR
THE HEROISM OF CASTLE CLIFF.

BY COUSIN MAY CARLETON,
AUTHOR OF "HIBBY GOWER," "SYDNEY CAMPBELL," "ERIN MURPHY," "LEANNACON," &c., &c.

The productions of this distinguished authoress need no eulogy. Public opinion has long since pronounced them superior to any other novels published on this side of the Atlantic; and the true test of their merit is found in the fact that they are eagerly reprinted, after their publication in the Mercury, by the English press. We may add that the new tale "Victoria," is fully equal in interest and depth of plot to either of those which have secured so large a share of public approval, and we can earnestly recommend it to all story-readers.

The New York Mercury is sold by all news men and periodical dealers in America. To subscribers, it is regularly sent three times per week; six copies for \$3; eight copies for \$4; with an extra copy, free, to the getter up of the club. Six months' subscriptions received. Always specify plainly the name of your Post Office, County, and State. We take the notes of all solvent banks at par. Payment must invariably be in advance.

Specimen copies sent free to all applicants. Address all letters and remittances, post paid to
CAULDWELL & WHITNEY,
Proprietors of the New York Mercury,
113 Fulton street, New York City.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The following is President Lincoln's letter to the Springfield, Ill., meeting:
WASHINGTON, August 26, 1863.
Hon. James C. Conkling, My Dear Sir—Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men; to be held at the Capital of Illinois, on the 3rd day of September, has been received.

It would be very agreeable to me thus to meet my old friends at my own home; but I cannot just now be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require. The meeting is to be held at a time when I am unable to attend, inasmuch as I am now engaged in the preparation of a message to the people, which I believe will be of interest to those of our noble men whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life.

These are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say, "You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways: First, To suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far as we are agreed, if you are not for it, we are not agreed. A second way is to give up the Union. I am against this. If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for it, yet not for dissolution, there only remains some imaginary compromise. I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is directly possible. All that I can see leads to a directly possible belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military superiority. That army dominates all the country and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range in opposition to that army, is simply nothing for the present, because such man or men have no power what ever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one were made with them. To illustrate—suppose a refugee from the South and the peace men of the North get together in Convention, and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union, in what way can that compromise be used to keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? Gen. Lee's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence; but no paper compromise, to which the controllers of Gen. Lee's army are not agreed, can at all effect the army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste the time which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people, liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army. Now, allow me to assure you that no word of intimation from the rebel army or any army of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges or intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from me. I freely acknowledge myself to be the sworn enemy of the people, according to the bond of service, the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them.

But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, or white men. I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with every view, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation, to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed by negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed by negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means. You dislike the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps you want to have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think that the Constitution invests its Commander-in-Chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is that slaves are property.

Is there, has there ever been, any question that by the law of war the property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed, and is it not need-when taken it helps us or hurts the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy enemy property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized beings do it all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and non-combatants, and the massacre of women. But the proclamation, in law, is valid or not valid. If it is not valid, it needs no retraction; if it is valid, it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue?

There was more than a year and a half for trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued; the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed so favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before. I know as fully as one can know the opinions of others that some of the commanders of our armies in the field, who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the aid of our colored troops constitute the heaviest blow yet dealt to the rebellion; and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was, but for the aid of black soldiers. Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called Abolitionism, or with the Republican party politics, but who hold their purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections of those who are not military men, and who were not adopted as such in good faith. You say that you will not fight to free negroes—say that you will not fight to free negroes—say that no matter—fight you, then, exclusively, to save the Union.

I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that, in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us, if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motives— even the promise of freedom; and the promise, being made, must be kept.

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea; thanks to the great Northwest for it; not yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, the Empire, the Keystone, and New Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand, on the spot; their part of the history was joined down in black and white. The job was a great national one; and let none be banished who bore an honorable part in it, while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud.

Even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and nobly done than at Antietam, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web-let be forgotten. At all the water's margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay and the rapid river, but also on the narrow, maddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks. Thanks to all! For the great Republic— for the principles by which it lives and keeps alive—for man's vast future: thanks to all!

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be an successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their own and may lose that of those who follow. Let us keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence; but no paper compromise, to which the controllers of Gen. Lee's army are not agreed, can at all effect the army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste the time which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people, liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army. Now, allow me to assure you that no word of intimation from the rebel army or any army of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges or intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from me. I freely acknowledge myself to be the sworn enemy of the people, according to the bond of service, the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them.

But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, or white men. I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with every view, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation, to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed by negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed by negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means. You dislike the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps you want to have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think that the Constitution invests its Commander-in-Chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is that slaves are property.

Is there, has there ever been, any question that by the law of war the property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed, and is it not need-when taken it helps us or hurts the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy enemy property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized beings do it all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and non-combatants, and the massacre of women. But the proclamation, in law, is valid or not valid. If it is not valid, it needs no retraction; if it is valid, it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue?

There was more than a year and a half for trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued; the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed so favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before. I know as fully as one can know the opinions of others that some of the commanders of our armies in the field, who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the aid of our colored troops constitute the heaviest blow yet dealt to the rebellion; and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was, but for the aid of black soldiers. Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called Abolitionism, or with the Republican party politics, but who hold their purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections of those who are not military men, and who were not adopted as such in good faith. You say that you will not fight to free negroes—say that no matter—fight you, then, exclusively, to save the Union.

I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that, in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us, if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motives— even the promise of freedom; and the promise, being made, must be kept.

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea; thanks to the great Northwest for it; not yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, the Empire, the Keystone, and New Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand, on the spot; their part of the history was joined down in black and white. The job was a great national one; and let none be banished who bore an honorable part in it, while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud.

Even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and nobly done than at Antietam, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web-let be forgotten. At all the water's margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay and the rapid river, but also on the narrow, maddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks. Thanks to all! For the great Republic— for the principles by which it lives and keeps alive—for man's vast future: thanks to all!

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be an successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their own and may lose that of those who follow. Let us keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence; but no paper compromise, to which the controllers of Gen. Lee's army are not agreed, can at all effect the army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste the time which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people, liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army. Now, allow me to assure you that no word of intimation from the rebel army or any army of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges or intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from me. I freely acknowledge myself to be the sworn enemy of the people, according to the bond of service, the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them.

But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, or white men. I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with every view, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation, to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed by negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed by negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means. You dislike the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps you want to have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think that the Constitution invests its Commander-in-Chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is that slaves are property.

Is there, has there ever been, any question that by the law of war the property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed, and is it not need-when taken it helps us or hurts the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy enemy property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized beings do it all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and non-combatants, and the massacre of women. But the proclamation, in law, is valid or not valid. If it is not valid, it needs no retraction; if it is valid, it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue?

There was more than a year and a half for trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued; the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed so favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before. I know as fully as one can know the opinions of others that some of the commanders of our armies in the field, who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the aid of our colored troops constitute the heaviest blow yet dealt to the rebellion; and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was, but for the aid of black soldiers. Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called Abolitionism, or with the Republican party politics, but who hold their purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections of those who are not military men, and who were not adopted as such in good faith. You say that you will not fight to free negroes—say that no matter—fight you, then, exclusively, to save the Union.

I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that, in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us, if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motives— even the promise of freedom; and the promise, being made, must be kept.

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Testimony of a Distinguished Opponent.

The following sketch of the Democratic candidate for Governor is from the pen of David Paul Brown, Esq., the great Philadelphia lawyer. We copy from a work of his entitled "The Forum" published in 1867. Mr. Brown is an Abolitionist of the strictest sect, and therefore his testimony in behalf of the ability and great moral worth of Judge Woodward will not be doubted by the opposition to the Democracy.

"We shall for the present draw no comparisons; but regarding our anticipations by our experience, there would be little hezard in saying, that all qualifications of the judicial character, extensive legal learning, sound morality, and most urbane and agreeable manners, there have been but few judges in the State, perhaps in the country, who, at his age, have given promise of greater excellence or eminence than the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward. Let it not be said our praise is not too general in regard to the members of this Court to be acceptable or valuable. This is nothing to us. If there be no general merit, there should be general approval. We borrow no man's opinion, and ask no man to applaud us. Truth is more desirable than mere popular applause. We do not mean to say that all or any of the judges are without faults; but we leave it to others to find them out; and trust we shall never manifest that very questionable virtue of seeking for vice or blemishes, where they do not betray themselves.

"Judges have a pretty hard life, and need not be envied. They cannot please everybody, and they never satisfy the party or the counsel against whom they decide. How unreasonable then, it is when they encounter so many prejudices to withhold from them the just meed of approbation! There is no safety in a judge that is away by any other consideration than a sense of duty. A very distinguished judge upon an occasion not many years since, consulted the plaintiff in the great disservice of the counsel of course, which the judge perceived, said to him, calling him aside, 'You seem to be hurt.' 'To be sure I am,' hastily replied the counsel. 'I think I have reason to feel hurt.' 'I think you are mistaken,' said the judge. 'Remember we have both our duties to perform; you have been faithfully performed, and I trust so have mine. You have no more right to make yourself the Judge than I have to make myself the counsel.' This once understood, and there can be no dissatisfaction.

"Judge Woodward's birth was on the 20th of March, 1808, in the village of Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. His parents were as respectable as any in the State, of which in other respects he was the moral and religious training of his youth.

"The academic education of young Woodward was principally received at Geneva, New York, and at Wilkesbarre, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Upon its completion he entered at the latter place, into the office of the Hon. Garrick Mallory, and was admitted to practice at August term 1830.

"In the spring of 1831, a few months after the admission of Judge Woodward, Mr. Mallory was appointed to the Bench of Northampton, Lehigh, and Bucks counties, and upon assuming his seat, transferred his entire professional business, which then extended through all the counties of Northampton, Pennsylvania, to his favorite pupil, Mr. Woodward, who at that time not twenty three years old had already given an earnest of that industry, fidelity, and ability, which could not fail to secure him future success and eminence at the bar. Judge Woodward from the time of admission remained in Judge Mallory's office, which he retains still down to the present moment.

"Here he continued in the enjoyment of full practice at the bar until the beginning of the year 1841. Certainly no man of his age, at least in the interior of the State, was ever more rapidly in his advancement, more implicitly relied upon by the community, or more deserving of that advancement and reliance.

"In 1833, through his professional labors and exposure upon the circuits, his health beginning to fail, he accepted a commission as President Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Millisburg, Crawford, and Clinton—territorially the largest district in the State. The two counties first named were taken from the district the next year, and in the other three, Judge Woodward presided until the expiration of his term of office, in the spring of 1851.

"Declining an election in the Fourth district (for at this time the office had by constitutional provision become elective), and also declining a nomination on a State ticket for the Supreme Court, he returned to his practice at Wilkesbarre, with the full intention of continuing at the bar for several years; and such was his popularity with all that knew him, that he would have had no difficulty in retrieving his former lucrative and extensive business; but upon the death of Judge Coulter, in the year 1852, the appointment to the Supreme Court, in the place of the deceased Judge, being tendered to him by the Executive, he accepted it, and thus unexpectedly, but not undeservedly, reached the highest judicial honors of the State.

"At the fall election (for the Governor's appointment was temporary and provisional) he was chosen by the people for the full constitutional period of fifteen years; from the first day of December, 1852.

"Judge Woodward is now about forty seven years of age, of an agreeable face, and graceful person. He is upward of six feet high, well proportioned, always appropriately apparelled, and very kind, attentive and dignified in his deportment. Calm, patient, and unobtrusive, he closely marks the progress of a cause and the course of the argument; eschewing all impulsive conclusions; but always biding his time. In his charges at nisi prius, and in his opinions at banc, no man can fail to perceive the legal and moral tone of his mind. In his person, as we have elsewhere said, he strongly resembles Chief Justice Gibson at his age; but there is very little resemblance in the structure of their minds. Judge Gibson's attainments were more comprehensive and diversified, but less concentrated and available; his mental grasp was stronger, but it was not so steady. Judge Gibson struck a harder blow, but did not

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

The Legislature of Kentucky have contemplated such an outrage upon a State, and the right of free suffrage as has never before perpetrated in Kentucky, and in violating the public laws, regulations for the government of elective officers, the penalties for violations of the laws intended to protect the elective franchise; they never dreamed that an Administration of a General Government would or could exist in the United States, base and corrupt enough to send their hired and armed soldiers into a sovereign State to control by force the elections; that a commander so distinguished as the hero of Beresford would proclaim martial law; and that the State would be over-run by the force of Provost Marshals and orderly sergeants with power and orders to arrest all state-lawful persons, and in arresting and who should be designated, who should vote, and who should be voted for. It is, indeed, much to be doubted, whether a man ever improves intellectually after he is sixty. He may still continue to acquire knowledge, but he also gradually loses much that he had previously gained. The impression made upon the mind of the aged, as compared with the impressions upon youth, are like the writing in sand, compared with the inscription upon the retentive rock.

"In January, 1857, he became a member of the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of 1790. This Convention was in session from time to time from January 1857, until the 22d of February, 1858; it consisted, as is well known, of some of the ablest and most distinguished men of the State. And when it is remembered that Mr. Woodward was then under twenty eight years of age, and had been admitted to practice but about seven years, the prominent and efficient position which he held in such a body was remarkable, though not surprising to those who had been familiar with his talents and his virtues. His speech upon judicial tenure, a subject which called forth all the energies and eloquence of the Convention, was far beyond what could have been expected; one of his years, and, indeed, places him in the ranks of the best debaters in that body.—Chamberlain's Valley Spirit.

"The Anti-War Feeling in Maine.

We have before us the Portland (Maine) Advertiser, one of the most influential and able papers in New England. In its antecedents it is Old Line Whig. It is edited by F. O. J. Smith, formerly member of Congress and we believe he was once Clerk of the Federal House of Representatives. It says:

"The War.—The fact is not to be disguised, however unpalatable to partisan politicians, that in Maine, in New Hampshire, in the great State of New York, and in other States, the conduct of the war has rendered the war itself unpopular, and it rapidly becoming odious among the people.

"Men are longer in the war from patriotism; and more but solely for the sake of pay.— This is ominous, and yet it is instructive. Out of all the citizens drafted, we are quite sure the average will not be one twenty who will not be either exempted for disability, or will hire a substitute rather than go himself. What does all this mean? Obedience to the demands of the Government in the war, where it must be, but not a step beyond!

"It is a delightful task to sit in one's closet and write patriotic articles and addresses to the public, inspiring chivalry into the war; or to make fine addresses from the rostrum or the pulpit, urging men to the front ranks of the battle; while the soldier can remain ensconced at his home, or some other place of personal safety in the enjoyment of the salary, and perhaps still larger stealings of a fat Government office or Government contract.

"But the people are opening their eyes upon this mock chivalry and mock patriotism, and they are getting quite tired with its continuance. We verily believe that if the honest heart of the people of Maine could be fairly and freely expressed to-day, three-fourths of our entire population would vote the war, as conducted, a nuisance and a curse; and that they are only anxious to know how to change it and how to conquer an honorable peace.

"The moderate Republicans are cutting loose from the radicals, who have overwhelmed their party and, as Wendell Phillips says, sunk deeper than political plumet ever sounded, and we have no doubt will in the future act with the Democratic party. They see the hand writing on the wall which betokens the downfall of Abolitionism or the destruction of our republican form of government, and under the circumstances they cannot but choose the side of their country. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, in a speech made at Dayton recently, remarked:

"A great deal is said about the President's emancipation proclamation. My idea of it is that this war would have been prosecuted more successfully if the President had not said anything about the negro."

"But the following from the Newburyport Herald, a Republican paper, is still more significant.

"Seven-eighths of the people, all of them out of New England, except such as have freshly emigrated from here, and a few red Republican Germans, would be in favor of a restoration of the Union upon the old basis, leaving all questions of local institutions aside, and letting the punishment of the rebel leaders take place under National or State laws, as they have always existed. If, therefore, the opposition should make this the grand issue, they would force the Republicans to say yes or no to it. If they accepted, the North would be united with the exception of the Abolitionists, who would not carry more than two States for theory of subjugation, extermination, ruin, and damnation; on the other hand, the radicals should get the ascendancy in the convention; and say no to the proposition for restoring the Union as it was, then they would fall into a lesser party than did the Whig party of 1852."

"The Abolitionists, who now rule the administration with absolute sway, have already decided the question spoken of by the Herald, and against the restoration of the Union as it was. No conservative, therefore, can act with them hereafter; and in order to be consistent the Republicans can have no alternative in the coming contest but to join with the Democracy in totally destroying the political power of this race of madmen.

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

The Legislature of Kentucky have contemplated such an outrage upon a State, and the right of free suffrage as has never before perpetrated in Kentucky, and in violating the public laws, regulations for the government of elective officers, the penalties for violations of the laws intended to protect the elective franchise; they never dreamed that an Administration of a General Government would or could exist in the United States, base and corrupt enough to send their hired and armed soldiers into a sovereign State to control by force the elections; that a commander so distinguished as the hero of Beresford would proclaim martial law; and that the State would be over-run by the force of Provost Marshals and orderly sergeants with power and orders to arrest all state-lawful persons, and in arresting and who should be designated, who should vote, and who should be voted for. It is, indeed, much to be doubted, whether a man ever improves intellectually after he is sixty. He may still continue to acquire knowledge, but he also gradually loses much that he had previously gained. The impression made upon the mind of the aged, as compared with the impressions upon youth, are like the writing in sand, compared with the inscription upon the retentive rock.

"In January, 1857, he became a member of the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of 1790. This Convention was in session from time to time from January 1857, until the 22d of February, 1858; it consisted, as is well known, of some of the ablest and most distinguished men of the State. And when it is remembered that Mr. Woodward was then under twenty eight years of age, and had been admitted to practice but about seven years, the prominent and efficient position which he held in such a body was remarkable, though not surprising to those who had been familiar with his talents and his virtues. His speech upon judicial tenure, a subject which called forth all the energies and eloquence of the Convention, was far beyond what could have been expected; one of his years, and, indeed, places him in the ranks of the best debaters in that body.—Chamberlain's Valley Spirit.

"The Anti-War Feeling in Maine.

We have before us the Portland (Maine) Advertiser, one of the most influential and able papers in New England. In its antecedents it is Old Line Whig. It is edited by F. O. J. Smith, formerly member of Congress and we believe he was once Clerk of the Federal House of Representatives. It says:

"The War.—The fact is not to be disguised, however unpalatable to partisan politicians, that in Maine, in New Hampshire, in the great State of New York, and in other States, the conduct of the war has rendered the war itself unpopular, and it rapidly becoming odious among the people.

"Men are longer in the war from patriotism; and more but solely for the sake of pay.— This is ominous, and yet it is instructive. Out of all the citizens drafted, we are quite sure the average will not be one twenty who will not be either exempted for disability, or will hire a substitute rather than go himself. What does all this mean? Obedience to the demands of the Government in the war, where it must be, but not a step beyond!

"It is a delightful task to sit in one's closet and write patriotic articles and addresses to the public, inspiring chivalry into the war; or to make fine addresses from the rostrum or the pulpit, urging men to the front ranks of the battle; while the soldier can remain ensconced at his home, or some other place of personal safety in the enjoyment of the salary, and perhaps still larger stealings of a fat Government office or Government contract.

"But the people are opening their eyes upon this mock chivalry and mock patriotism, and they are getting quite tired with its continuance. We verily believe that if the honest heart of the people of Maine could be fairly and freely expressed to-day, three-fourths of our entire population would vote the war, as conducted, a nuisance and a curse; and that they are only anxious to know how to change it and how to conquer an honorable peace.

"The moderate Republicans are cutting loose from the radicals, who have overwhelmed their party and, as Wendell Phillips says, sunk deeper than political plumet ever sounded, and we have no doubt will in the future act with the Democratic party. They see the hand writing on the wall which betokens the downfall of Abol