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ADVERTISING IN THE WEEKLY

Dentacrat and American.

ROCHESTER M. Y.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1862.

The Convention which met at the City its conclusions were such as to give entire satisfaction to the Republicans and Union men of the county. The nominations are in

STERRING will honor the office for which he are able to point to such incumbents as have the coast in the winter months. filled it in this county. Mr. STEBBINS is a worthy successor of Messrs. STULL, HUSON,

DANIEL HOLMES, of Brockport, is the be a member.

Messrs. Treat and Pullis have already had considerable experience as Coroners, and their designation to fill the vacancies about to happen is entirely satisfactory.

A Good Man's Foresight

Fifty years ago WILLIAM CRANE, a young man from New Jersey, then a slave State, became a merchant in Richmond, Virginia. A Christian, and active in all good works. he interested himself deeply in the welfare of the colored population, and was among those who aided and encouraged the rise of the Colonization enterprise. In 1881 occurred the Southampton insurrection, which spread terror over not only Virginia, but all the swept from public life nearly every promincolonization could afford no adequate remedy for so vast an evil as the slavery of three millions of human beings,—convinced too that for his lot. such an evil, in a Republic, and under the manent,—he reduced his views to writing, designing to submit them to the consideration of queries rather than of categorical propositions, from prudential motives, the state of and lusting after the authority of which it the public mind not warranting the hazard has been so recently stripped. The present of direct and positive statements hostile to danger is not from rebel arms, but from in-

the Watchman and Reflector, Boston. They from the jealousies which rob us of our unity breathe a lotty tone of Christian ethics and of and our power. Christian feeling, and indicate that kind of The Herald Urges Mr. Seymour to Leave moral foresight which belongs to the man whose moral instincts are in harmony with the plans of Providence. Taken together they constitute a demonstration alike of the inadequacy of a scheme of colonization, and Governor. In its issue of Monday that paof the impossibility of parpetual enslavement.

The terrible problem of the negro is to be field and desist from the partisan strife which thus closes: wrought out on the spot. In the Southern he has been the means of kindling in this "The local nominations instead of detract-States themselves the negro must live and State. We quote a few extracts from the labor, whether slave or free, and cannot live Herald's article: there always a slave.

This good man's prescience was equal to written in 1833, now twenty-nine years ago, We entreat him to take the opportunity of Let harmony then be the watchword of suche said, "Will a continued, not to say fruit- retiring from a contest which there is eve- cess." "ance, while light is spreading all around dangerous violence. We cannot afford at this "him, or the passage of stringent or cruel moment to expend our strength in fierce quar-"laws, remedy this growing evil? Or must rels among ourselves, while the enemy is in "it still continue, while thousands of white the field and the rebellion still remains to be tious of place. "people, brooding anxiously and silently over | crushed by our united efforts." it, find themselves unable to suppress their forebodings, that possibly nullification, or

using his successful accumulations with the with those in charge of the train if they have intelligence and liberality of a Christian phil-been gailty of any folly or crime. Or, supanthropist. Surrounded by an institution pose the case of a ship in a viclent tempest, purity of his character has commanded reto the bottom, what would be thought of the craft and coming on board the Union shipspect; and recognized as the friend and bene- conduct of the passengers if they mutinied Among the latest whose names we have seen factor of the negro, no man has presumed to call him a fanatic.

It is not surprising that such a man looks for hopeful results from the President's Proc weighs a thousand fold the clamors of dema- in view, a false reckoning having been made complished members of that body. He has

They threw him overboard. In a more recent letter Gen. Dix says: "I am in favor of the measures most likely to bring this war to a duct of the officers or seamen, and to bring the most likely to bring this war to a duct of the officers or seamen, and to bring the constitution and of the most likely to bring this war to a duct of the officers or seamen, and to bring the constitution and of the most likely to bring this war to a duct of the officers or seamen, and to bring the constitution and the constitution " successful termination, and of the mon who them to a rigid account for the voyage."

" are most earnest in putting down this rebel-It scarcely need be added that if Gen. Dix was in a position to take an active part in the for Governor. He regards the course of FORD, of Maryland, to show that at the meet- prejudice against Gen. Wadsworth by in-Messrs. SEYMOUR and WOOD, in forcing upon

timely and unpatriotic. Syracuse, has been a life-long member of the of Saltonstall was to convey the impres- cratic papers are to be believed he is one of



VOL. 35.

"The Situation." This technical common-place expresses

opinion, to check immoderate expectations, it is equally, and even more the duty of the ad-Hall yesterday was very fully attended, and wa confiding and trusting people to show and annihilation of that institution. The vigor, activity, and a steady progress toward number of men so hoping, has undoubtedly the result.

Whatever may be said in defence of delays every respect excellent and will be support. hitherto in the great armies, East and West, ery about with all its constitutional guards, JOHN W. STEBBINS, Esq., of this city, the successful excuses in time to come. The inspired that success at the root of our candidate for District Attorney, is an able sction of Buria, with an enormous and welllawyer, a man of the highest character, and equipped force, must be atoned for by a have become most ready to abandon it to the no member of the Monroe bar has more or Western Antietam, and the laurels of Antie- fortunes of the contest which it has prowarmer friends in the county. Like the pres. tam itself must not be frost-smitten in the voked. But that the government, or the ent incumbent, and his predecessors, Mr. mountains of Maryland. The rebels will ask people who sustain the government, have nothing better than to anchor our artillery has been nominated, and it is a vindication of again in the mud, so that the great mass of its original character, is simply and unqualithe wisdom of the change which gives the their Northern army may be released and fieldly false. The war then as now, and now election of this office to the people when we sent South, to resist our demonstrations on as then, is a war for the restoration of the able to demand that 28,800 people shall have If, however, the past gives us little reason

RAYMOAD, NEWTON, BISHOP, &c., and will it is a relief to turn to other sources of betprove a faithful guardian of the interests of ter expectations. The success of Gen. Schofield in south-western Missouri, and the surnominee for Sessions. He is a lawyer of fine at Corinth, are a happy preparation for winabilities, and has had several years experi- ter operations in the Valley of the Mississipence as a magistrate. He will prove a val- pi. The mysterious silence concerning our uable accession to the Court of which he will iron-clads cannot long remain unbroken. If the frosts of winter release the rebel forces around Winchester, by rendering an advance into Virginia impossible, they will release the Federal forces at Antietem from keeping guard against the invasion of the loyal States. If the rebels can send powerful armies South for defence, we can send powerful ones for attack, and with our iron-c'ads to find or make a way for landing, when and where we please, no defence of their coasts will be of avail. Texas cannot fail to come within the sphere of the winter's operations, creating a

diversion in our favor, and itself utterly incapable of successful resistance. And let it be borne in mind that when the fleets and armies of the North renew their attacks upon the Southern coast, they go, not Southern States, and became the occasion of as hitherto, with a doubtful message to the a sudden and permanent tightening of the slave population, but with the clarion proclawidely hostile to slavery in Virginia from the have preceded our approach, and the slaves others before resorting to this. He has apperiod of the Revolution down to that time, will hall the advent of Northern arms with proached this with the extremest rejuctance, took immediately the opposite direction, and every service which it is in their power to intimating it repeatedly as an ultimate resort, pirations of mankind, and be certain to lose

> temperate debates among ourselves; not from the machinations of our enemies, but

We quoted yesterday a very significant article from the New York Herald, urging Mr.

"We perceive that Horatio SEYMOUR is announced to address a public meeting at lieve they will. Harmony is to be an allviews. In a letter to the Rev. Dr. Plummer, ocratic candidate for Governer of this State. less effort, to keep him (the negro) in ignor- ry reason to fear will be characterized by

to crushed by our united efforts."

Again:

John Van Buren Offers a Bet.

In his speech in New York the other evening, offered to bet \$500 that the town of Genesco, Gen. Wadswords as successful termination. After that will come the reckoning, when party can once more legitimately take the field, lay bare every misdeed, and expose every act of corruption and every violation of the constitution. But in motion, we are all in for the war. The loop one safely jump off to criticise the movement of the country, (Livingston), it will be more than to one safely jump off to criticise the movement of the conductor. When we get to the end of our journey that will be the proper time to deal with those in charge of the train if they have

tious of place.

John Van Buren Offers a Bet.

In his speech in New York the other even offered to bet \$500 that the town of Genesco, Gen. Wadswords as successful termination. After that will come the reckoning, when party can once more legitimately take the field, lay bare every misdeed, and expose every act of corruption and every violation of the constitution. But in motion, we are all in for the war. The conditive cannot be stopped, nor can any one safely jump off to criticise the movement of the conditive cannot be stopped, nor can any one safely jump off to criticise the movement of the conditive cannot be stopped, nor can any one safely jump off to criticise the movement of the conditive cannot be stopped, nor can any one safely jump off to criticise the movement of the conditive cannot be stopped, nor can any one safely jump off to criticise the movement of the conditive cannot be stopped, nor can any one safely jump off to criticise the movement of the conditive cannot be stopped, nor can any one safely jump off to criticise the movement of the conditive cannot be stopped, nor can any one safely jump off to criticise the movement of the conditive cannot be stopped, nor can any one safely jump off to criticise the movement of the conditive cannot be stopped in the conditive cannot b "some similar ground of fanatical discord, There ought to be only one party—the party ing John Van Buren offered to bet \$500 "may array North and South, anti-slavery of the Union-till the war is brought to a that the town of Geneseo, Gen. Wadswork's "and pro-slavery in a deadly strife, such as successful termination. After that will come home, would give a majority against him.— " may break up the bonds of our Union in scenes the reckoning, when party can once more If the Prince is in earnest and will get a resof blood, and ULTIMATELY THUS BREAK OFF | legitimately take the field, lay bare every ponsible man to deposit the money, he will In 1834, Mr. Crane moved to Baltimore, and every violation of the constitution. But worth's majority in his own town will, one of his reasons for so doing being "an now there is no time for this. The train is we venture to predict, exceed 100, and in irrepressible foreboding of the terrible scenes in motion, we are all in for the war. The the county, (Livingston), it will be more than my brother," he says, "and that north of the one safely jump off to criticise the move- will find employment for all the money he Potomac I should hope to be out of the way | ments of the engineer, the brakemen or the | has made since his stock speculations with | of them." There he has since resided, re- conductor. When we get to the end of our JESSE HOYT if he offers bets against Gen. maining in business to the present day, and journey that will be the proper time to deal Wadsworm's being beaten in Geneseo. whose existence he deplored, the exalted which threatened every moment to send her tial Democrats are abandoning the Seymou

against the captain and crew, instead of obeying their orders and giving them every assistance? The ship of the Union is at this moment in imminent peril; she labors in a sea, with a tremendous gale and a lee shore

Among the latest whose names we have seen and cordial support.

Among the latest whose names we have seen and cordial support.

Resolved, That the National Administration, in its policy of conducting the war for suppressing the gigantic Southern rebellion and for the restoration of peace and prosperity to the whole seen are Dennis McCartery, Esq, of Syracuse, and Hon. James Wadsworth, of the city of in the policy of conducting the war for suppressing the gigantic Southern rebellion and for the restoration of peace and prosperity to the world in the policy of conducting the war for suppressing the gigantic Southern rebellion and for the restoration of peace and prosperity to the whole seen and cordial support.

A FALSEROOD QUICKLY NAILED .- At the "People's" State Convention at Fancuil Hall, sition was made to remove Gen. McClellan. against Gen. Martindale. There is not one we pledge to them our vigorous and united sup-The name of the delinquent Governor was word of truth in this. The charges against port. demanded, to which Saltonstall replied, General Martindals were preferred by LEAVING THEM.—DENNIS McCARTHY, of "You can guess it." The evident intention Gen. Fitz John Porter, and if the Demo-

ROCHESTER N. Y

The Purpose of the War. When men are predisposed to find fault and the paramount thought of every day. Nor to misrepresent, the opportunities for doing is it to be questioned that this thought, in the so will never be wanting. No Republican present juncture of affairs, is one of painful can enter into conversation with a zealous and oppressive solicitude. The papers of Democrat, without encountering within five each day are read, and the events of each minutes the charge of a perversion, by the presentation for the two counties, and that day are estimated, with a view to their bear. Republican authorities, of the objects of the the only point of agreement reached was the on progress. The public mind is not war, Athough in point of fact, there is not a calling of a convention at Brockport, on colerant of unnecessary delays, and is even particle of foundation for that current reimpatient of the comprehensive plannings proach. It is an invention, neither more nor which are indispensible to great movements. less, gotten up by designing men for politi-It is in just that condition in which, while it is | cal | purposes, and | repeated until by mere the duty of all who mould and guide public force of iteration, it has attained among their followers credence and respectability. There can be no doubt that humane men have ministrators of affairs, in the Cabinet and in hoped from the beginning, that an unprohe field, to see to it that no real occasions voked war, instituted in the interest of slavre given for popular complaints of tardiness ery, and for the purpose of effecting its everand inefficiency. The Government owes it lasting duration, might end in the overthrow increased with the progress of the war. Many, indeed, who are most anxious to hedge slavit may be set down as impossible to make real or imagined, seeing as events have trantroubles, and a chief prop of the rebellion. shifted the purpose of the war one whit from Union, of the Union as defined in the Constitution, and for no other end whatever. to expect great results from our great armies, Mr. Lincoln has declared this, Congress has decared this, and nothing which either Mr. LINCOLN or Congress has done, is inconsistent with the declaration. Even Mr. GREELBY. passingly splendid victory of Gen. Rosecrans the very embodiment, as is supposed, of all which is most radical in the party, has declared in reference to the settlement, "The obvious basis of an adjustment is the Constitution of the United States without note or comment." "The true and sufficient basis of immediate peace is, 'The Constitution as it is.' Man can desire no better.'" So emphatically has the Tribune set forth this view, that the New York Observor, the quintessence of conservatism, has applauded the Tribune to the echo, and declared its utterances on this subject "the most favorable

the war begun." What then is the explanation of this miserable slander? It is this, this only. In the udgement of the President, the period has arrived when it is necessary to attack slavery in order to save the Union. Intent on the one purpose from which he has never swerved. the President resorts to such necessary means for its accomplishment as the progress mation of liberty. This evangel, will, indeed, much of the sympathy which has been felt the means of attaining it is new, and is resorted to because it promises, in his view, to appeal to local pride or prejudice shall suc-

> ecutive of the Republic. His duty is to save in his judgement, he can best do it by striking his blows at the vital point of this outrageous

ing from the State nominations should tors act harmoniously, as we trust and bepowerful element of success, and those who

A large number of prominent and influer.

that the deficiency is now about 85,000, which may be considerably reduced by the time the draft is to take place, as nine months' volunteers will be accepted until otherwise ordered.

We give the material parts of the order, together with the list of Commissioners and together with the list of Commissioners and the stelety of riends and gone forth to do not the country, are entitled to our special gratitude, and we hereby tender our sincere admiration and thanks to the 18th and 108th Regiments of New York State Volunteers for the heroic gallantry, unflinching courage and indomitable bravery displayed alike by officers and men on the bloody and victorious did of Antietam.

Delegates to the Congressional

vention. It is probably pretty generally known that of Monroe and Orleans, after many efforts to that end, failed to agree upon a basis of re-Wednesday next. Of course it was in the power of each county to send such number of delegates as it pleased, and the Orleans Republican County Convention elected fifteen. If regard is had to population Monroe would be entitled to something over fifty, or if to Assembly Districts and representatives Speeches of Messrs. Tremain in the Legislature, to forty-five-Orleans having but one and Monroe three districts. The Republican Committee, as we understand. did not feel justified in agreeing to accept a proposition which would give Orleans county a relative representation of nearly double election of the number the Orleans committee are willing to concede to this county. Of course it will be for the Convention of Monday to say whether this is satisfactorywhether Monroe county, with a population of over one hundred thousand shall have only double the representation of a county with about one-fourth of the population of Monroe. With all deference to our good friends in Orleans, it strikes us as unreasonfifteen delegates, while 100,600 are allowed but thirty-one delegates. Such an arrangement disfranchises over 41,000 of the people of Monroe county, and deprives her of twentyone delegates to which she is justly entitled. But this, unfortunately, is not the whole difficulty. Personal ambition and the failure of a common arrangement for the election of delegates are now added to other embarrassments. Our sister county has elected fifteen delegates by a County Convention; and the persons who spent some days in perfecting and consummating that arrangement are now resorting to every expedient to send Monroe to the Congressional Convention with a distracted delegation. In other words, after having secured fiteen delegates to act, as it is claimed they will, together, they are trying to keep Monroe divided, and that, too, after she is cut down twenty-one votes below the num-

omen they have seen in the political sky since ber she is fairly entitled to! Now, why this effort to send Town and Ward delegates to a Congressional District Convention to meet the County delegates from Orleans. Let us look at the truth .--Cut down Monroe to 31 votes (21 below her rightful number), and our neighbors of Orleans have only to secure nine of our scattering votes to dictate a nomination! We do

The question, then, is simply whether an sorted to because it promises, in his view, to be most effectual. If the siave aspires to freed to make such a charge; nobody had obtained offices under him. The absurdity of the hour is in our obtained offices under him. The absurdity of the most effectual. If the siave aspires to freed to make such a charge; nobody had obtained offices under him. The absurdity of the most effectual. If the siave aspires to freed to make such a charge; nobody had obtained offices under him. The absurdity of the most effectual. If the siave aspires to freed to make such a charge; nobody had obtained offices under him. The absurdity of the most effectual. If the siave aspires to freed to make such a charge; nobody had obtained offices under him. The absurdity of the most effectual. If the siave aspires to freed to make such a charge; nobody had obtained offices under him. The absurdity of the most effectual. If the siave aspires to freed to make such a charge; nobody had obtained offices under him. The absurdity of the most effectual. If the siave aspires to freed to make such a charge; nobody had obtained offices under him. The absurdity of the may say the war must be prosecuted; the constitution requires it; our honor requires it; and then go on and prosecute it vigorous its not as uccertain as it is effectual, it will break up the most effectual. If the siave aspires to free dom, this proclamation will encourage him the treibing deprive him of the constitution requires it; our honor requires it; and then go on and prosecuted it vigorous it and then go on a political party at the war attention. The absurdity of the unreason to the position for men who sustained Buchanan, may say the war must be prosecuted; the constitution and prosecuted; the constitution of a political party at the war attention. The absurdity of the treatment causes of the surface of those will be may say the war must be prosecuted; the constitution of a political party at the war attention. The absurdity of the treatment cause of those will not the belief t plantess to look after their uneasy and dis. by at least a majority of her own rightful contented slaves. Well disposed as the Prest representatives. If the candidate is to come ident may be and is, to the cause of human from Orleans, let the same rule prevail. The freedom, he is not forgetful of the duties and County Convention of the 20th it is hoped responsibilities of a Constitutional Chief will take the matter up and discose of it with-Magistrate. He is not permitted to act as out excitement or feeling, beyond a desire of the question, and to secure, if possible, harmony among the supporters of the Ad-Town and Ward in this county.

Resolutions Passed at the Republican

County Convention. 1. Resolved, That, in this great and perilou exigency of our beloved country, all partisas feeling and party lines, with their attendan-jealousies and antipathies, ought to be oblitera-ted, and all minor questions laid saide as unwise and unpatriotic; and in that belief we invite al To this we most heartily subscribe. Let men who are in the way of harmony stand aside for the sake of something of vastly greater consequence than any man who is ambitious of place.

ment and our brave volunteer army in the field—all who would withhold notbing of men or treasure necessary to restore the Union and conquer a permanent peace—all who would not compromise with nor make concessions to armed rebellion—all whose patriotism is not bounded by State lines, but who believe that National Unity is the sheet anchor of the Republication unite with us in electing the candidates of the

om of all the people.

Resolved, That Oliver Ladue, our candidate

We give the material parts of the country, together with the list of Commissioners and Surgeons for the countries in this vicinity.

HARD PUSHED!—The Union tries to create prejudice against Gen. WADSWORTH by interesting that he instigated the prosecution

Gifficers and men on the stock, and field of Antietam. Resolved, That John W. Stebbins, our nominee for District Attorney, Ellery S. Treat and Tunis V. P. Pullis, our candid tee for Coroners, and Daniel Holmes, our nominee for Justice of Seesions, are gentlemen eminently qualified to discharge the duties of the respective offices to which they have this day been nominated, and

The Seymour partisans censure General

IMMENSE UNION MEETING AT THE CITY HALL!

Nominations!

Perry. Esq., Presides from him, (Dix.) opposing the attempt to re-plans were assisted in the beginning. Did take any step that shall check such a growth. and Declares for the Union Ticket!

and Raymond.

that of Monroe, but finding that there was no filled, but the throng continued to increase, and alternative they have called a County Con. many were obliged to stand in the outside vention for the 20th (Monday next), for the passages. Many who could not get within hearto prevent the people from sttending. The meeting was called to order by D. D. & eceived with loud applause.

> On motion of C. C. DAVISON, Esq. the fo lowing Vice Presidents were appointed Fred. Zimmer. George Ellwanger. Brighton—Gideou Cobb. Chili—Hon. Benj R. Wells. Clarkson—Caleb H. Mason. Gates—Hon. Wm. Buell. Greece—Alamander Wilder. Henrietta—Hon. Martin Roberts. Hamlin—Seymour Sherwood. Irondequoit—Dr. John Smyles. Mendon—John M. Davis. Ogden—Wm. Brown. Parma—Hen. John E. Patterson Penfield-Fairchild Andrus

SECRETARIES. On motion of S. W. D. MOORE, Esq., the owing persons were elected Secretaries :

he did not do so because this was a Republi would exist, and if a minority candidate in men who purposed to do all that lay in their Monroe unscrupulous as to the means, could power to sustain the Union of these States, preserve the Union. The Democracy will not support the President because corrupt men have

> C. C. DAVISON moved a committee of five of resolutions, which was appointed as follows: C. C. Davison, W. H. Briggs, S. P. Allen, H. Sargent, Fairchild Andrus. Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN Was introduced

Mr. TREMAIN thanked the meeting for the fisttering reception accorded him. He saw reason to believe that the people of Rochester were not Never before have the people of the U. S. been ernor. ministration in the District, it is hoped that called upon to decide upon questions somomenstraitest sect; nor had he anything to regret in that were arrayed against her; and he was ready to loyalists. to take by the hand any and all who were ready to act with him in behalf of the country, in the noble work of crushing out the most damnable con-

when such a question as this is at stake. Shall the great State of New York range

tens of thousands show that their attachment | because now, after the breaking out of the to a party is greater than their love of country. | war, he insists upon carrying it to a successthis contest, the reason will not be because Union, he believed it was called-had pubthe rebellion has raised its head, but because lished his Tweddle Hall speech, in the hone men allow their love of party to swallow of convicting him of inconsistency. The much as anybody, but now when there seems up their love of country. All the great poli- same thing was done the day of the nominatical questions that have divided the country | tion, by a secesh paper in Syracuse, and the | ject to doing it. Why? Is it because they

the favorable condition of the State, pecuniarily, as a reason why the people should avoid party quarrels with reference to the canal policy, etc. There is no dispute about these things. A man who should attempt to raise party questions in relation to them would be party questions in relation to them would be injustly regarded as a lunatic; and yet there are men who are trying to revive partisan animosity. These are the men who put Horato Seymour in nomination. Those men had no other reason for their conduct than their want of sympathy with the Union. No better proof of this was needed than the lope of Rochester, but among all the mean things done by Buchanan, that was avoided—and Mr. Butta was attended to in its turn. Why is it that the negroes come will, therefore, make a difference of \$6,000 in the vote of the State. Our own friends expect that things to do with it. Mr. Tremain did not want to puff this man into notoriety, and would say as the man did to the fly—a Go! There is no dispute about these two countes alone in its turn. Why is it that the negroes come will, therefore, make a difference of \$6,000 in the vote of the State. Our own friends expect that things to do with it. Mr. Tremain did not want to puff this man into notoriety, and would say as the man did to the fly—a Go! There was a delicate hint given that a dose of Cherry Pectoral might do some good to the editor's nerves.

The absurd cry that the negroes will come. Now York and they is it that the negroes come. North now? Is it because they thrive under our climate? On the contrary, they do not increase rapidly in the North, but barely hold their own. They come North only because they thrive under our climate? On the Contrary, they do not increase rapidly in the North, but barely hold their own. They come North only because they thrive under our climate? On the Contrary they do not increase rapidly in the North but h weighs a thous and fold the clamors of demagogues, who seek to make political capital out of hostility to the negro.

Position of Gen. Dix.

The recent letter of Gen. Dix to a memqer of the Democratic State Convention, in which he declared that "the present was no time to re-organize the Democrating to re-organize the Democrating to re-organize the Democrating to re-organize the Democrating and if those who steer and man to state in view, a false reckoning having been made of the ablest and most accomplished members of that body. He has a false reckoning having been made of otherwise with our hearty approval and endorsement.

Resolved, That the heartfelt gratitude of the nation is due to the gallant officers and men of our particular and most accomplished members of that body. He has freighted with the hopes of humanity. She is in danger; for there are foaming breakers always been a Democrat in politics, but in this crisis he rises above party and goes for homes and families and per-led their lives on an hundred battle-fields; that we tender to them our unceasing efforts to relieve partisan and families and per-led their lives on an hundred battle-fields; that we tender to them our unceasing efforts to relieve partising.

The Draft.

The Draft.

The ercent letter of Gen. Dix to a memquer of the Democratic State Convention, in what heads devised her plan and what work men to the shouth the heartfelt gratitude of the nation is due to the gallant officers and men of our particular enders with our hearty approval end endorsement.

Resolved, That the heartfelt gratitude of the nation is due to the gallant officers and men of our particular enders with our hearty by approval end endorsement.

Resolved, That the heartfelt gratitude of the nation is due to the gallant officers and men of our particular Resolved, That the patriotic men of Monroe county who have sacrificed the comforts of home and the society of friends and gone forth to do fact that they refused to accept the offer of better proof of this was needed than the fact that they refused to accept the offer of the dominant party to go to the people together without an issue that could distract gether without an issue that could distract the country from the prosecution of the war.

By request of the Chair Perkins' Band, to a foreign country, we need their labor on southern soil. It was admitted that the probable on the day of election. The restoration of the war.

Colonizated schemes. Setting aside the difficulties of sever loss in vour partions in better proof of this was needed than the eloquent peroration. The present administration had been most quent speech. liberal in its treatment of those men, but they would not be content. They desired to raise an issue against the further prosecution of the war.

Mr. R. thought he should feel somewhat at home. He was in the vicinity of his old home, and among old acquaintances. He had, however, never appeared before an auditude tick and right. We have erred and we must be correct. Do not be your the correct. Do not be your than the way he will vote whether the war.

Syracuse, has been a hierord that Governor Andrew had attacked to Democratic party—wielding more influence in that Governor Andrew had attacked to Governor An

for the present. (Applause.)

our necks.

There was an immense crowd at the City Hall ing, left. The weather was decidedly unpropitions, but the enthusiasm was at too high a point BROWN, Esq., upon whose making Chauncey Perry, Esq., was called to preside, and he was VICE PRESIDENTS.

> Hon. Hamlet D. Scrantom. David McKay Dr. C. O. H. Miller. Hon. Samuel G. Andrews. Geo. W. Parsons. Aaron Erickson. Hon. Elijah F. Smith. Hon. Lysander Farrar. Wm. C. Bloss.

Penield—Fairchild Andrus.
Perinton—C. H. Dickinson.
Pittsford—Hon Ephraim Goss.
Riga—Zophar Willard.
Rush—Hon. T. J. Jeffords.
8weden—Elias B. Holmes.

Eugene Glenn, James W. Adams, W. G. Ashby. Ira Dunlap, Geo. L. Hawkins, On taking the Chair Mr. PERRY briefly a dressed the meeting. He said in accepting render. Three months' notice given to the master, was three months' notice given to the

Now, where do President Lincoln and the call of the Central Committee will be tous. These issues are more vital than any ar. Gen. Wadsworth stand? (Applause). Mr. responded to by a full delegation from every ising in ordinary political campaigns, because Lincoln says that after the first of January they involve the pery existence of the govern- every slave found in territories held by rebels ment. He came not as a partizan, but to ask the shall be free! (Long continued cheering.) words if a lot of rifles are found belonging happens to be a few among them belonging

The Constitutional bearing of the emancipation proclamation was canvassed, and Mr. TREMAIN declared his full confidence in It is not a question of original abolition at words, we may lawfully fight the rebels, but if all! The cavillers had been in hope that the slaves attempt to do it, we must abandon looked even to Gen. McClellan to sustain their views. But McClellan issues an order prohibiting political controversies in the

newspaper in this city, which he said had honored him with a lengthy notice. He plored the occurrence of party divisions at (TREMAIN) had pleaded for peace before the war began, and the man who edits that paper in years past, are now settled. They have delegates after reading it nominated him for love slavery per se, or is it because they see a been disposed of both in the nation and the Lieutenant Governor! (Applause.) It hap- chance for partizan advantage in its perpetpened when he was Attorney General of this uity? Horatio Seymour says slavery is worth State.that Mr. Burrs wanted to be Postmaster | more than the Union. the favorable condition of the State, pecuniari- of Rochester, but among all the mean things

showing that General Cass sympathized say that the effect of voting for Seymour ed States Senators from New York—John A. then went into a brief history of the rebellion, of the United States grow to a position to Dix, for one? Mr. Tremain had seen a letter referring to the agencies by which the rebel dispute England's supremacy on the seas, to

Democrat

to hauf down the American flag! (Cheers.) being seized? Would any man attempt to friends are trying to create. Where is DANIEL A. DICKINSON—that old say with that knowledge in his postession man whose name will live long after his tra- that Fernando Wood was a friend to the lucers are forgotten? Where is FOSTER, the Government? Mr. RAYMOND had met and only other remaining ex-Senator of the De- conversed with a gentleman from the far mocratic party? Mr. TREMAIN recited a South and received from him the most indubitable testimony that before the rebellion long list of names of distinguished Democrats who favor a suspension of party feeling broke out, the Southern conspirators were assured that if war occurred fifty thousand Mr. Tremain then went on to show that democrats would rise in arms to aid the South. there was only one way to carry the war to Taking such facts as these as a basis, is Ho-

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 1862.

ratio Seymour aiding the government by ata successful conclusion—to fight so as to hurt tempting to raise a party issue at the present the rebels; the saving of property and life moment,? Suppose some comparatively trifrequires that quick, severe and bloody blows struck at the rebellion. We don't know ling wrongs have been done to individuals by to expend our energies trying to right the use all the means that God has placed in our power, no matter what institution may stand | while the nation drifts helplessly to ruin? If n the way. We will never consent to a a ship is sinking is it wise in the crew to peace until we are so exhausted that like a spend their time puttying up a broken light legraded race we shall be obliged to accept of glass in the cabin window? While we have the clearest evidence that Mr. any yoke the rebels may choose to put upon Seymour has heretofore opposed the war for the supremacy of the government, he does not

Mr. RAYMOND briefly examined John Van

not an abolition war. No one of us would have

stav at home and raise food for the rebel armies

take away such strength as slavery gives to the

rebels? The anti-war Democrats say that the

the Constitution and the law sometime-as soon

as they are beaten badly enough. Their leaders

would run away, and the people, who have no

particular interest in prolonging hostilities

would quietly settle down about their ordinary

We have been told for years that the De-

mocrats deplored the existence of slavery as

The absurd cry that the negroes will come

Now how does John Van Buren propose to carry on the war-standing along side of Seymour? He claims that he offered himself to Governor Morgan as an officer—say- States into obedience. If any one doubts that ing at the same time that he didn't know fact it can be proved beyond a peradventure. anything about war and never expected to !- Mr. RAYMOND read some extracts from Gever-Next he told the Governor that he was sick | nor Seymour's declarations to prove it, and and didn't expect to be well enough to serve; showed that the Democrats were circulating and lastly he wanted the privilege of backing out whenever he disagreed with the President as to the method of carrying on the war! Mr. TREMAIN read from Van Buren's recent wanted to carry on the war-by calling a convention, and if the rebels would not agree to remain in partnership with us, he was in fa- RAYMOND showed that no one was in danger ex vor of saying "Sisters depart in peace!"

Chief with John Van Buren as his Lieutenant taking Richmord! All they needed was of their devotion to the cause of free governa Don Quixotte to make the trio complete ment, and the personal safety of the citizen. Mr. Seymour professes to be very anxious to The absurdity of attempting to base a party put an end to the war and its miseries. Mr. on the idea of permitting the Southern States RAYMOND was equally auxious; but he insisted o secede, was shown up. Peaceable secession cannot be accomplished under the constitution, and that instrument cannot be amended without the votes of three-fourths dissolving the Union, and beating the rebels .-John Van Buren is in favor of the first two plans. Mr. TRREMAIN challenged any one to find

Whether Mr. Seymour is, he does not say. John ent friend of gradual emancipation. Among those not swayed by this new current, was the individual referred to above, now a mer
master, was three months' notice given to the first day of January next, the individual referred to above, now a mer
master, was three months' notice given to the gaves, a nomination might be produced to act upon that principle to shour, and with ample warning, he declares which more than two-thirds from this county the first day of January next, the individual referred to above, now a mer
anything in any of Seymour's speeches that hour, and with ample warning in any of Seymour's speeches that hour, and with ample warning to anything in any of Seymour's speeches that hour, and with ample warning to anything in any of Seymour's speeches that hour, and with ample warning to anything in any of Seymour's speeches that hour, and with ample warning to anything in any of Seymour's speeches that hour, and with ample warning to anything in any of Seymour's speeches that hour, and with ample warning to anything in any of Seymour's speeches that hour, and with ample warning to assume a stand of conditional logalty—and the control of the anything in any of Seymour's speeches that is a bolder man than Mr. Seymour, and that may the individual referred to above, now a merchant of twenty years standing, and a man
of position and influence. Still a friend of
position and influence. Still a friend of
colonization but thereonebly settled the proved himself destitute of the ordinary as.

The object of the one as the other. If under such circumstances the slave does nothing for his freedom, he will have proved himself destitute of the ordinary as.

The object of the one as the other. If under such circumstances the slave does nothing for his freedom, he will have proved himself destitute of the ordinary as.

The object of the war reproved himself destitute of the ordinary as.

The object of the war reproved distributed as much for the one as the other. If under such circumstances the slave does nothing for his freedom, he will have proved himself of fear he other. If under such circumstances the slave does nothing for his freedom, he will have proved himself of the ordinary as.

The object of the war reproved himself destitute of the ordinary as. dress. But had the South suffered any op-

slavery must be abolished to save the Union, cure the perpetuity of our liberties! (Applause.) Publish Seymour's sentiments abroad among the people, and let them decide all reform was gained through hardship and gratitude, as under Providence the saviours of whether they will choose him for their Goy. toil. War seems to be one o: the appointed

Are the people ready to endorse the proposition to keep alive the fires of party strife in this time of our country's peril? It they are, they will vote for Horatio Seymour, who has committed himself to such a policy. It was not better an auditor and the first of party strife in the first of party strife in the first of party strife in the first of the issues upon us, as now.—

As had been well said, there was no special to be correct. Do not be your pay the penalty. Slavery must disappear, list mislead usery votre in the string line are in the country and series and the first of the correct. Do not be your pay the penalty. Slavery must disappear, list mislead usery votre in the string line are in the country and series and society at the Butth certain to be correct. Do not be your pay the penalty. Slavery must disappear, list mislead usery votre is estrain to be correct. Do not be your pay the penalty. Slavery must disappear, list mislead usery votre is the mislead usery votre is estrain to be correct. Do not be your pay the penalty. Slavery must disappear, lett mislead usery votre last mislead usery votre is the mislead usery votre is the mislead usery votre is and society at the must be re-organization be correct. Do not be your pay the penalty. Slavery must disappear, lett mislead usery votre last mislead usery votre is the state out fight. We have the fight will be presented. The fight mislead usery votre is the sum of the fight will be mislead usery votre and society at the presented. As had been well as it mislead usery votre and the fight will be mislead usery votre committed himself to such a policy. It was ment is struggling against the pressure of a the duty of Seymour and his associates to rise gigantic rebellion, and we find ourselves

The duty of Seymour and his associates to rise gigantic rebellion, and we find ourselves

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The duty of Seymour and his associates to rise gigantic rebellion, and we find ourselves.

The duty of Seymour and his associates to rise gigantic rebellion, and we find ourselves. to the dignity of the occasion and forget divided into two parties—one for making Union—not only as it was—but purified from town, who will no doubt co-operate with you in

and, Mr. Tremain believed, another of not say that Seymour wars traitor, and much that a map, who opposes the prosecution of the same sert, editing a paper in Rochester. less would be admit that the mass of those the war, has been elected Governor of the (Great laughter.) Mr. T. here read a paper who support him are traitors. But he would State of New York? Mr. RAYMOND had no fears of foreign inthoroughly with the administration, even in would be to strengthen the rebellion and tervention. England cannot afford to inter-Ratification of the Union the Emancipation Proclamation. (Cheers.) weaken the Government. [A Voice-Why fere however much she may be inclined to Where are the only three Democratic ex-Unit- so?] I'll tell you why so. Mr. RAYMOND do so. France is too anxious to see the Navy

> vive the Democratic party at the present not Fernando Wood say to the Governor of The real practical danger in which we stand, time. This was the man who gave the order Georgia that if he had the power he would preto shoot down any one who should attempt | ventarms intended for the use of the rebels from | —such a division as Mr. Seymour and his It was claimed that Republican journals found fault with the Government. But did those journals find fault because the Government fought the rebels too hard? Not at all: it was because it was feared to be too easy with them. Is that what Seymour finds fault about? No! He objects to fighting the rebels at all. How unfair for him then to quote Republican papers in behalf of his course. Mr. RAYMOND appealed to the audience to stand by the Administration in reducing the

> > cf applause. Mr. DAVISON, from the Committee were unanimously adopted:

> > rebels to subjection, and restoring the Union

as it ought to exist. He closed amid a storm

Whereas, Our country is afflicted with a gi-gantic civil war, that threatens the very exist-ence of the Republic; and, whereas, unless speedily brought to a close, it will exhaust the whole country, both North and South alike, of material and of men; and, whereas, conclusive evidence exists that this causeless and permici-of the war, requiring the united energies and the entire and undivided co-operation of all the loy- all people of the great Republic; therefore, Resolved, That as citizens of Monroe county, those declarations now in campaign documents.

The difference between Mr. Seymour and Mr.

TREMAIN, is this: Before the war broke out they both favored a compromise. But war being mader, a cruel, malignant and urjust came and Mr. Tremain took sides with the war being maged against the existence of the nation itself, we are as embled to invite the cocountry, while Mr. Seymour did not. With reference to the arrests which have created so much concern in Mr. Seymour's mind, Mr. Raymour showed that no one was in danger ex capt those who committed disloyal acts. He subdue these traitors who have dirturbed our

vor cf saying "Sisters depart in peace!" (Great laughter.) And there sat Horatio Seymour complacently listening, fresh from the Episcopal Convention, and doubtless praying "God have mercy on my Southern brethren."

Mr. Tremain here drew an humorous picture of Horatio Seymour as Commander-inture of Horatio Seymour as Commander-inture of Horatio Seymour as his Lieutent the sate of the State Corpus, was one of the strongest proofs of New York, and the other nominees on the supposition of New York, and the other nominees on the supposition of New York, and the other nominees on the supposition of New York, and the other nominees on the strongest proofs of New York, and the other nominees on the sate of New York, and the other nominees on the supposition of New York, and the other nominees on the supposition of New York, and the other nominees on the supposition in the strongest proofs of New York, and the other nominees on the supposition in the strongest proofs of New York, and the other nominees on the supposition in the strongest proofs of New York, and the other nominees on the supposition in the s habeas corpus, was one of the strongest proofs of New York, and the other nominees on the State ticket, we have the amplest pledge and assurance that they are with us are with the country, and are for its preservation and perpetuity, intact and entire; and in this emergency will give their whose energies to such a vigorous prosecution of the war, in co operation with, and support of the Wakrai authority at Washington as challenged. that the war must be stopped by putting it through. (Applause.) There are three ways of the through the war-aurrendaring to the rebels. the Federal authority at Washington, as shall gators, thorough and complete; we, therefore pledge to the State ticket, headed by James S Wadsworth and Lyman Tremain, in the coming canvass, our cordial, unqualified and earn

Resolved. That while we insist that "the Union must and shall be preserved." and that the prime end and aim of our National arming is to attain this result, yet if it can only be reached by the overthrow of slavery in the disloyal States, we cheerfully accept this attenative, and as the President, in a recent Proclamation, has announced and pronounced emancination to have enlisted in each town since the woo have enlisted in each town since the weo have enlisted in each town since the second in each town since the second in

ways by which people work out national de-liverance. It is a hard but an effective way. But it is said this is an abolition war. It is liverance. It is a hard but an effective way.

The meeting then adjourned with three The meeting then adjourned with three as independent companies of riflemen and cheers for the Emancipation Proclamation. sharp-shooters. Applications for authorizaport to give anything more than a meagre chairman or some member of the local comtion. We have all of us recovered from some delusions since the war began. One of these is MAIN and RAYMOND. Their speeches were other blanks can be procured from the same

Cagger Heard From !

stitution is violated by the Proclamation of PETER CAGGER, the standing Secretary of the Democracy, except in connection with some partisan movement, since the rebellion broke out. Through the long and auxious guidance of all officers connected with their months when efforts were making to secure proaches and he re-appears. He had no appeal to make in behalf of the country, but he has made one for his party, and we give the appearance of the country of the war behalf of the country but the large of this country are the large of this country. stimulus to loyal men to be active in their

Mr. RAYMOND had faith in God, and it was impossible for a worse system than slavery to obtain a footbold.

In the present of t

ORDER FOR THE DRAFT. GENERAL HEADQ'T'RS STATE OF NEW YORK,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 14, 1862. General Orders, No. 79. I. The enrollment of the Militia of this State being now nearly completed, a draft from the population liable to near arms will be made on the tenth day of November next, equal in the aggregate to the number of men

required on that day, to complete the quota of one hundred and twenty thousand apportioned to this State.

II. The district camps, as located in Gen-

eral Orders No. 52, will be continued for the drafted men, except in the counties of New York and Kings, where they will be located as the chief commissioner shall decide.— Commandants for said camps will be appointed hereafter.

III Tae following named persons are hereby appointed Commissioners for super-intending the Draft for the several counties,

with power to administer oaths or affirma Allegany, Wolcott Hatch. Cayuga, J. M. Sherwood. Chemung, Elijah P. Brooks. Erie, James Snel Genesee, Moses Taggart. Livingston, George Hastings, Monroe, John C. Chumersaro.

Niagara, Alfred Holmes. Onondaga, Richard Woolworth. Ontario, Géo. B. Dusenberre. Orleans, Arad Thomas. Oswego, John C. Churchill, Schuyler, Simeon I. Rood. Seneca, Geo. Franklin. Steuben. Washington Barnes Wayne, Lyman Sherwood. Wyoming, Harlow L. Comstock Yates, William S. Briggs.

IV. The following named persons are

ereby appointed Surgeons for the severa

ounties, viz:
Allegaby, C. Milford Crandall.
Cayuga, Edward Hall.
Chemung, Erastus L. Hart.
Erie, John S. Trowbridge and James E. Cing.
Concesse, North G. Clark.
Livingston, Daniel H. Bissell.

Monroe, Azel Backus

Niagara, Peter Murphy. Onondaga, William Taylor and H. D. D. Ontario, Geo. Cook. Orleans, Wm. McKennon Oswego, A. Van Dyck. Schuyler, — Mani Seneca, Alfred Bolter. Steuben, Stephen Hagadorn Tompkins, Lyman W. Bliss.

Wayne, Allen W. Marsh.

Wayne, August v. Moreu.
Wyoming, J. Meacham.
Yates, Henry P. Startweil.
V. Persons appointed to offices in connection with the draft, will without delay, notify the Commander-in-Chief through this De partment, of their accep ance; and will at ers are appointed, will be divided into districts equal in number to the commissioners VI. Sheriffs of counties are hereby ordered to deliver to the Commissioners for superin tending the draft for their respective counties, the books of enrol ment filed with them by the enrolling officers; and on the receipt of such enrollment books, the said termine on all claims of exemption that may be made by residents of their countries. The enrolling boards of the several towns for which the enrollment books have not been filed as required by paragraph II of General Orders No. 67, are directed to transmit without further delay, the requisite copies to be filed in this office and in the offices of the sheriff; of their respective counties. In case the enrollment shall not have been complet-ed in any county, the Commissioners will the same to be completed; and he is hereb authorized and directed to add to the rolls the names of all persons who have been over-looked, on proper evidence that they are

within the prescribed age. VIII. That due credit may be given to each since July 2d, District Committees throughout the State are requested to prepare an

arising from desertions after enliatment, from the exemption of large classes residing in certain localities, and from other causes. IX. Until otherwise ordered volunteers for quota of this State for Three Hundred Thouvice, and attached to regiments in the field most he ppily worded and elegantly deliverpot for the district. Application for transpor-

X The following orders of the War De-

the Quartermaster of the depot for the dis-

organization: XL Paragraph IV, of General Orders No. 67, is hereby modified, and the following provisions substituted therefor: empted by the laws of this State:

1. The Lieutenant Governor, members and efforts to defeat a movement whose success would be most disastrous. The circular is as follows:

ALBANY, October, 1862.

Officers of the Legislature, the Sourceary of State, Attorney General, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, and Clerks and emologies in their several offices, the judicial officers of this State, including the property and justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners, and 2. All persons in the army or navy or vol-

unteer force of the United States, and the present officers and members of the organized militia of this State, who are liable to be specially drafted into the service with their 8. All persons who have been or hereafter shall be regularly and honorably discharged from the regular or volunteer army or navy

of the United States in consequence of the performance of military duties therein. 4 Ministers and preachers of the Gospe

6. Commissioned officers, who shall hav served as such, in the militia of this state, or whose resignation has been duly accepted or who have been, in some other lawful manner, honorably discharged from such ser

vice and duty. 7. All idiots and lunatics, and persons convicted of infamous crimes.

8. All habitual drunkards and paupers who

The persons hereinabove enumerated and produced before said commissioner, that they belong to any of the above mentioned classes, or on the personal knowledge of the com-missioners that they belong to any of the said er upon the enrollment list.

XII. Commissioners, and all other officers draft, will be governed by the above rules

except as herein modified. Should any further instructions be required they will be given in subsequent orders.

By order of the Commander in Chief. THOMAS HILLHOUSE,

It becomes more and more evident every day

appointed Secretaries.

and the delegates present their credentials.

several towns and wards, J. H. KELLY mov-

ed that the result of such a step would be an-

archical. He did not believe there were ten

first saw the call for this convention. It

made no difference to him that Orleans

county had chosen delegates to the Congres-

but Mr. Stone hoped it would not be the

nore the action of the Convention.

said that Dr. Smyles' seat was contested.

he did not speak to Mr. Kelly's motion.

Mr. Hiram Smith said this was the first

pointment of a committee on contested seats;

one who was a delegate to a convention, and

called by the constituted authority. Mr. Smith

went on to show that it was necessary to call

the convention in order to secure some har-

those that have ever surounded them before,

has been associated with another county

Orleans has chosen delegates by a coun-

ty convention, and that is the custom-

ary method. If this county does not choose

to follow it, the only proper way is to say so

through a regularly organized convention.-

To have such a convention there must be a

owns and wards were

Darling, Edwin Taylor.

Mr. Kelley to be chairman.

The list stood as follows:

The question was put and carried.

on; Samuel Pierce, Webster : George I Seeley, Perincu.

FIRST DISTRICT.-Timothy Wallace, Brigh-

SECOND DISTRICT.-J. H. Kelly, George

AFTERNOON SESSION.

the seats in the body of the hall-spectator

The roll was called, omitting the towns and

wards where delegations were contested.

FIRST WARD.—E. T. Oatley, Wm. R. Mudge John haywood, Jr., D. D. Palmer, E. T. Hunt-

SECOND WARD. - George Darling, S. Ker

shaw, J. McCall, D. McGarry, Patrick Quinn.

FOURTH WARD.—W. V. K. Lansing, Hirasmith, C. C. Morse, R. A. Fox, H. B. James.

SEVENTE WARD.—E. M. Smith, H. G. Moore V. W. Hegeman, Edwin Taylor, R. D. Milk

TENTH WARD,—Wm. F. Cogewell, J. R. P. ohn Gundelsheimer, J. V. R. Chapman, Jame

ELEVENTH WARD.—Frederick Zimmer, Rob't Charters, Thomas Woodruff, Jau. Seiler, Ellery S. Treat.

TWELFTH WARD.—Calvin Fulton, John Mey er, H. Billinghurst, E. H. C. Griffin, B. Frank

CLARKSON.—Perry Edgar, A. Spring, Stephe 3. Rice, J. M. Moore, H. Northrup.

CHILL.—Peter Widner, R. P. Hubbard, Hen: Harford, E. A. Hawley, James Walch.

GREEGE.—Almander Wilder, H. H. Baboo W. J. Babcock, F. W. Lay, Joshua Covert.

HENRIETTA.—D. L. Bailey, John Brinenstool Hiram Sherman, Daniel Oiney, William C. D

Mendon.—H. Quinby, John M. D.vis, W. M. Williams, B. A. Kneeland, W. B. Arnold, C.

OGDER.-W. W. Clark, F. W. Lincoln, Joh

PARMA.—Abner J. Wood, J. C. Pitcher, A. Vanderbeck, H. H. Bush, Eroy Hellman.

PENFIELD.-Fairchild Andrus.

gates were entitled to seats:

H. Newell

fairly.

Wm. Blossom

PERINTON, John Talman, Geo. L. G. Seely L. Wilder, John K. Buell, J. B. Moselev.

Riga.-Moses J. Mallock, Ira M. Randall,

WEBSTER.—T. Van Alstyne, A. G. Melvin Samuel Pierce, G. H. Burnett, Ira Jenks.

Sweden —Byron Huntley, Humphrey Palme conard White, John A. Latta, J. W. Adams.

PITTSFORD.—Edward Mathews, John McGin Wm. Ray, Russell Eaton, Joseph L. King.

Jas. H. Kelly, from the committee on con

tested seats, reported that the following dele-

SIXTH WARD-F. Goetzman, Jason Baker

FIFTH WARD-Edward Bishop, George G.

Clarkson, P. J. Dowling, J. C. Hoyt, George

IRONDEQUOIT-H. B. McGonegal, J. D.

Rush-T. J. Jeffords, H. B. Hart, Wells

The several delegations were voted upon

N. A. Stone asked for the testimony in the

Mr. Kelly said the testimony was quite vo-

lumnious, and the committee were unani-

In the case of the 5th Ward, W. H. Rogers

claimed that the committee had decided un-

Clark, A. Lyday, Jeremiah Clark.

HAMLIN-Seymour Sherwood.

case of the 6th Ward delegates.

separately in the order given above.

Whipple, C. B. Woodworth, J. C. Campbell

C. Widner, Jesse Shepard, John Pryor.

WHEATLAND .- Wm. H. Hanford, Jr.

GATES -E. M. Parsons,

lason, L. Burnett.

EIGHTH WARD.—S. W. D. Moore, John Acer, Alvah Rice, N. A. Stone, P. S. Wilson.

mittee.

Chill.

o'clock P. M.

to use the side seats.

sovereignties, which, as such, could not be sional Convention, by a County Convention.

ubject, or subordinate to a central power. - | That had probably been the custom there,

The difficulty has been avoided in several and it was also the first time he ever heard

The government is centralized to a degree quite occupied a seat in it, deny the authority of

several claims to seats put forth.

UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES S. WADSWORTH FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, LYMAN TREMAIN. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, OLIVER LADUE. FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS, ANDREAS WILLMANN. FOR CLEEK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

CHARLES HUGHES. COUNTY NOWINATIONS. FOR "ISTRICT ATTORNEY, JOHN W. STRBBINS. FOR JUSTICE OF SESSIONS, DANIEL HOLMES. FOR CORONERS. BLURRY S. TREAT, ASSEMBLY.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY, District 1-GROUGE B. MOTONEGAL. " 8-WILLIAM BROWN. Personalities of the Campaign, Whe : a man propo es himself for public office, the moral qualifications which are requisite for the proper discharge of its duties. are entirely fit matters for public comment. To deny this would leave the read to office pen to every scoundrel, and make the public the v ctim of every imagin fole form of wick edness. But the terms in which this right of comment is affirmed, require to be construed strictly. It is not every personal misfortune or fault which may lawfully be dragged be-

determined from a public point of view .-Within these limitations the discussion of moral qualifications for public office is both just fied and required, and beyond these, and close at hand, lie the lower realms of personality and slander. To descend to these realms always argues a bad cause. Truth and justice require no such auxiliaries, and to depend on their alli-

ance is generally only a swift process of self

There is another sort of personalities, not quite so bad in character, and more frequently resorted to in political discussions, which put asunder men who have worked together for many years, and they enter upon new political contests in hostile parties. Factions each other who before had never con ronted ? anybody but the common foe. In changes | Virginia, or may hereafter like these some minds find abundant opporfriends parted in factions are too apt to delight in expressing their grudges in the forms of personal hostility. Most often, construcinterpreted and declared as purposed designs, and so the unworthiest aims are attributed to

the most honorable and patriotic men. Political compaigns, unhappily, are seldom without abundant il ustrations of these demoralizing and unavailing habits, and perhaps none has furnished illustrations more abundant than the one which is now in progress. The staple discussion of some news. , and of some orators, is found in what Mr. TREMAIN said eighteen months ago, and in what Mr. TREMAIN says now,-and in what Mr. Dickinson said when he was a recogn zed Democratic leader, and in what he 82vs when he takes his place with those who waive their party connections for the sake of the Union. Grant that these men have been inconsistent, grant that Mr. RAYMOND is a "swore terribly ween our army was in Flanders." and what of all this, as bearing on those real questions of the campaign, which are to determine whether we shall have, + shall not have, a Union and a country?-Will the rebels fight the more or the less because TREMAIN and DICKINSON said one thing vesterday and another to-day, because in respect to political principles or administration? Do they help to raise men or monlows on the field of strife, and promise us the earlier a Union saved, peace restored, and prosperous trade, agriculture and manufactures returned? Nothing of the kind.— No sensible man gives to such considerations the weight of a straw, and they most ill beous and successful war, an honorable and home to the business and bosom of every man, who has property to preserve, labor to Bell, or coildren to whom he would leave the

world's b stinheritance of liberty and law. John Van Buren Justifying the Rebels It is not always fair to hald candidates responsible for what erratic advocates say; but | the same stump at the same meeting, it is | State who adheres to the Southern cause not unfair to assume that they have compar- and denounces the war and its supporters. ed notes and agree as to what particular who is not a rampant Seymourite. Shall not ground shall be taken. Last Monday evening Horatio Seymour and John Van Buren spoke from the same platform in Cooper Institute. In his speech Mr. Van Buren said: We are told they [the rebels] cannot live, and in my judyment the Southern perple ought not to live under an abolition sway [Applause] I would not live with them if they would [Loud cheernot live with them if they would [Loud cheer-They [the rebile] call upon us now to show that u are not an abolition State"

With such men as John Van Buren, a renso a Buffalo Platform print, "Abolition" means Republican and Republican means "Abolition"—teey terms are convertible. So that the sentence would mean the same if it read thus:

in my judgement the Southern people ought no to live under Republica away [Applause] WOULD NOT LIVE WITH THEM [Republication of the control o CAUR | IF THEY [cehele] WOULD [Lond cheers They [the rehele] call upon US [Democrate] not to show that we are not a Republican State." And the man who utters this encourage

ment to rebels calls himself a loyal citizen and those who put in the "applause" and the "loud cheers" over such treason persuade themselves that they are loval! And the candidate in whose behalf it was spoken, and who sat by and heard and approved such an ut.erance, is perambulati g the State profesting loyalty and readiness to support an Administration he is stabbing and seeking to

JOHN VAN BUREN is not a man who conceals his purpose or his sentiments. That is a trait which does not belong in the same degree to HORATIO SEYMOUR. The one is bold. while the other is stealthy. VAN BUREN has let out just what he and the Democratic leaders mean. Let the people beware of them. First Assembly D strict.

We are pleased to hear that the Republican Convention for the Firs: Assembly District. which met at Pittsford on Satu day, unanimously nominated Hon. GEO. E. McGonegal. tor re-election to the Assembly. Mr. McGon-RGAL was an industrious and useful member in the last session, and his constituents have

acted wisely in renominating him. He will be elected by an increased m-jority.

Virginia the Proposer of Colonization, The question of disposing of negroes made free, and thrown upon the care of the United Convention, held at the City Hall yesterday, States by the operation of war, is but the will be found in full in this paper. same question, upo 1 a larger scale, which occupied the attention of the authorities of Vir-gard to the manner in which the Congresginis, in the early years of the present cen-

the next session of the Legi-lature was com- the same course. This was resisted with ex- thus far an effectual bond of connection, and menced, in secret session, a series of measures | traordinary pertinacity by a minority, and | no difficulty has arisen, therefore, from secesrespecting negro colonization, which bear a motions to adjourn &c., were interposed so striking analogy to the propositions of the often that the proceedings were protracted guishing trait of the rebel league. The respresent time. The first resolution upon the until evening, when finding the majority firm ervation of the fovereignty and independsutject, passed Dec. 81, 1800, was insterms so in its determination, a secession of four or five general and obscure, that Mr. Monnon, the delegations was resorted to. We have no Povernor, in addressing President JEFFERson, with a view to carrying its purpose into ment will be allowed to speedily subside. No an organized body politic, governed by its effect, was obliged to translate the language | man's interests, and no particular course of own laws, and not subject to any external into intelligible propositions. The oaths of action, is so important as to justify the loss members were not enough to guard the se- of votes to the Union Ticket. cret. It might, nevertheless, get abroad, and if it did, reaching by that means the class to | the county might be undisputed, voted for a be affected by it, it must embrace nothing candidate to present to the Congressional which they could interpret as bearing upon them. The dread of insurrection,-we can fell upon FREEMAN CLARKE, Esq., a gentleexplain the profound caution in no other man, who, if nominated, and there can now way,-had made cowards of them all. They be no doubt that he will be, will secure the ply desired the Governor to correspond with District. the President, in respect to the purchase of lands without the limits of the State, "whither persons obnoxious to the laws, or dangerous to the peace of society may be removed." Later proceedings, still under the veil of secret sessions and confidential correspondence,

gradually unfolded the purpose in view. which was to make an outlet for the negro nonulation, whether free negroes, or those who should become so, or slaves becoming rebellious, insurgent, and unsafe. Various plans were considered, one for the purchase of lands in the then North-West Territory another for deporting negroes to the West India Islands or to South America, the consent of the Powers there ruling being first obtainon the performance of public cuties. Nor is it every mode of discussion which is lawful settling them in the adjoining territories of and allowable. All gratification of private France and Spain, which then possessed Florida and Louisiana; and another still for transporting them across the ocean to Africa

itself. Arguments and objections were offered then, much in the style of arguments and objections now, saving only that the parties to the consideration of the question at that some of these directions. Light reemed to have dawned at last. Mr. JEFFERSON had acquired Louisians, and a word dropped by him suggested that purchase as a possible resort. The Legislature of Virginia, therefore, fixed its attention at once in that direction and on the 22d of January, 1805, the follow-

agreed to by the Senate: Resolved. That the Senators of this State in t Congress of the United States be instructed, and the Representatives be requested, to exert their est efforts for the purpose of obtaining the General Government a competent portion of territory, in the country of Louisiana, to be ap opriated to the residence of such people of lor as have been, or shall be, emancipated in

ing resolution, first passed by the House, was

The measure was never carried into effect The question of African colonization soon oc cupied the public mind, and this project slumbered, only to be awakened by the tumult of civil war. The great mass of Southern slaves, as slaves or freedmen, must remain where they are, the indispensable laborers of the Southern States. For large numbers, now on the hands of the United States, or certain to become so, other provisions must be made. eurnest recommendation of the Virginia Legislature, and following strictly its spirit, set islature, and following strictly its spirit, set apart for such negroes the necessary United city of New York out of the convention, or

Let Bickerings Cease.

The contest of Tuesday should have ended with the closing of the polls; but, with pain and disgust, we perceive a disposition to create new is sees and distractions out of the manuer in which it was conducted. The party press are habdving words upon the reasons of success or defeat in particular localities. Personalities indulged in by them with a rancor and ven worthy of Natchez or New York. This is a wrong. What would be simply discreditable at any other time is mischievous and incendiary now. The rublic mird is needlessly irritated by these ill-mannered scoldings, and we appeal to hose engaged in them to pre

[Phil. Inquirer. The Pennsylvania canvass was conducted y the Democratic leaders in the same spirit they are exhibiting in this State. Their prin cipal wire-worker, a man named Hughes, as near a secession ist in action as he can he as near a secession ist in action as he can be of her sister county, and we regret that a and keep out of Fort Lafayette; at heart be jealousy of this sort should have been aroustics the sort should have been aroustics the sort should have been aroustics. is as thorough a rebel as JEFF. DAVIS. And ed. It has no good foundation. yet this man was allowed to marshal the Democratic forces against an administration upon which the country must rely to defeat the rebels and preserve the Government. The fruits of such a canvass begin to be seen Partisanship in Pennsylvania has made men mad-so forgetful of higher duties that they are ready to turn over the interests of the Republic to the keeping of men who declare hat it they fight at all in this war they pre- ginning of the volunteer movement the Defer to fight under JEFF Davis. That was the | mccratic papers have assumed that the madeclaration of Capt. Rynders, the Seymour jority of those who enlisted were of their will probably stand 15 Republicans and 9 champion in the city of New York: that is the position of John Van Buren, Ben. and tion comes around it turns out that the vot-FERNANDO WOOD. And at Syracuse the oth- ing strength of the Democrats has remained er day Mr. SEYMOUR was taken charge of and at home. There is no doubt in our minds, escorted by John A. Green, late chairman of the Breckinridge party, who has over and over again been denounced as all that is vile and corrupt in politics by the supporters of Mr. Douglas. Nor is there a man in the

partisanship be discountenanced until the rebels are put down?

Third Assembly District. The Republican Union Convention for the Third District met at Spencerport on Friday and nominated WM. Brown, Ecq., of Ogden, by default. The lesson read to patriotic prehension is that secret sympathisers with for Assembly. Mr. Brown is well known citizens here by the untoward result of the gress, just as Ben. and Fernando Wood exthroughout the district and county as a genegade Free Soiler, and the Albany Atlas, at | tleman of intelligence, who will ably represent the people of his district. He has frequently been elected Supervisor of his town, and in every position he has been called to fill has discharged his duty with fidelity. He was last year a warm supporter of the Union and People's movement, and now finds the entire mass sustaining his patriotic course.-He will be trian phantly elected.

A PATENT WITNESS -The Democrati papers generally are printing a particular conversation " with a soldier from Louisians taken at Antietam and paroled" by our authorities, and the chief point of his testimony concerns what he heard at Richmond about WADSWORTH's election; he coacludes "there is not one thing old Jeff. prays for so much as to have Wadsworth in Governor of New York."

It is a pity to spoil so nicely concocted a story. But if the witness, assuming any witness to exist, were at Antietam, he was captured a full week before WADSWORTH Was nominated, and of course before that nomination could have been known at Richmond. The fact that Antietam was fought September 17th, and Wadsworth was not nomin ated until the 24th, knocks the wit of the

WHAT MR. HOLT SAYS .- In reply to a request to come to New York and speak in tavor of the election of James S. Wads-WORTH for Governor, the Hon. JOSEPH HOLT writes: "Were it in my power to leave Washington, nothing would gratify me more than to co-operate in such a great work of patriotism."

The Seymour papers say that LYMAN TRE-MAIN was in sympathy with the secessionists | dred and thirty-six persons-including Mr. | himself next MAIN was in sympathy with the secessionists | dred and thirty-six persons—including Mr. | tion to the report. in February, 1861. Well, as they applied | John A. Green and Horatio Seymour, who | The little State of Delaware, nominally | port on the table. -E D Westiall, or the U ca Herald, has bis speech, where were their sympathies?— rode lovingly side by side, as brethren in sengone to K-attacky as c rrespondent of the New York Herald.

New York Herald.

The war, where are his sympathies new?

To be to really and by side, as breather in semination in semination in the congressional Convention of the body. He thought the war, where are his sympathies new?

To be to really and by side, as breather in semination in semination in semination in semination in the congressional Convention of the body. He thought the war, where are his sympathies new?

To be to really and by side, as breather in semination in semination in semination in semination in the congressional Convention of the congressional Convention of the war, where are his sympathies new?

The war, where are his sympathies new?

The County Convention Yesterday The proceedings of the Republican Union

There was some diversity of opinion in resional Delegates from this county ought to tury. In the year 1800 there had been an at- be appointed, but after it was understood tempt at insurrection in the neighborhood of that Orleans county had chosen her dele-Richmond, which excited, as such events al- | gates by a county convention, a large maways do, a great deal of disquietude, and at | jority of the convention decided to follow doubt, however, that the temporary excite- and therefore not a government. A State is

anthority. A State is a sovereign State only | ed that a Committee to consist of three from when it has every one of these essential char-The Convention, in order that the voice of acteristics. These characteristics every one of them are claimed for the States of the Southern Confederacy. It is therefore im-Convention. After several ballots the choice possible that that Confederacy should constitute a nation, or attempt the exercise of national powers, eyon amid the dire necessities of war, without going beyond the limits of feared their very shadows, and therefore sim- hearty support of the Union electors of the its delegated authority. This is what it has repudiated it, although a member of it. He done, and what has trought upon it compalint and resistance. This is what it could

The Congressional Convention will be held at Brockport, to-morrow, and if the not help doing in a war like this, and this nominee is conceded to Monroe the choice of the Convention, yesterday, will of course be ratified.

Our Congressional District. In regard to the representation in conventions to which two or more counties send ielegates, our friends in Orleans take ground which has not been, to our knowledge, anywhere recognized as sound. The Orleans

Amer can says: This Congressional district, composed to counties of Monroe and Orleans, is simply a political co-partnership, for the purpose of electrical co-partnership co-partn resentation in conventions, than do the number of apples shipped annually within the limits of these counties boundaries, because votes—on ons, than do the number

county, with her one hundred thousand inhabi-tants, was sure to give a Seymour majority of, say, four hundred, while Orleans was just as sure to give a Republican Union majority of fifteen hundred. According to the reasoning of our Rochester cotemporary, Orleans would only be entitled to about one voice in five, in saying who the candidate for Congress should be, which she was depended upon to elect, after redeeming Mource from political bankruptey. We are free was depended upon to elect, after redeeming Monroe from political bankruptcy. We are free to confers that this is a kind of equity we cannot understand,—nor is the logic used to sustain

It is an undisputable fact that Orleans county will turnish at least one-third of the Republican Union mejority in this district, and is there ore entitled to at least one-third of the delegates in convention. This is all there is of u an equitable point of view; and if Monroe resolve to do an injustice in the con rention, they may wake up some morning to a consciousness of the fact—though it be not so agreeable—that Orleans has both the power and that it is devouring its own mother, the very

It is wise for political parties in making a large share. of the work of electing them .-proposition, and could not, even in the case supposed by our Orleans cotemporary, which fortunately does not exist, be assented to. If the principle is sound, why have not our Orleans friends instructed their two delegates, in State Conventions of the Republican county which gives a Republican majority? And by what right do little Rockland and Putnam, giving large Demogratic majorities. presume to send as many delegates to State onventions as Orleans, Yates, Gene ee. &a. These questions are all the answer it is necessary to make to the extraordinary assumption of the Orieans American. Let us ask that paper whether the Republicans of Oreans every year govern their county conventions upon this shifting basis? That county has one or more Democratic towns. Are such towns excluded from conventions, or their representation curtailed from time time, according to their adverse vote, and gains for members of Congress. The followagain restored when circumstances have favorable influence on their vote? Surely,

A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—If enough Re publicans volunteer, and enough Democrats stay at home to vote, a D-mocratic victory may be wrought. This is a thing which ca be demonstrated. But whether such a victory is highly honorable to the Democratic party in time of war, is a question for the De-

such would be the rule if what our cotempo

rary says was "all there is of the matter."-

ocracy to ask. The above which we clip from the Cin cionati Gazette is suggestive. From the beown political stripe, but as soon as an electhat at least two-thirds of the volunteeers that have gone from this State are Republicans, and it will therefore be wise for the friends of the Federal cause to organize so as defeat of Vallandigham in a hitherto Demto bring out their whole available strength remaining, on election day. Otherwise may happen that the name of New York will be included among the "butternuts" along with Ohio and Indiana. It will not do to Indiana is perhaps the most unpleasant retake it for granted as we have heard some sult in either of the States which have just do, that the Republicans and Democrats in held elections. There the Bright Democrats the ranks of the army are about equally diare the controlling men-of the party, and vided, and so permit the State to fall under have shown a disposition to embarrass the the control of the anti-war men, as it were Government in every possible way. The apelections in the States named above, should pect to be, by professing to be loyal. Against inspire them to renewed exertions. Let not such frauds the people should be the gallant men who have gone to the field guard.

erent to the cause which they are sacrificing so much to sustain. Let New York h

Imposed on. Mr. John A. Green, the late Chairman of the Breckinridge State Committee, and Generalissimo of the Seymourite and Submission demonstration, yesterday, was the author of the telegraphic dispatch sent to the Associated Press last night, from this city, which so grossly exaggerates the number dance,—that is stating them to be from fifteen to twenty thousand. The absurdity of this estimate is fully appreciated by our citiz ens, who were amused spectators of the pro-ceedings, but abroad it may temporarily impose upon those who have not yet learned what pains are taken by unserties of the semi-secession school, to put one sided statements into circulation, through the agency of the telegraph. We observe that the Rochester Democrat published Mr. Green's dispatch, but the Utica Herald did

not suffer its readers to be humbugged by [Syracuse Journal. The dispatch referred to came at a late hour of the night when there was no one about the office who felt authorized to strike it out. It bore the marks of falsehood upon its face, and should not have been allowed to appear. We do not intend to be made the vehicle for circulating all the lying campaign puffs that the Seymour and Wood politicians may be

able to smuggle over the wires. The Syracuse Journal and the Standard agree in estimating the number present at out of the Democratic party and neake the less than two thousand in all. The grand pro- Repblicans take them. We beg to be excuscession numbered by actual count, four hunder. You'll be asking us to take Seymour

Failure of the Southern Confederacy. We do not mean that the armies of the Rebellion are disbanded or its government roken up, but that the distinctive political doctrines on which the Confederacy rests, have proved themselves utterly inadequate to a state of war, and therefore practically a 22d inst, assembled at City Hall. All the briefly the grounds upon which their reports failure. The Confederacy itself is bound together by the "volition" of its members, and these members part with no jot or tittle of their sovereignty. The "volition" has been of the County Central Committee, upon whose motion W. V. K. LANSING was chosen President. sions. But it is not so with the other distin-J. K Buell and Abner J. Wood, were ppointed Vice-Presidents. N. A. STONE and JESSE SHEPARD Were

ence of the States leaves the Confederat

constitutes its practical failure. It has fail-

ed just as the Confederation which preceded

our Constitution failed. That was a league of

The Southern Confederacy adopts generally.

indeed the forms of our Constitution, but it

interprets them in the spirit of the old Con-

them in fact what the Articles of Con-

federation were. A central government, to

with sovereign powers, and this cannot

makes the States less than sovereign,—

that is to say, not sovereign, and not inde-

pendent. The absurdity of the ultra dcc-

trine of State Rights, a doctrine which has

never failed more or less to disturb our

impressive scale. The Providence Journal.

adverting to the troubles on this subject

"At every step the rebel confederacy finds it-

which have arisen at the South, well says: -

self troubled with the practical application of

the doctrine of State rights, on which the seces-

sion of the Southern States is justified by the

insurgents. It has already been made mani-

fest by actual experience that, if the doctrine

were strictly adhered to, the confederate gov-

ernment would be most seriously embarrassed.

principle which brought it forth. But the contest is constantly going on between the strenuous advocates of State rights and those who see that the Government must draw to itself | because this is the first time Monroe county | those who are expected to do the largest, or the power, in order to conduct the war with efficiency. Wigfall lately declared loudly in the in the choice of a member of Congress.— But we never before heard it asserted that a rebel Congress that there is no such thing as a community ought to be even partially disfran- eitizen of the Confederate States, or as allechised because their votes were divided in giance to the Confederate States. We lately any particular way. It is an unheard of called attention to the decision rendered by the the Confederate conscript law is unconstitu tional. The Judge in his opinion says: 'In the preamble of our Confederate cons tution care is taken to assert and maintain that the States are sovereign and independent. In what sense can this be said of Georgia, if every man of her militia can be taken from under the control of her constitutional commander-in-chief without his consent? Must he abdicate his most important duties by permitting himtoo, in violation of his oath of office in case he should think them necessary for the protection The palpable infraction of the Confederate any delegates to State

Yates, Geneces, &c.,
ablican majorities?—

the answer it is nextraordinary assump
compact is sometimes—indeed, principally—
defended on the plea of necessity. What
abgroup fallacy! We have expended
on hundred thousand lives and untols million
off money to mairtain the constitution and
willion
violate it and deservy the State government?—

The Congressional Elections.

After all the shouting of the Democratic papers they have made but insignificant ing is the result as near as is now known. Iowa.-In the present Congress, Iowa has but two members. They were both Republi-Monroe has no idea of invading the "rights" cans. She will have six in the next Congress to 10,000.

OHIO - The Democratic State Ticket will have 10,000 or 12,000 majority. Of the 21 Congressmen, the Democrats claim 18. Last year they had eight. If these figures are corect, there will be a Democratic gain of five INDIANA.—The Democratic State Ticket George Morgan, Wm. Carson, D. C. Hyde. will have at least 8,000 majority. The Democrata claim five Congressmen. Last year

they had four-gain of one. PENNSYLVANIA.—There are no new figure about the State Ticket. The Congressmen will probably stand 15 Republicans and 9 NISTH WARD.—J. H. Kelly, J. M. Whitr, ey Democrats. If so, it will be a Democratic F. C. Willson, H. Harrison, S. Wilder.

In Ohio, Judge RANNEY, the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, denounced the disloyal Democrats, and some of the Vallandigham organs hauled down his name. This no doubt gave him thousands of votes. The ocratic District is another circumstance go ing to show that rebel sympathisers are no

BRIGHTON.-L. D. Ely, T. Wallace, W. I. Cobb, M. A. Culver, L. O. Warren. the best men for candidates. The success of the Democratic ticket treason may have been smuggled into Con-

he disheartened by the thought that the ma-jority of those who are left behind feel indif-La Crosse Democrat makes a good hit at the inconsiderate generosity displayed towards our soldiers by relatives and friends, by giving the following list of articles as proper to be sent to them:

"Ambrotypes in five pound cases, life of Josephus in ten volumes, patent Dutch ovens—full size, feather beds and pillows, ripe water meloss, firkins of fresh butter, sample of last litter of pups, baby wagons for use o infantry, sausage stuffers, castor oil in blad ders, frosted cakes in bandboxes, catnip ter well stirred, fluid lamps without wicks, hair brushes, fiddle strings in the original pack age, vases for flowers, ice cream freezers, ratage, vases for howers, we cream freezers, rat-tiebelly pop in quart bottles, pillow cases stuffed with head cheese, flesh brushes with directions for use, tresh eggs, sand to scour knives with, pickles in jars, honey in little baskets, photographs in frames, boot-jacks French mode of raising trout, tea in caddes, bot water for socking test, number and the hot water for soaking feet, nutmeg graters with handles, maps of the county on rollers, with nancies, maps of the county on rollers, fanning mills for fevers, tomato catsup in casks, boot-blacking in pint bottles, parlor skates, Suffolk pigs for pets, empty dry goods boxes, lead pipe for bullets, prepared kind ling wood in bundles, flower seeds labeled, old horse collars, mush and milk in pans, mouse trans cinnamon essence for the bair. mouse traps, cinnamon essence for the hair

clothes lines and pins, chicken gravy in "All such articles the soldier can as well carry as not, and if captured, the enemy will wonder at the inexhausuble resources of the The Union wants to drive Seymour's par-

ticular friends, "Fernando" and "Ben" Wood

The Republican County Convention. Yesterday forenoon the Republican Connv Convention called by the Central Committee to appoint delegates to represent this county in the Congressional Convention, to be held at Brockport, on Wednesday, the towns and wards were represented,

W. F. Cogswell said it was or ought to be customary in a convention for the chairman of are based Mr. Kelly went on and stated them in the The convention was called to order at 11 case of the 5th Ward. o'clock by Roswell HART, Eq, Chairman

Mr. Rogers made a statement of the case. A.J. Wood, of Parms, a member of the committee, stated that there was no question as to the legality of the call. All the point raised was as to the time the caucus was call-

take his place on the floor.

ed to order. The motion to lay on the table was voted J. H. Kelly moved that the roll be called navs 31. There being contesting delegates from

Parsons said there was no delegation from the town in the convention. each Assembly District, be appointed by the and passed, Mr. Adams said there were no chair to examine and report upon the contestants. A conversation ensued, the result of which was the Secretaries reported that N. H. Stone or posed the motion. He urgno contesting delegates had sent in their

men who recognized the present convention Mr. Kelly said he had no doubt that the nays 63. as rossessing any authority. For himself he names published in the paper as delegates had hoped that this canvas would be conduct- from Sweden were the right ones, and he ed harmoniously, so that whoever might be should so report when he came to it. Connominated the party could go in to support inadequacy for a period of war it is, which the candidate. He was indignant when he

The report of the Committee with reference to the Fifth Ward delegates was adopt-The reports with reference to the towns mentioned, were adopted, till the town of

A. B. Dauchy insisted that Mr. Sherwood was chosen only to represent the town in vention to vote down the motion to appoint the Brockport Convention. a Committee. If this Convention should ap-The two calls for the caucuses were read ed the roll to be called. point delegates to the Congressional Convenand it appeared that the one under which tion at Brockport it would amount to a dis-Mr. Sherwood was chosen, was the only one be a government at all, must be clothed franchisement of the people of the towns

Hamlin was reached.

and wards in their primary capacity. Mr. Mr. Sherwood was then admitted. be without such a delegation of powers as | Stone concluded by saying that he should ig-The Sweden delegation was admitted as oublished. Dr. Symles, of Irondequoit, rose to speak The list of delegates being thus completed, but was called to order by Mr. Melvin, who the convention then proceeded to business. Hiram Smith offered the following resolu-The Doctor insisted upon his right to speak.

known to the town committee.

peace, is here demonstrated on a grand and | and was proceeding to argue his right to sit Whereas, The County of Orleans has in County Convention elected fifteen delegates to represent the county in a Congressional Convention; and, whereas, it is understood that the in the convention, in spite of an evident disinclination on the part of some of the members of the convention to hear him. He mejority of delegates from Menroe in the nom-ination of a candidate for Congress, casting their votes for the candidate who shall obtain persisted against all opposition and succeeded was directed entirely to his claim to a seat, and

callot for its choice of a candidate for member ne shall have received a majority of the votes Mr. Smith assumed that there were no de-

legates who for any personal purposes would the body. This convention was regularly of the party. He thought the plan proposed would tend, better than any other, to harmonize the conflicting claims of the several which the people find themselves, differ from that no matter what the decision of the convention might be, he would cheerfully support the gentleman designated by this constion. He closed with an appeal for harmony in the party for the benefit of the coundid the first time. He wanted to hear an ex-

> Henry Quinby, of Mendon, offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the delegates of the several towns and wards of this county, elected by town and ward caucuses to seats in the Congression-

settlement of the question of contested seats. The idea that the appointment of delegates Mr. Quinby said he offered his resolution by the convention would disfranchise the as an amendment. He said it was well aves 35, navs 85. wards and towns, was ably refuted by Mr. known that many of the towns and wards Smith. The notion was absurd, as all the had chosen delegates to the Brockport Con- pointed tellers. vention, and he thought that those gentle-Smith avored the motion to appoint a commen would represent their constituents The committee was appointed as follows

and ready to act for the good of the party members of the press only to be admitted .and of the country. The Chairman said that Mr. Quinby's reolution was a substitute. Mr. Quinby consented to regard it as

Mr. Smith explained that the effect of THIRD DISTRICT.-F. W. Lay, Girece: Abner J. Wood, Parma, E. A. Hawley, On motion the convention adjourned till vention, while Monroe would appear with a The Chair requested the delegates to take

div ded delegation. Quinby's resolution being offered as an amendment or a substitue for Mr. Smith's. He from that town being out. could see no objection to voting on Mr. Smith's resolution.

The chair thought the resolution might properly be offered as a substitute. D. C. Hyde made a speech of some length opposing action by this convention on the uestion of member of Congress. He did ot like the position of Mr. Smith, that Mon | venting delegates from cheating. roe ought to show a united front, but before he got through, declared that Orleans county

could hold the balance of power. Mr. Smith replied in further explanation of his proposition. Mr. Jeffords, of Rush, favored the substi tute. He insisted that the resolution of Mr. Smith would create confusion and divisions.

elect delegates in any other way than by ed. County Convention. That was the universal practice in districts where two or more Enos was made Secretary in his place. counties were united. He gave numerous instances in support of his statement. The delegates already elected by towns and wards were most of them chosen before the Congressional Convention was called at all. Mr. Smith's resolution did no propose to disfran chise anybody.

C. C. Davison denied the truth of Mr. Mel vin's statement. There were cases where ocunties did not send delegates to Congresssional Conventions by County Conventions. He was in favor of Mr. Quinby's substitute. This convention had no right to appoint | member of Congress. It gave: delegates to the Congressional Convention Freeman Clarke.... and no right to indicate its choice for member of Congress. He thought Mr. Smith's proposition wouldn't do at all. It was best to act in accordance with the will of the peo

ple. W.H. Hanford Jf. of Wheatland, denied the right o' this convention to appoint delegates to the Congressional Convention. Mr. Cogswell did not see any necessity for getting into a rage He rather favored the

notion of bolting unless fair men were nominated by fair means. The tendency would be to purify the party. He went on to describe the relative positions Monroe and Orleans county might hold in case the substitute of Mr. Quinby was adopted. He thought Orleans would have a great advantage. He was in favor of laying the substitute aside for the present. At the proper time he purposed to offer a resolution to elect delegates by means of Assembly district Conventions—fifteen from each. Mr. Quinby thought it was the business of

the Congressional Convention to determine the ratio of representation. Mr. Cogswell said his object in speaking was to show what might happen in case Mr. Quinby's resolution was adopted. Mr. Smith moved to lay the substitute on the table.

Mr. Hyde asked whether that would not carry the original resolution to the table as well as the one offered as a substitute. The Chair did not so understand it. The ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote resulted—ayes 81, nays 68. N. A. Stone also made a speech in opposi-Mr. Cogswell now moved that the delc-

spectively report fifteen names from each

cupy all the time of the body. He thought tion at Brock; ort. Not entertained, the It was moved and carried that the delega-

tion to the report. He moved to lay the re- gates from the three Assembly districts re-

Chair decling it out of order. it might be better to have another Secretary. C. C. Davison appealed from the decision Mr. Stone said he was willing to resign and of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained. Mr. Cogswell opposed the idea of instructing the delegates to be chosen, or of indicatthe committee on contested seats to state ing the choice of this convention for Repre-

sentative in Congress. Mr. Smith called for a vote on his resolution and demanded the previous question. Mr. Stone moved an indefinite postpone

Mr. Smith said he had asked for the previous question. The previous question was ordered

The vote was taken on Mr. Smith's resoluion, and resulted—ayes 70, nays 74. Mr. Cogswell now renewed his motion that down by yeas and nays as follows: yeas 84, the delegates from each Assembly district. report fifteen names to represent their dis-When the town of Gates was called, Mr. | trict in the Congressional Convention.

Here somebody moved to adjourn. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—ayes 53, nays 91. Mr. Sherwood moved a reconsideration the vote on Mr. Snith's resolution-he hav-

ing voted in the negative. Mr. Stone moved to lay the motion or names to the desk, from the town of Swetable. Lost. The vote on reconsideration was aven

Mr. Smith moved the previous question on his resolution Some outsiders here, assisted, we are sorry testants appeared only in the Committee to say, by a few delegates, seemed disposed to break up the convention by making a

The convention ordered the previous question by a large majority. Mr. Stone, one of the Secretaries, then proposed to offer an amendment to Mr. Smith's

esolution, which the Chairman decided out of order. Attempts were made to get a vote upon a notion to adjourn, but the Chairman direct-

A good deal of confusion was created here. mainly by outsiders, who had apparently been sent in for the purpose, and for a considerable time no business could be transacted. L. D. Bly hoped that none of the delegates to the convention would leave until their

business was completed. Prof. Hegeman proposed that the hall be cleared of outsiders. Mr. Jeffords hoped the delegates would ac

like men. He deprecated the attempt that by a row. He hoped the country delegates would stay and vote on the questions as they now pass ance, no matter how much he might sympathize with them on the main question. If he was defeated he would take his defeat in good part, but he wanted a fair vote.

Mr. Cogswell suggested that the convention adjourn till 11 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, and that it then meet with closed doors—no "Under which king, Besonian? one being admitted except delegates and redie." Painful as is the duty, and weighty as orters for the press. The roll was then called and the vote on

Mr. Smith's resolution was ayes 88 nays 53. In the course of taking the vote, Mr Qain- alarm, herald the approaching danger, by said Mendon voted nay under protest. A delegate from another town said the same thing. Mr. Sherwood explained why he changed his vote-voting aye instead of nay, as he

pression from the convention. Mr. Hyde said that the 3d ward voted un-The resolution of Mr. Smith was declared

Saveral motions were made to adjourn and the yeas and nays were again ordered .-The convention again refused to adjourn,

H. B. James and R. A. Kneeland were ap-Mr. Cogswell moved to adjourn till 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday; the session to be fairly. For one, he expected to go unpledged, held without the attendance of spectators-

full convention and a fair vote. The ayes and nays were again called, Mr. Cogswell's motion was lost. A ballot was then taken to determine the preferences of the convention for a candidate execuable maxim of Jeff. Davis' Statecraft tablishing the precedent proposed by Mr for Congress. The delegates elected from

Q sinby's resolution would result in leaving | Mendon, Caili, Wheatland and the Third Mouroe county almost wholly at the mercy | Ward, all understood to be for Mr. Ely, of Orleans—the latter always appearing in refused to vote. P. J. Dowling, of the Fifth convention with a solid front, in consequence | Ward, made a similar announcement, speakof choosing her delegates by a county coning for himself. So did Mr. Talman, of Perinton, speaking for himself and two others, He said the other two delegates had basely Mr. Cogswell doubted the propriety of Mr. | deserted them. A Mr. Van Voorhis assumed to act for Wheatland-the delegate

> The vote resulted as follows: Roswell Hart, J. C. Chumasero, 11

Alfred E Ely,..... 8 Mr. Stone wanted to have another vote viva voce as he said, for the purpose of pre-The Chair decided that by the terms of the resolution under which the convention was wanted Monroe to be divided so that she acting-which called for balloting-the motion could not be entertained.

Mr. Stone said that he could not remain in Secretary and also as a delegate in the con-A. G. Melvin thought it would be the vention. He didn't believe that a candidate our individual and collective action, to inheight of folly for Monroe to allow herself to | nominated under a "gag law" could be elect- | struct us in our duty in the coming election?

> Another ballot was then taken with the following result: Roswell Hart.....

Freeman Clarke..... O. Chumasero..... A third ballot resulted: Coswell Hart..... Freeman Clarke
J. C. Chumasero Mr. Hart asked leave to withdraw h

Roswell Hart.... The expression was made unanimous F. W. Lay moved that a committee of three from each Assembly district be appointed to report the names of thirty-one persons to

Another hallot was taken to indicate th

choice of the convention for candidate for

represent the county in the Congression Convention at Brockport. Carried, and the chair was directed to appoint the committee. It was as follows: First District-J. B. Campbell, W. H. Cohl J. K. Buell. Second District-Henry Harrison, Jason Baker, Geo. Darling.

Third District-R.A. Kneeland, J. C. Pitch er, F. W. Lay. The committee reported the following names which were confirmed by vote of the convention:

Brighton—W. H. Cobb.
Chili—Benj F. Wells.
Clarkson—E. A. Spring.
Gates—E. M. Parsons.
Greece—F. W. Lay.
Hamlin—S. Sherwood.
Henrietts—Hiram Sherman.
Irondequoit—Wm. Blossom.
Mondon—Henry Onibby Mendon—Henry Quinby. Ogden—F. W. Lincoln. Penfield—Fairchild Andrus. ittatord-Wm. A. Ray. Perinton—J. K. Buell. Parma—Abner J. Wood. Riga—George Savage. Rush—Joseph A. Stull. Sweden—John A. Latts. Wheatland—William H. Hanford. Webster-Samuel Pierce.
First Ward-E. T. Huntington.
Second Ward-Geo J. Whitney.
Third Ward-Roswell Hart. Fourth Ward—C. C. Morse. Fifth Ward—Edward Bishop. Sixth Ward—Jason Beker. Seventh Ward—E. M. Smith.
Eighth Ward—S. W. D. Moore.
Ninth Ward—Jas H. Kelly.
Tenth Ward—W. F. Cogewell.
Eleventh Ward—January Seller.
Twelth Ward—Henry Hebing.

ion from this county be empowered to fill her to her forther seat of arrogant power. vacancies occurring in its number. Mr. Melvin moved that the delegates be estructed to use their influence to have the was neither the pillar nor the arch, nor the Conventions from both Monroe and Orleans counties, elected directly from the towns and

The Convention then adjourned

THE CASE WELL STATED.

Letter from James Wadsworth

ning next," you will please accept my re

spectful acknowldgment. In case of my in

ability to be present, you ask me to present

the intended honor, I should not greatly care to avail myself of the courtesy thus afforded

ifference of opinion I could not be found ac-

tively consenting to the pre-arranged resolves

and measures of the party to which my life-long allegiance had been devoted, I should content myself, as best I could, with allence

respect for the opinions of my old political associates, the memory of a thousand battles

sonally, would not permit me for any alight

or transient causes to separate myself even

temporarily from the fortunes of my party

Such movements, in my judgment, we are now passing through. It ever there was a

hour of infinite peril to the life of the Repub

be subordinated to the public weal, when par

become impregnated with the principles

tisanship should go out smid the inte

won and many honors conferred on me ne

and with absence

to the Hon Gideon J Tucker and his

ates of the Democratic Committee:

wards. Carried.

After the adoption of the list as reported by the committee, C.C. Morse moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, W.V. K. Lansing. for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the convention. It was carried.

believe it, at this time, a factious and corrupt use of the Democratic organization for npatriotic and pernicious purposes. But I must and shall support a ticket headed by is opponent, and sustained alike by men of all previous party organizations and affini-ties, because when Slavery advances it advances fearlessly to meet her, grappies with her as with a mortal enemy, and submits only, if submit we must, when vanquished—not pefore. But the Union men will not submit,

GENTLEMEN: For your courteous invitaerebanily, solid and entire.

They will fight tegether in the field, they will President," and also "to address the mass ting called to ratify the ticket headed by the Hon. Horatio Sevmour on Monday eve

I have said much, I could not well say less. To the end of the war, I shall oppose all the or-ganizations of selfah partisenship, and to the iny views by letter. In any ordinary condi-tion of public affairs, while not unmindful of nd of my life, wherever patriotism and human-ty range themselves, and ask my support, it shall e given them with the same cheerfulness with which I now espouse their causs and enter upon of the meeting met my approval, I should probably attend. If by reason of desermined leir advocacy.
I sgain renew to you and your political asso-

> riendship, and remain, Very truly yours New York, Oct. 18, 1862.

> Letter from Parson Brownlow on the Evacuation of Cumberland Gap.

Sin: The entire command of Gen. Morgan organization. I should trust to time to pro-vide a remedy for any evils which might be heedlessly inflicted on the public, and to re-now encamped there, say about 140 miles faction to harmonize the differences which I above the city. I have now been in this city should fain hope had only momentarily arisen to divide me from my friends. But unless I with generals, colonels, majors, captains, and privates, belonging to that command, and privates, belonging to that command, and

party organization, or carries us far beyond fatally. As a general thing the troops came through in better health and condition than they were at the Gap. Sore feet, without ic, when all passion and prejudice should rom which they are now recovering fires of an elevated patriotism, and patriotism an active philanthropy, that time is the living tates army since the war commenced. Morpy, that time is the living gan, the guerrilla chief, with two thousand time to "cry sloud and gan, the guerrilla chief, with two thousand things by their right loavalry, hovered around ur army, and in its present. It is the time to "cry sloud and spare not," to call things by their right dvance, day and night, cutting trees over each citizen should unequivocally answer the question, so as to prevent their getting supplies. The is the responsibility which its attempted diswent drove the rebels before them, and re charge will impose upon me, I accept them From twenty-four to forty-eight hours on a most of the route they had only scattering

now and henceforth fail not to sound the test before the people, and name what I believe to be the impending calamity. warm and muddy. When they were fortunate enough to find a small, running stream, they had to dam it up, and obstruct it at vadders out of which the calamities of my rious points, so as to get water for men and country are about to spring. At a time when The army has been on half rations for more stand face to face in awful encounter. I be lieve hat the highest political unity among the people, in the Cabinet and in the field, than a month before they left, and on the beans and rice, without a particle of bread or sable conditions of success to ur arms. And it is at just such an hour as this that Horatio Seymour, in the closing sentence of his acceptance speech, ardently invites the people renewedly to enter upon a "political contest." A contest for whom, a contest for what? A contest for Horatio they grated new corn for his country. Horatio Seymour, more than any man living, is responsible for the rejection of the proffer made by the dominant party of this State to unite the entire people pig, and eat the mea', is some instances, per-

cratic State Central Committee, and he and his friends rejected it. The attempted ratification of the Seymour ticket is, then, just so He explained that his motive was to have a far as it is successful, the surrender of patriotism to partisanship — our country's honor and life to Mr. Seymour's political advance-

Again, it is the adoption, and in its triumph "Divide et impera."
Through domestic dissensions at the North

Th

Southern arms can hardly longer hope to attain. In our Colonial Rebellion there were those who, by sowing dissensions in the Parliament and among the people of England, won for themselves immortal honor, and were justly styled "the English patriots of covet the immortality of infamy which will ttach to their names, against which impartial history shall hereaf er write "The Northern patriots of the Southern Confederacy;" The Tories of the second Revolution." Suppose that on the day following the annual election in the Empire State, this dispatch should appear in the lightning's flash it be to sit in judgment upon the Govern-

STATE OF NEW YORK, NOV., 1869. the Sea has this day been UNANIMOUSLY

tion, and wherever loyal hearts were assem-bled to learn the news? And do you not think that sullen despair and the convention when the Chair refused to entertain motions which were as fair as that. He said he had endeavored to do his duty as Secretary and also as a delegate in the con-And do you not think that sullen despair and terms of his superior officers. do not believe that the same line of conduct Mr. Stone then withdrew, and B. Frank and the cause of the Constitution, and while will alike promote the cause of the rebellion

Seymour has long been with me an honored name, and the Democratic organization has still longer been associated in my mind with almost every progress in liberty and law. But let not the former at this time greatest danger to the Republic, employ him no longer try to amuse the recople with metaphysical dissertations on the highest duty of the American citizen to support the Constitution by opposing the constituted authorities, to sustain the Government by over throwing the Administration, and suppress the Rebellion by yielding submission to it imperious requirements.
While the horrid war hangs over us, let hear less, too, of the violation of free speech

summary arrests, the denial of the habor orpus, and those other inestimable privil eges guaranteed by the Constitution knows, and every intel igent citizen knows that in time of war all rights of the citizen must be subordinate to the war powers o the Constitution and the necessities of the public good. He would not claim, in time of war, the right to trade in his discretion with the rebellious Government or citizens of Richmond. Has he any greater right to com municate with them, or to speak, or write or foment rebellion for them? for are not the cured to the citizen? A way then with thi inctions. Sturdy patriotism will have non of it. The patriot of the present palliates no indirection. He believes in conquering peace, in reconquering the liberties of the ent, and since slavery persists in orying out with the drowning woman, "I will die—nobody shall help me," he proposes to let her die, and let the foul fiend so home.

We can no longer complain that the Administration has no policy. The President as a war measure and in support of public iberty, has issued his preclamation of eman cipation and declared his unalterable pur pose by every honorable means known to vivilized warfare to crush out the Rebellio That proclamation is clear and forcible, and to my mind, satisfactory. I will crush Rebellion or Slavery, one or both. With mind and might, I will aid in giving it efficacy. I could not stop it if I would I would not stop it it I could. It will do its perfect work. Slavery will seek to return to the protection

of the Government, as the prodigal sough nis father's home, with its constitut on tro ken, its last hope of poi sal ascendency in sad and final eclipse, or in its desperate strug-gle with evernal justice and the moral sense of mankind, it will fall out by the wayside keystone of the arch-neither its aubstantial body nor its living soul, Sharing these convictions, as I believe I do in common with thousands of my Democrate associates in the Empire State, I cannot upport in the coming election the par isan cket headed by Horatio Seymour, because nor convene, nor, compromise, nor speak for, nor correspond with this rebellion. They nor correspond with this rebellion. They will fight it out, and at last save this Repub lio in its territorial and constitutional sov-

Of that temple, she was neither the strength of the foundation, nor the cement of the fall

ric, nor the grace of the superstructure. She

"Foreign foe, or friend beguiling, Shill our Union no'r divide; Hand in han! while peace is smiling, And in battle side by side."

ciates the assurances of my

CINCINNATI, Opt. 15, 1862 To the Editor of the Press:

am entirely at fault, this is no ordinary condition of public affairs. Nor is the ratificaion you propose so divested of alarming ons as to permit me to pass it by I am therefore prepared to give to your readers a statement upon which they may rely:of such awful import to the interests, the has marched 250 miles in sixteen days, in progressed. Very few accidents occurred sence from the post of honorable duty, no the way. One of the wagons was upset, causing an explosion of some shells, which wounded several men, and some two of them

meat; and during the sixteen days' march had no bread except what they made of new make it serve as a grater, and in this way Bare-headed, and bare footed, without tent draw them to kill sheep, and old sows with States service will ever be called upon to make as long, as lab rious, and as much of of a continuous march as this division of the army has done, during this war. My heart sickens when I think of their privations and itution. No division of the army bas as nuch and as good artillery all of which they brought out sefe. But on the night of the 3d of October; at Greenupsburg, Ky, they ate their first bread for stateen day.

Now, the papers talk about instru ing a court of inquiry, to look into the subject of this retreat. I pronounce the retreat right Through domestic dissensions at the North and proper; and I assert that it was conducted to seeks to accomplish for the rebellion what Southern arms can hardly longer hope to atain. In our Colonial Rebellion there were hold that the court ought to be called, and if I were a member of Congress I would urge duct, but to indict, try, and punish the Gov-ernment of the United States and the army authorities, for making the retreat necessary,

aneously at Washington and at Rich. ment, to correct its mismanagement and culpable remisaness. I may be regarded as talking plainly, but "The Union State ticket from the Lakes to I do it over my own signature, and I am re-ELECTED."

Do you not think that bonfires and illuminations and patriotic exultation would be heard or seen in the Metropolis of the Nation, and wherever loyal hearts were assembled beind. Besides, I have a son who is left behind. Besides, I have a son who is left behind. sponsible for it and ready to atoue for all I perfectly cheerful, and without uttering one word of complaint, speaking in the highest

But I must tell another disgraceful truth.

and for leaving so gallant an army for so

provisions, and money, when the facts were

made known to the authorities at Washing-

These East Tennessee troops, who have been fee to nine months in the service, drilling, and recognize would be those who are for and those who are agaitst it.

and while and while it would doing picket duty, and other labors, have recognize would be those who are for and those who are agaitst it. as not to be in a condition to be seen by decent society. Whose fault is this? Some-body is to blame, and I hold that the blame should rest upon the authorities at Washing ington. In this naked, starved out, and des titute condition, without shees, hats, clother or tents, they are ordered into Northwesters Virginia. The two Kentucky, and one In diana regiment, have had friends to interfere on their behalf, and they are allowed to come back home to fight for their own fire sides. But the poor Hast Tennesseems have no friends who can be heard or respected in their behal! They are now ordered into these ice-bound mountains of Virginia, to be starved out, frezen to death, and butchered by superior forces, without money, clothes or tents. I predict a general rebellion and revolt, and hope it may come, if they are forced into Virginia. If they have the pluck I think they have, they will suffer them-

> see, where their families are starving, plun-dered, and oppressed, because the heads of their families are in the United States service. Let it be remembered that, while our generals and it impracticable to cross into East Tennessee with an army and its necessary trans portations, Bragg and Kirby Smith can cross the same mountains into Kentucky, and invade the Statel Let our Government then, turn over to Brigadier General Carter or Spears this Cumberland Gap areay and its accompaniments, and I will underwrite that they will go into East Tennessee, take the country, and hold it! I now propose to the Government, in good

aith, to give me the command of fifteen thousand men, including these East Tennessee regiments, and all the outfit necessary, and I promise to take East Tennessee before Uhristmas, and to hold it and its railroads. I am in sarness in making this request. I am sick and tired of this criminal and upcalled for delay in seizing upon the strong point of the rebellion. Besides, I am able to go into active service, and it I can't get into the army, I must at once start a paper at the North, for he benefit of Northern sympathizers with this rebellion, and Secossion generals and Secession -taff officers who are in the Unite States army!

- The Democratic leaders of the Buchanan

and Wood stripe having stirred up a portion of the unreflecting laboring population in Luzerne county, Pa., to resist the enrollment self-inflicted sting.

It is rapidly passing out from the protection of the Constitution. From the temple of Liberry its last vestiges are beginning to fiffeed, and for one I will not implicately all in the face of Providence, and seek to restore

Gen. B. M. Prentiss of Illinois who was capwas loyal? As no one has ventured to anature with his brigade by the rebels at the battle of Shilob, received the compliment of a seremade at Washington, and responded in an entertaining speech. He told the story of his experiences in the South as follows:

Was loyal? As no one has ventured to anature the perhaps the question seriously in the negative, perhaps the question may properly be put in regard to Mr. Seymour and John Van Bulis experiences in the South as follows: SINGING PATRIOTIC SONGS IN CAPTIVITY.

We were marched the day alter our cape hundred of them badly wounded), a istance of twenty-two miles, without food, they having taken their last meal on the ning of that fight. We were marched to nced in box cars, all togenther nd sent to Mem, his, arriving there on Tues day night. Twenty-two hundred of these on were placed in one building. After I hrd plead and begged that they might have provisions, I went into the hall, called the at these men had been without provisions e could be fur ished. Perceiving the Goddess of Liberty painted upon the end of the Hall, I said to them, "Soldbers, arise to The poor men were lying upor the floor. They got up, and every one of them joined in singing in one grand chorus the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Columbia, SCRNES OF TRAVEL

We were taken next to Jackson. The nas senger train which had preceded us had givnotice to the citizens that several thouser Yankee prisoners would strive that day. We were kept on the track on Wednesday night so as to be taken into Jackson by daylight. izens had assembled at the depot and great cheering was heard upon our arrival. The question was asked, "How many are there of Twenty-two hundred and twenty I replied. "Well, seven thousand of ou devils went into Memphis on Tuesday ght," was the response. We were taken s next day to Meridian, Mississippi, where we were paraded again as a menagerie on the street. "How many Yankees have you got?" says a citheen to the conductor. the answer. "That's right, seven thousand in Memphis, twenty-five hundred in Jackson, Mobile was our next stopping ce, where an immense concourse witness ed the arrival of "live Yaukeea." "How many have you on board? "About two thousand." "Glorious haul for Shiloh.— Hurrah for Beauregard! Two thousand hipped to Meridian and placed in quarters vesterday; seven thousand at Memphis, two thousand at Jackson, and now two thou-sand here. Pretty good haul for Shiloh." ning me were true, for I was a little Take your head in ; you must not their old places, then the have fought for my country. I am a live the first time learned that we were to be sep arated from the private soldiers. They were sent to the prisons of Alahama at Tuscole I learned that we officers had to go to Tal-

We were sent to Tailadega; in Northern

Alabama, which is a very healthy and pleasant locality—[Voice, "Not for the Yankees, however"]—and there I met Lieut-Colonel

Hurnley, a renegade Illinoisian, who said "General, have you say Chicago men in your

one regiment—the Fifty-eighth Illinois." He

said: "I, too, once lived in Chicago; but I was compelled to leave there, because I was

with the abolitionists, and I could not

"Yes, sir, we have: the officers

were guilty of some crime for which you feared an arrest. Don't trouble me with your presence." [Laughter.] I asked a special favor of that gentleman that he would not We were soon sent to Salma ere we were put in charge of Colone cannot advocate a war of extermi entor of me and the other officers falls into men in the South.) [Loud applicase. Voice, "That's what you are fighting for."] Yes, sir, I am fighting for the freedom of every man on earth. [Ories of "God bless you,"

and loud spplause. I sent him, the negro, to the house where this lady went for a pit-cher of milk. When he reached there I observed her take a newspaper out of her pocket and place it in the pitcher which she had ore we left Montgomery for Atlanta, asked the privilege of visiting our hospitals, where I found a hundred gallant men who had fought with me at Shiloh without nurses, medicines or clothing. They crice as I entered, and I cried with them. I found some good Union women, from whom I borrowed money for these poor men. Arziving at At-lanta, we noticed a procession coming up the had heard of their hanging and lynching Unon had anything to do with a matof this kind. But we aftetwards learned the sad facts. Eight privates of an Ohio regiment were hung at Atlanta. They had been on the telegraph and railroad lines of Alapama. Coming bask they unfortunately forgot to cut the telegraph lines, by the use of which a force was ordered from Chattanooga to intercept them. The Ohioans were whiling away their leisure hours in prison with a game of euchre when the guard led them ent to be hung. What do you think, Mr. Rebel Sympathiser, of southern chivalry now. If A er, of southern chivalry now. [A] against her by the traders in human flesh.—
d poor stuff ["] I think so. I Help her, and then place her by your side at think I speak the sentiments of two hundred and thirty-two commissioned officers who were taken with me at Shiloh, when I tell all those people who would be free, and lose not any longer assemed of being called ne gro sympathizers. [Ories of Good, good," and prolonged applause.]

When I work of human intellect. Call to your side all those people who would be free, and lose not an hour. The initiative which belongs to you to-day, may to-morrow concern another. May God forbid such a calamitative which belongs to you to-day, may to-morrow concern another. May God forbid such a calamitative which belongs to you to-day, may to-morrow concern another. "ABOLITION ISTS."

We are not afraid of the cry of abolitionists. ["Good," and cries of "No, not now," and applause.] We are not afraid of any ery. We will take by the hand each man as crushed tyranny and consecrated free brother-hood. Now, after nearly a century, she is reduced to combat the liberty of nations, to profect tyranny, and over the after of Reason overnment. We despise altogether, every to erect the symbol of that wicked and imman who refuses aid and comfort to his government which is called the Pamoral monstrosity which is called the Paernment in this time of our denset. The pacy.

The pacy arise then, Britania, and at ones! Arise with of terror in the South. I have found Union would there exist those standing armies which make liberty impossible. What weapons I What defences! What engines of attack and defence. And then the millions squandered in implements of destruction would be employed in fostering the industry and diminishing the misery of the human race. Begin then, O people of England; and, for the love of Ged, initiate the vast human constant and because the standard of the control of th ommenced. White men, free, intelligent, ducated, dare not say that they will part with this government, dare my find tault with the leaders in public. They have more and, for the love of Ged, initiate the vast numan compact, and bestow this great gift on the present generation! Beside Switzerland and Belgium, you would see other nations, urked on by the good sense of the people, accept your invitation, and hasten to enroll themselves under your banner. Let London now be the seat of this Congress, which shall in future be agreed on by a mutual compact of arrangement and magine, fight better than they have credit for doing, because their cause is desperate, ause they are in earnest.

* In Richmond I met an efti schoo Varner, who is quartermaster there on by a mutual compact of arrangement and convenience. Once more, God bless you. May He repsy you for the benefits you have heaped so prodigally on me. With gratitude and afhave \$160 in my possession which he handed me, with the request to deliver it to his family, now residing in Illinois. Being a Yankee, I would lead them into conversaion concerning the war. They always said:
You never can conquer us; we shall whip you." After hearing them awhile I directed their attention to Lincoln's proclamation.— "That proclamation you never can enforce. It will be the ruin of you." I replied: "Wby were on their way up the mountains they do you find fault with it if you are going to whip us?" I find this, and I want to say it boldly, and have it proclaimed everywhere, to eat. They persuaded the occupant of a

Seymour and Van Buren—Are they Loy- Summary of Telegraphic News. was occupied by the Federals after a slight brush with the enemy, resulting in the loss of 1 man It was asked the other day, by our Democratic neighbor, whether Gen. Wadaworth was loyal? As no one has ventured to ans. REN, both of whom recently made speeches in New York. The impression made upon the minds of loyal men in other States by those speeches may be gathered from the following article which we quote from the Prov-

idence Journal. It says: Gen. Wadsworth and his friends might well thank Mr. Seymour and John Van Buren to seemp the State and repeat the speech es they made at New York city on Monday. One looks in vain through the long columns of Seymour's speech, for a word of wholebitterness and vehemence of language are reporters. He says, indeed, that he is in favor of prosecuting the war, but all his efforts are directed to showing that the President and the other officers of government, through where the war can be conducted, are unworthy of the confidence which the nation

John Van Buren, who is very apt "to speak right out in meeting," was a little more frank or a little less cautious than Seymour, and wanted a peace convention with the "Scuth-"I believe a convention should be called. I believe our southern brethren ought to be invited to such a convention. I believe that when Richmond is taken they will be satisfied of their mability to contend with the gigantic resources of the free and loyal States of this Union. They have suffered prodigiously, and must suffer more. I will not believe that they have utterly

in response to the compliment of a seasuade, calling for a vigorous prosecution of the war, we could agree to live under the constitution as it is, or with more distinctly defining what the constitution now is. And if they won't consent, then I know that I am in favor of so amending ral Wilkes to that port with six U. S. war vessels; sisters, depart in peace.'"

That is clear. Prince John is more exthe surrender of the town. Gen. Negley declined, plicit than Seymour, though of course in full

harmony with him. He gives the programme somewhat in detail. The rebels are to be whipped a little, not too hard, driven as far as Richmond, and then we are to have a the Yankees, and the same sort of arithmetic talk about restoring the good old times when went on. They manifested a great desire to the Seymour men and the rebels divided the many stories these popula have a sound to be s nany stories these people have published ern man who ventured in the South to exprisoner. I used to go to the sway of slavery was liable to be tarrou and show myself. Every now and feathered. If it should prove, as probably it would, that Prince John and his friends could would, that Prince John and his friends could charge, seeing me so conversing, would ex- to have Jeff. Davis and Floyd reinstated i

"Sir," I replied, "I are to depart in peace."

Now we are quite ready to see that pro-God alone can stop this tongue from wagging." [Applause and laugh er.] At Mobile
we were placed on transports. proval or rejection. We have no tear for the result. The veice of Pennsylvania gives us a prophecy of what it will be. Vallandigham, consigned to quiet for the purpose of repenting of his sins, can tell us what it will scorn the base proposition. New York will do so at the polls. We hope Mr. Seymour will be as frank as Mr. John Van Buren, and scknowledge that he is on this platform.— Then let us hear what New York has to say about it.

Caribaldi to the English People. A WORLD'S CONGRESS STIGGESTED. Garibaldi has addressed the following remarkable letter to the people of England: To THE ENGLISH NATION: It is while unpain that man can most truly and most acutely appreciate good and evil, and, leav-ing the authors of his misery to eternal shame, devote unlimited affection and gratitude to his benefactors. And that to you O favor of that gentleman that he would not approach us again and trouble us by his presses of my soul. You were my friends in cious been in the days of my adversity. May God reward you! And my gratitude is the

The rebel Gen. Stewart is at Bower, 4 miles more intense, O worthy people, inasmuch as rising as it must, beyond the mere level or from Leestown. Lee is at Stevenson Depot, 8 miles east of Winchester. Longstreet is 10 miles above, and Jackson is at Bunker Hill with general sentiment toward those nations whose progress you represent.

"Yer you are deserving of the gratitude of misfortune, from whatever part it may come and you identify yourself with misery, pity it, and relieve it. The French and Neopolitry round about, and all negroes stolen, it was tan exile finds in your bosom shelter from possible to get hold of, and sent South. dow. She had passed several times before, and had attracted the attention of the officers confined; some of them suggested that she was Union lady. We tore off one of the current of the confined in the best was union lady. We tore off one of the current of the Capt. Joseph Henrique of the 4th New York Volunteers, has been dismissed for absenting himself without leave from his regiment since was Union lady. We tore off one of the cur-tains which hung in the hotel where we were imprisoned, and in large letters wrote on it with chalk, "God bless the prisoner's friend." She nodded assent, and bowed to us when we showed it. She went to a house some one the battle of Antietam. Several of Stewart's raiders have been can Orders have been issued preventing officer and civilians from crossing the Potomac above they are still safe on the sacred soil of Albion I, like many others, seeing the cause of jus-Williamstown. Prize money to the amount of \$2,000,000 ha tice trampled under foot in so many parts of the world, despaired of human progress.— But, turning to you, my mind is calmed—

morrow-if not to-morrow, later-will reply

as she ought to your generous and regenerating appeal. Call, and at once, the bold sons of Helvetia, and clasp them firmly to your breast! The warlike children of the Alps—the vestals of the sacred fire of liberty

on the continent of Europe-they will be

ection, yours, "Varignano, Sept. 28."

Harrison :- When the General and his staff

GARIBALDI.

recently been ordered to be distributed. Gen. Stabl defeated a detatchment of rebel cavalry at Thoroughfare Gap on the 18th. progress towards that end to which the hu-Previous to the occupation of Lexington by man race seems called by Providence.

"Proceed on your way, O calm, unconquered nation, and be less tardy in calling Federals, the guerrilla Morgan had possession of the place, but was met on the Versailles your sister peoples in the same path of human progress. Call the French nation to co-operate with you. You two are worthy to march hand in hand in the van-guard of human progress. Yes, call her! In all your meetings let concord between the two great sisters be your cry. Yes, call her! Oall to been brought on prematurely, and to have thwarted Buell's plans for the capture of Bragg's her always, and in every manner—with your voice, and with the voice of her great exiles —of Victor Huge, the high priest of human brotherhood. Tell her that conquest is, in

One of Humphrey Marshall's regiments, com posed mainly of Tennesseeans, have deserted en masse and been brought into Paris by Federal this age, an anomaly—the emanation of an unsound mind. Why should we covet the cavairy. Marshall's troops are represented as being greatly demoralized and anxious to leave land of others, when all men should be as brethren? Yes, call her! And she, forgetting that she is temporally under the dominion of the Genius of Evil—if not to-day, to-

Gen. John A. McClernand has been appointed to an important command, of a special expeditionary character, and will take the field in less than twenty days. Appointments.

Cel. J. J. Bartlett, of the 27th N. Y. V., has

been appointed a Brigadier General for gallantry Col. Francis C. Barlow, of the 61st N. Y. V. has been appointed a Brigadier General for gallantry at the battle of Fair Oaks. He was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam, and lies in a critical condition in New York. American Vessels Destroyed by the Rebe

Privateer Alabama The captains and crews of the ship Brillian and the whaling vessels Virginia and Eliaha Danbar have arrived at New York, and made statements of the capture and destruction of their respective vessels by the rebel privateer other. May God forbid such a calamity!—
their respective vessels by the rebel privateer more or less is jured by the rush, and one, it is
Who ever more gallantly than France in '89 "299," or Alabama. The ship Emily Farnham feared, fatally. The flames were soon extinassumed that responsibility? At that solemn moment she held up 'Reason' to the world, her cargo was on English account. Nine other vessels have been destroyed by the Alabama.

About the Draft. Drafting commenced in Boston on the 15th. Three hundred were drafted. It proceeded on the 16th, amid entire good nature. Boston's quota to be filled is 2,000.

your vindaunted brow and point out to the peo-ple the path that they must tread! With a Congress of the world to decide between na-tions, war would be an impossibility. No longer would there exist those standing armies which case.

ment for the draft by the Irish residents of Luzerne, Pa. A military force was called out, five of the insurgents killed, and forcible opposition put down. The Common Council of Boston having voted bounty of \$200 for volunteers, drafting has

ceased in that city. In Pennsylvania the drafted militia have been permitted to volunteer for three years. On the 16th the draft passed off-so far as heard from quietly-in every county of the State except Philadelphia, In Dauphin county 690 men were

The superintendent, freight agent, ticket -The Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer tells agent and psymaster of the Deleware, Lackathe following story about two contrabands | wans and Western Railroad, have all been draftservants of General Kelley and Capt. George ed at Scrantom, Pa. Gen. Martindale's Case.

From the testimony already offered by the prosecution before the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Martindale, the charges appear to steep hill by the "Old Stone House" at Bull

with the enemy, resulting in the loss of 1 man killed and 8 wounded.

General War News

Co., N. Y., has been arrested near Culpepper on

The Federal Gens. Prentiss and Crittende

The 169th (Troy) Regiment N. Y. V. left fo

State Senator Baker, of Cal., has been arrests

for treasonable language, but since released on

On the 16th, Lee was at Winchester with

large force and Jackson at Bunker Hill with an

other large force. Stuart's Cavalry was on the

Shenandoah at Leesburgh, and was foiled in his

attempt to capture Ayer's detachment by infor-

mation furnished by a negro. Gen. Stahl is after

Msj Gen. Grant has been assigned to the com-

Gov. Curtin has written a letter intimating

that Generals in command at Hagerstown could

have captured the rebels at the time of their raid

into Pennsylvania, and desires a thorough inves

There are said to be 200,000 rebel soldiers be

Gen. Corcoran declines to be a candidate for

army to enter Mississippi, and open the whole

Gens. Prentiss and Crittenden and their fellow

absence for thirty days. The former made a

speech on the night of the 17th, at Washington

A Bermuda letter complains of a visit of Admi

The rebels were in large force near Nashville

as he had sufficient force for the defence of the

With regard to the eampaign in Kentucky,

The rebel steamer Blanche has been hurned

by its crew to escape capture, and a cargo of

sotton consumed, six miles from Moro Castle.

Gen. Granger's Federal cavalry has occupied

The Government is preparing a remonstrance

on she subject of their treatment of our pris-

oners of war, addressed to the rebel military

It is said the speech of Gen. Prentiss on the

17th, has received the sanction of the govern-

ment as to some extent an indication of the

views it intends to urge. [The speech will be

Gen. Sigel made a reconnoisance in person

on the evening of the 16th, from Fairfax Court

house, passing some distance beyond Centre-

ville, and satisfying himself that there was no

The double reconnoisance made the same day,

disclosed the enemy in full force between Bun

ker Hill and Winchester, their right flank on

the Shenandoah, covered by cavalry. One Fed-

After the recent Federal occupation

inhabitants, that some one got a good round sum

n gold for the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and

that farmers stood in waiting with wagons to

secure the spoils before any public demand for

surrender had been made. The giving up of

Harper's Ferry was essential to the escape of

straggling has become such a nuisance.

found complete in anothe: column.]

rebel force within 40 miles.

tured from the enemy.

there were but little else than wild rumors fo

the week ending Saturday last.

anthorities.

on the 11th, and sent a flag of truce demanding tion is carried out.

mand of the Department of Tennessee.

tigation-which has been ordered.

tween G rdonsville and Winchester.

territory to commerce with Memphis.

Congress.

on the 16th.

captured at Shiloh, have been released.

suspicion of being a spy.

the seat of war on the 14th.

agreeing to refute the charge.

Frances F. Jamieson, a white female of Orange

Omaha Election. S. G. Dailey, Rep , is re-elected Delegate to Congress by an increased majority.

News from Rebel Sources The Grenada Appeal of the 9th says the stragglers from Lee's army number 30,000. A regiment of Indians is now stationed a Cumberland Gap, garrisoning the point and fighting Union bush whackers. Ex-Commissioner M. F. Maury has gone to

Karope in some official capacity. A rebel General, writing to the Appeal, the crisis is upon Mississippi, and urges upon State authorities not to rely longer on the Con federate government for protection, but to throw into the field their whole available force, as the defeat of Buell by Bragg is a contingency that cannot be relied on. Savannah papers state that a train went within two miles of Jacksonville, Fla., on the 5th, and

the Confederate cavalry drove in the "Yankee"

pickets. Eleven hundred "Yankees" had land-

ed at Jacksonville and taken off all the negroe they could get, both alave and free. The Richmond Inquirer of the 11th says there are prospects of an early peace; which conclusion s founded on the results of the battles in Vir ginia and Maryland and the campaign now pro gressing. The battle of Antietam was to the victory at Corinth has quieted all apprehensions Federals the most terrible defeat of the war. Of the President's proclamation it says: It is from anticipation of the immediate interference relieve all Western Tennessee, sllow the Federal of other nations, to afford them an apology for terminating the war; and calls for the immediate Com. Hutchins, of the U.S. N., died suddenly removal of all the slaves from the border by military force as a measure of precautionand ne-cessitates an immediate provision for heir emreleased prisoners have been granted leave of ployment in the interior by the government

productions as may meet the exigencies of the country. The Governor of Virginia has, by proclams and denouncing the crueity and barbarity of the tion, prohibited the transportation of salt bestrictions over the owners of salt works as to the amount they shall manufacture. mation that all Union officers held and captured shall be put to hard labor if Lincoln's proclams

with fair wages to owners, in such labor and

The Petersburgh Express states that there are about 85,000 Union troops in and about Suffolk. but the Confederates are prepared for any move ment of the Federals. The journalists and aristocracy of Richmond

are bitterly opposed to all overtures of peace while the middle and lower classes favor such policy, but are intimidated into silence. The Grenada Appeal ascribes the defeat at Corinth, to the drunkenness of Van Dorn. Congressional Nominations.

Henry Smith, of Albany, has been nominated for Congress. Heary T. Blow has received a unanim ination from the Unconditional Union Emancipation Convention, representing the 2d Missour longressional district. The Tammany and Mozart wings of the Dem

ocratic party have nominated Benj. Wood for Congress, from the fourth district of New York City, Fernando Wood from the fifth, Eliish Ward from the sixth, John Winthrop Chandler from the seventh, Nelson J. Waterbury from the eighth, Anson Herrick from the ninth. Gen. Dix Neminated for Governor.

An organization called the Federal Union, met in New York City on the 18th, and nominated General Dix for Governor, and issued an address eral and two rebels (some strebetween 40 and 50) were killed, and 1,500 busies of wheat capto the electors of the State to form Federal Union clubs and send delegates to a convention to be held on the 28th, at Cooper Institute, to Charlestown, the Federals were informed by the October Elections.

The usual October elections took place in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, receipt of subscriptions said to be forwarded during the past week, and up to Saturday, the by mail to newspapers. 18th, the vote on the Pennsylvania State ticket was still in doubt. The Democrats are conceded the States of 20,000, the Confedrate loss 5,000.

sylvania, 1 had. Stevens, Chairman of the House
Committee of Ways and Means, is certainly
In the same court James Cropper had 23 re-elected, while it is bel-ived Galusha A. Gfow, Dennison, a Democrat—owing to the illness of faster than six miles an hour. district. Gea. McCall, the Democratic candidate for Congress, has been shelved, In Ohio, Vallandigham has been defeated, and Cox re-elected. Ashley (Rep.) has been re-elected, and Bingham defeated.

In Indiana, Coltax and Jalian are re-elected and Dunn (Union) defeated. An attempt was made on the 12th to preven the counting of the vote in the 8d Congressions District, in Philadelphia, but a writ of mandamus was issued, and Leonard Myerse (Rep.) declared elected by 29 majority. [Farther particulars of the elections will be

found in another column ! Gen. Scott's Letter. The Secretary of State and the President have ter-if authentic-could have got into the hands | rilla outrages on the river.

of Mr. Van Buren. Election and Ratification Meeting. The Newark, N. J., City election took place on the 14th, and resulted in a Democratic tri umph. A Seymour ratification meeting was hald at

Syracuse on the 15th. Miscellaneous. The steam boiler located in a small brick building adjoining the State Almshouse in Tewks bury, Mass., exploded on the 14th, killing five inmates of the Almshouse, and doing more of less injury to ten or twelve others, five of whom have since died, making ten in all.

The plague at Wilmington, N. C., is increasing A factory, with 13,000 knapsacles nearly read for delivery, was destroyed by fire at Newark,

N. J., on the 14th. A French line of battle ship arrived at New York from Vera Cruz on the 15th: Secretary Chase was very much better on the 15th and expected soon to be at the Tressury Department, and was there on the 17th. Spirit rations having been abolished in the

Navy, all the whisky on hand-probably 8,000 barrels—is to be sold at auction. The National Horse Show opened at Hartfor on the 15th. A school house in Williamsburgh (Brooklyn) N. Y., took fire on the 16th from the heating ap paratus, and occasioned a panic among the chil dren, all of whom, however, escaped from the

building without loss of life, though several were more or less injured by the rush, and one, it is gales the entire passage. gnished Mrs. Real-a colored woman-tried for the nurder of her husband, Peter C. Real, in New

York city, has been convicted of manalaughter and sentenced to State prison for two years and A party of nine men were murdered by Apache indians at Apache Pass, about the 18th of July last. Their remains were found and buried on

the 27th of the same month. The men were or their way to California. Anxiety is felt for the safety of the steamer Matauzas, which left New Orleans some days before the sailing of the Saxon, which took place on the 4th inst. The Inventor of the James Projectile Rilled.

A sad accident occurred at Sag Harbor, L I on the 16th, during the trial of the James projectile in presence of some French and Russian officers of artillery and a considerable concourse of citizens. Owing to accident or carelessness a shell exploded, severely wounding Gen. James, the inventor-who has since died-killing one man outright, and injuring more or less semanaly three others—one of them a French officer.

That's the way They feel. A private letter from an officer of the 13th Volunteers, who rose to the rank of First Lieu-

tenant from that of private, says: "I wish I could get home just to put in one vote for Gen. Wadsworth for Governor. Well do I remember how he came flying down the

BY TELEGRAPH. Exciting Rumors in

REBEL NEWS ITEMS.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—The Harrisburg Patriot and Union of this A. M., saft: As usual on Sunday the city was filled with exciting rumors, yesterday, the most important of which was the crossing of the Poto mac at Hancock by a large rebel force and the repulse of Union troops with considerable 9'aughter on both sides. A dispatch to this effect was received by Gov. Curtin. At the time of penning the item, however, no dispatches have been recrived by us confirming the above rumor.

Thoy, Oct. 20 —At the Democratic Co. gressional Convention held here to-day, Hon. J. A. Griswold, War Democrat, was nominated for member of Congress from the 15 h

district of Washington and Renssalear conn-

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 18.—One hun dred and fifty recruits arrived on the Baltimore boat this morning. They are for several different regiments in this vicinity.

The same boat also brought down 294 rebel prisoners from Fort McHenry, who were taken at South Mountain and Antietam, in charge of A. H. Linsey, of the 18th Conn. I risoners belonging in Virginia and Lowistana left here for Aiken's Landing at 12 on All was quiet in Suffolk this morning. St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 20 -The Europa from Boston via Halifax, passed Cape Race at 4 P. M. Sunday. She was boarded by the

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 19.—The J.A. Warner from Aiken's Landing, arrived last even-ing before the Baltimore left. Five hundred and sixty Union prisoners came down in charge of Maj. Spank, of the 185th Pennsylvania. They delayed manly one day by running aground above City This A. M. the Baltimore bost brought 86

press yacht and news from New York placed

This A. M. the Battimore Sort McHenry. The rebel prisoners from Fort McHenry. The Metamora left to filag of truce boat Metamora day to convey them to Aiken's Landing.-They are privates and mostly wounded.

The Petersburg Express of the Rich says:
2,000 Yankee prisoners are expected to arrive in Petersburg for the North. Wild geese and ducks are very pleaty on lames river, but no sportsmen to shoot them Wheat is \$3 75 per bushel.

We fear much trouble and vast suffering

from the sc reity of coal. S. Conkling, member of the 58d New York, captured near Blackwater, was brought here esterday and lodged in jail.
The Dispatch of the 16th says: We infe ne Federa's will soon make a desperate at empt to force their iron clads past Drury's Bluff. Forewarned let us be forearmed A battle occurred in Perryville on the 14th which Kentucky will mourn for many years The federal less was heavy, but Prentice says it was a drawn battle. The rebel orces fell back six miles. Wm. Shoemaker, Geo. Welch, Peter H

Mills and Chas. Baker of Co. A, 1st Mary

staff, succeeds Capt. Pell as Provost Marshal land cavalry - a Yankee organization-were of Harper's Ferry and Bolivar Heights. He received at the Confederate prison yesterdsy, has initiated vigorous measures to stop the sale of ardent spirits which was working to be tried for murder committed in the val ley of Virginia, 43 deserters were sent away from Richmend yesterday, under guard to their respec-tive regiments near Winchester. confiscated for selling liquor and buying stolen commissary and quartermaster's stores The Examiner of the 17th says: The good from dishonest employees.

The Msjor, Quartermaster and two Lieupeople of Charleston, S. C., have had a cele

bration, biptising a marine ram, or ladies' gunboat, built there. As Congress has refused to enset anything regarding the martial law, it follows that it longer exists in the C. S. A., and any at tempt to continue it in any form or disguise as derogatory to the law-making power, and n defiance of the constitution. The C. S. A. is sadly affl cted with dishon est Postmasters, especially in North Caro-lina. The cause of this complaint is the non-

the 1st of November ville, and says the Federal loss was over Longstreet, and hence was determined on by the rebels.

Ohio and Indians, which they have carried by Considerable majorities. The Republicans have Simpson was charged with buying \$170 major by the rebels.

Jackson shot 12 stragglers the other day. at the place.

Speaker of the House, has been defeated by was fined \$10 for riding a horse in the streets Denoison, a Democrat—owing to the illness of the former, which prevented his canvassing his district. Can Michigan Democratic small belief the Varieties Theatre to-night gives a heart of the sufferers of Wilmington,

CAIRO, Oct. 20.—The officers of the Pike which arrived to-night report having seen a small hand of guerrillan at two delerent points between Smithland and Casswille. Two hundred rebels are reported back o the latter place, and are only prevented from taking nossession of the town by the pres The Hazel Dell struck a snag yesterday and suck on Smithland Bar.
The Eugene, from Memphis, brought one

regiment with a battery to Island No. 21, where they landed to runish the rebels who fired into the steamers Dickey and Continental on Friday. They were instructed by Gen. Sherman to destroy everything in the neighborhood. I wenty secesh families have been banished no knowledge of the manner in which the let- from Memphis as a punishment for the guer

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

Arrival of the Bavaria The Times on President Lincoln's

Emancipation Preclamation.

An Amnesty to the Insurectionlits in Italy.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 20.—The Bavaria from Bremen, via Southampton 8th, passed here for New York at 41 yesterday (Sunday) P.

M. Sha was boarded by the new york of M. She was boarded by the news-yacht of prepare for the coming storm, and his-

the Associated Press, and a summary of her Her dates are 8 days later than those a ready received. Bohemian from Quebec arrived at Liverpool on the 8th. £1000 more had been subscribed for the ufferers in Lancashire Frightful inundations have occurred, doing

Hamburgh, the explorer, had returned af-er a successful crossing of the Australian continent, and gives a favorable report of the country. The Bayaria experienced heavy westerly

LIVERPOOL-Breadstuffs-Flour quiet and Wheat steady. Corn quiet and

Beet and Pork dull. Larc inactive. LONDON, 7. Oct.—Erie shares, \$d meeting, conds declined 1. 4th meeting, Brie share advanced 1d. Illinois Central advenced 1d. Illinois Central, paid up shares, & pure, Pennsylva-nia Railroad, 2d meeting, bonds advanced

Great Britain.

The Times says the Emancipation Proclamation, of Lincoln is a political concession to the Ab lition wing of the Republican party. When the Union existed, the Constitution gaye no right either to the President alone or with Congress, to abolish slavery. Emancipation was the thunderbolt placed in Lincoln's hands to destroy the whole social organization of the South at a blow. It is a ganization of the South at a blow. It is a thunderbolt which he (Lincoln) has assumed the right to launch, but is without power to enforce his decree. The North must conquer every square inch of the South before the ation will be worth more than waste mercial advices from New York show

that there is a strong impression among the leading merchants that a termination of the war will ultimately occur with a financial crisis and confusion in the North. The Ions, heavily laden with stores by Confederates, was run into by another vessel and sunk in the Clyde.
Consols closed on the 7th at 94t for money, 941al for account.

Gen. Changarnier denies that Lincoln has offered him the command of the Federal deaths in Gen. McClellan's army averaged

Italv. The King has signed a decree granting an amnesty to all persons concerned in acts of ttempts at insurrection, which took p ac lately in the Southern Provinces, with the exception of deserters from the Royal Army. Secilians have been disarmed in quence of numerous assassinations. Portugal.

Spain.

roceed in a tour through Switzerland.

he Berlin Chamber of Deputies.

Italv.

The Budget was still under discussion

Russia.

Turkey.

China

Colonel Ward has captured three cities.

ment was doing its u most to maintain

Clothes.

Rigid Discipline Under Gen.

McClellan.

Pressure for a Forward Movement

New York, Oct. 21st.—A dispatch dated

washing clothing in its waters near Shepards

There is very little firing across the river

Provost Marshal Captain J. A. Pell, of the

When our troops left Charlestown they

First Minnesota, went out with Hancock's reconnoissance to Charlestown, and called

did so very suddenly, and it is supposed

Capt. Pell was not aware of their exit until

the rebels returned and took him prisoner.

No intelligence of him has since been re-

Lieut. Church Hone, of Major Sedewick's

The stocks of several sutlers have been

tenants of the 22d Mass., were sent to work

on the fortifications yesterday for being found

The report that the army is waiting for

The roads are hard, dry, and in a superb

The heavy rains which render them muddy

nd difficult, usually commence here about

The following is a special dispatch to a

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Oct. 20 .- On the

party, not having received any injury. They

had been attacked near Catlett's Station by

was raised that our pickets had been driven

The pressure for a forward movement i

becoming almost general. It is urged with an earnestness that has never been equalled

The argument used is that a protraction of

The inhabitants of the counties where the

rmy retreat from its present position anoth-

er Nat. Turner rebellion would occur in East-

orn and Central Virginia.
Washington, Oct. 21.—Early in 1861,

BAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.-Money tight-

rates 2 and 24. Legal tender notes 16 and 18 discount. Exchange on New York, payable

in currency, 15 and 18 discount. Several capitalists are disposed to allow their money to lie idle until eastern finances are more settled.

This is bolieved to be the main reason for

Massachusetts Politics.

Boston, Oct. 21.-John A. Andrew has

written a letter accepting the nomination of

he Republicans for re-elect on.
It is stated that Brig.-Gen. Devens will ac-

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.

ept of the People's Union nomination.

aptain and steward were drowed.

for Congress.

Nomination for Congress.

Assembly Nomination.

GTERRE, Oct. 21st.—Hon. Francis B. Fisher, Union, is re-nominated for Assembly from the id District of Chenanyo county.

-Letters from the army of the Upper Po-

havoc among our soldiers. It will not be

forgotten that last winter the number of

Boston, Oct. 21.-The Republicans of the

4th district have nominated Samuel Hooper

our inactivity will ruin the country.

tion against the whites.

further advance.

Times Dispatch:

three of the party re-

absent from their regiment without passes in violation of McClellan's orders.

own, yesterdav.

A treaty has been concluded between

el, arrived at Lisbon.

China and Belgium.

Japan affairs are now quiet.

as Blanchard.

Brooms. — Assembly, 2d dist, Lemuel Durter; Treasurer, S. A. Bewey; Superintendent of the Poor, Clark Phillips; Justice of Sessions S. V. W. Stott. The new Queen, daughter of King Emanu-The Spanish E:cutcheon had been torn

Sessions S. V. W. Sout.

CHEMUNG.—Assembly, Traoy Beadic; District Attorney, James H. Osmen Superinsendent of the Poor, Nelson W. Gardiner; Justice of Sessions, John A. McCay.

MADISON—Assembly, 1st dist, William H. Brand; District Attorney, Daos W. Cames Superinsendent of Poor W. Madison. The Orown Prince and Princess were to Insuce of Sessions, N. S. Brownell. FIFTEBUTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT .-

Republican Union Noninatio.

ERIE.-Assembly, 8d dist. John Nice.

Elward Dodd, of Washington. Onondaga-Assembly, 2. dist. Elias W. The Hanoverian government has declined to join in a treaty of commerce with France. WYOMING-Member of Assembly, Byron. Healy; County Treasurer, Leonard W. Smith; District Attorney, Thomas Cortlett; Superintendent of Poor, Benjamin F. Bristol; Zimozski is banished from the whole of The demolition of the Belgrove barricades W. Davis; District Attorney, Delos O. Hancock; Superintendent of Poor, Jeremiah T. The rebels are again moving with the in-

McMaster: Justice of Sessions, Horace C. ention of obstructing the conveyance of silk THIRTEENTE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT .lames G. Graham, of Ulster. A Balloon Adven'ure

At Fulton, Oswego county, last week, there An outbreak against party favoring foreigners was imminent at Jeddo. The Governwas a Fair, one of the attractions of which was a balloon ascension. The Patriot gives the particulars, which we find condensed in The British and French garri ons have the Oswego Times: The æriel ship lacked some five hundred cubic feet of gas, enough to raise the weigh originally intended. After considerable de The Rebels Washing Their

lay, a young man named Levi Turcott, who is considerably lighter than the person who esigned making the ascension, volunteered o "go up." The balloon arose gracefully, to "ko up." The balloon arose gracefully, floated slowly to the north-west, went past the Fair Grounds, and was brought down on the west side of the lake, but instead of landing on the earth, came to a stand on the top of a high tree. Here Mr. Turcott was stuck; he could not her go up nor down. Finally a lad, named Charles Pruner, fifteen year a lad, named Charles Pruner, fifteen years old, much lighter than Mr. Turoott, climbed into the tree and got into the basket. As he stepped in, the other stepped out, and instanly the balloon shot into the clouds.—

We shall sell these Skirts being and out of the clouds.—

Towner price, although the balloon shot into the clouds.—

Towner price has been material.

OANAL FREIGHTS—Higher on grain; 44,845 on Rour of Danier and Science in the Control of Danier and THE REBELS HANGING NEGROES Young Pruner had presence of mind enough to seize the valve rope; but before he could open the valve, he was a mile above the earth. He descended immediately, and lan-ded about three fourths of a mile from his Bolivar Heights, 20th, to the Tribune states that the rebels who followed Gen. Humphries starting place. This was a startling advenback to the river, have again picketed down

ture for such a boy.

-The irrepressible African turns up again. Gen. Stuart, the hero of several invasions and numerous raids, having circumvented and escaped our little army of over two hundred and fifty thousand men, and got down as far as Leesburg, laid a nice plan for aurrounding and seizing Captain Ayres' valuable artillery detachment. He would have succeded in this as he has in other operations, but for an humble son of Ethiopia, who overheard the conversation of the rebels, and hastened to inform Captain Ayres of them. The result is, that instead of being captured themselves, our troops have got Stuart into a position where he will be fortunate if he escapes that fate himself. We beg to call attention to this fact of Gen. Stuart's being foiled by a darkey because it is the first time he has been foiled at all. We hope our military leaders wil not be too vain to follow the example of the humble but most serviceable negro.

- The hitter demonstrations against the Administration made by the Seymour faction, are working their legitimate effect upon the pablic credit. Every new hint of repudiation, every new assault on the Administration, made by the parameters, it, carries up the price of gold, and to the same extent depresses the government cursus eccurities. Fortunately these men and of recent importations, decided rich and particular, decided rich and particular, decided rich and particular, and the rester of the market at comparatively the greater harrance was preferred. return of Gen. Stahl's expedition a small party was sent out toward Bristow Station, as mediate partisan scheme require such a cruthe place. ntest in the State, and is responsible for its During last evening three of the party re-turned, and reported that the rest had been effect on the public credit, and on the action single as these very no cut off. This story was soon after proved false by the arrival of the remainder of the of the Government.

-The Jewish ladies of Syracuse have presented a splendid regimental banner to Col. about twice their number, and engaging them about twice the twide the twice the twice the twice the twice the twide the twice the twice the twice Barnum for the 149 h Regiment. The occa friends to present him with a sword which Later in the night an unnecessary alarm | cost \$200.

Weather for the Week Ending Oct. 18th

A cord week compared with the one previous the difference in the mean temperature being A gentleman who left Amisville, Culpep per county, last Wednesday says that rebel conscripts are pouring constantly into Winfrost sufficient to injure vegetation has yet oc-Seventeen negroes were hung there on the 11th inst, charged with organizing an insur-HANDSOME PRIZES-Drawn at the Metro-

pelitan Gift Book Store, Friday: Professor H. lican, containing the President's proclama-tion of emancipation, were found among Mr. W. S. Alling, engraved allver wise pitcher; G. Robinson, of this city, a silver cake basket; Miss Mary Peters, with the purchase of a \$3 phoinsubordination exists, threatened to resist tograph album, received a beautiful silver berry the conscription act on the plea of self itefence, to protect themselves against negroes.

Thousands of the slaves of Virginia have already heard of Lincoln's proclamation, and know that they are free. Should the rebel ents are given away daily at this popular establishment. A gift accompanies each book, varywhen civil war seemed pending, but had not log in value from 50 cents to \$100. The largest actually broken out, Gen. Scott wrote two and most beautiful assortment of Photograph papers containing his views, professional and political, on the crisis, and the rights and Albums to be found in this city, are to be had at this establishment, varying in price from 75 duties which devolved on the Government in the momentous conjecture. One of them has recently been published without the wricents to \$20.

THE BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.-A day or two since, Mr. Asa Allis, of North Chili, sent us an advertisement headed "Stop that Colt," which was duly inserted, and on the very next day, a gentleman who saw the advertisement in the DEMOCRAT, came down from Cuvierville and reported the finding of the animal; thus affording another striking illustration of the benefits of advertising.

FIRST PREMIUM.—At the New York State Fair, recently held in Ruchester, the First Premium was awarded to the work of the Grover the money pressure.

The steamer Pacific arrived with 400 passengers and \$160,000 in treasure from Oregon

The steamer Pacific arrived with 400 passengers and \$160,000 in treasure from Oregon any other machine. These machines also re-mand Light color ceived the First Premium at the late State Fairs from 8 to 12, in Lad and 20,000 from British Columbia. | ceived the First Premium at the late State Fairs
The opposition steamer sails for San Jus n of Ohio and Michigan. They have added new and the Pacific mail steamer for Panama to and valuable attachments to their Interlock morrow, projucing a lively competition Stitch, Machine, and have also just produced among passengers.

The opposition rates advertised are first cabin \$200; second \$150, steerage \$90.

The mail steamer averages \$250, \$187, novel Lock Stitch Machine-rapid, quiet, simple and elegant, having a straight needle adapted either to tailoring or family use, and sewing with equal facility fine cotton or heavy lines thread. This Machine is a great advance upon all the Lock Stitch and Shuttle Machines befor in use, and is offered to the public at the lov price of \$40. They can be seen, examined and tested at 20

Z. B - most carnettly desires an absen NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The boiler in the flour mill, 54 Green wich st., exploded this morning, killing four and scalding half dozen persons. Three or four are also said to be riend to open a correspondence, either directly or ind 13 Metropolitan Gift Book Store, No. 26 Buffal street, Rochester, (two doors east of the Arcade en-trance.) At this establishment all Books are sold at the regular retail prices, and a Gift given at the time of sale with each purchase, varying in value from 50 cents to \$100. For particulars we refer to the advertisement in BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The schooner B. L. Berry from Boston for Philadelphia, capsized yesterday off Handkerchieff Shoal. The

State street, Rochester.

Something New. J. J. VAN ZANDTS UNION OR RYE COFFER It is pleasant, healthy and sheep.
Sold by grocess generally in Western New York at 12cor pound. At wholesale by jan decem J. J. VAN ZANDT, Rochester, N. Y. THE OLD & RESPONSIBLE D. LEARY'S

Steam Fancy Dyeing and Scouring size Black & White Check ESTABLISHMENT. Hundred Yards North of the New York Con tral Railroad Depot, Trail Enthroad Depot,

On MILL STREST, corner of Plattet, (Brown, SReck),
Rochester, N.Y.—The reputation of this Due House since
1828 has induced others to counterfait our signs, checks
and business cards, and even the cat of our building, wo
mislead the public.
227 NO CONNECTION WITH ANY SIMILAR ESTA-LISHMENT.
Crape, Brocha, Cashmere and Piaid Shawis, and all
bright-colored sults and Merinoes, scoured without injury
to the colors; also, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
GARWENTS SCOURED UR COLORED without ripping
and presend picaly.

boility, and nave it promitted everywhere, that more than all the battles that have been fought, more than all the battles that have been fought than all the battles that have been fought than all the battles that have been fought that the same as all the battles of affairs in Mexico from what is official report of the Bantary Committed that the same all the battles that have been fought that the same all the battles that have been fought that the same all the battles that have been fought that the same all the battles that have been fought that the same all the battles that have been fought that the same all the battles that have been fought that the same all the b

Sentiment by Mr. Seward.

Washington, Oct. 14, 1862. Cortiand —Assembly, Heary B Van Lesen; District Attorney, George B Jones; To James Parker and others, Mott Haven, N. Y You ask for words to encourage enlist andent of the Poor Alphonso Stone ments. I give them: The Ucited States, the astices of the Sessions, Stephan Brewer, S greatest of all nations if they stand together the most miserable if they fall asuader. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

> -It is probably not true that Gen. Morgan the Xenophon of the West, has been suspended from his command for saving the ten thousand men exposed to capture at Cumberland Gap. At least, the Secretary of War says he knows nothing about it. If such a step has been taken, it must have been caused by Don Carlos Buell, whose military cenius is utterly oppored to any enterprise in the movements of troops.

-Horatio Seymour's fast friends and sponsors in the present canvass, Fernandy and Ben. Wood, have been nominated by the Democrats in New York city, for Members Justice of Sessions, Gorton Bentley.

Trega—Member of Assembly, Nathaniel of Congress. Wonder if Horstio will no contribute money to aid their election, and thus redeem his character for liberality which has been forfeited by his stinginess toward the volunteers who are fighting their country's battles-or would he if their Democratic Generals would let them.

Received direct from the Manufacturers,

BALMORAL SKIRPS

The colors of some of which are new and very desirable. ally advanced by the manufacturers, owing to the still advancing price of the material of which they are made. We shall

RETAIL OR JOB

These Skirts as low, if not lower, than they can be purchased in any Eastern

HUBBARD & NORTHROP.

69 and 71 Main Street

SPLENDID BARGAINS!

Winter Trade

Newcomb. Sackett

Winter Cloaks

Hoop Skirts

lerinces, Priots, Domestic

ALEXANDRE'S

Balmoral Skirts!

NEWCOMB, SACKETT & JONES 40 State Street.

STYLISH SHAWLS!

Received THIS (Monday)

morning, Sept. 99th, some very beautiful Paris Stripe Also, a very large stock of small, medium, and large

Shawls. Also, some very exquisite French Shawls, at prices

Sugar has au vanced %c P h. Bochester Whitesale Prices Current. Corrected Weekly for the Danocrat and American.] 86.00 27.00 Pork mess. 5 6,00 5.50 Dressed Hozz 5.00 \$1.50 branch Hogs...

12 3125- Hams, smoked.

100 \$1.50 branch Hogs...

100 \$1.50 branch Ho

COMMERCIAL

LOCAL MARKET.

There are few changes in the local market this was

qual to 3c # b.

DAILT DENOGRAT & AMERICAN OFFIC Rochester, Oct. 21, 1862.

STGARS. BUFFALO MARKET.

FLOUR-Market quiet and steady.

GRAIN-Wheat dull and nothing of importance doing:
myrket lower sales of red water at 155-c and No 2 Chicago spring at 165c. Corn dull at 52c. Other grains are Quiet.
WHISKY—In demand. Sales 100 bbls at SEc.
CANAL FREIGHTS—23c on wheat and 17%c on corn to
New York.
LAKE IMPORTS—16,000 bbls flour, 210,000 bush wheat,
13,800 bush corn. —,000 bush cats, 0,000 bush barley, —,000 OSWEGO MARKET.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Higher on grain; 44 2450 on flour

good shipping brands extra cot; \$7.30@7 % for into-un flour rules quiet: sales % ble at \$6.78.65, 50 for 1; \$7.10 &8.35 for good to sades extra. KY—Masset armer. Sales 500 bbls at \$32,55% and Western. —Heccapts of Wheat, 140,504 bush; the market is for, with a more active demand; sales is more

lands.
GROCERIES—Coffee firm; terme sales are pending.—
SEC or and dy; sales by anotion. 188 bluds New Orlesses at
1181-1009-10 67-1000. Woolsses—818 by anotion, 190 bluds
New Withean at 43 % 4-1000. Woolsses—818 by anotion, 190 bluds
MONKY—Account 648 by cent on oall.
STERLING LINES OHANGE—Lower and suling at 142% BTOLKS-At First Board were irregular, but closed

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET-Oct. 16

rket—1909 Beef Cattle, 609 Stores, 5000 Sheep 63

Orrest old, \$170\$13.

DES-\$4600 P.
ALF BRIDS-\$850 P.
ALFON-746730 P.
ALFON-746

S"EEP-Demand quick at a slight advance (say for \$1,00 bs) upon last week's prices, the total receipts having phanged bands. McGraw Bros took about 2006 head. HCGS-Market excited, and uncer the sharp speculative demand which has spring up orices advanced to be corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy There were the contract of the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy There were the contract of the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy There were the contract of the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy There were the contract of the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 bs for light and heavy the corn-fed selling quickly at \$4.0024.65 \$100 b evenue and Forty-fourth street, at Chamberlain's Hudsor River, Bull's Head, foot of Hobiason street, at Brown-ing's in Sixth street, near Third avenue, and also at Ca Brien's Central Bull's Head, Sixth street. For Swine, at Alleston's Yaru, toot of 7th street. N. H. The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

SECRET AND LANGS.

MARRIED.

RUER : WS-SEYMOUR - At the residence of the bids, 118 wain street, on the 19th inst. by Rev. D. W. Hautherion, J. Anderson Burrowa, M. D., of Peulle to aire Sarah Seymour, of Rochester.

BERANTO W-In this city, on Monday, the 18th both of LODER-At the residence of her father, in Lounds not, on the 14th inst., Julia E., wife of Edwin A. Louis eggu so Jesi's.

POTTER-Killed in the battle of Anniciam, int
Sharpeda g, Md., Sept 17th, Lyman R. Potter, of up,
1-8th Regiment N. Y. S. Vojanteers aged 21 years strunotities. -Oiten, while in camp, was he heard to sing,

"Die on the field of battle!
"The noble thus to die;
Gud smiles en valiant soldiers—
Their record is on high."

POTTER—In Ontario, on the 18th inst, Kate Telesar rafe of Alfred B. Potter, late of Rochester, N. Y. GONTER—In this city, on the morning of the 20th is tant, James M. Gonter, aged 33 years. BWARR—In this city, on the 20th inst., Amos M. Swarr aged 27 years.



prices: Also, Envelopes furnished to order.
and see samples.

STOP THAT COLT—Streyed from the premises of the subscriber a North Colt into 14th instant, a 3 year old from the 14th instant, a 3 year old from the 14th instant, a 3 year old from the 14th instant will be paid to any pa

n lye. B.B.A.L. HXPORTS—9 vo bbls flour 375,000 bush whest 000 bush corn, 26 000 bush cats, —,030 bus barley. FLOUR-Market steady. Fales at \$6 for fancy. GRAIN-Wheat nominally lower and quiet Corn is By Telegraph.]

and State.

PROVISIONS—Pork market is steady and quiet; sales
PROVISIONS—Pork market is steady and quiet; sales
200 toble at \$12,00 for mess and \$12,20,00,00 for prime.
Lard market quiet; sales 210 blus at 09,4010. Butter is
seling at 160,114c for Ohio and 190,35c for State. Cheese
steady at 84,0104c for interior to brime.
COTTON—Qriet but firm at \$54,659c for Middling Up-

As instact—100 Besi Catale, 600 Scotes, 500 Scotes, 50

BEMER-FRATTS-In this city, on the 15th inst. FORCE PRICES.

BRILDON-SHERWOOD—At the residence of Mr
Pratt, in Gaines, on the 15th inst., by Rev Dr. Begar,
fred H. Sheldon, of Brockport, to Miss Lucy A. Snerwo ABELL—BEED—In Groveland, on the 16th inst., by Rev L. Parsons, Jr., of Mt. Morris, Hon. David Abell to Mary L. daughter of Joseph N. Reed, of Groveland. RAKER—MYERS—On the even mr of the 6th inst., by Rev Alien Johns, I. Newton Raker, A. M., Asst. Law or of the Snaday School Times, Philosolphia, to Miss and Y. M. Myers, of Mostgemery count:, Pa.



NEW HARDWARE STORE, 31 Bullalo E

Leather Belting!

Shipped over 1840 but wheat, 27,000 bush 1ye.

NEW YORK MARKETNEW YORK, Oc. By Telegraph.]
FLOUR-Receipts 23.417 bbls. Market lower.
Sales 8,000 bbls at \$6,200.6.50 for sup-rine flate: \$3,600.6.50 for sup-rine flate: \$4,500.6.50 for index flate: \$1,600.6.50 for sup-rine flate: \$4,600.6.50 for sup-

AMERICAN GOLD-123%

f Penfield— For Contingent Expenses

Support of Poor Puwbase of land for extension of burying ground in District No. 2

Use of Hall (election purposes)

H. H. Holton, Joseph Dewey, S. W. D. Moore,

Dated Rochester, Oct. 11, 1862.

For Contingent Expenses,

was received and read:
To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

Gen. purp. 1 mill, " 456, " 45

For James L. Box (use of Hall for elec-

tion purposes,)
"T. W. Deyo,
"Leman W. Turrell, (error in assess-

By paid company expenses,
108th Regiment, for Livery and Music,
For Printing for Mass Meeting, posting and hand bills,
194 00
By Loaned to Cof. Palmer for

HARRIS CLEMENT, Committee.

HARRIS CLEMENT,
JEROME KEYES,
On motion, report accepted and referred to
Committee on Treasurer's Accounts,
Mr. Clement presented the following:
Resolved, That \$309 89, balance of appropriation, made in July to aid in raising the 108th
Regiment, be trainferred to the Contingent Fund
of the County, and that the Committee be discharged.

By Loaned to Cot. Palmer for recruiting volunteers 108th Regiment,
By paid to Captains of 108th Regiment, (\$100 each,)
By hack hire to camp,
By paid to Capt. Imo, of Buf. By paid to Capt. Brown, \$3d Regiment, falo Regiment, falo Regiment, which is to Geo. G. Munger to Troyy Albany and Washington, to be transfer of Lt. Cal. Babbitt to the 108th Regiment.

Mr. Bronson moved that the report of the Comptroller be published in the minutes of the Board.

Com. of Excise.

Invasion. Destruction of Government Property-Im-

Authentic Account of Stuart's

mense Quantities of Glothing and Homes Captured.

The Rebels Making a Circuit of Our Lines---Their Escape with a Loss Thirty Men.

In the Philadelphia papers of Monday we and full particulars of the daring dash of the rebels and their subsequent escape into Virginia with a loss of only thirty men, after making a complete circuit of our army and destroying or seizing immense amounts of property. The Inquirer says:

THE REBELS CROSSING THE BORDER. ber, (although accounts differ as to their strength, some parties invisting that there were not more than seven hundred of them), and six ricces of artillery, crossed the Potomac at Hancock or Clear Spring, on Friday morning, and proceeded at once to Merceraburg, without committing any depredations their intention, at the outset, to spare the persons and property of private citizens, horses excerted. In fact, this was communicatd by some of them to parties in Chambers-

ENTRANCE INTO MERCERSBURG. They entered Mercersburg about noon, to the great astonishment of the citizens, who at first th night it was a body of Union troops. No damage was done at Mercersburg, with the exception of pressing a number of horses, there being no railroad depot, public workshops or government stores in the town. ed through the town, and took the Pittsburg pike for Chambersburg, arriving near the town just before dark. One of thei first acts was to plant three pieces of artillery on a hill back of the town, after world a detachment of fifteen men were sent into the town, bearing a flag of trace, and requesting to see the chief personages or authorities, stating that they had an ample force at hand, stating that they had an ample force at hand, and that the town must be surrendered or shelled, at the same time stading that guns were in position for that purpose. Hon. A. K. McClure and Provost Marshal Stimmel then accompanied them to the officer in command, and all resistance being impossible the town was surrendered and soon afterwards town was surrendered and soon atterwards fully occupied. Previous to their entrance, however, a number of the militia of Chambersburg proceeded to arm themselves and make a show of resistance, but the project was abandoned as entirely futile. One of their first acts on entering was to plant two sinces of actillers in the square of the town pieces of artillery in the square of the town commanding the principal thoroughfares, and placing guards at different points. OCCUPATION OF CHAMBERSBURG.

The town was fairly occupied about seven clock in the evening. Shortly afterwards a tals in two or three new pair of pants, as ever, as soon as practicable, construct strong many coats, and with the same number of works to command the Tennessee and Cumcaps hanging about him. The streets became berland rivers, for otherwise our communicafull of dirty rebel clothing. It is a noticeable tions would be cut off by the enemy, as soon fact that many of them had on Union uniforms when they entered the town, and a number of their horses were marked "U. S."

CAPTURE OF HORSES.

"The best positions for said works is about."

During the night, until daybreak, a portion of them scoured the country round in quest horses and captured about six hundred. Tea of them belonged to the Hon. A. K. McClure, and were fine animals. Among the horses taken was a celebrated black stal-It is a very large and fine animal and had quite a reputation in the surrounding country. The

the night, the riders lying around in different the night, the riders lying around in different directions. It is not known that they made any attempt to enter a single private house. The taverns were all visited directly after they arrived, and a considerable quantity of whiskey punished for which payment was generally offered in Confederate scrip. The

not fall down after the explosion, which is tunate circumstance prevented much damage to surrounding private property. None of wery respectfully, your obedient servant, "G. T. Braurreant, Can C. S. A. to surrounding private property. None of the private dwellings were destroyed by the fire. The buildings were fired about half past seven o'clock. The citizens of the town were gathered together at different points, and, of course, had to endure the mortification of being passive spectators of the scene. Some few straggling soldiers were in the town at the time the rebels entered, but either remained concealed or made good their escape towards Hagerstown or Harrisburg. PELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION DESTROYED

Telegraphic communication between ChamiTelegraphic communication between Chambersburg and any other point, is entirely destroyed. The wires were cut soon after their arrival in town. The operator left at once for Shippensburg, and communication from Harrislurg extends only as far as that town. Harrisburg extends only as far as that town.

ROUTE AFTER LEAVING CHAMBERSBURG.

From what you state, the first is evident-

After leaving town the rebels proceeded down the Baltimore road in the direction of Gellysburg, but no information has been rediepatch has been received by Governor Curtin, stating that after proceeding some distance in the direction of Gettysburg, they made a detour to the south, and it is believed they will attempt to escape into Virginia by the way of the Monocacy. The railroad bridge over a small stream at Scotland, four

ment of the control and for a time, correctly be all the control and for a time, correctly be larged.

A THELLY WARRIEG.

The train feet at Chambertary from He can be at Chambertary from

attempt to enter the town. It is rumored that one of the rebels and several of the horvicinity of Gettysburg.

EXCITEMENT IN CUMBERLAND VALLEY. The people residing in the Cumberland Valley, between Harrisburg and Chambers-burg, have been considerably excited. Farmers have been considerably excited. Farmers have been busy removing outle, horses, sheep, etc., to fancied places of security, some miles from the Chambersburg road. Their fears are now, however, greatly modified, since the receipt of the news that Chambersburg has been evacuated. EXCITEMENT IN HARRISBURG.

On Friday night much excitement existed in Harrisburg. Horns were blown through the streets during the whole night, and the troops in and around the town were ordered under arms. Towards morning, however, it great!y subsided, and quietude reigns there as well as up the valley.

BEAUREGARD'S CONFIDENTIAL CORBESPON-

Important Intercepted Letters

WASHINGTON, October 14, 1862.—The folor in the least degree interfering with the in-habitants along the route, it evidently being their intention, at the outset, to spare the sion for file to Brigadier General Thomas Over the whole Southern half of the State sion for file to Brigadier General Thomas Jordan, Assistant Adjutant-General of the

rebel army: GENERAL BEAUREGARD TO ADJUTANT-GEN ERAL COOPER. MOBILE. Alabama. "[Confidential.]

THE RAL: Under the supposition that the destoration of my health I would be returned to the command of Department No. 2, I had prepared, whilst at Bladin, Alabama a plan of operations in Tennessee and Kentucky, based on my knowledge of that part of the theatre of war; but hearing that my jak expectations are to be disappointed, I have the honor to communicate it to the War Department, in the hope that it may be of service to our arms and to our cause. It was ubmitted by me to General Bragg on the 2d

instant.

"By looking at the map, it will be seen that the forces operating in that section of country will be separated at first by one river, (the Tennessee,) and alterward by two (the Tennessee and Cumberland,) hence they will be unable to support each other, being unprovided with pontoon trains; but their operations must be more or less dependent on or connected with each other. I will first refer to those in East Tennessee and then to "In the first case, our objective points must e—first, Louisville, and then Cincinnati

How best to reach them from Chattanooga with Buell at Huntsville, and Stevenson, is vantage of two bases of operations, the Cumadvance towards our objective points with-out getting rid of him, we would expose our large portion of them made directly for the lines of communication with Chattanooga, warehouse and cars, in which were stored a We must then give him battle first, or comgreat quantity of government goods, consisting principally of uniforms and a small quantity of boots. Not long afterwards the whole town was converted into one vast dressing room. On every hotel porch, at venture on Florence or Savannah to unite every corner, on the greater portion of the his forces with Rosecrans or Grant, we will street, door-steps, in fact all over town might have to concentrate enough of our forces be seen rebel cavalry donning Yankee uniforms, and throwing their own worn-out and faded garments into the street. In many instances, one man would insconce his pedesman as before indicated. We must, how-

The State Capital is redeemed; Lexington is from Middle and Bast Tennessee to follow him rapidly and defeat him in a great battle when we would be attle to resume our march as before indicated. We must, how work as soon as practicable, construct strong works to command the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, for otherwise our communications would be cut off by the enemy, as soon as these two rivers sharl have risen sufficiently to admit the entrance of their gunboats as there two rivers sharl have risen sufficiently forty miles below forts Donelson and Henry, not far from Eddyaville, where those two rivers ome within one and a half miles of each other. I am informed that there is at that point a commanding elevation, where a strong field-work could be constructed for a garrison of about twenty-five hundred or three thousand men, who could hold out the tentone and men, who could hold out of the surplement of the south-eastern corner of the State, and proving a strong at the remientary powers of the list come to hand this day. I was glad to hear of your success in that part of the late to me to hand this day. I was glad to hear of your mescent, and hope your mystone mystone and the proving march as a sthere two rivers sharily have risen sufficiently to escape from Kentucky river to a point eight miles of the forty miles below forts Donelson and Henry, not far from Eddyaville, where those two rivers sharily the mountains of South-east-try to the end.

The best positions for said works is about forty miles below forts Donelson and Henry, not far from Eddyaville, where those two rivers sharily the mountains of South-east-try to will make the utmost confidence.

The state Capital is and Cynthana, Vermit and Cumberly with the children at School room connected with the county will give perhaps 500 against us. You convenience. Preaching to clock M. M., and at the Insané Aylum at I was glad to hear of your success in that part is a vising to hear the flux the state of the list come to hand this day. I was glad to hear of yo

rebels fed their own horses in the corn fields around Chambersburg. The road for five or six miles towards Harrisburg is strewn with corn-stalks that were gathered in the fields and brought to the edge of the road for the horses.

The conduct of the remained in the horses of those that remained in the town were ranged along the streets, forms the sidewalk, and remained there for the would do as a return for the Yankee van-side with the heaviest lately inaugurated among rebel bayonets in lately inaugurated among rebel bayonets in lately inaugurated among rebel bayonets in Frankfort seems likely to be soon forced to constructions placed in each of said rivers.

"When Louisville shall have fallen into our possession, I would construct a work there for the command of the Ohio and the canal, and I would destroy the latter as soon as possible, so completely that future travellers would hardly know where it was. This I would do as a return for the Yankee van-sidewalk. And remained there for the corn fields around the heaviest in series of batteries armed with the heaviest in lately inaugurated among rebel bayonets in lately inaugura

GENERAL BEAUREGARD TO GENERAL BRAX-TON RBAGG.

"My Dear General: Your letter of the 23d was only received last right. I give you with pleasure the following views on your proposed operations from Tupelo, for I wish you the ample t success, both on your and the country's account.

y inadmissible, and the last cannot be entertained for our moment, for action—action—action is what we require.

"Now, with regard to the other two propositions, it is evident that unless you reinforce General E. K. Smith at Chattanooga price General E. K. Smith at Chattanooga he will be overpowered by Buell, and then our communication with the east and our simplies at Atlants, Augusts, &c., will be curoff; size, that a partial reinforcement would so weaken you at Tupele as to paralyze you for any other movements from there, hence you have adopted the wisest course in sending to Smith all the services of the sent of the sending to Smith all the sending the sending to Smith all the sending t

ible on his communications without exposing your own. Third—Operate always on interior or aparts lines. I have no doubt

Meantime, the troops go forward, supplies

Board of Supervisors—Official Proceedings.

Meantime, the troops go forward, supplies that with anything like equal numbers you

that with anything like equal numbers you will always meet with success.

"I art happy to see that my two Lieutenants, Morgan and Forrest, are doing such good serving in Kentucky and Tennessee.—When I appointed them I thought they would leave their mark wherever they passed.

"By the by, I think we ought hereafter, in our official papers, to call the 'Yankees' 'A politionists' instead of 'Federals,' for they now proclaim not only the abolition of slavery, but of all our constitutions rights; and that name will have stinging effect on our that name will have stinging effect on our western enemies. I intended to issue a general order on the subject whenever I resume

"Sincerely your friend,
"G. T. BEAUREGARD. "Gen. Braton Bragg, Commanding Department No. 2, Mobile, Ala."

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY THREE-FOURTHS OF THE STATE

REDEEMED.

Louisville, Oct. 14. Over the whole Southern half of the State the rebels held undisputed sway, while we prated of our "Alabama and Mississippi line," they had swarmed through East Tennessee, had swept past Cumberla d Gap, had routed our cavalry at Big Hill, and inflicted a stinging defeat on our infantry at Richmond, had made many prisoners, taken much spoils, and seized Lexington and Frankfort, destroyed our railroads, cut our telegraph, anstehed from us at a single grasp the whole instched from us at a single grasp the whole Blue Grass, and penetrated to the Ohio river, while the citizens of Cincinnati hourly expected to hear the thunder of rebel artillery

on the heights of Covington.

Three weeks ago we had gathered courage to reconnoiter a few miles out from Cincinnati; but Louisville, in its turn, was threatnati; but Louisville, in its turn, was threat-ened. Bragg was marching on the city!— Unopposed, his army swept forward as if moving on acknowledged rebel soil. Mum-fordsville fell, Nolin and Elizabethtown were occupied, rebel cavalry were scouring the country almost to the city limits, the women and obildren were flying over the Jeffersonville ferry.

Deliverance came. The Alabama and Mississippi line was abandened, that Louisville might be saved; and the veterans of the Army of the Onio were once more thronging the streets they had left twelve the streets the s

But, even ten days ago, the rebel conscription was being enforced within ten miles of Louisville. Rebel cavalry scoured the whole country; the rebel State Government was in-augurated with all the sanctions of power and place in the very State House, where, a few weeks before, Gov. Robinson had taken his oath of office; rebel armies were recruit-

mented enough to think them in danger.— The State Capital is redeemed; Lexington is in our hands; Paris and Cynthiana, Ver-

they can doubtiess make a good defense from immediate attack.

Still their position is not in all respects a good one. There are numerous points to the eastward of Camp Dick Robinson, where the Kentucky could be crossed by the column moving from Cincinnati, which could thus reach their unprotected flank or rear.

So too, there is little to prevent a detour southward from Danville by Boell, which would thus not only turn their position, but

in Kentucky, unless other than purely mili-tary considerations intervene. A merch of twelve to twenty miles backward will bring them to Crab Orchard or Big Hill, either of which places affords many better locations for advantageously selecting their own field of battle. They cannot well leave their yre-sent post ion till the fruits of their Kentucky confiscation and foraging have been removed; they will searcely stay after that is accomplished. If Buell will only let them alone till they get their stores away, they will doubtless be well satisfied to retreat

with his understood character. But the question beyond certain cases is an open one and its discussion is unnecessary. It is emough that loyal Democrats should be convinced of the Polt that has been organized to dearged.

With his understood character. But the question beyond certain cases is an open one and its discussion is unnecessary. It is emough that loyal Democrats should be convinced of the plot that has been organized to deceive and betray them into extension of aid to the rebels, and that they defeat the nefatious and damnable conspiracy.

Of course the stories that Buell has "surrounded the rebel army," that he is driving them to extension of the County, and that the Committee be discharged.

Regiment, be trainferred to the County, and that the County, and that the County, and that the County, and that the County and that the County, and that the

Meantime, the troops go forward, supplies are hurried out, everywhere activity and en ergy succeed the late sickening torpor, and this correspondent has hardly time to lament the folly of having left Washington, in the expectation of finding a long delayed summer vacation in the West, while the Kentucky ampaign was in progress. AGATE. Southern Spies and Northern Traitors.

In connection with the arrest of a man named James Gulick, resident at Sanducky, Ohio, who was taken into custody last Wednesday on a charge of treason, an importan correspondence has been brought to light, which will prove rather startling to those who are not yet convinced of the existence of a

The Conspiracy against the Democratic

conspiracy amongst the managers of the present Democratic organization, to traitorously employ that organization in concert with the Southern rebellion, for the promotion and accomplishment of the infernal designs of the It appears that this man Gulick found some opportunity for making the acquaintance of certain among the rebel prisoners lately quartered on Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, and of convincing them that he was to be relied upon as a staunch friend of the cebel cause. One of these prisoners, an

the cebel cause. One of these prisoners, an officer named Wilson, thus assured of Gulick's "soundness," in the traitor sense, was not long ago sent down to Vicksburg for exchange. On his way thither, at Cairo, he met a rebel emissary, one J. L. Foster, coming northward upon a two-fold mission, to procure and smuggle southward such medical stores for the rebel army as he could get through our lines, and to ascertain, as his own language expresses it. Thow many friends IICK'S "SOUNGRESS," in the traitor sense, was not long ago sent down to Vicksburg for (x. change. On his way thither, at Cairo, he met a rebel emissary, one J. L. Foster, coming northward upon a two-fold mission, to procure and smuggle southward such medical stores for the rebel army as he could get through our lines, and to ascertain, as his ownlanguage expresses it, "how many friends to the Southern cause there is in each county." in Ohio. To this spy, Wilson imparted y" in Ohio. To this spy, Wilson imparted Gulick's name, and Foster, accordingly, up in nis arrival at Cincipnati, addressed to the latter a note, opening a correspondence which was continued from the 18th of September till the 3d of the present month, and the whole of which we find published in Ohio papers. The last of the letters which thus passed between the Southern spy and the Northern traitor we copy here for the benefit of our readers-especially our Dem ocratic readers.

James Gulick, Esq., Sandusky, Ohio: "I received yours of the 26th of last month as I was leaving Dayton. Had not time to write until I arrived in this city. I was much pleased night for Cairo with what stores I was able to pick up, and will return in three or four days. On my return I will forward you a draft on some bank in Cleveland, or send the money by express as you directed. I had much beter luck in procuring quinine in this part of the Stare than I expected, and on my return I will have to operate on some other field. I wish you would write on the receipt of this, that I may find your letter on my return.

"Howmany friends to the South is there in youretty, and how many in the county outside the cityl
Can the Democratic vote oast at the coming election Can the Democratic voic east at the coming election be counted on as the strength of the friends of the South in your county?

"Can you give me a few names of friends to the South in your city that will answer to send circulars to in favor of the eause of the South, written in the way that will not be comprehended without a key, which I shall send at some other time. The Circular will explain my mission and the plans of

Carried.

Mr. Dickinson also presented the report of J.

K. Buell, Justice of the Peace, and moved that it
be referred to Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.
Carried.

Mr. Clement presented the following:
Resolved, That there be assessed on the Town
of Parma, as reported by Commissioners of Highways—\$250,00. The following communication
was received and read: and place in the very state induce, where, a few weeks before, Gov. Robinson had taken his oath of office; rebel armies were recruiting at Lexington and Frankfort, and rebel Commissaries were filling their warehouses with the richest supplies of "the only Southern State," as they said, "we have not exhausted."

To-day more than half the State again rests in peace under the National banners. Louisville and Cincinnati are so safe that we wonder how men could ever have been demented enough to think them in danger.—
The State Capital is redeemed: Lexington is Gentlemen: Please accept this communication as an invitation to the President and members of your Honorable Board, to attend the public services at the County Institutions on next Sabbath, or at any subsequent time, as may suit your convenience. Preaching at the Penitentiary at 9 c'clock A. M., and at the Insane Asylum at 1 c'clock P. M. At 10½ c'clock A. M., meeting with the children at School room connected with the Poor House. the Island on my return. "BANDUSKY, Oct. 8, 1862.

political parties, so it would be very diment to give numbers, but we are beginning to feel strong in this worst of all parts of the State, the terminus of the Underground Railroad.

"You must exuse this.

"Tours truly, "J. L. Foster, Cincinnati, O." The significance of this development must be obvious to every reader. It shows, in the first place, that rebel emissaries are at work in the Northern States, organizing, for pracselves, the treasonable sympathy upon which they have counted from the beginning of their atrocious revelt. It shows, in the sec-ond place, that their schemes are based upon the organization of the Democratic party.— It shows, in the third place, that the future

we will have your former and the committee and control and the committee and control and the committee and control and the con

thus reach their unprotected flank or rear.—
So too, there is little to prevent a detour southward from Danville by Buell, which would thus not only turn their position, but go far towards rendering their retreaf impracticable.

Knowing this as they do, it scarcely seems probable that the rebeis will choose Camp Dick Robinson to make their last great stand in Kentucky, unless other than purely military considerations intervene. A march of twelve to twenty miles backward will bring them to Crab Corchard or Rick Hill either stellion.

tee on Treasurer's Accounts. Carried The Committee on Court House and Jail pre-sented the following as their report: To the Honorable Board of Supervisors, Gentlemen: FIFTH DAY. The Committee named by the late Board on Supplies and Repairs, report that they have expended since October 1st, 1861, to October 1st, 1862, the amount of \$531 34, and have drawn orders on the Treasurer for that amount in favor of the following named persons: October 13th, 1862. October 13th, 1862.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Jeffords in the chair.

All the members present except Messrs Dow ling, Moore, Rowley and Scofield.

Minutes of Friday read and approved.

Mr. Cornes presented the claim of H. D. Cowlet for error in assessment, and moved that it be referred to Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.— Darried.

Mr. Andrus presented the following:
Resolved, That there be assessed on the Town

Sept. 22, own & Williams. Mr. Andrus presented report of A. S. Clark, offstice of the Peace, and moved that it be referred to Committee on Treasurer's Accounts. Cared to Committee on Treasurer's Accounts. Carried.

Mr. White presented the report of James Swayne, Justice of the Peace, and moved that it be referred to Committee on Treasurer Accounts. Carried.

Mr. Davis presented the report of Mr. Commins, Justice of the Peace. On motion referred back to Mr. Commins for correction.

Mr. Bronson presented the following report of Commissioners of Excise:
To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of Mource:
The undersigned Commissioners of Excise, in, and for the County of Monroe, would respectfully

\$581 48 531 84 Salance due fund not expended...... Balance due fund not expended. By a resolution passed Nov. 14, 1861, \$80 was ap-propriated for the purchase of weights and mea-sures Your committee have expended..... Balance due fund not expended...... Balance of all appropriated not expended...

\$14,500. Received, Rochester, June 24th, 1852, of Board of Excise in and for the County of Monroe, as moneys received by them for Licenses granted during the session this year, Fourteen Thousand, Five Hundred Dollars.

JASON BARER, Treasurer. JASON BAKES, Treasurer.

[The report is accompanied with a full list of names of persons licensed, the amount paid, &c., which has been heretofore published.]

On 'motion of Mr. Bronson the report was refered to Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.

Mr. Warner presented the following:

Resolved, That there be assessed upon the Town of Gates. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Rochester, Oct. 15th, 1862.

EDWARD M. SMITH, H. STILWELL, THOMAS J. JEFFORDS. On motion of Mr. Sidey the report was accoupt ed.

Mr. Bronson moved that it be referred to Com mittee on Treasurer's Accounts.

Mr. Bronson presented the petition of Mrs. C.

A. Crombie, and moved that it be referred to Com mittee on Treasurer's Accounts. Carried. On motion the Board adjourned until 10 o'clock C. P. Achilles, Clerk. SIXTH DAY.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.
Mr. Jeffords in the Chair.
All the members present except Messrs. Barry,
Bronson, Cornes, Keyes, Moore, Sidey and True.
Minutes of yesterday read and approved.
On motion of Mr. Rowley the usual order of business was suspended. On motion of Mr. Rowley the usual order of business was suspended.

Mr. Clement moved that the election of Messsenger to this Board, set down as special business for to-day, be postponed until one week from today, and moved that it be the special business of that day at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Suggett moved, as an amendment, that it be set down as the special business of one week from Friday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Schofied moved, as a further amendment, that the election be indefinitely postponed. Nays-Messrs. Clement, Curtice, Dickinson, Ely

Haungs, Hill, Hopkins, Jefferson, Larkin, McFar-lin, Rowley, Suggett, Warner, White, Williard and Wilson.—16. Yeas—Messrs Davis, Deming, Schefield, Sherwood and Taylor.—6.

The original motion, as amended, was carried.
On motion of Mr. Rowley, the Board adjourned C. P. ACHILLES, Clerk. SEVENTH DAY. October 15th, 1862, Board met pursuant to adjournment.
Mr. Jeffords in the Chair.

Mr. Jeffords in the Chair.
All the members present except Messrs. Daming, Dowling and Rowley.
Minutes of yesterday read and approved.
A communication concerning the appointment of Lleut. Wm. H. Bower to the position of Messenger of the Board was presented and read.
The following communication from the Comptroller was presented and read: STATE OF NEW YORK, COMPTROLLER'S }
OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 14th, '62. Chas. P. Achilles, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Su-

Sir:—Your favor of yesterday is duly received. I find upon examination that there is no mistake, nor error, in the statement sent to you of the aggregate valuation and amount of tax for your county.
The State Assessors whilst they consider it
their duty to reduce the valuation of the city of
New York to the extent I think of about \$30,000, New York to the extent I think of about \$30,000, 000, saw fit to raise the valuation of the interior generally, and Monroe in particular. They complimented the increasing wealth of your county by raising its valuation some \$10,000,000. Nearly all the inland counties were raised to some extent.

Very Respectfully Yours,

L. Robinson,

Comptroller.

Mr. Cartice moved that the communication of

S10 00

S 200

Br. Curtice moved that the communication of the Comptroller be published in the minutes of the Board. Carried.

Mr. Haungs presented the report of J. Wegman, Police Justice, which on motion of Mr. Curtice was referred back to Mr. Wegman for correction.

Mr. Clements presented the report of James C. Austin, Justice of the Peace, and moved that it he referred to the Committee on Tressurer's A.

Justice of the Peace.

On motion of Mr. Davis it was referred to Com-Board be directed to correspond with the Cemp. Troller and ascertain whether the sum stated in such communication be correct.

Adopted.

Mr. Sherwood presented the following:
Resolved, That there be assessed on the town of Hamlin,
For John Banker, (as registering officer.) \$4 50

" " (Inspector of Elections,) 2 50

Adopted.

Mr. Hill moved that the Inspectors of Penitenlary have until Thursday of this week to make

it be referred to Committee on Treasurer's Accounts. Carried.

Mr. Davis presented the following:
Resolved, That there be assessed on the Town of Mendon—
For Contingent Expenses, \$301.78

"Roads and Bridges, 250.00
"Support of Poar. 100.00 "Support of Poor,
E. Colby, (error in assessment,)
Election Purposes, Mr. Davis presented the account of Harry Root stating that he received the account through the Post-office upon the 13th inst. — It bearing the post-office stamp of the 6th inst., and dated the

Mr. raylor asked to be excused from veting on the question.
On motion the Board refused to excuse him.
Yess—Messrs. Andrus, Barry. Cornes, Davis, Hill, Hopkins, Larkin, McFarlin, Moore, Beofield, Shewood, Sidey, Stilwell, Suggett, Taylor, Warner and Wilson—17.
Nays—Messrs. Bronson, Clements, Curtice, Dickinson, Ely, Haungs, Jeffords, Keyes, True, White and Willard—11.
On motion of Mr. Clement, the special business of to-day—the report of the Clerk of the County as to Grand Jurors—was postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clook.
Mr. Curtice presented the following:
Resolved, That there be assessed upon the Town of Webster or William Drum, Inspector of Election, \$6 00 Mr. E y presented the following: Resolved, That there be assessed on the Town for J. Neison, (as per town audit,)

S36 00

For J. Neison, (as per town audit,) Mr Suggett presented the account of I. V. Mo-her, Constable, and moved that it be accepted

Larkin, Moore, Sconesc, 1146, mr. Larkin presented the following:
Resolved, That there be added to the town audits and assessed upon the Town of Greece, For S. S. Rowney, Justice of the Peace \$33 35

Mr. Larkin pre ented

Mr. Larkin pre ented

Mr. Larkin pre ented

Mr. Larkin pre ented Adopted.

Mr. Larkin pre ented report of S. S. Rowley,
Justice of the Peace, and moved that it be referred
to Committee on Treasurer's Accounts. Carried.
On motion of Mr. Cornes, Board adjourned un-On motion of mi. .

till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

C. P. ACHILLES, Clerk.

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with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of
every State; with Creditors, and the insuvent Laws or every Size legal relations existing between Chardian and Ward, Meeter and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant; also, what constitutes libet, and the Laws as to Marriage, Dower, the Wife's hight in Property, Divorce and Alimony. IT TRILE YOU The Law of Mechanics' Liens in every State, and Allmony.

IT TRILE YOU The Law of Mechanics' Liens in every State, and the Naturalisation Laws of this coustry, such how to compily with the same; also, the law concerning Fencions, and how to obtain one, and the Pre-emption Laws to Fublic Lands.

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BY LAURA C. WELD.

For the Democrat and American.

Fair shone the harvest moon,
Soft was the woon's low sign,
And the inixle of she brook.
And the night bird's plaintire sigh.
A youth and maked walked
Along the willowy way;
Blue steel and trappings brave
Flashed back the moon's clear rey,

His way the Saxon's grace,
The Saxon's still, bine eye,
The Saxon's tender truth,
The Saxon's courage high;
The voice that rings right well
Amid the battle-amoke,
How gentle was that voice
As to his leve he spoke;

"Fair is the orbed moon,
Fair is the orbed moon,
Fair leader orbed lake,
Fair younger pleadd lake,
But dearer, fairer fair,
Is woman's changele s faith,
That steadfast loyalty,
Olinging until death
Piedge thou that faith to me."

The soldier's proud head bent
To hear the low reply:
"The orbed mo n may obange,
The star forsek othe sky;
Woes may be thins, and wounds,
Or bays of victory;
Through shade and shine alike,
My faith is pledged to thee."

Fair shines the harvest moon;
Its mellow glimmer falls
On faces white and worn,
On higo and ghasily walls.
There, on his narrow couch,
The soldier lay in gore;
Ah, for the good right arm!
"Twill wield the sword no more!

Beside his bed one stood
Who brought all healing belw,
Rest for his tortored mind,
And life and love and calm.
A skyht hand pressed his brow,

Ah, doie was there and dread! stont men might turn away; That trail gift fallered not— Love was her staff and stay: Love pure amid the fires— Love virtor over death; How mighty and how beautiful. Is woman's loyal faith!

I VE CHREE FEATHERS—1000 pounds prime
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CHERIFF'S OFFICE—COUNTY OF MONHOR—Control for the Statutes of Motion is hereby given, pursuant to the Statutes of the State, and of the cannexed notice from the Secretary of State, that the General Recition will be held this County on the Turn the officers of November (8th.) 18th, at which Election the officers named in the annexed notice will be elected.

Jam's H. Warrier, Sheriff.

Dated Rochester, August 14, 1829. STATE OF NEW YORK.

Office of the Secretary of State.
A country of State.
To the Sheriff of Monroe Country.
The "Settee is hereby given, that at the General Ries tion to be held in this State, on the Tuesday mooceding the first Manday of November next, the following of care to be elected, to wir.
A covernor in place of Edwid D. Morgan.
A Lieutenant Covernor. In the place of Robert Campall.