

Special of Governor Seymour  
At the close of the session, the Governor was discovered entering the hall, accompanied by the Invitation Committee, and he was welcomed by a storm of applause, which was continued for several minutes after he had ascended the stage. When quiet was restored, he said:  
"Three years have passed away since you and others, whom I see before me to-night, assembled in this hall for the purpose of trying to avert the war which now afflicts the land; we saw the storm, and we then invoked that party which had just achieved a triumph in the nation's annals, with us in an endeavor to prevent the calamity. Our fears were, indeed, our prayers were, 'mucked,' and we were told that we were not true to the Union. Now and has been the intervening period! How many of the young men of the country have been carried to bloody graves! How much mourning has been spread over the land! What agony and distress! We met again, when the war has been brought to another of its stages, and once more we appealed to our Republican friends to join us in an effort to save the country. [Applause.] Then, too, our appeals were in vain. But I will not dwell upon the darker side of the picture. Sad as has been our history, some good has resulted from it, for we have learned to value our rights and to appreciate the inestimable worth of our institutions; and those who stigmatized us as Union savers, are now glad to talk of maintaining the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution. For this I am grateful; although our petitions might have been received more graciously. At Syracuse a few days ago they resolved to uphold the Union. This I accept as a good omen. Although with words harsh and unjust toward myself, most heartily do I welcome this promise on their part. I am not without hope as to the future. The war has taught all men the high duty of maintaining the Constitution; for that, and that only, will result in establishing the Union upon a firmer basis, and the rights of the States upon a settled foundation.  
I know that the acts of the last Congress originating in error and harmful in their influence to many of them have been, alarmed the land. They sought the restoration of power. But I have not doubted the result; for those very measures are to overthrow their theories of government. It will be found that the measures adapted to enlarge and centralize the powers of the General Government, cannot, in the end, restrain the rights of the States. The States are the natural sources of the powers of the General Government, and, although put down, they will rise again. Our fathers saw that if the Government attempted the exercise of powers other and greater than those secured to it under the Constitution, it would imperil and destroy itself. Let us see if they were right. A few months ago the Government adopted measures relative to the currency, to indemnity and confiscation, and also the Conscription Act. If I may be allowed to so term it [Applause.] I have had no views on these matters, no correspondence, which I have not submitted most cheerfully to public scrutiny.  
I expressed the opinion that when the Conscription Act should be put into operation—that act which threatens the integrity of the States and trenches upon their personal rights, opposed as it is to the genius of a free Government—I then said that when they entered upon its enforcement they would be baffled; because it was inconsistent with the nature of our Government. One year ago, the people had voluntarily given one million of men, and had poured forth their treasure in unexampled profusion for the prosecution of the war. Every School district, every township contributed men and means without stint. Why? Because called upon by the Government? Rather because prompted by the will of the people. Our government was armed with a military power unequalled by any other nation. But forgetting that its strength depends upon the popular will, they pursued a course inconsistent with the nature of our institutions. We made the issue with them at that very time when they had their command the largest military force on the globe, and we beat them. In those acts which they supposed were calculated to strengthen them, and perhaps weaken localities, they failed. One year ago our State gave 120,000 men to the war, and New York City contributed most liberally in men and money at that time. How is it now? Do men go as cheerfully now as then? No! That Government, around which one million of men so cheerfully rallied, now finds it necessary to use its utmost power to drag a few thousand into the field. Is this strength or weakness? Success or failure? The State of New York, since the first of last January, has raised upward of 12,000 volunteers, which is more than twice the number that will ever be carried out of the State by the conscription. I don't say how many go as substitutes, for that is equivalent to volunteering. But I venture to predict that they will never get 6,000 to go because they have been drafted under the provisions of that law. I am full of hope for the future, because I believe that a Government that passes beyond the legitimate bounds of its power, so far from endangering permanently the rights of the States, simply endangers the rights and strength of itself, and this lesson once learned by all will result in a return to just principles. The glory and strength of a people must be the hearts of a people. I am convinced that the Union will be preserved and the rights of all the States maintained, because our opponents will be driven back from their assumptions by their necessity and sad experience.  
"The daily New York Times contains a letter from a correspondent, describing a visit to Fort Delaware, in which occurs the following: 'In going through the barracks, my eye was arrested by a remarkably good looking young fellow, and it occurred to me to inquire of him it would not be wise on his part to leave the rebel service and take the oath of allegiance to the United States.'—'What would you think of a man,' he replied, 'who would take two oaths?' This is a common sentiment among the prisoners. Their direct and simple nature, capable of appreciating an oath, and incapable of discrimination between the obligation of a righteous and voluntary oath, having once consented to the confederate tribute, for the most part continue to do so, and like the nature of narrow mindedness, the world over, defy argument, and thus it is, that the myriad of captives at Fort Delaware, haunted by vermin, and confined to barren inclosures of trodden clay, regard the above question as the test of patriotic endurance, and decline to be free if they must first be forsworn.  
"Since the days of the men who was surprised to discover that he had all his life been talking prose, we do not think there has been anything written more naive than the above. The utter unconsciousness of his moral obliquity makes the writer's comments upon the simple every day honesty of the confederates extremely piquant. Many have written themselves down assents of mind; but, here is a man who uses timely self-denial for keeping their solemn oaths."  
The prospects for a large crop of Democrats this fall are immense.

**M'Kean County Democrat.**  
Saturday, Sept. 12, 1863.  
FOR PRESIDENT, IN 1864,  
**HORATIO SEYMOUR.**  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**GEORGE W. WOODWARD.**  
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,  
**Walter H. Lowrie.**  
District and County Nominations.  
ASSEMBLY,  
T. J. BOYER, (of Chesterfield County)  
A. M. BENTON, (of McKean County)  
SHERIFF,  
GEORGE R. MOORE.  
PROTHONOTARY,  
J. B. OVIATT.  
COMMISSIONERS,  
G. B. GILLET, (3 years.)  
J. A. ANDERSON, (4 years.)  
RECORDER,  
GEORGE W. SAREWELL.  
CORDER,  
L. R. WISNER.  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,  
JOHN C. BACKUS.  
The late frosts have done considerable damage in various localities. In Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the loss is heavy. The corn, buckwheat, and vines are greatly injured.  
Governor Todd, of Ohio, has been notified by Provost Marshall General Fry that orders have been given to proceed with the draft in that State. The quota is a little above twelve thousand.  
From every part of the State we have the most cheering accounts. The Democracy are again united, and with their old watchword of the Constitution and laws, are overwhelming the negro equality, higher-law advocates. It is sure, as fate, that Republican misrule is nearly ended in the Keystone State.  
The Democratic State Convention of New York adjourned on Thursday last, having nominated a State ticket. The utmost harmony prevailed, and the party is fully united and confident of success at the coming election. The following persons were nominated:  
Secretary of State, D. B. St. John; Controller, Sanford E. Church; Attorney General, M. B. Champlin; State Engineer, Van R. Richmond; Treasurer, Wm. B. Lewis; Canal Commissioner, W. W. Wright; Inspector of State Prisons, D. B. McNeil.  
From Charleston we have news to three o'clock on Tuesday, the eighth instant. There were captured by General Gilmore, at Fort Wagner, seventy-five men, nineteen guns and a large amount of ordinance stores. The Confederate flag was still over Fort Sumpter, though only a small force holds it. Five monitors and the monitors engaged Fort Moultrie and the batteries Bee and Beauregard from five o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon on Tuesday. A shell from one of the monitors exploded in the Fort Moultrie magazine, by which the southwestern parapet was much damaged. General Gilmore has made his official report on the evacuation of Morris Island.  
PINK WOOL AND SHEEP HUSBANDRY.—We have received a work bearing this title, published by C. M. Saxton. It consists of an essay by Henry S. Randall, L. L. D., read before the New York State Agricultural Society, Feb. 12, 1862 and matters of interest to breeders of Fine Sheep. A portion of the work is devoted to the history of different importations into this country, and a comparison of the values of the several breeds of fine-wooled sheep; with valuable suggestions upon the breeding and management of sheep. It also contains Statistics in reference to wool culture, imports, prices of fine wool from 1840, to August 1862.  
Price 75 cts. Address C. M. Saxton, Agricultural Book Publisher, N. Y. City.  
COUNTY TICKETS.—Both parties have now made their nominations, and the people have but to choose whom they will have to serve them.  
In contrasting the merits and qualifications of the candidates, we claim the Democrats have made the best selection; but we do not intend to confine the canvass alone to the personal qualifications or morality of the opposing candidates. We had the issue fairly presented to us when the Republicans had their convention; which was an "unconditional support of the present policy of the government to put down rebellion," including, of course, all the arbitrary and destructive measures of negro emancipation, and equality, of confiscation, suspension of habeas corpus at the will of the President; or his tools. We were also informed, repeatedly, that it was the first business to "put down copperheads," a name given to all conservatives "who prize the Constitution." To vote the Abolition ticket is to give our adherence to that "policy" which aims to subvert our present free institutions, and on the plea of giving freedom to the blacks, make slaves of us all.  
However, a word of remonstrance against the practice of nominating for offices of importance and trust, strangers and non-residents. Of this class are a portion of the Republican nominees. Mr. Bell, the candidate for Representative is a resident of the State of New York. W. W. Brown, who was nominated for Register and Recorder, is not, nor never has been, a citizen of the county. We feel it due to citizens of the county, without respect

to party, that our own people be entrusted with the offices. We have always opposed the practice with the Democratic party. It is but poor encouragement to tax-payers, who have long resented here, to see their business conducted by strangers, and adventurers.  
The Democratic party, and its nominees are arrayed on the side of the Constitution and the Union, the preservation of our republican institutions, personal freedom, and the dominance of the white race, which we think will be sufficient with a majority of the people of the county to determine them to once more give the ascendancy to our candidates.  
In the presence of the great peril of the nation, in consequence of corruption and mismanagement of our rulers, it seems almost trifling to speak of County matters. We will venture, however, to say a word in regard to office of Treasurer and the party management in relation thereto. We will go back to 1858, when Mr. Parsons was confirmed in the office by a judicial decision. Mr. Williams, the outgoing treasurer, settled up honorably, although it was understood Mr. Parsons received certain notes in lieu of money. Two years after Mr. King enters into the discharge of the duties of that office; when orders were presented for which it was known the money should be in the treasury. The new treasurer refused payment, claiming the old treasurer had not paid over while Mr. Parsons claimed that he held receipts for all moneys in his hands. The public were aware that all was not right, but were not allowed to learn the true facts. We asked, repeatedly, to be allowed to publish the Auditor's reports; but were denied access to them. At a later period, Judgment was entered against the defaulting treasurer, for some \$5,000, about one half of the original amount. What we have said in relation to the office, at that time, is a true history of the last incumbent. It is known by a few persons that there is a leak; but who knows the facts. We do not wish to be harsh, but must say that the Commissioner, and Auditor have been remiss in not bringing defaulting officers to account. The tax-payers should at least be informed in regard to the matter. If partisan feeling would shield and cover up such defaults, it is time the people filled the offices of Commissioner and Auditor with men who are not thus politically bound.  
FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 9, 1863.  
The Richmond Enquirer of Sept. 8, contains the following:  
CHARLESTON, Sept. 7, 1863.  
Morris Island was evacuated yesterday afternoon. The enemy had advanced their sappers up to the moat of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold it, Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which took place at noon. The enemy held Cummings' Point, in full view of the city. Heavy firing is now going on between our batteries on Sullivan's Island, Fort Moultrie and the monitors.  
ATLANTA, Sept. 7, 1863.  
The enemy is active above and below Chatta-nooga.  
A few of the enemy are at Waxahatchee, and another force is advancing on Rome, Ga.  
The following is from the Richmond Whig of the 8th:  
THE EVACUATION OF MORRIS ISLAND.  
CHARLESTON, Sept. 7, 1863.  
The bombardment was kept up, without intermission, all day yesterday and far into the night. About 150 of our men were killed and wounded at Batteries Wagner and Gregg.  
The attempt to assault Battery Gregg was repulsed, but the enemy had completed their landing. Great havoc is supposed to have been made in the enemy's boats by our grape and canister.  
At dark, on Wednesday, the enemy having advanced their sappers up to the very moats of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold the island longer, Gen. Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which was executed between 8 P. M. and 1 A. M. with success. We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg and withdrew noiselessly in forty barges. Only one barge, containing twelve men, was captured.  
The enemy now holds Cummings' Point, in full view of the city. All quiet this morning.  
CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—Noon.  
A dispatch from Major Stephen Elliott, commanding Fort Sumpter, announces that a flag of truce, demanding the immediate surrender of that fort, has just been received from Admiral Dahlgren by Lieut. Brown of the steamer Palmetto State.  
Gen. Beauregard has telegraphed to Major Elliott to reply to Dahlgren that he can have Fort Sumpter when he takes it and holds it, and that in the meantime such demands are possible and unbecoming.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1863.  
The sale of confiscated property here, belonging to various parties now in the South took place to-day and generally brought high prices. The amount realized from this sale was about \$30,000.  
I am credibly informed that General McClellan has been put upon retired pay. This fact clearly indicates that the Administration does not intend to place him in active service again. Petit larcenies, burglaries and wholesale robberies of Government property abound here. Our police records show a condition of society really alarming.  
The gambling establishments here are again in full blast, having obtained permission to keep open, except on Sundays.  
A portion of Gen Lee's forces are known to have moved South to re-enforce weak points.  
The Army of the Potomac is being rapidly filled up with conscripts and substitutes, but there is at present no indication of an early movement.  
Information received here states that the loyal citizens of the Eastern section of the North Carolina are preparing a memorial to the National authorities, asking them to take measures for holding an election for Representatives in Congress from the Second Congressional District.  
CINCINNATI, Sept. 9, 1863.  
Some excitement was created in Columbus this afternoon, occasioned by a cavalryman tearing down a Vallandigham flag.  
Certain unusual military demonstrations in St. Louis, last week, are said to have been occasioned by the discovery of a plot to hurt the city.

**Official Report of General Rosecrans.**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1863.  
Maj. Gen. Rosecrans's report of the operations in Middle Tennessee is officially promulgated. It embraces the preliminaries which resulted in driving the Rebels out of that portion of the State, from the occupation of Murfreesboro, a point of two hundred and twelve miles from the nearest point of supplies.  
Our total loss was 86 killed, 462 wounded and 13 missing. We captured many small arms, three sifed siege pieces, without cartridges, besides arms destroyed by the cavalry, and in quartermaster's stores 80 tents, 89 frys, and 3,500 sacks of corn and corn meal.  
The total number of prisoners taken was 69 commissioned officers and 1,375 non-commissioned officers and privates.  
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1863.  
In the United States District Court this morning, Judge Cadwalader delivered an opinion in the case in which the powers of the Board of Enrollment was raised. The opinion was a very elaborate one, and reviewed the whole act, declaring its constitutionality beyond question. In regard to the administration of the powers conferred upon the Boards of Enrollment, the Judge decides in substance, that:  
"A statute which, in relation to summary proceedings before a military commission, enacts that its decision shall be a final one, does not necessarily make the question conclusive as to the right which was in question."  
"The provisions of the 14th section of the act of Congress of 3d March, 1863, ch. 75, requiring the presentation by drafted persons of all claims of exemption to the Board of Enrollment, and making the Board's decision final, do not in the case of an exempt who claims of exemption has been duly presented to the Board and disallowed, preclude the subsequent consideration under a writ of habeas corpus, of the question of his right of exemption."  
What to do with a "Green-Rack."  
There is just now, a way of using one of Uncle Samuel's paper dollars, so as to get back the worth of many gold dollars in a single year. Every body has heard of Seth Boyden's wonderful Strawberry. From all accounts, it is a marvelous thing—the berries nearly as large as hen's eggs, and as good as they are large. Dealers were after it, offering as high as \$300 for the plants, to speculate upon; but we are glad to know that the enterprising Publisher of the *American Agriculturist* got the start of them and bought all the plants, and is multiplying them in order to give them away to his subscribers. This is in effect a real gift to the public—for the *Agriculturist*, costing only a dollar a year, is itself worth many dollars to every one, as we can testify, having ourselves long been a reader of it. To those unacquainted with it, we would say that the *Agriculturist* is a large Journal, of 32 pages in every number, beautifully got up, and is illustrated with many pleasing instructive Engravings, which are alone worth the whole cost. The pages are literally filled with many things—plain practical reliable information upon everything connected with the work of the household, the garden, and the farm—including a very pleasant and illustrative Department for Children and Youth that is barely surpassed by any of the profusely illustrated Children's Magazine. The thousands of useful hints and suggestions in the *Agriculturist*, all prepared by practical working men and women who know what they are talking about—cannot fail to be worth many dollars to every reader, whether residing in City, Village, or Country. There are special reasons for subscribing now. First, The rule for distributing the Strawberry plants is, "first come first served," and second, every new subscriber for the 23d annual Volume (that is, for 1864) will get the remaining numbers of this year free. Take our advice then, and send at once to the Publisher, (Orange Judd, at Park Row, N. Y. City) and secure the paper, and the extra numbers, and also an early place in the great Strawberry list. If the plants are to come to you by mail, as they can safely do, send an extra five cents to cover the mailing. Those desiring to see the *Agriculturist*, before subscribing, can get a post paid copy by sending a dime to the Publisher, as above.  
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"I am sorry for your people." "Why so?" asked Laurens. "They will lose the habeas corpus," said the reply. "Lose the habeas corpus!" said Laurens. "Yes," said Lord Shelburne. "We purchased it with centuries of wrangling, many years of fighting, and had it confirmed by at least fifty acts of Parliament. All this taught the nation its value; and it is so ingrained into their creed, as the very foundation of their liberty, that no man or party will ever dare trample on it. Your people will pick it up, and attempt to use it; but, having lost their property, they will not know how to appreciate it. At the first great internal feud that you have, the majority will trample upon it, and the people will permit it to be done, and so will go your liberty."—*Published Journal of Henry Laurens.*  
A GOOD NAME.—The Abolition party has a good name. It is an Abolition party in fact. It has abolished the Constitution of the United States.  
It has abolished the good feelings which bound the North and South together.  
It has abolished the Union of the States.  
It has abolished the *habeas corpus*.  
It has abolished the right of trial by jury.  
It has abolished gold and silver coin from our midst.  
It has abolished low prices for all articles of domestic use.  
It has abolished the lives of tens of thousands of brave white men.  
It has abolished peace and security throughout the country.  
It has abolished the respect we commanded abroad as a nation.  
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**Teachers' Institute.**  
The Teachers Institute of M'Kean County will meet at the Court House of Smedley, Oct. 13th, at nine o'clock a. m., and close Friday, Oct. 23d.  
Each teacher should come provided with a set of text books, also an original essay or subjects pertaining to Education and Teaching. It is expected that several distinguished gentlemen from abroad will be present. The evenings will be devoted to Lectures, reading of Essays and discussions. The last days exercises will consist of the inspection of teachers.  
It is hoped there will be a full attendance, as those wishing to teach will need this opportunity for improvement. Board and rooms can be had on reasonable terms.  
C. CORNFORTH, Co. Supt.  
**UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.**  
No. 1, Large Family Wringer, \$10.00  
No. 2, Medium " " 7.00  
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No. 4, Large Hotel " 14.00  
No. 18, Medium Laundry } run steam } 18.00  
No. 22, Large " } or hand } 30.00  
Nos. 21 and 23 have no Coggs. All others are warranted.  
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Orange Judd of the *American Agriculturist* says of the  
**UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER**  
"A child can readily wring out a tubful of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than PAYS FOR ITSELF EVERY YEAR in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the wringer be fitted with Coggs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and is as good as new after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE."  
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A good CANVASSEER wanted in every town. ON RECEIPT of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer FREE OF EXPENSE.  
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HARD TIMES MADE EASY!  
I would respectfully announce to the citizens of McKean and adjoining counties that they can do as well in Smedley, in the Store and Tin-ware line, as in Olean. I shall, at all times, have on hand a large stock of  
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**TIN-WARE,**  
Sheet-Iron & Copper-Ware,  
**LEAD PIPE AND PUMPS,**  
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of all kinds done with dispatch, and in a satisfactory manner, at the lowest possible prices. Orders promptly attended to.  
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