M'Kean County Democrat

Saturday, November 5, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT
GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

ROBERT L. JOHNSON, of Cambria County.
RICHARD L. VAUX, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. William Loughlin,	13. Paul Leidy,
2. [illegible]	14. Robert Swineford,
3. [illegible]	15. John Ahl,
4. [illegible]	16. Henry G. Smith,
5. [illegible]	17. Thaddeus Banks,
6. [illegible]	18. Hugh Montgomery,
7. [illegible]	19. John M. Irwin,
8. [illegible]	20. Jas. M. Thompson,
9. [illegible]	21. Russelus Brown,
10. Thomas H. Walker,	22. James P. Barr,
11. [illegible]	23. William J. Koontz,
12. [illegible]	24. Wm. Montgomery.

SMETHPORT ACADEMY.—In another column will be found a notice of the re-opening of our Academy. Rev. LOWELL H. ROGERS, A. B., has been engaged as principal, and we see no reason why Smethport Academy may not command the success and patronage of a first class Institution of learning. Let its managers show a liberal policy, and the public becoming interested, no one can doubt that substantial results will be attained.

No man who loves civil liberty can now withhold his vote from the Democratic candidates. The last outrages at Baltimore and Washington, in the unlawful seizure and imprisonment of the New York, state agents, and the evident determination of the administration as boldly avowed by its servants, to make a tremendous effort to carry the election by force, leave no room for doubt. He who votes to sustain these acts, votes away his own liberties, and binds Lincoln's shackles on his own limbs.

L. W. MASON, has again filled his Store with an extensive assortment of stoves and Tin ware. We can recommend Mason as a fair dealer; those wishing anything in his line will find it to their advantage to call at the "Side Hill" Store before being taken in by some sharper.

Sixty four Soldiers' votes were returned for McKean county, of which seven were for the Democratic ticket.

McClellan's election will be the "dawning of a brighter day" when peace shall be within the walls and prosperity within the places of the nation. Lincoln's re-election would throw the country back to the intolerance, fanaticism anarchy, and bigotry of the dark ages. To secure the latter, vote for the miscegenation party. To secure the former, vote for McClellan and the Union.

Vote against the waste of your treasure, and the slaughter of your sons to establish an American Poland.

Vote against revenue postage-stamps and a depreciated currency!

Vote against test oaths and rotten boroughs.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman of the Shoddy State Committee, says General McClellan is "a general without a victory." Better be that than a politician without a character. The country has heard of the victories of South Mountain and Antietam, and also something about the following resolution, passed by the Federal House of Representatives, in 1863, in reference to an attempt to secure a seat in the United States Senate:

"Resolved, That the Government be instructed to direct the Attorney General to institute *criminal proceedings* against SIMON CAMERON, John Peterson, William Brobst, and Henry Thomas."

A MINORITY RULE.—Abraham Lincoln received but a trifle over one third of the votes cast for President of the United States; still he was constitutionally chosen and entitled to the obedience of all the citizens, in all constitutional requirements; but it gave him no right to advance the peculiar tenets or policy of the party which supported him—as to that a large majority of the people expressed their disapproval. We attribute the determination of the Republican party to disregard the expressed wishes of a majority, in that respect to be the cause of our difficulty. For three years and a half the President has used the immense resources of men and money, generously placed at his disposal to uphold the constitution, and enforce the laws, to push forward and enforce those mad Schemes, favored by but a sectional fraction of the people; and now he is devoting those resources to the ignoble purpose of continuing his baneful rule. Instead of upholding the constitution and enforcing the laws, he attempts to make his will the "Supreme law of the land," and claims, and is enforcing the right of crushing out all opposition, North and South—not to the government—but to his fanatic ideas. Is it any wonder that he has to encounter difficulty.

It is an admitted fact that by means unknown to the principle of our government he forced his nomination on his own party, and that he is using the same unholy means to force his election on an unwilling people. If he succeeds, by force and fraud, in carrying his election by a bare majority of Northern votes, he is still a minority President; and his succeeding term does not promise to be more peaceful than the past. The people have the decision to make, next Tuesday, whether they are in favor of a minority revolutionizing the government, and putting down the majority by force of arms, in other words, two men must yield obedience to the unlawful requirements of one man; or be exterminated. Our voters need not be informed that such a policy leads to long years of strife and bloodshed, stretching so far into the future, that few of the present generation will live to see its accomplishment.

A [illegible] of Massachusetts soldiers voted at the recent election in Jeffersonville, Indiana. In other localities soldiers voted several times [illegible] without any disguise.—Not less than [illegible] illegal and fraudulent votes were [illegible] Morton & his ticket in the State. [illegible] overwhelmingly Democratic [illegible]

WAR DEMOCRACY.—Republicans have been striving to make political capital of the meeting of the so-called war Democrats in New York, the present week. The men making the call were, principally, those who have never acted with the Democratic party, or pensioners of the shoddy administration. Its objects cannot be better stated than by using the words of Maj. Gen. Dix when called upon to address the meeting. He said:

"The part assigned to me in the proceedings of this night is to read an address to the Democracy of the Union. It has two objects: first to detatch as many Democrats as possible from the support of the Chicago convention and its proceedings; secondly to lay the foundation for the reorganization of the Democratic party."

We can assure those intense Democrats that no voters will be detached from the support of the Chicago convention by the action of that meeting, and that the Democratic party is thoroughly organized and efficient for the task of regeneration before it.

Military matters are at a stand still with the Virginia armies, and the campaign may be said to be ended. Sherman's operations, of late, are involved in mystery; the confederates claim to have retaken Atlanta. It is certain they have a large force in his rear, and that western Tennessee is being swept by their forces. Price has been checked in his advance through Missouri, and is said to be retreating from the State. There is no change in military affairs in other parts of the field.

So far from having accomplished the often promised crushing out of the rebellion, the prospect in that direction never looked so gloomy as at the close of the present campaign. Acquisition of southern territory was abandoned and all available troops were concentrated under Grant for the capture of Richmond; a draft of 500,000 men has been added the present summer; —and now the campaign closes with the startling announcement that nothing farther can be accomplished without reinforcements. We have before us other sweeping drafts, as well to supply the heavy losses of the past summer, as to fill the places of those whose term of service soon expires. The friends of the administration are forced to admit that peace would be obtained and the Union restored on the basis of the rights of the States as they formerly existed; yet we are told that we must still continue this horrible butchery until the citizens of the South are exterminated and the negroes all free, or *buried*. Those who are in favor of sacrificing their lives, beggaring their children, and finally losing their own freedom, will vote for Lincoln. Those who are in favor of a restoration of the "Union as it was," the preservation of our free institutions, and the attendant blessings of peace and prosperity, will deposit their vote for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

LAST WORDS.

We make our last appeal to the readers of THE WORLD before the election. On Tuesday next the fate of this nation is to be decided, and the men who deposit their votes in the ballot-box on that day will have the responsibility of aiding to save or to destroy it.

The re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be the end of civil liberty among us. If he is continued in the Presidential office, it will be through the breaking down of every one of the rights of freemen, by the exercise of official power to prolong his hold upon the Presidential office. The voice of the people is against him. If that voice finds free expression, he will be thwarted in his ambitious designs, and there will be hope restoration of the Union. If, on the other hand, he succeeds in stifling the honest vote and prolonging his official power, no earthly hope remains of saving the country, either through military successes or a return to fraternal relations.

We ask the men of the country to act well their part—to do all that human strength can accomplish—for the salvation of the country.—Let us do our whole duty in view of the great issues involved, and trust to the Ruler of nations for a deliverance from our threatened calamities.

We are happy to announce to our readers in all parts of the country that there is great reason to anticipate success. Our advices indicate the election of General MCCLELLAN by the people, and we have confidence that such will be the result. But we do not desire to conceal the fact that, to accomplish this great thing, every effort will be required and the most vigorous labors demanded. Shall these efforts be put forth? Shall the needed labor be performed?

LINCOLN THE REBEL CANDIDATE.—Bear in mind that Horace Greeley declares in his history that the southern "fire eaters" longed and labored in 1860 for the defeat of Northern Democrats and the election of Lincoln; that the Fourth of July toasts of South Carolina secessionists painted the triumph of Black Republicanism at the polls as the event most dear to the hearts of southern disunionists; and that when the November result was declared, the secessionists of the South, and the partisans of Lincoln at the North, together clapped their hands for joy at the defeat of northern conservatism. As disunionists, North and South were banded in 1860 to elect Lincoln, so they are working together in 1864!

LINCOLN THE REBEL CANDIDATE.—The failure of the movement announced in the dispatches of the Associated Press of Thursday last as the "long looked for and long talked of advance against Richmond," has proved that we are not to expect any end of the war this winter. It has proved more. By a reference to the letter of our correspondent on the field, it will be seen that the "rebel soldiers and officers" taken on that day were "found to be ardently hopeful for the re-election of Lincoln."

"They declare that an armistice would place the independence of the confederacy in extreme doubt; but if Lincoln is reelected, and the prosecution of the war to subjugation determined upon, the entire South will be roused to resistence."

At the same time, the citizens and new conscripts are hopeful for the election of McClellan, trusting that it may result in the "peaceful reconstruction of the old Union."

How much more evidence do honest and loyal men wait for? All the leading rebel journals echo this cry of the southern secessionists for the reelection of Lincoln, denounce this prayer of the southern Unionists for the election of McClellan. Which will you have, men of America! secession and confederate independence with Lincoln, or reconstruction, peace, and the Union with McClellan.—*World.*

LINCOLN'S LAST OUTRAGE!

THE DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC SOLDIERS!

What "My Way" Means.

Abraham Lincoln is playing the last best card in a desperate game to prolong his official life, and to keep his grip upon the vast patronage and power of his office. The New York soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, the gallant, scarred veterans of a hundred battlefields, have voted, and are voting, by a great majority for their old commander, him whose hand fashioned the sleeping strength of a nation into disciplined legions, him who organized her armies and taught them victory. Spurning bribes and scorning threats, unmoved by the deluge of lies which the teeming presses of the capital have poured into their camps, regardless alike of the open and the secret influences with which he who is the chief of a military organization may penetrate to its remote parts, threatening with the hardships, or dubbing with the prizes of the service those who held steadfast in fealty to their old general, the Army of the Potomac, officers and men, did yet stand steadfast, staunch and true, and cast their votes for George B. McClellan, by a great majority, in regiments, brigades, and corps.

The re-election of Mr. Lincoln, counted upon so securely, fell into instant peril. By the dispersion of furloughs it was possible to carry States voting on different days. But by such means it was impossible to carry the country, for the whole army could not be furloughed and dispersed to several doubtful States on the same day. A desperate stroke was needed; and the butcher of Olustee, the jailer of our Lafayette, the contriver of the rotten-borough scheme, the father of a bastard State whose boundary is the range of our gunboats on the lower Mississippi—this man, who in Maryland silences the press, and plans the disfranchisement of the majority of the electors of a sovereign and loyal State, while in Tennessee he schemes to erect disloyalty into statehood and stuff the ballot-boxes of rebels to assist his usurpations—this chief magistrate, who imports Massachusetts soldiers to ride on election day over the railroads of Indiana and vote at the polls of every station in their journey from sunrise to sunset—not he the man to hold his hand from this desperate stroke, which promised to accomplish all his ambition; or, if withheld, to wreck it, and leave him to be consigned, in the righteous wrath of an outraged people, to obscurity or to justice.

Lincoln's last desperate stroke has now been delivered.

HIS AGENTS HAVE SIEZED AND ARE SEIZING ALL THE M'CLELLAN BALLOTS THAT THEY CAN LAY THEIR HANDS UPON, WITH THE INTENTION OF SUBSTITUTING LINCOLN BALLOTS WHERE THEY CAN, AND DESTROYING THE RESIDUE.

Just as Holt's cock-and-bull stories about a great northwestern conspiracy of half a million traitors, armed and equipped, preceded, and was the excuse for the exhibition of military force and the astounding election frauds by which Governor Morton retains his power in Indiana, so the pretense of "intended forgeries, conspiracies and frauds," was made the excuse for a like infamous corruption and perversion of the soldiers' vote of the Army of the Potomac.

When it first began to appear to the administration how the soldiers were voting, a plan was half formed of making "military necessity" the excuse for stopping the voting. This scheme crops out in the following dispatches sent to Republican journals from Washington a few days ago:

> OUGHT TO BE LOOKED AFTER.—The attention of the Government is called to the fact that sutlers, commissary and staff officers of the Army of the Potomac are far more zealous [illegible] supporting administration preferences than [illegible].
>
> [illegible] WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—9:30 P. M.
>
> It is stated [illegible] General Grant will insist that the civilians now at [illegible] who are engaged in the distribution of tickets [illegible] soldiers for the coming election, *shall either leave the army altogether* or make some arrangements by which their mission can be performed without in peding [illegible] operations.
>
> The "political discussions" excite the soldiers, and, in some cases lead them to neglect their duties. It will hardly surprising *if there is a sudden exodus of the politicians from the army ere long.*

Some of the State agents were refused admission within the lines; others were seized by War Department orders while there, like Mr. Donison, of Connecticut. But the action of General Grant in releasing him, and declaring him innocent, compelled a change of base. Mr. Lincoln's views of "military necessity" were not General Grant's.

While the new plot was hatching, opportunities for minor frauds and forgeries were open to Mr. Lincoln's agents upon the McClellan ballots sent through the mails. And Mr. Lincoln and his party have availed themselves of these to the fullest extent.

We charge and it can be proven that letters to and from Democrats here to soldiers in the army, containing McClellan electoral tickets, have been opened, the McClellan tickets taken out and Lincoln tickets put in.

We charge, and it can be proved, that numbers of the envelopes of soldiers voting for McClellan have been seized in the mails and withheld from the persons to whom sent, or McClellan ballots taken out and Lincoln ballots put in. One of General Grant's own staff officers sent home a McClellan vote in an envelope, which Lincoln's agents opened on its way and substituted therein a Lincoln vote.—Going home unexpectedly, he opened the envelope and discovered the fraud.

We ourselves have been informed by letters, and by messengers from the camps, of numbers of proxies sent on by soldiers who asked to intrust them to our charge, and to have them cast for General McClellan. *But one of these soldier's votes has ever reached us.* Of course they have been seized by Lincoln's agents.—Lincoln ballots will be put in the place of McClellan ballots, and the soldiers will be cheated of their votes. Mr. Lincoln thus made sure of the post office. But that, of course, was reckoned upon. The votes sent through the mails we have counted for lost ever since Mr. Lincoln and his secretaries began violating the mails and taking private dispatches from the telegraph wires.

Every possible hinderance, meanwhile, was given by the War Department to the distribution of Democratic documents in the army while every possible facility was extended to the Republican committees. Every possible impediment was put in the path of Democratic agents who took McClellan ballots to the army; some, as we have said, were denied admission within the lines, some were ejected after arriving there. This, too, was reckoned upon, and still the work was pushed on.

The Democratic victory, at last, was complete. The soldiers, many of whom have voted for Republican Congressmen and Governors, voted, as we have said, in great majority for McClellan. Astounded by this result, which to his base and cunning mind—insusceptible to a noble emotion, seemed impossible, in face of the allurements and the punishments which he held in either hand, Mr. Lincoln resolved upon the desperate game which his agents are now playing. It was resolved that they should seize what McClellan ballots they could lay their hands upon; and while setting all his corrupt venal organs to cry "Fraud! Fraud!—Conspiracy! Conspiracy!" his equally corrupt and venal agents in Washington, headed by Judge Holt, will destroy them, or substitute Lincoln ballots, proclaim that such were cast by the soldiers; and thus, crying "Stop thief!" "Stop thief!" the real thieves will make off with their prize. Thus, be it remembered, the Indiana election frauds were curtained by Holt's northwestern meal-tub conspiracy.

The spinal column of the fraud is the so-called confession of a Republican stool pigeon.—It will deceive no one. Or if it has our special dispatch from Albany to-day exploded the whole villainous scheme. Surgeon Mixon stamps it as false. The orders of Governor Seymour's truth and private secretary that Ferry should supply Republican ballots to any soldier asking for them, stamp it as infamous-ly false. Finally, Ferry's own letters on file at Albany stamp it as false, and himself as a stool-pigeon and perjurer.

The seizure of the New York agents at Washington, and elsewhere, is simply for the purpose of getting possession of the McClellan ballots, and substituting Lincoln ballots for them. These agents were all appointed under and in compliance with the orders of the War Department. They were commissioned by the Governor of New York, and the permits to visit the army and collect the voters were countersigned by the War Department officials. The arrangement was one which the War Department devised, and the crime of the War Department in arresting those men while in the honest discharge of their duty is, therefore, a double crime; it adds treachery to illegality.

These agents were commissioned solely to take Democratic votes. Other agents were sent by Republicans to collect Republican votes. The Republican agents outnumbered the Democratic agents five to one. To the former every facility was offered—to the latter every hinderance.

The Lincoln ballots were all in the hands of Lincoln's friends. How absurd then the pretence that the Democratic agents were substituting McClellan ballots for Lincoln ballots. The McClellan ballots were all in the hands of McClellan's friends—hence of the necessity of seizing them if the election was to be saved.

Is this infamy incredible? It should be, indeed. It would be were it not the last, and not by any means the largest step in an orderly progression toward such usurpation; openly exposed as such, by Mr. Lincoln's political supporters to the whole country, and scathingly denounced.

Is it not possible, some incredulous reader will say, that Mr. Lincoln's agents may have discovered some frauds, and that there is good ground for the *Tribune's* "Stop thief!" yelling? Not possible. Even the *Post* denounced the villainous and lying telegrams published in the *Tribune* Thursday morning, cock-a-hooping great stories of "astounding discoveries," "intended forgeries, conspiracies and frauds," as a "sensational report" and "inflammatory appeal," and excluded them, we will believe, from all knowledge of Mr. Lincoln's plan which this "sensational report" was framed to conceal and facilitate, warns its readers to "guard themselves against such attempts upon their temper or their credulity."

"The laws against election frauds, in the States are severe enough to discourage the crime," truly says the *Post*.

If frauds have been committed in the soldiers' vote of New York, it is the laws of the State of New York which have been violated, and in the courts of law of the State of New-York justice will be meted out to the guilty; and our upright chief magistrate and his subordinates, chosen by the people, and sworn to execute the laws of the State of New-York, will see that those laws are executed.

Abraham Lincoln is not sworn to execute the laws of the State of New York. The oath which he has taken is an oath to uphold the Constitution and execute the laws of the United States.

The *Post* says: "It is the rarest thing that an election fraud upon any considerable scale is successful," and this is perfectly true of any party organization—true in all cases except the one single case where the military power of a great nation is recklessly used (as in Indiana) to accomplish the crime of a usurper. Here in New York, the Republican inspectors at every poll make such a crime as is charged by the *Tribune* on Democrats quite impossible, and the pretense of its absurd.

And Mr. Lincoln's agents will only half have done their work when they have substituted Republicans for Democratic ballots in the envelopes which they have seized. Before their master can enjoy the fruits of this crime he must commit another. Imported soldiers must repeat the wrongs of Indiana upon the citizens of New York.

Let Mr. Lincoln attempt this last and fatal act—the logical and needful sequence to what has now gone before and is irrevocable—and neither he nor the men nor the journals who support him will wait long to learn the fate of America's first Usurper.

Here, and now, we need say nothing of how the Empire State will protect herself and her citizens. But one lesson may not be untimely. Other usurpers have seized power by the aid of an army. Has Mr. Lincoln imagined that he can become an usurper by cheating an army?

LET the fact be borne in mind by every voter that the Southern leaders of the rebellion, who desire the success of the Southern Confederacy, have all expressed themselves in favor of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, while the rank and file of the Southern armies and the people generally, who desire peace and a return to the old Union, have declared their preference for the election of Gen. McClellan. The reason is plain. The blunders and fanatical course of Lincoln have convinced the rebellious leaders that he is the best man to advance their interests, while they fear at once the military genius of McClellan and the influence his magnanimity, Christianity and humanity would have in breaking up the faith their deluded followers have maintained in the triumph of the Southern cause. Every vote that is cast for McClellan is, therefore, a step towards peace and Union, and the breaking of the bond which Davis, Lee, and their coadjutors have upon their people. On the other hand, every vote cast for Abraham Lincoln will be adding strength to the rebellion, because his despicable "policy" has driven all the Union sentiment into rebellion, it will stay so long as he is in office.

ANOTHER CHANGE.—The Douglas County *Shield* (Illinois), hitherto a supporter of the administration, has withdrawn from the support of Mr. Lincoln, and now espouses the cause of the people by giving its support to Gen. M'Clellan.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN shrewdly likened Secretary Stanton to the itch—easy to take, awful to have and hard to get rid of.

THE WAR.

It is not very easy to tell what General Grant hoped to gain by his latest movement, or what he did gain. We think one thing is unmistakable; that the movement—whether it was a new attack upon Richmond, or whether, it was only a "reconnoissance," as the Washington news writers seem anxious to style it has proven, that neither on the north nor the south side of the James, can Richmond be attacked with any success. Gen. Butler, with his corps, on Thursday last extended his northern flank almost to the Williamsburg road, which runs east-ward from Richmond, crossing the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge. His pickets moved through White Oak Swamp, and found everywhere the enemy on the alert, protected by strong intrenchments and giving no chance for any successful Federal advance.

South of the James, Meade, with Hancock's and Warren's corps, moved westward from the old camp on the Weldon railroad. They moved along the Vaughn and Boynton roads, driving the enemy's pickets before them. They did not go more than two miles, however, and had not come within range of the Southside railroad, when they found the enemy's earthworks strongly guarded. Several skirmishes were fought, flank movements planned, and reconnoisances pushed in every direction, but everywhere long lines of Confederate defenses extended; not a place was left unprotected. Availing themselves of a gap in the Federal line, on Thursday night the enemy rushed in and captured two cannon and about two hundred prisoners. The cannon were afterwards recovered, but the prisoners were carried off. On Friday morning the Confederates were discovered pushing around to the south of the advance Federal position, and the corps were quickly withdrawn to the old camp on the Weldon railroad.

Three hundred Confederate prisoners were captured in this movement, and a few beef cattle and wagons were taken. The Federal losses were two hundred and fifty prisoners, and about five hundred killed and wounded.—On Saturday morning the Federal army was in its old camp, and had given up all the ground south of the Weldon railroad which had been occupied on the advance. Had Grant's forces been stronger he could have pushed his attack with more vigor; but as it was, to get the troops he did use, he had to abandon all the Petersburg line; and for a time leave City Point almost without protection. It is very strange that Lee, who is said, by refugees and contrabands, to have so small an army of starved soldiers, should be able to present an irresistible front wherever attacked.

The Southern account of Sheridan's recent battle in the Shenandoah Valley, state that he captured twenty three Confederate cannon, and recaptured seven of his own; making thirty in all. Sheridan, in one report, said he captured fifty cannon; and in another, claimed sixty five. Thirty-one was the number captured, seven being Sheridan's own guns, and twenty four the enemy's. These twenty four cannon were sent to Washington on Friday, and paraded through the streets. We trust that Gen. Sheridan will correct the misstatement he made in his official report.

General Price's army is in southwest Missouri, not yet having entered Arkansas. We still have no confirmation of the heavy capture of confederate prisoners and cannon reported as having been made.

A battle is reported in East Tennessee, in which five hundred Confederate prisoners and thirteen small guns were captured. It was fought between Schell [illegible] and Vaughn, twenty miles east of Knoxville.

A steamer on the Mississippi, below St. Louis, was attacked by guerrillas on Thursday last. Two men were killed and several wounded.

There are renewed reports of Hood's advance towards Tennessee. The telegraph says he is raiding in Sherman's rear.

A Confederate raid upon Paducah is anticipated. Federal troops are being sent there to resist it.

General Bragg is in command of the Confederates at Wilmington.—*Age, October 31.*

CHECKMATED—Gov. Seymour, of New York, has taken the wind completely out of the sails of the shoddy dynasty, which, with Gen. Dix as its tool, had undertaken to manage the New York election *a la militaire.* Under his Excellency's orders, Brig. Gen. Greene, of the National Guard, has taken command in the Canada border counties and declares that—

"Persons peacefully coming to or attending the polls at the election are not to be interfered with under any pretext whatever. The election is to be held solely under the civil authority of the State, and is regulated by State laws, carefully framed and eminently adapted to prevent, as well as punish, all improper and fraudulent voting. No military interference can be permitted. The General commanding recognizes danger to the public peace in the proposed attempt of a Major General holding his commission under the Federal Government to take under his care and supervision within the said district, the election to be held as aforesaid. For this contemplated interference there is no authority or excuse. The Federal Government is charged with no duty or responsibility whatever, relating to an election held in the State of New York. Officers of the National Guard in this department will therefore vigilantly repress all attempts to disturb the peace, will do their utmost to preserve order and quiet on the day of election, and if necessary will prevent all interference with the right of any person or persons peaceably to attend at the places where the polls shall be held."

THE DRAFT.—We cut the following from a recent Washington despatch:

Many of the men recently drafted in Washington have run off and hid themselves. In view of this fact, inquiries were recently addressed to Provost Marshal General Fry, who replied that drafted men who fail to report, and do not actually enter the service, are not entered on the quota. A supplementary draft will be made for any deficiency that exists after the present draft is completed.

We have heard it said that this is to be the rule in all cases hereafter. If this be true, we may of course soon look for another draft.

UNION SENTIMENT AT THE SOUTH.—The following are the peace resolutions offered in the Alabama Legislature recently, to which reference has been made by telegraph:

WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln, as President of the United States, and commander in chief of the army and navy thereof, and the friends and supporters of his administration, have declared that negotiations for peace cannot be entertained except upon a basis of a restoration of the Union in its territorial integrity and the abolition of slavery, and that the existing war must be prosecuted till the men of these Confederate States are compelled to submit to these, or are subjugated, and, if necessary to secure this end exterminated, their lands confiscated, and their women and children driven forth as wanderers on the face of the earth; and,

Whereas, The re-election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President of the United States is advocated by many if not all of his supporters upon these grounds, and that there is no other way to terminate the war, insisting that there is no disposition on the part of the people of these States to enter into negotiations for peace except on the distinct admission of the separate independence of States as a basis; and

Whereas, At a recent convention held in the city of Chicago, a numerous and powerful party has declared its willingness, if successful, to stop fighting and *open negotiations* with us on the basis of the Federal Constitution as it is, and the restoration of the Union under it; now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in general Assembly convened, That we earnestly desire peace. *If the aforesaid party is successful, we are willing and ready to open negotiations for peace on the basis indicated in the platform adopted by said convention*—our sister States of this confederacy being willing thereto.

SMETHPORT ACADEMY
AND
UNION SCHOOL.

LOCATED AT
SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA.

REV. LOWELL L. ROGERS, A. B. Principal.

The Winter Term will begin Wednesday, November 23d, 1864, and continue twelve weeks.

Tuition from $1 to $6 per term, payable in advance. Teachers ten per cent less.

It is the desire of the Principal and Board of Trustees to once more furnish in their Academy first class educational privileges.

The Board of Instruction will be composed of earnest and accomplished teachers.

By the Union of the Public School and the Academy, scholars of all grades will be admitted.

In order to afford the Teachers of M'Kean and adjoining counties ample means to qualify themselves for their profession, a Normal class will be organized and receive special attention.

The Academy building will be neatly and thoroughly refitted, and everything done only to give comfort and success to pupils.

W. Y. McCOY, *President.*

P. FORD *Secretary.*

NEW YORK.

Wholesale Prices Current Of Produce

Reported for the Democrat

BY

JOSIAH CARPENTER, Commission Merchant

No 32 Jay Street New York.

To whom shipments of produce may be made. Two thirds of the market value will be advanced on the receipt of the goods if desired, and a quick return made for the balance. Full directions and a weekly market report sent free of charge by mail to those making shipments to us.

Remarks for the Week ending Oct. 19.

Beeswax, quiet; Beans, quiet; Peas, quiet; Butter, firm; Cheese, steady; D. Apples, steady; Peaches, steady; Plums, steady; Cherries, wanted; Raspberries, wanted; Blackberries, wanted; Eggs, wanted; Flour, steady; Corn Meal, steady; Buckwheat, steady; flax, quiet; Furs, quiet; Feathers, firm; Fresh Meats, steady; Wheat, steady; Rye, steady; Oats, firm; Corn, quiet; Hides, steady; Hops, wanted; Lard, steady; Beef, steady; Pork, steady; Poultry, wanted; seeds, quiet; Tobacco, firm; Sorghum, wanted; wool quiet; Apples, firm; Tallow, steady;

BEESWAX, per lb	60 to	62
" mixed	33 to	50
BEANS, white round, per bushel	2 40 to	2 40
"	1 60 to	1 70
BUTTER in tubs, per lb	45 to	51
" in firkins,	40 to	50
" in rolls,	44 to	52
CHEESE, choice,	18 to	22
" common	12 to	17
DRIED APPLES,	10 to	11
" PEACHES,	26 to	28
" PLUMS	21 to	26
" CHERRIES,	26 to	37
" RASPBERRIES,	20 to	26
" BLACKBERRIES,	18 to	20
EGGS fresh, per dozen	31 to	35
" limed	0	22
FLOUR, wheat, per bbl	7 10 to	11 00
" rye	7 10 to	7 10
CORN MEAL, per 100 lbs	5 10 to	3 50
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,	2 90 to	3 00
BEEF, mess, per bbl	17 00 to	3 07
" prime,	7 00 to	12 00
PORK, mess, "	3 10 to	42 00
" prime, "	35 00 to	39 00
FLAX per lb	20 to	26
FURS & SKINS, see Price Current for full report.		
FEATHERS, live geese, per lb.	75 to	80
BEEF, fresh	9 to	11
MUTTON in carcass	10 to	11
VEAL "	10 to	16
PORK, dressed per lb	1 to	17
WHEAT, per bushel	2 60 to	2 20
RYE,	1 35 to	1 40
OATS, "	85 to	87
CORN per bushel	1 50 to	1 52
VENISON, per lb	15 to	20
PIGEONS, per dozen		
HIDES, dry per lb	20 to	22
" green,	12 to	13
HOPS, prime, "	45 to	25
" "	4 to	20
LARD, common to best, per lb	20 to	27
HAMS, smoked, per lb	25 to	26
SHOULDERS, smoked,	19 to	20
BACON,	20 to	22
HONEY,	25 to	25
CHICKENS, per lb	20 to	22
TURKEYS, "	20 to	22
GEESE, "	14 to	15
DUCKS, "	20 to	22
CLOVER SEED, per lb	24 to	26
TIMOTHY "	6 00 to	6 50
FLAX "	3 0 to	3 25
TOBA. CO WRAPPERS, sweated, per lb.	30 to	40
" " new,	14 to	20
" FILLERS, sweated per lb	11 to	16
" " new,	10 to	11
TALLOW, per lb	16 to	17
SORGHUM SYRUP, per gallon	60 to	1 00
WOOL, washed, per lb	80 to	90
" unwashed, per lb	60 to	60
APPLES, per barrel	2 50 to	4 00

NOTE.—A full report of the New York Market can be seen on file at any time at this office. In the above is given the lowest and highest prices which are governed by quality and condition. Many articles that are not mentioned above can be found on the report in our office.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.

A REVEREND GENTLEMAN HAVING been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment, without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the MEANS OF CURE. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope he will send free a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL 86 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

WHEREAS Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JOHN KING, late of Cameron County, Pa. have been granted to the Subscribers, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having Claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay, to.

RICHARD KRUZEN,
Executor,

AZUBA KING,
Executrix.

Shippen, Cameron county, June 1st 1864.