

FOR PRESIDENT. ABRAHAM MINCOLN, of Illinois. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

ELECTORAL TICKET. SENATORIAL. MORTON MeMICHAEL.

I. CUNNII	NGHAM.
REPRES	CNTATIVE.
1-Robert P. King,	13-Elias P. Hale,
2-G. Morrison Ceates,	14-Charles H. Shriner,
3-Henry Bumm,	15-John Wister,
4-William H. Kern,	16-David M Conaughy,
5-Barton H. Jenks,	17-David W. Woods,
6-Charles M. Runk,	18-Isaac Benson,
7-Robert Parke,	19-John Patton,
8-William Taylor,	20-Samuel B Dick,
9-John A. Hiestand,	21-Everard Bierer,
10-Richard H. Coryell,	22-John P. Fenny,
IIEdward Haliday,	23-Ebenezer McJunkin
12-Charles F. Reed.	24-John W. Blanchard.

We reprint the address of the State Committee Let it again be read, and its suggestions carried out.

Read the speech of Jefferson Davis, printed in this paper. It is the appeal of a falling man for a falling cause.

A BEAUTIFUL PRICE OF RASCALITY. COPPERHEAD DESPERATION.

We learn, that the Copperheads have distributed a flaming placard throughout certain portions of this county, announcing that immediately after the Presidential election a draft for one million men would be ordered. This is infamous, and the parties guilty of the fraud, should be brought to speedy justice. We call upon our friends to mark the men who circulated such cowardly slanders upon the Government. We say this knowingly, that no draft is contemplated.

ARMY FRAUDS.

It is an old dodge for a thief when pursued to join in the cry "stop thief," "stop thief" and bellow it out most lustily of all the throng. Just so this great cry of "fraud and force in the army," which the Copperheads have been vociterating, seems to have been for the purpose of directing attention from their own rascality. The most enormous frauds have providentially been detected at Baltimore. It seems that Edward Donahoe, Edward Newcomb, a man by the name of Ferry, and others, have for the past two weeks been engaged in forging fraudulent votes to be used in the New York Election. They had regular blanks for soldiers votes printed; one man filled up the blanks, another copied the soldiers name, a third copied the name of the officers, &c., several store boxes of such votes had already been sent. They were found engaged at this work on Sunday after-Donahoe has pleaded guilty and it is probable that his patriotic efforts in behalf of giving the soldiers votes will result in his dancing on nothing with a rope round his neck.

This is a beautiful specimen of "FREEDOM OF ELECTION AT ALL HAZARDS."

NOT TRUE.

We are informed that the Abolitionists are circulating a story in the army to the effect that Gen-McClellan was opposed to granting soldiers the right to vote. This is false—utterly false—and was invented merely to make votes for Lincoln.-

Whether Gen. McClellan was or was not oppos ed to granting soldiers a right to vote we know not. We do not remember to have seen any expression of opinion on the subject; and we are satisfied that the man who wrote the paragraph above knows nothing about it. It is part of the systematic fabrication and falsification of facts in which the Gazette habitually indulges.

But we do know; the Copperheads, whose can didate Gen. McCllellan has degraded himself by were to a man oppos ed to soldie frage. The entire vote of the party in this State was thrown against the amendments to the Constitution. The Editor of the Gazette worked hard all election day to that end, and voted himself a gainst it.

The impudent assurance and audacity in lying which these men display in their efforts to get the soldiers to vote their ticket, would be laughable were it not for the serious crisis through which our Nation is passing.

"Gen. McClellan, was in favor of giving the soldiers a right to vote !" ah, indeed! when and where and how did he show it? Publish the proof if you please. Probably the next statement will be that the Copperheads generally, and the Gazette clique in particular, were in favor of soldiers voting.

DARE."

The Democrats elect their candidtes and the Abolition ballot-box stuffers and army agents "count them out." We will settle this matter after the Presidential election. Let them "count us out," if they dare. As sure as heaven bends above, if Lincoln is re-elected by fraud, there will be a day of

of last week. That frauds have frequently been only reduced 28. It is a fact not to be disputed perpetrated at elections, we have no doubt. In the that where a large number of republicans have gone population of the Old World. She will cast he Washington township, on the line of the Portage have gone. This accounts for the loss of 126 cop-Rail Road, then under the control of a democratic perhead votes in republican districts out of 775. Canal Board, more democratic votes were polled while out of the ramaining 1929 they only lose 168 than there were voters of both parties in the town- one half of whom are deserters now skulking about ship. The fraudulent votes were proven on invest the mountains. Here then the plain truth comes tigation in court to have been over three hundred, to light. They had their entire vote out with th and all on the Democratic side! The election board, exception of the deserters. all Demoerats, acted without being sworn,

an's administration.

this fall in New York City.

s entitled to a fair hearing by the court, which will tive the matter a patient investigation, and will mer election. You reserved your fire. It was a hrow out every fraudulent vote, both at home and dangerous experiment, nevertheless it was successin the army. All of which the editor of the Gazette ful in our State. Now, then, up and charge along very well knows.

Why then such a paragaph as that we quote? And the same kind of threatening has occurred again and again in the Gazette.

These leaders of the copperheads are bent on rule or ruin. They see in the October elections the hand writing on the wall—" MENE MENE TE-KEL UPHARSIN" Thou art weighed in the balance, and art found wanting. Pennsylvania. Ohio, Marylandand Indiana, have sealed their doom. But the mass of the democrats of Bedford County have too much good sense, we hope, to de beguiled into illegal acts by these reckless political schemers, whose whole desire is that they shall hold offices for themselves. The whole aim of the Gazette clique seems to be to cry fraud, and urge the people to acts of violence, in the event of the de feat which they cannot but foresee.

"The Democratic National Convention has djourned sine die!" Pshaw! Neither has the HARTFORD CONVENTION. It adjourned some fifty years ago, to meet at the call of its president, and it has not met yet, unless indeed it met again at Chicago last August.

FREEMEN OF BEDFORD COUNTY

TO THE RESCUE ONCE MORE!! The copperheads have reduced their exultation

ver imaginary victories gained to the narrow lim its of Bedford County. Why is this? Simply ecause our friends allowed them to obtain a temorary advantage. Because our vote was not properly secured. Nothing else. Thereupon they set up a vociferous shout to cover up their terribl defeat upon the popular vote every where but here. where they threaten with fire and sword and blood every man who does not vote the nasuating experhead ticket. Many of our peaceable, and

digious? Since then we have sent at least 600 of our voting population to the field, which will average three republicans to one copperhead. If any one doubts this let him examine the returns in the Prothonotary's office. If that is too laborious, let him examine the soldiers' vote as reported in this paper this week. By a close scrutiny of the home of 984 on the vote for Governor last fall, of which the republicans lose 690 and the copperheads 294. as near as we can get at it, and this falling off is principally in republican districts as will be seen by

the following table:

	REPUBLICAN DISTRICTS.							
9	Rel	vote, 1863.	Loss, 1864.	Cop. vote, 1863.	Loss, 1864.	Gain.		
	Bloody Run,	57	5	28	8			
	Broad Top,	140	23	72	0	7		
		118	34	63	15			
	Monroe,	169	57	115	11			
	Providence E.	142	49	54	21			
e	Providence W.	131	52	42	3	and the		
1	Union,	166	60		17			
	Woodberry, M.	211	73		37			
	Woodberry, S.	148	68	124	33			
88		282	421	775	145			
7	CODI	PEDUE	ID DI	STRICTS.				
-					+			
e	IV.	1863.	1864	Cop. vote 1863.	. Loss, 1864.	Gain.		
1	Bedford Bor.	108	0		1001.	99		
e	Bedford Tp.	130			16			
33	Colerain,	88			12			
n	Cumberland Val.				13			
	Harrison,	69			7			
-	Juniata,	67	30		12			
,	Liberty,	108	3:			5		
	Londonderry,	53	14		14			
	Napier,	139	28		26	deli		
9	Schellsburg Bor.	26]	51	3			
-	Snake Springs,	53	17	86				
1	Southampton,	64	25	5 211	27			
	St. Clair,	187	37	217	31			
	THE REPORT OF THE PERSON	-	-		-	-		
3	to a charge	1148			183	34		
,		1282	42]	1 775	145			
A 1		\$4 MILES (\$100 PM)				CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		

2430 690 2704 328

From this deduct the copperhead gain in three districts and we have the actual number which were not out-294. Is it not apparent, then, to any one that a great number of the republican vote was not out? Take the three Townships of Union. Middle and South Woodberry, and the aggregate vote is 201 less than it was one year ago. Will any one have the hardihood to say that our vote was all out in these precincts? There is then a falling off in three districts of two-fifths of our "LET THEM COUNT US OUT IF THEY vote, and we hear of no changes. We could cite other instances, but we commend the figures. It is true that a large number of men have gone to the army, but fully one half of those that have gone within the year were under twenty-one years of age. This estimate may be a little too high coin is re-elected by fraud, there will be a day of reckoning. Never mind! The Democratic National Convention has not adjourned sine die. We find the above elegant extract in the Gazette township in the county, and yet our majority was oining county of Cambria a few years ago, in to the army a propostionate number of democrats

Republicans! Union men! out of the 690 votes Every one remembers candle-box Calhoun; and no which we fell short on the vote for Governor of last one whose character for truth is worth a snuff will fall, 325 were not out, but remained at home pasnowquestion the assertion that most stupendous sively, indifferent and idle spectators of the great frands occurred all through Kansas under Buchan- moral contest which was decided on that day in our rauds occurred all through Kansas under Buchannist administration.

It is notorious that in certain strong democratic moral contest which was decided on that day in our midst. Every vote that will be brought out at the approaching election, over and above the vote of judges protested, and refused to sign the redistricts in the large cities fraudulent votes, partic- the 11th of October, will be a gain. Remember ularly of unnaturalized foreigners, have heretofore, this! We could give many reasons, in addition been frequent. It is probable that thousands of to the one already given, why our republican and fraudulent votes will swell the democratic majority war democratic friends did not turn out more generally. The principal cause was the Draft. It had Nor do we claim that all rascality in this particular taken place just a few weeks before. Many had can be laid at the door of the democratic party. Unquestionably, however, the greater part of it can; This has passed away and our opponents, crushed and this probably, for the reason that unprincipled with defeats everywhere, are no longerable to marpoliticians, some of whom, unfortunately belong to shal their forces effectively. Now the wavering every party, find in that party most readily and and the doubtful are with us and the only question abundantly the material with which to work their to be decided is the question of majority. Abra-frauds. Under the Constitution and the laws the means sun rises in the east and sets in the west, and, the new Constitutions, as follows: For the Constitutions are constitutions and the laws the means sun rises in the east and sets in the west, and,

heads spent all their ammunition at the forthe entire line, and victory will crown your exertions. With a full sold ers' vote, such a vote as we will have at the next election, we will carry Bedford county by at least 100 or 200 majority. Turn out Union men! 'Turn out!

A REAUTIFUL SHEET.

The Gazette of this weak is crammed with false oods, as usual. We enumerate some of the more daring. On the outside is a frightful falsehood,

The Gazette quotes Governor Seymour of New York as its authority. The Governor says: "The Secretary of War has intimated to him (the Copperhead Secession Governor of New York) that mother draft is about to be made, the heaviest vet." Think of the Secretary of War, taking the rebel Governor into his confidence, and imparting to him information to be used to break down this very Secretary. Of course it is not true, no such nnouncement has been made, nor will be.

The Washington Republican is quoted to sustain the assertion that another draft is about to be made. The Republican some time since had an article urgof the Government to make another draft, because there will be no necessity for it. The rebellion wont last long enough after the election of Abraham | CONFESSION OF M. J. FERRY, THE STATE AGENT Lincoln to need more men. His election will

opperhead tieket. Many of our peaceable, and quiet citizens were intimidated and kept away from the polls, while the arrant copperhead cowards, who have not courage enough to fight an open and avowed foe, who wantonly and wickedly assails our flag, and endeavors to destroy our nationality, stay at home the terror of inoffensive citizens, and the especial fright of old women and children. We vote them a crown of copperheads and our prayer is they may ever have to wear them.

We are gratified, however, to say, that we do not see the great victory for copperheadism in Bedford county, and let us, for a few moments, examine the facts. Coffroth, two years ago, had 642 majority over McPherson; now he has 679, making a slight gain over Koontz of 28 votes on the vote of 1862 for McPherson. Is this awful? Is this prodicious? Since then we have sent at least 600 of copperhead tieket. A column and a half is occupied on the inside in attempting to cover up the frauds perpetrated on the soldiers, by the rejection of the Union votes, last Friday. The statements are lame and weak, and will receive no credit, where the truth, as we publish it, is known. A "Display" of war news is made, intended to bolster up the sinking cause of the rebels north. The following cheering the dealers are gived. "REPORTED EVACUA-ford county, and let us, for a few moments, examine the facts. Coffroth, two years ago, had 642 majority over McPherson; now he has 679, making a slight gain over Koontz of 28 votes on the vote of 1862 for McPherson. Is this awful? Is this prodicious? Since then we have sent at least 600 of 61862 for McPherson. Is this awful? Is this prodicious? Since then we have sent at least 600 of 61862 for McPherson. Is this awful? Is this prodicious? Since then we have sent at least 600 of 61862 for McPherson. Is this awful? Is this prodicious? Since then we have sent at least 600 of 61862 for McPherson. Is this awful? Is this prodicious? Since then we have sent at least 600 of 61862 for McPherson. The balance of the time when the fir LY ENDED."—REBEL LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE ABOUT TO ASSEMBLE!"—

"BEAUREGARD INVADING TENNESSEE." It is all of a piece, not a word of truth in it. Atlanta is not evacuated, nor is the Campaign arginst Richmond virtually ended. It is just beginning, and will be ended, when Richmond is taken, and not before. The war news is favorative to the wastern part of the state of New York—I do not know from what county. He is not in the service; he is a state agent. I cannot tell what names we signed. The papers are in the bundle now on the table. I did not sign the names of officers, but Donohue signed any quantity of them. There was a large package of these papers left with me, was a large package of these papers left with me, to be under the table. I did not sign the names we signed. The papers are in the bundle now on the table. I did not sign the names of officers, but Donohue signed any quantity of them. There was a large package of these papers left with me, to be under the table. I did not sign the names we signed. The papers are in the bundle now on the table. I did not sign the names we signed. The papers are in the bundle now on the table. I did not sign the names of officers, but Donohue signed any quantity of them. There was a large package of these papers left with me, to be under the papers are in the bundle now on the table. I did not sign the names we signed. The papers are in the bundle now on the table. I did not sign the names of officers, but Donohue signed any quantity of them. There was a large package of these papers left with me, was a large package of these papers left with me, the papers are in the bundle now on the table. I did not sign the names we the papers are in the bundle now on the table. I did not sign the names we the papers are in the bundle now on the table. I did not sign the names we the papers are in the bundle now on the table. I did not sign the names we signed. The papers are in the bundle now on the table. I did not sign the names we the papers are in the bundle now on the table vote he will learn that there has been a falling off | ble from all quarters, and the rebellion north and

canvassing of the votes, will show these swindlers

THE RECENT STATE ELECTION.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

The Union Majority Between Twelve and Thirteen Thousand.

HARRISBURG, October 31.—The official soldiers guilty on behalf of Mr. Ferry, an vote received at the Secretary's Office, up to this behalf the elemency of the court. Union majority.....

Another Star.

By the proclamation of the President, just is sued, Nevada takes her place among the stars in our national banner. She comes in uncontamina ted with slavery, and by her mines of inexhausti ble wealth will continue to attract the wandering vote in November for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. In one day we have a free State and a new State ad-

Pennsylvania.

SOLDIERS' VOTES REFUSED BY DEMOCRATIC JUEGES.

GETTYSBURG, Oct. 28, The Democratic return judges, to-day, rejected eight soldiers' returns, for informality. These rejected returns gave Koontz, Union candidate for Congress, one hundred and eighty majority. The rejection of these returns, and the attempt to de-

Why We should Work.

The national existence is threatened by wealthy, owerful, determined and unscrupulous enemies They work steadily, sleeplessly; and we must work as vigilantly as they. This is the hour of the nation's extremity, and the imminent peril of the country must prompt us to firm, decisive,

An official announcement by Gov. Hahn, of Louisana, gives the total votes cast for aud against

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Forged Returns of Soldiers' of the New York State Agent at Baltimore.

Extensive frauds have been discovered in Baltimore and Washington on the part of some of the Commissioners of New York state to receive and forward the votes of soldiers. Two State Agents M. J. Ferry of Canton, St. Lawrence county, and Edward Donohue of Albany, have been arrested and brought for trial before the Millitary Commis sion, of which Major-General Abner Doubleday is President, and Colonel John A. Foster, of the neaded the "DRAFT!" "ANCTHER HAUL!" One Hundred and Ninety-fifth New York, Judge

Donohue telegraphed to Peter Cagger and Sandford E. Church, notifying them of their ar rest, and desiring them to obtain counsel for then

It is stated that seven dry goods boxes of votes or the Democratic National and State nominee ave been forwarded from Washington by express Several packages of the alleged forged tickets are in the hands of the Commission, with letters, &c. involving persons in New York.

After the adjournment of the Military Commis sion in Baltimore M. J, Ferry, one of the two prisoners put on to trial, stated to the Judge-Advocate that he desired to make a confes sion of all he knew in connection with the fraudalent papers. His request was complied with, ing the enforcement of the last draft. This is made and his confession was written out in the usual to appear in the Gazette as referring to the coming form of questions and answers. When he had draft. There is evidently no intention on the part | concluded the court reassembled, and Judge-Advocate Foster made to the court a statement embodying the facts confessed—the material part of which is as follows:

OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

I do not recollect the time when the first pa just beginning, and will be ended, when Richmond is taken, and not before. The war news is favorated is taken, and not before. The war news is favorated is taken, and not before. The war news is favorated is taken, and not before. The war news is favorated in the first proposed to forge the papers, but it was about two weeks ago. I do not think there was anybody present but Donahue and myself when Maxson first proposed to forge papers, but it was about two weeks ago. I do not think there was anybody present but Donahue and myself when Maxson first proposed to forge papers, but it was about two weeks ago. I do not think there was anybody present but Donahue and myself when Maxson first proposed to forge papers, the but it was first proposed to forge the papers, but it was about two weeks ago. I do not think there was anybody present but Donahue and myself when Maxson first proposed to forge the papers, but it was about two weeks ago. I do not think there was anybody present but Donahue and myself when Maxson first proposed to forge the papers, but it was about two weeks ago. I do not think there was anybody present but Donahue and myself when Maxson first proposed to forge the papers, but it was about two weeks ago. I do not think there was anybody present but Donahue and myself when Maxson first proposed to forge the papers, the but it was anybody present but Donahue and myself when Maxson first proposed to forge the papers, the but it was anybody present but Donahue and myself when Maxson first proposed to forge the papers, the but it was anybody present but Donahue and myself when Maxson first proposed to forge the papers, the but it was anybody present but Donahue and myself when Maxson first proposed to forge the papers, the but it was anybody present but Donahue and myself when Maxson first proposed to forge the papers, the but it was anybody present but Donahue and myself when Maxson first proposed to forge papers. There was a man named G. M. Bundy in my office and there the same there. I had no letters f

the following letter:
BALTIMORE, October 22, 1864. canvassing of the votes, will show these swindlers that they cannot succeed in their villianous purposes. Koontz is legally, fairly elected, and he must not be cheated out of his seat.—Pittsburg Gazette

"My Dear Sir: If you are energetic, you will be able to get the within votes arranged for the 8th of November. I should have done more to them, but I have not time. They are all on the square—the same as the blacks get theirs. Neither would bear close scrutiny. Ed. Donahue said send this on to you, and I have done it.

"Truly yours,
"P, S.—They are all soldiers—companies and egiments all O. K. Of the rest I have nothing to say. If you have no use for them send, them back.

"No. 85 West Fayette street, Baltimore."

Henry Newcomb, implicated by Ferry, has also made a complete and full confession. The Judge-Advocate was understood to present a plea of guilty on behalf of Mr. Ferry, and to ask on his

MARYLAND FREE! Gov. Bradford Proclaims in Favor of the New

Constitution -- The People Rejoicing -- The New Constitution to go into Effect on the First of November. BALTIMORE, October 29.

Governor Bradford has just proclaimed the new constitution of Maryland. The friends of the measure are honoring the e-

The frie as of the measure are nonoring the event by a display of bunting.

The American has just put out an immense flag, bearing the inscription "FREE MARYLAND."

The Governor's proclamation concludes as fol-

"And whereas, the results of the said election have been duly certified to me by the proper judges of the said several elections, and upon accurately counting and easting up the vote as returned to me for and against the said Constitution, including the soldiers' vote, aforesaid, it does appear that there were 30,174 ballots for the Constitution, 29,-799 ballots generated. 799 ballots against the Constitution, and that there were 61 blank ballots reported as given a-gainst the Constitution, but not counted, the perons offering them refusing to take the oath re-uired by the said Constituion, and there being therefore of the aggregate so cast amajority in favor of the adoption of the said Constitution; now, therefore, I, Augustus W. Bradford, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the authority so vested in me by the said act of Assembly and the Constitution aforesaid by this any produced the constitution and the constitution aforesaid by the constitution and the constitution aforesaid by the constitution and the constitution aforesaid by the constitution and the constitution and the constitution aforesaid by the constitution aforesaid by the constitution and the constitution aforesaid by the cons so vested in me by the said act of Assembly and the Constitution aforesaid, by this my proclama-tion, declare and make known that the said Con-stitution and form of Government so framed and adopted by the Convention aforesaid has been a-dopted by a majority of the voters of the State, dopted by a majority of the voters of the State, and that in pursuance of the provisions therein contained, the same will go into effect as the proper Constitution and form of Government of this State, superseding the one now existing on the first day of November.

Jeff. Davis' Speech at Columbia, S. C. Votes-Arrest and Confession His Views of the Copperhead Plan of

Adjustment, Rebel Victories to Insure the Election of the Peace Candidate.

REBEL REVIEW OF THE MILITARY SITUATION.

JEFF. DAVIS AT COLUMBIA

HIS VIEWS REGARDING A CONVENTION OF THE The Columbia South Carolinian gives the fol-owing detailed report of the speech delivered at

hat on Oct. 4th by JEFF. DAVIS:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE METROPOLIS OF SOUTH CAROLINA: Your Mayor has welcomed me to your home. I receive his greeting with that gratitude which one only feels when he hears expressed the language of commendation from those whose silence would have made him realize that his conduct had been bad indeed. If, in this great struggle for the rights of the States and the that his conduct had been bad indeed. If, in this great struggle for the rights of the States and the the tree of the people, to secure the possession of which, and to transmit which to us our fathers of the revolution shed their blood, South Carolina, who has stood for thirty years in the vanguard, should give him who asserted these rights no word of well done, he might turn convinced that he had failed as a white assert to prefer his mission. failed as a public servant to perform his mission, and as a man had proven unable to cope with the responsibilities of his position. Therefore it is, Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens of Columbia, that I feel heartily grateful for the welcome received at the core hands.

South Carolina has struggled nobly in the war and suffered many sacrifices. There is, indeed no portion of our land where the pall of mourning has not been spread: but I thank the Giver of all Good that our people still remain firm there, above all other places. I am told there have none been to waver and none to doubt. It often happens that at a distance from a scene of action, men, who if present could easily measure it, magnify danger, un at last those become despondent whose hearts, actually stirred by perils, would no sooner think of shrinking from the prompt performance of duty than the gallant sons of Carolina, whose blood has generously flowed on the many battle-fields of his war. But if there be any who feel that our ause is in danger, that final saccess may not crown our efforts, that we are not stronger to day than when we began the struggle, that we are not able o continue the supplies to our armies and to our people, let all such read a contradiction in the sming face of our land, and the teeming evidence of cleaty which everywhere greet the eye; let them to those places where brave men are standin in front of the foe, and there receive the assurance that we shall have final success, and that every

man who does not live to see his country, free, will see a freeman's grave. (Applause.)

There are those who, like the Israelites of old, are longing to turn back to the flesh pots they have left; who have thot' there still may have been ome feasible mode of reconciliation, and even be willing to rush into a reconstruction of the Union. Such, I am glad to know, do not flourish on the soil of South Carolina. Such cannot be the sentiments of any man in the Confederate States, if e will only recollect that from the beginning dow to the present hour, your Government has made every effort within its power, to avoid a collision of arms in the first instance, and since then to ob tain every possible means of settlement honorable to ourselves, based on a recognition of our inde First, we sent commissioners to ask or what terms the quarrel could be adjusted, and since that time we have proclaimed in every public pa per our desire for peace. Insolantly our every ef-fort has been met. The Vice-President of the Confederate states was refused a passport to the North, when his object was negotiation—that means by which all wars must be terminated.—The door was rudely shut in our faces. Intervention and recognition by foreign States, so long anticipated, have proved an *ignis fatuus*. There is, then, but one means by which you can hope to gain independence and an honorable peace, and

retreating before them, or do you not all know that the only way to make spaniels civil is to whip them? And you can whip them, if all the men ca-pable of bearing arms will do their duty by taking their places under the standard of their efore the the veteran troops of the North receiv Northern States. Now is the good and accepted time for every man to rally to the standard of his time for every man to rally to the standard of his country, and crush the invader upon her soil; and this, I believe, is in your powder. If every man fit to bear arms will place himself in the ranks with those who are already there, we shall not battle in vain, and our achievements will be grand, final and complete. Is this a time to ask what final and complete. Is this a time to ask what the law demands of you—to inquire whether or not you are exempt under the law, or to ask if the magistrate will take you out of the enrolling office by a writ of habeas corpus? Rather is it not the time for every mancapable of bearing arms to say: My country needs my services, and my country hall have them!" When your heroic fathers, shall have them!" When your heroic fathers, the Whigs of the Revolution, fought in that war which secured your birthright, their armies were not gathered by asking who can be forced into the field, but "Who are able to fight?" field, but "Who are able to fight?" No man was too old and no boy too young, if he had the physical capacity to enter the ranks of the army. In the days of the Revolution, the boy left his paternal roof only to return to its blackened ruins.—He grew to manhood among its struggles; and may not your country claim similar services from the youth of the present day? Like them, you must emulate the glory of your sires. Say not that you are unequal to the task, for I believe that our people are even better than were our hat our people are even better than were our conored ancestors. They have fought more and honored aneestors. They have fought more and bloodlier battles, and there are fewer who are lukewarm in the cause now, than existed in the days of the Revolution. What a glorious reflection it is, that wherever the tide of war has rolled its devastating wave over the land, just then do you find every heart beating true to the Confederacy, strengthened as it were, by vicissitudes, and every woman ready to share her last loaf with the soldier who is fighting for our rights.

A plan of negotiation has been offered for consideration—a planof negotiation by States. Well, it is not easy to see on what terms the States can negotiate. In the first place, they have no constitutional power to do so. In the second place, Mr. Lineoln has said that he will not negotiate with them unless they can control the army, and they can only obtain the power to control the army by traitorously attempting to enter into a treaty

my by traitorously attempting to enter into a trea-ty contrary to the Government they have institu-ted. But suppose this were possible, what are the terms offered? If you will acknowledge your crime, lay down your arms, emancipate your slaves crime, lay down your arms, emancipate your slaves and turn over your leaders—as they call your hum-ble servant—to be punished, then will you have permission to vote together with your negroes on the terms under which Mr. Lincoln will be ciously picased to allow you to live as a part of the nation over which he presides. If there be a man within the sound of my voice who contemplate first day of November.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland at the city of Annapolis, on the 29 day of October, in the year of our Lord 1864.

A. W. BRADFORD.

By the Governor.

W. B. Hall, Secretary of State.

Within the sound of my voice who contemplate such a proposition, I pity him from the bottom of my heart. My only wish is that he was north of the dividing line. He is not the spirit that animated our fathers, and he is not fit to exist among the men who are now perilling their lives in the cause in which we are engaged, for he who is so slaAish cannot be trusted with sacred guardianship of the widow and orphans of the soldiers who have died in battle.

since the fall of Allanta. It has risen in tone; its march is onward; its face look to the front.—So far as I am able to judge, Gen. Hood's strategy has been good, and his conduct has been galiant. His eye is now fixed upon a point far beyond that where he was assailed by the enemy.—He hopes soon to have his hand upon Sherman's line of communications, and to fix it where he can hold it. And if but a half—nay, one fourth—of the men to whom the service has a right, will give him their strength. I see no chance for Sherman to escape from a defeat or a disgraceful retreat. I therefore hope, in view of all the contingencies of war, with all the confidence which I found in the army, that within thirty days that army, which has so boastfully taken up its Winter quarters in the heart of the Confederacy, will be in search of a crossing on the Tennessee River.

That our army retreated far was but a natural precursor of that despondency which spread itself over the country; but as I approached the region occupied by our troops the hope increased, until at last I found in the army the acme of cofidence itself.—Gen. Beauregard, so well known to you all, is going there with a general command, which will enable him to concentrate all the troops that can be made available for the public defence. I, therefore, say be of good cheer, for I hope that brighter intelligence will soon reach you. [Applause.]

But, my friends, if it be otherwise—if we suffer reverses it is what is to be expected from the formues of war. It is the fate of all human designs. In that event we shall have reason to anticipate from all brave men a conduct becoming the occasince the fall of Atlanta. It has risen in tone:

In that event we shall have reason to anticipate

from all brave men a conduct becoming the occa-sion, and shall look to you to redress your misfor-tunes, to rise in the face of disaster and resolve to succeed, determined that you will live or die free.

Your brave sons are battling for the cause of the country everywhere; your Fort Sumter, where was first given to the flag of the Confederacy, still stands. The honor of the State has not been dimmed in the struggle, and her soldiers will be sustained by the thought that when they are no more, South Carolina will still retain that honor with which she commenced the way, and have so with which she commenced the war, and have ac-cumulated that greatness and glory which will make her an exemplar of all that is chivalric and manly in a nation struggling for existence. You who have so long been the advocates of State Rights have neverraised a clamor against the laws which seem to invade them, and I think, for obwhich seem to invade them, and I think, for obvious reasons, you are not like those newborn lights who, perhaps, are just beginning to appreciate the great principles of that creed. You saw laws passed which were necessary to make those States which are in co-operation effective for the good of the whole. You understood the nature of the compact entered into by the sovereign States, and you have not been fearful that the agent created by yourselves was likely to turn against that Government for which he and you had been so long struggling. Understanding the means of preserving your State Governments, you have not been frightened by the clamor of those who do not breath the pure air of State sovereignty. preserving your State Governments, you have not been frightened by the clamor of those who do not breath the pure air of State sovereignty.—
Then you have had no difficulty in the organization of the three forces incident to millitary service. You are in that condition in which your defence must depend upon what does not belong to the active forces of the country. Your battles are fought on other fields. You have on the coast some necessity for what is termed an active army, and should it it be incumbent upon you to furnish troops from your reserves, you have no constitutional scruples, like Gov. Strong, of Massachusetts, against marching your militia from the berders of the State, to fight the battles of the cause in which you'are engaged. I honor you for it, it is needless for me to argue questions here which have been discussed elsewhere, for here I am among the deciples of him from whom I learned my lessons of State rights—the great, the immortal John C. Calhoun.

Among those to whom we are indebted in South Carolina, I have not yet alluded to that peculiar claim of gratitnde which is due to the fair countrywomen of the Palmetto State—they who have gone to the hospital to watch by the side of the sick—those who throng your wayside homes—who have nursed as if nursing was a profession—who have used their needle with the industry of sewing women—who have borne privation without a murrant, and who have given up fathers.

ing women—who have borne privation without a murmur, and who have given up fathers, sons gain independence and an honorable peace, and that is by uniting with harmony, energy and determination in fighting those great battles and achieving those great victories, which will teach the world that we can defend our rights, and the Yankee nation that it is death to invade them. (Applause.)

With every Confederate victory, stocks rise in the foreign market—that touchstone of European sentiment. With every noble achievement that influence the public mind abroad you are taking one step forward, and bringing foreign nations one step forward, and bringing foreign nations one step nearer your aid in recognizing and lending you friendly intervention, whenever they are satisfied that intervention or no intervention, the Confederacy can sustain itself.

Does any one believe that Yankees are to be conciliated by terms of concession? Does any man imagine that we can conquer the Yankees by retreating before them, or do you not all know that the only way to make spaniels eivil is to whin the confederacy questions respecting policy, past, present or prospective. I only ask you to

It is scarcely necessary for me, at a time like his, to argue grave questions respecting policy, past, present or prospective. I only ask you to have faith and confidence, and to believe that every faculty of my head and heart is devoted to your cause, and to that I shall, if necessary, give my life. Let every one in his own sphere, and according to his own capacity, and devote himself to the single purpose of filling up and sustaining our armies in the field. If required to stay at home, let him devote himself not to the acquisition of wealth, but to the advancement of the common cause. If there is to be any aristocracy in the land after this war, I hope it will be an aristocracy of those men who have become poor while bleeding to secure our liberty. (Applause.) If there are to be any peculiarly favored by public opinion hereafter. I trust it will be those men who have longest borne a musket and oftenest bled upon the battle-fields. If there is to be any young man shunned by the young ladies when he soeks their favor, I trust it will be the man who

young man shunned by the young ladies when he soeks their favor, I trust it will be the man who has grown rich by skulking.

And with all sincerity, I say to my young friends here, if you want the right man for a husband, take him whose armless sleeve and noble heart betokens the duties that he has rendered to heart betokens the duties that he has rendered to his country, rather than he who has never shared the toils, or borne the dangers of the field. If there still be left any of those military criers who have never spoken of our Generals but to show how much better things could have been managed or of our Government, but to find fault with it, because it never took their advices—in mercy's name, let these wise men go to the front, and aid us in achieving our independence. With their wisdom and strength swelling our armies, I should have some hopes that I will not be a corpse before our cause is secured, and that our flag would never cause is secured, and that our flag would never trail in dishonor, but would wave victoriously a

trail in dishonor, but would wave victoriously a bove the roar and smoke of battle.

I believe it is in the power of the men of the Confederacy to plant our banners on the banks of the Ohio, where we may say to the Yankee, "Be quiet or we shall teach you another lesson." Within the next thirty days much is to be done, for upon our success much depends. Within the next thirty days, therefore let all who are absentees, or who ought to be in the army, go promptly to their ranks. Let fresh victories crown our arms, and the Peace party, if there be such at the North, can elect its candidate. But whether a peace candidate is elected or not, Yankee instinct will teach him that it is better to end the war, and lew us to um that it is better to end the war, and leave us to

the enjoyment of our own rights.

Prayerful for your welfare, confiding in the army of the Confedrate States to do that which soft words can never achieve, and in the hope that God will preserve the little ones of all braye mea who are in the field, or who are going to it, and trusting that in the future, under brighter auspices, it may be my fortune to meet the good people of Columbia, I wish you for the present farewell. (Applause.) arewell. (Applause.)

Now for steady, systematic work in behalf of the Union cause. Only five days more. Close up the ranks, prepare the line of battle, and be ready for the grand charge on the 8th of Novem-

Bear this in mind now, although the election is Under the Constitution and the laws the means for the correction of election frauds are provided in now friends, bring out every man—every Union the Judiciary. If Mr. Meyers or any other can didate of his party believes himself to have obtained a majority of the legal votes cast at the election, he majority of the legal votes cast at the election, he legal votes cast at the election, and the laws the means sun rises in the east and sets in the west, and, now friends, bring out every man—every Union stitutions, as follows: For the Constitutions, as follows: For