Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, November 2, 1864.

UNION NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
MORTON M'MICHAEL, | THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.
REPRESENTATIVE.

1. ROBERT P. KING.	13. ELIAS W. HALE.
2. G. MORRISON COATES.	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. PENNEY.
11. EDWARD HALIDAY.	23. EBENEZ'R M'JUNKIN.
12. CHARLES F. REED.	24. JOHN W. BLANCHARD.

UNION MEN! the time for argument is past. ACTION, earnest, systematic, tireless action alone remains to fulfil the measure of loyal duty. In less than one week the people of the North must determine by their suffrages whether the war for the life of the Republic shall be arrested in the midst of our victories by a humiliating "cessation of hostilities"—whether our sacrifices of brave men fallen in our country's cause, and of millions of treasure, shall be pronounced vain and fruitless.

The issue cannot, must not be evaded. It stares every loyal man in the face; is plain as if written in letters of living light, so that he who runs may read, and the subtlest sophistry is defied to conceal the momentous issue from the candid, intelligent and faithful citizen. If Gen. M'Clellan shall be chosen President it must be accepted by friend and foe at home and abroad, as a verdict in favor of Peace upon any terms, even at the cost of dismemberment; while if the national verdict is for Mr. Lincoln, as it surely must be, it is a declaration that the war, now to all human appearances on the threshold of final and complete success, shall be prosecuted until despairing traitors yield to the majesty of the laws and the unity of the States.

We appeal to faithful men to appreciate the issue and give it that effort its crowning importance merits. It is fraught with the peace, the order, the safety of every citizen, for the maintenance of government is the first duty—the last refuge of all. If we would accept a degrading peace our government would be without honor and power, and its millions of suicides would be without shame; and anarchy would be the sad fate of the fairest continent of the world. We should be without credit, without security, without law, and oppressed in every hand, the direst despotism would be at last welcomed as the fruits of our perfidy to our own and a sacred country's cause.

The loyal hearts beat strong with confidence of final triumph. Indiana has spoken by 22,000 majority; Ohio by over 50,000 and Pennsylvania by over 12,000—with one accord declaring for the preservation of the government and the vindication of the honor of brave armies. Thus foreshadowed by the October verdict, the Nation cannot turn upon itself in November. But it must be decisive, as it can be. The faithful people would stand appalled should the result of the great struggle of Tuesday next exhibit the Union ticket but barely successful. And that is possible if there be remissness or over confidence.—Already the most glaring frauds are shown to be in course of consummation by our desperate and unscrupulous foes, and every loyal heart must be quickened and every loyal arm strengthened to give overwhelming victory to the Right. Forward loyal men! The day is at hand—the crowning triumph is within your grasp, and enduring Peace, through victory, must soon be restored to our Union, in honor, might and Freedom!

THE ARMY VOTE.

The Supreme Court of this State, a majority of the members being Democrats, interpreted our constitution in a manner depriving such of our citizens as had entered the military service of the privilege of voting at our elections. The injustice done that class of our citizens in thus disfranchising them was so apparent that last August the loyal people of the State amended the constitution and put it beyond the power of any court in future to prevent the free enjoyment of this right by our soldiers. We rejoiced in the success of a measure so just, believing that it would secure, to a class above all others entitled to it, the exercise of a privilege which every good citizen must regard as inestimable. The adoption of the amendment was opposed vigorously throughout the State by the Democrats. We saw as well as they that the votes of men who were venturing their lives and enduring the hardships and privations of camp for the sake of an imperiled government were not likely to be cast for any man or party whose sympathies were not wholly with that government in its struggle, and consequently we understood well their grounds of opposition to the measure. We never supposed that its operation would be interfered with after it had become part of our constitution, but believed that with the verdict of the people all active opposition would cease. That we have been disappointed in this may be our fault, and certainly it is if the old adage be correct—"If a man cheat you once it may be his fault, but if the same man cheat you twice on the same thing *it is yours.*" The frauds in Kansas where, by stuffed ballot boxes the Democracy endeavored to surrender the new State to Slavery, were fresh in our recollection, and the present gigantic rebellion, begun by southern Democrats and encouraged by a Democratic President and Cabinet, under whose administration it was commenced, was before us Either of these interesting chapters in the history of the Democratic party might have been sufficient to put us upon our guard against an attempt by the same party to thwart the expressed will of the people here. But be this as it may, we have this week to chronicle a bold and infamous attempt by the Democratic return judges of the counties of Adams, Bedford and Fulton to accomplish that very object. They met in their respective counties last Friday to count the votes returned. On the home vote the Democratic candidate for Congress, Coffroth, had a decided majority in each of these counties; but this majority was greatly reduced by the soldiers' vote which, counted in full, elects Gen. Koontz. The Democratic judges, determined to prevent the fair and impartial operation of the law, and at the same time earnestly desirous of having this district misrepresented two years longer by the present Congressman, took it upon themselves, in violation of law, to reject certain soldier votes. Of the votes thus rejected Gen. Koontz has one hundred and sixty-two majority—which would be sufficient to elect him beyond all question. They were rejected, as we have been informed, for informality. In the different poll books votes are registered for candidates of other counties which, according to the decision of these Democratic judges, *is in violation of that provision of the act* of Assembly under which the army votes were cast, which requires that a seperate poll book be kept and seperate returns be made for the voters of each county. This at most is a mere informality and such mistakes are provided for by a subsequent section of the same law which declares that—we quote the exact words of the law—no mere informality in the manner of carrying on or executing any of the provisions of this act, shall invalidate any election held under the same or authorize the return thereof, to be rejected or set aside. This law is plain and unmistakable. It prohibits the very conduct these judges have been guilty of and leaves them without an excuse for its violation. If we turn to the general election laws in which are defined the duties and powers of return judges we find the following:

"It shall not be lawful for said judges or clerks, in casting up the votes which shall appear to have been given, as shown by the certificates under the 76th and 77th sections of this act (referring to soldiers' votes) to omit or reject any part thereof, *except when in the opinion of said judges said certificate is so defective as to prevent the same from being understood and computed in adding together the number of votes.*"

If we have been correctly informed it is not alleged that the votes rejected were defective in this respect and we are at a loss to account for the conduct of the judges in any other way than by attributing to them a bitter, partizan spirit that hesitates not to violate the most sacred obligations in order to accomplish a desired object. For their own credit we would gladly believe that in pursuing this course they have followed the advise of persons whom they trusted and that they had been duped by scheming and unprincipled men, but the provisions of the law are so plain and unmistakable that he who runs may read, and the circumstances will not permit charity to throw even this cloak over their conduct. The fact that the same outrage was perpetrated in three of the counties composing this district and no where else seems to indicate that it is the work of a vile conspiracy undertaken in these counties to defeat the will of the people and destroy the purity of the ballot-box. If it be so then it is another proof of the revolutionary character of modern Democracy. In Kansas it stuffs ballot-boxes and intimidates legal voters, it forges soldiers' votes for Seymour in New York and in Pennsylvania it rejects them when cast for Union men. While the southern rebels in vain endeavor to defeat our soldiers with bullets, the efforts of modern Democracy to defeat them with ballots will be equally futile. This its latest attempt to achieve a victory by gross fraud, cannot be successful and can only result in exposing its authors to the contempt of honest men. *Despite their efforts,* Gen. Koontz will represent this district in the next Congress, and the shameful public career of Coffroth be brought to a close.

THE SPIRIT COMFORTS THE MOURNERS.

The *Spirit* is a journal of sorrows and acquainted with misfortune. It has exhausted its versatile faculties to falsify the position of both parties, but the obstinate people have given it only grief for its pains. It has piped but they danced not; it has wept and they mourned not; it has given them here a little and there a little of everything but truth, and they have obstinately voted just as the *Spirit* didn't want them to vote. They have eyes, but the *Spirit's* arguments they see not; they have ears, but its diatribes they hear not; and they have votes, but the *Spirit's* ticket they vote not; and it is left disconsolate with the only promise in the future that more of the same sort is coming. But the *Spirit* wouldn't die. It wasn't good enough to die, and it resolved not to die. Even when its coppery body politic was laid out; when mourners, made up of battalions of "short" candidates, were draped in the weeds of sorrow and refusing to be comforted; when the lifeless carcass of copperheadism had even ceased to wriggle its tenacious tail, the *Spirit* made merry in the very halls of death; was jolly in jostling even the pall-bearers in their train, and sported roosters in full feather and proclaimed banquets of joy to grate discordantly upon its house-hold woes. It had got to believe its own follies and falsehoods, and wouldn't believe any success but that of its own candidates. It therefore proclaimed them elected, and having once declared them successful, it made up its mind to stand by it in spite of election returns and all the accepted rules of arithmetic. It first declared Pennsylvania Democratic all over—Democratic in the popular vote; Democratic in the Congressional delegation; Democratic in the Senate, and Democratic in every other way. It not only said so, but it flung its banner to the breeze with victory streaming on its folds; thrust out its rooster and bid him crow over the crushing Democratic majorities. It had Bigler in Congress; Miller in Congress; White in Congress; Coffroth in Congress; Ross in Congress, and Johnston in Congress, and it was merry; but in all these ambitious National legislators it had just made one mistake—the "other fellow" was chosen in each instance. In the popular vote of the State it had erred in but one particular—the State was Union by over eleven thousand instead of Democratic by five thousand; and the gain of two Senators over which it rejoiced with exceeding joy, was simply an error as to the side to which the gain belonged. Excepting these little irregularities and mere clerical errors, the *Spirit* was right, and being nearly right, it stuck to it, and means to stick to it until the funeral is over and the dead cleverly buried. In its last chapter of rejoicing its merry notes are somewhat chilled, but it still shouts the tidings of victory. It has learned of the swan that sings its sweetest notes in death, and it makes history repeat itself, forgetful of the thoughtful poet who wrote for such—

"Swans sing before they die—
'Twere well some died before they sang!"

But uneasy, discordant notes fall in upon its later dulcet strains. Shadows seem to flit about its wreath of victory, and sadness breaks keenly in upon the symmetry of its song. "The army vote!" Some fatal magic clings to that brief sentence—some spell-bound dream seems to confuse the jolly journal with mingled bayonets, bullets and ballots flitting about the tented field, and it breaks in upon the glorious summer of rejoicing and spreads over the festive scene the winter of discontent. "What the army vote may be," says the disconsolate *Spirit,* "we have no means of ascertaining until it is officially announced." It has doubtless grown weary in searching for this fabled "army vote," but while it turned its anxious inquiries everywhere but just where it could be found, its labors were unrewarded with definite information. "Only a few scattering returns" could be gathered in the diligent search of the *Spirit,* "from which nothing can be decided with any degree of certainty!" Of course not! As the State give only a very small majority for the Union party, and as the "army vote" give only about eleven thousand the same way, it could not be expected that by such "scattering returns," anything could be "decided." Such a tax upon the imagination as to require the *Spirit* to form an opinion as to the result with such imperfect sources of knowledge, is most unreasonable, and it turns its joy into expressive silence, and waits for November like the weary, worn-out, dying pilgrim who stands—

"Waiting, ever waiting,
Till the shadows are a little longer grown."

Peace mourning *Spirit,* the People have done well for the Republic, if not for thee!

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The Commissioners named in the bill incorporating the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, met at Bedford on the 14th ult., to open subscription books and commence the work of organization. Hon. Samuel L. Russell presided at the meeting, and FIVE MILLIONS TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS were subscribed to the capital stock, and five dollars paid in on every subscription. Such an immense subscription made *bona fide,* as it was, at once secures the early construction of this most important artery of trade, and must add fabulous wealth to the Southern tier of counties in this State.

The stockholders adjourned to meet in Philadelphia, on the 10th of November, to effect a permanent organization of the company by the election of President and Directors. Thus far we have heard only the name of Col. John A. Wright suggested for the Presidency, and we shall be glad to learn that he has been chosen and accepted the responsible trust. He is one of the most thorough and experienced Railroad men of the country, and with the sternest integrity combines the most comprehensive and practical business qualities. We can think of no man who could give a brighter promise of early success to this vital enterprise.

The delay in the approval of the bill by Gov. Curtin, arising from the grave constitutional question earnestly urged by the Baltimore interests in opposition to the resumption by the State of the franchises of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Company, necessarily postpones active operations on the new road this season; but we are assured that the promptest measures will be taken to put it in readiness for rapid progress next season. We presume that the heavy subscriptions to the capital stock made at Bedford came mainly from those interested in the great internal thoroughfares of the country—the Pennsylvania Central and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, as the construction of the great Southern line is of the utmost importance to them. The Pennsylvania Central is now unequal to its immense and steadily growing trade, and by leading the Southern Pennsylvania to the commercial city of our State by intersecting the Cumberland Valley at or near Chambersburg, its through trade can be well accommodated, and the local trade of the State immensely increased by developing the exhaustless mines and forests of the counties between this and Connellsville. The investment, on their part, is therefore most judicious, and at once disenthrals the Southern counties, develops their slumbering wealth, enhances the value of every acre of land on the border, and must greatly cheapen coal, lumber, and every article wanted from the West. In addition it will make Philadelphia the receptacle of all the wealth of Southern Pennsylvania, and add greatly to the general prosperity of the Commonwealth. This enterprise cannot be too earnestly commended to the people of our county, and we hope to see them co-operate generously in pushing it forward to early completion.

BRING out the aged, the infirm and the sluggish on Tuesday next. A full vote must give a decisive Union triumph.

THE political campaign being practically over on the *Spirit's* side, since its party scarcely elected men enough in October to prove that they had a party organization, it has naturally enough turned its attention to bolster up its twin-cause in the Shenandoah Valley. It devotes two columns to prove that Phil Sheridan and General Grant don't understand war, and insists that some new plan must be promptly adopted. Sheridan is hurting our "erring brethren," and it must be arrested. He has destroyed their crops, and rendered it impossible for Early to winter in the Valley and send out guerilla parties to plunder and burn towns in Pennsylvania. Such an infringement upon the constitutional rights of the South excites the liveliest indignation of the *Spirit,* and it makes its last grasp for M'Clellan by an appeal for despairing rebels. It writes "with sorrow!" Surely it may well mourn, for its kindred journals of rebeldom mourn deeply over the desolation of the Valley, and the defeat of Early. They mingle their tears with the *Spirit's* because the Valley is now untenable for their troops, and raiding on the rich border is at an end, and they mourn too with the *Spirit* that Early's defeat insures the enforcement of the draft and the defeat of the Democracy. Mourning friends—

"Distinct as the billows, but one as the sea."

Let mingled tears be shed. for treason has brought upon itself its own curse. and defeat and humiliation come from Sheridan's thunderbolt alike to Democracy and Traitors! But the *Spirit* has a remedy. It would protect the border people. It yearns for their safety, and affectionately writes *them to embrace what little is* left of the cause of M'Clellan and be secure. Looking to the peace, tranquility and protection of the border, it bids the people "to read and study General M'Clellan's method!" We beg to advise our afflicted cotemporary that the people of the border have done more than "read and study Gen. M'Clellan's method"—they have experienced it, and prefer to have as little of it as possible. When Gen. M'Clellan was on this side of the Potomac with 100,000 men, the rebel Gen. Stuart illustrated the M'Clellan "method" by raiding clear through Franklin and Adams counties, stealing one thousand horses and taking such other property as pleased him. If Gen. M'Clellan's "method" made the border entirely unsafe with 100,000 men to protect it, how many millions would his "method" require to insure tranquility and protection to our people? Will the *Spirit* figure it out?

—As to the whinings of the *Spirit* about "the changing fortunes of war," none but the craven hearted will respond to it. Let it and its supporters stand up for filling the ranks of our brave soldiers—for prosecuting the war vigorously until treason bows to the majesty of the laws, and the safety of every foot of the border will be assured. Rebel armies have become but hordes of vandals as our blackened walls and desolated homes testify, and we must strike boldly at their vital points and at their resources, instead of shivering like cowards over the possible "changing fortunes of war." War is upon us, by the act of traitors, and we must meet it like men—not like trembling slaves. Our homes will be safe only when the armies of crime are defeated and the Union restored by the triumph of the loyal people at the polls and the Union armies in the field.

THE *Spirit* should own up to the loss of its immense majorities it announced immediately after the October elections. The people all know that they are all gone, and gone forever, and it might as well own up in some way or other. Let it do like its ally, the Richmond *Examiner,* in accounting for the loss of Early's guns in his late fight with Sheridan. It says that "the captured artillery got mixed up with Early's own artillery, and he had to abandon the whole." If ever anything got mixed up it was the *Spirit's* Democratic majorities. They got awfully "mixed up" with a perfect flood of Union majorities, and the *Spirit* must imitate its great Peace champion, Gen. Early, and "abandon the whole!" No other way to get out of the falsehood with a show of decency.

THE Union men of Maryland have nominated Hon. Thomas Swan for Governor; Dr. C. C. Cox for Lieut. Governor; Hon. Alex. Randall for Attorney General; Robert J. Jump for Comptroller, and Hon. Daniel Weisel for Judge of Appeals.—These nominations are made under the new Free Constitution of Maryland and we cannot doubt that they will be successful. Maryland well nigh sacrificed her great struggle for disenthralment from Slavery by supineness, but that danger is not now to be apprehended, and we confidently look for a clear and decided majority of the whole vote of the State to be cast for the Union ticket. The Union men of Maryland *can* poll a positive majority of the whole vote, and they owe it to themselves and to their cause to do so.

WE warn our people against believing any of the lies and "last cards" that will be circulated from now till election. Remember that those lies do not change the Chicago Platform, do not change that platform's sympathy for treason into love for the Union, do not change Pendleton, *from the man who would never "vote for a cent of money"* with which to crush out treason into a loyal man, and do not change the General who retreated to a gunboat during a battle into the General who goes into the field and "takes the matter in hand" and wins glorious victory. These lies do not and can not change the real issue before the people, of "Country or no Country."

MR. WARD, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, issued a short address two weeks ago declaring the State Democratic by from "seven to ten thousand." A week later he issued another address, and to get out of his first falsehood, he made the second so long that nobody would read it. Mr. Ward goes on the principle of the landlady who found out what her boarders didn't like and then gave them plenty of it.

OBFUSTICATED—the *Spirit* over "the army vote." It has been able "to procure only a few scattering returns," for the very good reason that it don't hunt well in that direction. Will somebody call and inform it that the "few scattering returns" give over 11,000 Union majority, and send a very distinct invitation to one Gen. Alexander Hamilton Coffroth to stay out of the next Congress? The only sense in which the army returns is "scattering" is the admirable manner in which it has scattered the hopes of a cord or so of copperhead candidates. "Scattering" is the word, as they can well testify!

FREE elections don't suit the Democrats. Coffroth is beaten fairly and they throw out enough votes in Adams county to give him an apparent victory. The army votes against M'Clellan, and they forge ballots, &c., for soldiers and send them to New York by the store box; but the people can overcome all their votes, both fair and foul.

LET every Union vote be polled. No Union man should rest until every Union voter is on hand or certain to be on hand on election day. One vote lost in each election district in the State would make a change of nearly five thousand.

TUESDAY next is the day that must determine whether we shall concede to wicked, despairing traitors, or crush treason to the earth and preserve the government. Choose well for whom your votes shall be cast.

FRANKLIN can and we doubt not will give Lincoln a majority on the home vote. Union men let each do his full share to redeem the county.

RETIRED—the *Spirit's* rooster to winter quarters for want of re inforcements. May it live merrily till it gets them.

THE Democracy of Fulton gave their full vote to one J. Nelson Sipes for District Attorney, who is now a skulking deserter from the draft, and dare not show himself. Of course he is elected as the officer charged with the prosecution of all offences against the laws. Justice has a jolly set of guardians over that way!

THE Union men of Washington county, Md., have made the following legislative nominations:

Senator—Jos. F. Davis, of Hagerstown.

Delegates—Capt. E. F. Anderson, of Hagerstown; Henry S. Eavey, of Boonsboro; Henry S. Miller, of Williamsport; Frederick K. Zeigler, of Leitersburg; B. F. Cronise, of Sharpsburg.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

—Twenty-four pieces of cannon captured from Early arrived in Washington on Saturday.

—The rebels under Forrest, Chalmers and Buford are threatening an attack on Paducah, Ky.

—Early has issued a lengthy order, attributing his recent defeat to the desire of his troops for plunder.

—Gen. Price, at last accounts, was near Carthage, in Missouri, in full retreat, with our cavalry in pursuit.

—The case of the Vermont raiders has been transferred to Montreal, and the proceedings postponed until this week on account of the Catholic holidays.

—Guerillas attacked the steamer Belle, at Randolpe, on the Mississippi, on Thursday night.—Two paymasters were killed and several of the crew were wounded.

—Imboden's command attacked the garrison at Beverly, W. V., on the 29th, and after two hours fighting were sent off with a loss of about half the whole force. Our loss but 28.

—Winfield, W. V., was attacked on Wednesday morning by guerillas, who made three desperate charges, but were repulsed by a detachment of the 7th W. V. cavalry.

—The Provost Marshal of Buffalo on Sunday received notice that a raid was planned against that city by rebels in Canada. The militia are under arms, patrolling the city, and the tugs armed to defend the harbor.

—Gen. Gillem defeated Vaughan's rebel brigade at Morristown, in east Tennessee, on Friday. The enemy was driven in confusion many miles. The celebrated McClung battery and about 500 prisoners were captured

—The rebels were defeated in a late attack on De Soto, Alabama. Hood is said to be again attempting strategical movements, and trying to get in the rear of Sherman. Paducah is said to be threatened again, on the Ohio.

—A few days ago a party of Rebels, in the disguise of passengers, captured the fast steamer Ike Davis, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, Texas. She was taken to Brownsville, where, it was reported, she would be fitted up as a pirate, and sent out to destroy American commerce.

—In the Alabama Legislature a resolution in favor of peace upon the basis indicated in the Chicago platform was introduced on the 10th, and caused much discussion. The body adjourned after refusing to accede to the Governor's call for aid to strengthen the defenses of the State.

—General Gillem attacked Vaughan at Morristown, Tennessee, on the 30th, and captured five guns and two hundred prisoners, besides routing the enemy. General Granger took six guns and one hundred and thirty prisoners. The rebels retreated from Decatur. Both Beauregard and Hood are said to be with the army which attacked Decatur.

—We have the substance of official telegrams from Maj. Gen. Pleasanton, commanding the cavalry now in pursuit of Price and the invaders of Missouri. Our men had marched ninety-two miles in two days, fighting more than half the time.—We had less than 6,000—Price had 25.000; yet he had but one cannon left and was out of ammunition, having blown up his train and burned 400 wagons to save them from capture. We have 2,000 prisoners and several thousand stands of arms. Price's army is reported as completely demoralaized and flying in every direction.

—General Dufie was captured on the 25th about five miles from Winchester, on the road to Martinsburg, by guerillas. He was riding in an ambulance, and had with him an escort of twelve men, who all escaped. The guerillas belonged to Mosby's gang, and numbered about four hundred. Later in the day they attacked the head of the large train which left Martinsburg in the morning. Finding that the guard was too strong they were persuaded to leave, after two or three shells were thrown among them by a battery which accompanied the train.

—Dispatches from Gen. Grant state that an advance in force, for the purpose of reconnoissance, was made on Thursday by Warren and Hancock. In the evening the rebels attacked Hancock vigorously, but were repulsed. At every point the enemy was found intrenched, and his works manned. General Butler extended around well on the Yorktown road without finding a point unguarded. Hancock held posession of the field until midnight, when he commenced withdrawing. We captured several loaded wagons, some beef cattle and 910 prisoners Our casualties were light.

—The Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi held a meeting in Augusta, Georgia, on the 17th, and passed resolutions which declare that it is necessary that every male person of suitable age, and without regard to color, shall at once be put in the southern armies, and that all details of men as special agents, provost and other guards throughout the country shall be at once called in and placed in the ranks. With regard to the employment of negro soldiers, the resolutions declared that they are forced to that policy by the similar use which their enemies have made of negroes, and that in fact every means must be restored to secure the independence of the confederacy, and that they must succeed in that or perish in the attempt. They further call upon the confederate Congress, which meets in November, to use the most vigorous means for the defence of the confederacy. The resolutions are addressed to Jeff. Davis and the rebel Congress.

FRANKLIN COUNTY ELECTION.

We re-publish our tables of the home vote of Franklin county, with the official army vote added:

	Congress, '62.		*Congress, '64.*		*Pres't Judge*	
	M'Pherson	Coffroth	Koontz	Coffroth	King	Kimmell
Antrim	394	416	431	423	424	422
North Ward	308	119	251	140	240	152
South Ward	187	179	261	201	254	208
Concord	23	98	19	87	22	84
Dry Run	84	82	90	95	89	96
Fayetteville	203	152	208	179	208	180
Greenvillage	153	89	163	102	161	104
Guilford	118	139	165	183	163	185
Hamilton	95	124	99	132	99	132
Letterkenny	124	209	128	212	126	214
Lurgan	88	118	80	130	80	130
Loudon	75	80	78	87	79	88
Metal	116	84	119	74	119	74
Montgomery	181	128	202	139	200	144
Orrstown	65	123	71	110	70	110
Peters	112	46	132	48	130	49
Quincy	154	269	170	282	167	284
Southampton	57	58	49	67	58	58
SulphurSpring	36	45	23	41	23	41
St. Thomas	122	136	131	167	130	165
Washington	301	261	277	239	277	239
Welsh Run	71	143	77	135	78	135
Warren	55	50	36	47	34	49
Army vote	..	..	248	137	200	134
	3124	3148	3508	3457	3431	3477

	Assembly.				*Commissioner.*	
	M'Clure	Roath	Sharpe	Mitchell	Davison	Armstrong
Antrim	431	432	421	421	433	421
North Ward	282	216	173	104	238	150
South Ward	285	231	231	177	252	208
Concord	19	19	87	87	19	87
Dry Run	91	89	96	94	90	95
Fayetteville	211	206	179	176	207	180
Greenvillage	165	157	109	101	164	102
Guilford	172	169	189	176	164	184
Hamilton	102	96	136	128	100	131
Letterkenny	128	127	213	211	128	212
Lurgan	80	80	129	130	80	130
Loudon	80	76	89	84	78	87
Metal	120	118	74	70	119	74
Montgomery	203	198	145	140	202	141
Orrstown	71	71	110	110	71	110
Peters	139	131	49	41	132	48
Quincy	204	154	298	247	170	282
Southampton	56	49	67	60	49	67
SulphurSpring	23	23	41	41	23	41
St. Thomas	132	130	168	165	131	167
Washington	275	268	245	235	277	239
Welsh Run	75	76	137	135	75	135
Warren	36	36	47	47	37	47
Army vote	252	224	147	118	203	140
	3632	3376	3580	3298	3442	3478

	Director.		*Auditor.*		*Coroner.*	
	Criswell	D. J. Skinner	M. R. Skinner	Martin	Wertz	Miller
Antrim	432	421	432	422	422	431
North Ward	252	138	248	142	247	143
South Ward	264	198	259	200	259	201
Concord	19	87	19	87	19	87
Dry Run	88	97	89	95	90	94
Fayetteville	209	178	207	181	206	181
Greenvillage	169	97	163	103	163	103
Guilford	167	181	165	183	165	183
Hamilton	101	130	98	132	99	132
Letterkenny	128	212	126	214	128	212
Lurgan	80	130	71	129	80	130
Loudon	78	87	78	87	77	88
Metal	119	74	119	74	119	74
Montgomery	202	141	202	141	202	140
Orrstown	71	110	71	110	71	110
Peters	132	48	132	48	132	48
Quincy	170	282	170	282	185	265
Southampton	49	67	49	67	49	67
SulphurSpring	23	41	23	41	23	41
St. Thomas	131	167	131	167	131	167
Washington	277	239	277	239	277	238
Welsh Run	75	135	75	135	73	137
Warren	37	47	37	47	37	47
Army vote	202	139	200	140	197	140
	3475	3446	3441	3466	3451	3459

RECAPITULATION.

Judge.		*Commissioner.*	
Kimmell	3477	Armstrong	3478
King	3431	*Davison*	3442
		Armstrong's majority	36
Kimmell's majority	46	*Director of the Poor.*	
Congress.		*Criswell*	3475
Koontz	3508	D. J. Skinner	3446
Coffroth	3457	Criswell's majority	29
		Auditor.	
Koontz's majority	51	Martin	3466
Assembly.		*M. R. Skinner*	3441
M'Clure	3632	Martin's majority	25
Roath	3376	*Coroner.*	
Sharpe	3580	Miller	3459
Mitchell	3298	*Wertz*	3451
		Miller's majority	8

M'Clure has 52 over Sharpe; 334 over Mitchell, and 256 over Roath, his colleague. Roath has 78 over Mitchell. Sharpe has 204 over Roath, and 282 over Mitchell, his colleague.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

We give the following as what we regard a correct list of the members of both branches of the new legislature:

SENATE.

1. Jere Nichols, U.	17. B. Champneys, U.
2. C. M. Donovan, D.	" John M. Dunlap, U.
3. Jacob E. Ridgeway, U.	18. George H. Bucher, D.
4. George Connell, U.	19. Wm. McSherry, D.
5. W. Worthington, U.	20. Geo. W. Householder, U.
" Horace Royer, U.	21. Louis W. Hall, U.
6. Oliver P. James, D.	" Kirk Haines, U.
7. George B. Schall, D.	22. Wm. A. Wallace, D.
8. Heister Clymer, D.	23. C. L. Lamberton, D.
9. Wm. M. Randall, D.	24. John Latta, D.
10. H. B. Beardsley, D.	25. J. L. Graham, U.
11. W. J. Turrell, U.	" Thos. J. Bigham, U.
12. J. B. Starke, D.	26. Wm. Hopkins, D.
13. S. F. Wilson, U.	27. C. C. McCandless, U.
14. John Walls, D.	28. Thomas Hoge, U.
15. Dr. Montgomery, D.	29. Morrow B. Lowry, U.
16. D. Fleming, U.	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia.	*Berks.*
1. William Foster, U.	John Missimer, D.
2. Wm. H. Ruddiman, U.	Frederick Harner, D.
3. Samuel Josephs, D.	Henry B. Rhoads, D.
4. Wm. W. Watt, U.	*Lancaster.*
5. Joseph T. Thomas, U.	E. Billingfelt, U.
6. James Freeborn, U.	R. W. Shenk, U.
7. Thomas Cochran, U.	Day Wood, U.
8. James N. Kerns, U.	Charles Dennes, U.
9. Geo. A. Quigley, D.	*Lebanon.*
10. S. S. Pancoast, U.	Isaac Hoffer, U.
11. Frank D. Sterner, U.	*Dauphin.*
12. Luke V. Sutphin, Sr., U.	H. C. Alleman, U.
13. Jas. Donnelly, D.	Daniel Kaiser, U.
14. Francis Hood, U.	*York.*
15. Geo. DeHaven, Jr., U.	John F. Spangler, D.
16. Wm. F. Smith, U.	James Cameron, D.
17. Edward S. Lee, U.	*Cumberland.*
18. James Miller, U.	Dr. John D. Bowman, D.
Delaware.	*Perry and Franklin.*
Ellwood Tyson, U.	Alex. K. M'Clure, U.
Chester.	J. M'Dowell Sharpe, D.
N. A. Pennypacker, U.	*Adams.*
Wm. B. Waddell, U.	James H. Marshall, D.
Nathan J. Sharpless, U.	*Somerset, Bedford and Fulton*
Montgomery.	Gen. Moses A. Ross, U.
Dr. A. D. Markley, D.	D. B. Armstrong, U.
Edwin Satterthwaite, D.	*Bradford and Sullivan.*
Bucks.	Joseph Marsh, U.
Luther Calvin, D.	Lorenzo Grinnell, U.
Francis W. Headman, D.	*Blair.*
Lehigh.	Joseph G. Adlum, U.
Nelson Weiser, D.	*Cambria.*
James F. Kline, D.	Cyrus L. Pershing, D.
Northampton.	*Clearfield, Elk and Forrest.*
S. C. Shimer, D.	Thomas J. Boyer, D.
Owen Rice, D.	*Clarion and Jefferson.*
Carbon and Monroe.	W. W. Barr, D.
Peter Gilbert, D.	*Armstrong.*
Wayne and Pike.	John W. McKee, U.
Wm. M. Nelson, D.	*Indiana and Westmoreland.*
Luzerne.	Geo. E. Smith, U.
Harry Hakes, D.	James R. McAfee, U.
Anthony Grady, D.	James McElroy, U.
Daniel F. Seybert, D.	*Fayette.*
Susquehanna and Wyoming.	Thomas B. Searight, D.
Geo. H. Wells, U.	*Green.*
Peter M. Osterhout, U.	Thomas Rose, D.
Lycoming, Union and Snyder.	*Beaver and Washington.*
G. B. Manly, U.	Robert R. Reed, U.
Samuel H. Orwig, U.	James R. Kelley, U.
Samuel Alleman, U.	M. S. Quay, U.
Columbia and Montour.	*Venango and Warren.*
Wm. H. Jacoby, D.	W. D. Brown, U.
Northumberland.	Wm. Bergwin, U.
Truman H. Purdy, D.	*Crawford.*
Tioga and Potter.	J. C. Sturtevant, U.
A. G. Olmstead, U.	Geo. H. Bemas, U.
John W. Guernsey, U.	*Erie.*
Clinton, Cameron and McKean.	John R. Cochran, U.
E. B. Eldred, D.	Bryan S. Hill, U.
Centre.	*Allegheny.*
Cyrus T. Alexander, D.	John P. Glass, U.
Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin.	R. A. Colville, U.
John Balsbach, U.	Alfred Slack, U.
John N. Swope, U.	Samuel Chadwick, U.
Schuylkill.	Geo. Y. McKee, U.
Michael Weaver, D.	H. B. Heron, U.
Joshua Boyer, D.	*Lawrence, Mercer and Butler*
John Dormer, D.	Wm. Hasslet, U.
	John H. Negley, U.
	Samuel McKinley, U.
	Charles Koonce, U.

RECAPITULATION.

	Union.	Dem.
Senate	18	15
House	64	36
	82	51

Union majority on joint ballot, 31

HENRY S. FOOTE, of the rebel Congress, who at one time disgraced the United States Senate by holding a seat in it, in a recent speech said:

"Should the Chicago nominee be defeated, as I believe to be scarcely possible, such a result would be so clearly attributable to force or fraud, on the part of the unprincipled faction now in power, that it would not be reasonably expected that the great body of the States Rights Democracy of the North, now so fully and deliberately committed to inflexible opposition to the atrocious despotism organized in Washington city, would be found willing to submit to that despotism for four years more. I venture to predict, therefore, that should McClellan and Pendleton be defeated, the States in which the Republican Presidential ticket shall be found to have failed, with a view to securing themselves from threatened enslavement, will themselves promptly secede from the Federal Union; that one or more new confederacies, based on true State Rights principles, will be immediately formed, which must naturally seek a military alliance with the Confederate States, after which, as is most manifest this most unnatural and exhausting war would be soon promptly brought to an end."

ENORMOUS FRAUDS IN THE NEW YORK SOLDIERS' VOTE!

HOW M'CLELLAN WAS TO CARRY THAT STATE!

CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE PARTY!

FRAUDULENT VOTES BY THE BOX FULL!

How Our Heroes Were to be Cheated!

THEIR VOICE TO BE SILENCED!

The Peace Party's Plan for Success!

SEVERAL parties were arrested, and tried before a *military commission* at Baltimore last week, upon the charge of preparing large quantities of soldiers' ballots to be used in the New York election. A box three feet long and two feet deep filled with such ballots, was seized.—Some of the defendants are the State agents appointed by Gov. Seymour. One of them made a *confession* on Thursday, and said that he had signed the names of a great many soldiers to blanks which were to be filled up with local candidates. Others forged the names of officers. The trial was concluded on Friday, but the findings of the commission will not be made public until submitted to the President.

The following is the confession of M. J. Ferry, one of the party implicated in the frauds:

"I do not recollect the time when the first papers were forged, but it was in the presence of O. K. Wood, of Clinton county, New York. It was done in my office, No. 85 Fayette street, Baltimore. I am and have been for the past two years the agent of the State of New York, appointed by Governor Seymour, to look after the sick and wounded soldiers of New York. I first saw Wood on Wednesday of last week, at my office. He came and represented himself as an agent of the Central Committee of his county to look after its local ticket. He talked about the way in which the votes could be taken.

"It was agreed that we should sign the names of soldiers and officers and then send them home to have the local tickets filled in. I made out small papers; I signed the name of soldiers *on* quite a number of them; 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, which I destroyed: that package contained over two hundred: Donohue signed them all.

"The idea of forging these papers was first suggested by a man named Stephen Maxen. He is from the western 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 say at what time it was first proposed to forge these papers, but it was at most two weeks ago. I do not think there was anybody present but Donohue and myself when Maxon first proposed to forge the papers. There was a man named S. M. Brundy in my office. He is now in New York. Also a man named H. Newcomb. I never saw him until he came there. He is a lawyer in Albany. Part of the forged papers were made in my office and part brought there. They were usually brought in a bundle tied up. I do not know who brought them. I had no letters from Peter Cagger except what were found in my desk. I never knew of any correspondence on this subject with General Farrell, the Commissary of Subsistence, except the package which you have. The package contained a lot of blank envelopes and powers of attorney, with a letter from General Farrell, marked "confidential," which contained a list of the names of residents of Columbia county.

"I did not let any one know that I destroyed the forged papers left with me; but told my associates that I sent them to diferent parts of the State to be mailed. A young man came from Washington on Friday or Saturday last, saying if I had any spare blanks, to send them on to Washington. I am not certain that he did or did not say anything about there being twenty men over there who could attend to these papers. I do not know how many forged papers were sent off; but I heard them say that they sent them from Washington by the dry goods box full. I do not recollect hearing them talk despairingly but they talked quite jubilantly and confident, I sent a package of forged papers to General Farrell, with the following letter:—

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22, 1864.—My dear Sir.—If you are energetic you will be able to get the within votes all 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 got theirs. Neither would bear close scrutiny. Ed. Donohue said send this on to you, and I have done it. Truly, yours,

(Signed.) DEMOCRAT."

"P. S.—They are all soldiers, company and regiment all O. K. The rest I have nothing to say. If you have no use for them send them back.

(Signed.) M. J. FERRY,
"No. 85 N. Fayette street, Baltimore. Md."

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Nathan A. Farwell, has been appointed U. S. Senator from Maine, in place of W. P. Fessenden.

—The President has issued a proclamation admitting Nevada into the Union as a State, in accordance with act of Congress.

—Governor Bradford, of Maryland, on Saturday, issued his proclamation announcing the adoption of the new free State constitution.

—The Maryland Court of Appeals has refused to grant a mandamus against the Governor in relation to the soldiers' vote on the new State constitution.

—The election in West Virginia on Thursday, resulted in the complete success of the Union ticket. Governor Boreman was re-elected without opposition.

—The rebel army cheered when McClellan was nominated. It would cheer louder to hear of his election. All the traitors, north and south, are on his side Who is the dupe?

—Thomas A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, one of the Democratic electors nominated in that State, and a signer of the remonstrance against Andy Johnson's hardshell oath, has come out for Lincoln and Johnson.

—George Francis Train, a member of the Chicago Convention, is canvassing Pennsylvania against McClellan. He speaks every day up to the election. He produces a great sensation wherever he goes.

—A paroled soldier has made oath that the Rebels made him the offer to set him at liberty if he would vote for McClellan. His name is Franklin Schwenk, Company H. Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

—There are but three Copperhead Legislatures in Free States. They are—New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois, and we read those three are the only Free State Legislatures which deny the right of the Soldiers to vote!

—Little McClellan is prepared to surrender everything he holds dear, for the benefit of his country—except his commission; which reminds us of Artemus Ward's resolve to see all his male relatives sacrificed rather than let the war fail.

—"The Union must be preserved at all hazards, mouths McClellan. Pendleton boldly declares: "If these Southern States cannot be reconciled, I would bid them farewell so tenderly that they would forever be touched by the recollection of it."

—"I cannot vote for Gen. McClellan," said a mutilated soldier in one of our hospitals, a few days ago, "because he said George W. Woodward's opinions were his own last year, and George W. Woodward decided (as a Pennsylvania judge) that a soldier had no right to vote at all.

—The soldiers in the armies have a double battle— we a single one. They handle ballots and bullets. They ask us only to use ballots as faithfully as they use either ballots or bullets. And we should consume with shame and perish from among men, if we allow our brothers in the field to be turned flank and rear by a Rebel victory at the Northern polls.

—Orestes A. Brownson, heretofore vehemently opposing Mr. Lincoln, now declares that the choice between the candidates of Baltimore and of Chicago is virtually a choice between Union and Disunion, hence he goes for Mr. Lincoln. He says: "I cannot vote for a Peace ticket, for this war has cost me too much for me to be willing it should end till the rebellion is put down and the authority and majesty of the government vindicated."

—On Tuesday, the day of the election in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, the rebels hung out a huge placard at a point in their outer works before Richmond, upon which was inscribed, "Vote for McClellan," and fired a blank charge to call attention to it. It got attention speedily—good Union attention. A concentrated discharge of shotted guns knocked placard, breastwork, McClellan canvassers and all into flinders. The Chicago Platform and its candidates will go up just that way on the blessed 8th instant. Speed the day!