



NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, WILLIAM J. ALBERT, H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

FOR DISTRICTS, 1st. W. H. FARROW, 2nd. WM. S. REESE, 3rd. R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS, 4th. ISAAC NESHITT, 5th. GEO. W. SANDS.

FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

UNCONDITIONAL UNION County Convention.

Union Men, Attention!

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the State, the Unconditional Union Voters of the several Election Districts of this County, are requested to hold Primary Meetings on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1864.

And send Delegates to represent them in a County Convention to be held in Cumberland, on Saturday, October 15, 1864.

For the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, a candidate for State Senator, and five candidates for the House of Delegates, to be voted for at the November election, in the event of the ratification of the new Constitution.

At the same time Delegates will be chosen to represent Allegany County in the State Convention to be held in the City of Baltimore on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 1864, for the purpose of selecting candidates severally for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Attorney General and Comptroller.

The said Delegates, in connection with the Delegates from the other counties in this Congressional District, will also nominate a candidate for Congress.

In the event of the adoption of the new Constitution, the election this fall will be of more than ordinary importance.

Let every District, therefore, be represented by true, tried men.

By order, CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

We intimated last week, our intention of presenting our readers with a brief review of the new Constitution, desiring mainly to call their attention to those points in which it essentially differs from the one under which we now live.

Through we hope and believe the document will be generally and carefully read by all classes of our citizens, it may facilitate the formation of an intelligent judgment upon its merits, to have such ready means of comparison with the old Constitution as we shall try to furnish.

Three entirely new and most important Articles are added to the Declaration of Rights. These are: the first which embraces the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, as to the natural equality of all men, and adds to the enumeration of unalienable rights therein contained, the new and significant one, of the right of all men to "the proceeds of their own labor."

The fifth Article contains the declaration of the supremacy of the Constitution and Government of the United States, and of the paramount allegiance due thereto by the citizen, any law or ordinance of the State, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The twenty-fourth prohibits hereafter in this State, slavery or involuntary servitude (except in punishment of crime) and declares all persons held to service or labor as slaves, emancipate and free.

These are the only changes made in the Bill of Rights, but it will readily be seen that they are important, timely, and to the last degree necessary in the state of things now surrounding us. They abolish slavery, and place a constitutional ban upon all future pretensions of a legal right to succeed from the Union.

The Article upon the Elective Franchise, embraces some important alterations in the qualifications for the exercise of the right of suffrage as the same as those in the present Constitution, but "all those who have been in armed hostility to the United States, or in any manner in the service of the Rebel Cause, or have voluntarily left this State, and gone within the military lines of the enemy, shall be ineligible to any office, honor, or emolument, or to the right of suffrage, until they have been pardoned by the Government and friendly to the Union."

gaged in armed hostilities against the "United States" are forever disqualified from voting, or holding any office in this State, and the Judges of Election are directed to require every citizen to purge himself of these offenses under oath before he can cast his ballot at any election.

The General Assembly is required to provide by law for a uniform registration of the names of all the voters in this State; and also for taking the votes of soldiers in the Army of the United States serving in the field.

The effect of these provisions will be to confine the right of voting in this State to the loyal citizens thereof, and to secure to its soldiers in the armies of the United States, the right of suffrage at all elections, wherever they may be on the day of the election.

The oath of office to be taken by all persons elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust under this Constitution differs from that imposed upon such officers under the old Constitution; in that the party must swear, among other things that he has been truly and loyally on the side of the United States, against those in armed rebellion against the United States; and that he will to the best of his ability protect and defend the Union of the United States, and not allow the same to be broken up and dissolved, and that he will at all times discontinue and oppose all political combinations having for their object such dissolution or destruction.

An honest fidelity to the oath of office, will hereafter prevent all State officers from engaging in any schemes for the dissolution of the Union, or the secession of the State.

In the Executive Department there is no change whatever, except the creation of the office of Lieut. Governor, who is made ex-officio president of the Senate with a casting vote in that body.

In case of the death or resignation of the Governor, the functions of that office devolve upon him until the expiration of the term.

Very considerable changes are made in the Basis of Representation in the Legislature. It rests upon the white population of the State, and members of the House of Delegates are chosen according to certain fixed ratios of population.

Baltimore City is divided into three Districts each of which will have a Senator and six delegates. The Senate will consist of one Senator from each County, and one from each of the districts of Baltimore city; twenty-four members in all. The House of Delegates will consist of eighty members, of which Allegany County is entitled to five.

The General Assembly will meet biennially as now. There is no limitation of the length of session, but no member shall receive a compensation exceeding four hundred dollars. No mileage is allowed to members of the Assembly, and the per diem of five dollars is confined to actual attendance upon the sessions, unless absent on account of sickness.

Extensive restrictions upon local legislation by the General Assembly, are imposed by the new Constitution, but general laws are required to be passed to meet all such cases as have heretofore been provided for by local and special legislation. Provision is made for the accession to this State of adjoining counties of Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia.

The Board of Public Works is abolished, and the care of the State's interest in the Internal Improvements is confided to the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer, who may sell the State stock in the Balt. & Ohio Railroad for an equal amount of the bonds or registered debt now owing by the State. They may also sell the Canals subject to ratification by the ensuing General Assembly.

The legislator shall provide by law a system of registration of births, deaths and marriages. This has been adopted in many of our sister States, and it has been the means of furnishing invaluable statistical information upon the condition of the people, deduced from these tables of health and longevity.

In our judgment it is a blemish to the new Constitution, that it retains the antiquated and absurd provisions of the old one on the subject of usury. It provides that no higher rate than six per cent. shall be taken or demanded, thus declaring the sale of United States Bonds bearing 7-10 per cent. interest, illegal in this State! Fortunately the Constitution acknowledges that the laws of the United States are supreme, and thus no harm is done.

We propose to recur to this subject again next week.

BE NOT DECEIVED.

We do not doubt, that some really sincere and genuine Union men are inclined to vote for McClellan believing him to be a loyal man. They even rely upon his offer of acceptance as a proof of his disposition to put down the rebellion by arms. We ask such to account for the fact that every secessionist and every copperhead they know, will vote for McClellan. Look at the Convention that nominated him. Are Vallandigham and Fernando Wood and Long, to be trusted with the suppression of the rebellion? Is there any pretence any where that Pendleton is a Union man? Did he not vote on all occasions against the war and against providing means for carrying it on? If McClellan is truly a loyal man why does he allow himself to be found in such company? It is idle to talk of his loyalty. "A man is known by the company he keeps," and McClellan associates and acts with these copperheads because he is a copperhead himself. Any Union man voting for McClellan next November will find himself voting with such men, and only such men as he knows to be hostile to the Government and friendly to the rebels.

The Suffolk corporation in Lowell found a loaded percussion shell weighing fifteen pounds in a bale of cotton, on Monday. It had received six per cent. in gold, which averaged 100 per cent. in currency, making 12 per cent. income. Now, to-day, my bead is salate in the New York

THE POST-MASTER GENERAL. Mr. Blair has at last resigned his seat in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, or rather, according to the published correspondence between the President and him; the former has at last accepted Mr. Blair's resignation.

It was quite time, and we deeply rejoice that Mr. Lincoln, at length, appreciates it. We were beginning to despair, for he had adhered to him with a tenacity that seemed proof against every consideration whatever. The sixth Resolution of the Baltimore platform, so pointedly aimed at the Post-Master General. The representations of the trust and most devoted loyalists of the whole country, and the unanimous voice of the Unconditional Union party in Maryland; all seemed powerless to convince him of the danger of the retaining in his councils a man who, if not absolutely a secessionist had shown himself so little in sympathy with the Emancipationists of the border Slave States as positively to endanger the Union cause in those States. We can only regret that Mr. Lincoln's adherence to Mr. Blair so long after the great masses of the people in him, upon the hypothesis that the imminent deadly character of the great contest in arms, absorbed all his attention and solicitude, and that overwhelmed by the anxieties attendant upon the campaign in the field he ceased to place much importance upon considerations purely political. It may be, too, that his well known dislike of changing his advisers so long as it could possibly be avoided, or of "swapping horses in the midst of the stream," had its influence. In this view, it is of fortunate augury that the change in the Cabinet so long desired by the friends of Emancipation is made at this moment. It shows that the President at last feels relieved from the harassing and absorbing anxieties which have so long oppressed him. The capture of Atlanta, of the Bay and Harbor of Mobile, the victories of Sheridan in the valley of Virginia, and the deadly coil which Grant is steadily winding around the very heart of the rebellion at Richmond are suggesting to him the beginnings of the end. With the close of armed resistance to the authority of the Government begins a struggle of another and a very different kind, and yet one which must be as firmly and wisely met on the part of our Government as that which we devoutly believe is now closing. The rebellion being suppressed the causes of it must be eradicated and destroyed, in order that we may enter upon all the blessings of a sound and enduring peace.

In the councils which are to direct the action of the Government in the great work which yet remains to be done there must be no doubtful minds and no divided energies. Firmness and decision are of the last importance, but above all, the situation requires the capacity to appreciate it, profoundness of conviction, and determined purpose in all those into whose hands the destinies of the Nation are entrusted. Mr. Blair is not such a man and the President fortunately for himself and fortunately for the country, at last perceives it. It will renew the Nation's faith in Mr. Lincoln's sagacity and fidelity to the true principles upon which our country is to be saved, that he has taken this step, personally painful as it doubtless is, at this time. To us in Maryland, it is the sure guaranty of our success in the mighty revolution now about to be accomplished here, a revolution, whose beneficent influence will yet extend from the Potomac to the Gulf, and from the plains of Texas to the Coasts of the Atlantic.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE. A year ago the country rang with Copperhead complaints of military interference with the freedom of elections, and a great many honest men were good deal disturbed about it, really fearing perhaps that eventually there might be some danger of undue military influence. In our own State there was a great outcry, and in a moment of inadvertence, Governor Bradford himself seemed to share in this fear. And yet, the only effect the alleged interference of United States Soldiers in Maryland elections, appears to have been found in the return of the Rebel candidates in Somerset.

It must be confessed, however, that this fall military interference is certainly going on upon a grand scale than ever before. Hardly had the Chicago Convention assembled when Farragut gave it a blow at Mobile, and McClellan's nomination was no sooner made public than Sherman pitched into it in the most unwarrantable manner at Atlanta. Gen. Early had been sent down to the border by Jeff Davis expressly to protect the ballot-box at the October elections in Maryland and Pennsylvania. What does Sheridan do, but in the most outrageous style sends Early and his army "whirling through Winchester," back to Richmond again. It is even intimated and expected that Grant himself means to take a hand in the election at Petersburg, and we have no doubt that before the 8th November he will effectually interfere with little Mac's chances for the Presidency.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.—The subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan for two days, the 10th and 20th instants, amounted to \$1,020,000.

In one of a lot of old army canteens recently purchased by a hardware speculator in Memphis, was found, the other day, a roll of Treasury notes amounting to \$2,000.

The conspirator H. H. Dodd, "commander" of the "Sons of Liberty," who was arrested in Indiana a few days ago, is to be tried at Indianapolis by a court martial.

The Suffolk corporation in Lowell found a loaded percussion shell weighing fifteen pounds in a bale of cotton, on Monday. It had received six per cent. in gold, which averaged 100 per cent. in currency, making 12 per cent. income. Now, to-day, my bead is salate in the New York

REVERDY JOHNSON. This unprincipled politician has deserted the party that elevated him to his position in the United States Senate, and gone over to the Chicago Copperhead nominations.

This is not a matter of surprise to any body who knows the antecedents of the man. It was the necessary consequence of his actions for the last two years. That he has done so is a source of sincere congratulation among all true Union men of Maryland. His open hostility is better than such support as he has been giving them. His vast influence with the authorities at Washington, exerted always in behalf of treason and traitors, it is reasonably hoped, will now end. The shallowness of his fidelity to the Government, under cover of which he has done so much mischief, is now made apparent, and he stands out in his true colors. We repeat again, we are glad that he has shown what he really is, and what deception there has been practising.

If there are any more of this kind of Union men among us, let them do likewise. Seemingly evil often produces good results, and if the Union men of Maryland will only heed the lesson taught them in this case, the effect for good will be incalculable.

The Union men of Allegany county, especially, should take warning. They, of all others, have been very remiss in their duty, or else they have been shamefully imposed upon. We rather think both have been combined.

But for Allegany county having sent a certain Copperhead to the Legislature of 1862, Reverdy Johnson, perhaps, may, almost certainly, would not have been chosen to the position he now fills. It is unnecessary to state the facts. You all know them. Nine-tenths of the Union men of Allegany county were completely sold out.

Again, persons who are now acting with the enemies of the Union party, and consequently with the enemies of the Union, by affecting to be what they were not at heart, have drawn away true Union votes from better men and thus been chosen to fill the best offices in your gift. Nay more, some who were nominated by Union Conventions and elected by Union votes, are now the sworn political friends of the most villainous secessionists in your midst.

In view of all this let us learn from the experience of the past. With these examples of perfidy before us let us take care of the future.

Important Conventions are about being held; important Elections are about coming off. See well to it that you represent your constituents for no one, unless you are sure that he is tried, trustworthy and true.

If this shall be the result of Reverdy Johnson's treachery, the baseness of certain men in our immediate midst, truly may we exclaim, "Your loss is our gain."

THE REBEL CANDIDATE. The Richmond papers are now denouncing McClellan, and pronouncing him a worse man for their cause than Lincoln himself, though on his first nomination they were in raptures over it. The trick however, is too transparent. The new man is pitched in New York by the Rebel sympathizers there who could not fail to see that it was no great recommendation of their candidate to a Union man, that he was so highly commended by the Rebels. Hence the change in the Richmond paper. The articles are doubtless written in New York. At any rate the suggestion comes from there. Let no true Union man be deceived. When McClellan was first nominated at Chicago the Rebel press throughout the Confederacy hailed it with enthusiasm as favoring their cause. The rebel soldiers in the defenses of Petersburg sprang to their parapets and cheered—or yelled as their manner is. These were the spontaneous effects of the nomination in rebellion. The new trick they have taken is an afterthought, suggested by the effect Rebel admiration of McClellan was having upon Union men. The London Leader, the Rebel organ in Europe now comes freighted with eulogiums of Little Mac. They have not yet heard of the necessity for concealment of their real views. Within three weeks it will come loaded with denunciations of its now favorite. It is gratifying to reflect that these people are all studying themselves to no purpose. The voters know that Lincoln is true to the country. They have no such doubts about McClellan—and they mean to run no risks.

Are the Germans Wrong in Wanting our Bonds? Not a bit of it! No shrewder, thrifter people, in matters of money, exist on earth. Our Jersey people and New England people are a frugal, industrious people, but they can't save money like the Germans. All Germany is a great savings bank. It is true that their working men are not so rich, on an average, as our working men, because they don't get more than one quarter of the wages of our men. But a German can save money, and he knows when it is safe. Now these shrewd, thrifty Germans want our bonds. They want them from the great "savers of the world" in Europe, and come to us to propose to do it. They want the bonds of Napoleon and Joseph and Maximilian with indifference, but want to discount all the American ones they see. The London Times says this is all wrong, that the Republicans in America are all bankrupt, and the Germans must be crazy to buy British and French buggars, and go begging themselves, to America. Are they crazy? We asked Poor Richard what he thought about it. "Why," said he, "how can they be crazy, when they are doing just what I did a little more than a year ago, when I put my little savings into Government six per cent. bonds, and received six per cent. in gold, which averaged 100 per cent. in currency, making 12 per cent. income. Now, to-day, my bead is salate in the New York

market at 10 per cent. premium. Put these together, and to-day I have 22 per cent. for one year's use of my money! What do you think of that? You know, as well as I do, that there are thousands of people who did this, and to-day they have 22 per cent. on their investments. Why, I saw Miss Jones, our school-teacher, go to the bank and buy a \$500 bond. How she got the money I don't know, but these Yankee school-mistresses are first-rate hands at taking care of themselves. Well, now count up. If Miss Jones sells her bonds to-day she gets her \$500 back, and she gets \$110 clear profit. Now you don't say she doesn't have a willow street do any better? You know I told Mr. Smith, the banker, my ideas about that, and he bought \$5,000 six per cent. bonds, and you see he got \$1,100 for a year's use of his money. I met him the other day, and he said, "Poor Richard, you are right. I begin to think the Government can't take care of itself, and we ought to get out of it. I mean to buy some of the 7-30's. The rate of interest is high enough, and in three years they will turn into six per cent. bonds again." Yes, Mr. Smith, it is right, on the money side; but it is not right on the Country's side too. Help your country, or it will help you. Now, I say the Germans are not only right, but they would be right if they got half that interest. They cannot make a quarter of it at home." So thought Poor Richard, and so think we. When we consider the German opinion of our situation and our financial strength, we must remember that they are far better judges of our condition than we are, or our own people. They are calculating our present distress. They can have none of our equities or prejudices. They can examine the facts disinterestedly. They do; and the result is a verdict that the American Government is stable—its ability and integrity in meeting its financial engagements unquestionable. This verdict is founded on a series of facts which are unimpeachable, and well known to every intelligent American. Take two or three of the most important: 1. The United States doubles its population each twenty-five years. The population of the country, which in 1850 was twenty-three millions, in 1875 will be forty-five millions. But the rebellion says some one. How much of the adult male population of the United States? Take this astounding fact, that if all the Rebel States had been sunk in the Pacific Ocean, the United States would in 1875 have a population equal to that of the whole in 1860. In other words, fifteen years will supply the total loss of the eleven original Rebel States. What can have happened to the population of the United States in ten years? Now let us increase but 80 from 1860 to 1870, and it will amount to ten times all the lands of the government. The German knows what he is about. He will get the largest income from loans in the world, on the safest security. No such opportunity has occurred since the world was first made of money, and in all probability will never occur again. If the American does not now and take advantage of this, the German and Frenchman will.—E.

An Overwhelming Majority. The following is the copy of General Sherman to General Halleck, dated Sept. 10, 1864.—General J. B. Hood, commanding Army of the Tennessee, Confederate Army.—General—Have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., and in reply to inform you that I have no objection to the removal of the people of Atlanta who prefer to go in that direction. I enclose you a copy of my orders, which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my purpose perfectly. You style the measure proposed as "unprecedented," and you refer to the dark history which is a part of our act, as an act of "studied and ungenerous cruelty." It is not unprecedented, for General Johnson himself very wisely and properly removed the families all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted. Nor is it necessary to appeal to the "dark history" of our recent and modern examples as so handy. You yourself burned dwelling houses along your parapet, and I have seen to-day city houses that you have rendered uninhabitable, because they stood in the way of your forts and men. You defended Atlanta on a line so close to town that every cannon shot and many musket-balls were directed at the children, and that their marks, went into the habitations of women and children. General Halleck did the same at Jonesboro, and General Johnston did the same last summer at Jackson, Miss.

I have not accused them of heartless cruelty, but merely instance those cases of every recent date, and which could go with the same ease to the children of the rebel barbarians who thus, as you say, violate the laws of war, as illustrated in the pages of its "dark history."

In the name of common sense I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a scurrilous manner. You who, in the midst of peace and prosperity, have plunged a nation into a dark and bloody war; who dared and bargained to battle, insulted our flag, seized our arsenals and forts that were left in the honorable custody of a peaceful ordinance sergeant, seized and made prisoners of war the very garriest sent to protect your people against negroes and Indians long before any overt act was committed by the Union Government; who, in consequence, tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into rebellion despite of themselves, falsified the voice of Louisiana, turned loose your privateers to plunder unarmed ships, expelled Union families by the thousands, burned their homes, and declared by an act of your Congress, that you would not recognize the rights of Northern men for goods had and received. Talk thus to the marines, but not to me, who have seen these things and who will this day make as many sacrifices for the peace and honor of the South as the best Southern soldier you. If we must be enemies, let us be open enemies, and let us propose to do it. We will not have any of your "dark and bloody" hypocritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge us in due time, and he will pronounce whether it be more humane to fight with a town full of women and the families of a "brave people" at our back, or to remove them in time to the place of safety among their own friends and people.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) W. T. SHERRMAN, Major-General Commanding.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson's Letter. Hon. Reverdy Johnson has pronounced: He is for McClellan—let all Copperheads be glad. He has determined his position—let loyal people be glad, also. He no longer will be with those in appearance and their facts in fact. No one here who knew the Hon. gentleman, expected any thing else than that he would pursue the tenor of his life by deserting those who elevated him to office, and betraying the Administration which listened to his counsel.

When Mr. Johnson was elected to the Senate by that conglomerate mass at Annapolis, which succeeded the outbreak of the war, we rejoiced. We knew how the world would turn out, and warned the truly loyal men against it. Like the man who made it a point to ask for bread-pudding at his hotel on Monday, because he knew exactly what he got. We know from Mr. Johnson's antecedents exactly what he was made up of.

The most remarkable part of Mr. Johnson's letter is his complaint of Mr. Lincoln's vacillation. Whatever of this the President has shown, our Senator is in the main responsible for.

He was the council of all rebels. No man, however much of a traitor, caught in cross, or running the blockade, corresponding with the rebels, sending them overboard goods, spies, bounty-jumpers or pirates, but has had ready access to the Senator from Maryland. He always was ready, having the ear of the President to thwart the ends of justice and disappoint the hopes of the loyal people of Maryland.

From John Merryman, the 19th of April, 1861, to the 15th of the last party, Mr. Johnson has gone to the rescue. It has taken the time of a whole committee of "Buddies" or "Jacobins," as Mr. Blair calls them, to counteract his influence at Washington. The effort of these gentlemen may now be directed to more useful, or at least, more successful purposes.

We hope the President will some of these days recognize who really are the enemies of traitors, and his true supporters—and that the Union men of Maryland, when they come again to take men for prominent place, will see that each candidate has been with them thoroughly from the start, and that old politicians, men in political and financial matters, and trimmers, will be forever banished from political power.

Mr. Johnson's hostility to the Republican party dates from that resolution of the Senate prohibiting officers of the Government from receiving fees for the prosecution of matters before the departments. When that resolution passed, O'Connell's occupation was gone.

We can assure our friends abroad that Mr. Johnson's letter will not change the vote of one man in Maryland. We are not certain he himself will vote for the man whose cause he advocated. It would not be in accordance with his past political career.—Baltimore Evening Light.

Resignation of Post-master General Blair. WASHINGTON, September 23.—When the resolution of the late Baltimore Convention, declaring that they deemed it essential to the general welfare that harmony and good feeling should be maintained in the series of resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the government, was shortly after its passage, read by Postmaster General Blair, he said, "I have the honor to announce the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., and in reply to inform you that I have no objection to the removal of the people of Atlanta who prefer to go in that direction. I enclose you a copy of my orders, which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my purpose perfectly. You style the measure proposed as 'unprecedented,' and you refer to the dark history which is a part of our act, as an act of 'studied and ungenerous cruelty.' It is not unprecedented, for General Johnson himself very wisely and properly removed the families all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted. Nor is it necessary to appeal to the 'dark history' of our recent and modern examples as so handy. You yourself burned dwelling houses along your parapet, and I have seen to-day city houses that you have rendered uninhabitable, because they stood in the way of your forts and men. You defended Atlanta on a line so close to town that every cannon shot and many musket-balls were directed at the children, and that their marks, went into the habitations of women and children. General Halleck did the same at Jonesboro, and General Johnston did the same last summer at Jackson, Miss.

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A PICTURE. McClellan says that he would use every means known to diplomacy to terminate the war peacefully at once, but on no account would acknowledge more than one government in the Union.

The rebels constantly declare that they are determined on independence, and they will not be content with peace unless they are based on that.

McClellan says that in case of the failure of such negotiations, he would continue the war.

The Administration, having ascertained the condition of things long ago to be precisely as McClellan would find it after wasting months in negotiation, goes on with the war.

McClellan says that the war should be prosecuted solely for the restoration of the Union, and that it should be the only condition of peace.

The rebels say that they would sooner surrender their slaves than give up their independent confederacy; hence in trying to change the war into a contest for the Union with slavery McClellan struggles for an impossibility.

McClellan offers to guarantee State rights to the rebel States if they will return to their allegiance.

THE MILITARY ASPPECT. Appearance in war are proverbially deceptive. The day may dawn in peaceful quiet, and the evening fall upon a field of blood. Operations may seem to have come to a long pause, when suddenly there is the fierce resumption of hostilities. At this moment the general public are quite incapable of forming any opinion as to the chances of speedy activity on the part of either of our two main armies, or what will be the character and direction of the movements which Grant and Sherman will next attempt. It is common to represent Sherman's campaign as closed by the capture of Atlanta. That triumph did, in one sense, end the campaign; but in a large sense, Sherman's campaign cannot be said to be closed until he destroys the army of Hood. The geographical objective was Atlanta, and that is ours; the real body at which he struck was Hood's army, and that is still, in some shape, a vital and substantial force. It was undoubtedly fearfully crippled even before the fall of Atlanta, and it staggered back from that place in dismay and panic. But it still waits for the death-blow which will send it reeling into the last ditch, on the verge of which it now stands. That death-blow Sherman will, we believe, give it, with energy, before the capture of Winter fall upon the mountains of Upper Georgia.

As to Grant, some people think he is "stuck." If such were the case, it would be something novel in the military history and career of Gen. Grant. He has certainly a most difficult and a stupendous work before him. But no one who has read intelligently the rebel articles we have lately given in profusion, will doubt that he is progressing in his work. He is leaning on them with a pressure all but deadly. Lee's army feels it. Richmond feels it. The entire Southern Confederacy feels it. But it is difficult for careless observers at this point to see it; and the local boasting as to the facts. The rebel tell us that Grant is now receiving heavy reinforcements to his army, and that he is throwing them over to his left. We take their word on both these points; and we base on the fact large hope for a swift-approaching future. If Grant be properly reinforced, we shall have a vital and a decisive battle, and the rebel army, as we may behold the wretched army of Hood reeling around Georgia.—New York Times.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS addressed a Lincoln and Johnson mass meeting at Towson, in this State, on Monday.

It is said that General Early intends to change his Christian name, because it will be marvellously to expect him to be so Junia-dun now as he used to be.

Ex-Gov. DENISON of Ohio, is said to decline the position of post-master General, tendered him by the President.

Gov. SMITH, of Rhode Island, has issued a proclamation announcing the adoption of the soldiers voting amendment into the State Constitution.

The cotton mills on the Chestnut Hill stream in Windham county, Connecticut, have stopped running on account of the high rates of cotton.

The Cincinnati press announces with evident satisfaction that there is now coal enough in the hands of consumers in that city to last till the 1st of May, 1865. The experience of last winter has led to this result.

NOTICE TO DRAFTED MEN. THE Board of Enrollment will sit in Court on the 30th of Sept. to take up in Allegany County, the names of all those who have been drafted.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES. H. MONTGOMERY BLAIR—My Dear Sir:—You have generously said to me, more than once, that whenever your resignation could be a relief to me, it was at my disposal. The time has come. You very well know that this proceeds from no dissimulation of mine without your personal or official. Your unfeigned kindness has been unimpeded by that of any friend, and while it is true that the war does not so greatly add to the difficulties of your Department as it does to some other, it is yet much to say, as I most truly can, that in the three years, and a half during which you have administered the General Post-office, in a measure, and with a degree of uniformity, and in the series of resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the government, was shortly after its passage, read by Postmaster General Blair, he said, "I have the honor to announce the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., and in reply to inform you that I have no objection to the removal of the people of Atlanta who prefer to go in that direction. I enclose you a copy of my orders, which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my purpose perfectly. You style the measure proposed as 'unprecedented,' and you refer to the dark history which is a part of our act, as an act of 'studied and ungenerous cruelty.' It is not unprecedented, for General Johnson himself very wisely and properly removed the families all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted. Nor is it necessary to appeal to the 'dark history' of our recent and modern examples as so handy. You yourself burned dwelling houses along your parapet, and I have seen to-day city houses that you have rendered uninhabitable, because they stood in the way of your forts and men. You defended Atlanta on a line so close to town that every cannon shot and many musket-balls were directed at the children, and that their marks, went into the habitations of women and children. General Halleck did the same at Jonesboro, and General Johnston did the same last summer at Jackson, Miss.

I have not accused them of heartless cruelty, but merely instance those cases of every recent date, and which could go with the same ease to the children of the rebel barbarians who thus, as you say, violate the laws of war, as illustrated in the pages of its 'dark history.'

In the name of common sense I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a scurrilous manner. You who, in the midst of peace and prosperity, have plunged a nation into a dark and bloody war; who dared and bargained to battle, insulted our flag, seized our arsenals and forts that were left in the honorable custody of a peaceful ordinance sergeant, seized and made prisoners of war the very garriest sent to protect your people against negroes and Indians long before any overt act was committed by the Union Government; who, in consequence, tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into rebellion despite of themselves, falsified the voice of Louisiana, turned loose your privateers to plunder unarmed ships, expelled Union families by the thousands, burned their homes, and declared by an act of your Congress, that you would not recognize the rights of Northern men for goods had and received. Talk thus to the marines, but not to me, who have seen these things and who will this day make as many sacrifices for the peace and honor of the