#### BY B. F. MEYERS.

At the following terms, to wit: \$2.00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance. \$2.50 if paid within 6 months; \$3.00 if not paid

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The courts have decided that persons are ac countable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

#### Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining

ash advanced on judgments, notes, military and Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell. A pril 1, 1864-1y

#### J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Office one door South of the "Mengel House,"
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counspeedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '61.

U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to Bedford, September 11, 1863.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW BEDFORD, PA Have formed a partnership in the practice o the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of and here I may state that we owe the Penin Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
OF Office second door North of the Mengel House. Bedford, Arg, I, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Cowill promptly attend to all business entrus-ted to his rare. Office on Julianna Street, (near-ly opposite the Mengel House.) Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

# A. H. COFFROTH.

December 6, 1861.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D. Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford

nd vicinity.
Office on West Pitt street, south side, agarly opesite the Union Hotel. Bedford, February 12, 1964.

# F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,

SCHELLSBURG. PA, Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately oppo-site the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell. July 1, 1864.

P H PENNSYL. M. D., RAY'S HILL, BEDFORD Co., Pa.
Having located at the above place tenders his proressional services to the community. August 19, 1864 .-- f

# DAVID DEFIBAUGH,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA., Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Riffes and other guns made to or-der, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Spechal attention will be given to the repairing of firer 105.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Description of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

JACOB REED REED AND SCHELL, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
DEAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted. Deposits solicited.

J. ALSIP & SON, Auctioneers & Commission Merchants, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Marchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale,

BEFERENCES. PHILADEL. Entip Ford & C.

Boyd & Hough,
Armor Young & Bros.,
Fanuary 1, 1864—tt.

BRDFORD,
Hon. W. T. Daugherty
B. F. Meyers. BEDFORD,

SCOTT & STEWA AUCTIONEERS AND Commission Alercy,

fayoe's Marble Building, PHILADELPHIA. B Scorr, JR. INO. E. GILLETTE. Apr 17, 1968-17



VOLUME 60.

NEW SERIES.

McGlellan vs. Lincoln. Damning Disclosure of the Treatment of McClellan by Stanton and Lincoln.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. H. M. NAGLEE.

Secret History of the Famous First Coun and his Army Unveiled.

Losses in McClellan's and Grant's Campaign's Compared.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING REVELA-TION OF THE AGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27, 1864.

My Dear Sir :- Our acquaintance and all sit down and deliberately write such a letter? he relations that have ever existed between us are confined to two or three accidental meet- held in Washington in March of 1862. fer to the lasting impression made upon you when a poor boy, by the kindness of my father who always took you by the hand an d gave his care. Military claims speedily collected.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.

er who always took you by the hand an d gave you cheering, friendly words of encouragement and advice. You were pleased to acknowledge to the son, the kind and valuable influence received by you from the father, and to proffer your friendly services whenever they would be acceptable

Under the above circumstances, you prepar ed for me and my friends no ordinary surprise when you deliberately composed, delivered and published in *The Press*, of the 23d inst., a volantary, unprovoked attack upon me in the fol-

wing words : "It got out that the President was detertermined to have the army moved, and it was found that General McClellan had no plan; sula campaign to those distinguished Senators, night of March 7th, of 1832, to convene at 10 Latham, of California, and Rice, of Minneso- a, m., on the following day. ta, and a brigadier in the column of Jos. Hookothers, and put into his hands. It was agreed on in a council of war. That plan was subthe presence of Saident It was submitted in put them through a strict course of examination. One General, Blenker, owned that he for the consideration of the council, the followdid not understand the plan, but would sustain | ing inquiries: it, as he thought he had to obey the mandates of his chief. General Naglee was one of those present, and Stanton observed that he had but one star. 'Sir,' said Mr. Stanton, 'you have ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerest, Pa.

Will bereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Redford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

Described 1 1861 er,' said he. It was afterwards found out that should such a change be determined upon.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the hotel of John C. Black.

[June 10, 1864.]

Now, my dear sir, this statement is simply false, and on the part of your friend. Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, malicious-ly false.

After the part of your friend, Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, malicious-ly false.

eph Hooker." as asserted by you. Generdirection of Gen. McClellan, to represent the which were to him very incomprehensible.

equisites of a gentleman.

following day, the 8th of July. Judge, was greater than mine; without utter- lowing morning, at ten o'clock, when he desiring a word, he turned to his portfolio, took ed that none of them should leave the city. from it a letter which he placed before me, and Before leaving the President, the Recorder

Mr. Stanton." ter, and, returning to Washington, placed it that they may be copied in a fair hand, and in the hands of those who had heard the de- General Sumner, the President of the Council, Beauregard joined him at Richmond with nunciations of Mr. Stanton, and who had ad- will sign them, the Recorder will sign them, vised me of them. They desired to read it to and they will then be in proper form." "I'm "Senate, and to publish the outrage and the just as good a judge of the form as you are," Mcotion, and they telegraphed to General was the reply of your friend. ed to give or his permission, which he declinthe letter :

Jun wy Critica

Judge of the Unit & States Circuit Court, President Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburg, Penn

The Largest Cheapest and Best.

\$3.5 Pays for a full Commercial Course. By No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steam-boat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping. Ministers' Sons at half price. Students enter and review at

any time.
This fustitution is conducted by experienced teachers and practical accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Dirhomas granted for merit only Hence the universa! preference for graduates of this.

College, by business men.

PROF. A. Cowley, the Best Penman of the Union. who holds the largest number of LST PREMIUMS. and over a competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

Ctroplass containing full information sent fere on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,

G Attend where the Sons and Clerk, of Bankers

November 6, 1883. cil of War-Lincoln's Weakness and own base and selfish purposes. No man had Sianton's Rudeness - A Buff on in ever a truer friend than I have been to you, the White House, and a Brute in the and shall continue to be. You are seldom ab-War Department-What Stanton said sent from my thoughts, and I am ready to make of McClellan, and what he wrote to any sacrifice to aid you. Time allows me to him—The Plot to Ruin McClellan say no more than that I pray Almighty God and his Army Unwelled. and lead you on to victory.

Yours truly, EDWIN M. STANTON.

Now, Judge, what think you of this man, who, made Secretary of War by the request and influence of Gen. McCle lan, was villifying and abusing and uttering falsehoods against him, and who could at the same time

You have referred to the council of war ings; at one of which you were pleased to re- ry effort has been made, in vain, to bring the proceedings of that council before the public A call was made for them in the House of Representatives, and was tabled by the Republican party. A request made by the recorder of that council, of Mr. Stanton, to allow him to have the proceedings made up in proper form, was refused in a most rude and insulting manner, and the papers have never been allow ed to leave his possession since.

Now, Judge, for your especial benefit, I will relate the history of that important event, that you may, if you will, do justice to all concern-

The council of war consisted of Brigadier Generals Sumner, McDowell, Franklin, F. J. Porter, McCall, Heintzleman, Keyes, A. Perter, W. F. Smith, Bernard, Blenker, Naglee. Each entitled to but "one star." It was called together by order of General McClellan on the

Gen. McClellan came into the council room Gen: McClellan's plan was concocted by at the hour appointed, and, placing on the table a large map, explained his proposed Peninsular Campaign, which before this time I be-Perier. Upon retiring, he left upon the table,

Whether it is advisable that the base of operations shall be changed, the transportation being ready at Annapolis in all of next week. II. Whether it is better to make an alvance to the front befere changing the base,

III. Whether a forward movement, with that fighting Joe Hooker knew nothing of the the object of destroying the river butteries, is advisable, and when it can be commenced, and Now, my dear sir, this statement is simply whether the Eriessen bettery can alone accomplish that false, and on the part of your friend. Mr. Ed- the Ericsson battery, can alone accomplish that

After a session of three hours, the council The Peninsular campaign was not indicated were summoned to appear before the President. by "Senators Latham of California, and Rice He advised them that he was quite unwell and intense against Gen. McClellan. He expressed

abcence of Gen. Hocker, who was too far removed from Washington to be present. And unfortunately for the veracity of Mr. Stanton, the impertinent remarks which you ascribe to decide the impertinent remarks which you ascribe to decide the work of the council to him. "What," said he, "have the council to him of the impertinent remarks which you ascribe to decide the work of the council to him. "What," said he, "have the council the first disastrous route at Bull the council the council to him of the council the council that, as recorder of the council abcence of Gen. Hocker, who was too far removed from Washington to be present. And unfortunately for the veracity of Mr. Stanton, the impertinent remarks which you ascribe to decide the council that, as recorder of the council abcence of Gen. Hocker, who was too far removed from Washington to be present. And unfortunately for the veracity of Mr. Stanton, the impertinent veracity of the council that, as recorder of the council abcents and the council that, as recorder of the council abcents and the council that, as recorder of the council abcents and the council that, as recorder of the council abcents and the council that, as recorder of the council abcents and the council that, as recorder of the council abcents and the council that the council abcents are considered to the council abcents and the council abcents are considered to the council abcents and the council abcents are considered to the council abcents and the council abcents are considered to the council abcents and the council abcents are considered to the council abcents and the council abcents are considered to the council abcents and the council abcents are considered to the council abcents and the council abcents are considered to the council abcents are considered to the council abcents and the council abcents are considered to the council abcents and the council abcents are considered to the council abcents are considered to the council abcents are considered to the council abcents are considered t him could not have been made, for there were decided by a vote of eight to four-two to one Run, he reorganized the armies of the United no officers of the council of war entitled at -in favor of the Peniusular campaign?" He States and was preparing to fight them withthen asked many questions in regard to the out the additional conviction being forced upon that time to more than one star.

Now Judge, you know or should know, that same, until Mr. Stanton came in, and I prothe reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and veracity is not above suspicion, and that may be said may well believe anything that may be said. Stanton came in, and I promote the reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. He reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. He reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. He reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. He reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. He reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. He reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. He reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. He reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. He reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. He reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. He reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. He reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. He reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. He reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. He reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. He reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. He reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. He reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. He reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. He reputation for truth and posed to read the proceedings to him. regarding his great incivility and rudeness, for, ing his notes, he, as you say, 'put them (the tacked Gen. M'Clellan with a bitterness and not excepting yourself, I have never seen or council) through the strict course of examina- feeling that ill becomes a Christian gentleman. heard of any officer or civilian who did not tion" which you refer to. This examination, I then begged you not to break down General impropriety in it? Is the field not open to him condemn him for the utter want of all of the. made for the purpose of neutralizing the effect McClellan until you had given him a fair trial, of the decision of the council of war on the and until you had found a better man, and This is not the first time Mr. Stanton has mind of the President, and thus carry out the challenged you to name a better general. I feriors? been guilty of the most deliberate, malicious objects of those who had been insisting upon now do the same thing, and appeal to the rec-misrepresentation, and for your gratification I the removal of Gen. McClellan, lasted four or ord of the past thirty months and to the rivers onclusion of "the seven days' fight," in the ident, indicating his satisfaction and gratifica- foreign officers, and I assure you that among surprised to learn that during the continuance movements contemplated, and which he had tained

my, Mr. Stanton had everywhere denounced and finding there was a silence which called for Gen. McClellan as a traitor to his country, a cessation of hostilities on his part for the lost south of the Rapidan since the 4th of May ident for me, that when I receive official writand as incapable of commanding a regiment. - night, Mr. Lincoln expressed himself highly I learned this from a number of the members gratified with the interview, said he was imof Congress, who were astonished and con- pressed with the earnestness and intelligence of founded, and with pair eagerly sought from the officers present, and that he had every con- now he tells you he wants a hundred thousand you are, who would rather see the Continent of me some explanation of such extraordinary fidence in them. He now determined not to more men. conduct, I could render them no satisfaction, remove Gen. McClellan, as he had promised to Gen. Grant crossed the Rapidan with an but reported the circumstance to Gen. McClel- do, but that he should make his campaign, as lan upon my arrival at his headquarters on the approved by the council of war, under restric-

said: "Read that; I have just received it from of the Council approached the Secretary, and On the 1st of Sept. our forces were estisaid: "If you please, Mr. Stanton, permit me With his consent, I made a copy of the let- to have the proceedings of the Council of War

> Other incivilities have been attempted by The following is a copy of Mr. Stanton towards me, the manner and re- Making in all . . . . . sult of which he has neither forgotton nor for- On the 1st of Sept. his forces were estable

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitle "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Dommonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, J. JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give the additional to the county of the co hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

TUESDAY (Sth) DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1864: at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedforl and town ship of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Pale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in sail borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey, in Rainsburg, in said township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Camberland Valley township to meet at the new school house of Land Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Camberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

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The electors of Camberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township. The electors of Broad Top township to meet a The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Junista township to meet at Key-

shill embark 50,000 men from Annapolis, and then, unless the batteries on the Potomac, which you assure me will necessarily be abandoned plan was right? ar withdrawn or silenced, I shall reserve my said, "I have determined to divide Gen. Mcopposed General M'Clellan's campaign, three and with the exception of Generals Franklin and Smith, who have been the subjects of constant annoyance and indignities since, the others been adopted requiring that no political subject have all been dismissed from the army.

to be made with the forces then under his com- long ago. and all subject to the order of Mr. Stanton .-Whilst the above division of our army was taking place, the Confederates concentrated theirs tacked by the concentrated Confederate force of War, nor Secretary of State, or other per M'Clellan, by the orders of the President and Secretary of War.

That of Chancellorsville, in which the cast alties of that army were estimated at 30,000 men, and which but for the Providential killnen, and which but for the Providential kill-ng of Stonewall Jackson would have been an-able, unsoldierly or disloyal act. ihilated, was planned by the President and of War and General Halleck were kept pro-

was the President pressed to death to remove him, even before he had made his first trial in Christian gentleman, an honest man, who hea of Minnesota, and a brigadier in the column of exceedingly nervous, that the pressure had been command of the Army of the Potomac? Why did a distinguished member of the Senate on that to serve his country and his God? al Naglee was at Washington with proper leave, himself gratified to have the opportunity to see the 17th of March, write me: "The cry against all Naglee was at Washington with proper leave, and with the full knowledge of General Hookard, and with the full knowledge of General Hookard, and was a member of the council of war by direction of Gen. McClellan, to represent the which were to him very incomprehensible.

McClellan is increasing; every effort is being made to crush him?" What possible chance had Gen. McClellan to succeed, when his own division of the army at Budd's Ferry, in the Linformed him that, as recorder of the coun-

The preference of Gen. M'Clellan for the Pen-The families and friends of the 180,000 men last proclaim it everwhere. Mr. Stanton told ten orders he shall have my answer." the country at that time, that he had a hun-

He was reinforced......40,000 Making, exclusive of Sigel's 30,000, 200,000 mated, exclusive of Sheridan's 30,000, at 50,000 Gen. Lee had on the Rapidan, after he

had concentrated his army. ..... 85,000 his forces from the South, which, with those near Petersburg amounted to . 30,000 

205,000



WHOLE NUMBER, 1070

Judge Kelley, were the record of the conneil ser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopeweil township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said ination" made by Mr. Stanton, indicating the loweship and dreadful losses Grant has very difficulties and dreadful losses Grant has The electors of Januagederry township to meet at lately sustained, ever piaced before him? And "I will permit Gen. McClellan to carry out why not? And who is responsible for the 100,his campaign. He shall leave sufficient force of the defend the works before Washington. He south of the Rapidan, in the experiment made to prove that General McClellan and the coun-

The army of the United States, as you found authority to embark other troops." He then it at the commencement of this war, was composed of a high-toned, intelligent, honorable, Gellan's army into four corps, and I shall appint the commanders of them." And afterwards he promoted the four officers who had been thirty years in the service of their counwhom he appointed to the command of corps, try, and had never voted. They held their d with the exception of Generals Franklin country and the honor and integrity of it before every other consideration. Had a rule should be introduced into the army, but that The Peninsular campaign was proposed by all political rights should be respected, and had Gen. McCiellan whilst commander in chief of army officers only been held responsible for the tie armies of United States, and was intended conduct of the war, it would have terminated

mand in Eestern Virginia, estimated at over Why have M Clellan, and Sedgewick, and 200,000 men. It was so accepted by the Pres-MPherson, and Bayard, and Franklin, and I the scene presented on this occasion was indeed a very saddening, but still a very necessary one. ident, and the movement was commenced upon Buell, and Meade, and Averitt, and Porter, that basis. General McClellan had scarcely and a score of other general officers, with hunleft Washington to take the field, when the Sec- dreds, if not thousands of officers of an inferiretary of War relieved him of all the armies or grade been offended and held back, and not under his, Gen. McClellen's immediate many of them dismissed from the army without mand, and assumed command of them him- a word of explanation, an arbitrary act unself. The troops left in northeartern Virginia known in Great Britain, whilst Pope, and were placed under command of McDowell, Burnside, and Hooker, and Butler and Hunter Banks, Fremont and Sigel, each being indepen- and Banks, and Sigel and Sickels, and hundreds dent of each other, and of General McClellan, of others, certainly no better than the former, have been preferred? Why was Gen. Stone, than whom there is not a more loyal man, and accomplished gentleman and gallant soldier in until, on the 26th day of June, Gen. M'Clellan the country, confined in prison for 15 months found himself before Richmond with 85,000 And when released by an act of Congress, why men (including M'Call's division,) and was at- was it that neither the President, nor Secretary of 175,000 at the very moment when M'Dow- sons at Washington would assent to any knowl ell, under protest withdrew his assistance from edge or any participation in the arrest? Suchoutrages are calculated to break down the honor and esprit du corps of any army, and all have looked on with disgust and horror, and pain aws counties, and visited every mill and nearly old friends and comrades in arms, whom such

General Hooker, or to use the President's own the War investigate and falsify with such nice words, by "Joe and I," of which the Secretary precision the conduct of M Clellan and his friends, nd overlook the volume of charges filed in the foundly ignorant, and was not commenced un- War Department against Fremont, and Sigel, til May 2, 1862; whilst that of the Peninsula, and Hunter, and others, and entirely overlookfor the delay of which M'Clellan was so much od the immense slaughter at Chancellorsville, censured, was commenced on the 25th of March and Fredericksburg, and south of the Rapidan? Why did a secret political inquisition, with no other pretext than they suspected him of politi-Why this bitter enmity and persecution of cal ambition, sit over five hundred days and Gen. McClellan, why in the beginning of March manufacture over seventeen hundred pages of ex parte testimony against a young of en only knows, never had but one purpose and

ton General McClellan studiously avoided all ry has on several occasions set quite as strongpolitical association, and to such an extent that many of his friends of both parties were much offended

Mr. Lincoln, and the people had signified eir affection for him. His letters and orders nently proper, and refer entirely to the military policy of the country. But, Judge, suppose war with redoubled energy.

And how will they carry it bition to be President of the United States, was it not a laudable ambition, and is there any Mr. Chase, or the many others infinitely his in-

So far as the objections to his military qualification are concerned we have only to remind will relate an instance that occurred upon my five hours, during which time it was only inter- of blood that have flown since to sustain what you that, within the last sixty days a confidenarrival in Washington, immediately after the rupted by an occasional expression of the Pres- I then asserted. I refer you to the opinions of tial friend of the President was sent to offer beginning of July of 1862, and when I was tion at the many explanations of the military the old officers of the army I shall be fully sus. the army. But this proposition was coupled should decline to be a candidate for the Presiof dreadful suspense, whilst nothing could be lit was now getting dark. Mr. Stanton's insular campaign and the condemnation of dency. Gen. McClellan restrained his indignation of Gen. McClellan and his gallant arquestions indicated approaching exhaustion,

Beware, Judge, of the intemperate abuse of dred thousand men more than he wanted, and your political opponents, as proud and loyal as America sink into the ocean with all that dwells and which may swallow ap and consume all upon it, than see our nationality destroyed: who will not endure this constant usurpation of a majority in this county heavy enough to car-flict, in which the Abolitionist and the negro may fird themselves arrayed against all who you will have yourselves to blame if the torch will unitedly stand, hand in hand, and shoulder to shoulder, in defence of the Constitution and your barns in a blaze - Lascaster Intelligencer. the fundamental laws of the land.

Very respectfully. HENRY M. NAGLEE. To Hon. Wx. D. KELLEY, Philadelphia.

The recent draft has drawn largely upon And Lee was reinforced probably ...... 30,000 taken the Sheriff, Prothonotary, (C. C. Finch.) Register and Recorder, and Treasurer. Michael Meylert, editor of the Democrat, is also a conscript

Rates of Advertising.

One square \$3 xonths 6 months 1 years
One square \$3 50 \$4 76 \$8 00
Two squares \$5 50 \$7 00 10 00
Three squares \$5 50 \$9 00 15 00
2 50 10 00
One than \$2 00 35 00 65 00
Administrator's and Executors' notices \$2.50, Auditors' notices \$1.50. If under 10 lines, \$2.00 if more than a square ad less than 20 lines. Estrays, \$1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents for every additional head.

The space occupied by ten than \$4 50 cents for the space occupied by ten than \$4 50 cents for the space occupied by ten than \$4 50 cents for the space occupied by ten than \$4 50 cents for the space occupied by ten than \$4 50 cents for the space occupied by ten than \$4 50 cents for the space occupied by ten than \$4 50 cents for the space occupied by ten than \$4 50 cents for the space occupied by ten than \$4 50 cents for the space occupied by ten than \$4 50 cents for the space occupied by ten than \$4 50 cents for the space occupied by ten than \$4 50 cents for the space of the space o

The space occupied by ten times of this size of the space occupied by ten times of this size of the space of a square. type countsone square. All tractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square at lifegal advertisements will be charged to the person and ing them in.

"A BARREN WASTE."

Gen. Hunter brought destruction upon the town of Chambersburg by his atrocious con duct in the valley of Virginia. In removing bim from that department, it was supposed that Mr. Lincoln meant to put a stop to his mode of making war on the enemy, and the people of the border countres of Pennsylvania breathed freer and deeper. They will be surprised and alarmed to learn that the rebels have been furnished with fresh excuses for the commission of outrages, by a no less distinguished personage than the Lieutenant General of the United States Army The following is from a letter from the Vailey of Virginia to the New York

Herald : On Thursday, September 29, Gen. Custer's and Merritt's divisions were sent up the Valley to destroy, according to the following order:

Headquarters, &c. Do all the damage you an to the railroad and crops. Carry off stock of all descriptions and negroes, so as to prevent further planting. If the war is to last another year, let the Shenandoah Valley remain a barren waste.

It is further given out that Gen. Grant has rdered the above to be so completely carried out that a crow, flying over the Valley, will

lave to carry its own rations. All the day of the 20th both Custer and Merritt were engaged in destroying the crops, mills and all property of use to the rebel army. The scene presented on this occasion was indeed In the course of the day we destroyed enough wheat to subsist the whole rebel army for a year to come, besides collecting fifteen hundred head of cattle and about three thousand sheep. On Friday, the 30th, the destruction and col-

lection operations were continued. When the rebel Generals Stuart and Hamp'on made their famous cavalry raid through Franklin and Adams counties, in the fall of 1862, they did not destroy or injure a single building, with the exception of the railroad depot and stops, and a warehouse containing Government arms and ammunition. They passed by scores of mills filled with flour and grain, and hundreds of the largest barns in the State, crammed with the rich and recently gathered barvests of that highly productive region, and yet never applied a match to a single one of them.

The next year Lee came with his whole army into the Cumberland Valley. They spread ail over Franklin, Cumberland, York and Adevery barn in all of them; and yet, when they Chambersburg, learning that throats had been Why did the Committee on the Conduct of cers, without being requested to do so by the owner of the mills or by any other of the citizens, sent a guard with strict orders to permit no damage to be done to them. Nor were they damaged in the slightest degree.

When the rebels came again, they came in wrath, to avenge Hunter's outrages in the valley, and the centennial anniversary of the fair and flourishing town of Chambersburg was celebrated in a way that will never be forgotten

by the witnesses of the scene. The man who thinks it impossible for the rebels to come into Penusylvania again, must be influenced by his hopes of the future rather than by his experience of the past. But it ought to be remembered that the tide of victoand enterprise of the enemy, or by the bung-The first knowledge that I ever had of any ling of our Administration. It is therefore by political ambition on his part was after he had been retired from active service and sent improbable, that before the close of this unforin disgrace to New Jersey, and this was after tunate war, the robel army may again trend the in disgrace to New Jersey, and this was after his fitness for the succession had been discover- soil of Pennsylvania. This is almost certain by Mr. Lincoln and the capable had signified to be the case in the event of Mr. Lincoln's reelection. He offers them nothing but ruin and degradation as the reward of their submission; have been called political, but they were emi-

> And how will they carry it on if its ever varying fortunes should enable them to come here again! This is a questo at hat the people of Laneaster county should ponder seriously. Lee, if be comes again, may not confine his operations to the Cumberland Valley and its immediate neighberhood. Having twice failed to accomplish his leading objects by giving battle in that region, he will be very apt to try a new field next

> Where would be find richer spoil than un Lancaster, the garden of America? And if he should come with a determination to avenge the work of destruction which appears to be going on in the valley of Virginia by order of Gen. Grant, with the sanction of President Lincoln, and most probably by his express direction, where else would he find so many mills and well-filled barns to destroy, or such feetile fields to convert into "a barren waste ?"

> Republican farmers of Lancaster county, you are standing over a volcano which your votes on Tuesday next may throw into action. that your industry has acquired. If you give of the rebel shall one day set your mills and

The laboring man who votes for Lincoln we care not to what party he may belong, will "repent of it in sackcloth and ashes," if the lives to the end of another Presidential term. Four years of his rule ought to satisfy any man of

sense. THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM -"The Union at all hazards."

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM - "Abolition at all hazarde."