

For President in 1864, ABRAHAM LINCOLN OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President, ANDREW G. CURTIN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Our thanks are due J. H. Dunlap for western papers.

Who will our correspondents learn that to insure attention their communications must be accompanied by a responsible name?

A good Adams printing press for sale at this office. Price low.

We call attention to the advertisement of Ady. Shallenberger in another column of our paper.

Dr. P. M. Kerr has been appointed Physician to Jail, in place of Dr. Cummins, resigned.

Dr. Thos. Doneho, late of Wellsville, Ohio, having located in Beaver, will receive calls at his office in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel, in this place, or door next the river.

CLEVELAND, R.R.—The following is the estimated earnings of the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad for January 1864.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Freight \$75,000; Passengers 6,914; Miscellaneous 6,500; Total \$88,414.

January, 1863. Increase \$15,000.

The Commissioners of Mercer County have adopted a resolution agreeing to issue the warrants of the county to a sufficient amount to pay each volunteer a bounty of two hundred dollars, in order that the draft may be avoided.

Gov. Letcher stated, in his address at Danville, Va. said that the late "Stone wall" Jackson was in favor of commencing this war under the black flag, and so expressed his sentiments to him seven days after the accession to the presidency of Mr. Lincoln.

The Hon. John E. Penney, Speaker of the State Senate, has issued his writ for the election of a Senator in the place of Harry White, resigned.

Accident.—A young man by the name of James Witherpoon, brakeman of the Ft. Wayne R.R., and formerly of South Beaver township, was killed near New Creek Station, on last Sabbath morning.

PRO. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 24th Dist., PA. New Brighton, Feb. 8, 1864.

Editor Argus: Dear Sir: The enlistment fee of \$15 for new recruits, and \$25 for veterans, will be paid to any non-commissioned officer, private or citizen, who presents an acceptable recruit at this office.

JOHN CUTHBERTSON, Captain and Provost Marshal.

HEAVY CONTRACT.—Col Thomas J. Power, of this county, one of the oldest and most successful contractors in the country, has now a job of work under active operations, for constructing twenty-eight miles of railroad along the shore of Lake Ontario, New York.

Lieut. Gov. Halle's message to the Legislature of Missouri, announcing the death of Governor Gamble, concludes as follows: "My chief and constant efforts shall be to cooperate with the Federal Government in its efforts to suppress the existing rebellion. In doing this I shall not be solicitous to find fault with the President, Congress or the Generals in the field. I shall rather defer my objections to whatever I may consider blameworthy in acts, to a more propitious period, and trust to a cordial support to the Government of the United States to contribute something to the restoration of peace."

The "McClellan Conspiracy."

We desire to call the attention of our readers to an article published elsewhere under the above caption. It is taken from an influential paper published in Philadelphia. The charge of conspiracy by Gen. McClellan has not and cannot be successfully contradicted.

Our public men have been more severely or more deservedly criticised, and we would not pursue him further did he now seek that retirement and privacy which he should. He has permitted himself to be thrust before the people by a corrupt and disloyal party as a candidate for the highest office in the Government, and is therefore the legitimate object of criticism.

McClellan has, heretofore, had many friends among the Union men of the country; but his political course has driven them all from his support. Look at his letter in favor of Woodward, his intimacy with the Wood's, Brook's and Seymour, of New York, Reed and Ingersoll of Philadelphia, men whom loyal men of all parties honestly believe to be traitors in league with Davis and his cause.

Look, too, at his intimacy with Fitz John Porter, who was dismissed from the service of the United States for conduct worse than treason—who was convicted of deliberately and intentionally causing the defeat of Gen. Pope, at the second battle of Bull Run, who is responsible for the valuable lives lost there; the subsequent invasion of Pennsylvania, and all its terrible consequences.

It is idle to say that his conviction was unjust. The officers who tried him were his friends and companions, most of them of his own political creed. Gen. McDowell, an intimate friend of Porter's, and who was produced and examined by Porter himself, testified that he believed Pope would have been successful had Porter supported him.

And yet this man covered with treason, whose skirts were dyed with the blood of his fellow soldiers, after all this, received into the open arms of McClellan, and remains, as before, his most intimate companion and friend. The army regulations pronounce it infamous for an officer to associate with one who has been dismissed from the service. Were there no other objections to Gen. McClellan we never could trust or repose confidence in him again.

We believe in all honesty and candor that McClellan was pledged to the interests of the South before the breaking out of the rebellion, a member of the "Cabal" which was organized to prevent his object was to protract the war in order to break up the party in power, and that he surrounded himself with officers like Porter, holding the same views, and that Porter, but acted the part assigned him: We admit that for a time we were enthusiastic admirers of Gen. McClellan. When the rebellion broke out, most of the prominent officers of the army joined the Confederacy. Gen. Scott was too old to take command, and recommended his friend Gen. McClellan. That in itself was sufficient to give the young General a high standing among military men.

The campaign in Western Virginia, magnified into so much importance at the time, was in reality, as all now see it, no test of military capacity, and whatever credit was due is now justly given to Gen. Rosecrans. Yet the country looked upon the young Commander as a prodigy in the military world. The hero of our first victories, on assuming command of the army of the Potomac, had the confidence of the nation.

The Administration, anxious that he should possess the confidence of the army, gave him every assistance and assumed to regard him as the man of destiny. Possessing some native shrewdness, easy in his manners, insinuating in his address, surrounded with officers of his own choosing, who held their place through him and their hope of promotion depending on him, with the newspapers lauding and citizens praising, he succeeded in winning his way to the affections of the army. He was their first commander and found it difficult to find others have done to accomplish his purpose. We assert, unhesitatingly, that his popularity in that army was achieved in this way—designedly by him—that he might use it to his own advantage. It is very easy for a Commander-in-Chief, having supreme control over the army, to mould it to his wishes. His popularity never extended beyond the army he commanded. In the west he was always regarded as a greatly overrated man.

The western army never loved or respected him. He had not long commanded on the Potomac until the people began to be dissatisfied—their expectations were disappointed: His inactivity proclaimed his incapacity. We have not time now to criticize his several movements, suffice it to say, that with the best army ever one man commanded, at a time too when everything was favorable, he simply did nothing.

He never won a decisive victory resulting beneficially to us or injurious to the rebels. The reason is two fold, viz: his utter incapacity, and his utter unwillingness. Never were the people so greatly humbugged in any man, and never did any fall more justly from the pinnacle of fame, which a generous people assigned him, in so short a period, demonstrating his total incapacity in every particular for the position assigned. His conduct also proves that what capacity he had was used to protract the war for selfish and treasonable purposes. He never intended to destroy rebellion; for on its continuance depended his hopes and that of his party's. Thank God, the bubble has burst at last. We can now realize, from experience, the cost and be more wise in future. Next to Buchanan, he is the most unpopular man in the nation and without an exception the man who most deserves a nation's reproaches, having inflicted on it greater evils than any other. The Democratic party would not stand by him were it not for his disloyalty, and he never would associate with them but that they are equally so.

The President's Late Call

EXECUTIVE MANDATE, Washington, Feb. 1, 1864. Ordered, that a draft for Five Hundred Thousand men, to serve for three years or during the war, be made on the 10th day of March next, for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom as many as have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the 1st day of March and not heretofore credited.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. This is understood to embrace the 300,000 already called for, and 200,000 additional. The calling out of half a million men, in addition to those now in the field, means the close of the war; and it also means something more. It will be remembered that by the terms of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, all those who lay down their arms and take the path of allegiance are to be pardoned and received as citizens. It is also provided by the President that whenever in any revolted State one-tenth of those who voted at the election for President in 1860, shall so desire, they shall be empowered to form a State government. Now, coupling this fact with the late call for 500,000 men, we begin to see the policy of the Government. The vast army thus called into the field is designed to protect the loyal men of the revolted States in their efforts to bring back those States into the Union. Already this movement has commenced in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Florida, and the day is not far distant when we shall be able to add to this number, North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi. Thus, by degrees, will the Union be restored to its pristine glory, and then, taking a new start, who shall predict the glory that future that lies before it. Verily, our Nation has been purified in the furnace of affliction, and has come out of it as gold tried in the fire.

As Old Description of Modern Copperheads.—In one of the speeches made during the last war with Great Britain, by Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, occurs the following apt description of a thorough-going Copperhead, as seen at the present day: "An individual goes over, joins the ranks of the enemy, and raises his arms against his country; he is clearly guilty of treason under the Constitution, the overt act being committed. Suppose the same individual not to go to the enemy, but to remain in his own neighborhood, and by means of his influence to dissuade ten men from enlisting. I ask him in which case has he benefited the enemy and injured his own country most?"

Again, he says in an address on the subject: "Whom, then, do I accuse? I accuse, first, sir, who professes himself to be the friend of this country, and enjoys its protection, yet proves himself, by his actions, to be the friend of its enemy. I accuse him who sets himself to work systematically to weaken the arm of this Government by destroying its credit and damping the ardor of its citizens. I accuse him who has used his exertions to defeat the loan and to prevent the young men of the country from going forth to fight their country's battles. I accuse him who announces with joy the disasters of our arms, and sinks into melancholy when he hears of our success. Such men I cannot consider friends to this great nation."

The above is a life-like portrait of a genuine Copperhead of the present day, and drawn by a master hand. The rebels, who have committed the "overt act of treason," are not more guilty than are their Northern dough-face sympathizers, who rejoice at their victories and weep at their reverses. The Woods, Vallandigham and Woodwards, and thousands of the "lesser lights" have done more injury to the Union cause, by denouncing the Administration and discouraging enlistments; than has the entire rebel host.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE.—Daniel Howell, confined in the county jail awaiting sentence on a charge of destroying timber trees, attempted an escape last week. He is a discharged soldier and being entitled to a pension and a family being in a destitute condition, Sheriff Edlie permitted him to go to Pittsburg last Thursday, in charge of the jailer, in order to procure his pension. Having been delayed by the necessary examinations and formalities, when they went to the pension office they found it closed. The jailer then took Howell to the Pittsburg jail for confinement, but having no commitment, the authorities would not receive him, and they were compelled to go to a tavern to pass the night. During the night Howell escaped. Sheriff Edlie being informed of his escape the next morning, took prompt and energetic measures for his recapture; among other things, leaving orders at the Pension office to have him arrested in case he made application there. Accordingly Howell made his appearance at the office on Monday, was taken into custody by officer Hague and soon safely lodged in the Beaver jail. Sheriff Edlie is, in no manner, censurable for the circumstances of the escape, and deserves great praise for the energy which led to the recapture.—Star.

A large portion of the Union prisoners at Richmond are about to be transferred to Georgia. There is much sickness among them. Gen. Butler is quite confident of his ability to effect a resumption of the exchange of prisoners as long.

By order of the President, the execution of Gurley, the murderer of Gen. McCook, is postponed, and he will, it is thought, be pardoned.

REFORM NEEDED.—It has become so much the practice of robbing the present parcels and boxes, at Washington, directed to the soldiers by their friends, under the pretence of looking for whisky, that the Washington Chronicle calls the attention of the Government to the fact to have a stop put to it. There has been a great deal of complaint of this meanness, and an example or two made of those who are guilty of it, would probably break up the practice.

THE LITTLE SOLDIER.—Little Joe, Clem, the youngest soldier in the Army of the Cumberland, promoted for bravery by Gen. Rosecrans, to a Sergeant, has been further promoted by General Thomas to Lieutenant, and placed on his staff. He is but twelve years old.

Gen. Kelly telegraphed that he has just received (Feb 5) a dispatch from Col. Mulligan, who says that after six hours fighting he has driven the Rebels under Early out of Moorfield, and his (Mulligan's) cavalry were pursuing and had hotly engaged the Rebel cavalry under Rossor at the date of the dispatch (which date is omitted, but was probably the 4th inst.

List of Grand Jurors, March, '64

- COMMENCING 7th DAY. Darlington tp: Jno White, Foreman. Saml Reed, John Grim. Hanover tp: Thos Adams, Samuel Richmond. Frankfort boro: Stephen Briceland. Rochester boro: Stephen B; Cross. Hoppewell tp: Robert Duncan, Jos Irons. Chippewa tp: Jos Dunlap. Moor tp: Wm Douda. Fallston boro: David Davis. Franklin tp: N. N. Hazen. North Sewickly tp: Wm Kennedy. Brighton tp: Wm A. Laird. Freedom boro: Robt M Caskey. Greene tp: John Moody, Jackson Swearingen. Economy tp: John Y. Marks. New Sewickly tp: Simon Otto, Jno Wagner. Raceon tp: John B. Potter. Borough tp: R. W. Russell. Marion tp: Austin Thomas.

PETIT JURORS.—1st WEEK. Harmony tp: George Baner. Freedom: George Baker, Thomas H. Cooper, Joseph P. Coffey. New Sewickly tp: Charles Barrett, John Fisher, Jacob Peirsol, Edwin Keeder, John Ziskhorn. North Sewickly tp: Hugh Bennett, David Graham, sr, Benj Whisler, Orville Jackson. Big Beaver tp: Wm. Calhoun, Wm Eakin.

2d WEEK. Rochester boro: T. J. Chandler, G. C. Speyerer, J. B. Smith. Ohio tp: Wm W. Dawson. Bridgewater: S. R. Dunlap. New Brighton: Levi Fisher, George Porter. Brighton tp: Sam Gillespie. Hanover tp: J. A. Gibb, David Little, Jackson Jenkins. Patterson tp: Wm Harrison. Beaver: John L. Hall, Jos May. Industry: Saml Holt. Borough tp: Paul Oberling. Moon tp: Chas Johnston. Economy tp: Henry Limmenbrink. Raceon tp: James M Cullough. South Beaver tp: Jos Martin. Phillipsburg boro: Robert M Laine. Independence tp: Wm M Coy. Greene tp: Wm. Snowden.

3d WEEK. Rochester boro: J. B. Breckenridge. Big Beaver tp: Wm. Beatty, C. P. Wallace. Bridgewater boro: J. M. Barbour, Thos Campbell. South Beaver tp: Milo Bradshaw. Nathaniel M Clinton. New Brighton boro: Abram Bestwick, Chas Hoops, Thos M. McCord. John Rogers, David Boyd, M. Corbett. Raceon tp: Elijah Barnes, Abraham Christy, David Harvey. Chippewa tp: Jos Brittain, William Scott, jr.

North Sewickly tp: Jos. H. Cunningham, Daniel Daniels. Moon tp: Philip Cooper, Daniel Fitzley, Goulet Lee. Beaver boro: D. M. Donohoe. Darlington tp: Robert Dilworth, Wm Whann. Industry: George Engler, Josiah Franklin, Conrad Fisher. Phillipsburg tp: Simpson Cuthbertson, Thos Ferguson. Greene tp: Thos Kerr, George Porter. Hanover tp: Samuel Moore, James Torrence. Brighton tp: Isaac Noss. Hoppewell tp: David K. Oliver, David Patton. Phillipsburg boro: George Vogt.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The Herald publishes the details of the recent movement of the Army of Potomac. The following is a summary: A reconnaissance in force from the army was made, on Saturday morning, to the south side of the Rapidan. The enemy's outposts were met at Mortons Ford, where they found a considerable force. After some brilliant and successful skirmishing our troops returned to their old quarters.

The country was pretty well secured by Kilpatrick, Warren and Merritt. It is reported, but not officially, that our loss is between one and two hundred men. The reconnaissance resulted in ascertaining the fact that Lee was occupying a position in full strength in our front.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.—The Chicago Journal of the 2nd inst., says they arrived at the Michigan Central Depot, in that city, a freight car loaded with merchandise at Boston, and sent directly through to Chicago. This was the first that ever came through. It was loaded in Boston, there carried over the Vermont Central Railway to Ogdensburg, thence over the river on a boat to Prescott, thence to Sarina, where it crossed over on a boat to Port Huron, and thence on the Grand Trunk Railway to Detroit, and thence over the Michigan Central to Chicago.

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Resignation of Senator White.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8. SENATE.—The Senate met at 4 o'clock, p. m., and was called to order by Mr. Johnson, Speaker pro tem. A letter was presented by the Speaker pro tem, from the father of Senator White, enclosing the letter of resignation from Senator White, dated Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., Nov., 1863, which we publish below:

LIBBY PRISON, Richmond, Va., Nov., 1863. Hon. J. P. Penney, Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania. My Dear Sir: Considerations I shall briefly state, make it prudent and proper for me to tender my resignation as a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania. After the adjournment of our Legislature, last spring, I rejoined my regiment and resumed my military duties in the field. Up on the advance of Gen. Lee's army in June last, into the Shenandoah valley, on his Pennsylvania campaign, the forces with which I was connected were ordered to Winchester, and in the battle at that place I fell into the hands of the enemy as a prisoner of war, with other Federal officers. I was immediately sent to Richmond, and since the 23d of June have remained as a prisoner in the "Libby."

No general exchange of officers has taken place in the meantime, nor does any appear to me in early prospect. Shut off for long months from friends and the outer world, I have yet not been entirely ignorant of passing events. The recent election in our State has, I learn, altered somewhat from the last session the political complexion of our Senate. My absence, it seems, gives to each political party represented there, equal numerical strength. This will, in all probability, embarrass organization, and delay necessary legislation. I regret this situation, and an unwilling my present political misfortune should in any way affect public interests, or interrupt for a moment that cordial cooperation between our State and National Government so necessary in this crisis.

It is true, some time must yet elapse before my presence in Harrisburg is actually required; yet, as I see no hope of release by general exchange, the Richmond authorities, I am convinced, will retain me as long as possible, because I am a Senator and my vote important. Under the circumstances, it behooves me to do what I can to relieve the difficulty—likely to result from my continued imprisonment. I am sure you will not doubt me when I confess it would be much more acceptable to my taste and feelings to spend the months of the coming winter in active legislation in our Senate chamber, than to languish within the gloomy walls of a Southern prison.

My present situation places the less agreeable alternative in prospect, and I see but one solution to the difficulty. Other and greater interests are involved in this matter than my personal comfort and private inclinations. My health, my life, are nothing to the elected to represent. The good people of my district are chiefly interested in this matter, and my duty to them in the premises has given me many an hour of anxious solicitude in this weary prison life.

I cannot now, in any way, consult with them. They should not, however, at this time, go unrepresented. Their generous confidence was but recently given me, and they will, I trust, give the approval of their voice to the step I now take, and select as my successor one who will be as faithful to their interests, and the great cause of our country, as I, at least, desire to be. Be pleased, therefore, to accept my resignation as a Senator from the Twenty-first Senatorial District.

Be kind enough to convey to my brother Senators assurances of respect and esteem. Tell them "though cast down, I am not dismayed," though I deem my prayer and trust is, no word or deed may go out of the councils of your Senate to weaken the arm or make faint the heart" of those brave soldiers of the Union who are bearing in the field to a sure and triumphant success the greatest struggle of history.

Accept, my dear sir, my kindest wishes for your good health and future prosperity. I am yours, truly, HARRY WHITE.

The letter having been read by the Clerk, the Speaker pro tem, announced that writs have been issued for an election on February 19th, 1864.

The House on Friday passed the joint resolution amendatory of the resolution explanatory of the Constitution act by a vote of 82 to 74.—Frank Blair of Missouri made a weak speech against it, and Green Clay Smith of Kentucky a strong one in favor, declaring among other things that a traitor forfeits all his rights, that the people of the South must be exterminated, if need be, and that compromise was not a word in his vocabulary.

A SKEDADDLER COWHIDED.—A skeddaddler was cowhided in the streets of King'sville, C. W., on Thursday last, by a young lady in the town. The cause of the affair was on account of the slandering remarks made about Ohio soldiers. The young lady's name is Goodman, and we suggest that her name be changed to Goodwoman.

REPORTED.—A dispatch from New York yesterday, states that a report was in circulation in that city of the capture of Mobile with 400,000 bales of cotton, 8,000 prisoners, and 130 cannon. There can be little doubt that the report is a card to effect the gold market.

A Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune states that a Government contractor (name not given) has, at the instance of Secretary Welles, been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000.

From the Philadelphia News.

The "McClellan Conspiracy." An article which we published some weeks since, with this heading, has not only attracted very considerable attention, but has been rather widely copied. Among those of our contemporaries who have taken notice of it, some have excepted to our positions, whilst others have endorsed them with their approval.

Since the publication of the article referred to, the electioneering tour of "Fitz Napoleon" through the Eastern States, on behalf of the Copperhead Democracy, has been suspended; and whilst he is called to Washington, for the purpose of giving testimony as to the cause of failure of various campaigns, the "Knights of the Golden Circle," with whom he is closely identified, have sought to create the impression that his presence was longed for there for consultation, and probably to have again conferred to him a command in the army.

But to our charge of conspiracy.—There is now in the possession of the Government, sufficient evidence not only to prove this charge, but to demand that "Little Mac" shall be placed on trial as was his pet, Fitz John Porter, and we assume to declare that this shall be done, and he be tried as a competent military tribunal, his name will be the same as that of the traitor who refused to support Pope, and who conspired with McClellan to permit the rebels to escape in the night from the field of Antietam.

We charge against George B. McClellan, that he is not, and has not since the breaking out of the war, been true to the Government; that at no time, whilst he is in command of any portion of the army, did he ever intend to accomplish a practical and decided defeat of the enemy; and that on every occasion where our troops, by gallantry of the officers in immediate command of them, and by their own courage and bravery, commenced to drive the rebel forces, he has, as George B. McClellan, by the power which was unfortunately placed in his hands, prevented the further success of our arms, and thus played into the hands of the foe; that, after having done this, and having attempted to being brave and loyal, man into disrepute, and brought disgrace on our arms at Yorktown, at Malvern Hill, at Antietam, and then having been freed from command, he has conspired with the Northern enemies of the Government, or permitted himself to be used as the tool of such enemies, with the view and purpose of bringing the Government into disrepute among the people; thus obstructing its efforts to crush the rebellion, and thus aiding and abetting to its enemies who are in arms against it.

It is long since that we showed to our readers and to the world the connection of McClellan with the "Cabal, Junta," a filibustering organization which was designed as a tender to the rebellion, then, in an embryo state.—The evidence of that connection is now on record in the city of Washington. Its chief manager was McClellan, then a Lieutenant in the army of the United States, who was ordered to take a part in that filibustering enterprise, and that when he had for his commission and his pay, as he told that the enterprise was broken up, and that he would better stay where he was, in the army.

Unfortunately for the country, McClellan did remain in the army of the United States; and, what is still more unfortunate, Jefferson Davis—now the arch friend of the rebellion, and probably now as then the friend of McClellan—caused him to be promoted to a Captain.

But to the "conspiracy" and the charges. Every man who has read and observed the history of this war, less rebellion, and who has looked back to the period which preceded it, must know that it was originated in what are termed the "capitals" of the Knights of the Golden Circle. This it was planned. In those secret associations was arranged the program which was carried out at the Charleston Convention. Within the closed doors of those lodges, the men who were to array themselves in arms, were against the Government were mustered. At their midnight meetings the officers who have since led the armies of the South were chosen; and from the desks of those "capitals" were issued the orders as to the course which should be immediately pursued on the announcement of the election of Mr. Lincoln, which was extended to be a foregone conclusion.

The same men who controlled the Order of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," were the prime movers in the "Cuban Junta."—George B. McClellan was a member of the "Cabal," and was employed by it as an officer. Who, then, shall deny that George B. McClellan is a Knight of the Golden Circle? And who will say that a Knight of the Golden Circle is not loyal to the Government and flag of the Union?

The traitors of the North seek to overthrow of the Government. They seek to join hands with the leaders of the rebellion. They use every effort in their power to obstruct the Government; and they argue that it is not for the preservation of the Union, and declare that it ought not to be continued. McClellan has placed himself in the hands of these men. They say to him "Go," and he goes. "Come," and he comes; and he comes to the committee's conduct him through the country as a show, not to speak to the people, but to influence the public mind, and against the best Government that we have written to man. It is therefore that we say at the head of our articles, the "McClellan Conspiracy."

Advice from New Orleans states that Gen. Banks is about to leave Texas for the resumption of operations by our force in that quarter.