

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every Administration, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."-STEPHEN

General McClellan Removed from the Command of the Army of the Po-. tomac.

...The President has seen proper to relieve General McClellan of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and gate this complaint, and they reporthas placed it under the command of ed that everything had gone forward General Burnside, the next highest ofto our army. The change has been made in answer to the demands of the whole country for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. McClellan is an able General, but the army under him has not accomplished what was expected of it. A year has passed away, and where is our army of the Potomae ? The people at the late elections demanded a change of policythe President has determined there shall be a change—the army must move with a determination to fight in carnest and to crush out rebellion by every justifiable means in its power.-The whole country would have rejoiced had McClellan came up to their expectations. General Burnside is very popular with the army. He is a fighting General:

A HEAVY FIGHT EXPECTED.

Our army of the Potomae is moving forward. The rebels have been reinforced by General Bragg's army from the West. We will either have a whole victory or a whole defeat.

Letter from General Halleck to the Secretary of War.

The Grounds for General McClellan's Removal.

dence will perhaps give some of the reasons which actuated our War Department in recommending the President to: make a change in the command of the Army of the Potomac: Letter from General Halleck.

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, Oct. 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Sin: In roply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to

First. That requisitions for supplies ing arrives and is issued, but more is to the army under Gen. McClellan are still wanted. I have ordered more than First. That requisitions for supplies is staff officers on the Chiefs of Bureaus here; that is, the Quarter-master applies by his Chief Quartermaster on Quartermaster General; for commissary supplies by his Chief Commissary on Commissary General,

No such requisitions have been, to myknowledge, made upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the General in Chief.

Second. On several occasions Gen. army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the heads of bureaus with orders to report. It was ascertained that in every instance the requisitions have been immediately filled, except where the Quartermaster General had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing, tents, etc., not having a full supply here.

There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay in any department or bureau, in issuing al the supplies asked for by General Mc-Clellan, or by the officers of his staff.

Delays have occasionally occurred account of the crowded condition of the railroad depots, or of a want of a ment for not furnishing or forwarding sufficient number of cars; but, when-ever notified of this fact, agents have for you to do so. I believe everything under the excellent superintendence of respect. The idea that I have tried to duration than is usually the case with freight trains. An army of the size of that under General McClellan will frequently be for some days without the supplies it has asked for, on account of a neglect in making timely requisitions for them, and unavoidable delays in forwarding them and distributing them to the different brigades and re-

giments.
From all the information that I can obtain, I am of the opinion that the requisitions from that army have been ter supplied, than in the case of our armies operating in the West. The latler have operated at much greater distances from the sources of supplies, and have had far less facilities for transportation. In fine, I believe that no armies in the world in campaigning have been more promptly or better

supplied than ours.
Third. Soon after the battle of Antietam, General McClellan was urged to give me information of his intended

to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying till the autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads. On the 6th of October he was peremptority ordered o cross the Potomae and give battleto the he roads are in good condition." It will be observed that three weeks have

been no such want of supplies in the army inder General McClellan as to prevent tors, sick politicians, and our particuhis compliance with my orders to advance upon the enemy.
Had he moved his army to the south

as by remaining inactive on the north

Fifth. On the seventh of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movements, General McClellan stated days to supply the first, fifth and sixth corps; that they needed shoes, and other indispensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents. No complaint was made to me that his army requisitions had not been filled, and it was inferred from his language that he was only waiting for the distribution of his

On the eleventh of October he telegraphed to me that a portion of his supplies sent by railroad had been delaŷêd. As already stated, agents were immediately sent from here to investion the same date the 11th

General McClellan spoke of many of ficer in command. We hope the his horses being broken down by fachange will give new life and strength tigue. "On the twelfth of October he complained that the rate of supply was only 150 horses per week for his entire army there and in front of Washington.

I immediately directed the Quartermaster General to inquire into this matter, and report why a larger supply was not furnished to Gen. McClellan General Meigs reported to me, on the 14th of October, that the average issue of horses to General McClellan's army in the field and in front of Washington, for the provious six weeks, had been 1,459 per week, or 8,754 in all.

In addition, he reported to me that a large number of mules had been supplied, and that the number of these animals with General McClellan's army on the Upper Potomac was over

He also reported to me that he was then sending that army all the horses he could procure.

On the 18th of October, General Me-Clellan stated, in regard to General Meigs' report that he had filled every requisition for shoes and clothing "General Meigs may have ordered these articles to be forwarded; but they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia, so far as my army is concerned." I immediately called Gen. Meigs' attention to this apparent neglect of his department.
On the 25th of October, he reported as the result of his investigation that

4,800 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the quartermaster of Me-Clellan's army at Harper's Ferry, Fredcrick, and Hagerstown. Twenty thousand pairs were at Harper's Ferry Depot on the 21st, and that ten thousand more were on their way, and fifteen thousand more had been ordered. Col. Ingalls, aid-de-camp and chief of staff to General McClellan, telegraphed on the 25th as follows: "The suffering for want of clothing is exaggorated, I think, and certainly might have been avoided by timely requisitions by the regimental and brigade commanders."
On the 24th of October he telegraphed

are groundless. The fact is the clothwould seem necessary from any data furnished me, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly mot my requisitions. As far as clothing is concerned, our department is not at fault. It provides as soon as due notice is given. I can foresee no time when an army of over 100,000 men

In regard to General McClellan's means of promptly communicating McClellan has telegraphed me that his the wants of his army to me, or to the army was deficient in certain supplies proper bureaus of the War Department, I report that, in addition to the ordinary mails, he has been in hourly communication with Washington by tele

will not call for clothing and other

articles."

It is due to General Meigs that should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by him from Gener-

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief. From Genl, McClellan's Headquarters-To Brigadier General Meigs.

Your despatch of this date is received. I have never intended, in any in forwarding supplies by railroad, on letter or despatch, to make any accusation against yourself or your Departbeen sent out to remove the difficulty has been done that could be done in this General Haupt. I think those delays convey was that certain portions of 000 majority, electing their State tick the command were without clothing, and that the army would not move

until it was supplied. Maj. Gen. G. B. McGlellan.

THAT SALE.—Two weeks ago, the jority of the Congressmen. Monitor advertised that the "Globe" Cabal would be sold the first week of November Court and promised to give the terms of sale, etc., in last week's issue, which they failed to do. In their hasty retreat they forgot their promise, are now in the army. If their votes retreat.

-Rebel sympathizers say the war loyal to the Union. must go on, but not to injure "our Southern bretliren." The war must be prosecuted with more vigor, but hit the nail on the head when we state the still living son or brother, is made our contest of yesterday. They were care must be taken not to interfere ted that Owen was suspected of being to rejoice at the news from home that movements, in order that if he moved with the property of the Robels. The the Correspondent of the Police Ga- "All's well." between the enemy and Washington war must go on more vigorously, but zette. Some of the subscribers want

THE " MONITOR " A HUMBUG .- Great was the expectations of the faithful when the new paper, " The Monitor,' made its first appearance in our midst. memy, or drive him South. I said to manned by the best gunners that him: "Your army must now move, while could be selected from the active fighting material in town. Albert Owen was announced as the commander, clapsed since that order was given. Was announced as the commander, Fourth. In my opinion there has and the stock went up to par and was expectations. They knew Owen was do it. Owen ordered us to clear our for action. We were not alarmedthat he would require at least three we knew the enemy. The Monitor openly gave them a small gun to inform them that we had not yet surrendered. Caldwell. David took charge of one be found outside of his own erew .-in the back, and the whole crew seattered around wondering what had hit either by arms or a humiliating comthem. We saw the confusion Dave's promise, the loyal North will never carcless shooting had thrown them in- submit to. The war must go on unto, and having the crew all together, til rebellion is crushed out, and this we let them have a few grape, which the politicians knew when they promso completely sickened them that it was impossible for either one of the editors to report the progress of the battle in the last Monitor. If they ever got able to renew the attack upon us, they will find us ready to return the fire. We never surrender.

> "THE country owes a debt of gratitude to William Bigler."—Humbug

Monitor. A debt of gratitude for what? For trying to deceive the people with a compromise measure he knew the Rebel leaders of the South would not accept. They wanted no compromise such as Bigler dared offer. They were prepared for the rebellion, and no compromise short of a Southern Confederacy would have been accepted by them. If Bigler had been a lations. Why not be honest, Mr. Union man he would-not have assisted the rebels to elect Lincoln by disorganizing the Democratic party and opposing the Democratic candidate for President. He should have been honest and went with his candidate into the Southern army. Bigler worked too faithfully with the traitors of the What was the Price paid for Traugh? | RESULTS OF THE ELECTION. South to bring about the rebellion, to be soon forgotten by the Union men of the North. We are surprised that the Monitor has dared to insult our of Traugh, of the Hollidaysburg Stangratitude from the country as due to return to the United States Senate, man in the right place." Perhaps so. and no doubt such Democrats as Ow- We are not very particular as to what en would place him there if they

The Late Elections.

are said to have one majority. ocratic majority on State Ticket. In- wasn't successful in his efforts to defeat Delaware, and one that has a much ty on the State Ticket of about 9,000, Still his treason to his party was the more encouraging news. The contest and elects seven Congressmen, and the Republicans elect four.

Iowa went for the Republicans. from 12,000 to 18:000.

The Republicans have elected five what you are not. Congressmen and the Democrats eight. Delaware has a Republican Governor. The Legislature is Democratic.

New Jersey has gone Democratic by over 14,000 majority, electing their Governor and a majority in the Legislature.

New York has gone Democratic on the State Tiel et by 15,000 majority. The Legislature is Lepublican and Union on joint ballot. Members of Congress-18 Democrats and 13 Re-

publicans. Michigan is Republican by 5,000 majority.

Massachusetts is Republican by 20, et, all the Congressmen and the Legislature by large majority.

Missouri has gone in favor of the Emancipationists—they electing a ma-Kansas has gone in favor of the Jim Lane party.

Wisconsin has gone Republican. The reader must remember that thousands of voters from every State filled more promptly, and that the or perhaps their funds were too low to had been polled, we have no doubt men, as a general rule, have been betattend the sale thomselves, and did not many men of both parties now elected want others to attend. The "Globe" to Congress would have had leave to and friends have for some time past gone is for sale at \$1,50 per annum—and no stay at home. As it is, we are grati- on to Virginia to visit their sick sons fied that several violent party men and acquaintances in the army, and, if volved. have been defeated-their seats in possible, bring them home. Good news

the reinforcements could be sent from this place. On the first of October, finding, that he purposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle.

The same of the subscribers want the same time great care must be at the same time great car

Particular pains were taken to have it sive in the extreme of President Liu- seen much service, in Mexico, in the and despotism. 4. Thousands whose Before the election, the war was too another invasion by the rebels. expensive-the people were being impoverished to gratify the "Abolitionlar friends generally. Great was their ists "-but now, these blood-suckers having their hopes brightened by the side of the Potomac, he could have a desperate man—that he could lie us results of the late elections, begin to received his supplies almost as readily down if it was possible for any man to think the war is all right, the expenses not too heavy to be borne, providdecks, to remove our birds, cats, dogs, ed they can get a fair share of the women and children, and to prepare spoils. Before the elections these rased fire, and for several weeks it kept to stoop to any means to deceive the upon examination there was found in up a continual noise. We occasional voters—they have succeeded, perhaps the wound a piece of his pantaloons, Annoyed at our determination not to brought to a close-taxes reduced- his health. surrender, Owen got his mad up and and prosperity and happiness again called to his assistance honest David visit the fireside of every family in the North. They now discover they gun and fired-and then looked for promised too much. They cannot the wounded-they were nowhere to stop the war unless they fight the war through, or humiliate our whole peo-There lay poor Owen badly crippled ple by a base surrender to the Rebel South. To be conquered by treason,

> tice that there was a big fight going Globe, and that its editors would stand | will not be deceived by them. off, not feeling inclined to take part .--A very sensible conclusion to come to, especially as the grape from our small guns scattered considerably, and frequently made them feel cool under their jackets. They will have to retreat beyond their present position if they expect to escape our hot shot .-They thought from the manner Owen, Caldwell, Colon & Co. were letting loose their big pop guns that our fortifications would have to give way, but they have no doubt discovered by this time the mistake in their calcu-Journal, and own up that our guns were exposing your weak defences?-We intend to watch you close in your to hear from us.

ised "better times."

The Journal's remark that we were aspiring to the leadership of the Republican party, has opened the mouth cratic. On joint ballot the Democrats and breeches, to Hall, the Republican result, especially at a time when so Wallace, the Democratic candidate.— greater population of slaves, sends still same-his will was against his party, there was a somewhat complicated but in such a low cowardly way that one. Some Congressional districts he thought he would escape exposure. Illinois has gone Democratic by Play the game fair, Bro. Traugh—don't Emancipationist" candidates; others

· The Rebels have seven negro regiments in North Carolina. This is sta- complete success of the "Radical ted in the rebel papers and there can Emancipationists" in St. Louis city be no doubt of it. The Federal Gov- and county. In the First Congres ernment organized one regiment of doubt, but the impression is that Hon. negroes in the same state, but would F. P. Blair, "Conservative Republinot recognize it as part of the army - | ean," is beaten by Samuel Knox, who A late order has been issued, however, the tug of war." We should like to see these regiments pitted against ticket is undoubtedly elected." each other. Another remarkable development of the negro question came to us by telegraph the other morning. Before, the Cubas supplied the south with fresh cargoes, now, the south is blockade, from Texas to Cuba, and then sold at much better prices than they bring in the southern states .-course. Curious, indeed, are the work-

ings of this war.—Har. Telegraph. WE notice that many of the fathers How the Rebels Must be Fought. Congress will be filled by men more from home, and given from the lips of a kind but long unseen parent, revives ty doomed to bear up against such a the spirit of the sufferer, and great-ly adds to his recovery. And even those with which the Republicans and Our citizens generally believe we ly adds to his recovery. And even

WE notice a very radical change in | Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter has been | voted any other than the Democratic | trust it will not have been sufficient to the editorial columns of some of our appointed to the command of the mil. ticket, and never will," though that withdraw the Empire State from the exchanges. Papers that before the litia forces of Pennsylvania. General late elections were high strung, abucoln and the war, are now coaxing the Indian country, and in the present re- god is Manmon, and who, finding the had a very narrow escape. In either people they deceived, to believe that bellion. He is a Lancaster county war expensive and burdensome, are case it will have received a lesson the war is all right, and that it must man, we believe. He will take charge be prosecuted with renewed vigor. of the militia to guard the State against 6: Every sneak who has been told

> The snow storm last week was and all over this State. Here it fell to the depth of five or six inches.

Oun friend Wm. Wagoner, who had ecovered so as to be enabled to walk, beyond their expectations. They which was removed. We hope that promised that the war should be he may speedily and effectually regain

Important to Drawers of Notes, Checks, &c.—The decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is absolute in regard to the stamp on checks, notes, &c. The drawer must affix the stamp-AS IT IS NOT LEGAL FOR THE HOLDER OF THE SAME TO DO SO.

GUERILLA WARFARE. - We strongly suspect the Monitor crew will again turn their attention to a guerilla warfare. Some of them have had several years' experience in the honorable calling. They have not the nerve to stand us an honorable and open field THE Journal of last week gave no- fight. We intend to watch them closely-their every movement-and exon between the Monitor and the pose the rascals, so that our friends

RESULTS OF THE LATE ELECTIONS. We give in to-day's Globe comments from several prominent papers of both parties on the results of the. late elections. If, as they all agree, the results mean a more vigorous prosecution of of this great war for the Union .-Union will be perfectly satisfied with them. But it will be necessary to watch certain leaders very closely.

SIMON CAMERON AT HOME AGAIN .-Mr. Cameron arrived at home from Russia on Saturday last. The contest will now commence for United States Senator.

Now is the time to buy Lloyd's retreat, and if we find you guilty of new Map of the State of Virginia .any more dirty tricks you may expect | Only 25 cents. For sale at W. Lowis' Book Store.

Comments of the Press.

(From the Philada, Evening Bulletin, I DELAWARE AND MISSOURA-A loyal people by claiming a debt of dard. He thinks that if we should be in the late elections: While New Government in season for any practi-Wm. Bigler. Wm. Bigler bids for a our aspiration we will be the "right given large majorities against the Administration on the ground of its be- lasts till the 4th of March next, will ing Abolitionist, the Border Slave pass all the legislative measures for We are not very particular as to what States that have voted, sustain the the support and direction of the exceparty we belong, so that we are right Administration. Noble little Dela-utive Government for the fiscal year and the party we may support is un- ware has re-elected to Congress Hon. ending June 30, 1864. The new Conconditionally for the preservation of deorge P. Fisher, who voted with the gress, unless specially convened by the Union and the best interests of the Administration party through all the propose. But Byo Trangh should have last session, and went into the contest ber, 1863, and in the interval we must The official return of Pennsylvania people. But Bro. Trangh should have this year as an avowed supporter of have this rebellion crushed; for such will give the Democratic State candi- been the last man to speak of any man the President's emancipation schemes. is the voice of these late elections. dates about three thousand majority. not "playing the game fair" in poli- The Democratic candidate for Govern- How, then, is our new House of Rep-The Congressional Delegation is near ties. He should have known that his or has also been defeated by Mr. Can-resentatives, fresh from the people, to equally divided The State Senate is own party were not ignorant of the Republican and the House is Demogratic. On joint hellot the Demogratic of the President in their behalf? We know of no better which nominated Mr. Fisher. Such a method than an informal meeting of Candidate for Senator. What a beauty of a party man Traugh is. But he of a party man Traugh is. But he of a party man Traugh is the army, is most cheering. But Missouri, as a larger State than had only what were called "Consertry to make the people believe you are had simply "Union" and "Union what you are not. Democratic;" while several districts had as many as three candidates apieco. The dispatches announce the annual message and in the important

> favors the President's Emancipation authorizing the thorough organization policy. In the Second District, Henry T. Blow, another Emancipationist, of the regiment. Butler also has a is un loubtedly elected by a large manegro regiment in New Orcleans - jority over Thomas Allen, the Demo-"When Greek meets Greek, then comes | cratic candidate. The dispatches state that" the returns from the interior are mengre, but the Emaneipation Hore then, we have the verdict of two Slave States upon the great question of the day, and it is in favor of Emancipation. The opponents of the Administration in the Free States have pretended that the Border Slave supplying Cuba with slaves. It is sta- States could never be brought to conted that large numbers of slaves have sent to such a policy, and they made been shipped in vessels running the blockade, from Texas to Cuba, and clamoring about the danger of losing the Border States if Emancipation was endorsed at the North. These two Slave States, Delaware and Missouri, Thus has the slave trade changed its have shown the fallacy of these ideas. They have voted emphatically to sustain the Administration, and victories in them more than compensate for defeats in the Free States, where Eman

> > [From the New York Tribune.] Never was a great and patriotic par-

ery partisan of slavery and sympathizer with the slaveholder's robellion .-

auxious for peace at any price. 5.— Every coward who fears being drafted.

him from the payment of war taxes, pretty general far and near—on the it. 7. The depressing effect of the re-Potomae, in the West, at Washington, cent elections and their unexpectedly adverse results. 8. The absence at the seat of war of at least one hundred thousand of our bravest and best, two-kind. We hope still more strongly thirds of them ardent Republicans, that he will yield to no such unworthy and a good share of the remainder vas compelled to take his bed again. Dickinson, Brancroft and Tremain. cally politicians were working for po- The covering of his wound had heal- 9. General dissatisfaction with the a ruler fit for his place to save his imsitions, for power. They were willing ed, but still his leg was unwell, and slow progress or no progress of our periled country. The vote in this to story means to deceive the upon examination there was found in armies, and a widespread feeling that, State, as in Pennsylvania and the west, through the incapacity, inefficiency or insincerity of our military leaders, the blood and treasure of the loyal millions are being sacrificed in vain.

The loss to General Wadsworth and the Union War tickets from this last source alone, must be estimated by tens of thousands. It was in vain that the party of the country bore up manfully against it, and did all that men could do to mitigate its effect.— in his hands, all the fearful responsi-"What is the use of sending our bilities of the crisis still rest upon his young heroes to die of exposure, fa-shoulders. He must not suffer them tigue and fever in a war wherein they ire not permitted to fight?" Wherein nothing is achieved because nothing is really and resolutely attempted?-We tell the Administration most earnestly that the country cannot endure another month's inaction of our armies -that a Fernando Wood dictatorship at the North, in thorough sympathy, reliance upon his own strength and if not in open alliance, with the Jeff. Pavis rebellion at the South, will inevertee audacity in a private individitably result from such inaction. The war for the Union must be fought out ont. Defeat would be calamity, but its fate. delay is ruin."

[From the New York Herald.] Such is the meaning of these asbe ended in an ignominious and ruin-ous peace, involving a division of the Union into two independent confederacies, but that the war shall be prosecuted for the maintenance of the Union, and for nothing else; that the malign Abolition influences which have brought defeats and disasters to our armies where we should otherwise have been crowned with victory, and

that the radical Marplots, who, in Congress and in the Cabinet, have caused the squandering of hundreds of millions of money and the needless sacrifice of thousands of our brave solby President Lincoln. He is thus admonished by the people of our loyal States that his own sound and patri-

otic war policy, which they approved in 1861, they now re-affirm against our Abolition fanatics. But how is this new Congress to the members of the new Congress, afloyal States. Accordingly we suggest an informal meeting of the people's newly elected representatives in order that they may agree upon a series of recommendations and declarations of the general policy which they believe would meet the cordial support of our loyal people. Let a meeting of this character be held in this city, before the reassembling of Congress, and it | may contribute much to aid the President in the recommendations of his

work of a re-construction of his Cabi-[From the New York World] No patriot should to-day despair of the Republic. The Empire State has sent two hundred thousand of her sons to fight the battles of the nation. against the traitors who are stabbing at its heart by the Potomac, but with undrained vigor she has turned and smitten to the dust the miscreants who manly onslaught upon the rebel hordes. stroce to cheat her remaining children, which could and would result in their of the liberties which they defended at home. She thunders out her demand for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and warns the President of the Union in which she is the chiefest State, that the Constitution and the laws and our liberties must be sacredly unheld and guarded by their chosen custodians, or else come an-

archy and night. The great conservative reaction which the October elections began, and yesterday's elections carried on so triumphantly, will reach its consummation on the next Presidential election. Then thé honest, unbought people, made wiser by events, taught something of the kindly and conceding spirit in which alone sister States which must ever guard their civil liberties, will hurl from power the party cipation was made by the Democrats a question of party politics, and not which mocked at the peril to that one in which a great principle was infaithlessness to its high custody.

> [From the New York Times. of its generals in the field, the people soon totter to its fall.

blame. If not, the Government has from which we trust, it will not fail to profit. The wisest men may be misled 6: Every sneak who has been told by success, but that Administration that Seymour's election will relieve must be weak indeed, which fails to be instructed by adversity. President Lincoln is represented to have said that he should be greatly discouraged in his attempt to crush the rebellion. if New York should vote against him and unmanly impulse. While an ad-Union War Democrats of the school of verse vote may be received as a rebuke, it can never relax the efforts of

indicates a profound dissatisfaction

with the method of the Administration in carrying on this war-and a peremptory demand for the adoption of one better adapted to the awful emergeneies of the ease. The President must not hesitate an hour to respond to this demand. Whatever may have been the results of these elections, all to depress his courage or enfeeble his energies; he must the rather meet them with fresh vigor and redombled resolution. Let the popular verdict ust pronounced dispel whatever of pesitation or of timidity may have hampered his movements. He must have more self-confidence, more of that ual, is only a necessary and becoming courage in the ruler of a mighty na speedily and resolutely, or it will die tion, in a great and terrible crisis of

[From the New York Evening Post.] The Administration will be warned Such is the meaning of these as in time, we hope, by the results of the tounding manifestations from our loyal States and from this imperial city, the head, and front, and main reliance of the Government in the prosecution good natured still. They have chastized, not so much in anger, as in hope. the war, the loyal people of the whole They do not mean that the war shall They want to see the cause of the Union defended with vigor worthy of the greatness of the cause; they are as ready as ever they were to do and die in its behalf; but they will no more tolerate rose-water statesmanship, or generals who are afraid to hurt enemy; or a policy which drifts with events like a piece of cork upon a stream. Action—stern, hearty, energetic, irresistible-is the one demand of the hour, without which we shall be carried into unimaginable difficulties, but with which we can compel an honorable peace long before the trees, which are now stripped and bardiers, shall be henceforth repudiated ren, shall resume the green liveries of spring.

The Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

The Washington Republican declares that it has heard a good deal of talk about the vigorous prosecution of the war; but, as yet, we have seen but

little corresponding action.
We do not write in a spirit of complaint, or of fault-finding. We only desire to see what has been predicted so frequently, and what has been prom-

ised so long, an accomplished fact.

The loyal States have responded to the call of the government most nobly; they have sent their sons to the field; they have contributed largely of their means for bounties. In short, they have spared no pains nor expense toinswer the demands of the loyal cause in the field.

Of the six hundred thousand men called for, full five hundred thousand

have been raised. There has been, in some localities, a slight difficulty in making a draft; but, in almost every instance, this difficulty has been obviated by increased bonnties and the patriotic purposes and aims of the people.

Everything has been done, seemingly, that could be done, to raise recruits and to hurry them forward to the field of strife.

From month to month we have listened to those who claimed to know. Now we are to have a more vigorous prosecution of the war. Still, days, weeks, and months, of as fine weather as could be wished for, are passing away, and the rebellion lifts its defiant head as haughtily as ever, showing contempt for our arms, defying our generals, and menneing even Washington itself.

The trouble cannot be that we have, not men enough that the men have not supplies in abundance of ammunition, of arms, and of everything necessary to encounter an engagement .-Why, then, is there not a forward movement upon rebeldom—a vigorous, outter overthrow and annihilation?

We confess to our entire inability to,' oxplain this delay upon any known plausible pretexts or reasons. "There may be reasons that we don't see, for this holding back; reasons in the strength and position of the rebel army; reasons in the weakness and incapacity or want of preparation in our own. It is certain that there must be a reason, and a sufficient cause, and the people, who pour out their money like water, and who send their sons to the battle field, are entitled to know

the wherefore of this delay. That there are courage, daring, intrepidity, and good fighting qualities in our brave soldiers, as can be found in any army the world ever saw, no one can grow to common and united great can doubt—and we trust this power, ness, admonished also of the vigilance indeed we believe it will not, be frittered away.

From what we can now discover of which mocked at the peril to that the movements going forward, we have greatness, invited calamity, and swore high hopes of decisive results in our favor. If such blows are dealt out upon the head and front of this infa-If the Government had given us mous rebellion, where it now rears its victories—if it had even shown any wicked and defignt crest in Virginia just appreciation of the need of wieter and these blows are followed up, and ries, and had taken the most ordinary the most made of the victories we may means of exacting them at the hands achieve, the kingdom of Joff Davis will.

would have rallied as one man to, its : We have hopes that the hour has at support. They would have spurned length fully come to end this war, not with indignation the base attempts of by compromise, but by the complete