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## Boetical.

### AUTUMN WINDS.

TAY NELLIE LEE CRANDALL.

Tho autumn winds are sighing Around our home to-night They tell me my weary eyes Will never see the morning light : They murmur softly, mother dear, That I am dying now-Yet shed for me no bitter tear-Dear mother, list, they whisper now, These winds aroung me sighing, That sofily fan my fevored brow. They tell me I am dying now-

Sweetest moter henrest thou ?

They tell mo I am dying.

But other tones are whispering, More thrilling and more sweet-They may they'll bear me gently on My heavenly home to greet; And when mine eyelids close at last And hushod in this faint breath, They'll bear me with their shelt'ring winge Through the dark gates of death. Sweet angels light this darkened room I see them floating o'er me now, I fell their soft wings fan my brow, They whisper, " Thu art welcome !"

## Migcellaneous.

### LOVE IN THE BREAKERS.

A STORY OF CAPE MAY.

do not like fashionable watering places, her on the sen-board or island. Yet fate, my restless, wandering spirit, has more Newport, Cape May, and the now desole and deserted and once famous "White alphurs" of Virginia. Those, who know me lam -know well that I am happiest when out out from the world, its frivolities, its ations, and its hypocrisies. I wander he wilderness of my own mountain home, ching the wild door in its gambole, the in the erystal v gle piercing the clouds, far, far above the ty mountain tops.

It was than y summers ago when " the spimoved me to take a flying visit to Cape then I renched the Cape, going by stoamer s company was as various as compaat watering places icherally are-belles quantity of fortune hunters, and a few, few reasonable men and women in that crowd. The fair sex was not representis I thought, by any "killing beauties." indered in at three or four of the evening ps," and made up my mind that I had as much beauty at a Mexican fandango, in a dance on the green of an Andalu-, where one fiddle formed the band, and

rginia reel the "dancirig" and "saw nothing in the first to drive away thy will melancholy, kind made up my mind we energood sivin in the surf of old Attie, khd then on the next day to start once re for my backwood home among the gloold Adirondacks.

when I took my bathing suit from my Gand when the sun began to droop to the pines in the west, I sauntered down ebeach where hundreds were already ting in the surf -the shifll laughter and ly screams of the fuir ones making a fine ast with the beavy roar of the surf. being more pleasantly sugaged in scan-the scene before me. Darley never had or change for sketching from life than sould have had there. A Hogarth would theen only too happy for the caricularean tunities afforded him. For instance, a ed weight of mortality in his own perlose lean and lank figure, taller than sand of the shelly beach. And vice a very fat lady and a man as lean as suporthecary would be seen—the one og, duck fashron, the other "totterward it like a half-starved sand snige. ome woman in the water!'

t that moment, as if to rebuke me for ek of gallantry, a vision passed memed to be too beautiful to be anything ision—which made my spirit retract ught of an instant; for the lady was gloriously beautiful. One glance eyes—great, black, bewildering eyes—mn me as she passed, and I felt that I ed from my head to my feet. She did not seem to walk-so close by her snow-white bathing robe actually me, and the contact throw an ele w through me in an instant. Tall are could, even in that ungainly garb to be perfect—her complexion al oo fair for the waves of jetty hair which about her white brow and neck; and all, a look of melancholy upon her atures, that made my but too sus heart ache to be her sympathetic her comforter, if only such a thing

hitterness in my heart against the man who could be privileged to wait

York State the other day, that he was not so must make a many persons were about the specture of imperiled institutions of free-day. The ought to know the sum of mascaline present—no one as many persons were about the specture. The ought to know the sum of the war. He ought to know the sum timidly or with a shrinking step, and the sum of the war. He ought to know the way things are managed by the Government was near;

York State the other day, that he was not so don. For myself, I am an old time Henry, are little likely to be accepted by the sum of the su

Involuntarily I followed, though at a respectful distance. I watched her every mo-tion, as she advanced farther into the "yeast

Moving out until more than half her [ucenly form was immersed in the briny waves, she stood, and gently bowed her head to the great breakers as they rolled in snowy wreaths upon her. Oh, how I wished that I was one—just one of those breakers? Would I not clasp that queenly form in my chaste embrace, and bear it away to some lone "isle

top of the water, only to find that the "undertwe" had swept me outside of the surf, bed and Illinois. So distinct are my yound the outermost breaker, and that the ide was begring me seaward.

I thought not of my own danger. Where was she? At that instant I saw her—a look of despair upon her beautiful face-within a few feet of me, just cinking; for she evidently could not swim, as she made no attempt to

Heaven! what strength came to me then! Never did strong swimmer in his agony" ctrike out more boldly than I did then and there. 'In an instant I was by her side, my hand supporting her and my voice uttering

"Lady, do not despeir. I will save you or die with you!"
Oh, how her look went through me. Words pever could so express gratitude. Wave after wave beat over me, but I lifted her bright, beautiful head above them all.

"If your strength will last a few minutes, we are saved!" she said, in tones that were melody condensed, rarified, analytically modulated (excuse my rhapsodies—I cannot help them). "For they are launching surf help them). "For boats," she added.

But they came. A great lobster-fisted hand was streeched out, and it rudely grasped her round, peerless arm, and she was litted into the boat. I would have sunk myself—for with her went al! my strength—had not another pair of lobster looking hands lifted with her went all my strength—had not another pair of lobster looking hands lifted me also from the wafer, and tossed me as carelessly as if I had been a half-growned

dog, into the hottom of the hoat.

I believ I was so weak as to feint; for I knew nothing more until I found myself on a bench on the beach, surround by hundreds of men and women who were drowing the mise of the shrf with their cheers. One man was pouring brand down my throat to revive I pushed his hand away and looked ar-

morning and yet there is no prospect of ending the sad strife. Has not blood enough terday:

There she stood, pale, but, oh, so beautiful yet; and looking graitude enough out of those large black eyes to pay for death a hundred

imes over. Do come up to the Ocean House, Room and Parlor No. 16." she said, in her musical "just as soon as you are able. I cannot think you enough for saving my life; by firy dear husband, who is confined to his tell you, genflemen, you know nothing shall it be long with held? Let us know as soon from with an attack of the gout, will do all of the horrors of this war here. If you could be soone piece; let us next ascertain what is

"Oh, what a fall was there, my country-nen!" Her hu-hand!—a man with the gout inked to such a living angel! I don't know what I said or did just then. I believe asked somebody to blow my brains out .- | nogroes, no white man left with the privil-They took me up to my room. I did not leave it that night. The next day I did slaveholder. Eight years ngo I set mine loave it, and lett Cape May also, forever. I free. I emancipated them myself, for I did dare not again look at the angelic wife of the man who had the gout. But I started off at once for my bachelor home in the wild Adirondacks, for only in their deep solitudes could I find the peace which had been so seen those guerrilla. Carging down through fearfully disturbed by "love in the break-

LINCOLN'S DEFEAT CONCEDED .- The Albany Statesman, one of the leading Abolition journals of New York, concedes the defeat of Lincoln. It says:

"In nominating Gen. McClellan the De crats place their very strongest man in the field—a man who will poll a larger army vote than any Democrat who could possibly be put in nomination. The abuse which Me

American people. "The Democrate baving nominated Generref-enting citizen, carrying at least two al McClellan, focros the Republicans to do one of two things-withdraw Mr. Lincoln o the water with a wife on his from the canvass, or else see the Democrats carry the election by an overwhelming majority. in, was too thin to cast a shadow on the As Mr. Lincoln cannot unite the party he must be defeated."

Washington, the collector of internal revenue was elected President, an assessor Secretary of the meeting, and a commissioner of pubered, as I gazed over and among the lie buildings was made Chairman of the Executive Committee. The district attorney also made one speech. A strong sentiment pretheir colors, and it was openly charged that in one department large numbers were Me-

> In New York, Philadelphia, Newark, Albany, Mudson, Rochester, Troy, Buffalo, Utica, and other eastern cities, one hundred gans were fired in honor of McClellan's nomination. In the West and Northwest the salutes were not so numerous, as the people of those sections are not allowed to buy powder. They can make up the want of it, however, by huzzaing for the anti-Lincoln caudidate.

> Remember, voters, that the aim of the resent Administration is for the formation of a Union that will be destructive of the present Constitution. That failing, the Republican-Abolition leaders will declare for the establishment of a Northern republic, in which they can hold on to the roins of Gov-

## Volitical.

# SPEECH OF LESLIE COOMBS, OF KENTUCKY, AT THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Gen. Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky. Being introduced, he said:

Feirow-Citizens-I hope of beauty," to be mine, mine forever? Yes, ments only to have your attention. An old I would!

To be mine, into torever? The special only what your attention. An one distance should not be a canonicate, and solider askn it of you in a good cause, for I submitted under the stress of bayonets.

But a hoarse shout from the men, and a think I have a right to call myself an old.

But we rullied and nominated and cry of warning, and a thousand screams from soldier. I have not specken here since years gentleman and succeeded, and elected. rosy lips turned suddenly white, recalled me ago, when the lemented Doughts was here, from the wild dream which was taking pos- and the Mayor of Cincinnatti was liere; and roller of thries the usual lengthscame tumb- was a frontier State, when the Territories ling in upon us. In a moment she was Northwest were border territories; and your hidden from my view; the next second I was Chicago creek, I remember—it is a river under a hundred tons of water, or so it now—and a few buildings were in the place demed.

It was when our boys for the Half strangled, I buffeted my way to the first time crossed the Ohio River, and came that I am sfill a boy.

I saw this country when there were but

few—a settlement here knd there—and now I come, and behold "the city full". The Queen of the West on the Father of Waters—and this, I believe, they call it, the Queen of the Lakes. Having seen these things, my fellow citizens, you can imagine how it weighs input, my heart when I turn me to contemplate to night those dark scenes of strife and bloodshed that now shroud our live to see these evil days; to think that our Southern brethern should draw the sword!

arribitious devils that would turn them on our own house, and that they would not a fit were see on hre. [Faughter.]

But, sir, allow me to say I shall live—old as I am—i shall live to see this strife ended; I shall live to see the bonds of national fractions. ternity again united; I shall live to see this paper money abated; this gunpowder cur-I had not thought of that, or cared for it, or closed for it. I only looked in her too kill a prairie chicken, abated and turned inor looked for it. I only looked in her too beautiful face.

"They will soon be here. Do not let your strength give way," she said again.

How I wished they'll sink, capsize, do any thing but come there and share with me the felicity of saving her.

But they same A great lobstar field hand.

But they same A great lobstar field hand.

Kill a prairie chicken, abated and turned into gold and silver. [Applause.] And that can be done only by removing this abominable administration. I state a fact; when Mr. Lincoln entered upon his high duties, I went to him and told him this: Mr. Lincoln, you was born in the State of Kentucky, and Mrs. Lincoln also I believe and was considered. perity of the whole country, I will support your administration. He told me he would do so. But what followed?

I was in Washington the time of the first Bull Run fight. There was the call for 75,-000 men—then for the great armies. Then rivers of blood did flow, and have been flow-ing ever since. Hundreds of thousands have nourning and vet there is no prospect of

pray to God that this war may terminate. I am fired of this war. I am fired of the lamentations in my ears all around me.
I tell you, genflemen, you know nothing that man can do to prove his gratitude to the preserver of his wife's life." ing, as I have seen them in my town, Lex ington, you would know something of the horrors of this war. And when I but just bow left my home, my town was guarded by not intend to let any other man ciahocipate them. [Applause.] So I let my family in the hands of emancipated slaves, for my negroes would not leave me. I tell you, I have of the windows, because you could not know where a ballet might be coming. I left my family under commanders that think the ne gro a little better than the white man, and they account all disloyal because we think the white man a little better then the negro.

the government takes our negroes they have a right to take our horses. Follow-citizens, I address you with the freedom of an old soldier, and I felt that I be put in nomination. The abuse which Mo-Clellan met with in the convention from Mr. Harris of Maryland, and other traitors of the ame stamp, cannot fail to be beneficial to the nomine with the better portion of the American people.

"The Democrate having nominated Gener-"The Democrate having nominated Generand everything is disregarded excent the will of one man, if I am asked now, "Watchman, what of the night?" I must answer, "All's what of the fight;
Il.' Yos, sir, I tell you all's ill now, unless we arouse carselves before the dawn of day to the defenses of the principles of civil liberty, it will be ill with us, and those sacred principles will be lost forever to us. Therefore it is that I come here to speak to you of the principles of constitutional liberty, and to denounce the advance of despotism in the

administration of one man. More than eighteen hunbred years ago Rome was governed by three men in the end of that republic. One was Augustus Cosar, another Mark Anthony, and the other a noble Roman.— They were all of noble blood. And we too, have now our triumvirate-Lincoln, Stanton and Halleck; but, unfortunately, neither of them can boast a very high descent. [A laugh.] I speak with profound respect of the powers that be. [Laughter continued.] But the parallel was further. There suc ceeded to Rome an Emperor that could fiddle and dance when their city was burning.— We also have our Emperor, Lincoln, that can tell his stale jokes whilst the land is running red with the blood of our brothers and sons. And must this be received as a gleam of glory in the future of our country We read in ancient history of the great city

of the Hebrews, and that whilst Titus was daily battering down their walls, the factious Jews were quarrelling among themselves every night. But for God's sake don't let us be like the Jows quarreling amongst ourselves, and decouring one another in these times of the

will vote for him. [Applause.] I am an old Baptist, too, baptised all over in running water, yet if you nominate a Sprinkler, and he be otherwise a constitutional Union man, lave been left out of sight in what the New oak swamp.

WCLECLAN'S MIDNIGHT LETTER TO LINCOLN. written this letter with sincerity towards you, and from love of my country.

WRITTEN AFTER THE MARCH THROUGH WHITE OAK SWAMP.

GEORGIE B. WCLELLAN, he be otherwise a constitutional Union man, lave been left out of sight in what the New I will vote for him for all that. [Laughter and applause.] Shall I tell you gentlemen, ism and barbarism." We know that Presi-AT THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

and applause.] Shall I tell you, gentlemen, ism and burbarism." We know that President Lincoln does not yet perceive the necessity of such a reversal. On the contrary, he two days before our late August election that has within the last few weeks committed hima military commander in our State issued an self by his late manifesto more expressly than order that one of our candidates for Judge ever before to the logical conclusions of the of the Court of Appeals (we had but two cap-didates) should not be a candidate, and we

But we rallied and nominated another rentleman and succeeded, and elected him ver the negro candidate. [Applause.] I mention this in view of the fact that we have ession of me. My queenly vision had gone I said then what I say now, that I was here another election in Kentucky next November arther out than the rest; so had I, whom a first in my boyhood, when the State of Ohio and will rote then as we did in August, and As there were many who, at the beginning of the secossion agitation, avowed their willingness to refer all questions at issue between (Continued applause.) Sir, I'am a freeman. I will rote. Why not? It is my right.—Po you think I will fail to exercise my right? tion of a National Convention, so at every stage of the war which has followed it has been supposed that, whatever might be its

now how shall this be accomplished?

'the North" and "the South" to the arbitra-

ence to the altered relations left by the war.

of the dissentions out of which the war grew,

it would seem that they could, in substance

Union. The foundations of the Union, were

laid by such a Convention, and it is the only

body which is competent to re-aljust the bases of that Union. A partion of the people

in the States have got ght to subvert these

bases by violence, and violence on the one

side has beggotten violence on the other, until, in the confusion of the horrid fray, it

would seem that we have forgotten every cth-

er umpirage but of the sword Convention

is practicable in the present aspect of our political affairs. And if this aspect could be

changed, it might soon appear that none was necessary for the purpose of bringing about a precisal restoration of the constitutional

relation of all the States to the National Gov-

ernment. And so far as our own views ex-

tend in this direction, we should not care to see a resort to this expedient until it should

be demonstrably clear that the great mass of the people of the South are no less disaffec-

ted toward "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was", than we know to be the case

have recently seen a great reaction in public sentiment at the North, we are not without the hope that, under auspices calculated to produce it, there might be an equal reaction

at the South-diepensing with the necessity of calling a National Convention. It could

he called only by the concurrent voice of the Legislatures of two thirds of the States uni-

led States to their allegience under the Con-

stitution, with all the rights and duties de-

fined by that instrument. But as the terms of Mr. Lincoln ignore the constitutional

rights of the seceded States, and as the terms

of tien. Jefferson Davis ignore their constitu-

tional duties, it is plain that negotiations be-tween the President and the "rebol chief,"

We question whether in the present stage

of the war there are many who believe that

the policy of "subjugation and entermination

and confiscation" is among the possibilities

of our situation, and those who uttered these

phronzy, are fast coming to speak in a more

vords, under the delirium of their sectional

impossible."

I will vote or die. And Kentucky will vote bext November, and will carry the nominee of next Monday's convention by fifty thousand majority. [Unbounded appliase.] We will do it, and report ourselves at headquatters in recollections of those days, that it, seems al- do it, and report ourselves at headquatters in result, a National Convention would be call-most that I am speaking of sometricly else, or good order. And those men who have been ed to re-adjust our organic policy with referoppressive and ruining the country, will be driven to their mountains, and they will call now upon the mountains to fall upon them and The hide from the lierce indignation of the people. and in form, be most properly allayed by a free conference of the States composing the

[Cheers.] Gentlemen, I cannot but warn you against their negro emancipation policy. If they free the slaves you will have to feed them. You are bound to take them here in Hinois. I want to send my share of them in to Illinois to Mr. Lincoln to support .whole country in ghoom. Alas, that I alould live to see these evil days; to think that our Bouthern brethern should draw the sword! Southern brethern should draw the sword! apon every thing pertaining to life and business. You cannot draw or pay out money, but you will have to now a taxation, besides the care of the negroes; and what a time you will have of it, for they will not work, or if they do, it, will be for half the compensation of the white man, and be in the shade half the time. [Laughter.]

Gentlemen, when I was invited to speak here to night I falt thet I could not and you

here to-night I felt that I could not, and you perceive well enough that, with this wind in my face, I have no voice for so large a hear-ing. I have done what I could. This is a ing. I have done what I could. great confederacy of States, and it is your part, gentlemen, to see that under laws, each shall be kept in its own aphere. Let each man kiss his own wife, and nobody else's wife, and let each worms whip her own children. I will close what I have to say in children. I will close what I have to say in

an old couplet, changing two words: "Far more joy M'Clellaa exiled feels, Than Lincoln with a Secare at his head

> [From the National Intelligencer.] HOW TO MAKE PEACE.

ting in this request at the hands of Congress, and it would have to be preceded by an ar-We are sure that the attention of every reamistice for a period long enough to permit its assemblage. But a National Convention is "impossible," and if, an armistice "imder was arrested by the following observations of the New York . Tribune, as contained illen. Almost every house in the land is in in the extract which we cited from that pa possible," what solution of our complication can commend itself to the claim of being per, along with others, in our number of yes-

"We do not know, and have not meant to affirm, that an immediate settlement of our and the other commanded at Shiloh. I have furnished my full share of help, and now I people on either side of the dividing line anx- agree to accept—that is a return of the seceously, absorbingly desire peace, and are ready to make all sacrifices to insure it. Then why shall it be long with-held? Let us know as soon to source peace; let us next ascertain what is the "ultimatum" on our side; and, if the difference between these is material, let us fight all the harder till one side or the other is ready to make the needful concession. It is igh time matters were coming to a point."
If, as the Tribune affirms, two-thirds of the merican people, on each side of the dividing line, "anxiously, absorbingly peace, and are ready to make all needfull suc-rifices to insure it," the further continuance of the war is a reproach to the author ties who stand in toe way of realizing this ardent wish of the country. According to the view of the Tribune, the notion is cheated out of peace by the unwillingness or the inability of the mer in flace on each side of the line to effectuate the "anxious, absorbing desire" of their countrymen and yet, with singular inconsistency, the Tethane proposes

es that of all men be is most disqualified to

approach the consideration of this subject

for what audience could be expect to receive from the people of the secential States in com-

mending to their adhesion terms which, it is

safe to say, are considered by a majority of the people even in the loyal States to be as

the people even in the logal states to be as little proper for the President to offer as they are little likely to be accepted by the parties to whom they are addressed?

It is clear to our minds, therefore, that if

ational and sober dialect.

Like the Tribune, we do not disguise from ourselves the difficulties of the crimis. With it, we do not affirm that "imprediate cattleof our national troubles is perfectly, feasible, but, as on a former occasion we now it avowed a readiness to see a National Convention called at the close of the war to remit the question of peace into the hands of the "rebel chief" on the one side and of t has occurred to us that car contemporary, in whom we recognize a no less sincere than President Lincoln on the other; for when it In such a condition I left my maily—the guerrilles prowling around, and they tell as suys "let us know, so soon as may be, the influential advocate of peace, might be wil-ling to accept this arbitrament for the purmost that the rebel chief will do to secure peace," and immediately adds "let us next pose of closing the war itself. As prelivain ascertain what is the ultimatum on our side, we suppose it intends to leave the ultimatum" ary to such a conference of the we suppose it intends to leave the ultimatum" would be cettrely proper for President Emoil the loval States to be fixed by Mr. Lincoln, as it assumes that the ultimatum of the several section of the section with Gen. Jefferson Bayis for an armistice, based of the principle of uti possulctis during We have many and, as we conceive, weighty objections to this preposition. If "twohirds of the people on each side of the divi- admit of such a conference;

ding line anxiously, absorbingly desire peace and are ready to make all needfull sacrifiers my and Navy of the United States, and as to insure it," we must insist that the terms configurations of reads should be acceptain. which controls the armics at war against th and conditions of peace should be ascertained and concerted by the people thomselves.
We already know the "ultimatum" of Mr. United States," it would be entirely competent for them to conclude an armistice with We already know the dithinantian of this end in view.

Lincoln, and this being such as to leave no this end in view.

We shall not be suspected of wishing to hope of peace during his administration, we are not at all curious to know the "ultimatum" of Mr. Davis, which we think it very make for peace when we say that it is nossilikely would as little reflect the popular will and wish on his side, as the President has little reflected the popular will and wish on our side by the supplementary condition he has announced as the ground on which he said, "Peace is a word—the conditions of will receive any proposition looking to "peace and the integrity of the Union." If peace is to be secured its terms must be accretained by those who, as the Tribune says, "are willing to make all needful sacrifices to insure total subsidence of the surging waters. In it"—that is he the people themselves. Who, the days of the Hebrew monarchy under King but the people on each side can determine what eacrifices they deem to be "needful" David, the sacred historian records that "the children of Issuchar were men that had understanding of the times to know what Israel ought to do." Our country is perishing for the want of men like the children of Ison our side of the "dividing line" would have no hesitation in "sacrificing" many things which President Lincoln is not propared to suchar-wen who have understanding of the imes to know what the action should do. sacrifice, in order to secure peace. He hampered by his "proclamations" and p

A letter from an intelligent friend in the army of the Potomac says—"The feeling for M'CLELLAN exceeds anything I have aver teen. Men of both parties are for him, d certainly I am not wrong in saying that the event of all the soldiers voting, he will eceive nine out of every ten votes cast."

We learn from Western papers that to prairies are all ablaze with excitement and zeul in behalf of the Democratic tigket. Lincoln says he is for the Union and ith a few alterations .the Constitution, with a few alt

policy that now dictates the ends and objects of the war. But, apart from all questions of persons or of forms, it seems to us, as we have already intimated, that if the people are ripe for ple. Had McClellan's army not been fatally peace they should be allowed to express their weakened by the blind and malicious icalousy. wishes and views to that effect, with the least ossible indirectness or confusion resulting from the intervention of third parties. And

of Mr. Lincoln and his War Secretary, the result would have been the capture of Richmond. As it, was, the General, after unparalleled fighting, executed a masterly and saving movement that has excited the admiration of the best military minds of America

This letter answers all Republican charges of "treason." It is full of wise suggestions to Mr. Lincoln. Had the latter heeded its patriotic admonitions, instead of listening to to the demands of his malignant War Socretary and the Carrisonian Disgrigalists, the situation of the country would be far different - far more hopeful for the cause of the war than it now is. But Mr. Lincoln has chosen to change the war from its original declared purposes, and now refusea to end it and restoro the Union, except on the condition that the South shall first abolish slavery! Read McClellan's letter.

"HE ADOLARTERS ARMY POTON CO STANDARD TO THE PROSTENT:—You have been fully nformed that the robel army is in the fromt. with the purpose of overwhelming us by attacking our positions or by reducing us by blockading our river communications. I cannot but regard our condition as critical, and I earnestly desire in view of possible contingencies, to lay before your excellency, for your private consideration, my general views concerning the existing state of the rebellion, although they do not strictly relate to the situation of this army, or strictly come with-in the scope of my official duties: These views amount to convictions, and are deeply impressed upon my mind and heart. Our cause must never be abandoned; it is the cause of free institutions and self-government. The Constitution and the Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure and blood. If secession is successful, other dissolutions are clearly to be seen in the future. Let neither pilitary disaster, political faction, nor foreign war shake your settled purpose, to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the

neople of every State. "The time has come when the Government must determine upon a civil and military policy, covering the whole ground of our nati al trouble.

as the former shall ask what the latter shall iples known to Christian civilization. intions. Neither confecation of property political executions of persons, territorial or according to the idea of the Tribune, are

> "In prosecuting the war, all private property and marmed persons should be strictly protected, subject only to the necessity of miltary operations; all private property taken for military use should be paid or receipted for; pillage and waste should be treated as high crimes; all unnecessary tresspass stern-ly prohibited, and offensive demeanor by the litary towards citizens promptly relaked. Military arrests should not be telerated, except in places where active hostilities exist; and oaths not required by enactments, con-

stitutionally made, should be neither deman ded nor received. " Military government should be confined to the preservation of public order, and the protection of political right. Military powor should not be allowed to interfere with relations of servicede, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master, exout for repressing disorder, as in other cases Slaves, contraband, under the act of Congres ecking military protection, should receive it The right of the Government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims to slave labor should be asserted, and the right of the owner to compensation therefore should be seengpized. This pr n ip'o might be extended pon grounds of military necessity and secuity, to all the slaves of a particular State, thus working manumission in such State and in Missouri, perhaps in Western Virginia also, and possibly even in Mary and, the ex pediency of a measure is only a question of time. A system of policy thus constitution al, and pervaled by the influence of Christianity and freedom would receive the support of almost all truly loyal men, would deen ly impress the rebel masses and all foreign ations, and it might be humbly honed that

force will be almost hopeless. A declaration of radical views, especially upon the subject of slavery, will rapidly disintegate our pres-ent armies. The policy of the Government must be supported by concentrations of military power. The national forces should no be dispersed in expeditions, posts of occupa tion, and numerous armies, but should be mainly collected into masses, and brought to

rm you will require a commander n-chief of the army, one who possesses you confidence, understands your views, and who is competent to execute your orders, by directing the military forces of the nation to the accomplishment of the objects by you proposed. I do not ask that place for myself.— I am willing to serve you in such position as you may assign me, and I will will do so as faithfully as ever subordinate served superi

or. I may be on the brink of eternity; and as I hope forgiveness from my Maker, I have

The following important and memorable letter, written by General McClellan at midnight in his tent, on the James River, immediately at the conclusion of his masterly movement, securing the salvation of his army after the awful Seven Days' Eattles of Dichmond, will be found worthy of preservation

"The responsibility of determining, declacan commend itself to the claim of being policy, and of directing the whole course of possible?" President Lincoln and Gen. Jefferson Davis have no right or power to matter affairs in regard to the rebellion, ives you nower, oven for the present terri-

lle exigency.
... This rebellion has assumed the character. a war; as such it should be regarded, and should be conducted apout he highest prinshould not be at all a war upon population, but against armed forces and political organganizations of States, or forcible abolition of slavery should be contemplated for a mo-

it would commend itself to the favor of the

"Until the principles governing the future conduct of our struggle should be made known and approved, the effort to obtain a requisite bear upon the armies of the Confederate Those armies thoroughly defeated the political structure which they support would coon cases to exist,
"In carrying out any system of policy which

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. MCLELLAN,

"Major General, Commanding."

"His Excellency A. Lincola President."

A Member of the Republican State Cen-

tral Committee out for McClellan.

At the grand Mass Heeting held in Philadelphia on last Saturday evening D. C. Cillespia, of Jefferson county, spoke as fol-

Mir. Chairman and redlow Citizens:

After the exhaustive speech of my venera-ble thlend, who has just finished addressing you, I feel that anything I might add to his remarks would be superfluous. But, as

I come from the forest, where every breeze that passes through the pines of the Northwest, where indeed everything breathes of McCtollan and victory, I-feel that I must say something to you. [Oherrs.]
The anaience before me is the largest that
I over saw. I have often heard of a sea of I over saw. I have often heard of a sea of faces but this gathering, my filends, looks like a wast wilderness of patriots. [Choers.] I greet you with good will and tidings of good cheer. The inrad districts will do their duty, but you can do much to stem the tide of official corruption and mad functions. [Choers.] Let me here say that my whole life heretofors, has been spent in bitter opposition to the party I now address. [Cheers.] I hope it will not offend my triends of the Republican party to know that I was appointed a member of the Reput liem State Gemmittee. I also held the position of Assistant Collector for Jefferson position of Assistant Collector for Jefferson county under the present Administration, and resigned both positions because the Reand resigned both positions because the Republican party desired of me self stuifcation. [Cheers.] I have not in my possession of the party and had how world that this Administration has not greenbacks enough to purchase my free expression of opinions [Cheors.] The first vote I cast was for thenry Clay, one of the purces of statesmen, whose soul I trust now rests in flaven. My life, as I before said, was spent in opposition to the Democratic party, but when those who oppose that party violate the rights of the people—when the Republican Administration of Abraham Lincoln directly violate and even condemn the laws of the nation, then am I against them. [Cheers.] Judgs betrayed his master for thirty pieces of silver, and there are men now living who would, I think, for 10 per cent. on a sheddy contact. [Laughter.] I followed the Republic a party so long as explanatory of the object for which the war is master.] explanatory of the object for which the war is waged. [Cheers.] I will stand upon that resolution, which was adopted by Con-gress almost without direct, until we vindicate its purpose of go down in oblivion. [Cheers.] I challenge Republicans to most the apon the resolution of Congress, of which the immortal Crittenden, who, I hope, now sits near tife seat of Efernal Truth, was the framer. When the flag was fired upon at Fort Suniter, we all feit our hearts fired with more fervent devotion to the Union, and sacrificed homes, dear ones and all for its perpetuity—not for the abandonment of slavery. There are but two questions now before the American people—whether we prefer the restoration of the Union and an early neace, of the me upon the resolution of Congress, of of the Union and an early peace, of the abandonment of slavery and years of war. If two or three millions of negroes are worth more than the Union, then Abe Linthe Union our fathers gave us in prace be more valuable than the freedom of slaves, then we are right. The abandonment of slavery should be gradual, and if the policy of the present Administration is to be followed, picture to yourselves the desolation that will fall upon us. I left the Republican party because I religiously be heve that the Union can only be saved by the Democratic and Conservative citizens of this country. I conjure all by the love they hear the land of Freedom, by their God, by every fond attachment on earth, to join us in our good work. I still, feel that my country is yet to be saved, and that the wisdom of our people will conduct us sofuly from a sea of trouble.

Abraham Lincoln is likened by some to Moses, who was sent down to liberate the Israelites when the land of Egypt was cov-

the guidance of the frances of the Cousting tutton and Uni 1 by the Hand of Heaven. You believe that our fathers of the Revolution merited in their work the aid of Heaven. It this, then, be true. I would ask: Why, it God gave it us and everything must be perfect that comes from Him, how is it that he permitted slavery to exist in one half of it t'. If our government is from the Hands of Heaven, what right have we to attempt its alternation against the ordinances of the Almighty t What is proposed by the Abelitionists? Alraham Lincoln says that this war shall not close until the whole land be saturated with the blood of freemen. Ilia plan must be accepted or millions of Northern freemen must die upon the battlefield. Yes, to free the slave of the South, Abraham Lincoln has said that all the blood and treasure of the North and South must be exhausted. The hollow-hearted philanthropy of the North is a sham-it is mock-Who are the men that dare to the issue between preservation of the Union and the abolition of negro slayery upon which our liberties and lives depend t Wm. Lioyd Garrison is one; he that I heard for two hours haranguo against the sanctity of the Lord's Day. Horace Gree-ley is another, who believes in nothing but negro worshiping. Place this Government in the hands of men who are traifornate fleaven, and what but desolution can came

ered with frogr. Father Abraham proposes to aid us by covering the land with tax-

gathers. [Laughter]
You say this is a best government given to man and so sill ag to acknowledge;

of their rule? [Cheers.]. We have inthe Clellan a modern Moses; who to night to upon the mountain top, not to receive the tables of the old law, but to foster and preserve, yes, to defend the Constitution of our country. [Cheers.] The Israelites when they went forth to battle, placed the when they went form to barrie, placed with ark of the covenant in their front. Wey too, go out to battle for liberty, with the Constitution of our fathers in our front. Unless the Constitution of our country—yea, every jot and tittle of it, be observed, there can be no Union. "The Constitution and the Union are inseparable." In the same of the respect of Washington—in the name of the memory of Washington-in the name of he that gave you the charter of lib-erty, in the name of those whose lives have been offered upon the altar of their counbeen elicited upon the after of their courtry, I charge you look to it that the Constitution be detended. Cling to it as your only hope—as the mariner clings to the last plank. Were I upon some mountain peak, and my yoice could be heard throughout the land. I would err out to the inhabout the land, I would cry out to the inhabitanta thereof, a Sura God and vote for General George B. Veffiellan." [Cheers.]

Incoln and St ven 4 don't want and will not have the Union again, except on the basis of othe abandonment of slavery."

By A doctor's house should have blue