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CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1864.

NO 19.

Jos-Printring—Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills amphlets, Blanks, Labols, &c. &c., executed with scarcey and at the shortest notice.

Voetical.

GOD SAVE (UR NOBLE LAND.

God save our noble land. From Treason's two-edged brand-Drawn to devour ! rom fierce Rebellion's rage, Matchless on history's rage; God save our heritage-By His high power.

From equal wee of lust, That treads into the dust Our league of State; That, ruling, broaks the law, And, fighting, blackens war God save us from its maw

O! God, we're wroth to feel The rasp of Faction's heel, On Freedom's neck! Nor shudder less to know How those we trusted so. To thwart, with right, the foo, Our fond hopes wreck

Save, then, our fathers' God ! The land our fathers trod Thou gavest them a chief, O ! send us, too, relief, And it the reign be brief. Of Tyranny.

Our fathers' George was thine; In him Thy light did shine-On Freedem's Flag; Their sons, two Georges trust, O! make them strong and just, And let them to the dust All factions drag!

Migrellonenun.

MFE IN THE COUNTRY, OR THE EXPERIENCE OF MR. AND MRS. SPARROWGRASS.

It is a good thing to live in the country.—

nescape from the prison walls of the metrop--the great brickery we call 'the city'amid the blossoms and leaves in shadow sunshime; in moonlight and starlight, in 1, mist, dew, hear frost and drought, out ne that is bounded by the horizon only.—
is a good thing to have a well with dripand under the blue buckets, a porch, honey, buds and sweet a hive embroidered with nimble bees, a n dial mossed over, ivy up the caves curtaine dimity, a tambler of fresh flowers in your l-room, a rooster on the roof, and a dog un-

When Mrs. Sparrowgrass and I moved into and cool, crisp radishes for tea, with ideas tirely lucid with respect to milk, and a loose-88 of calculation as to the number in famit would take a good laying hen to supply ith fresh eggs every morning; when Mrs. parrowgrass and I moved into the country, sound some preconceived notions had to God bless you. plans we had laid down in the little back lor in Avenue G.

One of the first achievments in the country early rising, with the lark—with the sun while the dew is on the grass, 'under the on eyelids of the morn,'&c. What can be me with five or six o'clock in the town?—
hat can be done with those hours in the With the hoe, the rake, the dibble, spade, the watering pot! To plant, prune plant; graft, train and sprinkle !-C. and I agreed to rise early in the coun

I friend recommended me to send for some y prolific potatoes, the real hippoptamus-ed. Down went my man, and what with lense of horse hire, tavern bills, toll gate, d breaking a wagon, the hippoptami cost much apiece as pine apples. They were potatoës, though, with comely features, and large languishing eyes, that promised inease of family without delay. As I workmy own garden (for which I hired a landage gardener at two dollars per day to give a instructions) I concluded that my first excellutenes in early riging should be the right ce in early rising should be the planof the hippopotamuses. I accordingly early the next morning at five, and it here did you get those fine potatoes?—
'by,' said she innocently, 'out of that bas-

The last of the hippotamuses were before and with a nice thin brown crust on the I was more successful afterwards. I get some fine seed potatoes in the ground, something was the matter; at the end of season I did not get as many as I put in. dra. Sparfowgrass, who was a noted house a said. said to the one day: 'Now my dear,' hall have soon plenty of eggs, for I have buying a lot of young chickens.'

e the milk white eggs, warmly intifully. They grew finely, and one day ventured to remark that our hens had re-I wanted a real treat, I ought to get up in the morning and hear them crow. ... air is the best of medicines.

Tow., said I finitly, 'our hens crowing to air is the best of medicines.

The many eggs, 'said I, 'for as sure as you' they week, or a share in the source of they week all roosters! they were, all roosters; they grew up bught with the neighbor's chickens undimer

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

***PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORITHS BY

JOHN B. BRATTON.

TERMS:

***Sourcemption.—Two Dollars if paid within the part and Two Dollars if paid within the year. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in every "instance. No subscription distance until all arreardees are paid unless at the option of the Editor.

Appearismments—Accompanied by the cash, and get exceeding one square, will be inserted three dimes for \$1.60. and twenty-live cents for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length in yeaportion.

Till there was not a whole pair of them on either side of the fence.

A dog is a good thing to have in the country.

He is a good, stout fellow, and a hearty burging side feeder. The man of whom I bought him said he was a thorough bred, but he begins to have the mongrel look about him.—

He is a good watch deg though, for the moment he sees any suspicious looking person reports the premises, he comes right into the king and gets behind the stove. First we kept him in the hopes, and he scratched all night to get in. Then we tied him up at the back of the garden, and he howled so that your, neighbor shot at him we treathin up at the back of the garden, and he howled so that, our neighbor shot at him before daybreak. Finally, we gave him away, and he came back; and now he is just recovering from a fit, in which he has torn up the patch that had been sown for our spring ra-

dishes.

A good, atrong gate is a necessity article for your garden. A good, strong, heavy gate, with a disolated hinge, so that it will neither open nor shu. Such a one had I last year. The grounds before my fence are in common. and all the neighbors' cows pasture there. I remarked to Mrs. S., as I stood at the window in June last, how placid and picturesque the cattle looked as they strolled about cropping the green herbage. Next morning I found the innecessit to the cattle looked as they strolled about cropping the innecessit to the cattle looked as they strolled about cropping the innecessit to the cattle looked as they strolled about cropping the innecessit to the cattle looked as they are looked as they the green herbage. Next morning I found the innocent oreatures in my garden. The corn in the fifth, the been on the poles, the young cabbages, the tender lettuce, even the thriving shoots on they young trees bad vanished. And there they were, looking quietly at the destruction they had made. Our watchdog was foregathering with them. It was too much, so I got a large stick and drove them all out, except a young heifer, which I chased all over the flower beds, breaking down my trelliges, they roses and netty. king down my trellises, my roses and petu-hias, until I cornered her in a hot bed. I had to extricate her from the shahes, and her wner sued me for damages and recovered. I believe I shall move in town.

Words for Poor Boys.

When I was a boy of twelve years, I was working for twenty-five cents a week, with an old lady, and I will tell you I had my hands full; but I did my work faithfully. I used to cut wood, fetch water, make fires, and used to cut wood, fetch water, make fires, and scrub and scour of mornings, for the old lady, before the real work of the day, commenced. My clothes were bad, and I had no means of buying shoes, so I was often barefooted. One morning I got through my work early, and the old lady, who thought I had not done it, or especially ill-humored their, was displeased, scolded me, and said I was idle and had not worked. I said I had; she called me a liar? I felt my spirit rise indignantly against this, and standing erect I told her that she should never have the chance of applying this word to me again.—
I walked dit of the house to freenter it no more. I had not a cent in my pocket when

I walked dit if the house to reenter it no more. I had not a cent in my pocket when I stepned into the world What do you think I did then, boys? I met a country han with a team, I met him holdly and houseft, and offered to drive, the leader if he would only take me on. He looked at me in surprise, but he said he did not fifter I do of any use to him. 'Oh, yes, I will,' said I; 'I can rub down and watch your horses, and do many things for you if you will only let me try.' He no longer objected. I got on the horse's back. It was hard travelling, for the roads was deen, and we could only get along at the it, and a sturdy, hon capacity God has given me—as He has given me—as He

successfully.

Don't be down-hearted at being poor, or having no friends. I'ry and try again. You can cut your way, if you live so as to please God. I know it's a hard time for some of you. You often are hungry, or wet with rain or snow, and it seems dreary in the city to him. to have no one to care for you. But trust is Christ and He will be your friend. Keep of good heart and be determined to make your own way honestly and truly through the world. As I said I feel for you; because I have gone through it all. I know what it is,

SHALL ANNOYANCES .- It has been thid by

a cynical writer that the first feeling a man experiences on hearing of the misfortunes of another is a pleasurable one. He is glad that he humself was not the sufferer. Be this as it may, it is pretty certain that the suspithat our neighbors are not exempt from "eat ing dires," emable his to bear our own little troubles with more equationity than if we borrowed solits. It is a sad thing to be morbidly irritable for this is an irritating world, and the man who is thin-skinned is sure to have his down. and the man who is thin-skinned is sure to have his moral epidermis rubbed down with sand-paper every hour in the day. The moment succept finds out that a particular individual is sensitive and easily annoyed, it begins to hait him, just as reckless boys poster a staggering drankard in the streets. If he has an especially sore spot, that can not be abraded without can bing him exquisite pain, his acquaintances are sure to find it out and to "touch him on the raw" as frequently as possible. People who fret and fume over every petty grievance—who take harmless jokes or insults, and are continually greaning and worrying over fancied wrongs or tri-fling disappointments,—are great nutrances There is but one oure for them that we know of and that is a real calamity. We one ined! It rained for two weeks? We had lendid potatoes every day for dinner.

Ny dear,' said I to Mrs. Sparrowgrass, orred by a compound fracture of the thigh. It is possible on the other hand, to be too "good-natured." Your very acquisecent "Oh, yes—certainly" sort of people often gree to much that it is their duty to oppose. A temper that is neither touchy enough to be disturbed by a trivial cause, nor so yield ing as to be incapable of negation, is an un-

SLEEPING WITH OPEN WINDOWS .- A letter in the London Times says: "There can be no doubt of the beneficial effects to health of a shall have soon plenty of eggs, for I have buying a lot of young chickens.

They were, each one with as many feathers a grasshopper, and a chirp not louder.

Ourse we looked forward with pleasant to the period when the first cackle an account a few years back of the testimo Bited in the hay, which we had provided ny of a gentleman advanced in years, we be fully. They grow finely, and one day lieve a clergymen, who attributed his health and prolonged age, entirely to sleeping in the bly large combs, to which Mrs. S. relying combs, the man of the man and prolonged age, entirely to sleeping in the room with an open window. From my early the man and th my hed-room window partally open and have always found that early exercise in the open

speakable blessing.

A Western editor offered his devil a dime a week, or a share in the paper; the cute young chap unhesitatingly took the

Volitical.

SECOND CHAPTER IN THE SE CRET HISTORY OF THE WAR. ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. NACHER TO JUDGE KELLEY.

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES.

The President and Secretary of War Seriously implicated.

Twelve Millions of Dollars Expended for Mon itors that Would not Float. READ THE CONVINCING PROOF.

My Dear Sir: 1 once went hunting, and fired at a mischievous, chattering chipmunck, and found when the smoke had cleared away, that the chipmunck although badly wounded made a great pretence that he was not furt at all. But, strange to say when when the at all. But, strange to say, when firing at the lesser game, I had hit a fox, and that fox, one

fox and the chipmunck. In the Press, North American and Inquirer. One of his statements about President Lincoln

authoritatively denied. FROM THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN (official)

October 3.

The copperhead press of the country are giving circulation to a letter addressed by General Naglee to Hou. I'm. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, in which the author, speaking of General McClellan, makes the following statement:

"So far as the objections to life military qualifications are concerned. I have only to remind you that, within the last sixty days, a confidential friend of the President was sent to offer him one of the most important commands of the army. But this proposition was coupled with the most dishonorable condition—that he should decline to be a analyse for the President, and replied to the bearer of the message, "Go back to Washington, and say to the President, when I received my official written and as the President must know immediately such information was transmitted to the enemy, he. M'Clellan prefered not to make known his plan of campaign to the Chabinet unless the President should order it, and the President declined to make the order.

Mr. Chase remarked to one present, that if Mac persists in thus refusing information, he is a ruined man.

These circumstances occurred in January and on February 3d. Do you still intend to realism "M'Clellan had no plan, until the Democratic Senator, Mr. Latham and Mr. Rice, and a brighilder, from the column of Joseph Hooker, concouted one, and packed a council of war to approve of it?" on the 3d of March thereafter.

Now, Judge, you will save yourself and friends much conficion, which you have say to the President, for me, that when I re-ceived my official written orders, he shall have

We are authorized to say that the President has no recollection of sending any message or messenger to General McGlellan, or of receiving, any from him, at any time since he was in the command of the Army of the Potomac, and certainly none such as mentioned in the published letter of General Naglee.— If the President sent a message in writing, the writing can be produced; if a messanger, he can be named. Let either be done if

To this Lanswer, that bofore the assembling of the Chicago Convention, about the middle of August, the President sent one of his ild and confidential friends to propose to General McClellan, that if he would decline to be a candidate for the Presidency before the Chicago Convention, and would consent to throw the weight of his influence, with the Democratic party, in favor of the Republican nominee, "he should have any position, civil or military, in the gift of the President when re-elected, and that the whole influence of the next administration should be thrust in his (Mc(kellange) (cross for the

(McClellan's) favor for the succession. Pardon me, Judgo but hold still flast one moment longer, that I may infirm you, that prior to this, there was a written correspondence between the son of this confidential old friend of the President, and a prominent Democrat, making substantially the same proposition. Now, in connection with the above, let me call the attention of your friends to the following extract from the published Pardon me, Judge, but hold still flust one the following extract, from the published speech of the Hon. Montgomery Blair, made, since my letter to you of the 27th of Septem

self, and betray litecountry, and who, amidst the most outrageous persecution that ever a streng government inflicted upon a single unsupported, inexperienced young officer, had the courage to resent a disgraceful bribe and the other locks upon the canal, but refused, insult. You have affirmed and re-affirmed, that

cule, and had given him ten days in which to propose a plausible plan of a campaign. It tail, attending the movement of a large army, was then "you said he had no plan, and that when several of the promised ten days had passed he was still without a plan." You further say, that General Naglee received a communication from a Democratic Senator, Mr. Latham, of California, which let you (Gen. Naglee) know that Gen, M'Clellan was in danger of removal, because he had stiputated to submit a plan of of campaign, "with in a certain number of days, and would be the tall attending the movement of a large army, is to be superintended by the Commandor thereof in person?

I will even grant you that in theory you are right, and that General M'Clellan should not have had officers attached to his staff, who had superintended by the Commandor the reson?

I will even grant you that in theory you are right, and that General M'Clellan should not have had officers attached to his staff, who had superintended by the Commandor the commandor the commandor that the outer dethe resonance of the promised ten days had the commandor the commandor that the outer dethe commandor the commandor the commandor that the outer dethe resonance of the promised ten days had the commandor the commandor the commandor the commandor that the outer dethe commandor the commandor the commandor that the outer dethe commandor the commandor the commandor that the outer dethe commandor the commandor the commandor that the movement of a large army, is to be superintended by the Commandor the commandor the commandor the commandor that the movement of a large army, is to be superintended by the Commandor the commandor the commandor of the commandor that the outer dethe commandor the commandor the commandor that the outer dethe commandor the commandor that the outer dethe commandor the commandor that the commandor tha

made a great pretence that he was not hart at all. But, strange to say, when firing at the lesser game, I had het a fox, and that fox, one of the most cunning, destructive animals that had ever infested the neighborhood. Would you beleive it, I never stopped to listen to the chipmunek, but loaded again for the fox.

Now, Judge, the moral: Without a word or an act on my part to justify it, you attacked me, and I responded; blthough winged you declared you are not flurt, but the President and Secretary, I stin informed, are badly hurt, the latter mortally. The former so much so that I shall let you flutter until I try another load. Look on Jadge, be quiet, await your time; I have ammunition for both the fox and the chipmunck. by the President "to give his plan of cam-paign." He hesitated for a moment, during for and the chipmunck.

In the Press, North American and Inquirer, and in all of the Republican newspapers of the country, I have found the following:

GENERAL NAGLEE'S LETTER.

One of his statements about President Lincoln with communication to give nis plan of campaign." He hesitated for a moment, during which he remembered that all information furnished to the Cabinet folding its why to the confidential friends of some of them, and themse by the multitude of spies that infested the War and other Departments it was forthwhich the communication to give nis plan of campaign." He hesitated for a moment, during which he remembered that all information furnished to the Cabinet following: with communicated to the enemy, and he replied that he would do so if the President ordered it, but as the President must know how immediately such information was transmissed to the president must know how immediately such information was

of March thereafter.

Now, Judge, you will save yourself and friends much confusion, which you have caused them in following you, if you would rend the orders and letters that have been published upon all of these military subjects, and which thay all be found in your favorite work of the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, or in Gen. M'Clellan's report, which is not respect. report, which is not so great a favorite with you. You evince, again the most extraordiyou some vince, again the most extraordi-confusion when you assert that the President gave him ten days to find a plan, and con-found the orders I have referred to with the following order of the President:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION. WASHINGTON, March 8, 1862.

"That any movement as aforesaid, en route for a new base of operations, which may be ordered by the Commander-in-chief, and which may be intended to move upon the Chesapeake Bay, shall beg n to move upon the bay as early as the 18th of March, inst., and the General-in-Chief shall be responsible that it moves as early as that day."

A. Lincoln. L. Thomas, Adjufant General.

In which you will observe, he did not or-der General M'Clellan to produce a plan within ten days, as you assert, but that his Minim tell days, as you asset, our time and ays.

After such documentary proofs, under the hands of the President himself, it will not do for you to attempt to sustain yourself by an imaginary conversation with "well-known individuals."

Judge, if ever a question of veracity come since my letter to you of the 27th of Septem ber, was written:

"On his (Valandingham's) motion, every voice that had been raised to fury against the nomination of M'Clellan was silenced, and the state of the stat was a potent spell in his voice that made "a cessation of hostlities," "a convention of the States," of course as equals and independent and a quondan chief of the Federal army one whom to the last I believed to be true. states, or course as each in and independent and a quoudant chief of the Tederal army— (one whom to the last I believed to be true to the cause in which his country is embarked, and, I may add, whom the President held to be patriotic, and had concered with General Grant to bring again into the field as his adjunct, if he turned his back on the proposals of the peace juncte at Chicago)—to fend the last assault pressed by the Southern conspirators, counterpressed by the Southern conspirators, counterpressed by fireten appears. Grant to bring again into the field as his adjunct, if he turned his back on the proposals of the peace juncto at Chicago)—to lead the last assault pressed by the Southern conspirature, counteranced by foreign Powers, against the institutions of the country."

Let us rejoide. There is some hope for our country. Let us rejoide that, we have found one honest man, one who would not sell himself and betray lits country and who amidst in dicated by you: but I suppose that the institution in self, and betray lits country and who amidst insuit.

You have allirmed and re-affirmed, that can be succeed by the succe about the end of zepruary, in your own words, of the control of th

when that pontoon train failed to appear up-on the Rappahannock, and when the vials of in a certain number of days, and would be removed if hedid not, and requested you (Nagles) to lisaten to Washington." And now, Judge, listen to the truth. No doubt, having indulged so freely in fiction, the truth will be a little distastful to you, but as a favor to me, listen to it until I have done, after which, as far as I am concerned you may resume you. Modbury, and again be charitable, and do listential to you, but as a favor to me, listen to it until I have done, after which, as far as I am concerned, you may resume your natural inclinations.

Woodbury, and again be charitable, and do not fail, to remember how carefully you have secreted that more terrible blunder than ever natural inclinations.

First, then, for the purpose of falsifying your declarations, read the following:

Executive Mansion,

Washington, February 3, 1864.

My Dear Sir: You and I have distinct and

different plans for a movement of the Army of the Potomac; yours to be done by the Chosapeake, up the Rappahannock to Urbana, and across land to the terminus of the railroad on the York river; nine to move directly to a point on the railroad southwest of Manassas.

If you will give satisfactory answers to the following questions, I shall gladly yield my plan to yours:

1st. Does not your plan involve a greatly larger expenditures of time and money than mine?

2d. Wherein is a victory more certain by your plan than mine?

3d. Wherein is a victory more certain by your plan than mine?

4th. In fact, would it not be less valuable in this: that it would break no great line of the enemy's communications, while mine would?

6th. In case of disaster, would not a retreat be more difficult by your plan than mine?

Xours truly,

Abraham Lincoln.

Major General M'Clellan.

And for the further refutation and falsification of what you have said, I hereby assert what I know to be true. During the month of January, 1862, Gen. M'Clellan had been very ill. The President became and the present of the sense in the country this, instead of the once pitiful story, that "the President five inches under water. Now, Judge, who is responsible for this? Again be charitable. But do not fall to remember that the President and Chief and the President water to that expenditure the contrave was informed in the battle was going on at Chancellorsville, I was informed directly, by the best authority in the premises, "that the battle was going on the thin that was going on the Chancellorsville, I was informed directly, by the best authority in the premises, "that the battle was going on at Chancellorsville, I was informed directly, by the best authority in the premises, "that the battle was going on the Chancellorsville, I was informed in the chart was going on the Chancellorsville, I was informed in the chart was going on the chart was going on the Chancellorsville, I was informed in the chart was going on the chart was going on the Chancellorsv the more pitiful story, that "the 11th Army Corps gave way in confusion."

Why did not your Committee on the Conduct of the War exhaust a few of those five hundred days, and a portion of those seventeen hundred pages, especially devoted to Gen. M'Olellan, upon the miliatary successes of that great leader, Gen. Butler, before Petershurg, where six thousand of his mon well.

tersburg, where six thousand of his men were marched prisoners into Richmond—almost without his knowledge—he and Mr. Stanton coolly assuring the country that there had been a great fog, and that it came before breakfast? Bisakinst?
Before I leave your friend, Mr. Stanton, I will instance another evidence of his treachery to Gen. McClellan. All know of the dissisters caused by the interference of the President and Mr. Stanton with the Army of the Putaman. It was necessary to have a victim

such and air. Stanton with the Army of the Potomae. It was necessary to have a victim and Gen. M'Clellan was selected and removed. A short time alterwized, Pope being placed in command, failed most disastrously, and Washington was again threatened. The President and his Cabinet was repared and ready to assist in their escape. With earnest entreaty and slupplication, M'Clellan was solicited to assume command and save them and Washington. He consented—ignoring the solicitations of his friends, who desired that he should first incist upon the removal of Mr. Stanton, which he utterty refused, replying that he would not, permit any personal considerations to influence his conduct when the capital was in such imminent danger. He coes of the war. He re-organized the demoralized arrhy of Pope whilst on the minch, M'Clellan's star was again in the ascendent. Mr. Stanton begged forgiveness for the past, and promised his devoted friendship for the future.

Again Gen. M'Clellan's trusting nature prevailed over the advice of his friends, and promised his devoted friendship for the future.

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Again Gen. M'C Potomac. It was necessary to have a victim, and Gen. M'Clellan was selected and removed.

olating all these pledges, was issued.

If any state has done nobly, and earned If any state has done nobly, and earned distinction for pure patriotism under the most trying, dreadful gufferings of this war, in which is whofe people have been despoiled, families embittered against families, and members of the same family against each other to that extent that harmony can never again provail, it is the State of Kentucky; and if there was any one State that should have had influence with the administration, it was that State. But her voice amidst the din and blood of battle, has never been heard; or, if gain prevail, it is the State of Ken'noky; and if there was any one State that should have had influence with the administration, it was that State. But her voice amidst the din and blood of battle, has never been heard; or, if heard for the moment, it was soon lost under the influence of Massachusetts, aided by the demon vells of radical men, who exied out externination, and in the same breath proclaimed a higher law than the Constitution; which the world dearman and the same breath proclaimed a higher law than the Constitution; which they only denounce as a covenant with

The people of the South are members of the same intional family with us; they must be brought back by continued force, if they will not come back by consent. But we must Rebels at South Mountain; whipped them; than so that them to send for M'Clellan, and recall him to command. M'Clellan took what was left of the Army; organized it on the march; met the Rebels at South Mountain; whipped them; will not come back by consent. But we must respect their rights, whatever they are. There is no more power in the President of of the United States to control whatever right of property there may remain to them in the slave on the day on which they lay down their times, than there is in the sheriff to insist that the poor culprit, who has violated the law in the most outrageous manner, shall be deprived of his food or his clothing, prior to his execution. The military authority of the President during the existence of the war, can apply only to porsonal property in the actual possession of the army, and all military authority deases the moment peace. military authority ceases the moment peace is restored, and the only authority that can

bound by his oath to obey.

Very respectfully, &c.,

HENRY M. NAGLEE, Hon. Ww. D. KELLEY, Philadelphia.

IJ Some elderly gentleman will please inform the public whether the pain is greater when a man cuts his teeth, or whon his teeth cut him? And whether it is more disagree.

MAJOR GEN'L M'CLELLAN.

George Brinton McClellan was born in the George Brinton McClellan was born in the City of Brotherly Love, in the year 1826.—
He is consequently thirty-eight years of age—
in the full prime and vigor of manhood.—
He received a capital education, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in order to complete his studies.

In 1842, M'Clellan became a cadet at Wast Print and producted in 1845 with

To 1842, M'Olellan became a cadet at West Point, and graduated in 1846 with marked honors. During his stay there he was beloved by his classmates and respected by his Professors, who all predicted for him a glorious career. He showed special aptitude for engineering and was appointed to that branch of the service, when he graduated. Among the other distinguished officers who graduated at the same time, M'Olellan stood pro-eminent.

tood pro-eminent. In 1847, M'Clelian joined General Scott. in Mexico, thus stepping at once from the Academy to the battle-field. He distinguished

in Mexico, thus stepping at once from the Academy to the battle-field. He distinguished himself as greatly in fighting as he had in his studies. General Scott took special notice of him, and twice brevetted him on the field. At the close of the war, he was sent to explore the Red River country; and his celebrated report, dotailing the manner in which he performed this dangerous duty, is well worth our readers persual.

In 1853, he was assigned to duty on the staff of General Porsifer F. Smith, and accompanied him upon the Texan exploration.

We are not surprised to find, therefore, that the Government intrusted him with an important thission to the West Indies, in 1854. So well did he acquit himself of this secret service, that the Government dispatched him to the Crimes, to watch the progress of the war and report upon it fully. This hig did in a yolume which has become historical.—MClellan was at that time a captain of cavalry—a rank almost equivalent to a colonal of infantry—but at the Crimes he lengued to be a general, and he is now, by all odds, the best educated soldier in the country.

Seeing no signs of thy probability of active service, M'Clellan resigned his commission in 1857. He did not wish to eat the bread of idleness, and so went to work to earn his own money instead of depending upon the Government, which did not then require soldiers.

In 1858, he became Vice-President of the

influence of Mr. Stanton, General M Glellan was again removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, when upon the verge of battle, and ordered into retirement.

You call up the chosts of the departed soldiers. Be assured, Gen. M Glellan's sleep will not be disturbed by them; but what must be the broken slumbers of those who are responsible for the tens of those who called his "plan;" and the hundred and fifty thousand lost since the 4th of May, south of the Regular Army, and given command of the President, who could, amidst the groams of the dring, that lay, upon the gory field of Antietam, call for the singing of a ribald sair?

In times like there, we want some other than the weak and vacillating President who assured Mr. Crittenden and the patriots that a companied him from Kentucky, that they might go home and inform their friends that he would not violate their rights and interests by any proclamation of emancipation. Be for these assurances godeld be transmitted to the people of Kentucky, his gromings had been broken, and just such a proclamation, violating all these, pledges, was issued.

If any state has done nobly, and earned distinction for nure nativities upon the suffering and one of the two washington.

Arriving at Alexandria, McClellan found additiction for nure nativities munder the most dered him back to Washington.

Arriving at Alexandria, McClellan found that General Pope was fighting another Bull Run battle. He at once sent off all his men to Pope's essistance, not even retaining a body guard. He wished to go himself; but Bincaln forbeds it. He barged to be allowed to coln forbade it. He begged to be allowed to take a musket and fight in the ranks as a prito follow up their success by capturing the capital. Then Lincoln was once more oblige to send for M'Clellan and recall him to com-

ing too popular. The State elections had gone Democratic, and McClellan was a Democrat; be exercised over the name from the moment based loss of the case, is lodged in the Constitutions and laws of the States, and the United States, whose mandates he, by the Constitution, is bound by his cath to obey.

Very respectfully, &a... and orations, have shown him to be a troe-hearted patriot, who thinks only of his coun-try and its welfare. They show, too, that his statesmanship is equal to his generalship, and in both he is almost without a rival. Un'the 31st of August, he was nominated by the National Democratic Convention, at Chicago; and on the 4th of March next, he will be in-