

in order to save the cause from irretrievable ruin. We would rather have avoided this, if it had been possible. We have kept these things in the background, rather than run the risk of crippling the State administration, or driving it boldly into the embrace of the enemy, to which we feared its tendencies were overstrung already. We thought it wise to make the best of a bad bargain, so long as we could not help ourselves.—When the same man was, however, presented anew, as a candidate for a second term, it becomes our duty to speak out before the mischief was enacted, and we have done so in language as moderate as the facts bear. And yet even then, we would have rather waived our objections, if it had been possible, and taken the weakest man, and the wickedest of our enemies, than run the risk of disturbing the harmony of the party, at such a time. It was clear to us, however, that with such a candidate, IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO SUCCEED.—We should be beaten, at any rate—as our past experience has demonstrated—and as it could not make the matter worse, it was worth at least the trouble to prevent it.

And now we ask the members of the Convention to tell us calmly, whether, with the facts before them, as we have them to be, there is constituency in Pennsylvania, that would have recommended or instructed for him—and whether these facts depending mainly upon the record, and incontrovertibly of course, can be now successfully concealed from them?

We ask them again, who there are among the eminent speakers of this State, who enjoy the confidence of the people, that will venture to meet these issues, with the very record to confound them? We do not know a man, of any position or force, in this county, at all events, who would not feel himself personally compromised by undertaking a labor so herculean as this.

The question then comes at last, whether there are any of the delegates inclined to the support of Curtin, who would consider a triumph now, as more important than a triumph at the election, and a sufficient compensation for a defeat at that time—or would it be to stake the result upon a doubt? If it be true, as charged, that he insists on playing the part of the dog in the manger, and sacrifice the party, of which, it is said he claims to be the builder, to himself, is there any man in the Convention who will allow himself to be used for such a purpose? What is to be gained by it for the advantage of anybody but the rebels and their Northern sympathizers?

We have stated more than once—and we cannot repeat it too often—that whatever may be the opinion of the Convention, and whether right or wrong, the feeling against Governor Curtin in this county at least—growing out of his own acts and policy—is so strong that we could no more control it even if we were so disposed, than we could stem the torrent of the Niagara with our hands. We might ruin ourselves by advocating his election, but we couldn't help him. It is not we who are responsible for the existence or origin of that feeling. We reflect it only, and have but thrown our selves into the current, which was flowing as rapidly before we undertook to fathom or direct it.

There were good men here who doubt ed in 1860, whether he could be trusted, and refused to vote for him and yet this county gave him a majority of about 6400 votes. Less than a month afterward it gave Lincoln 10,000. With a stronger man than Curtin there should have been 8000 at least. With an unexceptional candidate now we are strong as ever.—With Gov. Curtin, we doubt whether it could be carried at all, and those who re flect that his conduct at the season of 1861, brought in a Democrat even here, at the election which followed will realize the mischief that such a nomination may inflict. It is not this county only, however, in which it is important to make the machine run smooth. There will be like difficulties elsewhere, and particularly in those counties where the strength of the Republican party lies. If he should be nominated, it will not be by the votes of those districts, which will be expected to elect him. It will be cast as make weights into the scale. Would it not become them to reflect, that if they want as to do the work they must put us into a condition to run without weights? Are not the prejudices of our people—if they choose to call them so—to be consulted? If they can find a man who is free from objection—and we are in a bad condition, indeed, if they cannot—what is their duty as men—as patriots—as lovers of their country? How can they excuse themselves for insisting—from mere pride of self will—on one of the opposite kind, who is known to be unpalatable to any respectable section of the party? We shall gauge their patriotism by the way in which they deal with the difficulty. With men of heroic stamp—men suited to the times—it can prove no serious difficulty at all.

**Died of Draft Fright**—E. Knapp Perry, of Pottersville, Warren county, died at the U. S. Hotel, in Plattsburg, last week. He was drafted from his place of residence, and visited Plattsburg for the purpose of exemption. He was about consummating a marriage engagement, and the intelligence of his being drafted so affected his affianced as to cause her serious illness. This so worked upon Mr. P.'s mind as to terminate in fearful de rangement and death. Deceased was twenty-five years of age, was a medical student of rare attainments.

**Fatal Accident**—Henry Mesenbach, a drafted man, was instantly killed on Thursday morning, near the old depot, while trying to get on the cars while in motion. He had just returned from Lancaster whether he had gone to get money to pay for his exemption, and not having enough, he was on his way to Marietta, to procure the balance, some \$27. He was killed almost in sight of his own residence. He leaves a wife and three small children in rather destitute circumstances, who deserve the attention of the charitable. We believe he was a sober industrious man.—*Col. Spy.*

Five deserters were executed in the Army of the Potomac on Saturday last. They were from 22 to 30 years of age, and all of foreign birth.

# Lebanon Advertiser.

WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES COME TO BEAT, WE CEASE TO FOLLOW.  
WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.  
LEBANON, PA.  
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.

The Preservation of the Constitution.  
The Restoration of the Union.  
And the Supremacy of the Laws.  
DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**GEORGE W. WOODWARD,**  
OF LUZERNE.  
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
**WALTER H. LOWRIE,**  
OF ALLEGHENY.  
Election on Tuesday, October 13th, 1862.  
JUDGE PARSONS'S CHARGE.

"Do not misunderstand me on this subject. Men have the most unimpeachable right to condemn, and if you please, rail at the Administration, and object to the manner in which it conducts public affairs, but not to deny the government under which we live, or express hopes or wishes for its dissolution. The destruction or defeat of our armies, the success of the rebels or the rebellion. The Administration is not to be censured; the Government is to be bound to support. Parties will always exist in every free country, and whether men will support or oppose a particular administration, is one in which there should never be the most perfect freedom of opinion, but should ever be the result of a free and open discussion, to be held in the presence of the people, and not in the halls of a party, until the ruler can be changed under the provisions of the Constitution. There certainly can be no difficulty with persons of ordinary intellect drawing the distinction between sustaining the government itself, and sustaining or opposing those who temporarily administer its affairs. The latter is a question of party, the former of patriotism."

Some of the Abolition newspapers are discussing the importance of compelling, by war, all the States to conform to the same social institutions—and that New England shall be the standard. This is the Puritan idea, and would be as intolerant to day as 200 years ago. But they can't come it.

The "Union County Committee" "Geo. Hoffman, Sec'y," published an address "to the voters of Lebanon county," in the abolition papers, last week. We hope that that committee will continue to issue an address every week until the election. It has a wonderful influence, especially in convincing the people of the truth of its assertions. After stating that the Democrats are extremely busy, it urges upon the abolitionists to be also busy, and recommends them to tell the country people "that we [the abolitionists] are the REAL PEACE PARTY!" Do they imagine that there is any body in the length or breadth of Lebanon county, whether "country people" or others, who will believe such stuff? Have they not been threatening Democrats for the past two years with hanging and every other kind of injury to person and property for even alluding to peace? Now they have the brazen assurance to tell the people, the "country people," that they are the "real peace party!" The "country people" cannot be humbugged with such a "change of base."

The *Courier* has a severe article on "Miner's Wages." It says that they reach from \$150 to \$200 per month, and that the cry is still for more, and that "labor is King and sways the scepter with a despotism that reaches every consumer of coal throughout the land." It admits that this is owing to the scarcity of labor. And yet, the expectation is that some three or four thousand men will be drafted from this very class of men within a week or two, in the coal regions of our State, and the *Courier* is in favor of it, so that the "war may be prosecuted vigorously" to set the miners free. Consumers now pay \$6 to \$7 per ton for Coal. If the miners are reduced one-half by the draft we may expect to pay \$20 per ton next winter. How are the poor to obtain a supply to keep themselves and children from freezing. The people should consider all these things when they go to vote next October. When the *Courier* talks of "supply and demand" it should finish the subject. When the opposition party say that they are the "real peace party" they should practice their professions. The truth is there will be no end to the war during Old Abe's administration unless the Green-back printing machines break and all the makers of them skeddaddle or die so that they can't be repaired. There is still too much money in a "vigorous prosecution of the war!"

A friend writing from Centre County, Pa., the home of Governor Curtin, tells us that that county will give 1100 majority for Woodward. It gave 450 for Curtin three years ago.

Volunteering in the State of New Jersey is progressing very briskly. About 5000 men have been obtained since Gov. Parker's proclamation was issued. Almost every township in the State is at work, and it is expected that in a few days the quota of New Jersey will be filled by voluntary enlistments, thus doing away with the conscription. In Pennsylvania and New York, the probabilities are that the draft might also have been avoided by volunteering if the proper inducements had been held out.

**WHAT THEN?**  
"The suppression of the Rebellion at any and every sacrifice," is one of the Bancombe patriotic watchwords of the opposition.—Suppose every sacrifice has been made; suppose we are impoverished by debt; the manhood of the nation slaughtered or suffering in the hospitals of the land; their wives and children begging along the streets, or received stunted charity in the county alms houses; suppose all these sacrifices made and still the Rebellion not suppressed—WHAT THEN?

When the "last man and the last dollar" is gone in the efforts for the suppression of the Rebellion, and the thing should be accomplished, what do the "loyalists" propose to do then?

When every nigger is set free and prowling over the land like hyenas, and every poor white man a slave, and the Rebellion still not suppressed, what is to be done then?

Such senseless talk as the expression we have quoted is just about equal to the senseless acts of the Washington administration.—The Rebellion would have been suppressed fifty times in the last two years; it would never have taken place, at least, it would never have assumed the formidable proportions it now wears, if there were or had been any real desire to end the war and preserve the Union among the authorities at Washington. Statesmanship and wisdom will end the Rebellion without "any and every sacrifice," and if it is not suppressed until the sacrifices indicated are made, it will never be suppressed. Nigger orders and Emancipation proclamations may do very well to make the "highways and by-ways of New England swarm with volunteers," but they are poor appliances to suppress the Rebellion, poor evidences of wisdom and statesmanship, poorer patriotism, and not worth a tythe of the sacrifices made for them under the guise of "suppressing the Rebellion."

It is right and proper that the soldiers should be paid for their services, and that well paid. We have always contended that their pay is small enough, but at the same time we do not approve of the extravagance of the service, nor shall we be constrained by any consideration in speaking out and fastening the blame wherever it may belong of any wrongs that may be committed either upon the soldiers or those that really and eventually pay them for their services.

We have no fault to find at all with the payment of \$3 a week to the three months men just discharged. It was little enough but we do find fault with Gov. Curtin in keeping them running about the country weeks after the danger which they had been called out for, had entirely disappeared, at a great inconvenience to themselves as well as the enormous expense it entailed on the tax-payers of the county. Our men from Lebanon county were out 12 weeks at a cost to the county of Lebanon of about \$12,000. At least two-thirds of this money might have been saved if Curtin had had them discharged at the time the necessities for their services had expired. Many other counties of the State are also depleted from the same cause—some more and some less than ours. The voters when they go to vote for a Governor next fall should remember that Curtin is responsible for the greater portion of this heavy expense to the county.

We are glad to learn that they are paid by the Government for their services, with which Curtin had nothing to do. The men that were called out and taken to the border a year ago, with the payment of which Curtin has to do are not paid yet, and probably will remain unpaid until Woodward is Governor and attends to their case.

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# GREAT DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE!!

INAUGURATION OF THE

Head Quarters OF THE

Democratic CENTRAL CLUB OF

LEBANON! PRESENTATION OF A

Splendid Flag BY THE LADIES OF LEBANON!

ADDRESSES BY Hon. F. W. Hughes, Hon. Myer Strouse, Hon. Hiester Clymer, Hon. W. H. Miller.

SATURDAY AT 5 O'CLOCK, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

The Democratic Central Club of Lebanon take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have rented for the

GUBERNATORIAL AND PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN!! The Splendid Hall—3d story of Funck's Building, in Lebanon, as a Democratic Head Quarters, and fitted the same up appropriately for the Meetings of the Club and as a READING ROOM, and that it will be inaugurated on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT SEPTEMBER 5, 1863, at 5 o'clock. A number of noted Public Speakers have been invited, and are expected to be present to deliver addresses in the ENGLISH and GERMAN languages. The Ladies of Lebanon have made a HANDSOME FLAG for the Club which will be presented on the occasion with appropriate ceremonies, and spread to the breeze over The Head Quarters. Let there be a GRAND RALLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS, FOR THE UNION AS IT WAS, FOR THE WOODWARD, AND THE DEMOCRACY!! By order of the Democratic Central Club of Lebanon.

North, south, east and west, Father Abraham is parading the soldiers over the peaceful North. There is hardly a road in this county over which regiments of companies have not been passed during the past two weeks. "Some go east one day, the next another party passes west. To-day a regiment goes north. Nobody knows where they are going to or from where the come. Is it possible that the war in the South is ended, and that this military display is intended to overawe the Knights of the Golden Circle. If the latter they have evidently a mighty hard road to travel to find them. We suspect that the only place the Knights can be found will be on the 2d Tuesday of October at the ballot box. They will be a mighty host there difficult to number. Stand down the flag!"

It is announced that no draft is to be made in the State of Ohio. Officers of the army sent home to secure drafted men are instructed to open recruiting stations for enlistments. The latest accounts from Charleston are to the effect that the bombardment is progressing sluggishly, with no unusual incidents. Sumpter and Wagner are not yet taken as has been reported, and no further attempt has been made to shell the city.

**ANOTHER NIGGER IN THE WOODPILE!** Jeff. Davis, taking example from Father Abraham, has called for "500,000 more." He has issued a proclamation calling into the field 500,000 negroes to whom their freedom and 50 acres of land is promised. Who want say that this is a nigger war? Its getting to be niggers all round.—Our abolition orators and editors have been persuading the people that niggers are great in a fight and death to the rebellion. What will they say now of the prowess of Jeff's 500,000? We move that the folly be stopped on both sides. Motion seconded by millions of patriotic tongues.

In consequence of the withdrawal of 40,000 troops from Gen. Meade's army, "to enforce the draft in New York city" the following items of news the past week, attract attention:

1st. Our cavalry have been badly defeated within twelve or fourteen miles of Washington.

2d. The rebels are along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal again.

3d. We have been losing gunboats on the Rappahannock from rebel land attacks.

We find the following complimentary notice of our former townsman, Major, F. E. Embick, (now Col.) in the *Ogdensburg (New York) Journal*.

**COL. FREDERICK E. EMBICK.** The subject of this sketch, who succeeds Col. James in the command of the 106th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, is a native of Lebanon County, Pa., and a resident at Williamsport in the same State. He entered the military academy at West Point in the month of 1856, and remained at that institution some two years when he withdrew, and prepared himself for practice at the bar. At the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted as a private soldier in the 11th Regiment Pa. Volunteer Infantry, but was immediately promoted to a first lieutenant. In the engagement of Paterson's column at Falling Waters, Va., in June, 1861, Lieut. Embick's gallant conduct won for him the admiration of his comrades. Immediately after his muster-out from the three month's service, unwilling to remain idle in a season of so great national distress, he received and accepted the position of Major in the 89th Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, then organizing at Elmira. In this position he served in the Army of the Potomac during the entire period of McClellan's command, passing through the famous but disastrous Peninsula campaign, and the more successful engagements in Maryland.

When Col. James was appointed to the command of the 106th Regiment New York Volunteers Major Embick, received the Lieutenant Colonelcy, rendered vacant by his promotion.—Since November last he has been almost constantly on duty with the regiment and by his soldierly qualities and gentlemanly conduct has won the regard and esteem of both officers and men. To him must be attributed much of the credit for that careful course of tactical instruction which has won for this regiment so excellent a reputation. Personally Col. Embick is the embodiment of a soldier. With a commanding presence, tall and erect in figure, and a sharp black eye which soldiers will not question, he appears a man to command. With him an order admits of no evasion, and the Army Regulations are the law and the prophets. Were there more such men in the army there would be less need of investigating committees and Courts of Inquiry. From his former record, and from a long and intimate acquaintance we can assure the people of St. Lawrence County that the care of this fine regiment, and the care of their gallant sons could not have fallen into better hands than those of Col. Frederick E. Embick.

**CONSCRIPTS IN THE ARMY.** How They are Treated by the Volunteer Soldiers

The Republican papers with cruel irony, occasionally expatiate upon the "excellent spirits" with which the poor conscript marches, or is marched off to join the army. It would be worth while to ascertain whether those spirits rise or fall, after joining the army, and receiving such treatment as the following, vouches for by a *Herald* correspondent writing, from General Meade's army. The old soldiers (says this writer) seem to consider the new comers legitimate prey, and the way they enlighten the conscripts,

upon the matter of the appearance, size and domestic habits of the war elephant is vastly more exciting than agreeable to the victims, and considerably more entertaining to the old than to the new soldiers. The conscripts, of course, come into their new service very much as our new militia regiments used to go to the field—provided with immaculate clothing and new outfit complete, to which they have added the pin cushions, needle-cases, and innumerable et ceteras, which their anxious wives, sisters and sweethearts had bestowed with loving hands upon them. They do, indeed, look nice in their new toggery, when compared with the sordid-looking veterans all around and about them, and are the objects of undoubted jealousy on the part of their new-found comrades. But somehow they do not long retain their new clothes, and blankets, and haversacks, and havelocks, and dear home mementoes; for, after the first two or three days' marching and drilling, hungry because they cannot "grunch the 'hard tack,'" and thirsty because their stomachs will not bear the rapid, insipid, stagnant, mud-sweetened element here called water, they soundly sleep away not only the dark hours of the night but long into the morning after their experienced tent mates have arisen. Then they find to their sorrow that they are minus the beautiful blue uniforms of which they were the undoubted possessors the night before, the places of which have been supplied with tattered garments, bearing the unimpeachable marks of many a tedious march, and indubitable proof that soap is scarce in the army. Complaint would be useless; but the expletives used when they discover the fraud betoken that the remembrance of their youthful Sabbath school precepts has passed with their losses, and they take their revenge in highly un-Christian comments upon the morality and honesty of the Army of the Potomac.

**Inspection of Conscripts.** But this exchanging of clothing is only one way the old soldiers have of extracting amusement from the newcomers. After the duties of the morning are over an enterprising observer might discover a crowd of veterans escorting a party of recruits to some secluded place near camp where "inspection" is to take place. Now it must not be supposed that this "inspection" is that inspection referred to in the army regulations, but is a sort of rude ritual improvised for the occasion. The party, as they pass out of camp, are generally under the charge of a non-commissioned officer, selected for his humor and ability to create the most profound impression upon those who are to be "inspected." Arriving at a point in some field near where, perhaps, are stationed the commissioned officers of the regiment, within the thick foliage of the hazel and blackberry, the candidates are ordered to divest themselves of their clothing and to form into line. If the day be one of those intensely hot ones, such as have afflicted us for a few days past, the denuded patriots are not kept facing the sun over half an hour at a time, when they are allowed to "about face" and go through the manual of arms until cooked upon each side alike. When this culinary process is completed, the "inspected" are allowed to don their habiliments, when they are told that such must be gone through with in order to harden them to the service. If a rain comes up during the day, some high private who does not mind getting wet parades the shower in order to the no small annoyance of all concerned. Of course none of the officers know anything of the peculiar indignities practiced by their subordinates, or if course, none of them would allow "such things to be carried on;" but I notice they never as yet have been able to ascertain who, if any, of their commands are the guilty parties.

**FROM A NEW CORRESPONDENT.** The Abolitionists Responsible for the Expenditure of the Blood and Treasure of this War.

**EDITOR ADVERTISER**—In the *Courier* of last week I noticed an article, copied from the *Miner's Journal*, another pestilent Abolitionist sheet, published at Pottsville, charging upon the Democracy the prolongation of the war for the last eighteen months, for when they say "Northern sympathizers," the Union Democracy always are meant. The only true friends of the Union are to be found battling in the ranks of the Democratic party, which is alike opposed to Secession and Abolition, and hence they are stigmatized as "Northern sympathizers with treason," "Copperheads," &c., when in fact the object of these "loyal" men is to divert attention from their whole, and the election in October, 1863, showed them plainly with what contempt the people regarded their vile epithets. Last year they tried the same game, and again they met with a disastrous defeat. But they do not profit by past experience, for the present campaign is conducted precisely on the same plan. We can assure these "Unconditional" men on the negro question that this last attempt at backguardism will be less successful than any of their previous schemes, Curtin's defeat by 50,000 majority being a foregone conclusion, when the "Black Snakes" will hunt their holes in the mountains.

But, to come to the point, we deny the assertions that are made by the *Courier*, and papers of the same stripe, that the Democratic party is responsible for the "sacrifice of two hundred thousand lives, an additional debt of eight hundred millions of dollars, and the filling of the land with widows and orphans," but on the other hand charge upon the parasites of the Administration, the useless slaughter of precious lives and waste of money. They are the men who have aided the Rebels in their nefarious designs ever since the inception of this Rebellion. They are the men who have widened the breach between the South and the North more and more, as the war progressed. They are the men who have united the South, as one man, against us, and have created a division in the North, which before presented a solid front in favor of the war and in opposition to secession. And how was all this accomplished? We answer, by their radical and unconstitutional measures. We have the testi-

mony of Southern papers, and we know it from bitter experience, that as soon as radicalism got the ascendancy, the South was a unit and the North divided. Almost every act of the Administration was calculated to make the Southern people more desperate in their attempt at secession, and showed the North that the war was carried on for the elevation of the negro and the degradation of the white man. The Administration is guilty of prolonging the war by their pretended love of the nigger.

We now come to the imbecility which reigned in the councils of the nation, in regard to their conduct with General McClellan, the favorite of the soldiers. When he was commanding the armies of the Union, the Rebels were driven in all directions. The capture of Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Raanoke, and many other places, were accomplished while McClellan superintended the army, and when radicalism was not yet in the ascendant. As soon as the disunionists succeeded in having McClellan removed, disasters fell upon our ears thick and fast. He was given the command of an army, to which he gave the name of "The Army of the Potomac," the soldiers having implicit confidence in his ability to command them. He had not penetrated far into the heart of Virginia before the hounds of disunion were let loose upon him. He pursued his way to Yorktown, expecting to be joined by McDowell's forces, but such was not the case, as the President thought it his duty to withhold from McClellan these reinforcements, and to sacrifice the brave Army of the Potomac, because, as he alleges, General McClellan disobeyed orders in not leaving troops at Manassas, thereby leaving Washington open to invasion. The failure of reinforcements to come up at Yorktown was a sad blow to the hopes of the Union, and Abraham Lincoln is alone responsible. Notwithstanding the opposition General McClellan encountered in the President, he pressed and bravely met the Rebels at Williamsburg, and defeated them. He still pushed on, with the hope that the President would reinforce his position and send him the reinforcements that rightfully belonged to him, but all went awry. General McDowell pleaded, for God's sake, that he might move to the assistance of McClellan; and thereby defeat the Rebel army and take possession of their capital, but this he was not permitted to do. The campaign progressed until our army was within sight of Richmond, when Stonewall Jackson reinforced the Rebel army. The force of McDowell at Fredericksburg was lying there idle, while McClellan was grappling with the Rebellion, and greatly in need of assistance. The result of the Peninsula campaign is known to all. Thousands of precious lives were lost, without doing any good. McClellan was compelled, by the exigencies of the Rebel numbers, to retreat to the General's Landing. While there he ordered General Halleck for reinforcements to the heart of the Rebellion, and that the blow must be struck, and that place, but General Halleck would not give him the means, which is known to have been untrue, and upon General McClellan made preparations to leave. He reached Antietam in time to save Pope's defeated and demoralized army from capture and annihilation, by sending the troops under his command to the assistance of Pope. After Gen. Pope's army had reached the defenses of Washington McClellan was appointed commander of the whole Virginia army, and the rebels having entered Maryland he pushed forward to meet them back. He encountered the Rebels at South Mountain, where he gave them a severe drubbing, and following up his victory, he met them at Antietam, strongly intrenched, the battle of Antietam also resulted in the defeat of the Rebels. The Administration, notwithstanding these successes, continued to meddle in the plans of McClellan, and at last, while in hot pursuit of the Rebels, he was removed to give place to Burnside, who told the President when he appointed him, that he was incompetent to command so large an army, at the same time stating that he was more capable to command the army than McClellan. The truth of this assertion was demonstrated at Fredericksburg, where our men were ordered like "bullocks to the slaughter pen." Burnside remained in command but a short time when he was superseded by "Fighting Joe Hooker," an appointment which he deservedly carried while fighting under the brave and patriotic McClellan; but when he himself was placed in command of the whole army he showed as much incompetence as did Burnside, in the battle of Chancellorsville, an endorsement of that fact. After Hooker's removal General Meade was appointed his successor, and so far he has shown more ability to command the Army of the Potomac than either Pope, Burnside or Hooker, or at least he has met with more success, which is owing, perhaps, to the fact that he fought the Rebels on our own ground. But had it not been that an impression prevailed among the soldiers at the battle of Gettysburg, that "Little Mac" was commanding them, thereby making them fight more desperately, we might be necessitated to add another defeat, more disastrous to the Union arms than any one yet recorded.

With a knowledge of the fact that the Administration is responsible for the disasters of the Peninsula, Ball Run, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and for the division of sentiment at the North, and the unity of spirit in the South, the Abolitionists have the effrontery to charge upon the Democrats the present state of affairs. Had the Administration performed its sworn duty, by adhering strictly to the Constitution, this war could have been ended long ago, if not earlier; the nation saved of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars, and instead of our brave soldiers being engaged in deadly conflict, they might be enjoying peace and tranquility at home.