Job Printing:

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and Promptly Executed, at the
ADVERTISER OFFICE, LEBANON, PENN'A

THIS establishment is now supplied with an extensive assortment of JOB TYPE, which will be increased as the patronage demands. It can now turn out PRINTING, of every description, in a neat and expeditious manner—and on very reasonable terms. Such as

Pamphlets, Checks,
Business Cards, Handbills,
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Programmes, Bills of Fare,
Invitations, Tickets, &c., &c.

DEEDS of all kinds, Common and Judgment Bonds, School, Justices', Constables' and other BLANKS, printed correctly and neatly on the best paper, constantly kept for sale at this office, at prices "to suit the times."

☞ Subscription price of the LEBANON ADVERTISER One Dollar and a Half a Year.

Address, WM. M. BRESLIN, Lebanon, Pa.

A. T. WEIDLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office North West corner of Water and Market Streets,
LEBANON, Pa.
Lebanon, Nov 18, 1863.—1y

GRANT WELMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE, in Cumberland street, a few doors east of the State Hotel, in the office (late) of his father Capt. John Weldman, dec'd.
Lebanon, Sept. 9, 1863.

REMOVAL.
A. STANLEY ULRICH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has removed his office to the building, one door east of Fisher & Smith's Store, opposite the Washington House Lebanon, Pa.
COLLECTIONS and PENSION Claims promptly attended to.
[April 8, '63.—3m.

JACOB WEIDLE, Jr.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE, north-west corner Market and Water Sts., Lebanon, Pa.
[Lebanon, January 13, 1864.—1y*]

Dr. E. E. BISH,
HAVING located in Lebanon, offers his professional services to the public. Office in Market St., in the building formerly occupied by his father.
Lebanon, Dec. 16, 1863.

H. T. BIBIGHAUS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE in Stichter's Building, Cumberland Street, nearly opposite the Court House, Lebanon.
Lebanon, June 15, 1864.—tf.

CYRUS P. MILLER,
Attorney-at-Law
Office in Walnut street, nearly opposite the Buck Hotel, and two doors south of Karmany's Hardware store.
Lebanon, April 6, 1864.—1y.

REMOVAL.
S. T. McADAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS REMOVED his office to Market Street, opposite the Lebanon Bank, two doors North of Widow Rex's Hotel.
Lebanon, March 25, '63.

BASSLER BOYER,
Attorney-at-Law.
OFFICE removed to Cumberland street, one door East of the Lebanon Valley Bank, opposite the Buck Hotel, Lebanon, Pa. [Jan. 6, '64.

ARMY AND NAVY.
PENSION, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.
BASSLER BOYER,
Attorney-at-Law.
THE undersigned, having been licensed to prosecute claims, and having been engaged in the Bounty and Pension business, offers his services to all those who are thereto entitled, in accordance with the various acts of Congress. All such should call or address at once, and make their applications through
BASSLER BOYER, Attorney-at-Law,
Office removed to Cumberland St., one door East of the Lebanon Valley Bank, opposite the Buck Hotel, Lebanon, Pa. [Jan. 6, '64.

DENTISTRY.

HAVING returned from Philadelphia, I would say to the good people of Lebanon and vicinity, that I have taken rooms at Mrs. Kuntz's, one door East of C. D. Orth's store, where I can be found at all hours of the day, to wait upon those who may want my professional services.
Particular attention paid to the *preservation and filling of TEETH.* All operations done in the most *improved and scientific manner.*
☞ PRICES as low as elsewhere for the same class of work.
Chloroform and Ether administered to patients when desired.
Thankful for past favors, I would solicit the patronage of those wishing the services of a Dentist.
GEORGE CLARK, D. D. S.
Lebanon, Pa., April 27, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between C. C. LOWER and H. W. RANK, in the Wholesale Tobacco Business under the firm of LOWER & RANK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the partners at No. 145 North Third St.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1864.

H. W. RANK, of the late firm of Lower & Rank, will continue the business as heretofore, at the same place.
H. W. RANK.
Philadelphia, July 13, 1864.—6.

"FLORENCE"
Sewing Machine.
The Only Machine capable of making More than One Kind of a Stitch; and the
Only One having the REVERSIBLE FEED.
The feed may be reversed at any point desired, without stooping, which is a great advantage in finishing the ends of seams.
It makes four different stitches, lock, knot, double lock, and double knot stitch perfect and alike on both sides of the fabric.
There is no other Machine with which you can do as wide a range of work as the "Florence," from the finest cambric to heavy cloth.
It will Braid, Tuck, Quilt, Cord, Hem, Fell, Gather, Stitch and do all kinds of stitching, sufficiently handsome and Manufacturers.
The most inexperienced can so clearly understand it.
Every Machine is warranted to give entire satisfaction, and to do all that is claimed for it.
☞ *The Florence must be seen to be Appreciated.*
J. T. MATZ.
Agent of Lebanon County, Annville, Pa.
Persons wishing to see the Machine in operation, can do so by calling on the Agent at Annville, or on Wm. G. Ward, at Lebanon.
Annville, June 22, 1864.

Jacob E. Zimmerman's
FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSING AND HAIR-DYEING SALOON, Market street, near Cumberland, and opposite the Eagle Hotel. Being thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
Lebanon, July 2, 1862.
N.B.—The Saloon will be closed on Sunday.

Removal of Farrel's Marble Yard.
JOHN FARREL has removed his Marble Yard to the North-east Corner of Centre and Cumberland streets, in this borough, about 3 squares east from the Court House, with increased facilities for carrying on the business in Italian and American Marble, Limestone, Gravestones, &c. He invites the public in want of anything in his line, to call and examine his stock. Mr. John Witmeyer, living near by, will attend to Mr. Farrel's business during his absence.
Lebanon, July 27, 1864.—3m.

New Boot and Shoe Store!
THE undersigned announce to the public that they have removed their New Boot and Shoe Store to *Cumberland Street*, Lebanon, in John Graeff's building, one door west of the Confectionery Store, where they intend keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children's
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., &c.,
all of which will be made up in style and quality not to be surpassed by any other workmen in the country. No effort shall be spared to please and satisfy all who may favor them with their orders, and their charges will be as reasonable as possible, compatible with the fair remuneration.
They also keep a large stock of
HOME MADE WORK,
which is warranted to be as represented.
The public are invited to call and examine their stock previous to purchasing.
☞ *Repairing done on short notice and at reasonable rates.*
ANDREW MOORE.
SAMUEL B. SHIRK
Lebanon, May 4, 1864.

Wheeler & Wilson's.
Sewing Machines.
The subscriber would respectfully inform her friends, and the public in general, that she has in connection with her MILLINERY business, taken the agency for
Wheeler & Wilson's unsurpassed Double-Lock-Stich Sewing Machines,
which have taken the premium at the Great London Fair, and at hundreds of other Fairs. It is adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing and Tailoring. Three different numbers of the Machine will always be kept on hand, which can be examined at her rooms, and she will give instructions in the manner of using it.
The *Millinery Business*, in all its branches, will be continued at her Store, in Cumberland street.
Miss. HARRIET L. SELTZER.
Lebanon July 20 1864.—3m.

IMPORTANT
TO ALL
INVALIDS.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

IT is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or "Life Element" of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if, *from any cause whatever*, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will accelerate its action, will cause fevers, inflammations, and all those diseases arising from impoverished and poisonous blood. Iron is the great sustaining and life-giving principle of the blood, and all the life-supporting elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organs may be predisposed to disease.
The great value of
IRON AS A MEDICINE
is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

The Peruvian Syrup
Is a protected solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON. A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, that Strikes at the Root of the Disease by supplying the blood with its Vital Principle or Life Element, Iron.

The Peruvian Syrup
Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

The Peruvian Syrup
Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an "Iron Constitution."

The Peruvian Syrup
Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

The Peruvian Syrup
Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

The Peruvian Syrup
Is a Specific for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by Debility or a Low State of the System.

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent Physicians Clergymen, and others, will be sent free to any address.
We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

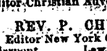
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York.
REV. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
REV. P. CHURCH,
Editor New York Chronicle.

Rev. John Pierpont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.,
Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. E. Rendell, M. D.,
Rev. Gordon Robbins,	W. B. Chisholm, M. D.,
Rev. [illegible] Cobb,	Rufus Dixon, M. D.,
Rev. T. Starr King,	J. Antonio Sanchez, M. D.,
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr.,	Abraham Wendell, M. D.,
Rev. Joseph H. Clinch,	A. A. Hayes, M. D.,
Rev. Henry Upham,	J. R. Chilton, M. D.,
Rev. P. C. Headley,	H. E. Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. John W. Olmstead,	Jeremiah Stone, M. D.

Prepared by N. L. CLARK & CO., exclusively for J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Redding's Russia Salve,
Heals Old Sores!
Redding's Russia Salve
Cures Piles, Burns, Cuts,
Redding's Russia Salve
Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.
Redding's Russia Salve
Cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.
Redding's Russia Salve
Cures Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas.
Redding's Russia Salve
Cures Ringworms, Corns, &c., &c.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Only 25 cents a box
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont St., Boston.
And by all Druggists and Country Storkeepers.
June 29, 1864.—1y. eow.

JOHN DILLER
HAS just received at his Grocery Store, Cumberland St., one door west of Market, a lot of Fresh Fruit in Cans, including Peaches, Grapes, Green Corn, Tomatoes, Jellies.
Pickles.
Picalelli, Cauliflower, Ketchup, Pepper Sauce
Cheese.
English, Limburger, Sap Sage.
Fish.
Sardines, Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, Codfish.
Fruit.
Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Dried Apples and Peaches, Cranberries, Apples, Hominy, Tapioca, Barley, Pear, &c.
Also 50 barrels of New Process Buckwheat Meal. Also 50 barrels of New Buckwheat Meal.
☞ Highest price given in CASH for Eggs, Butter Dried Apples and Peaches, Beans, Onions, &c.
Public patronage is solicited.
JOHN DILLER.
Lebanon, Dec. 23, 1863.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY
Philada. and Reading R. R.

IN accordance with the provisions of the New Internal Revenue Law, all Goods delivered at the above Rail road for shipment, must have a Two cent Stamp affixed to the Receipt demanded therefor, said Stamp to be at the expense of the Shipper.
Also for all Receipts taken by above Company, said Stamps will be furnished and paid for by the Company.
W. G. HOWMAN,
Lebanon, Aug. 17, 1864.—2m. Freight Agent.

Notice.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the account of Jonathan Gassman, assignee of HENRY LEHMAN and ELIZABETH his wife, of Bethel township, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Lebanon County, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said County on the *Third Monday of November, inst.*, for confirmation and allowance, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.
HENRY SIEGHIST, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Oct. 5, 1864.

Notice.
THIS is to notify all Carpenters and Cabinet makers that no bills for coffins will be paid by the Directors of the Poor for poor persons dying within a circle of five miles of the Poor House, as all such persons will be furnished with Coffins free of expense on application to the Steward at the Poor House.
JOHN E. BOWMAN,
ELIAS WALBORN, } Directors of the Poor.
GEO. ZIMMERMAN,
May 27, 1863.

1864 NEW STYLES. 1864
ADAM RISE, in Cumberland Street, between Market and the Court House, north side, has now on hand a splendid assortment of the New Style of HATS AND CAPS, for men and boys, for 1864 to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. Hats of all prices, from the cheapest to the most costly, always on hand. He has also just opened a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, embracing such a STRAW, PANAMA, PEDAL, PEARL, HORN, LEGHORN, SENATE, CUBIAN, and all others.
☞ He will also Wholesale all kinds of Hats, Caps &c., to Country Merchants on advantageous terms.
Lebanon, May 4, 1864.

TO THE PUBLIC.
HAVING lately returned from the City, where I purchased from the Wholesale Houses of KEIZENSTEIN BROS., the best variety and largest stock of
Ready-made Clothing
ever exhibited in LEBANON, which I am prepared to sell at the *lowest Cash prices*. Gentlemen, come and see both great and small! Lincolnites or McClellanites, and do not long hesitate, for in patronizing me you encourage a new beginner, and one who heartily supports all who support him. I feel assured that, when dressed in a suit of my latest styles, I shall bring smiles of joy to the countenance of your better half. Or if yet in the state of single discontentedness, do but robe yourselves in a suit of my Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, and you will attract the eyes of the fair ones. Then your troubles will be ended, and it's a foregone conclusion that the latter chase, will give delight to the soul of Jones, who are selling Broad Cloths (not Shoddy) to going to Congress.
Thankful for past patronage, I remain yours,
JONAS SHERK.
Cumberland street, opposite the Court House.
Lebanon, October 12, 1864.

Lebanon Advertiser.

VOL. 16—NO. 19. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864. WHOLE NO. 801

Miscellaneous.

SPEECH
OF
HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
IN NEW YORK.
THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLEDGED TO THE UNION UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

[From the New York World of Friday.]

Hon. George H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. He was serenaded last evening at the New York Hotel by the McClellan Legion, an association composed of soldiers who have served in the Army of the Potomac. At a little past eleven o'clock Dodworth's band appeared, in front of the hotel and played several patriotic airs. The procession marched from the headquarters of the Legion, in Thirteenth street, to the New York Hotel, and were under the marshalship of Lieutenant Colonel De Quilfeldt. A large number of people had been waiting for some time, and many more immediately gathered, swelling the crowd to several thousand. The most enthusiastic cheers were given for McClellan and Pendleton.

The committee of the Legion, consisting of Gen. Abram Duryea, Captain Nawell and Lieutenant Israel, then waited on Mr. Pendleton, who immediately appeared on the balcony, and was greeted with cheer upon cheer.

Captain Nawell, on behalf of the Legion, addressed Mr. Pendleton as follows:

It is my pleasant duty, on behalf of the McClellan Legion of New York to bid you welcome to the city. The McClellan Legion is composed of men and officers who have served under the gallant leader from whom they take their name, who have learned to know and love and trust him upon the battle-field, and as the same confidence in him has been expressed by their fellow citizens of the Democratic party of the country in naming him for the highest office in the gift of any people, we are resolved, as heretofore, to follow him to victory. Allow me to say that in you, sir, they recognize one who is to be his future coadjutor in the affairs of government, and one who has been able to rise above the prejudices of party to exercise the highest duties of a patriot, to steadily uphold the honor of the country in voting, for men and supplies for the army. In the name of the McClellan Legion I again welcome you to the city of New York.

Hon. John Van Buren then introduced Mr. Pendleton to the audience in the following words:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Allow me to present to you George H. Pendleton, a gentleman of high personal honor, of good New York stock, which has gained vigor by being transplanted to the rich and virgin soil of the Northwest. [Cheers.] We of New York welcome him now as bearing aloft, with General McClellan, (tremendous cheering—"three cheers for the Union") the standard of conservatism, of the Union and of the Constitution. When the polls close in November we will greet him as the Vice President elect of the United States. [Cheers.]

A gentleman cried: "I propose three cheers for George H. Pendleton." They were given with tremendous force. ["Voice, "God bless him."]

Mr. Pendleton came forward and spoke as follows:

MR. PENDLETON'S SPEECH.

Thank you for this manifestation of your kind feeling toward myself. I am the more grateful for it as it comes from men who have stood in the fore front of danger, and perilled their lives for their country. [Loud cheers.] I accept it as an evidence of your confidence in, and of your sympathy with my devotion to the Union and the Constitution. [Three cheers for Geo. H. Pendleton.]

I have rarely found it necessary to reply to any personal attack. A friend has just handed me a pamphlet, which he tells me has extensive circulation both here and in the army. It professes to be a record from my speeches and votes in Congress and to prove from them my hostility to the Republic. It professes to be published by the "Union Congressional Committee," and to be compiled from the *Congressional Globe*, to which it appeals for its entire accuracy. On the seventh page of that pamphlet I am charged with having voted against certain resolutions on the 7th of July, 1864. Now if any of you gentlemen will examine the *Globe*, or the file of any daily newspaper of your city, or will even tax his recollection, he will find that Congress adjourned on the 4th of July, 1864. [Great laughter.] From this specimen of fraud and forgery I leave you to judge of the credibility of the whole fabrication. [Laughter and applause.]

I was born in Ohio. I have lived all my life in the Northwest. I know the sentiment of the people. I sympathize entirely with it. They are attached by every tie of affection and interest to this Union. [Loud cheering.]

Unlike New York they have never known another government; they never existed as a political community before this Government was formed, and their heart clings to this Government with indescribable tenacity. [Great applause.] Unlike you they are an inland people, chiefly devoted to agriculture. As an integral and controlling portion of the Union they have prestige and power, they fear from disunion, isolation from the world, and the loss of that prestige and power. [Cheers.] Their interest requires that they should have speedy and easy communication with the ocean and this they intend to have both by the Gulf of Mexico and the city of New York, by conciliation and in peace if they can, by all the force and power which a teeming population, and a fruitful soil give them if they must. [Loud cheers.]—They believe that the first step toward maintaining the Union is the election of General McClellan. [Great cheering.] They believe that the restoration of the Democratic party to power will produce Union. [Cheers.] They believe the policy of this Administration toward both the Southern and Northern States is fatal to Union. ["That is so."] General McClellan in his Harrison Landing letter said: "Neither confiscation of property, nor political executions of persons, nor territorial organization of States, nor forcible abolition of slavery, should be for one moment thought of." [Cheers.]

In his letter of acceptance he said: "The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it a like spirit must prevail in the councils of the country and in the hearts of the people." [Cheers.]

The Democratic party is pledged to an unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution. [Cheers.] It is pledged to "the restoration of peace on the basis of the Federal Union of the States." [Loud applause.]

We believe, nay, we know, that if this party shall be restored to power, if this policy shall prevail the Union shall be restored; State after State will return to us, and the echoes of our rejoicing will come down to us from the vaults of Heaven itself, in token that Diety approves statesmanship which tempers all its policy with moderation, and justice, and conciliation. [Cheers.]

When next I meet you I hope we may have already entered on that work. Again gentlemen, I thank you for your attention, and wish you good night. [Loud and long cheers followed the speech.]

IMPORTANT ACCESSIONS TO GEN. McCLELLAN.

Hon. B. R. Curtis, late Judge on the bench in the U. S. Supreme Court, and who gave an opinion counter to that of Chief Justice Taney, and the majority with him, in the Dred Scott case, is now for McClellan.

General Frank Granger, ex-Postmaster General, and a life long opponent of the Democrats, comes out for McClellan. He is one of the most influential men in Central New York. Up to this time he has never acted with the Democrats.

Hon. Edward Perkins, of Norwich, one of the most talented men in Connecticut, and who has acted with the Republican party ever since its existence, is out for McClellan, says the *Chronicle.—Chicago Post.*

THE ORIGIN OF DEATH.—A Hottentot fable gives the following as the origin of death:—The Moon, it is said, sent once an Insect to Men, saying, "Go thou to Men, and tell them, as I die, and dying live, so ye shall also die, and dying live." The Insect started with the message, but whilst on his way was overtaken by the Hare, who asked, "On what errand art thou bound?" The Insect answered, "I am sent by the Moon to Men, to tell them that as she dies, and dying lives, they also shall die, and dying live." The Hare said "As thou art an awkward runner, let me go" (to take the message). With these words he ran off; and when he reached Men, he said "I am sent by the Moon, to tell you as I die and dying perish, in the same manner ye shall also die and come wholly to an end." Then the Hare returned to the Moon, and told her what he had said to Men. The Moon reproached him angrily, saying, "Darest thou tell the people a thing which I have not said?" With these words she took up a piece of wood and struck him on the nose. Since that day the Hare's nose is slit. In accordance with which story, the old men of Omaquas will not touch hare's flesh to this day.

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES.
Read the Convincing Proof.
A CHAPTER FROM THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE WAR.

General Naglee to Judge Kelly.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27, 1864.

My Dear Sir: Our acquaintance and all the relations that have ever existed between us are confined to two or three accidental meetings, at one of which you were pleased to refer to the lasting impression made upon you when a poor boy, by the kindness of my father, who always took you by the hand and gave you cheering, friendly words of encouragement and advice. You were pleased to acknowledge to the son the kind and valuable influences received by you from the father, and to proffer your friendly services whenever they would be acceptable.

Under these circumstances, you prepared for me, and my friends no ordinary surprise when you deliberately composed, delivered, and published in the Press, of the 23d inst., a voluntary unprovoked attack upon me, in the following words:

"It got out that the President was determined to have the army moved, and it was found that General McClellan had no plan; and here I may state that we owe the Peninsular campaign to those distinguished Senators, Latham of California, and Rice of Minnesota, and a brigadier in the column of Joseph Hooker.—Gen. McClellan's plan was concocted by others and put into his hands. It was agreed on in a council of war. That plan was submitted to the President. It was submitted in the presence of Secretary Stanton. Stanton put them through a strict course of examination. One General Bleaker, owned that he did not understand the plan, but would sustain it, as he thought he had to obey the mandates of his chief. General Naglee was one of those present, and Stanton observed that he had but one star. "Sir," said Mr. Stanton, "you have no right here." "I am representing General Hooker, said he." It was afterwards found that General Naglee was absent without leave, and that fighting Joe. Hooker knew nothing of the council." [Applause.]

Now, my dear sir, this statement is simply false, and on the part of your friend, Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, maliciously false.

The Peninsular campaign was not indicated by Senator Latham, of California, and Rice of Minnesota, and a brigadier in the column of Joseph Hooker," as asserted by you.—General Naglee was at Washington with proper leave, and with the full knowledge of General Hooker, and was a member of the council of war by direction of General McClellan to represent the division at Budd's Ferry, in the absence of General Hooker, who was too far removed from Washington to be present. And unfortunately for the veracity of Mr. Stanton, the impertinent remarks which you ascribe to him could not have been made, for there were no officers of the council of war entitled at that time to more than one star.

Now Judge, you know, or you should know, that the reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and veracity is not above suspicion and that you may well believe anything that may be said regarding his great incivility and rudeness; for, not excepting yourself, I have never seen or heard of an officer or civillian who did not condemn him for the utter want of all the requisites of a gentleman.

This is not the first time Mr. Stanton has been guilty of the most deliberate, malicious misrepresentations, and for your gratification I will relate an instance that occurred upon my arrival at Washington immediately after the conclusion of the "seven days fight," in the beginning of July 1862, and when I was surprised to learn that during the continuance of that desperate struggle, and during the time of dreadful suspense whilst nothing could be heard of McClellan where denounced McClellan a traitor to his country, and as incapable of commanding a regiment. I learned this from a number of the members of Congress who were astonished and confounded, and who with pain eagerly sought from me some explanation of such extraordinary conduct.—I could render them no satisfaction, but reported the circumstances to General McClellan, upon my arrival at his headquarters on the following day, the 8th of July. His surprise, Judge, was greater than mine; without uttering a word, he turned to his portfolio, took from it a letter which he placed before me, and said: "Read that; I have just received it from Mr. Stanton."

With his consent I made a copy of the letter, and returning to Washington, placed it in the hands of those who had heard the denunciation of Mr. Stanton, and who had advised me of them. They desired to read it to the Senate, and to publish the outrage and the vindication, and they telegraphed to General McClellan for his permission which he declined to give them. The following is a copy of the letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1862.

Dear General:—I had a talk with General Marcy, and meant to have written you by him, but am called to the country, where Mrs. Stanton is with her children, to see one of them die. I can, therefore, only say, my dear General, in this brief moment, that there is no cause in my heart or conduct for the cloud that wicked men have raised between us for their own base and selfish purposes. No man had ever a truer friend than I have been to you, and shall continue to be. You are seldom absent from my thoughts, and I am ready to make any sacrifice to aid you. Time allows me to say no more than that I pray Almighty God to deliver you and your army from all peril, and lead you on to victory.

Yours, truly,
EDWIN M. STANTON.

Now, Judge, what think you of this man, who, made Secretary of War by the request and influence of General McClellan, was vilifying and abusing and uttering falsehoods against him, and who could at the same time sit down and deliberately write such a letter?

You have referred to the council of war held in Washington in March of 1862. Every effort has been made, in vain, to bring the proceedings of that council before the public. A call was made for them in the House of Representatives, and tabled by the Republican party. A request was made by the recorder of that council of Mr. Stanton, to allow him to have the proceedings made up in proper form, was refused in a most rude and insulting manner, and the papers have never been allowed to leave his possession since.

Now, Judge, for your especial benefit, I will relate the history of that important event, that you may, if you will, do justice to all concerned.

The council of war consisted of

B. G. Sumner,	B. G. Keyes,
" McDowell,	" A. Porter,
" Franklin,	" W. F. Smith
" F. J. Porter	" Barnard,
" McCall,	" Bleaker,
" Heintzelman	" Naglee.

Each entitled to but "one star." It was called together by order of General McClellan on the night of March 7th, 1862, to convene at 9 A. M. on the following day at the [illegible]. General McClellan came into the council room at the hour appointed, and placing on the table a large map, explained his proposed Peninsular campaign, which, before this time, I believe to have been known to no one present excepting General Franklin and probably Fitz J. Porter.—Upon retiring he left upon the table, for the consideration of the council, the following inquiries:

I. Whether it is advisable that the base of operations shall be changed, the transportation being ready at Annapolis in all of next week.

II. Whether it is better to make an advance to the front before changing the base, should such a change be determined upon.

III. Whether a forward movement, with the object of destroying the river batteries, is advisable, and when it can be commenced, and whether the naval force, with the assistance of the Ericsson battery, can alone accomplish that object.

After a session of three hours the council were summoned to appear before the President. He advised them that he was quite unwell, and exceedingly nervous, that the pressure had been intense against Gen. McClellan. He expressed himself gratified to have the opportunity to see and know the officers of the army, and to be instructed by them in regard to army matters, which were to him very incomprehensible.

I informed him that, as recorder of the council of war which had held its session by order of General McClellan, I would advise him of the result of its proceedings, and then read them to him. "What," said he, "have the council decided by a vote of eight to four—two to one—in favor of the Peninsular campaign?" He then asked many questions in regard to the same, until Mr. Stanton came in, and I proposed to read the proceedings to him. He replied, "Give me the papers, I'll read them myself," and, after reading them over and preparing his notes, he, as you say, "put them (the council) through a strict course of examination" which you refer to. This examination made for the purpose of neutralizing the effect of the decision of the council of war on the mind of the President, and thus carry out the object of those who had been insisting upon the removal of General McClellan, lasted for four or five hours, during which time it was only interrupted by an occasional expression of the President; indicating his satisfaction and gratification at the many explanations of military movements contemplated. And which he had not before been able to comprehend.

It was now getting dark. Mr. Stanton's questions indicated approaching exhaustion and finding that it became a Christian gentleman. I then begged you not to break down Gen. McClellan until you had found a better man, and challenged you to name a better General.

I now do the same thing, and appeal to the record of the past thirty months and to the rivers of blood that have flown since to sustain what I then asserted. I refer you to the opinions of foreign officers, and I assure you that among the old officers of the army I shall be fully sustained.

The preference of Gen. McClellan for the Peninsular campaign and the condemnation of the President's plan have been fully sustained. The families and friends of the 130,000 men lost South of the Rapidan since the 4th of May last, proclaim it everywhere. Mr. Stanton told the country, at that time, he had a hundred thousand men more than he wanted and now he tells you he wants a hundred thousand more men.

General Grant crossed the Rapidan with an army variously estimated from one hundred and eighty thousand to	120,000
He afterwards added Butler's	40,000
He was reinforced	45,000
Making exclusive of Sigel's men	205,000
On the 1st of September our forces were estimated, exclusive of Sheridan's 30,000 at	50,000
General Lee had on the Rapidan, after he had concentrated his army	85,000
Beauregard joined him at Richmond with his forces from the South which with those near Petersburg amounted to	30,000
Breckinridge brought	10,000
And Lee reinforced probably	30,000
Making in all	155,000
On the 1st of September his forces were estimated, at Richmond, at	45,000
Exclusively of Early's command	30,000
Showing the discharges and loss from Grant to be	150,000
And that of Lee to be	85,000

Judge Kelly, were the records of the council of war, and that of "the strict course of examination" made by Mr. Stanton, indicating the very difficulties and dreadful losses Gen. Grant has lately sustained, ever placed before him? And why not? And who is responsible for the 100,000 men unnecessarily and wickedly sacrificed south of the Rapidan, in the experiment made to prove that Gen. McClellan and the council of war were wrong, and that the President's plan was right.

The army of the United States as you found it at the commencement of this war, was composed of a high-toned, intelligent, honorable, gallant set of men, fully equal to the contest before them; they had always studiously avoided all political connections,—many of them had been thirty years in the service of their country, and had never voted. They held their country and the honor and integrity of it before every other consideration. Had a rule been adopted requiring that no political subject should be introduced into the army, but that all political rights should be respected, and had army officers only been held responsible for the conduct of the war, it would have terminated long ago.

Why have McClellan, and Sedgewick, and McPherson, and Bayard, and Franklin, and Buell, and Meade,

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