and Averill, and Porter, and a score of other general officers, with hundreds, if not thousands of officers of an inferior grade, been offended and held back, and many of them dismissed from the army without a word of explanation, an arbitrary act, unknown in Great Britain whilst Pope, and Burnside, and Hooker, and Butler, and Hunter, and Banks, and Sigle, and Sickles, and hundred of others, certainly no better than the former, have been preferred? Why was General Stone, than whom there is not a more loyal man, and accomplished gentleman, and gallant soldier in the country, confined in prison for fifteen months? And when released by an act of congress, why was it that neither the President, nor Secretary of war, nor Secretary of State, or other persons at Washington would assent to any knowledge or any participation in the arrest? Such outrages are calculated to break down the honor and *esprit du corps* of any army, and all have looked on with disgust, and horror, and pain at the shameful injustice and outrages that have been continually heaped upon so many of their old friends and comrades in arms, whom they know incapable of an ungentlemanly, dishonorable, unsoldierly, or disloyal act.

Why did the Committee on the Conduct of the War investigate and falsify with such nice precision into the conduct of McClellan and his friends, and overlook the volumes of charges filling up the War Department against Fremont and Sigel and Hunter, and others, and entirely overlook the immense slaughter at Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, and south of the Rapidan? Why did a secret political inquisition, with no other pretext than that they suspected him of political ambition, sit over five hundred days and manufacture over seventeen hundred pages against a young officer, a Christian gentleman, an honest man, who, Heaven only knows, never had but one purpose, and that to serve his country and his God.

You know, Judge, whilst in Washington General McClellan studiously avoided all political association, and to such an extent that many of his friends of both parties were much offended.

The first knowledge that I ever had of any political ambition on his part was after he had been retired from active service and sent in disgrace to New Jersey, and this was after his fitness for the succession had been discovered by Mr. Lincoln, and the people had signified their affection for him. His letters and orders have been called political, but they were eminently proper, and refer entirely to the military policy of the country. But, Judge, suppose we admit that General McClellan had an ambition to be President of the United States, was it not a laudible ambition, and is there any impropriety in it? Is the field not open to him as well as to Mr. Lincoln, or Mr. Fremont, or others infinitely his inferior?

So far as the objections to his military qualifications are concerned we 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 candidate for the Presidency. Gen. McClellan restrained his indignation, and replied to the bearer of the message, "Go back to Washington, and say to the President, for me, that when I receive my official written orders, he shall have my answer."

Beware, Judge, of the intemperate abuse of your political opponents, as proud and loyal as you are, who would rather see the continent of America sink into the ocean, with all that dwells upon it, than see our nationality destroyed; who will not endure this constant usurpation of authority and encroachment upon their rights, and whom you may drive into a dreadful conflict, in which the Abolitionists and negro may find themselves arrayed against all who will unitedly stand, hand in hand, and shoulder to shoulder, in defense of the Constitution and the fundamental laws of the land.

Very respectfully,
HENRY M. NAGLEE

To Hon. William D. Kelly Philadelphia.

SECOND CHAPTER FROM THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Another Letter from Gen. Naglee to Judge Kelly.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6, 1864.

My Dear Sir. I once went hunting, and fired at a mischievous, chattering chipmunck, and found when the smoke cleared away, that the chipmunck although badly wounded, made a great pretense that he was not hurt at all. But, strange to say, when firing at the lesser game, I had hit a fox, and that fox, one of the most cunning, destructive animals that had ever infested the neighborhood. Would you believe it, I never stopped to listen to the chipmunck, 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; although winged you declared you are not hurt, but the President and Secretary, I am 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, Judge, be quiet, await your time; I have ammunition for both the fox and the Chipmunck.

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

GENERAL NAGLEE'S LETTER.

ONE OF HIS STATEMENTS ABOUT PRESIDENT LINCOLN AUTHORITATIVELY DENIED.

From the National Republican (official) Oct. 3

The copperhead press of the country are giving circulation to a letter addressed by General Henry M. Naglee to Hon. William D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, in which the author, speaking of General McClellan, makes the following statement:

"In so far as the objections to his 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 in the army. But this proposition was coupled with the most dishonorable condition—that he should decline to be a candidate for the Presidency. General McClellan restrained his indignation, and replied to the bearer of the message, "Go back to Washington, and say to the President, for me, that when I receive my official written orders, he shall have my answer."

We are authorized to say that the President has no recollection of sending any message or messenger to General McClellan or of receiving any from him, at any time since he was relieved of 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 messenger, he can be named. Let either be done if it can.

To this I answer, that before the assembling of the Chicago Convention about the middle of August, the President sent one of his old 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 thrown in his (McClellan's) favor for the succession.*

Pardon me, Judge, but hold still just one moment longer, that I may inform you, that prior to this, there was a written correspondence between the son of this confidential friend of the President and a 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 speech of the Hon. Montgomery Blair, made since my letter to you of the 7th of September, was written:

"On his (Vallandigham's) motion, every voice that had been raised to fury against the nomination of McClellan was silenced, and the vote in his favor made unanimous. There was a potent spell in his voice that made "a cessation of hostilities", a Convention of the States, of course as equals and independent, and a *quondom* chief of the Federal army—(one whom to the last I believed to be true to the cause in which he is embarked, and, I may add, *whom the President held to be patriotic, and had concerted with General 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 conspirators, countenanced by foreign Powers, against the institutions of the country.

Let us rejoice. There is some hope for our country. Let us rejoice that we have found one honest man, one who would not sell himself, and betray his country, and who, amidst the most outrageous persecution that ever a strong government inflicted upon a single unsupported, inexperienced young officer, had the courage to resent a disgraceful bribe and insult.

You have affirmed and re-affirmed that Gen. McClellan had no plan, and that finally about the end of February, in your own words, McClellan had exhausted the President's stock of patience, but that he had in the kindness of his heart determined to give Gen. McClellan a chance to redeem himself from utter ridicule, and had given him ten days in which to propose a plausible plan of a campaign. It 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 General McClellan was in danger of removal, because he had stipulated to submit a plan of campaign, "within a certain number of days, and would be removed if he had not, and requested you (Naglee) to hasten to Washington." And now, Judge, listen to the truth. No doubt, having indulged so freely in fiction, the truth will be a little distasteful 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.

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

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1862.

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 Chesapeake, up the Rappahannock to Urbana, and across land to the terminus of the railroad on the York River; mine to move directly to a point on the railroad southwest of Manassas.

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

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

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

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

4th. In fact, would it not be *less* valuable in this; that it would break so *great* line of the enemy's communications, while mine would?

5th. In case of disaster, would not a retreat be more difficult by your plan than mine?

Yours, truly,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Major General McClellan.

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, General McClellan had been very ill. The President became very restive under the outside pressure which demanded, through the Republican press that the army should "on to Richmond," and was about to consent to some movement proposed by General McDowell. On hearing this, General McClellan arose from his sick bed and proceeded to the Presidential mansion, there to join the President and his Cabinet, who had been assembled to meet him. He was asked by the President *"to give his plan of campaign."* He hesitated for a moment, during which he remembered that all information furnished to the Cabinet found its way to the confidential friends of some of them, and thence by the multitude of spies that infested the War and other Departments it was forthwith 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 transmitted to the enemy, he, McClellan, preferred not to make known his plan of campaign to the Cabinet 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 Febuary 3d. Do you still intend to reaffirm "that McClellan had no plan, until the Democratic Senators, Mr. Latham and Mr. Rice, and a brigadier, from the column of Joseph Hooker, concocted one, and packed a council of war to approve of it?" on the 8th of March thereafter.

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

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 8, 1862.

"*President's General War Order No.* 8.

* * * * * * *

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 begin 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, Adjutant General."

In which you will observe, he did not order Gen. McClellan to produce a plan within ten days, as you assert, but that his movement should commence within ten days.

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."

Very respectfully &c.,
HENRY M. NAGLEE.

Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, Philada.

Lebanon Advertiser.

WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE CEASE TO FOLLOW.

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Geo. B. McClellan,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Geo. H. Pendleton,
OF OHIO.

GOVERNOR CURTIN.

Governor Curtin, we are advised, will speak to day in Lebanon. Will any of those who come to town to hear him, ask him if he thinks "the rebellion is on its last legs?"

Whether the election of Abraham Lincoln will bring the war to a close, with a restored Union, in sixty or ninety days?

Whether his party, including the Lebanon *Courier*, is for the old Union?

Whether, in his opinion we shall not have a draft in less than ninety days?

Whether, in his opinion, the substitution clause will not be repealed by his political friends, and everybody drafted be made to go, except those exempted from disability?

Whether the war is to restore the old Union or to emancipate the slaves?

Whether the people "avoided the draft" by "voting for Curtin" a year ago?

Whether they will avoid drafts by voting for Mr. Lincoln?

Whether an American flag was not burnt in Washington City, week before last, and by what party?

Whether the party that burnt said flag was not the same party that inaugurated the rebellion, and first fired upon the flag at Harper's Ferry?

Whether Andy Johnson did not declare in the U. S. Senate that he was in favor of a DIVISION of this government if the South refused to come back peaceably.

And whether, in his opinion, General McCLELLAN is a "coward and a traitor," as his (Curtin's) friends represent?

☞ The Democratic Mass Meeting in Lebanon, to be held next Saturday, promises to be one of the handsomest affairs ever held in this borough. Preparations are being made in every nook and corner for the grand turnout for McClellan and Victory! This is right. One more grand charge, and then to the polls! Let the opposition know that the friends of the Constitution and the Union have still life and spirit in them, even if they are "Copperheads!"

More Men Wanted!

In another column we publish an article plainly showing to the people that in case of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, we shall not only have another draft immediately after the election, but that the first act of Congress upon its reassembling will be so to amend the Draft Law as not to allow any substitutes and no payment of commutation money, but that every *man drafted must immediately shoulder* a musket and go himself. As we have said often in the last few years—they first want YOUR MONEY and then they will have YOU! They have got the money and our prophecy will be fulfilled to the letter after the election!—Are the farmers, laboring men and mechanics ready to shoulder the musket? If so, they will vote for Lincoln.

If Drafted you must go

The people will remember that when the Draft Act was passed by the last Congress, the administration abolished the *commutation* clause, and that it was only by hard fighting that the Democrats compelled them to retain the *substitution* feature. They were afraid of the coming elections. Being already in favor of a sweeping and imperative draft, does anybody suppose that they will forego their favorite, but tyrannical plans, if Lincoln is re-elected? No!—They will draft and make every man drafted go *immediately*. They will even refuse days of grace to allow you to set your business in order and see that your wives and children are not left to the cold mercies of a hard-hearted world.—The word will be GO, and GO AT ONCE.

How it is, Friends.

If Abe Lincoln saw the people in town to-day; heard the speeches and the reception they received; read the mottos on the transparencies, &c., would he not be justified in thinking that these people want the war to go on for the freeing of the negroes, and that all these people are ready and willing to go themselves, and give their "last dollar," for the accomplishment of that object? And so it is represented to him, and so will the votes of next Tuesday tell him, unless these people vote against him. Are they ready then to make this sacrifice? If they are so fond of fighting, why have they stood aloof the past four years? and why have many of them still "dollars" by the thousand and tens of thousands? We trust they are not their neighbors to do what they themselves do not wish to do? If they are not such, let them at once resolve either to do as they would have others to do, or vote for Geo. B. McClellan next Tuesday.

DO "THE PEOPLE WANT TO BE DRAFTED?"

If the people—the mechanics, farmers and laboring men, suppose that Abe Lincoln and his advisers feel on the subject of drafts and taxes the same as they do, they are most wofully mistaken!—Abe Lincoln and his administration think the people are glad to have this war go on to free the niggers, and that they are glad to be drafted to "fight it out." They think that the people want to be drafted, are begging to be drafted, and hear their toadeys at home exclaim—"the last man and the last dollar" unless slavery is abolished. They think the people are begging and crying to be taxed to carry on the war for the same purpose, and, in fact, are frequently told, so by those who will be the very last to expend either themselves or their dollars without compulsion.—Hence, the new determination, in case of their success at the polls next Tuesday, to draft without discrimination—without commutation—without substitution—and without mercy.

Imitating the Rebels

The administration and its supporters have frequently, during the past year or two, drawn comparisons between the manner in which men are raised for the rebel armies and how ours are raised. They say that ours was so very moderate and easy, while theirs was cumbersome, taking every body capable of bearing arms and some whether they now intend to adopt the rebel plan. Draft mercilessly and make everybody drafted go! They have copied a good deal from the rebels, and now they come to the most tyrannic and barbarous act of all,—a deadly conscription!

☞ If Abe Lincoln and his gang of advisers were liable to draft and being compelled to shoulder the musket and march to the front, they would not be quite so fond of urging the drafts, and compelling everybody drafted to go!

☞ A Democrat named James Campbell, an inoffensive old man, was murdered on Saturday evening in Philadelphia, being struck by a brick while marching in the Democratic procession from a crowd of notorious Abolitionists in front of the Commonwealth building. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

☞ Andrew Johnson, the Abolition candidate for Vice President, made a speech in the Senate of the United States at the time the Southern States were leaving the Union, reported on page 142 of the Congressional Globe, 1860-61, in which he said:

"*I want to remain and retain my place here, and PUT DOWN MR. LINCOLN;*" and then added: *In four years from this time Lincoln and his administration* WILL BE TURNED OUT, THE MOST DEFEATED AND BROKEN DOWN PARTY THAT EVER CAME IN POWER.—We (the South) want additional guarantees, and they are necessary for the preservation of the Union; and then, when they are REFUSED deliberately and calmly, if we cannot do better, LET THE SOUTH GO TOGETHER, and let the North go together, and let us have a DIVISION of this Government without shedding of blood if such a thing be possible; let us have a division of the navy, let us have a division of the army, and let us have a division of the public lands. Let it be done in peace."

This is the same, consistent and "conscientious" individual who is running on the Abolition ticket with "A. L."

If anybody doubts the correctness of the above, and has no Congressional Globe at hand, he will be welcome to call at our office, where we have a copy, and read it for himself. If Lincoln should be elected and then die, would not a disunionist become President? "Let the South go together," is Andy Johnson's motto. "Let us have a DIVISION of this Government," is Andy Johnson's exclamation. Let everything be divided, is what this same patriotic Andy Johnson preaches, and WE CAN PROVE IT if any one dare dispute it.

The folly of to-day.

If Abe Lincoln should happen to be re-elected, a good many of the stalwart men in town to-day, attending the abolition convention, and shouting themselves hoarse, will curse, in agony, their folly!

When the Provost Marshal delivers to them, about the 5th of next January, a little billet requesting them to report *immediately* at headquarters and don Uncle Sam's uniform for one, two or three years, in consequence of being "drafted," they will feel somewhat different from what they do to-day. So will their wives, children, and parents.

Then only will they become wise. But then, too, it will be too late.—They will, in addition, not only have involved in misery and ruin themselves and families, but also their neighbors, who, it may be reasonably expected, will not thank them for it.

Many others again, who visit Lebanon to-day in exultation and pride, who are not liable to draft, will be brought to their senses by the tax-gatherers. They too will curse their folly, but TOO LATE—TOO LATE!—The 8th of November will be past and gone forever! They closed their eyes and allowed that time when they *might have* saved themselves and families and friends and neighbors, to go by without one serious thought. All the experience of the past is no guide for them to the future. They see only *politics* in the election of the 8th of November, and because they voted that way before, so will they vote again. Well, may God have mercy upon them.

Abolition Tricks.

The abolitionists are smart at any rascality, and consequently a little too smart sometimes, for their own advantage. They engaged last week in a trick, having for its object the cheating of the soldiers out of their votes, which for impudence has hardly ever been exceeded, despisable as have been many of the acts of the present administration. The New York soldiers all vote by proxy, and are nearly to a man for McClellan. Lawful agents duly accredited of both parties, have been for some time with the army gathering up the proxies and sending them home for the Presidential election. The administration, learning that the votes were going for McClellan, started its pimps to arrest the agents and seize the ballots on a false charge of forgery, substitution of tickets and illegal voting. Every Abolition paper and every abolition orator commenced a howling cry of "frauds," "frauds," and got one of their satellites to make affidavit that he signed some of the papers himself with the names of the soldiers. The upshot of the affair will be that Governor Seymour will demand from President Lincoln the release of the agents of the State, and the return of the soldiers' ballots to their destination, and if the administration refuses it must accept the alternative. The soldiers have a right to vote, and because they choose to exercise that right by voting for McClellan, the administration has no right to interfere, and its interference will not be suffered.

The following are specimen blocks of how some of the regiments voted:

The 58th New York polled a unanimous vote for "Little Mac."

The 61st N. Y., near Petersburg, voted as follows:

Little Mac	136
Honest Abe	14

The 63d New York, which has been reduced to 77 voters, gave 76 votes for McClellan and 1 for Old Abe.

The 110th N. York Regiment gave 110 votes for McClellan and but 2 for Lincoln.

The 19th N. Y. cavalry, now at Memphis, gave Little Mac 262 votes, and but 2 for Lincoln.

A detachment of 26 men of the 2d New Jersey Cavalry, stationed also at Memphis, gave the following vote:

McClellan	26
Lincoln	0

Such voting induced the rascality noticed above to be attempted upon the soldiers.

'McClellan might die!'

The abolitionists are very anxious about Gen. McClellan's health just now. They would not object so much to him being President, but, being so young, he might die early, and in that case Mr. Pendleton would become the President. This last they would not like. Did it ever strike them that McClellan might *remain* President during the whole term, and that Pendleton might die! or that, if Lincoln should be elected, he too might die, and that Johnson would then be President, or, that Pendleton is a better Union man, and hence a safer one to be President than either Lincoln or Johnson, and that the party supporting McClellan and Pendleton never burnt the American flag!

☞ The opposition in some sections of this county have agents out distributing abolition documents to school children. The impropriety of such conduct is apparent, but it also shows the desperate straits to which they are reduced. While the parents refuse their trash, they thus attempt to smuggle it into families by such indirect means.

After the Election.

The Republicans tell the people that things will go different if Lincoln is re-elected, and that the war will be brought then to a speedy close. Why do they wait until *after* the election, and not make things go different *before*, and bring the war to a close *now?* If they intended doing anything of the kind—could do it—they would, and thereby strengthen their chances for the re-election of Lincoln. They have deceived the people many times already with the same story. It is false, and they know it. They cannot and do not wish to end the war, as long as IT PAYS, and slavery is not abolished.

☞ Some of our republican neighbors are very anxious to bet. We can tell them where they can invest a "pile." In Washington takers are wanted for $10,000 or any other sums, more or less, that in case of the re-election of Lincoln there will be another draft for men before next spring 200,000 men will be called for, and the law will be so altered that there shall be no exemption, commutation, or substitution. Who will take the bet.

☞ There was some tall cheating at the last election with the soldiers' vote. As a specimen we give the following: In Camp Cadwallader, at Philadelphia, where Mr. Strouse had over 100 votes, as can be proven, but 7 were returned. There is no doubt that we were cheated out of thousands of votes, by false returns, substitution of tickets, &c. We trust arrangements have made to prevent a repetition of the rascality at the coming election.

For the Advertiser.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!!!"

The party in power and their friends have changed the glory of the incorruptible God into the likeness of the negro, and as they have repudiated that God and the Bible, they are filled to overflowing with all *iniquity, malice, covetousness, wickedness, envy, murder, contention, deceit, malignity*, and have become *whisperers, (Sworn Union Leaguers,) detractors, contumacious, proud, haughty, inventors of evil things, foolish, dissolute, without affection, without fidelity, without mercy, and false to the laws of God and their country.*

The Magi, *who followed the Star*, knew by the light of *Faith* that Christ came not to bestow on us earthly riches, but to banish our love and fondness for them; to reconcile every man to his position in life, whether *bond or free* and to subdue our passions and pride.

They, (the wise men) had already learned the maxims of Christ, and had imbibed his spirit. Whereas our political preaching *Christians* are for the greater part strangers to them. His maxims and spirit:

"The following sermon is addressed to devoted to the world, and its corrupt maxims, that they blush at poverty and humiliation, and will give no admittance in their hearts to the humility and cross of Christ: by their actions, like those men in the gospel, they cry out, *We will not have this man to reign over us.* (Luke xix. 14.) This shows what they would have thought of Christ and his humble appearance at Bethlehem.

MORE DRAFTS!

More Conscripts!

Voters of Pennsylvania, are you ready for Another Draft—A Peremptory Draft—Without Power of Substitution?

The Republican organs re-begin this cry, and now quite plainly tell us, the moment the election is over, a fresh conscription will begin. The *National Republican*, the personal organ of Lincoln in Washington, thus hints at what may be expected if he is re-elected:

"The object of the draft is not to fill quotas, but to raise troops, and it should be executed with that view, and for that purpose; and as every able-bodied citizen of the proper age is subject to be called into the service, no man who has been legally drafted has just cause of complaint on account of being required to render his due share of military service. The fact that the required number has already been *drawn* is no reason why others should not be drawn, if necessary to fill the quota."

The Washington correspondent of the *World* states that the Secretary of war is now preparing for Congress (the coming session) his annual report, in which will be a letter from Provost Marshal Fry, setting forth—

"That the present Conscription law is not only a failure in producing the right kind of men, but is a monstrous expense, not only to the Government, but to individuals, cities, counties and townships. General Fry urges that the law should be amended, not allowing substitutes, and compelling the personal service of every man, no matter what his situation, as soon as he is drafted. It is found that the last call for five hundred thousand men had probably not added to our armies more than one hundred thousand. The men recruited are, in a great degree, jail birds, foreigners and vagabonds, who desert whenever they can, and a very large number have found their way into the rebel ranks. It is supposed that the cost to individuals and localities of the late draft will amount to no less than three hundred and fifty millions of dollars, while the men recruited at this enormous cost are worth little or nothing to our army. It is understood that the Secretary of War will recommend to Congress the abolition of the right to procure substitutes, and the fifty day notice, so that hereafter the men drawn will be promptly put in the ranks. Three hundred thousand more men will be needed for the prosecution of the campaign, if it is deemed advisable to keep up our armies to their present standard, for the reason that at least one hundred and fifty thousand veteran troops will leave the service before next May. It is found that as our army is pushed into the Southern territory a greater number of men are needed to cover the enormous extent of our lines. Hence it is almost certain, should Mr. Lincoln be elected, if there be no prospect of peace, as there will be none in the event of his re-election, a peremptory draft for three hundred thousand men will be made as early as January the 1st. Congress will be willing to adopt the recommendations of the Secretary of War, as there will be no important election for two years. It will be remembered that the Military Committee of both the Senate and House strongly urged the striking out of the substitute clause in the last Congress. It was also the earnest wish of the War Department and the Provost Marshal General. The pending election compelled the Republican Congressmen to insert the provisions allowing fifty days recruiting before the enforcement of the draft, and permitting the use of substitutes."

All here stated as fact, says the N. Y. *Express*, is indubitable fact. All these propositions were before Congress, "by authority" of the Administration, and only put off, because a presidential election was approaching.

What is to come, hereafter, if Lincoln is re-elected, is demands for both men and money, is as certain as the coming sunset. Lincoln re-elected President, a prolonged and interminable war is the necessity of his position, and with it, loads and loads of conscriptions from the people, with no substitutes hereafter, we are told.

☞ Messrs. Cofforth and Dowson, democratic candidates for Congress in this State, are both elected on the home and army vote. The abolitionists have claimed their defeat all along. Thus as the smoke clears away the Democratic victory becomes more apparent every day.

Splendid Dauphin County Farm For Sale!

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale a splendid Farm (known as the Fishburn Farm), situate in Derry township, Dauphin county, about 5 miles west of Campbellstown, and 1½ miles from Derry Station, on the L. V. R. R., containing

117 ACRES,

of good Limestone land, adjoining lands of John Gingrich on the east, lands of Jonathan Miller on the South and others. The improvements are a two-story frame DWELLING-HOUSE, Summer-House, large Stone BARN, 60 by 90 feet, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib and other necessary out buildings, all in the best of order. Well with Pump, and Cistern near the house. A good young ORCHARD, several excellent LIMESTONE QUARRIES, and never-failing Water-spring on the premises. About 4 Acres of the above is Timber WOODLAND. ☞ In several of the fields there is a strong prospect of IRON ORE on the surface.

ALSO,

Will be sold at the same time, 6½ ACRES of excellent CHESTNUT TIMBER LAND, about 1½ miles from the above.

☞ The above property will be sold at private sale if applied for before the day of sale.

SALE to commence on **Saturday, December 3, 1864**, on the premises, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

PHARIS GASSER.

October 19, 1864.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DISEASES of the Nervous, Sexual, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 9, 1864—1y.