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All letters on business should be addressed to Cooper, Sanderson & Co. Boetry.

For the Intelligencer.

Inscribed to the "Loyal Leaguers." "Where go you bold Republican,
Where go you now to-day?
Thou hast a bright triumphant look,
Thou hast a banner gay.
Thy house is decked with wreaths and flowers,
What means this pastime gear?
What is it that you go to see,
What is it go to hear?"

"Good gracious, stranger, haint you heard of the great demonstration, We make to-day, in favor of War and missogenation?"
We make to-day, in favor of War and missogenation?
We mean to show the Democrats, That, though the nation sever, We're goon' to set the durkeys froe, We're goon' to fight forever, We, want to whip the Southerners, And make Abe Lincoln royal, had make Abe Lincoln royal,

most, we want all folks to se All hail you bold Republican!

I honor inuch the brave.
Is mane, who for his country thes
LAves sweet above his grave.
Vant regiment, O Loyal one!
Heste you to Join to-day?
To battle in the fray? Well! That's about the coolest thing I guess I've got no notion f venturing my precious neek In such a darned commotion.

In such a darfied commodion, Myny in Grant's folly yelet. 19Blood flows, they say, file water, I've paid toget a substitute, And tight is all floughter, We pay issuaches, and so Pve got a right, for To stay at home, and yold to the war, which other men must fleat or. "Money is sweet, Republican! Fut sweeter still is life, What, for the blead that is poured out, Chaforts the soldier's wife?

what do you give dood soldiers' babes, 'who clamor for their sire?' (Parket! whose loyalty We fain must all advaire," Now stop that babbling mouth of your I see you're touched with treason,

"Cursed be the gold, Republicants!
With which you fain would try
To stiff up the widow's tear.
To hush the orphan's cry.
And what will ye, Republicants,
If, at the judgment day.
There shall be though upon you are
Ye cannot wash away?
Then where to and a substitut.
What money will ye pay?

Literary.

A Bappy Home.

The first year of married bee is a most important era in the history of man and wife. Generally, as it is spent, so i almost all subsequent existence. The wife and the husband then assimilate their views and their desires, or else, conjuring upon their dislikes, they add fuel to their animosities forever after-

"I have somewhere read," says Rev. Mr. Wise, in his Bridat are tiags, " of a bridegroom who gloried in his eccentricities. He requested his bride to be company him into the garden, a day or two after their wedding. He then drew a line over the roof of their cottage. Giving his wife one end of it, he re treated to the other side, and exclaimed Pall the line.

She pulled it at his request, so far as she could. He cried:

" Pull it over." "I can't," she replied.

But pull with all your might shouted the whimsical husband But in vain were all the efforts of th bride to bull over the line, so long as her husband held the opposite end. But when he came round, and he pulled at

There!" as the line fell from the roof, "You see how hard and ineffectual was our labor when we both pulled in opposition to each other; but how easy and pleasant it was when we both pulled together! It will be so with us

In this illustration, homely as it may be, there is sound philosophy. Huband and wife must mutually bear and concede if they wish to make home : retreat of joy and bliss. One alone cannot make home happy. There needs unison of action, sweetness of spirit and great forbearance and love in both hus band and wife, to secure the great end of happiness in the domestic circles. Home is no unmixed paradise of

sweets; the elements of peace and truhappiness are there, and so, too, are the elements of discord and misery; and i needs only the bitter spirit of the world without to make it a pandemonium, or the loving genius of harmony to make it the prompter of every affectionate

Mount Ararat.

Mount Ararat is 6000 feet higher than Etna, and 1528 feet higher than Mount elevation in Europe. It is detached from the other mountains of Asia, and is divided into two conical peaks. Sir Robert Porter paints in vivid colors the magnificence of the spectacle when he first came in sight of Ararat, majestically rising from a widely entended green plain, fertilized by the clear waters of the Aras, (the ancient Araxes, and irresistible desire, from the very horror covered with Armenian vittages. In various points of view, the emmit has a striking resemblance to a ship a fact which has been recorded by all travelers to the spot, and the whole comerry round is full of traditionary stories relative t Noah's ark and the flood.

It is a common belief among the Armenians and Persians, that the remains of the ark still exist on the summit. Several attempts have been made to reach the top of the mountain, but rarely have any such attempts succeeded. Moving sands which threaten to overwhelm the traveler, flinty roads which cut his shoes to shreds, terrible precipices, with overhanging rocks, and, above all, nests of snakes have constantly struck terror into the stoutest hearts and nearly in all cases induced the abandonment of the enterprise. At Ervin, the Armenians show the spot where Noah first planted the vine, and the town of Nakhdjovan splace of descent) is believed to mark the spot where the patriarch first settled on quitting the ark.

- It is related of the witty Dominican monk, Bocco, that he had a great dislike to tobacco; and when once preaching to a crowd of Spanish sailors, he astonished them by telling them that there were no Spanish saints in heaven. A few, he said, had been admitted, but | State himself. Next morning his Mathey smoked so many eigars that they made the holy virgin sick, and St. Peter set his wits to work to get them out. At length he proclaimed that a bull fight was to be held outside the gate of paradise. Thereupon every Spanish saint, without exception, ran off to the fight, and St. Peter immediately closed the gate, and took care never to admit another Spaniard.

- "Why," said a country clergyman to one of his flock, "do you always sleep in your pew when I am in the pulpit, while you are all attention to every stranger I invite." "Because, sir," was the reply, "when you preach I'm sure all's right, but I can't trust a stranger without keeping a good lookreply, "when you preach I'm

Quaker Meeting.

might have come over in that capacious

vessel, the Mayflower, had such inven-

forefathers. Those benches I never,

never shall forget; I can truly say they

impressed me deeply. Made of the hardest of all hard wood, without even

one mitigating coat of paint, so narrow

and so slippery that one could not slide

forward into the graceful posture usual-

ly assumed by church-goers, but must

perforce strain every nerve to sit bolt

upright and keep on the seat, with a

little slat for a back contrived to rasp

the shoulder-blades to the last degree

of human endurance, they were evi-

dently designed to mortify the flesh and

promote meditation. The room had

that dreary old-fashioned sort of a smell

peculiar to rooms kept closed most of

the time. Not one visible speck of dirt

contaminated the floor; not a fly broke

the profound silence by his buzzing.-

My first feeling, somewhat increased

perhaps by the dismal howling of a

March wind was one of home-sickness

Gradually, by twos and threes, the

Friends began to drop in ; no, nothing

so violent as to drop, but to glide in,

figures in all shades of drab and gray

moved quietly past, sank silently on

the eat and sat there motionless. I felt

coas rained to pinch myself to ascertain

if I were still in this world. "Are

these real live women, endowed with

hearts, headaches, nerves, and 'feelings,'

like the rest of us; if so, why don't they

settle their bonnet strings, adjust the

folds of their dresses, smooth their hair,

tighten their gloves, loosen their shawls,

fan themselves, cast an occasional

glance at the broadbring side of the house,

and, in short, conduct themselve like

ordinary femininity, instead of sitting

in that rigid, statue-like manner, with

their teyes looking right on, and eye-

lids straight before them?" No, they

are ghosts, dim phantoms from the

twilight land of shadows, who will

canish into thin air at the first crow of

One thing, however, convinced me

several young gentlinen whose mous-

taches and general attire indicated them

most decidedly of the world's people.

These gay deceivers sat with their hats

on, preserving solemnity of countenance

fairly out Heroding Herod, making even the broadest of the broadbrims

eem a light and trivial fellow in com-

parison. The phenomenon was easily

accounted for by the presence of several

ovely and wealthy young Quakeresses.

Quaker papas being proverbially hard-

was the fact of the aggregating pretti-

ness of the Quakeresses in question.

They could not have desired a more be

coming dress had they been the most

arrant coquettes. Fancy a soft, brown

mensions, above this a black cloak nicely

fitted to the graceful form, still above

this a cottage hat of shirred silk, of the

ame soft rich brown, out of which looks

a fresh, girlish face, innocent brown eyes

to match the dress-and then deliberate

ere you east the first stone at your err-

For a while, the very novelty of the

che kept me from weariness. Besides,

was every moment expecting the spirit

He'em?' I instantly expected to see

wipe the masal organ, (I observe noses

are becoming obsolete. I thought to hea

strains of eloquence from her. But as

ime wore on, and the deathly silence

was still unbroken, dread sensations be-

gan to ovewhelm me. I tried to fane

myself a Quaker, to view their method

of worship from their own standpoint,

to meditate on profitable subjects, but

in vain. I fear the adversary that day

made me his victim. Though the pecu

liar nature of the seats had begun to

an ache in my back, and a numbre

in my limbs, yet I dared not ease my

agonies by varying my posture. So

ioise would have had the effect of .

day of thunder. The only relief I found

was in swallowing incessantly, but soon

I began to fancy this made a sepulchral

rattling, distinctly audible throughout

pulses. Wild thoughts shot through

my mind. As a person looking down

from a height sometimes feels an almost

of the thing, to throw himself over,

so I felt a sudden desire to rise, throw

my bonnet at the head of the presiding

elder, and give vent to my feelings in

a sere un. The more I struggled agains

this wicked impuise, the more fasci-

nating did it become. I wondered what

punishment would be considered worthy

such a crime, and whether the astonish

ed roof would fall on my sacrilegious

head. Happily I was spared the solu-

elder if that be his title-at least the

man with the broadest-brimmed ha

and most geometrical coat tail) gave his

right hand to the very plain looking sis-

ter at his side, and lo! the spell was dis

solved, and meeting was over withou

word. Dreamily I sauntered forth.

Years seemed to clapse since last I saw

the outer world. People in the streets

looked strangely to me, and the sound

of a human voice was startling. As for

was, that these wagons contained

small instalment—the rest were to fol-

low-of the papers which his Majesty.

in following out his praiseworthy deter-

mination to attend to business himself,

would require to examine. The King

countermanded the wagons, and the

Minister, as before, was left to manage

- Hans, who is a judge of morals a

we have no interest in the question.

the State as seemed to him best.

The presiding

tion of these doubts.

ing-house.

the room. Then came reactionary in

Did a brother utter a subdued

with my own spirit.

glastlike and noiselessly. As the odd

"From Strength to Strength." The Springfield Republican writes as My brethren, first by thoughts on selffollows of a visit to a Quaker meeting The room was high, square, and unpainted; furnished with wooden benchs. This was all, except a stove which

xamination, then by an exercise of the will, then by prayer, then by watchfulness and definite resistance, will you proceed "from strength to strength," and, laying aside every weight, and the sin which doeth so easily beset you, will tions of the enemy been known to our you run with patience the race which s set before your for the prize of your high calling in Jesus Christ.

Oh, what a noble, what a God-like ife !-a life which adds to faith virture, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance and brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity this is the ladder which reaches from earth to heaven, and thus may we follow the path of the bright spirits who have gone before us. Do not neglect the least effort, the meanest sacrifice, the smallest victory in this holy and heavenly service. Do not despise the day of small things. Powerful your sins may be as the raging breakers of the ocean; yet, as in the midst of the toss ing and treacherous waves, the coral islet rises firm, in spite of such billows as would shatter a granite rock-the coral islet which is built by the toil of weak, and tiny, and ephemeral insects f countless centuries, till it first reached the surface of the sea, and then the chance blank was thrown mon it or the trunk of some tree, carried down by river waters, rested against it, and the ca bird built her nest there, and the wind bore to it some scattered seed, until the little island grew, and while the dark waters heaved vainly around, be an to clothe itself at length in emerald foliage, and ring itself with a circle of glittering sand, and mirror in the green waters of its calm lagoon the crowding uts of the savage, and the feathery rown of tropic trees, and defy the ocean and beat back the surging of the storm -even so, by little efforts amid the sea of temptation, will your virtues grow irmer and firmer, and your rightcons ess be built deeper and deeper into Christ, the living Rock, while, singing on your way, you proceed from 'strength to strength," and appear at last before the God of gods in the heav-

only, eternal Jerusalem. -- Facrar.

the chanticleer." Thus communed I Words for Poor Boys. When I was a boy of twelve years, vas still in the land of the actual. On was working for twenty-five cents : week, with an old lady, and I will tell the masculine side of the house, I noticed you I had my hands fuil; but I did my work faithfully. I used to cut wood fetch water, make fires, and scrub and scour of mornings, for the old lady, be- Mac. fore the real work of the day commenced. My clothes were bad, and I had no means of buying shoes, so I was often barefooted. One morning I got brough my work early, and the old ady, who thought I had not done it, or especially ill-humored then, was disdeased, scolded me, and said I was idle and had not worked. I said I had: she hearted towards young men of the world called me "a liar." I felt my spirit rise the motives of these wolves in sheep's indignantly against this, and standing clothing may be easily divined. The rect I told her that she have the chance of applying this word o me again. I walkedout of the house o re-enter it no more. I had not a cent n my pocket when I stepped into the world. What do you think I did then poys? I met a countryman with eam, I met him boldly and honestly and offered to drive the leader if he would only take me on. He looked a me in surprise, but he said he did no think I'd be of any use to him. "Oh, yes, I will," said I: "I can rub down and watch your horses, and do many things for you if you will only let me try." He no longer objected. I got'on the horse's back. It was hard travel ling, for the roads were deep, and we ould only get along at the rate of 12 niles a day. This was however my starting point. I went ahead after this

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

An independent spirit, and a sturdy

onest conduct, with what capacit

od has given me-as He has given

Small Annoyances.

It has been said by a cynical writer that the first feeling a man experience on hearing of the misfortune of another is a pleasurable one. He is glad that he himself was not the sufferer. Be this as it may, it is pretty certain that the suspicion-would it be too much to say the hope?-that our neighbors are not exempt from "eating cares," enable us to bear our own little troubles with more equanimity than if we borrowed olus. It is a sad thing to be morbidly irritable, for this is an irritating world, and the man who is thin-skinned is sure to have his tender moral epidermis rubbed down with sand-paper every hour in the day. The moment society finds out that a particular individual is sensitive and easily annoyed, it begins to bait him, just as reckless boys pester a staggering drunkard in the streets. If he has an especially sore spot, that can of be abraded without causing him exquisite pain, his acquaintances are sure to find it out and to "touch him on the raw" as frequently as possible. People who fret and fume over every petty grievance-who take harmless jokes or insults, and are continually groaning and worrying over fancied wrongs or trifling disappointments,--are great nuisances. There is but one cure for

miling I did not venture upon that till many blocks lay between me and that enchanted ground, the Quarker Meet-Public Business. them that we know of, and that is a real calamity. We once knew a chronic A story is told of a King of France grumbler who was entirely cured by who told his Minister that complaints compound fracture of the thigh. It is of justice deferred had become so clam orous that he was determined, for the possible, on the other hand, to be too future, to look into the affairs of the 'good-natured." Your very acquiescent "Oh, yes—certainly" sort of peo jesty, looking from his bedroom winple often agree to much that it is their dow, saw six huge wagons, from which duty to oppose. A temper that is neithbundles of papers, duly red-taped and er touchy enough to be disturbed by a ticketed, were being discharged. On trivial cause, nor so yielding as to be incapable of negation, is an unspeakable asking the Minister who accompanied the papers what this meant, the reply dessing.

> Some elderly gentleman will please inform the public whether the pain is greater when a man cuts his teeth, o when his teeth cut him? And whether it is more disagreeable to have no appetite for one's dinner or no dinner for ne's appetite?

- A recent African traveller says ' A cannibal is not necessarily ferocious. He eats his fellow creatures, not because he hates them, but because he loves them.

Miscellaneous.

"WE'RE COHING FATHER ABRAHAM!" More Converts to McClellan Unionism: And More of the Same Sort Coming!

The Union is the one condition of Peace ask no more!"-McClellar From the Patriot and Union.

The list we gave a few days ago of disinguished gentlemen who have come ut from Lincoln's support in favor of McClellan, has had such an excoriating effect upon the Shoddy press, that we have completed another, hoping that, on the counter-irritant principle, this blister will cure the effects of its pre-

Mr. D. C. GILLESPIE, of Jefferson county, a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, has cut loose from Old Abe and ome out squarely for McClellan. He made a speech in Philadelphia, in which he said:

"Let me here say that my whole life peretofore, has been spent in bitter op-position to the party I now address. I left the Republican party because I religiously believe that the Union can only be saved by the Democratic and conservative citizens of this country. I conjure all by the love they bear the land of freedom, by their God, by every fond attachment on earth, to join us in our good work. I have not in my possession very much of this world's goods, but poor as I am, I am free to say that this Administration has not greenour good work. backs enough to purchase my free expression of opinion."

Gen. EDWARD BALL, of Zanesville, Ohio, an ex-member of Congress, was a Lincoln elector in 1860, and a member of the State Convention which sent delegates to the Baltimore Convention, is a convert to Democracy, and is supporting McClellan and Pendleton or

Hon, JOHN W. ANDREWS, of Co umbus, Ohio, has repudiated Lincoln. Hon. ZADOC LONG, of Maine, has written a long letter setting forth his reasons for advocating McClellan instead

J. H. RILEY, Esq., the present Comptroller of the State of Ohio, elected by the Republicans, has repudiated Lin-

Col. O. F. MOORE, of Ohlo, ex-member of Congress, who has served three years in the army, has renounced Lincoln and his party in favor of Little Mac. Hon. SHERLOCK J. ANDREWS. Republican ex-member of Congress, of Ohio, has repudiated Lincoln for Little

ABNER THOMAS, Esq., who was last year Chairman of the Republican county committee of Mifflin county, presided at a Democratic meeting last week. $\Lambda.$ W. STETSON, Esq., writes to the President of the Boston M'Clellan Club: " In 1856 I voted for J. C. Fremont, in 1860 for Abe Lincoln, but in 1864 if have my health and strength. I shall yote for George B. McClellan. It will be my first vote for a Democratic candithe one condition of peace; we ask no more." Four years of misrule, imbecil-ity, irresolution and corruption, has sat-isfied me with the present administra-

Hon, W. D. PARSONS, long a Republican leader in Kansas, and candidate for Congress, is out for McClellan. Comptroller ROBINSON, of Albany, elected by Republicans, has come out

Mr. VANDEVER, of Albany, formerly Deputy Clerk of the Court of Appeals, under the Republicans, is for RUFUS KING, Esq., "a life-long

osom friend of Thurlow Weed," and a Republican, of course, is out for Little Gov. GILMORE, of New Hampshire

s said has declared for McClellan. THOMAS SPARROW, Esq., Direcor of the Ohio penitentiary, (appointed y Tod.) is supporting McClellan. IRA D. KELLY, Esq., a prominent

Republican of Cleveland, Ohio, is out or McClellan and Pendleton. JOSEPH CAKE, Esq., of Pottsville Pa., is out for McClellan, and promises Schuylkill for 3,000 majority. B. R. CURTIS, of Mass., late Judge

of the United States Supreme Court, was a Vice President at a McClellan neeting in Boston. Hon, WILLIAM M'CLELLAN, the leading Republican lawyer at the Cham-

bersburg (Pa.) bar, is a strong advocate of the election of Little Mac. Gen. C. E. SWEARING, of Fayette county, Pa., son-in-law of Hon. Andrew Stewart, who had served two years in the army as Major, and been an active Republican, is out for M'Clellan. Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, exnember of Congress, of Tennessee, who upported Lincoln and his policy till a

short while ago, is an ardent supporter of M'Clellan. R. F. LORD, Esq., of Wayne county, Pa., a Fremont elector in 1856, hoisted the first M'Clellan flag in that county, on receipt of the news from Chicago. Hon, WILLIAM GROESBECK, of Ohio, heretofore a supporter of the Lincoln administration, has signified his

adherence to the Democratic nomina-Hon, MARTIN GROVER, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Eighth Judifounders of the Republican partycoccupied a seat on the platform at a M'Clelan meeting in Buffalo, and is warmly upporting M'Clellan.

THOMAS BURLOCK, Esq., an in luential Republican, of Derby, Conn., who has heretofore always supported Lincoln, made a strong M'Clellan speech and gave in his adherence to the Demoratic faith. Hon. WM. M. M'CARTHY, of Min-

esota, and formerly of Indiana, from which State he and 日. S. Lane, were lected U. S. Senators by the Republicans, but whose seats were successfully ontested by J. D. Bright and G. N. Fitch, spoke at a Democratic meeting n St. Joseph, Indiana, and proclaimed that the only hope of the country lies in a change in the National Administration, which he was sure would be effected in November.by the election of McClellan and Pendleton.

Ex-Gov. BARSTOW, of Wisconsin, has renounced the Republican party and is out for Little Mac. He addressed a McClellan Club meeting at Milwaukee a few days ago and urged the election of he Democratic candidates JOHN J. CISCO, late Lincoln U.S. Treasurer at N. York, was Vice Presi-

lent or the McClellan meeting in that ity on the 17th. WM. B. ASTOR, the millionaire of New York, is out for Little Mac.

Hon. GEORGE LAW, the Republican candidate for nomination to the Presidency in 1860, is now laboring for. he Democratic candidates. WM. H. ASPINWALL, of New York, heretofore opposed to Democracy, s now supporting McClellan and Pendleton

JAMES GALLATIN, the great New York financier, heretofore supporting Lincoln, is out for McClellan. JUDGE DALEY, of New York, on of Old Abe's firmest supporters, is now

advocating McClellan's election. F. A. TALLMADGE, a prominent Republican of New York, is out now for McClellan and Pendleton.

H. H. DAY, the great India Rubber man, heretofore strong for Old Abe, has stretched himself over a very broad area or Little Mac DELOS GAREY, Esq., of Oswego co. New York, formerly a prominent Re-

publican, is stumping for Little Mac.

A. G. COMSTOCK, Esq., of New

York, always heretofore supporting Old Abe, is now making speeches for Little Mac. Hon. JOSEPH G. LAMB, of Norwich Conn., an old Republican, high in the

confidence of that party, publishes a vigorous letter endorsing McClellan and Pendleton LUCIUS C. PECK, Esq., of New Hampshire, an influential leader of the Republican party, has come out

for McClellan. CASPER BUTZ, Esq., a wealthy and prominent leader among the Germans f the Northwest, and one of Lincoln's advocates in 1860, is now opposing him [

rigorously. Col. JAMES M. MOSS, of Missouri the leading spirit of the Cleveland Fremont Convention, is out for McClellan. NATHAN ROWE, Esq., of Oswego, New York, one of Old Abe's former supporters, is stumping for Little Mac Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois, is a supporter of Gen. McClellan.

Gen. PALMER, of Illinois, is also upporting McClellan. Major General JOHN SCOFIELD, of Illinois, has aunounced his intention to

support General McClellan. Col. J. SWEITZER, late of the 62d Pa. regiment, and formerly the Republican district attorney of Allegheny county, is on the stump for Little Mac Maj. General HEINTZELMAN, commanding the Department of Ohio, it is

said, will support Little Mac. Hon. H. B PAYNE, of Cleveland, O., who had left the Democratic party, has returned. Hon, BARNABAS BURNS, of Mans-

field, Ohio, formerly a Democrat, has returned to his first love. Hon, WM, J. FLAGG, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who had left for Old Abe, has returned and joined the host for Little

The CHICAGO POST, hitherto an independent war paper, has come out boldly for McClellan. It will tell! The KEITHSBURG(III.) OBSERV-ER, one of Old Abe's supporters, hoists

The CHICAGO TELEGRAPH, a raddate for the presidency. With the heroic lical Fremont paper, has concluded to McClellan I would say, "The Union Lains its appropriate McClellan I. The CLYDE TIMES, Wayne county,

the McClellan flag and renounces Shod-

N. Y., hitherto a staunch and influen tial supporter of Lincoln, in a county heretofore good for from 1,000 to 1,500 majority for Republicanism, has put up the name of M'Clellan and wheels into line with the Democratic people.

But we must stop. It is impossible for us to spend time in gathering supporters of Old Abe, and Republicanism from the birth of that party, who have given in their adhesion to the Democratic nominees. The changes of opin-Republican leadership. Hosts of Democrats who went over to Lincoln, are -last year elected by Republicans—it ing McClellan. The reaction, in every now returning and vigorously support-State of the North-even among some of the radical Abolition States of New England-is most extraordinary and gratifying. May the good work go on till the people arise on masse, and with one voice exclaim-" The Union is the me condition of peace -weask no more." As an offset to our record of converts to Democracy, the opposition can point of the country. to but one instance, during the canvass. of a Democrat yielding to the seductions of shoddyism. That illustrious "paytriot" is—save the mark!--

john cessna!!!

No Royal Road to Science. Porpora, one of the most illustrious masters in Italy, conceived a friendship for a young pupil, and asked him if he had courage to persevere with constancy in the course which he should mark out forhim, howeverwearisome it might seem. Upon the pupil answering in the affirmative, Porpora noted, upon a single page of ruled paper, the diatonic and chromatic scales, ascending and deseending, the intervals of third, fourth, fifth, etc., in order to teach him to take them with freedom, and to sustain the sounds, together with trills, groups, appoggiatures, and passages of vocalization of different kinds. This page oc cupied both the master and scholar during an entire year, and the year following was also devoted to it. When the third year was commenced, nothing was said of changing the lesson, and the pupil began to murmur; but the master reminded him of his promise. cial District, New York, one of the The fourth year slipped away, the fifth followed, and always the same eternal page. The sixth year found them at the same task; but the master added to | t some lessons in articulation, pronunciation, and, lastly, in declamation. At 1 the end of this year, the pupil, who supposed himself still in the elements, was singer in Italy and of the world." He spoke the truth, for the singer was ('af-

Sleeping with Open Windows. A letter in the London Times says: 'There can be no doubt of the beneficial effects to health of a free communication at night of the air of the sleeping room with the external air. This seems to be becoming more and more pressed upon the minds of the public, in opposition to the old notion of the noxious quality of night air. We remember to have read in account a few years back of the testimony of a gentleman advanced in years, we believe a clergyman, who atributed his health and prolonged age, entirely to sleeping in the room with an open window. From my earliest life I have, whenever I could, slept with my bed-room window partially open and have always found that early exercise n the open air is the best of medicines

Julius Cæsar Hannibal giving an account of his sea voyage, says: 'All de passengers was now heavin', and as if that wasn't enough, de captain gave orders for de ship to heave too, and she hove to."

of the War.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 1864. My Dear Sic: I once went hunting,

although badly wounded, made a great pretence 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 the providential killing of Stonewall neighborhood. Would you believe it, I never stopped to listen to chipmunek, but loaded again for the fox. Now. Judge, the moral: Without a

word or an act on my part to justify it, you attacked me, and I reponded; although winged you declared you are not hart but the President and Secreary. I am informed, age 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 and the chip

newspapers of the country, I have found the following: GENERAL NAGLEE'S LETTER, ONE OF HIS STATEMENTS ABOUT PRESI-

DENT LINCOLN AUTHORITATIVELY the National Republican (official,) Oct. 3,

of the most important commands of the army. But this proposition was coupled with the most dishonorable condition o 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

sembling of the Chicago Convention, about the middle of August, the Presi-dent sent one of hisold and confidential friends to propose to General McClellan that if he would decline to be a candi-date for the Presidency before the Chicago Convention, and would consent t 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-dected, and that the whole influence of the next Administeation should be therein in L

written:
"On his (Vallandigham's) motion, cratic nominees. The changes of opinion among the masses from Old Abeism to McClellan Unionism, may be surely against the nomination of McClellan was silenced, and the vote in his favor estimated from the changes among the spell in his voice that made 'a cessation of hostilities,' a Convention of the States," of course as equals and independent, and a *quandam* chief of the Federal army—one whom to the last I believed to be frue to the cause in which his country is embarked, and, I may add, whom the President held toll triatic, 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 junto at Chicago; —to lead the last assault pressed by the Southern conspirators, countenanced by foreign Powers, against the institutions

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 our rageous 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. McClel lan a chance to redeem himself from 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." nassed he was still without a plan." You further say, that General Nagle received a communication from a Demo-cratic Senator, Mr. Latham, of Claifornia, which let you (Gen. Naglee) know that General McClellan was removal, because he had stipulated to submit a plan of campaign, "within certain number of days, and would be removed if he did 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 distaste ful 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 Did it ever occur to you that an empty canal boat, in the hands of thousands o

men, could be transferred down hill from the canal to the river, with but little difficulty, and that there might much surprised when the master said to him: "Go, my son; you have nothing more to learn; you are the finest tire detaill attending the movement of a large army, is to be superin-tended by the Commander thereof in person? I will even grant you that in theory you are right, and that General McClellan should not have had officers attached to his staff, who neglected to pontoon train failed to appear upon the Rappahannock, and when the vials of wrath were poured, not upon the head of the favorite of your party, General Burnside, but upon those of Generals Halleck, Meigs and Woodbury, and again be charitable, and do not fail to remember how carefully you have se-creted that more terrible blunder than ever occurred in the annals of this or any other war, by which we have no less than twenty-three monitors, constructed at an expense of over twelve millions of dollars, and which, by the ed, it was determined that with their armament they would float just five inches under water. Now, Judge, who

Second Chapter from the Secret History

Of the War.

Another Letter from General Naglee to
Judge Kelley—Astonishing Disclosures—The President and Secretary of
War Scriously Implicated—Twelve Millions of Bollars Expended for Monitors
that Would Not Float—Read the Convincing Proof. ing the preparations for the movement, and fired at a mischievous, chattering chipmunck, and found when the smoke had cleared away, that the chipmunck

the country this, instead of the more pitiful story, that "the 11th Army Corps gave way in confusion."

In the Press, North American and Inquirer, and in all of the Republican

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

"So far as the objections to his military qualifications are concered, I have only to remind you that, within the last sixty days, a confidential friend of the president was sent to offer him one that he should decline to be a candidate for the Presidency. General McClellan restrained his indignation, and replied

my answer."

We are authorized to say that the President has no recollection of send-President has no recollection of sending any message or messenger to Gen. 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 pamed. Let either be done if it can. To this I answer, that before the as-To this I answer, that before the as

han'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 writ-ten correspondence between the son of this confidential old friend of the President, and a prominent Democrat, making substantially the same proposi-tion. 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 27th of September, was

use every precaution to prevent failure. But be charitable—don't fail to remem-ber the awful disappointment when that nice calculations of the naval engineers brought in after one of them was launchis responsible for this? Again be charitable. But do not fail to remember that the President and "Fighting Joe carefully concealing their plans even from the Commander-in-chief and the Secretary of War to the extent that, whilst the battle was going on at Chancellorsville, I was informed directly, by the best authority in the

premises, "that neither Gen. Halleck nor the Secretary of War knew more of what was going on than I did," and "that all of the requisitions made dur-

instead of going through the ordinary channels, were ordered directly by the President;" and do you not know that, to the present hour, the country was never informed that, on that occasion, Hooker and the President fought the best army that was ever got together, numbering no less than one hundred and sixty-five thousand men, against ien. Lee, with an army of fifty-sever the providential killing of Stonewall Jackson, our army would have been annihilated? Why have you not told

Why did not your Committee on the Conduct of the War exhaust a few of those five hundred days, and a portion of those seventeen hundred pages, especially devoted to Gen. McCiellan, upon the military successes of that great leader, Gen. Butler, before Petersburg, leader, Gen. Butter, before retersourg, where six thousand of his men were marched prisoners into Richmond—almost without his knowledge—he and Mr. Stanton coolly assuring the country that there had been a great fog, and that it came before breakfast?

Before I leave your friend Mr. Stan ton, I will instance another evidence of his treachery to Gen. McClellan. Ail know of the disasters caused by the in terference of the President and Mr. Stanton with the Army of the Potomac. It was necessary to have a victim, and Gen. McClellan was selected and re-moved. A short time afterwards, Pope being placed in command, failed most disasterouşly, and Washington was again threatened. The President and his Cabinet were alarmed to that extent that a steamer was prepared and ready to assist in their escape. With earnest entreaty and supplication, McClellan was solicited to assume command and save them and Washington. He consented-ignoring the solicitations of his friends, who desired that he should first insist upon the removal of Mr. Stanton, which he utterly refused replying that he would not permit any personal considerations to influence his conduct when the control was in the conduct. when the capital was in such imminent danger. He then accomplished the greatest military success of the war. He re-organized the demoralized army of Pope whilst on the march and gained the glorious victory of Antietam. Mc-Clellan's star was again in the ascen-dant. Mr. Stanton begged forgiveness

for the past, and promised his devoted friendship for the future. Again, General McClellan's trusting nature prevailed over the advice of his friends, and the treacherous conduct of Mr. Stanton was forgiven by General McClellan, only to be again more wickedly betrayed than ever. Washington was no sooner relieved, and the Presi-dent and his Cabinet safe, than by the influence of Mr. Stanton Gen. McClotlan was again removed from the com-mand of the Army of the Potomac, when upon the verge of battle, and

ordered into retirement.
You call up the ghosts of the departed soldiers. Be assured, Gen. Met Ienan soldiers. Be assured, Gen. Met Ienan soldiers will not be disturbed by them: but what must be the broken slumbers of those who are responsible for the ten-of thousands lost by Pope, and Burn-side, and Hooker, in attempting to carry out what the President called his resident? and this broken and after out what the Presidence of Plan;" and the hu usand lost since the 4th of May, sout of the Rapidan; and what must be the dreams of the President, who could, amidst the groans of the dying, that lay upon the gory field of Antietan, cell for the civily of a stable lays. all for the singing of a ribald song?

In times like these, we want some

ther than the weak and vancillating President who assured Mr. Crittenden and the patriots that accompanied him from Kentucky, that they might go home and inform their friends that he yould not violate their rights and inerests by any proclamation of emancipation. Before there assurances could pation. Before there assurances cound betransmitted to the people of Kentucky his promises had been broken, and just such a proclamation, violating all these dedges, was issued.

piedges, was issued.

If any State has done nobly, and carned distinction for pure patriotism under the most trying, dreadful sufferings of this war in which a whole people have been despoiled, families embittered against families, and members of the easy familians in the latest pied of the easy familians in the latest property of the easy of the of the same family against each other to that extent that harmony can never again prevail, it is the State of Ken tucky; and if there was any one State that should have had influence with the Administration, it was that State. er voice, amidst the din and blo for the moment, it was soon lost under the influence of Massachusetts, aided by the demon yells of radical men, who cried out extermination, and in the same breath proclaimed a higher law than the Constitution, which they only denounce as a covenant with hell.

First, then, for the purpose of falsifying our declarations, read the following:
EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Feb 31862. My Dear Sir: You and I have distinct and different plans for a movement of the Army of the Potomac; yours to be don by the Chesapeake, up the Rappahan-nock to Urbana, and across land to the terminus of the railroad on the York River; mine to move directly to a poin on the railroad southwest of Manas If you will give Satisfactory answer 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 *ioncy* 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 n this: that it would break no great ine of the enemy's communical while mine would?

5th. In case of disaster, would not a retreat be more difficultly on your plan

ABRAHAM LINCOLN Major General McClellan. And for the further refutation and fal-

ification of what you have said, I her by assert what I know to be true. Du ing the month of January, 1862, Gen. McClellan had been very ill. The Pres ident became very restive under the outside pressure which demanded, through the Republican press that the army should "on to Richmond." was about to consent to some movement proposed by Gen. McDowell. On hear-ing this, Gen. McClellan arose from his sick bed and proceeded to the Presiden-tial mansion, there to join the President and his Cubinet, who had been assembled to meet him. He was asked by the President "to give his plan of cam-paign." He hesitated for a moment, luring which he remembered that al information furnished to the Cabinet found its way to the confidential friends of some of them, and thence by the mulof some of them, and thence by the mul-titude of spies that infested the War and other Departments it was forthwith communicated to the enemy, and he re-plied, that he would do so if the President ordered it, but as the President must know how immediately such inormation was transmitted to the ene my, 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 February 3d. Do you still uary and on February 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 | the dime.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. ESTATE, PERSONAL PROPERTY, and GEN-ADVERTISING, 7 cents a line for the and 4 cents for each subsequent inser-

PATENT MEDICINES and other advers by the Quarter column, BUSINESS CARDS, of ten lines or less, one year, Business Cards, five lines or less, one

year,..... LEGAL AND OTHER NOTICES-Executors' notices...... GAL AND OTHER NOTICES— Executors' notices.
Administrators' notices.
Assignces' notices.
Auditors' notices.
Other "Notices," ten lines, or less, three times, all be found in your favorite work of the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, or in Gen. McClella's Report, which is not so great a favorite with you. You evince again, the most extraordinary confusion when you as-

have referred to with the following order of the President : "EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1862.

sert that the President gave him ten days

o find a plan, and confound the orders

sident'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 indef-in-t filef, and which may be in-tended 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 responsi-

ble that it moves as early as that day.

"A. LINCOLN. " I., THOMAS, Adjutant General." In which you will observe, he did not order General McClellan to produce a plan within ten days, as you assert, but that his more ment should commence

within ten days. Shirting from your original nomenclature, you now assert that the council was designated as a "Conneil of Divi-sion Commanders," and that, with the exception of General Naglee, it was composed of Division Generals. Now, sir, as usual, you falsify the record.
There were but nine Divison officers

letailed, and it was convened by Gen. McClellan as a "Council of War." Your voluntary, unprovoked attack made upon me on the 22d ultimo needs no denial, for the mere fact of my being member of a council of war convened by order of Gen. McClellan shows of it-self that I was on detached duty by pro-per authority, over which neither your friend Mr. Stanton nor Gen. Hooker had any control. The attack upon me under such eireumstances, as well as your der such eireumstances, as wen as your assertion that Gen. McClellan had no when until it was prepared for him by plan until it was prepared for him by Senators Latham and Rice, and General Naglee, on the 8th of March, 1862, in face of the letters and orders of the President of February S and March 8, herein referred to, and long since subjects of constant public discussion, exhibits on your part a recklessness of assertion and in-

difference of proper self-respect that few of your friends will comprehend, and one of them attempt to justify.

Judge, if ever a question of veracity comes up between you and myself we alone must settle it, and you must not attempt to shuffle off your responsibility attempt to smille off your responsionity and place it upon others, nor to protect yourself behind sitch "well-known in-dividuals" as "Puffer" Moore and George Hacker. This may have been your practice heretofore, and you may have so acted with impunity, but rest asured it will not be permitted by me.

You refer to some great surprise that beneral McClellan proposed to make on the rebel line at Brentsville, and you nake out, no doubt to your satisfaction that the success of the surprise depended entirely upon a certain bridge to be onstructed of canal boats, that were to have been passed into the Potomac near Harper's Ferry, and that it was found, hen the movement was about to be made, that the outlet lock was too narrow for the boats. Now, this surprise of Brentsville may be entirely clear to cou and Senators Wade and Johnson but as to myself and to my military friends, we cannot understand how the rebels in the direction of Brentsville could have been surprised by any moveout 1 suppose that is not important with you, your real object being only to relate the story of that obstinate canal boat, that had passed through all of the other locks upon the canal, but refused, in the

face of the enemy, to pass the The people of the South are members of the same national family with us; they must be brought back by continued force, if they will not come back by con-But we must respect their rights whatever they are. There is no more power in the President of the United States to control whatever right of pro-perty there may remain to them in the slave on the day on which they lay down their arms, than there is in the sheriff to insist that the poor culprit, who has ciolated the law in the most outrageous namer, shall be deprived of his food or nis clothing, prior to his execution. The uilitary authority of the President during the existence of the war, can apply only to personal property in the actual possession of the army, and all military uathority ceases the moment peace is exstored, and the only authority that can be exercised over the same from the moment hostilities cease, is lodged in the Constitutions and laws of the States and the Unifed States, whose mandates

ie, by the Constitution, is bound by his Wery respectfully, &c.

HENRY M. NAGLEE

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, Phila.

A Shrewd Fellow. In 1822, M. Labouchere, then a clerk n the banking house of Hope & Co., Amsterdam, was sent by his patrons to Mr. Baring, the London banker, to negotiate a loan. He displayed in the iffair so much ability as to entirely win the esteem and confidence of the great English financier. "Faith!" said Labouchere, one day

o Baring, "your daughter is a charming creature; I wish I could persuade you to give me her hand." "Young man, you are joking; for seriously you must allow that Miss Baring could never become the wife of

"But," said Labouchere, "if I were n partnership with Mr. Hope?"! "Oh! that would be quite a different hing; that would entirely make up for all other deficiencies."

a simple clerk."

Returned to Amsterdam, Laboucher aid to his patron : "You must take me into partner-

"My young friend, how can you think of such a thing? It is impossible. You are without fortune, and— "But if I became the son-in-law of Mr. Baring?"

"In that case the affair would be soon settled, and so you have my word." Fortified with these two promises Mr. Labouchere returned to England. and in two months after married Miss Baring, because Mr. Hope had promised to take him into partnership, and he thus became allied to the house of Hope & Co. His was a magnificent

arcer. New Setchell the comedian says he vas present at the White House, the other day, when the following was perpetrated. An old farmer from West, who knew President Lincoln in days gone by, called to pay his respects at the Presidential mansion. Slapping the Chief Magistrate on the back he ex-

claimed: "Well, old hoss, how are you?" Old Abe, relishing a joke responded: "So I'm an old hoss, am I? What kind of a hoss pray?

"Why an old draft hoss to be sure," was the rejoinder. — An exchange thinks it a curious fact that the California fifty-dollar gold piece is the only coin on this continent that is round. We don't know where ie lives, but this way we can't find any

a man to death, added, "You will now have the satisfaction of having your case transferred to the tribunal of a higher, and let me add, abler judge.

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

coin 'round.