

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864.

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 28.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
Susquehanna County
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
WILL BE HELD AT
Montrose, Pa.,
ON
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
Sept. 14th & 15th, 1864.

PREMIUM LIST.
DIVISION I.—HORSES.
Class 1: Stallions and Mares.—Best stallion and one of his colts, Diplomas and \$5; 2d best, \$4; 3d best, \$3; best brood mare and colt, \$5; 2d best, \$4.
Judges—Dr. Lathrop, of Montrose, R. Kent, James Carmalt.
Class 2: Single and Matched Horses.—Best single gelding, over 4 years old, raised in the county, \$5; 2d best, \$4; best single mare raised in the county, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best pair of matched horses, over 3 years old, raised in the county, \$5; 2d best, \$4; best pair matched mares, over 3 years old, raised in the county, \$5; 2d best, \$4; best pair matched horses owned but not raised in the county, \$3.
Judges—Wm. C. Ward, J. C. Morris, R. W. Haywood.

Class 3: Colts and Mules.—Best pair 3 year old colts, \$5; best pair 2 year old colts, \$4; best pair yearling colts, \$2; best 3 year old colt, \$2; best 2 year old colt, \$2; best pair of mules, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best jack, \$2; 2d best, \$1.
Judges—Edwin Bliss, Isaac Vanauken, James How.

DIVISION II.—CATTLE.
Class 1: Devons.—Best devon bull 2 years old and upwards, \$5; 2d best, \$4; best devon bull between 1 and 2 years old, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best devon cow 3 years old and upwards, \$4; 2d best, \$3; best devon heifer between 2 and 3 years old, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best devon heifer between 1 and 2 years old, \$2; 2d best, \$1; best bull calf, \$2; 2d best, \$1.
Judges—Charles Wilson, Daniel Stuart, James Casson.

Class 2: Durhams.—Best durham bull 2 years old and upwards, \$5; 2d best, \$4; best durham bull between 1 and 2 years old, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best durham cow 3 years old and upwards, \$4; 2d best, \$3; best heifer between 2 and 3 years old, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best heifer between 1 and 2 years old, \$2; 2d best, \$1; best bull calf, \$2; 2d best, \$1.
Judges—J. S. Hawley, H. Brown, R. Smith.

Class 3: Grade Devons.—Best bull, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best cow over 3 years old, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best heifer between 2 and 3 years old, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best 4 yearlings, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best 5 calves, \$3; 2d best, \$2.
Judges—David Wakeley, Arthur Southworth, John Tewksbury.

Class 4: Grade Durhams.—Best bull, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best cow over 3 years old, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best heifer between 2 and 3 years old, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best 4 yearlings, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best 5 calves, \$3; 2d best, \$2.
Judges—H. Halpin, Daniel Seeley, R. S. Birchard.

Class 5: Natives.—Best bull, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best cow, over 3 years old, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best heifer between 2 and 3 years old, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best 4 yearlings, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best 5 calves, \$3; 2d best, \$2.
Judges—Alfred MacKeby, P. S. Babcock, Horace Tiffany.

Class 6: Oxen and Steers.—Best pair working oxen, over 4 years old, raised in the county, \$5; 2d best, \$4; best pair of steers between 3 and 4 years old, raised in the county, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best pair of steers between 2 and 3 years old raised in the county, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best pair fat cattle, \$5; 2d best, \$4; best single steer or cow, \$4; 2d best, \$3.
Judges—Levi Smith, Manning Perigo, B. M. Gage.

DIVISION III.
Swine.—Best boar, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best breeding sow, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best 4 spring pigs, \$2; 2d best, \$1; best 4 pigs, less than 10 weeks old, \$2; 2d best, \$1.
Judges—Charles Risley, E. G. Babcock, Asahel Grove.

DIVISION IV.
Sheep.—Best fine woolled buck, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best three fine woolled ewes, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best 3 fine woolled lambs, 2; best coarse woolled buck, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best 3 coarse woolled ewes, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best 3 coarse woolled lambs, \$2; best middle woolled buck, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best 3 middle woolled ewes, \$3; 2d best, \$2; best 3 middle woolled lambs, \$2; best buck lamb of each, \$2.
Licenters, Bakewells, &c., are classed as coarse woolled; Saxony, Merinos, &c., as fine woolled; and South Downs, &c., middle woolled.
Judges—E. M. Turner, Henry Handrick, H. C. Morley.

DIVISION V.
Poultry.—Best pair turkeys, cock and hen, \$2; 2d best, \$1; best 6 fowls, over 1

year old, \$2; 2d best, \$1; best 6 spring chickens, \$2; 2d best, \$1; best 6 ducks, \$2; 2d best, \$1.

Judges—A. L. Webster, J. T. Langdon, Frederick Coon.

DIVISION VI.
Butter and Cheese.—Best firkin or tub of butter made in June, \$4; 2d best, \$3; best September butter, \$4 or tub, \$4; 2d best, \$3; best 10 lbs. butter made by girls under 18 years, \$2; best cheese, not less than 25 lbs. \$3; 2d best, \$2.
Judges—Stewart Kent, J. F. W. Riley, A. B. Smith.

DIVISION VII.
Wines, Canned Fruit, and Jellies.—Best grape wine, best currant wine, best blackberry wine, best elderberry wine, best cherry wine, best canned fruit, best currant jelly, best apple jelly, best grape jelly, best crab apple jelly, each 50 cents.
Judges—B. S. Bentley, J. O. Bullard, John W. Cobb, Mrs. Samuel Bard, Mrs. Henry Webb, Mrs. L. N. Bullard.

DIVISION VIII.
Fruit and Vegetables.—Best fall apples, not less than one dozen, and at least 3 varieties, \$2; 2d best, \$1; best winter apples, same quantity, 2; 2d best, \$1; best pears, not less than 1 peck, 1; best quinces, 1; best and greatest variety of vegetables, 1.
Judges—John Blanding, L. W. Barton, Albert Beardsley.

DIVISION IX.
Vinegar, Honey and Sugar.—Best cider vinegar, not less than one gallon, \$1; 2d best, 50 cts.; best 10 lbs. maple sugar, 2; 2d best, 1; best 10 lbs. honey, 2; 2d best, 1.
Judges—Eri Gregory, Reuben Harris, David Quirk.

DIVISION X.
Cabinet Work and Carriages.—Best bureau, \$3; best extension table, 3; best chamber set, 3; best double carriage, 5; best single carriage, 3; best single sleigh, 3.
Judges—Wm. P. Conklin, L. D. Benson, Emory Culver.

DIVISION XI.
Farm Implements and Blacksmithing.—Best plow, \$3; best cultivator, 2; best corn sheller, 2; best straw cutter, 2; best power for churning, 2; best three forked, 2; best horse rake, 2; best lot of 6 horse shoes, 2; 2d best, 1; best 3 white oak baskets, 1; 2d best, 50 cts.
Judges—Daniel Tewksbury, John W. Grainger, C. Stark.

DIVISION XII.
Seeds.—Best bushel of corn in the ear, best half bushel of white winter wheat, best half bushel of red winter wheat, best half bushel spring wheat, best half bushel of rye, best quarter bushel of clover seed, best half bushel of timothy seed, best half bushel of flax seed, each \$1.
Judges—Thomas Phinney, Warren M. Tingley, S. S. Ingalls.

DIVISION XIII.
Leather, &c.—Best 3 sides harness leather, \$2; 2d best, \$1; best 3 sides sole leather, 2; 2d best, \$1; best 3 sides upper leather, 2; 2d best, \$1; best carriage harness, 2; 2d best, \$1; best two-horse harness, 2; 2d best, \$1; best pair fine boots, 2; best pair coarse boots, 1.
Judges—F. P. Hollister, Tracy Hayden, S. W. Breed.

DIVISION XIV.
Domestic Manufactures.—Best flannel, 10 yards, \$2; 2d best, \$1; best full cloth, 5 yards, 2; 2d best, \$1; best woolen carpet, 15 yards, 3; 2d best, 2; best rag carpet, 15 yards, 3; 2d best, 2; best half dozen pairs woolen socks, 2; 2d best, 1; best two pairs woolen mittens, 1; 2d best, 50 cts.; best piece linen cloth, 10 yards, 2; best piece cassimere, 15 yards, 2.
Judges—G. B. Eldred, Mrs. C. Stark, Mrs. Geo. Johnson, Mrs. Daniel Wade.

DIVISION XV.
Fine Arts, Ornamental Needlework, &c.—Best dental work, \$2; 2d best, \$1; best specimen of ambrotypes, 2; 2d best, \$1; best patch work quilt, 3; 2d best, 2; 3d best, 1; best quilt of any other kind, 3; 2d best, 2; 3d best, 1; best bed spread, 2; 2d best, 1; best winter bonnet, 1; 2d best, 50 cts.; best tidy chair cover, 50c.
Judges—Mrs. W. H. Jeisup, Mrs. H. F. Turrell, Mrs. D. R. Lathrop.

DIVISION XVI.
Herd of Cattle.—Best herd of cattle, not less than 10, raised and exhibited by one man, \$5; 2d best, \$3.
Judges—Henry Drinker, F. M. Williams, Geo. Walker.

DIVISION XVII.—Unenumerated Articles.
Judges—M. C. Tyler, W. J. Turrell, W. A. Crossmon, Mrs. G. V. Bentley, Mrs. Tracy Hayden, Mrs. J. Hoatford.

DIVISION XVIII.
Plowing Match.—The Plowing Match will take place on THURSDAY, SEPT. 8th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the farm of J. S. Tarbell, near Montrose. Mr. Tarbell will furnish dinner and feed for teams to all competitors.
Best plowing, \$5; 2d best, \$4; 3d best, \$3; 4th best, \$2.
Judges—Thomas Johnson, Robert W. Gere, D. D. Warner.

J. S. TARRELL,
F. H. HOLLISTER, } Ex. Com.
A. BALDWIN,

Resignation of Mr. Chase.

We have not been permitted to remain long in ignorance of the why and wherefore of the departure of Mr. Chase from the Cabinet Council. We glean from the Washington correspondences of the Philadelphia Inquirer the following, which our patrons will read and digest:

"The causes which led to it have been brewing for some time. On several occasions, during the last six months, has Mr. Chase been on the point of tendering his resignation, but he has always been held back by his friends. The vile and excessive abuse heaped upon him by the Blair family and their allies have been exceedingly annoying to him, and the more so they had, to all intents and purposes, the endorsement of the President. So bitter has the feud become, that Mr. Chase declined some time since to meet Mr. Blair in Cabinet Council, and he has accordingly not attended late Cabinet meetings. When the President commissioned Frank Blair as Major General, the same day his denunciations of Mr. Chase were made in the House. Mr. Chase wrote his resignation, and was only deterred from handing it over by the earnest entreaties of his friends, and promises that Mr. Blair would be repudiated by the party and the President. The Convention at Baltimore did repudiate them, but the President declined to act.

During the last few days, a successor was to be appointed to Mr. Cisco, Sub-Treasurer in New York. Mr. Chase made several attempts to get leading financiers, in New York, to take the position, but failed. Mr. Field, now assistant Secretary, and who filled the position of assistant to Mr. Cisco for many years, was selected by Mr. Chase for the position, on account of his eminent fitness for the post, and great confidence was reposed in him by the leading moneyed men all over the country.

His name was sent to the President, who declined to appoint him, and informed Mr. Chase that he wished to do something for Governor (now Senator) Morgan, and that he must select one of three men recommended by him. To this Mr. Chase replied that one was over 70 years old, and had not the necessary vigor and ability. Another was over sixty, but had amassed a fortune by dealing in lottery policies, and his past associations were not those which would fit him for the position. The third was from the interior part of the State, and although an able and efficient political leader, was a novice in the duties of an assistant Treasurer in an important place like New York, and was considered by Mr. Chase unfit for the position.

He so informed Mr. Lincoln, and stated that unless he could be allowed to select important officers like this from men competent to support him in his work, he must accept his resignation, which was hereby tendered. This was yesterday afternoon. His private Secretary, Mr. Shuckee, wrote the reply to the President, and in the meantime not a word was mentioned concerning the subject by any one.

This morning Mr. Chase was in consultation with the Senate finance and the House ways and means committees, upon his projected new tax bill, when the information came in that his successor had been appointed, and that the Senate was going into executive session at once, when the Senate closed doors. Considerable time was spent in each one asking the other what it meant? What next? &c., &c. None were able to throw any light upon the subject.

The Ohio Senators were in profound ignorance of the whole movement, and after some debate, in which Gov. Tod's antecedents and financial experience were sharply criticised by leading Senators, it was, on motion of Senator Fessenden, referred to the Finance Committee. This committee at once assembled, and not being able to come to any conclusion, started for the White House to see the President.

They spent over an hour there, and learned that Mr. Lincoln was determined to have a new man in Mr. Chase's place; that that man should come from Ohio, and that Tod was the man.

He seemed toward the last peremptory in this, and the committee left him. The Senate had in the meantime postponed the matter till to-morrow. The feeling all through the Senate was averse to Mr. Tod, and many openly declared they would vote against his confirmation. No one from Ohio was consulted in the matter.

Governors Dennison and Brough are in town, but were as much surprised as any one on hearing of the change. In fact, every Ohio man of any note, seems to be against Mr. Tod for this position, though there are none but speak highly of him as a man and a patriot.

Mr. Chase spent the afternoon at his room in the Treasury, packing up his private papers, and seeing a few friends who called, among whom was Secretary Stanton. To-night he is at his home, and has been visited by a large number of members, Senators and others. He takes the matter very coolly and was never more serene in his life. About 10 p. m. a despatch was received from Gov. Tod declining the position, but thanking the President for the intended honor.

Vote for Lincoln and have a draft.

Shoulder-Straps for Negroes.

We are indebted to the Doylestown Democrat for the following. Our readers will understand that Col. Davis, of the 104th, is the proprietor of the Democrat, and has seen hard service in the field, having been twice severely wounded:

"During the few days of the temporary absence of Col. Davis from Hilton Head, caused by the extreme illness of his wife, Gen. Birney, who is excessively excited by what Parson Brownlow calls "negro on the brain," was placed in command of that post; and to show his utter contempt for the white man and his love for the negro, he detailed white soldiers to cook the rations of the negro! Fellow-citizens of Bucks county, remember when you come to vote next fall for President, that one of Abraham Lincoln's minions, who does the dirty work of the abolition party, actually detailed some of your own brethren from the 104th regiment to cook the rations of the negroes. This is the way they show their contempt for the white man and place the negro above him. The papers of the Lincoln abolition party are continually lauding the negro soldiers to the disparagement of the white troops. This indicates the consideration, the Lincoln and Johnsonites have for the white man. A stranger country might be led to the belief that the negro was a superior race of beings, from the spread eagle laudations of the abolitionists. White men of Bucks county are made the menials of the negroes! Remember this."

A Terrible Plot Discovered.

It is stated on very good authority that Mr. Seward has prepared a grand coup to demolish the Democratic party and re-elect Mr. Lincoln. He has invented a splendid plot which is to be exposed, of course, in due time, going to show that the Democracy are involved in a vast conspiracy to smash things generally. It is said that a thousand pages of evidence, going to prove the existence of this terrible conspiracy, has been submitted to Mr. Lincoln, and that a well-known General, once respected, has lent his name to a tissue of nonsensical slanders upon members of the Democratic party. It is no secret that a vast system of espionage has been organized all over the North, and proofs will soon be forthcoming that the mails are regularly tampered with to find evidence, if possible, against persons who are inimical to the administration.

Why if we have a meat-tub administration, whose simple standard is pay and proffer, should we not have a meat-tub plot? History repeats itself with but little variation; and why should we not minister to power; wreak private and partisan vengeance, sport with public credulity, and win notoriety and pay in the crooked paths of espionage, if honest fame is denied him in other fields?

President Lincoln has got up a plot. He has set a tame general to work, who has collated eaves-droppings and compiled inventions to prove that Democrats are secretly organized to overthrow the government. The documentary evidence fills one thousand pages, and by the time Lincoln finishes the perusal of it, another will be ready of one thousand more. General Titus Oates has the fertility of Sylvanus Cobb.

At the last advice the sagacious Lincoln was wondering what he should do with the plot, and whether in exploding it he was not more likely to burn his fingers than blow up his opponents!

Mr. Tilton says in the Independent of this week:

"Mr. Seward's bell has always had a dismal sound in our ears, and, since we are not among his favorites, it may some day ring for us. When the government lately suppressed certain newspapers in this city, we called the act 'not a sensible measure.' Of the Arguilles case we take the same view. 'Of Frank Blair's case in which the President insulted one cabinet officer to gratify the family pride of another—we have no better opinion.'"

From this statement we judge the report, which has obtained currency, that the Independent intends to sustain Mr. Lincoln and the present administration during the coming canvass, must be just. We are sure that its editors will give it.

A Question.—Gentlemen of the Republican and Abolition Party! What is the matter with John Charles Fremont now, who was so perfect as a Presidential candidate in 1856—why so detestable in 1864—is it owing to the Abolition Proclamation which he issued, and which President Lincoln suppressed only to re-issue it himself?

General Andrew Jackson's Prophecy.—"Sir," said Gen. Andrew Jackson, "the Abolition party is a disloyal organization. Its pretended love for freedom means nothing more or less than civil war and a dissolution of the Union. The honest men of all parties should unite to expose their intentions, and arrest their progress."

The Slave Market Outdone.

Summer and his followers may prate as loudly as they please about "the barbarism of slavery," and Mrs. Stowe may rack imagination to create a monster like the brutal Legre, but we had an exhibition in this town during the examination of those recently conscripted, which for inhuman and brutal barbarism, we defy any slave mart in the world to match. A father, who had already sold one minor son as a substitute to the human shambles, where he fell a victim, appeared in our town on last Monday, dragging at his heels two half grown, ill-shaped boys.—They were all the sons he had, and he had contracted to sell them both as substitutes. They had been bargained for by "loyal" men. The smaller one, almost a mere child, was prospectively the property of a loud-mouthed and pestilent Abolitionist—a huge beast of a man, who stood six feet two in his stockings and weighed over 200 pounds. This intensely "loyal" and "patriotic" fellow, when his own son, a sturdy, well grown young man, enlisted, followed him to Chambersburg, and brought him back home on the plea that he was a minor, and had enlisted without his father's consent. Yet he is always full of war, and eager for fighting so long as it is at the expense of the blood of some one else than himself or his own family.—Being drafted, however, and wishing to lessen the probability of such a misfortune befalling him again speedily, and impelled at the same time to save a little money, he had bargained with a brutal father to pay a less sum than three hundred dollars for the body, the bones, the blood, nay, more, the life of a child. We defy the whole South to furnish an instance of such a disgusting "dicker" in human flesh, or, from among all the disgraced its soil, such a pair of monsters as these. There was no veil of pretended loyalty or simulated patriotism to conceal the naked hideousness of this transaction. The father was actuated solely by a sordid desire for gain; the purchaser was moved by the sneaking white-livered cowardice that forbade his risking his own worthless carcass in a war for the prosecution of which he howls daily, and by the mean selfishness of his nature which prompted him to make a cheap bid when bartering for a human victim. A plot had been made up by the parties to this disgusting transaction by which they hoped to deceive the board.—The boys were made to lie as to their ages, and represented themselves as older than they really were. So immature and youthful, however, was the appearance of the little wretches, that the Board refused to believe the statements made to them, even though the father himself lied as to their ages in order that he might be enabled to effect a sale of his off-spring. They were both rejected for this reason, as entirely too young for the service. The overgrown human brute, who had expected to save himself in this way, sorrowfully and reluctantly paid over his money to save his cowardly carcass for a time, and the wretched father, after feeling about our streets for a day or so in drunkenness, went home, much disappointed, no doubt, in being balked in the sale of his sons.—There is no coloring about this story, no fictitious glossing. It is true, just as we tell it, and known to be so to the very letter by many who will read this statement. We need make no comment.—Human language would fail to characterize the transactions as it deserves to be.—The concentrated curses of all the devils in hell would scarcely be sufficient to vent the fierce indignation which ought to move any man on witnessing such a scene. We have seen negroes sold on the block in the South to the highest bidder, but that only involved a charge of servitude.—Here was a white man, with one son whom he sold, dead already, endeavoring to sell two more boys to what was almost certain death. He found loyal abolitionists ready and eager to become the purchasers of cheap substitutes. Let us hear no more about the barbarism of slavery, when the barbarism of this war can exhibit such a revolting spectacle in the light of Fulton on the free soil of Pennsylvania.—*Fulton Dem.*

The New York Independent, a leading Lincoln paper, of a recent date says: "We have reached a point when we are willing to greet the black man as a soldier. We must advance to that inevitable goal when we shall meet him as an officer, a general, a ruler—when we shall be unmindful of color as we are now of language."

It is stated that the slow progress of the Virginia campaign has produced in Mr. Chase's mind a complete revolution as regards the possibility for the present administration to bring the war to a successful issue; that he so declared in presence of the cabinet; and that this bold declaration led to his removal or resignation.

We believe it will yet be fully shown that Chase lost faith in Abraham, and is opposed to his reelection, and therefore had to leave.

Gov. Seymour has been officially informed by Gen. Fry that the State of New York is entitled to a credit of 4,728 men over all calls. It appears that the State has sent over 300,000 men to the war.

The last rebel invasion of Maryland furnishes another instance of the perils which have come upon the country by the neglect on the part of the administration of the warnings given by General McClellan in the very first year of the war. Had the plans of that officer been faithfully carried out, not one of the four invasions of Maryland would have occurred. After he arrived on the peninsula with his army, and while he supposed General Banks was still under his command, it will be remembered that he issued an order to that officer for his guidance in protecting Maryland and Washington from any attempt of the rebels by way of the Shenandoah valley. He had previously sent Colonel Alexander with directions to see if fortifications could not be thrown up in such of the Blue mountains as would help detain a rebel army marching into Maryland from that direction. Gen. Banks was directed to post his troops at certain points. He was also ordered to keep his cavalry constantly in motion down the valley of the Shenandoah, so as to be warned of any approach of the rebels. This order was dated March 18, 1862; before, in fact, the actual opening of the second campaign of the war. When the administration relieved Gen. McClellan of control over General Bank's army, they entirely overlooked the wise precautions which he took in guarding the back-door to Washington. In fact, this Shenandoah valley is the true gate for an invasion of the North, as the rebels subsequently discovered, and as General McClellan's wise prescience had foreseen. When Mr. Lincoln himself took the control of the armies out of the hands of General McClellan, in addition to ordering the latter officer to approach Richmond from the North, he also detached troops from the Army of the Potomac, which were sorely needed—those under Gen. McDowell—to protect, as he said, Washington. But where did he place these troops? In the Shenandoah valley? No; they were located at Fredericksburg, at which point they were of about as much use as they would have been in Portland, Maine. The forty thousand men under Gen. McDowell were utterly thrown away, as was discovered when "Stonewall" Jackson made his first famous raid up the valley, driving back Banks to the Potomac river. The troops of Gen. McDowell were utterly useless. "General" Lincoln had ingeniously managed to deplete our army by just forty thousand men. They were denied to General McClellan, and put in a position where they were of not the slightest use in defending Washington.

The curious reader who will peruse General McClellan's official report will know how clearly he foresaw, before the campaign opened, that the Shenandoah valley was the true line of approach upon Washington. He will also remark how far-seeing were the preparations he made to prevent the rebels ever getting beyond Chester or Aldie gaps. If the reader will follow still further the course of the campaign in Virginia, he will find that what General McClellan foresaw before the campaign opened, the administration has not been able to see to this day. They have not only failed to heed the positive warnings of Gen. McClellan, but they have also failed to profit by the bitter experiences of the three years of war. Time and again have the rebel armies surged up the Shenandoah valley, carrying desolation to the homes of the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and striking terror throughout the whole North because of the menace to the capital; yet to this day even the slightest precautions have not been taken to guard against this disaster. Every time the rebels have advanced upon the valley they have not only not been impeded, but, through the most profound stupidity, the administration has collected stores of all kinds at Martinsburg for their special accommodation. We believe it can be proved that in their various raids up the valley the rebels have been able to procure stores to the amount of ten millions of dollars at that one point. The northern gate of the valley has never had a sufficient force to guard it, or a competent general to retard the progress of the rebel armies. There is probably not in military history so marked an instance of prescience as that which Gen. McClellan displayed before the campaign opened, or so conspicuous an example of downright stupidity as has been shown by the administration in not guarding the Shenandoah valley so as to prevent an invasion of the Northern States.

This quality of foresight as to the conduct of the war marked all of Gen. McClellan's military acts. If the reader will peruse his instructions to Butler, he will find that the latter was directed, immediately upon the capture of New Orleans, to put his army in motion, and take possession of Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, and fortify it. If Butler had obeyed Gen. McClellan's orders, and had then taken Jackson and fortified it, the country can understand what fearful losses would have been saved in the subsequent campaigns against Fort Hudson and Vicksburg. In the very first year of the war, the trans-Mississippi region would have been cut off from the confederacy, and all the cattle and stores of Texas would have been lost to the rebel armies. But Butler preferred to stay in New Orleans, and quarrel with women and foreign consuls;

GEN. McCLELLAN'S FORESIGHT.

The last rebel invasion of Maryland furnishes another instance of the perils which have come upon the country by the neglect on the part of the administration of the warnings given by General McClellan in the very first year of the war. Had the plans of that officer been faithfully carried out, not one of the four invasions of Maryland would have occurred. After he arrived on the peninsula with his army, and while he supposed General Banks was still under his command, it will be remembered that he issued an order to that officer for his guidance in protecting Maryland and Washington from any attempt of the rebels by way of the Shenandoah valley. He had previously sent Colonel Alexander with directions to see if fortifications could not be thrown up in such of the Blue mountains as would help detain a rebel army marching into Maryland from that direction. Gen. Banks was directed to post his troops at certain points. He was also ordered to keep his cavalry constantly in motion down the valley of the Shenandoah, so as to be warned of any approach of the rebels. This order was dated March 18, 1862; before, in fact, the actual opening of the second campaign of the war. When the administration relieved Gen. McClellan of control over General Bank's army, they entirely overlooked the wise precautions which he took in guarding the back-door to Washington. In fact, this Shenandoah valley is the true gate for an invasion of the North, as the rebels subsequently discovered, and as General McClellan's wise prescience had foreseen. When Mr. Lincoln himself took the control of the armies out of the hands of General McClellan, in addition to ordering the latter officer to approach Richmond from the North, he also detached troops from the Army of the Potomac, which were sorely needed—those under Gen. McDowell—to protect, as he said, Washington. But where did he place these troops? In the Shenandoah valley? No; they were located at Fredericksburg, at which point they were of about as much use as they would have been in Portland, Maine. The forty thousand men under Gen. McDowell were utterly thrown away, as was discovered when "Stonewall" Jackson made his first famous raid up the valley, driving back Banks to the Potomac river. The troops of Gen. McDowell were utterly useless. "General" Lincoln had ingeniously managed to deplete our army by just forty thousand men. They were denied to General McClellan, and put in a position where they were of not the slightest use in defending Washington.

The curious reader who will peruse General McClellan's official report will know how clearly he foresaw, before the campaign opened, that the Shenandoah valley was the true line of approach upon Washington. He will also remark how far-seeing were the preparations he made to prevent the rebels ever getting beyond Chester or Aldie gaps. If the reader will follow still further the course of the campaign in Virginia, he will find that what General McClellan foresaw before the campaign opened, the administration has not been able to see to this day. They have not only failed to heed the positive warnings of Gen. McClellan, but they have also failed to profit by the bitter experiences of the three years of war. Time and again have the rebel armies surged up the Shenandoah valley, carrying desolation to the homes of the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and striking terror throughout the whole North because of the menace to the capital; yet to this day even the slightest precautions have not been taken to guard against this disaster. Every time the rebels have advanced upon the valley they have not only not been impeded, but, through the most profound stupidity, the administration has collected stores of all kinds at Martinsburg for their special accommodation. We believe it can be proved that in their various raids up the valley the rebels have been able to procure stores to the amount of ten millions of dollars at that one point. The northern gate of the valley has never had a sufficient force to guard it, or a competent general to retard the progress of the rebel armies. There is probably not in military history so marked an instance of prescience as that which Gen. McClellan displayed before the campaign opened, or so conspicuous an example of downright stupidity as has been shown by the administration in not guarding the Shenandoah valley so as to prevent an invasion of the Northern States.

This quality of foresight as to the conduct of the war marked all of Gen. McClellan's military acts. If the reader will peruse his instructions to Butler, he will find that the latter was directed, immediately upon the capture of New Orleans, to put his army in motion, and take possession of Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, and fortify it. If Butler had obeyed Gen. McClellan's orders, and had then taken Jackson and fortified it, the country can understand what fearful losses would have been saved in the subsequent campaigns against Fort Hudson and Vicksburg. In the very first year of the war, the trans-Mississippi region would have been cut off from the confederacy, and all the cattle and stores of Texas would have been lost to the rebel armies. But Butler preferred to stay in New Orleans, and quarrel with women and foreign consuls;