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VOL. 8.-NO. 76.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27. 1864.

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50s, 100s, 500s, and 1,000s,

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FIREWORK DEPOT, OUTH WHARVES, BELOW CHESTNUT ST. ow on hand a great variety of WORKS, prepressly for Exhibitions, including

iets, bengola lights, &c., &c. have had also prepared a number of TORCH-LIGHTS,

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NE ESSENTIAL OILS. infectioners, in full variety and of the best chineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, bear, Sods Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annat-coperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS USE, ays on hand at lowest net cash prices.

SULPHITE OF LIME. keeping cider sweet; a perfectly harmless paration, put up, with full directions for ass, ackages containing sufficient for one barrel, ders by mail or etty post will meet with app attention, or special quotations will be taken when requested.

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519 CHESTRUT STREET, OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

RSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF ASHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF writ of sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALAudge of the District Court of the United States,
of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, in Adto me directed, will be sold at public, to
hest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S
No. 142 North FRONT Street, on THURSSovember 3d, 1864, at 12 M, Twenty-lour Bags
lsland Cotton ungined.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,

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NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET. Manufacturer of VENETIAN BLINDS AND

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LOWEST PRICES. A3- Repairing attended to promptly. Store Shades Made and Lettered. sell-2m

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864. THE ARMY ON JAMES RIVER.

The Rebel Rams Fired on by our Batteries and Driven to Shelter-Reported Inability of the Rams to Compete with our Monitors-Mitchel, the Irish Refugee, Commodore of the Rebel Fleet-Review of the Colored Troops-Gen. Butler's Order on the Death of Bir-

18TH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE RICHMOND,

(Special Correspondence of The Press.) HEADQUARTERS 3D DIVISION,

rolled this morning along the banks of the James with serious intent. After an almost unbroken pulet of three weeks, our forts on the left of the line opened fire upon the rebel rams, which did

predit to the experience of our gunners. In several instances the shots struck the iron clad ram Virginia, the commodore-ship, and were seen to glance off with a perpendicular tendency. She fired one shot rather wildly, however, and then dropped down the stream a few rods, where the Richmond and the Fredericksburg anchored under a bank, which only exposed a small part of their moke stacks. From this position they could not fire a shot at our batteries, and they remained there until the forts ceased, when, availing them-

Richmond. Of this affair there are all kinds of rumors and mpressions afloat, circulated in some instances by hase who witnessed it, whose wishes so powerfully quickened their imaginations as to believe that some one of the rebel wooden gunboats received twenty shots, while the smoke stack of the Virginia was perforated by a shell. That one of the rams was struck is certain; but whether any serious injury was inflicted upon her, or any other of the crafts, is, by no means, satisfactorily ascertained. During the shelling I passed under both our own and the rebel fire, and had a fine opportunity of witnessing the perfection of our gunners. The enemy's redoubts on the opposite bank of the James opened very heavy pieces with very bad aim, while our shots, nearly all of them, threw the dust around them high in the air, doing, as it is fair to presume material damage. The conduct of the rams and runboats in steaming up the river, frightened off by hirty-pound Parrots, is a confession of their weakness, and corroborates the opinion, which I have ong entertained, that they are in the James rather as a big scare than a means of defence. That they should quietly remain at anchor within musket range, and permit the lengthening and strengthening of our left, while redoubts during the night would spring up on the most commanding elevations, until they reached the outer ploket line, is an evidence that they hesitate to provoke a fire with our batteries. Coupling this with their first crowding under a high bank for protection, and subsequently running up the river from the position

where they have been anchoring for the last three

bility of these rams, and a frank confession of either

weeks, is a very strong case against the impenetra-

their weakness or the cowardice of their officers.

In this connection I will add the information from deserter of the Virginia, that it is understood on board of the fleet, that should our monitors go up the James river, they, conscious of their inability to engage them, are to run up under the guns of Fort | into their accustomed places in the blue firmament, Darling, or such other place of security as will protect them from the fifteen inch shot which they believe constitute a part of the armament of our ironclads. Whether there are such pieces on board or not, is of no importance in this connection, as the rebs believe there are, and that answers every purpose. On this point, the enemy's fleet in the James has had its fears greatly excited, and judgment has long since passed on board of its inability to stop the progress of our navy, should it be disposed to go up the James river, which is not at all unlikely. It may not be generally known that John J. K. Mitchel, the Irish refugee, is the commodore of the rebel fleet in the James river. So I have been positively assured by a deserter from it. The many desertions from it has put him in a very bad humor, in which he indulges in brutal curses, declaring that there are so many traitors that he found it difficult to trust any one. The four wooden gunbeats carry two guns each, while the three iron-clads mount four each, making, in all, twenty guns, which this renegade is attempting to direct against the nation which offered him an asylum of liberty. He will probably be returned to the old country as a vagrant some of these days, where, in undergoing punishment for his crimes, he will have full time to reflect over his treachery to liberty and humanity. Yesterday and the day before there was a review

of the 3d (colored) division, 18th Corps, by brigades. On Friday morning, the 20th instant, the 1st brigade, temporarily under the command of Col. Kadoo, and in the afternoon the 2d, under Col. A. G. Draper, were reviewed by Col. John Holman, commanding the division. On yesterday, the 3d brigade, under Col. Ames, and the 1st and 2d regiments of colored cavalry, dismounted, excepting two companies, were eviewed by the same officer and his dashing staff. The whole affair passed off very creditably to officers and men. There was not much of the ornamental about the brigades, but their usefulness was stamped in unwavering resolution upon every countenance along the lines. The marching was excellent, and, in fact, everything connected with it was highly satisfactory. The commanders of these brigades deserve great credit for bringing their troops to so high a state of efficiency as has been evinced in whatever sphere they have been called upon to act. Many of their colors gave evidences of having passed through the fiery ordeal of battles. The flags of the 6th U.S.C. T. are in mere strips. and form a glorious record of this brave regiment. In this review, in the 36th Regiment there were but three white officers present, the companies being commanded by the colored sergeants. The same

may be said of the 38th. There is no lack of qualification in these sergeants to command their companies; in fact, many of them are superior in drill to some of the officers who are sent here to command Lieut. J. B. McMurdy, who hails from Kentucky, occupying a nondescript position on the staff of the commander of this division, was sent off last night in disgrace to report to General Butler, by Col. Holman, for unwarrantable treatment to a colored sergeant, detailed at these headquarters; and disrespectful conduct to his superiors. The undignified character and swaggering bearing of the lieutenant, with other traits which need not be mentioned. wholly disqualify him to command colored troops or to be brought into association with the gentlemanly officers upon Col. Holman's staff. To the judgment of General Butler I commit him, with the remark that he will give him the full measure of justice. To the high credit of Colonel Holman, it must be said that no one in this division, so long as he com-

mands it, will be permitted to abuse any man, whether he be white or black. His impartiality is well known and highly appreciated, and has made him the idol of his command. General Butler's retaliatory measures, in placing ebel prisoners to work upon the canal, which is continually under fire, at Dutch Gap, as an offset to the rebels forcing our colored soldiers to work on their fortifications, have had the desired effect. The colored troops have been relieved from such labor, with the assurance that they are to be treated as prisoners of war, and the rebels have been released rom their uncomfortable position at Dutch Gap. While under fire they all wanted to take the oath of allegiance, to which, of course, no attention was paid, and since their release but few have availed hemselves of that privilege, the most of them preerring to fight it out a little longer. ROLLIN. The following order was issued by Gen. Butler on the death of the gallant Gen. Birney:

on the death of the gallant Gen. Birney:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES.

IN THE FIBLD, Oct. 21, 1864.—General Orders, No. 135.—Soldiers of the Army of the James: With deep grief from the heart, the sad word must be said.—Major General David B. Birney is dead.

But yesterday he was with us, leading you to victory. If the choice of the manner of death had been his, it would have been to have died on the field of battle as your cheers rang in his ear. But the All-Wise "determineth all things well."

General Birney died at his home in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, of disease contracted on the field in the line of his duty.

Surrounded by all that makes life desirable—a happy home—endeared family relations—leaving

BANK STOCKS, LOANS, happy home—endeared family relations—leaving affluence and ease—as a volunteer at the call of his country—he came into the service in April, 1861.

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

UNCURRENT BANK-NOTES

AND

EXCHANGE BOUGHT.

COLLECTIONS made on all points.

OCLUBRET BANK - NOTES

THE PATRICT—THE HERO—THE SOLDER BETTER HERO—THE SOLDER BETTER BANK - NOTES COLLEGE AND CO THE PATRIOT-THE HERO-THE SOLDIER. By no death has the country sustained a greater loss.
Although not bred to arms he has shown every soldierly quality and illustrated that profession of his love and choice.

his love and choice.

It is not the purpose of this order—nor will the wee of the heart of the officer giving it, nor permit him to write General Birney's Eulogy.

Yet even amid the din of arms—and upon the eve of balle, it is fit that we, his comrades, should pause a moment to draw from the example of his life the lesson it teaches.

To him the word duty—with all its obligations and incentives—was the spur of action. He had no enemies save the enemies of his country—a friend, a brother to us all—it remains to us to see to 15,70y treading the path of duty as he has done—that the great object for which he has struggled with us and laid down his life—shall not fail and his death be protitess. SOLDIERS OF THE 10TH ARMY CORPS:
Your particular grief at the loss of your brave commender has the sympathy of every soldier in the army. It will be yours to show your respect to

his memory by serving your country in the future as with you Birney has served it in the past.

By command of Major General Butler:

ED. W. SMITH, Asst. Adjt. General. THE RECENT ARTILLERY DUEL WITH THE REPEBL NAVY-RETURN OF QUIETUDE.

(Special Correspondence of The Press.] BEFORE RICHMOND, October 24, 1864. Since my despatch of yesterday, informing you of our opening fire upon the rebel navy in the James, and its inglerious retreat up the river, nothing has occurred to disturb the monotony of camp life. The rams came down the river last night, picketing, probably, but steamed up again this morning, having abandoned, it would seem, the anchorage which they have been using for some time. I have only heard of one casualty in the affair. which occurred to an artilleryman who was riding across a farm immediately opposite Cox's Ferry. His horse was killed by a shell, a piece of which CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING. severed one of his legs. I regret to say time when the Elegentian Brown's, 111 s. FOURTH St. Dr. L. Allen, surgeon of the 5th United States

Colored Troops, was requested to dress the wounded man's limb, he refused, on the plea that he had his IN FAVOR OF THE morning sick list to attend to. The most charitable view to take of this officer's conduct, under the circumstances, is probably his innate consciousness of London, Sept. 30th, 1884. nability to dress such a wound. Charges will be preferred against him, and Butler, the Just, will have an opportunity of passing judgment upon his

There has been a little excitement around these headquarters for the past few days, growing out of. the fact that three sutlers-Henry B. Walker, of the 36th; H. P. Elias, of the 5th; and Frank Stovens, of the 38th U.S. U.T.-have had their stablishments closed up by Col. Draper, commander of the 30th Brigade, with three days allowed to remove their effects beyond the brigade limits, and ten to gather themselves out of the department. The immediate cause for expelling these gentlemen was their repeated violation of express orders in practising a system of uniform extortion upon the oldiers. Sutlers in the brigade are permitted to charge fifty per cent. over and above the cost of their goods, which Col. Draper deems sufficient profit; but The dull and rumbling sound of Union artillery as these went beyond that figure, he dismissed them without ceremony. Elias acted in the capacity of purveyor for these headquarters, but as he only had ne establishment, he, after making a desperate ofort to remain, by going to the higher authorities, was obliged to share the fate of his comrades in misemeanor. This act of Col. Draper to protect the soldiers of his command from the avariciousness of adventurers is another evidence of his untiring zeal in everything that pertains to their welfare. By such acts the men are satisfied that, so far as he is concerned, every consideration due to them by the Lieutenant Colonel B. F. Pratt, commanding the 36th U.S.C.T., is now confined in the hospital at Point of Rocks, with strong indications of having a selves of the cossation, they all steamed towards serious attack of camp fever. The illness of this brave officer does not cause him half as much regret as being absent from his command at the present crisis. The regiment is now commanded by Major

> the men. Captain Rich, 1st U. S. C. T., has been promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of his regiment for gallant conduct in front of Petersburg. The opinion of the "1st," on this promotion, was best expressed in the purchase of a sword and riding equipments to be presented to him. Whatever may be said of colored troops, one thing is certain, that they neve forget kindness, nor let a favorable opportunity pass without expressing in some degree their grate ful recollections of considerate treatment.

W. M. Hart, recently promoted from a captaincy

for meritorious conduct: Both of these gentleme

are good officers, and are eminently popular with

RETURN OF GENERAL WARREN TO HIS COMMAND THE REBEL OFFICERS AND PICKET SHOOTING-SUPERNUMERARIES IN THE ARMY. Special Correspondence of The Press.] BEFORE PETERSBURG, October 24, 1864

The chaplains at last have been favored with Sabbath after their own hearts. Not a rude sword disturbed the unusual calm settled over a hundred camps, from which upon less auspicious Sundays there was always arising a busy hum of prepara tion or recreation. Divine services were held in the various regiments, and for once religion got the General Warren has returned, and assumed con mand of the 5th Corps. General Crawford, who acted as commander during the absence of the corps

commander proper, has resumed command of all his division. Immediately after arriving, General Warren rode along the line, inspecting the fortifications with the critical eye of an engineer. Not a shot was exchanged during Sunday. Even when the bright stars came twinkling out, one by one, not a picket discharged his piece. Far off to the right heavy guns were fired at long intervals, and along the entire front, growing weaker, and fainter and deeper as it followed the crocked line of works, till it crumbled into a thousand faint murmurs, and could scarcely be heard by those west of the Weldon road. It is well known how averse the rebel officers are to any comity among pickets. Their instructions have invariably been to never neglect shooting a Yankee when offered an opportunity. The Richmond editors think these lucid intervals among skirmishers "unwarlike and ridioulcus." They also are opposed to sparing a man Of late the rebels hold themselves aloof from all intercourse with our soldiers on guard. Suspected men underwent strict surveillance, and every cor ceivable precaution is taken to prevent desertions. Several attempts were made from our side to excharge papers, but they were firm in resisting any overtures which might lead to intimacy. They never adopt a new course of behavior, unless circumstances compel the alteration. In this instance in their manners. Longstreet probably received a division or two from our front to enable him to stor · Sheridan's crowing." He met with poor success, and the secret of his withdrawing men from this lo cality has transpired. Arrangements are being made to weed out the supernumeraries in this army—those who have no

care on their minds, nor conquests to make. The object is to make them responsible for a musket and sixty rounds of cartridges, which they will be expected to use the first chance. It is astonishing how many men are absent from their regiments on detached service. They would almost make, a di R. H. McB. vision if gathered together. ETTER FROM AN IMPRISONED OFFICER-DREAD FUL SUFFERINGS OF OUR MEN IN THE SOUTH-

THE EFFECT OF THE SHELLING OF CHARLESTON —THE YELLOW FEVER. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]
BEFORE PRYERSBURG, October 24. Not often do I give way to a lugubrious humor. An army correspondent has no business to be lackadaisical in style, however sad or sullen he may feel So many stories of suffering among our prisoners

languishing in rebel prison pens, have been pub lished, that I dislike to trouble your readers with a fresh story of misery and torture and death. All of these accounts are gathered by syllables, as they fall from the lips of the narrator, who has turned from the filthy, gloomy cage of confinement to freedom and friends. The past is so painful, they dislike to resound every pang of agony endured and perhaps, in the plenitude of their happiness forget and forgive. Lieutenant Burnham has received a long letter from a field officer now in duress at Charleston, South Carolina, and under fire of our guns. It was written in the early part of this month, and smuggled through by an exchanged prisoner. This explains the language, All letters must be inspected before they are permitted to be the full extent allowed any correspondence. I presume it has not since been changed. The appear ance here of a letter written within a rebel prison wherein every word bespeaks the writer's wrongs, and gains him sympathy and credence, is so remarkable

LETTER OF HON. R. J. WALKER, RE-ELECTION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The succession of days and years and centuries is noted in calendars; but it is great events, constituting historical epochs, that mark the progress and destiny of our race. Decisive battles, vast reforms, civil or religious, great scientific discoveries or mechanical inventions; dynastic changes, political revolutions, the union or dismemberment of States, the birth or death of Republics, the rise or fall of Empires—these are the deep notches in the groove of time, the mighty landmarks in the pathway of humanity. It is the fate of the Amedical Parise in the pathway for the mighty landmarks in the pathway of humanity. rican Union, involving the liberty of our country and mankind, that is to be decided in our approaching Pre sidential election. How paltry are all party question the presence of an issue so transcendent av this in the presence of an issue so transcendent at this! How dare we minate old party names or conflicts with such a question, when the life of the Union is trembling in the balance! The maintenance of the Union is trembling in the balance! The maintenance of the Union is trembling one majestic question, and the Union warry, in name, and in fact, is the only one that should exist, until this great issue is decided. Then, when the Union is rescued from present and future peril, we may exhume the past, use old party names, or discuss old party issues, but until then to unfold a party banner, and revive old party prejudices, is treason to our country and mankind. It is not Democrats alone, or Republicans alone, as separate parties marshalled against each other, that can save the Union. During this struggle for the Union, we do not hear of Democratic or Republican admirals or generals, divisions or regiments; no, we have only one areat Union army, descarding all party names or symbols, and fighting only for and under the banner of the Union. It is then a grave objection to the Chicago McClellan Convention, that, in such a crisis as this, it summoned only a Democratic Convention, and appealed only to the Democratic Convention, and appealed only to the Democratic Convention, and appealed only to the Democratic value of the Union, fight inch an election as this under any. Old party name and banner. Thousands of Republicans as well as Democratics widers sieep in their bloody shrouds, or ile wounded on beds of agony; but who dare ask to what party they belonged? It was an unboly ambition, stimulated by party leaders, a thirst for office and emoluments, that rallied under an old party name at Chicago, when the whole people should havelbeen summoned to the rescue. How dare we minale old party names or conflicts with

who dare ask to what party they belonged? It was an unboly ambition, stimulated by party leaders, a thirst for office and emoluments, that rallied under an old party name at Chicago, when the whole people should have been summoned to the rescue.

And who met in conneil at Chicago? Was it the friends of the Union? No, it was Democrats, as they called themselves, whether unionists or disunionists. Avowed disunionists constituted a large and influential portion of the Convention (profaming the name of Democrats) that met together at Chicago. Who were vallandigham, and Harris, and Long, and many other of their compeers, who not only met together at Chicago, but some of whom were received with shouts of applanse, and resolutions moved by some of them unantmostly adopted? It was a meeting of loyal men and disloy at peace and war men, unionists and disunionists. Every disunionist is a traitor. He is for the overthrow of the Republic, upon the demand of rebels in arms against the Government. Every peace man now on the Chicago McClellan platform is a disunionist and a traitor, because he knows, in his lumost soul, that no peace can be obtaired but upon the ultimatum of Jefferson Davis, now officially proclaimed by him through the Secretary of State to foreign Governments, namely, the severance of the Union, and the establishment throughout the South of a separate slaveholding empire. Most of these peace men openly avow their disunion dostrines, while others attempt to conceal their treason, under the transparent mask of an "armistice," a cessation of heetilities," and an ultimate "convention of the States," is nominiously declaring, at the same time, by their platform resolutions as Chicago, that to suppress the rebellion by war has proced a failure. What truly loyal man, by voting for their candidates, will endorse at the polls such a platform as this? It is a surrender of our country? Bonor; it is a capitulation, upon the demand of Southern traitor, whose hands are dripping with the warm life-blood of our sons and bro

of General Jackson, "negotiate only from the mouths of our cannon." General Jackson was, in truth, the father and founder of the Democratic party, Prior to his first nomination in 1823, in the election of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroc, the parties were known as Federal and Republican. In the fall of 1823 I united with a few friends in calling, at Pittshurg, Pennsylvania, the First Democratic meeting, by which General Jackson was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States. I offered the resolutions in his favor adorted by that meeting a live the states.

can. In the fail of 1823 united with a few friends in calling, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, the surst Democratic meeting, by which General Jackson was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States. 1 offered the resolutions in his favor adopted by that meeting, calling the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania which confirmed that nomination in March, 1824. 1 attended that Convention, as a delegate from Pittsburg, and wrote the address of the Convention to the Democracy of the State and of the Union of the Union of the Presidency in 1823, my first your state of the Presidency in 1823, my first your state of the Presidency in 1823, my first your state of the Presidency in 1823, my first your state of the Presidency in 1823, my first your state of the Presidency in 1823, my first your state of the Presidency in 1823, my first your state of the Presidency in 1823, my first your state of the Presidency in 1823, my first your state of the Presidency in 1824, my first your state of the Presidency in 1824, my first your state of the Presidency in 1824, my first your state of the Presidency in 1824, my first your state of "coercion," to put down rebellion in any State. The Legislaure of Mississippi endorsal that speech, and passed resolutions declaring nultification and secession to be treason, and, upon that issue, I was elected by the Legislature to the Senate of the United States. If Mississippi, under the influence of Jefferson Davis, and other traitor leaders, has since that period abandoned those principles, she cannot expect me to follow her, and thereby surrender opinions which I have uniformly maintained and advocated throughout my life, but more especially from 1833 unitable properties of the United States over an avowed and distingent of the Democratic properties of the Divide States of management of the Editor of the Presidency upon the passed proposerity laws of charleston. Let us suppose that the rebels had then shot down our flag, captured to the fortes of the Editor

Say it not only in words, but answer the foul accusation by your votes in the approaching Presidential election.

The Chicago McClellan Convention says that the waris a failure, and that, therefore, there must be an armistice and a cessation of hostilities. Will not your answer at the polls be this? 'It is a foul and treasonable falsehood.'

And is this war for the Union indeed, a failure? Let our many and well fought battles upon the ocean and the land answer the question. Let a country nearly as large ashalf of Europe, taken from the rebels since the war commenced, respond. Let Shilob, and Donaldson, and Gettysborg, and Vicksburg, and Port Hudson, and Gettysborg, and Vicksburg, and Port Hudson, and New Orleans, and the Mississippi from its source to its mouth, answer. Why, this wretched calumny had scarcely been uitered by the McClellan Convention when Sherman, the great commander, and his army, had washed out the accusation in me blood of the vanquished and unfolded our banner at Allanta, the grand military strategic centre of Georgia, never to be recalled. And while the shouts of the great victory in Georgia were still sounding in our ears. Opequan responded to the thunders of Atlanta, and the heroic Sheridan, after a decided victory, was driving the rebel army from the valley of Virginia. Was Sherman's campaign from Memphis and Nashville to Chattanooga, and from Chattanooga to Atlanta, a failure? Why, that campaign is unsurpassed in history. Was Grant's Potomac advance a failure? What, the hero of the great campaign of the West, terminating with the capture of Vicksburg and its garrison, not know, or do his duty! Was the yictory of the Widdeness a failure; or the destruction in successive battles of one-third of Lee's army, together with the seizure of the Grant's Potomac advance a failure? Recolect, Grant was Heutenant general, subordinate only to the President and Secretary of War, in pianning the whole campaign, and, while too much crecit cannot be given to the heroic Sherman and noble Sheridan, and the

Presidency is from the North, and belonged to the late Republican party. Inc candidate for the Vice Presidency, a back, leday. Halon-loving man, is from the Bearty, But the Baltimo lower the old benoration of the President of the Union, and as one great. Union, party, and asked all particles, dismissing for the president of the Vinton.

My first objection, then, to the organization against Mr. Lincoln is, that it is a more party organization, arrayed under an old party hanner. In the midst of a great context like this, when all old party names, and marching under an old party hanner. In the midst of a great context like this, when all old party names and prejudices should be forgotien, and when Democrate and Republicans acupress the real thiother the little one grand effort to the president of the president of the president of the president of the Union. With its rescue from present and future perile, the suppression of the rebellion, with the removal of the transmission of the rebellion, with the removal of the cause, constituted the only issues presented by that Convention to the whole of the loyal States of all parties.

It was far otherwise at Chicago. It was a more assemblage of partisans, some for, and some against the Union, in the search of power and emoluments. It was the first of the Union has was given to the breeze at the first of the Union has was given to the breeze at the first of the Union of the rebellion, with the removal of the cause, constitution, and made the abolition of saveryone of its issues; but, as well might it, be objected that it had made the prosecution of the War, or the maintenance of the same of the Union and the abolition of saveryone of the issues of the one; "for the Union," was writtened on the sindard of the old of the resident had its whole constitution are "persons," to the maintenance of the party of th Be defeated, and that his authority, as your President and as your levesentative, is therefore never to extend over the should living a the state of the should living a the should in this confeat. It is in fact the great question whether the majority shalf rule or the should living the shalf government is are unreal mockery, or whether it is indeed a God given right of man, horn in the image of his Maker. You voted that br. Lincoln thould be President of the whole United States. That was your decision at the Fallot box. Has it been obeyed? No: an arrogant slaveholding minority has rebelled against it, and, within the boundaries of the area occupied by that minority, has suppressed your election by, the, bayonet, and, within the boundaries of the area occupied by that minority, has suppressed your election by, the bayonet, and, within the boundaries of the area occupied by that minority, has suppressed your election by, the bayonet, and, within the boundaries of the area occupied by that minority, has suppressed your cleotion by, the bayonet, and, within the power, under the Constitution, which you devolved upon Abraham Lincoln, within the limits of that rebellion, the power, under the Constitution, which you devolved upon Abraham Lincoln, within the simits of that rebelling, the way in the war, or defeat his re election, your choice will have been utilified, and he never will have exercised throughout the United States.

I was exercised throughout the United States the power, which you know is but Angilicized Greek, meaning the power to constitution. Now the party in the Booth the your know is but Angilicized Greek, meaning the power of the People. Shade of the immortal Jackson! the father and founder of the Democration of the Union gent the states.

Hut there is another greve objection to the McCleilan Dation adopted at Chicago. It is its interextonal and birantionists, of Peace and War Democ

form is weaker than this, for it proposes directly a "cessation of hostilities," not by land only, or by sea only, but, of course, by both, as the words are general. Now, then the blockade of the rebel parts, and the capture or destruction of blockade-runners and their cargoes, is war upon the ocean. This blockade, then, is to be abandened during the armistice, for there is to be a cessation of hostilities upon the ocean and the land. then, is to be abandened during the armistice, for there is to be a cessation of hostilities upon the ocean and the land.

During this interval of peace, when there is to be no blockade of the Southern ports, what is to follow? By their own accounts and estimates, the Canfederates have within their limits in cotton (at present prices), tooacco, and naval stores, a value exceeding one billion of dollars in gold. Now, then, so soon as the armistice was agreed upon, the war upon the ocean, including the blockade, having ceased, the whole of this cotton, tobacco, and naval stores, would be shipped to Europe, or partly to Nassau, on the way to Europe, and this enormous amount realized by the Confederate Government in gold. We know what tremendous disasters have been produced by the cotton famine in England. France, and other countries. Now, the first effect of such shipments would be the total ruin of all our manufactures of cotton and other textile fabrics. But another still more serious result would follow. We know that Louis Napeleon is the bitter enemy of the Union; we know that he has again and again de clared that we could not suppress the rebellion; that he has earnestly thrice endeavored to persuade the British Government to unite with him in acknowledging the independence of the South—twice through efforts made directly upon the British Cabinet, and once through Roe buck and Linday, members of the House of Commons, to induce it by a parliamentary vote to compel the British Ministry to unite with the Emperor in acknowledging, the independence of the South—twice through efforts made directly upon the British Evolution of the establishment of the Prench Imexican war, in which England, and eyen Spain, separated from him. It is proved also by the diplomatic correspondence of Jefferson Davis, and by his friendly and approving recognition of the establishment of the Lutin race upon the American continent. It is further demonstrated by the proceedings of the French in Mexico, and especially recently at Matamoros, i states, except attents, to suppress the rebellion. He masters for such a purpose, as well as for the service of their elaves.

It cannot be deaded that the masters, whether rebell or loyal, may be called and even forced by conterption into the atmy to suppress the rebellion. Would it not then be strange if the master could exempt his slaves from similar services? The only right of the master recognized by the Constitution, is to the "service or labor" of his always. But he has a right equally strong to his own service or labor; yet both must yield to the paramount right of the Government to the services of both or either to suppress the rebellion. There is not a single word in the federal Constitution, which, either by inference or express declaration, exempts slaves, more than any other persons, from the call of the Federal Confederate Constitution; which is much more stringent than ours in that respect, for it recognizes slaves as property: yet, the rebel authorities; the rebel Congress and Government, force claves, even by conscription, to perform military duty—to dig the trenches—to make the earthworks—to erect the barracks and assensis—to help to make the cannon, small arms, and powder, and vessels of war—to construct the fortifications—to travsport the provisions, munitions, and cannon for their samies, together with the tents and military equipage—to raise the food indispensable for the support of their military forces, and, of course, they would, if they dare, put arms in their hands to meet us on the batterial dare, but as persons, that we have a right to the service of the slaves as well as of their masters to suppress the rebellion. But is only by emancipation (with compensation for loss of their services by loyal men), that the slaves can be called into our army, and used to suppress the rebellion. A call by the President for the slaves to serve in our armies, to risk their lives and shed their blood for the Union, accompanied by the declaration that they were still slaves, and, upon the

of the objects of the Mexican avar was the establishment of the equilibrium of the Latin race upon the American continent. It is further demonstrated by the proceedings of the French in Mexico, and especially recently at Mattamoros, the mutaxish greys Now, what is the meaning of establishing of selections of the Mexico of the Window of the French and Confederate of continent. In the first the French and Confederate of the Window of the Window of the Window Latin race on the American continent. In the first second place, it means to embrace not only Mexico, but the Window Latin race on the American continent. By the Latin race, is included all Spanish America. It means, then, in the future, if our Government is overthrown, that all Spanish America, from the northern boundary of Mexico to Cape Hora, is to be consolidated into one great Fower under imperial sway. It means to include in this was empire the command of the Isthmus of Tehnantepec, the route by Central America Cabout which Louis Napoleon has written so mucn), by Honduras, and Chiriqui, but more especially the Fannan, as also the Atrato routes.

In the great future, whoever commands these routes, especially together with that of the Isthmus of Snez, which I have visited a few months since, and which Louis Sapoleon has meanly completed, will command the commerce of the world, and, as a consequence, ultimately control the institutions of the world. Such are the tremendone profilems teaming in the braic of Napoleon the Third, and all, as he believes, depending upon the destruction of the American Union. I speak of what Know from a residence now of nearly two seas in Europe. Thus it is that Louis Napoleon hereally in the centing all gravitation of the Suropean balance of power. This wonderful man proposes to extend this system from the old continent was the season of what Know from a residence now of nearly two continents of the months of the continent of the Suropean balance of power. This wonderful man nove than a billion of dollars worth of Sanisha. He h slaves to serve in our armies, to risk their lives and shed their blood for the Union, accompanied by the declaration that they were still slaves, and, upon the declaration of the war, such as survived would be restored to their masters, with whom their wives and children must still remain in bondage, would be an atrocious crime, as well as the climax of all absurdities. No; it is only by emancipation that the services of the slaves can or ought to be obtained for the suppression of the rebellion. The Emancipation Proclamation, then, of the President, with compensation to loyal masters, is most clearly constitutional during the continuance of the war, and as a war measure to suppress the rebellion and save the Union, and such must be the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, to which tribunal the President has properly submitted the final arbitrament of the constitutional question. It is true, when the rebellion is crushed, the President can issue no new emancipation procramation. But neither can he then recall or modify the one already issued; and if he had the power to recall the proclamation, it would be an act of perfldy unparalleled in the history of the world. The nation would be so utterly disgraced by such bad faith as would be involved in the revocation of the Emancipation Proclamation, as to earn the cuntempt of all honest and honorable men, and the loss of sympathy of the industrial classes and working men of Europe, whose rulers would then no longer fear to recognize or aid the South. It was the magnificent uprising of the working classes of England in favor of the Union, that alone saved both countries from a bloody and dicastrous war.

cognize or aid the South. It was the magnificent uprising of the working classes of England in favor of the Union, that alone saved both countries from a bloody and disastrous war.

The emancipation proclamation being, as we have seen, clearly constitutional, as a war measure, with a view to save the Union, was it, as such, wise and expedient? We have seen that the rebel South, even by conscription, when necessary, used slaves for military purposes, and those not used directly in that way are required to raise breadtunts and provisions (instead of cotton), to supply the Uonfederate army. Indeed, the debates of Congress for many/years past, will show that the South boasted, not vainly, of their great military strength, because they declared that, while the slaves would be used in raising provisions to supply their forces, the whole white population capable of bearing arms could then be called into the field. This constituted, as they declared, their great military strength, and is it not then a most important war measure, to deprive them of that all-powerful and efficient weapon, which, we have seen, can only be done by emancipation? Now, let us suppose that while we refuse the use of the colored race, whether bond or free, in aid of the war, they are used for that purpose by the South, what would be the result? By the census of 1860, he whole population of the United States was 31,445,080, of which there were white, 26,976,675; free colored, 35,995; slaves, 3,958,760; total, of colored, 4,441,766, of which there were in the seceded States was 31,446,080, of which there were the second States, 3,635,110, and in the loyal States, to the journal of the war states are used for war purposes by them and not by us, the relative number of opposing forces would be as follows: Loyal States, 36,53,510, and in the loyal States, 10 opposition of the Second States, 9,102 673; difference in favor of the loyal States, 21,553,861; seceded States, 1,291,882,800; of which there were maneight on policy of the President is 20,466,1 for peace, with the additional announcement in that platform that the war for the suppression of the rebellion has failed?

If, indeed, the war has failed, and we cannot thus suppress the rebellion, it would not only be the right, but upon the principles of international law, the duty of eyery foreign Power to acknowledge Southern independence. Thus is it that the Chicago McClellan platform invites recognition. What is the meaning of the recognition of the independence of the South by France, under such circumstances? It means war. It means, in the first place, commercial treaties stipulating great advantages in favor of France, and perhaps other Powers. It means, of course, the overthrow of the blockade, so as to carry out those treaties. It means conditions destructive of our interests, and favorable to the recognizing Powers. It means advantages and discriminations in tariffs and tonnage duties, and navigation privileges, which would exclude us from Southern ports, including New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississipi, and deprive us of the markets of the South. Such a recognition, then, with its attendant consequences, means war—war not only withlifrance, but probably with England and Spain, and other Powers. Doubt less, upon the election of the Chicago cav didates, Napoleon would again ask the Ministry of England to unite with him in recognizing the independence of the South, and to participate in the benefits of the proposed commercial treaties. Who can say that England, under the dangers and secrifices incurred by a refusal, would again decline the offer?

It is clear, then, that the election of the Chicago candidates involves the most imminent peril of war, with

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the dialors of origin despots will ever dan't againstits adamantine base. There it will stand, and stand forever, the mighty continental breakwater between the continents of Sais and of Europe, against which the continents of Sais and of Europe, against which the breakers of eternal faction and the waves of despots of the power would dash in vain. To that home of the poppersed, to that asylum of genuine and universal treedom, millions from the Old World would then come, and unite with us in strengthening and maintaining a Government based upon the rights of humanity, and sustained by the affections of the people. While our physical force and accumulating wealth would thus be rapidly and vasily augmented, our moral power would be increased in a still grander ratio. Then the cryof tyrants, that self-government is a phanfom, and Republics a failure, would cease to oppress the listening car of humanity. Then the chairs would soon fall everywhere from the limbs of the slave. Then the reactionary and fendal party of Europe, now so loudly proclaiming Republics a failure; while exulting over the anticipated fall of the American Union, would retire discomfited from the onest, while the rights of man would be immensely promoted; and civilization advance, at a single bound, more than in the lapse of many centuries. The great champions, Bright and Codden, would roase like giants refreshed fron their siumber, and carry the figs of the vete by ballot and extended soffrage triumphantly lrelsand, would then receive the fullest justice. Then, and the peace of the world be maintained. Then Napoleon the Third, who keeps an army of 60,000 men as a standing menace to Europe and the world, and whe indeed, would then receive the fullest justice. Then, indeed, all past differences between England and America would be stuck forever in fra ernal concord, and the peace of the world be maintained. Then Napoleon the Tbird, who keeps an army of 600,000 men as a standing menace to Europe and the world, and whe has, justion the present, and for the present only, extinguished in blood the freedom of Mexico, must abardon his ambitious projects, or shiver his diadem upon the adamantine rock of popular freedom.

But there are complaints from the so-called Democratic party that the Fresident; and especially the Secretary of State, have surrendered the Monroe doctrine, and abandoned Mexico to her fate. There is no truth in this accusation. The Fresident and the Secretary of State, have surrendered the Monroe doctrine, and abandoned Mexico to her fate. There is no truth in this accusation. The President and the Secretary of State, have surtendered the Monroe doctrine, and the question; unless, indeed, it be for Mexico, by announcing that the people of the loyal States are unanimously in her favor. I say they are uncommitted for the future, and the real objection to their course is this; that they have not gratified the South and its Northern allies by engaging ere this in a-war with France, so as to bring: her vast forces in ald of the Confederate Government. Indeed Mr. Seward is cursed everywhere by the Confederate and their allies throughout Europe for preventing a war, at this time, on the Mexican their lies at time for all things," and, as I have said before, our only question now is the salvation of the Union, and when that is secured will be the proper period to consider other subordinate questions, foreign or domestic. No man can speak with more feeling on this question than myself, for it is a well known fact that I carnestly opposed, as a member of the Cabinet of Mr. Polk, the Mexican treaty of 1848, who was against the invasion of Mexi terly inactivity; resting on the banks of Grande, because he knew (as declared in my ler of January, 1814) "Slavery never could Rio Grande," and that, as a consequence, all er of January, 1841. Slavery never could cross the Rio Grande, "and that, as a consequence, all of Mexico which we would permanently hold, as we ought to have done, from Texas to Tehnantepec, would, Mexico having abolished slavery, have become free States. I believed, also, that the permanent occupation and annexation of Mexico would have forever settled all the dangers of the slavery question, because it would have flanked the slave States of the Southwest by many powerful free States adjacent on the southwest, containing already seven millions of people, most of whom were of the colored race, and who would have fought to the last against the re-establishment of slavery.

Tet, strong and decided as is my opposition to the course of Napoleon on the Mexican as well as the Confederate question, I believe that the course of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward on this question has been marked by great courage, devoted patriotism, and the highest statesmanship. I am not for mingling this or any other question of foreign or domestic policy with the mainterance of the union, but have only answered the assanlia of adversaries on the Mexican and other subordinate issues. This, however, I must say, that the treaty with Mexico, by which we abandoned that country, having been ratified, I as, opposed to any violation of its provisions. While I adhere to, the opinions expressed at the time by me against that treaty; while I am opposed to foreign Mexico into our Union, I believe that Napoleon the Third, unwittingly, by his investon, has caused Mexico soon to gravitate, by the overwhelming wish of her people, into the arms of the great Republic. Thus is it that the French invasion will have settled forever in our favor the question of the American quilibrium.

I have published the views expressed in these letters on consultation with no one. They are my own individual opinions, and I only am responsible for them. It have published the views expressed in these letters on consultation with no one. They are my own individual opinions, and and revenne. That portion of the act of 1846 was defeated by Mr. Calhour, much to my regret, injury, and annoyance.

Besides, the South, by its rebellion, and by thus forcing on us an enormons Federal debt, has rendered impossible for many years any other tariff but that which will bring the largest revenne. Util this debt is paid we must have the highest tariff for revenue, and it can be so arranged as, while yielding, when the Union is restored, at least \$150,000.000 annually in gold, at the same time to furnish all incidental aid to American industry that could be desired.

I have thus far discussed the question as confined to the contest between the respective candidates for the Presidency of the United States. But let those who think of supporting General McClellan for the Presidency remember that, in sustaining bim, they must necessarily vote for Mr. Pendleton for the Vice Presidency. McClellan and Pendleton are the Siamese twins of Unicago, inseparable, and all who vote for the one, vote at the same time for the other. No voter can cast his suffrage in this contest, except by voting for an electoral ticket, and the same electors for General McClellan who may be chosen in any State are to vote for Mr. Pendleton for the Vice President who may be chosen in any State are to vote for Mr. Pendleton for the Vice President who may be chosen in any State are to vote for Mr. Pendleton for the Vice President states. Now, recollect that the Vice President to only presides over the Senate of the United States, and gives the casting vote in that body, but that, in case of the Gental for the President, the Vice President becomes President of the President, the Vice President becomes President of the President, the President becomes President of the President, the President States, and gives the casting vote in that body, but that, in case of the death of the President, the President States, and gives the casting vote in that bear the way three years, have died during their term of office (Harrison and Taylor), and one

section of a seceding rebel State not only "mapraceticable," but "unconstitutional." His words are, in his speech in Congress of the 18th January, 1851, after most of the Cotton States had seased: Sir (the then said) is speech in Congress of the 18th January, 1851, after most of the Cotton States had seased: Sir (the then said) is contrary to the genius and spirit of the Constitution." In accordance with these anti-correction and anti-war views, he continued to vote against the prosecution of the war, and against all he great measures passed for exact and against all the great measures passed for exact and against all the great measures passed for exact and against all the great measures passed for exact and against all the great measures passed for exact and against the prosecution of the wind of the contract of the wind of the contract of the contr