

R. W. JONES, JAS. S. JENNINGS, Editors



"One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny."

WYNEBURG, VA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864.

GEN. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,

[Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.]

While the army is fighting, you as citizens see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and your nationality and your rights as citizens.

Gen. B. McClellan. "The Constitution and the Union! place them together, if they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they must fall together."—Daniel Webster.

Gen. McClellan.

The calm and able review of the military plans and foresight of Gen. McClellan, which you copy from the N. Y. Round Table, will arrest the attention of the reader. The Round Table is not a political, but literary paper of the highest order, and recently started. It is refreshing and improving to read an impartial criticism on public men and public measures in these times of violent and extreme opinions, from one capable of doing justice to the subject, and of divesting himself of partisan prejudices.

The dignified silence of the distinguished military leader, in the midst of the partisan abuse of his defenders, is the best evidence of his innate greatness. It is now clear to every candid observer, that he was hunted down by a vindictive War Committee, as an excuse for driving him from the command of the army, because he was a Democrat, and a successful result of his management of the war might give him such prominence with the American people as to make him a dangerous competitor for the Presidency. Victory was taken from his grasp by the mischievous interference of those in power, and others thrust into his place whose acts have been a series of blunders, which afforded striking evidence of their incompetency to fill his place. Pope, Burnside and Hooker successively blundered and failed, and necessity compelled the Administration to recall McClellan to the command of the army, who with a facility and promptness amazing to behold, called together the scattered and dispersed, but brave boys, who only needed a competent leader, and the insolent foe was driven back, and victory again floated over our banners.

But again the evil genius of partisan jealousy interposed, and McClellan was again driven from the public service. The result is that we are further from Richmond, the goal of our hopes, than was McClellan nearly two years ago. But it is useless to comment upon the wrongs and outrages which a bigoted party have compelled the Administration at Washington to inflict on Gen. McClellan. The people of this country see and feel the injustice done this excellent citizen and General, and if we mistake not, will make him the standard bearer of a great and patriotic party, who will elevate him to the Presidency as the next election. So mote it be!

Gen. Grant.

If the Administration at Washington shall permit Gen. Grant to manage the war without interference, we shall look for success in the approaching spring and summer campaigns. Gen. Grant has experience, capacity and vigor, and is not troubled with the mania for making political speeches and issuing partisan proclamations so common, and apparently so acceptable to the Administration. Gen. Grant is now Commander-in-Chief of the armies in the field, and an educated military man competent to fill, creditably, his high office, and why should he be interfered with by the nominal Commander-in-Chief who knows nothing of military affairs, as a science, or by the Secretary of War, who like the President, was only recently the quiet occupant of a law office, together of whom ever "set a squadron," or "saw anything, practically, of the duties of the "United field?" We repeat, if the President will consent to relieve the army from political duties, and hand it over to Gen. Grant, we shall have bright hopes of a successful issue of our approaching campaigns.

The Republican more than hints that its favorite abolition text-book, the N. Y. Tribune, is opposed to the abolition doctrine of miscegenation, or in plain English, amalgamation. Will our cotemporary have the goodness to point to the number of the Tribune in which this beastly doctrine is condemned?

The sublime raving of the "reces," as Wendell Phillips, "is God's plan" for securing a better civilization. In other words, "The science of "miscegenation" is the only good thing out of all this rubbish, to the abolitionists, more desirable result.

The Abolition Policy--Negro Mania--its Inevitable Results.

The "Hartford Times" concludes a well written article on the subject of the future fate and disposition of the Negroes. This subject should afford food for thought to these crazy abolitionists, but it is the misthinking of blind fanaticism that it never thinks. The poor negroes have already suffered to an almost unparalleled extent by their misguided and hurtful efforts. It is the opinion of the most observant of our real Philanthropists that not less than FIFTY THOUSAND of this unfortunate race has fallen victims to this war, as managed by their professed friends--the abolitionists. But to the extract:

But suppose the negro mania accomplish their object and some 4,000,000 slaves are soon set free; what then? This question has already received a variety of answers. Two years ago it was said in high places, they must be colonized; and Central America was selected as a suitable place for them, and half a million of dollars appropriated by Congress for their transportation, but a re-nomination came from the authorities of the country against receiving them, and there the matter dropped. Several other places were named, but nothing was done. Subsequently it was proclaimed that these people would all be needed where they are, and should not be sent away. This idea was popular, and extensively prevailed. But Senator Lane of Kansas recently, has recently come before the Senate with a bill and a speech in favor of making provision for them in Texas. These three considerations are presented by Mr. Lane for so doing. "We should remove from among us a disturbing element, demonstrate to the world their capacity for self-improvement, and plant at the door of Mexico four millions of good citizens who could step in at any time when invited to strengthen the hands of the Government."

What shall be done with 4,000,000 "freedmen"? Many voices are ready to respond, "Give them the rights of citizenship, and they will take care of themselves." Suppose this be true (which is neither proved or admitted), and what follows? In some of the States they would doubtless constitute a majority of the population; and of course have the political control of the State. Would the Anglo-Saxon race consent to live long in a community where the laws were made and administered by negroes? Would Sumner, or Greeley, or Chase, or Seward do it? Would that swift lightning from England--Gen. Thompson, who has just obtained a seat in Parliament by his abolition mission to America thirty years ago, and who is now here again, do it?

What will become of four millions of emancipated slaves? There is but one rational answer to this question, viz: By deportation and by premature death, they will eventually be exterminated. The work of extermination is now rapidly going on. From exposure, hunger, disease and violence more than 50,000 of them have already been swept away in the cruel process of emancipation; and have died, many of them, calling for their masters and mistresses to come and take care of them! Such is the practical benevolence of negro mania upon those whom they would make free! The language of the bondman to his abolition visitor, whose teachings did not please him, may be fittingly applied in this case:—"May de Lord send better friends to do slaves than the like of you."

Democratic Meeting.

According to announcement, a large and respectable Democratic meeting was held at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst.

On motion the following officers were chosen:

R. D. MICKLE, President. Vice Presidents--Thos. Scott, Michael McClellan, Minor Bye, John Prior, Dr. D. W. Gray, Jesse Hill, Joseph Kuhn, and Joseph Garrard.

Secretaries--J. F. Temple, J. L. McConnell and Jas. S. Jennings.

On motion the following gentlemen were elected as a Vigilance Committee for the County during the ensuing year, viz: A. A. Purman, Esq., Ch'm'n., Marion Franklin J. Thos. Hook, Franklin J. Thos. Moore, Stephen Garrard, Patrick Donley, Lewis Dowlin, Wm. Mestretzt, Alfred Armstrong, J. F. Handolph, Morgan Bell, Washington tp. Morris tp., D. T. Ullman, Centre, Wm. McKenna, Jackson, Jas. Longh, Gustavus Miller, Wm. Haskinson, John Hoagson, Gilmore, Wm. Cosgray, Dr. John Laidley, Carmichaels bor.

On motion, Resolved, that a Committee of five persons be appointed to take into consideration, and report, the best means of organizing the party throughout the county.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chairman, viz: J. G. Ritchie, R. A. McConnell, O. Van-cleave, Morgan Bell and Wm. Gwyn.

During the absence of the Committee, able and eloquent speeches were made by A. A. Purman and David Crawford, Esqrs., and did our time and space permit, we should be glad to give a full report of them. Suffice it to say, all were well pleased.

The Committee on the organization of the Party through their Chairman reported; that owing to the shortness of the time, allowed to them, they were unable to give to the subject that consideration and reflection, which its importance demanded, they therefore, recommended, that a committee be appointed, to act in conjunction with the Chairman and other members of the Vigilance Committee, to adopt the best means for the complete and thorough organization of the Party throughout every Township in the County.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed on said Committee, viz: J. F. Temple, J. S. Jennings, W. A. Porter, and John Phelan.

On motion, Resolved, that the Democratic Primary Election be held on the last Saturday in May next.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were directed to be published in the Wayneburg Messenger.

R. D. MICKLE, Pres't.

J. F. TEMPLE, J. L. McCONNELL, JAMES S. JENNINGS, Sec's.

Fully one-third of the counties of Pennsylvania have already filled their quotas under the five hundred thousand call.

Louisiana Election.

The Election recently held under President Lincoln's re-construction scheme resulted as follows:

Hahn (Administration) 5,797 Fellow (Conservative) 2,176 Flanders (Radical Bolter) 1,925

The aggregate of this vote is something under 10,000, and when all of the votes come, it is surmised, the vote may reach 11 or 12,000. This will be sufficient under the President's famous one-tenth principle to readmit the State into the Union in time for the next Presidential Election, and may secure for the President the Electoral vote of Louisiana, and in case the election should go into the House of Representatives, would give this small fraction of the State of Louisiana a weight equal to that of New York with her three millions of votes.

These votes were cast principally in and immediately around the city of Orleans, and were made in considerable proportions of non-residents, soldiers and hangers on of the army, who have resided in the State of Louisiana the requisite one year. The "one year's residence" of many of these voters was merely temporary, having families in the different States from which they want to this State with the army of Gen. Butler, more than a year ago.

A world of light is thrown upon the practical working of the President's renowned re-construction scheme by the well informed regular correspondent of the New York World, who has long resided in the city of Orleans, as the following extracts will show:

THE ELECTION. The election has transpired, and the result has been what was determined upon beforehand. Mr. Hahn is elected, and so would have been any other man who suited Mr. Lincoln and his lieutenant. He got all the votes which military necessity could compel to be cast; and though Mr. Chase's candidature got a few of them, and the constitutional abolitionists a few others, yet this was necessary to show that there was freedom of choice. One thing was not free, and that was the privilege of not voting and not taking the oath to support Lincoln's future as well as past proclamations. You may possibly feel some doubt about this, and if so I will here transcribe for you an article which appeared, in all the glory of large type well led in, in the government organ on Saturday, the day before the election.

THE DUTY OF VOTERS.—We have frequently been asked whether it is required of everybody to vote, and what action will be taken against those who neglect or refuse. In answer to the first, we would say that it is not only the privilege but the duty of every qualified voter to exercise his franchise. In reply to the second inquiry, we refer to the following extracts from the Government Order No. 23: "Open hostility cannot be permitted. Intolerance will be treated as crime, and faction as treason. Men who refuse to defend their country with the ballot box or cartridge have no just claim to the benefits of liberty regulated by law. Whoever is indifferent or hostile, must choose between the liberty which foreign hands afford, the poverty of the rebel States, and the innumerable and inappreciable blessings which our government confers upon its people." The safest way is to go up and vote.

HOW OUR CITIZENS VOTED. While there is no doubt but that there has been polled in this election a considerable vote of the citizens of the State, secured by fear, profuse expenditure of money, and all the appliances which, under martial law, can so easily be applied to compel it, even this will not account for more than two thousand of the votes polled. Do you ask me upon what authority I make such an assertion? Louisiana sent into the Confederacy an army about 35,000 men, nearly all of whom are now in the hands of the rebels, and the remainder of the State, the young athletic brethren of this city are known to be secessionists and registered enemies, who were not sent over the lines because they would be of service to Davis and his generals. The wealthier citizens have left largely for the North, and some three thousand registered enemies are reported to have been sent over the lines in May last. A great many have run the blockade, and multiplied the force of the rebels. Of the permanent residents remaining in the city, a large number are foreigners. And to them the staunch Union men, like Rozzins and Rozier, who refused to take the iron-clad, and the staid and quiet men who are yet secessionists in principle, who would not vote, and I do not believe that there were as many as two thousand voters under the Constitution whose votes were cast on Monday last.

By whom, then, were the ten thousand and upward of votes given? You can obtain an answer in part by the votes polled at Fort Jackson, Fort Macomb, Fort Butler, and Madisonville, Franklin and various other points where troops are stationed, and where all the original inhabitants have disappeared. But the most glaring misuse of the elective franchise was the casting of votes in this election, openly and unhesitatingly, by gentlemen wearing the uniform and decorations of field and staff officers of the army who have as distinctly their residences and homes beyond the line of contention, as has Mr. Chase in Ohio. Said some of the gentlemen to a staunch old Union man—who has, temporarily at least, lost his all by a uniform adherence to principle, and who will not now sacrifice this, his only remaining possession, for the sake of the profits of confiscation and cotton speculation—said one of these officers to him: "I have just been to the polls and voted." "Indeed," was the reply, "I was not aware that you had given up your home in Ohio." "Oh no! but you entitles me to vote. Have you voted?" The reply was a monosyllabic, but a proud one, "No, sir. The constitution of Louisiana requires that all voters shall be cast in the parish of the residence of the voter, from which I am debarred. I for one will not cast a fraudulent vote."

The effect of this election, conducted as it has been, and with the settled purpose of overturning and remodeling the institutions of the State will do more to prevent the possibility of a willing return by the people of Louisiana to the fold of the Union than anything which could be done by the leaders of secession themselves. It is for this reason more than any other that such men as Roszins and Rozier, Fellows and Barker, and the residue of those irreproachable Union men of the earliest and most approved standing, have done all they could to prevent these radical and altogether hurtful measures from being passed through at this important moment. To-day we told that the final triumph of the Union cause cannot be delayed but a few months longer, and yet these schemes set up into action for the purpose of taking a snap judgment upon the great mass of the permanent and abiding people of the State, the inhabitants of interior parishes of the State.

Fourteen United States vessels are now waiting for seasons, being really in all other respects ready to proceed to their respective points of destination.

State Convention.

The State Convention was organized, on the 24th inst., by the election of T. B. Sca-mour, Esq., Temporary Chairman, and Hon. Wm. H. Wirtz, Permanent Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

The Convention remained in session till a late hour last evening. Electors at Large--Robert L. Johnston, Cambria, Richard Vaux, Philadelphia. Delegates at Large--George W. Cass, William, Bigler, Asa Packer, Wm. V. McGrath. 18th District--Elector, Hugh Montgomery; Delegates, John H. Orvis, Stephen Pierce; State Committee, Miles White, H. Hepburn, R. H. Poole. 19th District--Elector, John M. Irvin, Delegates, C. L. Lambertson, J. K. Kerr; State Committee, S. B. Brown, R. L. Cochran, J. D. Gill. 20th District--Elector, George M. Thompson; Delegates, Wm. A. Galbraith, Wm. A. Wallace; State Committee, B. Whitman, T. J. Boyer, A. M. Benton.

22d District--Elector, James P. Barr; Delegates, William D. Patterson, Samuel P. Ross; State Committee, Francis R. Sellers, Joseph E. Hunter, Andrew J. Barker. 23d District--Elector, Wm. J. Konetz; Delegates, J. A. McCullough, F. M. Hunter; State Committee, E. S. Golden, Jas. Braden, Wm. H. Magee. 24th District--Elector, W. Montgomery; Delegates, Robert W. Jones, S. B. Wilson; State Committee, Wm. Swann, Chas. Carter, D. S. Morris.

The following resolution, offered by Judge McCalmont, was passed, amid prolonged cheering: Resolved, That this Convention cordially unite with the conservative party of the country in presenting the name of Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN as our first choice for President of the United States.

Florida Affair.

It is now generally conceded that the late irruption of our forces into Florida had in view, mainly, political objects, and was not guided by military judgment or military objects, and hence its disastrous and disgraceful termination. More soldiers were sacrificed by this ill-judged project to secure three electoral votes for Mr. Lincoln, than the number of voters that would have been required to effect this notable pet scheme. Fourteen hundred votes would admit Florida back to the Union under the President's plan of re-construction, and more than that number of Federal soldiers were sacrificed on that occasion. It is quite time that the army should be used in the suppression of the Rebellion rather than in President making; and we are confident that if Gen. Grant shall be permitted to control it, it will be so used while he is in the command of it.

Frank Blair to Resign.

Frank Blair will soon resign his seat in Congress, with a view to a reappointment as Major General, and assignment to the command of Sherman's old corps.

For the Messenger.

MISSISSIPPI.—Sirs: I had the pleasure of attending a School Examination at Sayers' School House, two miles east of Wayneburg, on Friday 25th ult., and it proved such a success in every subject that I deem it worthy of particular notice, and knowing you to be ardent advocates of Education, and the Common School of the present day, consequently, I ask your indulgence of this article in your valuable journal.

The examination commenced at 9 a. m., and with recess of one hour for noon closed at 4 p. m. It was conducted in a masterly and ingenious manner by the teacher throughout, and the several classes on each elementary branch of Education in which they were catechised, answered the questions promptly and accurately, eliciting a proper and studious application of their time and faculties, as well as demonstrating the assiduity and scientific qualifications of the teacher. The classes in written and mental arithmetic, were well skilled in the use of rules and the solution of problems. Masters Smith, Elisha Lippincott and John Smith reflected great credit upon themselves by answering the questions promptly and solving the problems assigned to them correctly.

The classes in primary and advanced Geography, Grammar, Reading and Spelling, manifested a proper training and a perfect knowledge of the same. But to cap the climax, the class in Orthography carried off the palm of praise--it consisted of the major part of the school, and truly its members were model adepts in that peculiar study--in exploding the sounds, spelling and pronouncing words phonetically, analyzing and running them through their various modifications was indeed wonderful, and in fact rendered it surpassingly strange how their "little noggins" could contain so much well digested knowledge. But it is easily accounted for--their teacher Mr. Sylvanus S. Johnson, who by the way is a young man of very gentlemanly demeanor, possessing a high moral character, and being well versed in the elementary and advanced branch of education, and practical in the art and theory of teaching, understood his work and had installed into the minds of his pupils that great success in acquiring knowledge that the "thinking process." The exercises were frequently enlivened by the singing of pretty and appropriate songs by the entire school, which favorably impressed the audience and added materially to the interest of the examination.

Finally after an address by Dr. R. P. Huss on the Expediency of a good Education, and a farewell address to the pupils by the teacher, the large and attentive audience was dismissed, no doubt, well pleased with that day's entertainment.

BY AN OLD TEACHER. Wayneburg, Pa., March 1, '64.

For the Messenger.

MANASSAS, EXTERS.—You will please announce through the columns of your excellent paper, that the Delegates of the Democratic Union will meet at the Court House, in Wayneburg, on the first Saturday in May next, at 1 o'clock p. m. Three Delegates are requested to be sent in from each Division in the County. By order of the Grand Magi.

Gen. McClellan's Report Reviewed.

Among the questions in dispute, upon which this report ought to throw some light, are the following: (1) Did General McClellan, upon assuming command of the armies of the Union, fully comprehend the military problem to be solved in the suppression of the rebellion? (2) Were the plans he proposed such as subsequent events proved would in all probability have accomplished the objects he had in view? (3) Was he or the administration more to blame for the failure of the Peninsular campaign? (4) Did he comprehend the political situation, and were his views and measures touching the slavery question wise and timely? (5) Were there no personal shortcomings to account for his downfall?

First of all, with regard to his comprehension of the rebellion and his military plans for its suppression. He certainly did not underestimate it. He realized from the very start its magnitude, and the ability, vigor, and determination of the men who controlled the new born confederacy. In this report he showed more statesmanship and military foresight than any of the leaders of the party in power in Washington. The impression was all but universal that the Southern States were pitifully weak in all the elements of military power, and that the presence in the midst of large bodies of discontented slaves placed them at the mercy of the North. Even the disaster of Bull Run and the surprising vigor shown by the southerners in the first six months of the war did not cure the North of its delusions of this point; hence General McClellan was not listened to with patience when he proposed the creation of large armies and asked for time to put them in the field. When he assumed command the country was in an agony of shame and rage at the defeat of Bull Run, and there was an imperious demand from all sides for some action that would redeem the martial reputation of the North. Our foreign relations looked dubious, and the time spent in necessary preparation was deemed lost for no wise purpose by a very large and growing party. As might have been anticipated, the outbreak of the civil war suggested, two very opposite policies, one of which the government was compelled to pursue. The first was to avoid the complications likely to arise out of the slavery question and make the issue simply union or disunion; while the other boldly proposed to accept the gauge thrown down by the rebels, and make it a war for the abolition, as the latter avowedly did for the perpetuation and extension of slavery. The North was soon divided into two hostile camps on the respective merits of these two policies. Very naturally, the military department of the government inclined to the first--of making it simply a war for the Union, leaving out of view entirely the moral questions involved in countenancing slavery. General McClellan from the start represented this feeling. He argued very forcibly, why add to difficulties already very serious? An abolition policy announced now will in all probability alienate Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri, and a restoration of the Union will be impeded in all the Southern States, if the whole framework of society is to be remodelled. The question was viewed simply from a military point of view, and solely from that standpoint it cannot be pronounced unwise. The administration at any rate adopted it, and the border states were saved; but whether in consequence of that policy or in spite of it will be a question for history to settle. But General McClellan failed to realize how powerfully the conscience of the North had been stirred on the subject of slavery. He made no sign which showed sympathy with the growing anti-slavery sentiment of the nation, and he consequently arrayed against him the powerful party who held these advanced views, and who regarded the war as their opportunity to carry them out. It was this hostility, which he did nothing to placate, added to the impatience of the country for some action, which led to his removal from supreme command before the time arrived for his military plans to be put in operation. It does not follow at all from this that General McClellan cared anything for slavery per se. In his very first memorandum of the President, dated August 4, 1861, we find him recommending the administration in effect to convert Western Virginia and Western Texas into free states. He says:

"There is another independent movement that has often been suggested, and which has always recommended itself to my judgment, I refer to a movement from Kansas and Nebraska through the Indian territory upon Red river and Western Texas, for the purpose of protecting and developing the latent Union and free-state sentiment well known to predominate in Western Texas and which, like a similar sentiment in Western Virginia, will if protected, ultimately organize that section into a free state.

He certainly shows no anxiety here to save slavery in these localities. On the contrary, he seems to regard the formation of free states out of slave territory as desirable. Nor do we find that he had any special tenderness for slaves over other property. In his letter to the President, dated February 3, 1862, in which he attempts to give that functionary an idea of his grand plans, he says, speaking of a probable capture of Richmond by the Army of the Potomac under his command:

"After a successful battle our position would be--Burnside forcing our left; Norfolk held securely; our center connecting Burnside with Buell both by Raleigh and Lynchburg; Buell in Eastern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; Hallowell at Nashville and Memphis. The next movement would be to connect with Sherman on the left, by reoccupying Wilmington and Charleston; to advance our center into South Carolina and Georgia; to push Buell either toward Montgomery, or to unite with the main army in Georgia, to throw Hallowell southward to meet the naval expedition from New Orleans. We

should then be in a condition to reduce to our leisure all the southern seaports, to occupy all the avenues of communication; to use the great outlet of the Mississippi; to re-establish our government and army in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas; to force the slaves to labor for our subsistence instead of that of the rebels; and to bid defiance to all foreign interference. Such is the object I have ever had in view--this is the general plan which I hope to accomplish. For many long months I have labored to prepare the Army of the Potomac to play its part in the program; from the day when I was placed in command of all our armies I have exerted myself to place all the other armies in such a condition that they, too, could perform their allotted duties."

This grand scheme was, as we now know, spoiled by the untimely opening of the campaign in the West, the removal of McClellan from the supreme command, and the ill judged interference of civilians; but the particular point we wish to make in the above is the light in which General McClellan regarded slave property. He looked forward to the time, as a matter of course, when the labor of the slave would be lost to his rebel master and transferred to the support of the Union armies. True he does not say the word emancipation, but he clearly views the contingency of a general freeing of the slaves quite as a matter of course. We think he erred seriously in not taking more advanced ground on the slavery question, but in justice to him it should be remembered that he is not on record as an apologist for or indorse in any way of that institution. An intelligent and unprejudiced reader of this report will be struck with the really amazing military sagacity of General McClellan. Upon the very opening of the war he seemed intuitively to have comprehended what was to be done, and how it was to be accomplished. The war has now so educated us all that we know certainly well the military movements which ought to have been undertaken to end the rebellion. But when the conflict commenced the utmost confusion prevailed as to the plans to be pursued. Every man had his theory, but it is not on record that any one military head in the country comprehended the whole field save alone General McClellan. When assigned to command in the West he at once projected a campaign or rather two campaigns, which, if they been carried out with success, would have had a very different character of the war. His scheme was after pacifying Kentucky, to seize Nashville and East Tennessee--a not very difficult task at that time. He also proposed to move an army up the Kanawha valley so as to relieve Washington by threatening the rebel Scott. His communications to General Scott on the subject were not heedful or even answered. Upon being called to Washington after the defeat of Bull Run, he at once sketched the situation in a memorandum to the President, dated August 4, 1861, which showed that he fully understood it all its bearings. In this document, and the subsequent communications and orders he wrote to subordinate generals, will be found his grand plan, which, it will be seen, anticipated all the successful movements of the war. A perusal of his instructions to Generals Burnside, Buell, Butler, Sherman and Halleck, while he was in supreme command, is like reading history in advance. He anticipated all the military contingencies of the war, and provided for them. Thus, when before it was attempted, he ordered the taking of Fort Pulaski, but at the same time placed upon record his reasons for not wishing the occupation of Savannah. In General Butler's instructions he minutely described in advance the impediments to be overcome in capturing New Orleans. On no one point was he mistaken, as the event subsequently proved. His anxiety to capture Jackson, Miss., immediately after New Orleans was seized, as a matter of course, was not without its merits. General Butler obeyed his orders Texas was driven out off from the confederacy in the spring of 1862, and no blood need have been shed at either Vicksburg or Port Hudson. But the most remarkable instance of General McClellan's military provision, and which has so far been strangely overlooked, were the precautions he took to prevent an attack upon Washington from the direction of the Shenandoah valley. When the President detached General McDowell's corps from General McClellan's army, it was upon the ground that it was required for the defense of the capital, yet the corps was posted at Fredericksburg, from which point Washington was never menaced, while the Shenandoah valley, the true back door to the capital, as Stonewall Jackson proved, was entirely overlooked. At Fredericksburg General McDowell's corps was of no more use than if it had been located in New-York city. The reader will notice the date of the following order: It was before General McClellan entered upon the Peninsular campaign, and when he supposed his still had charge of General Bull's army:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 16, 1862. "SIR: You will post your command in the vicinity of Manassas, intrench yourself strongly, and throw cavalry pickets well out to the front. "Your first care will be the rebuilding of the railway from Washington to Manassas and to Strasburg, in order to open your communications with the valley of the Shenandoah. As soon as the Manassas Gap railway is in running order, intrench a brigade of infantry, say four regiments, with two batteries of artillery, on the point where the railway crosses the Shenandoah. Something like two regiments of cavalry should be left in that vicinity to occupy Winchester, and thoroughly scour the country south of the railway and up the Shenandoah valley, as well as through Chester Gap, which might perhaps be advantageously occupied by a detachment of infantry well intrenched. Blockhouses should be built at all the railway bridges. Occupy by grand guards Warrenton junction and Warrenton itself, and also some little more advanced point on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, as soon as the railway bridge is repaired. Great activity should be observed by the cavalry. Besides the two regiments at Manassas, another regiment of cavalry will be at your disposal, to scout toward the Occoquan, and probably a fourth toward Leesburg. To recapitulate, the most important points which should engage your attention are as follows: "1. A strong force, well intrenched, in the vicinity of Manassas, perhaps even Centreville, and another force (a brigade), also well intrenched, near Strasburg. "2. Block-houses at the railway bridges. "3. Constant employment of the cavalry well to the front. "4. Grand guards at Warrenton junction and in advance as far as the Rappahannock, if possible. "5. Great care to be exercised to obtain full and early information as to the enemy. "6. The route to be taken to cover the line of the Potomac and Washington. "The above is commended by command of Major-General McClellan. "S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-Gen. "Major General N. P. Banks."

To this singular oversight of Mr. Lincoln and his military advisers in not guarding the side gate to Washington, as had been recommended by General McClellan immediately before being deprived of the supreme command, is to be credited the defeat of Banks by Jackson during the following May, a

large part of the disasters which occurred to Pope, and the two invasions of Maryland by Lee. Yet, notwithstanding, all these warnings the gaps in the Blue ridge are to this unbreached and undefended; and should General Meade ever be driven back, it will be through flanking movements of the enemy upon his rear through these open gaps in the mountains.

Here occur General McClellan's dispatches to Generals Buell, Sherman, Halleck, and Butler, indicating a plan which scope compared with the execution of all the armies of the Union--the Army of the Potomac as well.

But the "excessive anxiety of the administrator for a movement," and the premature opening of the campaign in the West, spoiled the whole plan, and the scattering, aimless fighting which commenced then has continued to this day.

But to sum up, we conclude that, had Gen. McClellan been retained in the supreme command, there is every reason for believing that the summer of 1862 would have seen the war advanced as it is now in the spring of 1864. Had there been no fighting until April, 1862, as he desired, all the armies of the Union could have marched at once and pressed back the rebellion, which Jeff. Davis subsequently acknowledged attempted at first to cover too many points. The victory of Donelson in February, however, compelled the South to put forth all its tremendous energies. A conscription law was passed, and before the year could be followed up by the main armies the whole available male population of the South was in the rebel ranks. Previous to Donelson the rebel armies were composed of volunteers, and in numbers were entirely inadequate to defend the various strategic points. Nothing but the pressure of so terrible a defeat would have reconciled the South to a stringent conscription act. As it was, Donelson lost the South thirteen thousand volunteers; but it was the means of adding at least 150,000 conscripts to its armies. This spoiled the whole campaign for the North, not only after the manner of the South, but also after the manner of the North, instead of simultaneously, and thus at every point we were outnumbered. As the defeat of Bull Run was the means of developing the vast military strength of the North, so the defeat of Donelson compelled the South to put forth all its energies. It is hardly just, however, to judge the Administration too severely. Mr. Lincoln honestly wished to do what was best, but partly on account of his circumstances, and partly because of his educational bias, he acted very differently from what he did. The training of a lawyer is not very well fitted for making a good general. A planner of great campaigns needs breadth of view, comprehensiveness, directness, a knowledge of how to make time his ally; but the legal mind while active loses in breadth what it gains in sharpness and intensity. Mr. Lincoln could not understand why, if a rebel army could not be whipped at the West, it was not done at once, overlooking all the remote consequences. To "move on the enemy's works" was all that was required to gain victories. It is somewhat remarkable that, of the large number of lawyers who have entered the armies, North and South, so few have achieved real distinction, though several, like Sickles, have acquired a fictitious importance by their knowledge of the arts of securing newspaper notoriety.

Then, again, Mr. Lincoln was fairly compelled to act as he did toward Gen. McClellan by his Cabinet and the party which supported him. The public temper was impatient and imperious, and besides there was a very natural dread in administrative circles lest one man should acquire all the glory of putting down the rebellion.

The Washington Shooting Affray.

The jury sworn to investigate the causes which led to the killing of David Wolf in the late murderous affray in Washington, concluded their labors last week. Their verdict was that the deceased "came to his death during a pistol fight in the borough of Washington, on Tuesday, the 1st inst., from a mortal wound inflicted by a bullet fired from a pistol to the Jurors unknown; and that at the time he, said David Wolf, was so as aforesaid mortally wounded, he was in no wise participating in said pistol fight, but was simply an innocent bystander." The Jury also prepared a paper, which accompanied their verdict, in which the practice of carrying deadly weapons is denounced as contrary to the letter and the spirit of the law, and having an evitable tendency to riot and bloodshed.

The Recognition Report.

(From the Morning Post.)

We learn that Mr. Mason, who some time since came to London to represent the Confederate States of America, and who since his departure from this country has been residing in Paris, has just returned to London. Mr. Mason's present informal mission has, it is said, taken place at the desire of the Southern Government, and it is supposed not to be unconnected with some important negotiations which are being carried on between the French and English Governments on the subject of the Southern Confederacy.

The Roll of Honor.

The following is a list of the twelve regiments yet remaining on the Pension rolls of the Government, and who actually participated in the war of the Revolution:

Table with 3 columns: Names, Birthplaces, Age. Includes names like Annals Goodwin, Somersworth, N. H., 104; John G. Ingham, Sudbury, Mass., 102; Adam Linn, Washington Co., Pa., 101; Rev. Daniel Smith, Newbury, Mass., 101; Wm. Hutchinson, York, Maine, 100; James Burham, Southamton Co., Va., 99; Rev. Miller, Springfield, Mass., 97; John Pettigill, W. Windham Conn., 97; Alex. Mayney, Jr., Lake George, N. York, 94; Samuel Miller, 2d N. H. Regt. age given; Lemuel Cook, No birthplace or age given; James Gates, No birthplace or age given.

Morgan's Escape.

In the report of the committee of Ohio Legislature, appointed to investigate matters connected with the escape of JOHN MORGAN and several of his officers from the Ohio Penitentiary, the Committee exonerate the officers of the Penitentiary; and the responsibility upon the military authorities. They find Lieut. JUDSON, of Gen. Mason