

The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.
Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

S. M. PATTENSON & CO.
No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6
State St. Boston, and our Agents for the Herald
in these cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements
and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

HORACE BONHAM, Esq., Editor and
Proprietor of the *York Republican*, offers that
establishment for sale on reasonable terms.
The materials are good, and it is the only
Republican paper in York county.

NEW STOCK OF LADIES' FURS—Messrs
Charles Oakford & Son, Nos. 331 and 332
Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, invariably close
out their entire stock of Furs every season,
and consequently their goods are always new
and fresh. Their present stock of Ladies' and
Children's Furs is the largest and finest
they have ever offered, and is wholly of their
own importation and manufacture. They
have several popular styles not met with else-
where, and owing to their superior facilities,
they are prepared to sell at unusually low
prices. See their advertisement in another
column.

JOHN BROWN AND JEFFERSON DAVIS—John
Brown invaded the State of Virginia with
a small band of men, was arrested, imprisoned,
tried, convicted, and executed, and all the
people said amen. Jefferson Davis made
claim to the national government, and has
carried war and rapine over a vast region
of country, and those who rejoiced in the
execution of John Brown apologize for the
murder of a few makes a villain, and the
murder of many a hero, who instead of
being held to be treated to propositions of peace.

NEW APPLICATION TO WOMEN—A patent
has been issued in Paris for preparation and
application of new agents for the stopping of
hemorrhage, etc. in wounds. These consist
of salts made from mineral and essential
oils soluble in caustic potash of soda. They
are made by taking cold oil or petroleum and
stirring it cold in about one-sixth of its weight
of caustic soda. It is then allowed to settle
for twelve hours, when it separates into two
different layers, the lower one being called
phosphate of soda. The phosphate of soda is
phosphoric acid, and the oil is the oil in
which it is formed. Phosphoric acid is
applied to the wounds to stop hemorrhage
as follows: If the wound has been produced
by a cutting instrument, several folds
of a surgeon's compress are dipped into the
fluid and applied to the wound. If neither
causes pain nor irritation, says the inventor.
The compress is pressed upon the wound,
and the phosphenate freely applied from the
outside with a rag. A second compress is then
applied, and sometimes four are required, but
 seldom more. The phosphenate coagulates the
albumen of the blood, and stops its further
issue. If the hemorrhage is caused by a
bullet or shrapnel, the phosphenate solution
is used in a similar manner to tamponade.

"IN THE RANKS OF THE FUS"—Mrs
Browning's beautiful poem on the Italian
boy found dead in the ranks and wearing
the uniform of the Austrian soldiers, which
has been happily adapted to a supposed
similar instance in our country, has recently
been realized in real life in Virginia. A
man has come to our knowledge of a youth
who fell wounded in the rebel ranks at
Antietam, and died at Hutton's farm, near
the battle field, on the 17th. His name was
Baillie Peyton Chandon, and he was from
Texas, the same State whence we have
received recent intelligence of an
extended Union feeling.

A correspondent who spent a fortnight
among the wounded at Antietam, declares
that this poor youth, who enlisted his kind
care and sympathy, was not at heart a
rebel. He was nineteen years old on the
day his thigh was amputated, an operation
rendered necessary by five wounds which he
had received. A sixth on the neck was less
severe. He had lain two days on the battle
field before he was discovered. When taken
care of by hospitable Union soldiers, he
said that he was at school when the war
broke out, and that he wished to remain
there, but that the conscription began in
his town, and he was forced to join the army.
And yet all this time his hopes and prayers
were for the stars and stripes. An incident
occurred in the hospital, which shows the
nobility of a Union soldier, and proves that
Chandon was appreciated by his former foes.
After the amputation, the surgeons sent for a cushion, to place un-
der the stump of a thigh. The messengers
returned with that there were none left.
A young Massachusetts soldier, who two
days before had his thigh amputated, hearing
this put his hand down and taking his
own pillow, handed it to the surgeon, saying,
"Here, Doctor, give him this; he needs it
more than I do."

Was there ever greater heroism? What
was Sidney's cup of water to this? And yet
in our army hospitals such cases of self-
abnegation are paralleled every day.

SARAPARILLA—This tropical root has a
reputation wide as the world, for curing one
class of disorders that afflict mankind—a
reputation to which it deserves as the best
antidote we possess for scrofulous complaints.
But to be brought into use, its virtues must
be concentrated and combined with other
medicines that increase its power. Some re-
liable compound of this character is much
needed in the community.—Read the adver-
tisement of Dr. AYER'S Saraparilla in our
columns, and we know it needs no encomium
from us to give our citizens confidence in what
he offers.—[Organ, Syracuse, N. Y.]

THE SOUTH NEARLY EXHAUSTED—The New-
York Progress says that the rebel confederacy
gained some 40,000 men by the Conscription
act in North Carolina alone, and the exam-
ining physicians reported more than three
fourths of them as unfit for military duty.

WATER is now introduced into San Francisco
through an aqueduct extending to Lake Toms, a
distance of some thirty-two miles. Through
this flume, which is sixteen by thirty inches
in its dimensions, water flows at the rate of
three millions of gallons per day.

After a storm of rain, the water is
now running, and we are having delightful weather.

General McClellan Relieved.
The telegraph brings us news from Wash-
ington which is of more than ordinary im-
portance. General McClellan has again been
relieved of his command. In approving the ac-
tion of the Administration in this case we do
not wish to be understood as censuring Gen-
eral McClellan's military manoeuvres and
strategy as blunders, as some have done; nor
do we believe that any such sentiment lies at
the bottom of his removal, for General Mc-
Clellan has in the public at large no warmer
friend than have been the President and
leading members of the Cabinet. They have
defended him vigorously against assaults; and
General McClellan, well knowing the fact,
has relied upon them rather than the Demo-
cratic politicians who have sought to build
up his own schemes upon his great reputation.

But it has long been clear that however
faithful to the government and the Union,
however vigilant against the wiles of the rebel
generals, however good as a disciplinarian,
and however popular with his army, General
McClellan's campaigning has been of no prac-
tical effect in pushing on this war to a suc-
cessful conclusion. It requires no argument
to demonstrate this. We have been obliged
to retrace every step of our progress in Vir-
ginia, to witness the invasion of Maryland
and the capture of Frederick by an immense
rebel army, and to see our own State invaded
and one of its most fertile valleys plun-
dered by rebel cavalry. To say that this re-
sult of General McClellan's policy is an easy
way of getting over the difficulty; but the
successful raid in our own State happened af-
ter the battle of Antietam, and while Mc-
Clellan with his victorious army lay at Starb-
urg.

In all the time when we had splendid weather
and abundance of men and everything else
needed, our army lay idle, until at length,
when the enemy had repaired all their losses,
and were stronger than ever, we set out to
conquer a rebellious State. As the next re-
sult of this policy of endless preparation, we
have lost some of the best months of the year,
sacrificed an army of twelve thousand troops,
and a park of artillery at Harper's Ferry,
suffered a second Ball's Bluff disaster at Shep-
herdstown, had Pennsylvania invaded and
plundered by the enemy, and have now
reached the mountain gaps in Virginia in the
midst of an unprecedented snow storm, which
brings unpleasant reminiscences of the fate
of Napoleon's grand army in Russia.

One of the excuses for this delay was that
the men were without proper clothing. In
the midst of an unparalleled expenditure for
supplies, with a Quartermaster General of
most distinguished ability, and who has earned
a celebrity for his forecast as a provider, with
a prodigality of equipment which has amazed
all Europe, General McClellan's army, we are
asked to believe, has been suffering for want
of clothing! Our arsenals are groaning with
the quantity of supplies. Thousands upon
thousands of suits are packed and sent for-
ward continually, the Department does its
duty thoroughly, and still this complaint!

At another time the excuse for delay was
that the Governors of the loyal States had
neglected or refused to send forward the new
troops. This was a Democratic dodge, got
up by partisans for electing a President.
We do not suppose that Gen. McClellan was
aware of it, but it was eagerly accepted by
his friends, and made use of to give bitter-
ness to the censurers against all Governors
known to be opposed to his tardy policy.—
Day after day new regiments kept on passing
through Philadelphia to Washington in an
endless stream, from those very States whose
Governors were accused of withholding troops.

The losses sustained by our army and by
the nation in General McClellan's campaign
stand in striking contrast with their ineffec-
tiveness and with the gigantic preparations un-
der which he always insisted as indispen-
sable to his plan. From the day he was first
summoned from Western Virginia to take
command at Washington down to this time we
have been raising men and supplies in such a
manner that the ingenuity of the ablest min-
ister of finance our country has ever seen has
been paralyzed for means, and the Governors
of the loyal States, in despair of ever raising
men enough by volunteering for such tre-
mendous drafts, have been compelled to re-
sort to draft.

The *North American* says we do not, we re-
port, doubt General McClellan's ability, nor
have we ever done so. Neither have we any
suspicion of his patriotism, and it is a serious
misfortune that any one has ever given utter-
ance to such an idea. We think we can see
plainly how his troubles arose. The primary
dogma of West Point is the theory of ade-
quate preparations; and the nation in this
war, the first ever waged under West Point
influences, is paying dearly for its whistle in
the enormous outlay of money for material of
war, and the astounding loss and waste of
human life. General McClellan naturally
followed his mentor. He was taught never
to commence an enterprise before he was
thoroughly prepared, and in his mind, and in
that of all the young West Pointers of his
day, preparation was the giant slave com-
petent for the task of subduing the rebel.
This lesson was more deeply impressed upon Gen-
eral McClellan's mind by his mission to Se-
bastopol to report on the state of the art of
war in Europe, as there shown; and the read-
er who will take the trouble to refer to his re-
port, will find it a labored effort to prove that
on the one hand the allies undertook the siege
without any adequate idea of the magnitude
of the undertaking, and that on the other
hand the Russians undertook the defence in
the same way. These positions, of course,
disprove each other, but they will be found
to constitute the whole ground work of his
report, and they have made his naturally cau-
tious and prudent mind excessively given to
the most astonishing preparations.

We do not wish now to pursue an inquiry
on this topic, though we may remark in pas-
sage that we very greatly fear that it is de-
signed to be pressed upon us more and more,
and that the continual waste of life and treas-
ure will compel us to change our military
system as well as our generals. But the two
most distinguished advocates of this prepar-
ation policy were Bull and McClellan, and
they have both been removed. We regard these
two changes in the light of an approaching
alteration of our military policy, which will
give our volunteer generals a better chance,
and be in the highest degree beneficial to
the country. It is at length becoming to be felt
that the practical education acquired in this
war by our soldiers is worth infinitely more
than all the teaching of the schools.

SIMON CAMERON AT HOME—Simon Cam-
eron, our Minister to Russia, arrived at
New York a day or two ago, and is now at
his home. After a few days of repose he
will repair to Washington to report his return
officially to the President.

It is understood that General Cassius M.
Clay will be appointed to the position thus
vacated.

Judge Holt's Letter.
We publish this week, the admirable let-
ter of Hon. J. Holt, to a committee of gen-
tlemen in New York. This letter was writ-
ten previous to the late election in New York,
but has not been published until a few days
ago. Had it been made public sooner it
would undoubtedly have exercised a marked
influence upon the voters of that State, and
Judge Holt is a veteran Democrat, of the
best state school, and his fact gives pecu-
liar significance to his burning words in favor
of the policy of the Administration. Read it,
patriots, and you will feel refreshed and
strengthened in the support you have been
giving to freedom and the Government.—
Read it sympathizers and hang out your
heads in your merited shame and discomfiture.

NOVEMBER COURT.
FIRST WEEK.
The proceedings of the Court or Common
Pleas for the first week consisted of but two
cases, which were
David Long vs. John Miller—Action on a
promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, \$59.30.
Christian T. Strickler vs. Adam Burkholder—
Action on a promissory note. Verdict
for defendant.

**In the Quarter Sessions, the cases tried, up
to the time of our going to press, were as
follows:**
Com. vs. Alfred Whiting—Assault and
Battery. Verdict for county for costs.
Com. vs. Lucinda Baker and Wilson Ickes
—Assault and Battery.
Com. vs. John Nickle—Assault and Bat-
tery.
Com. vs. Frederick Wenchler—Assault and
Battery. Pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to
prison, promising to leave the county if not
harshly dealt with. Sentenced to jail for
costs of prosecution and \$100 fine. Gillean
for Commonwealth, Shapley for defendant.

Com. vs. Samuel Woods—Fornication and
Bastardy. Verdict, guilty.
Com. vs. James Crouly—Assault and Bat-
tery on Frank Murray at Paperport with a
"Billy" and shot along on the night of the
fall election. Found guilty, and sentenced to
jail for costs of prosecution and \$100 fine. Gillean
for Commonwealth, Shapley for defendant.

Com. vs. George Maurice and Mary Mau-
rice—Assault and Battery. Ignored, and the
prosecutor, Margaret Gilfill, to pay the
costs.
Com. vs. Henry Fellows—Arson. Burn-
ing of a barn in Shoppersburg township, the
property of Joseph C. Newton, on the night of
the 10th of September last. Prisoner had
been drunk, lost his bundle containing a jug
of whiskey, which was taken by a negro boy
and hidden. Fellows then said it was not
forthcoming he would burn the barn. Ver-
dict guilty. Sentenced 3 years and 6 months
in Eastern Penitentiary, and fined \$1 and
costs. Smith and Gillean for Common-
wealth, Shapley for prisoner.

Com. vs. Jacob Culp—Larceny. Stealing
a horse, on the 25th of 1861, the property
of Samuel Bowman, of East Pennsborough
township. Value of horse estimated at \$400.
Verdict guilty. Sentenced 7 years and 6
months in Eastern Penitentiary, and fined
\$4 and costs. Gillean for Commonwealth,
Shapley for defendant.

Com. vs. George Leephar—Indicted for
larceny of a pocket book and watch. Pleaded
guilty but drunk, and sentenced 1 year
and 6 months in the Eastern Penitentiary,
and fined \$1 and costs of prosecution. Gillean
for prosecution; Shapley for defendant.

Com. vs. Margaret Willard—Indicted for
the larceny of some knives, forks and spoons,
the property of Mrs. J. C. Newton, on the 10th
of 1861. She was trying to sell them, represent-
ing herself in want of something to eat. Found
guilty in manner and form as she stands in-
dicted, and sentenced to 3 months to jail of
county; pay a fine of \$1; return to property
stolen, and stand committed till sentence is
complicated with Gillean for Commonwealth;
Shapley for defendant.

Com. vs. Alfred Whiting—Malicious Mis-
chief in breaking in the door of a negro
negro, named Thompson. Pleaded guilty
but drunk—Sentenced to the county jail
for 4 months; pay a fine of \$1, and costs of
prosecution; Gillean for Commonwealth;
Shapley for defendant.

Com. vs. Kate McPete—Indicted for low-
liness, drunkenness and blasphemy. Pleaded
guilty, and promised to leave the town if a
mild sentence was given. Sentenced 1 year
to the jail of county, fined \$1, and to
stand committed till sentence is complicated
with Gillean for Commonwealth;
McLaughlin for defendant.

REMOVAL OF McCLELLAN.
Special Dispatch to The New York Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862.
The following is from your special cor-
respondent, dated Gainesville, November 8,
4: 10 P. M.
Gen. McClellan was this morning relieved
of the command of the Army of the Potomac.
Gen. Burnside is next in command.
HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
GAINESVILLE, Nov. 7—12 O'CLOCK, P. M.
The order relieving Major Gen. McClellan
from the command of the Army of the Potomac
was received at Headquarters at eleven
o'clock last night. It was entirely unexpect-
ed to all, and therefore every one was taken
by surprise.
On its receipt the command was immedi-
ately turned over to Gen. Burnside.
Gen. McClellan and his staff will leave to-
morrow for Trenton, where he is ordered to
report.

The order was delivered to him by Gen.
Buckingham in person.
His last official act was the issuing of an
address to his soldiers, informing them, in a
few words, that the command had devolved
on Gen. Burnside, and taking an affectionate
leave of them.
There is no other news worthy of mention,
excepting that the army is in motion.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1862.
Some time ago, the President proposed
certain queries to Gen. Halleck, the answers
to which, it was thought, shed no lit-
tle light upon the campaigns of Gen. Mc-
Clellan since Gen. Halleck became Com-
mander-in-Chief. Full and clear answers
have been given to these queries, and the
document containing them is now made pub-
lic. In this document the problem
why it is that Gen. McClellan and Colonel
Marcy, his Chief of Staff, report directly to
the President instead of to Gen. Halleck,
the Secretary of War, or the Adjutant Gen-
eral, as military etiquette prescribes, will be
solved.

Official Report of Gen. Halleck.
*The Supplies of the Army of the Potomac
Requisitions Promptly Filled—The
Army Better Supplied than that of the
West—Gen. McClellan Peremptorily Or-
dered to Move Against the Enemy—He
Delayed Three Weeks—A Starting Point
of Events.*
(Special Correspondence.)
HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1862.
Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
SIR: In reply to the general interrogatories
contained in your letter of yesterday, I have
to report:

1. That requisitions for supplies to the army
under Gen. McClellan were made by his staff
officers on the Chief of Bureaus here; that
the Quartermaster General supplied the Chief
Quartermaster on the Quartermaster General;
for Commissary supplies, by his Chief Com-
missary on the Commissary General, &c. No
supplies have been to my knowledge made
upon the Secretary of War, and none upon
the General-in-Chief.

2. On several occasions Gen. McClellan has
telegraphed to me that his army was de-
ficient in supplies. All these telegrams were
immediately referred to the Heads of Bureaus
with orders to report. It was ascertained
that in every instance the requisitions had
been made, and except one, where the
Quartermaster General had been obliged to
send from Philadelphia certain articles of
clothing, tents, &c., not having a full supply
here. There has been no delay in forward-
ing supplies by rail, on account of the
crowded condition of the depots or of a
want of cars; but whenever notified of this,
I have immediately directed the different
Under the excellent superintendence of Gen.
Haupt, I think these delays have been less
frequent and of shorter duration than is usual
with freight trains carrying military stores.
Gen. McClellan's army frequently has
for some days without supplies ask on
account of neglect in making timely requisitions,
and unavoidable delays in forwarding
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3. In my opinion there has been no such
want of supplies in the army under Gen.
McClellan as to prevent his compliance with
the orders to advance against the enemy.—
Had he moved in any one of his expedi-
tions, he could have received his supplies al-
most as readily as remaining inactive on the
north.

4. On the 7th of October, in a telegram
regarding his intended movements, General
McClellan stated that it would require at least
three days to supply the First, Fifth and Sixth
Corps, that they needed shoes and other in-
fant supplies, and that he had ordered that
shelter tents. No complaint was made that
any requisitions had not been filled, and it
was inferred from his language that he was
satisfied with the state of his supplies.
On the 11th, he telegraphed that a
portion of his supplies sent by rail had been
delayed.

5. As already stated, agents were immediately
sent from here to investigate this complaint,
and they reported that everything had gone
forward. On the same date (the 11th) he
spoke of many of his horses being broken
down by fatigue. On the 12th he complained
that the rate of supply was only "160 horses
per week for the entire army there and in
front of Washington." General Meigs reported
to the Quartermaster General to inquire into
this matter, and report why a larger supply
was not furnished. General Meigs reported
on the 14th ultimo, that the average issue
of horses to General McClellan's army in
the field and in front of Washington, for
the previous six weeks, had been 1,450 per week,
or 8,704 in all. In addition, that large num-
ber of mules had been ordered there, and that
number of animals with Gen. McClellan's
army on the Upper Potomac was over thirty
one thousand. He also reported that he was
satisfied that army all the horses he
could procure.

6. On the 18th, Gen. McClellan stated, in re-
gard to Gen. Meigs's report that he had filled
every requisition for shoes and clothing—
"Gen. Meigs may have ordered these articles
to be forwarded, but they have not reached
our depots; and unless greater effort to in-
sure prompt transmission is made by the de-
partment of which Gen. Meigs is the head,
they might as well remain in New York or
Philadelphia, so far as this army is concern-
ed." Immediately called Gen. Meigs's at-
tention to this apparent neglect of his depart-
ment. On the 21st, he reported as the result
of his investigation that 45,000 pairs of boots
and shoes had been received by the Quar-
termaster General, and that 10,000 pairs of
shoes, Frederick and Hagerstown; that 20,
000 pairs were at Harper's Ferry depot on the
21st; that 10,000 were on their

way, and 10,000 more ordered. Col. Ingalls,
aid-de-camp and Chief Quartermaster to Gen.
McClellan, telegraphed on the 26th, "The
suffering for want of clothing is exaggerated,
I think, and certainly might have been avoid-
ed by timely requisitions of regimental and
brigade commanders." On the 24th he tele-
graphed to the Quartermaster General that
the clothing was not detained in care at the
depots. "Such complaints are groundless.
The fact is, the clothing arrives and is issued,
but more is still wanted. I have ordered more
than would seem necessary from any data
furnished me, and I beg to remind you that
you have always very promptly met my re-
quisitions so far as clothing is concerned.—
Our depot is not at all overflowing as soon
due notice is given. I foresee no time
when an army of over 100,000 men will not
call for clothing and other articles."

In regard to Gen. McClellan's means of
promptly communicating the wants of his
army to me, I have to report that the
War Department, I report that, in addition to
the ordinary mails, he has been in hourly
communication with Washington by telegraph.
It is due to Gen. Halleck that I should sub-
mit herewith a copy of a telegram received by
him from Gen. McClellan.
Very respectfully, your obt. serv't.,
W. W. HALLECK, General in Chief.

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH.
[Received Oct. 22, 1862—9:40 p. m.]
From McClellan's Headquarters.
TO BROTHERS GEN. MEIGS: Your dispatch
of this date is received. I have never inter-
fered in any letter or dispatch, to make any re-
quisition against yourself or your Department
for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as
rapidly as it was possible for you to do so. I
believe that everything but necessary done
could be done in this respect. The idea that
I have tried to convey was that certain por-
tions of the command were without clothing,
and the army could not move until it was
supplied.
G. B. McCLELLAN, M. G.

HON. JOS. HOLT ON THE WAR.
Letter from Judge Holt to Collector
Barney.
Necessity of Sustaining the Government.
TO THE EDITORS OF THE EVENING POST.—
The accompanying letter from the Hon. Jos.
Holt was written in reply to a letter from
me, expressing to him my personal desire
that he would accept an invitation to visit
this city, and to address a public meeting in
the issues of the times. Mr. Holt wrote the
reply so hastily that he did not think it quite
fit for publication, and therefore at the time
marked it "private."
But he has just now, at my request, con-
sented to its publication; and I therefore
place it at your disposal, with the remark,
however, that neither in existing circum-
stances, nor under any circumstances short
of the absolute inability of the United States
Government to prosecute a vigorous war
against the Rebels would foreign interven-
tion be, in my opinion, defensible or excusable;
and in such a case there could be no need
of such intervention, as the quarrel would
be adjusted between the contending parties
according to their relative strength.
WILLIAM BARNEY.
New York, Nov. 10, 1862.

Judge Holt's Letter.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1862.
Hon. Wm. Barney:
DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 22d inst.
has been received. An invitation similar to
that which you so kindly urge upon me,
I have been obliged, within a few days, to
decline, in consequence of engagements which
occupy every moment of my time, and
I must now make the same answer to your
self.
You will doubtless be present with you,
on the occasion referred to, those capable by
their eloquence of affecting all the good that
popular addresses can now accomplish.
I must be frank, however, and say, that to me
it seems that the best and best of us need
is not by words, however glowing, but heroic
deeds. The tongue of an archangel could
scarcely comfort and animate the popular
spirit in the presence of the inaction of our
armies.

How the Rebellion Stands.
After an unequalled expenditure of treas-
ure, and the marshaling of such armies as
the world has never seen, and after sacrifices
which are clothing the land in mourning,
and the expiration of eighteen months from
the commencement of the Rebellion, we find
at any moment since the struggle began—
This is from a lack of devotion on the part
of the people, who have not poured out their
blood and treasure like water, nor yet for
any lack of courage on the part of our brave
volunteers. Our soldiers have been every-
where pausing for a sight of the enemy, while
the great heart of the country, in its solemn
and earnest solicitude, is like ground
swell of the ocean, pressing on our forces
towards the battle field. A saddened belief
is rapidly spreading that, unless the present
condition of things is speedily changed, our
cause will be lost.

Bold and Aggressive Movements.
An immediate, bold and aggressive move-
ment upon the enemy, following up every
victory gained, is what is required for our
deliverance. To the accomplishment of this
single object, the thoughts and efforts and
the prayers of the whole nation should be
directed. If those who are in the front will
not go forward, the public safety will demand
that they be assigned positions in the rear.
What are the reasons, what the reputation,
or what the cherished schemes of any
General in the field, as compared with the
life of such a Government and country as
ours? If, with the cloudless skies, and the
bracing airs, and the roads of the autumn,
our army is completely inactivated, and
cannot do its work, when will it be able to
do so?

If Lee, Jackson and Longstreet can move
with promptitude and dashing energy, in
the cause of treason and the vandalism, why
cannot our chiefs move as promptly
and as fast in the cause of honor and loyalty?
How much longer will the nation
endure that all its sacrifices be fruitless? Its
power to subdue this Rebellion is not more
complete than, in my judgment, will be its
determination that neither the follies nor
the crimes of men shall render that power
unavailing.

**Torpidity of our Armies the Cause
of Our Reverse.**
It is this torpor of our armies—which
has deferred to the hundredth time—which
has unfurled that party banner, whose shadow
is not disloyalty which has prompted the
deplorable movement of retreat, and
discouragement consequent upon the losses,
humiliations and delays we have suffered,
yet it is the most alarming sign of the times,
and can only be arrested by decided military
successes. It is the law of nature, that the
existence of such political organizations, to seek
strength by assaults upon the administration,
in whose hands, for weal or woe, is the dis-
tinction of these movements upon which
necessarily depend the preservation of the
Union.

These assaults will grow in vigor and bit-
terness as they progress, and while thus in-
directly affording aid and comfort to the
Rebellion, will make continual, albeit un-
conscious, approaches towards the consummation
of a party ticket in the midst of the
tragic events now upon us, powder well
before doing so, the disastrous consequences
of such a policy—a policy from whose bale-
ful tendencies no purity of motive can pos-
sibly detract. Let them hesitate long before
they sow the seeds of dissensions, whose
fruit will be the ruin of the Republic. Let
children and children's children not forget
that by thus presenting a divided front they
degrade our cause before the world, they

paralyze our own strength and add immen-
surable to the losses, the confidence and the
power of the enemy. Already the Confed-
erate press is pointing the deluded people
of the South to these rising distractions among
ourselves, in a tone not merely of hopefulness,
but of exultation.

Controversies Ill-Timed.
If any man, as a motive for such a course,
suppose that he has ground of complaint
against the President, let him take heed that
his ill-directed hostility does not put in jeop-
ardy the Republic itself, for whose preser-
vation from overthrow the President is in-
cessantly and loyally laboring. What has
a controversy with the President of the U.
States to do with the question of loyalty to
our country in the midst of such a struggle
as this? If he errs—as the best of men are
liable to do—let us not quarrel with him
at his deeds, but our Government and coun-
try should, and if we are true to them, they
will endure for countless ages to come. The
President, with all the dignity and respon-
sibilities belonging to his position, is but a
pilot on the national ship for a single watch
of the night.

Who will be so insane as to aid, however
indirectly in scuttling the ship, merely be-
cause he has a quarrel with the pilot, from
whose hands the ship is to be wrested?
Who is willing that a savage shout, as
of victory, shall go up from that army of
ferocious Rebels, whose hands are doubly
dyed in the blood of our people? Who is
willing that a thrill of joy shall run down
the entire South, and that bonfires and
illuminations shall be kindled in the city
of Richmond, over the triumphs of the Opposi-
tion in the great Empire State? If such
there be, let him vote a party ticket. The
occasion demands the development of the
sublimest phases of human character. If
with the duties to our land and to our race
which are pressing upon us, we cannot rise
above a miserable party spirit, and party
power, then the sooner we creep into our
graves the better.

**Foreign Intervention Threatened
By Our Inaction.**
Another danger which is threatened from
the inaction of our armies comes from a
broader. The Rebellion is as ubiquitous in
its character as the pestilence, and its
spirit. The conflict, from our commercial
and other relations, concerns the happiness
of the civilized world. Foreign nations, with
a forbearance which cannot be too much
commended, have waited patiently, and given us every
opportunity to subdue the Rebel lion. But
such decisive demonstration soon takes
place, and the South is occupied by our
forces, these nations will conclude that we
lack either the will or the power to estab-
lish the Union.

Fearful Evils of Interference.
Already a member of the English Cab-
inet (Mr. Gladstone) has openly declared that
"Davis has made a nation of the South,"
and such an announcement, from such a
source, cannot be regarded as having
startling significance. If the vast army in
whose presence, as it were, a half beaten
enemy is leisurely destroying one of the most
important railroads of the loyal States, does
not do its work speedily, European pow-
ers must ere long yield to the clamor of
their impoverished and starving populations,
and there will come intervention, "with all
its woes." Upon this will follow at once,
intimate and dangerous alliances with the South,
to be succeeded by the taking of the South
in all human probability, by the permanent
establishment of the Rebel Confederacy.

What fate might befall our own institu-
tions, should the South be allowed to remain
such a dismemberment, I will not trust
myself to inquire. We cannot hope to escape
from this train of events by any exploits of
our navy, however brilliant, occupying the
Southern coast, and the capture of the
shore. This, though well and very well, will
be but scratching the extremities of the giant
instead of denting blows at his heart.
Heart palpitates defiantly in the armies of
Lee and Jackson, which have so recently
crowned Maryland and Virginia, the banks
of the Potomac threaten the capital.

**For All Things that are for the
Union.**
My faith in this matter is simple and
briefly stated. It is this: For all things that
are for the Union—against all things that
are against it I am for the Union, and
conditionally as I am for protecting my own
body, at every cost and hazard, from the
knife of the assassin. No human institution,
no earthly interest, shall ever be my
weight in the scale against the life of my
country. Least of all will I approach with
unaided feet, or permit to be thus weighed,
an institution, the leading traitor of whose
being—the African slave trade—the laws of
my country have for more than forty years
denounced as a crime worthy of the gall,
crime not against any particular code or any
particular form of civilization, but a crime
against the very race to which we belong.
Hosius humani generis, is the designation
which the Christian historians of the United
States has given to the African slave trade.

I yield to no man in veneration for the
Constitution, or in determination that its
blessings shall be extended to those who
respect and obey it, and that those who
blaspheme it are widely open to the Southern
people, and they are earnestly invoked by
the President to enter in and enjoy them.

**Interests of the South in Its
Own Hands.**
These institutions and their every interest
are in their own hands, and can be saved
not only from ruin, but from