National Republican.

VOL. II. WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1862. NO. 239.

GOVERNMENT ADVTS.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS AND HAY.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner Eighteen th and G sts., Washington, August 29, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until Friday, the 5th day of September, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (150,000) one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of oats and (9,000) tons of Hay.

HAY to be good merchantable timothy, put up in bales and delivered, at (9,000) two thousand pounds to the ton.

OATS to be of a good merchantable quality, put up in bags of about two bushels each.

OATS will be received by weight, at (32) thirty-two pounds to the bushel.

Sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government.

Delivery to be made in the city of Washington within (30) twenty five days from the date of the contract.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals will be received for (500) five hundred tons of hay and upwards, and for (50,000) fifty thousand bushels of oats and upwards.

The proposals for hay and oats may be upon the same paper, but must be made entirely distinct from, and without reference to, each other.

The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear; or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the partner signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and AN OATH OF ALLEGIANCE MUST ACCOMPANY EACH PROPOSITION.

Proposals must be addressed to Colonel D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Oats and Hay."

GUARANTEE.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

Bonds equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for the bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation and ready to be produced when the contract is signed.

Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter, or by telegraph.

Form of Guarantee.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, ETC.

All Oats and Hay contracted for under this advertisement will be rigidly inspected, and such as do not prove of a good sound merchantable quality will be rejected.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the Depot Quartermaster shall be in funds.

Any informality in the bid, or non-conformance with the terms of this advertisement, will ensure the rejection of the proposal.

Delivery to be made at the Railroad Depot, or at one of the Government Wharves in the City of Washington.

The Depot Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem to be high.

D. H. RUCKER, Colonel and Depot Quartermaster.

au 28—dtsep3

[No. 685.]

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S Proclamation, No. 685, for the offering of upwards of 4,000,000 acres of land in Oregon.

It orders public sales in the STATE OF OREGON, as follows:

At the land office at OREGON CITY, on the 6th of October, 1862, of one hundred and fifty-eight township and parts of townships heretofore unoffered, west of the Cascade Mountains, and within the district of lands subject to sale at Oregon City.

At the land office at ROSEBURG, on the 13th of October, 1862, of one hundred and fifty-four townships and parts of townships heretofore unoffered, west of the Cascade Mountains, and within the district of lands subject to sale at Roseburg.

The lands will be offered with the usual exceptions of school sections, &c.

No mineral lands are to be offered, such lands being expressly excepted and excluded from sale by act of Congress.

The sales will be kept open until the lands are all offered, which is to be accomplished within two weeks, and no longer; and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Pre-emption claimants are required to establish their claims to the satisfaction of the proper Register and Receiver, and make payment for the same on or before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sales, otherwise their claims will be forfeited.

J. M. EDMUNDS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, June 10, 1862.

NOTE.—Under the regulations of the Department, as heretofore and now existing, no payment can be made for advertising proclamations, except to such publishers as are specially authorized to public by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

June 13—w1aw (Star)

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS from Dealers and Millers are invited till the 8th day of September, 1862, for furnishing Flour to the Subsistence Department, known as No. 2 Extra.

Samples of this Flour can be seen at the Capitol Bakery in this city.

It is desired to make a contract for 20,000 barrels, should, however, any person desire to furnish a less quantity, he will state the precise number of barrels in his bid.

The contractor will be required to furnish about 500 barrels daily, until the contract is filled.

No flour will be received which does not come up to the standard at the Government inspection, made just before the purchase.

The flour to be delivered at the Railroad Depot in Washington, or any of the Warehouses in Georgetown, D. C.

The Flour to be put in new barrels and head lined.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any proper cause.

No bids will be received from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contract.

Bidders must be present in person to respond to their bid.

The oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.

Firms making bids should state the names of the parties interested.

Payment to be made in Treasury notes, and the bids to be directed to Colonel A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Flour."

au 28

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited till the 10th of September, 1862, for furnishing the Subsistence Department 600 tons of Hay.

The Hay to be delivered before the 5th of October.

At least three hundred tons of said hay must be in bales, the remainder need not necessarily be baled.

Bidders must state in their bids the price per 100 lbs. at which they will furnish the Hay.

To be weighed at Washington, at the expense of the contractor, and to be delivered at the Monument Cattle Yard.

Firms making bids must state the name of all the parties interested.

Payments to be made in Treasury notes, and bids to be directed to Colonel A. BECKWITH, A. D. C., and C. S., U. S. A., and endorsed "Proposals for Hay."

au 28

WEST, NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST.

10 CIVILIANS, OFFICERS, BANDS-MEN, SOLDIERS, AND OTHERS.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD are running through passenger trains from Washington to the Ohio river, without change of cars daily at 7¼ a. m. and 8 p. m., and offers greater inducements to the traveling public that any other route, via:

CHEAPER FARE, LESS CHARGES OF CARS, CLOSER CONNECTIONS, AND QUICKER TIME.

This is the only route that checks baggage from Washington city to the West. Tickets good until used; and passengers have the privilege of laying over at any point on the route.

Passengers procuring tickets by this route, save the time and expense of omnibus transfer.

REMEMBER THE ONLY OFFICE to procure tickets, is at the depot of the B. & O. R. R. Baggage received at any hour during the day, and no charge for handling baggage. aug 26—tf

NEW BOATS—NEW CARS.

FOR BOSTON, via NEW LONDON, NORWICH, and WORCESTER DAILY, (Sundays Excepted,) At 5 o'clock, P. M., FROM PIER 20 N. R., FOOT OF VESTRY STREET,

The new and magnificent steamer CITY OF BOSTON, Wm. Wilcox, commander, from New York—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and from New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The new and magnificent steamer CITY OF NEW YORK, Thomas G. Jewett, commander, from New York—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; from New London—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

These two new steamers have been built expressly for this route, with all modern improvements, including Water Tight Compartments, and are the only steamers ever built for Long Island Sound, with this great life-preserving improvement.

Conductors accompany the steamers each way.

Passengers proceed from New London immediately on arrival of steamers, by Express Train to Boston, Worcester, Lowell, Lawrence, Fitchburg Nashua, Concord, the White Mountains, &c., &c.

Passengers returning from Boston leave the Depot of the Boston and Worcester railroad at 5.30 P. M. Worcester 7 P. M., arriving at New London 9.30 P. M.

Freight taken at the Lowest Rates, and delivered in Boston early the next day.

State Rooms in abundance can be had on board steamers, or at the Boston or New York offices, in advance.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent. may—tf Pier 20, N. R.

CLAIMS AGAINST the UNITED STATES

FINLEY BIGGERS, (late Register of the U. S. Treasury,) and CHARLES E. SHERMAN, Counsellors at Law, will devote their entire attention to the prosecution and settlement of demands against the United States, growing out of the present war, including the Accounts and Claims of States, Contractors, and Disbursing Officers; applications for the restoration of property illegally seized or captured, and for compensation for the use or private property for Government purposes, and for damages for the injury of such property by the army; for military pay, pensions, and bounty lands; and for distributive shares of monies payable at the Treasury and due to sub-contractors and others.

They will also give legal advice to claimants, contractors, and to unprofessional agents in litigated cases; and prepare written arguments when desired.

With Non-resident Agents who may send them claims, an equitable division of commissions will be made.

Undisputed Demands will be collected and promptly remitted for a commission of from a half to two and a half per cent—depending on the amount; and negotiations with the Department conducted on moderate terms.

By prompt attention, moderate charges, long experience, and a minute knowledge of the of laws, regulations, rules and precedents, governing the transaction of business at the Departments, they hope to render their services useful to claimants and public creditors.

Reference may be made to Members of Congress and officers of the Government; and especially, by permission, to the Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Address—"Messrs. BIGGERS & SHERMAN, Washington, D. C."

Office, No. 425 F street, near Treasury and Willards' Hotel. nov 5—ly

FOR AQUIA CREEK.

On and after Monday, July 21st, the steamer KEYPORT will leave her wharf foot of Seventh street, at 6 o'clock a. m., for Aquia Creek, stopping at Alexandria, and all intermediate landings. Returning, will leave Aquia Creek at 4 p. m., arriving at Washington at 7½ p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or on the wharf, at

WM. R. SNOW, Agent.

NOTICE TO EXCURSIONISTS.—Parties wishing to charter the KEYPORT for Moonlight Excursions, will apply on board, or of the Agent, at the foot of Seventh street, between the hours of 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. We are prepared to accommodate parties to Glymont for day excursions.

Leaving and returning at our regular hours. jy 24—tf WM. R. SNOW, Agent.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

The undersigned commenced, in the month of December, 1860, the publication, in this city, of a weekly newspaper, called the *National Republican*.

It is printed on a large sheet, twenty-seven by forty-two inches, and is furnished at the low prices stated below.

It contains all the original matter of the daily *National Republican*, with the exception of local news not interesting to country subscribers.

It will give full reports of the proceedings of Congress, and of the other departments of the National Government.

It contains all the news of the day, foreign and domestic, markets, &c., &c., as well as an original correspondence from all parts of the country. The miscellaneous department will receive special attention, and, in all respects, the effort will be made to establish the character of the *National Republican* as a Family Newspaper.

Washington being now the central point of the current military operations, great attention will be paid to furnishing the readers of the *National Republican* with full, and especially with *accurate*, accounts of the progress of the war for the Union.

In politics, the paper is Republican, sustaining the Administration of Mr. Lincoln.

There is no other Republican paper in the District of Columbia, or in the vicinity of it, and it is believed that recent events have opened to such a paper an important sphere of useful effort. The time has come, when the actual administration of the Government upon Republican principles will explode the misrepresentations which have made those principles so distasteful to the South.

But it is not only here, and in this vicinity, that the projectors of the *National Republican* hope to make it useful. To the whole country they offer a journal which will discuss national politics from a national standpoint, and which will never be swerved from patriotic duty by any overpowering pressure of local interest.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year	$3.00
Three copies, one year	8.00
Five copies, one year	7.00
Ten copies, one year	13.00
Twenty copies, one year	30.00
One copy, six months	1.00
Three copies, six months	2.50
Five copies, six months	3.50
Ten copies, six months	6.00
Twenty copies, six months	10.00

Payments always in advance.

When a Club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it on the same terms. It is not necessary that the subscribers to a Club should receive their papers at the same post office.

Money may be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts can be remitted in Treasury notes, or drafts on Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore; smaller amounts in gold, or in notes of solvent banks. Address

W. J. MURTAGH & CO, *Washington, D. C.*

☞ THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at the following rates:

One copy, one year	$3.50
Five copies, one year	15.00
One copy, six months	1.75
Five copies, six months	7.50
One copy, three months	1.00

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of 10th and G streets, Washington, Aug. 29, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (1,500) FIFTEEN HUNDRED MORSES, of the following descriptions, viz:

CAVALRY.

FOR CAVALRY.—(1,000) One thousand horses, from (15) fifteen to (16) sixteen hands high; between five and eight years of age; of dark colors; well broken to the saddle; compactly built, and free from all defects.

ARTILLERY.

FOR ARTILLERY.—(500) Five hundred horses, from (15½) fifteen and one-half to (16) sixteen hands high; between five and eight years of age; of dark colors; free from all defects; compactly built; well broken to harness, and to weigh not less than 1,000 pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from *disloyal parties will not be considered*, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must specify clearly whether the bid is for Cavalry or Artillery horses, and in no case must both be bid for on the same paper.

If any bidder wishes to propose for both classes he must forward two distinct proposals—one for each class, *complete in itself*, and having no reference to any other proposal by the same party.

Proposals must be addressed to Col. D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and must be plainly marked "Proposals for Horses."

GUARANTEE.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest district court or of the United States district attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

Bonds, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation and ready to be produced when the contract is signed.

Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter or by telegraph.

Form of Guarantee.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guaranty that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

No mares will be received.

The horses must be delivered in this city on or before *MONDAY, the 6th day of October*, and no extension of time will be granted on any pretext.

Payment to be made upon the completion of each contract, so as soon thereafter as the Depot Quartermaster shall be in funds.

Any informality in the bid, or non-conformance with the terms of this advertisement, will ensure the rejection of the proposal.

The CAVALRY Horses will be awarded in lots of (200) two hundred each, and the ARTILLERY Horses in lots of (100) two hundred and fifty each, unless the Depot Quartermaster should deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.

The Depot Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER, Colonel and Depot Quartermaster.

aug 28—dtlo3d

NOTICE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.

The subscriber, having recently completed the erection of his new building, on the site of his former premises, (destroyed by fire some time since,) begs to call the attention of his old friends and the public generally to the fact, and to remind them of his ability to serve them in all branches of the

GENERAL GROCERY TRADE,

having ample room and increased facilities to transact business.

He has recently returned from the various North-ern markets, where he has carefully selected a complete stock of

EVERYTHING REQUISITE FOR A FINE FAMILY GROCERY,

and having purchased exclusively for cash, can offer peculiar inducements, both as to price and quality.

His stock of Fine Teas, Wines, Liquors, Sugars of all grades, Spices,

Bourbon, Monongahela, and Rye Whisky.

Fruits Mustards, Sauces, Wooden Ware, &c.

Are of the best description, and all adapted to the trade of Washington.

JESSE B. WILSON, No. 327 Pennsylvania avenue, bet. Sixth and Seventh sts., south side.

au 19—dtm

NEW YORK EXCELSIOR BAKERY, 548 7th, near Navy Yard, Island ave., Island.

WM. PATER respectfully informs the public that he has become sole proprietor of the celebrated establishment lately owned by his father, and will be happy to supply all orders, with the utmost punctuality, at prices in accordance with the times. The quality of our articles is not to be excelled. Sutlers supplied on liberal terms.

Again we come before you,
Our banner is unfurled,
While our customers are flocking
From all quarters of the world.

For our Bread, our Cake, and Pastries,
For our Puddings, Sweetmeats, too;
And they come so fast upon us,
That we scarce know what to do.

Our bakers have been busy
From early morn till night,
While our stock of flour is vanishing;
But this gives us delight.

For "quick sales and small profits,"
Is the motto of our store,
And if you purchase once from us,
You will surely purchase more.

And also that the heralds
Will proclaim from North to South,
That the "Bread and Cake of Pater's
Enters everybody's Mouth!"

July 17—3m

MANHOOD: HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c. By Rev. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the *Green Book*, &c.

"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box. 4,586.

aug 7—SmifdAw

FEB. 9, 1862. FEB. 9, 1862

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY,

The shortest, quickest, and best route from Baltimore to the

On and after Sunday, Feb'y 9, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart from Calvert Station as follows:

TRAINS NORTH LEAVE.

Mail, at	3.25 A. M.
Buffalo Express	3.50 P. M.
Parkton Accomodation	4.00 P. M.
Pittsburg and Harrisburg Express	8.50 P. M.

TRAINS SOUTH ARRIVE.

Parkton Accommodation, at	8.00 A. M.
Buffalo Express	9.20 A. M.
Pittsburg and Harrisburg Express	3.00 P. M.
Mail	8.30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. Train from Washington connects with the 8.25 A. M. Train from Baltimore for the West, and for Buffalo, Elmira, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cattaraugus, and Niagara Falls, and for New York City.

The 11 A. M. Train from Washington connects with the 3.00 P. M. Train from Baltimore, to West, North and Northwest, and Elmira and Buffalo and Rochester.

The 3.00 P. M. Train from Washington connects with the 8.20 P. M. Train from Baltimore for Pittsburg, Harrisburg, and the West, and is a direct connection for Lebanon, Easton, Allentown, and New York, via Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Try this route to New York

☞ The only Train leaving Baltimore on Sunday is the 8.20 P. M. Train, for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago and the West.

The only Train arriving in Baltimore on Sunday is the 8.30 A. M. Train.

feb 9 J. N. DUBARRY, Supt.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

MAJOR GEN. FREMONT'S SPEECH AT FANEUIL HALL, AUGUST 30.

As the General rose, two magnificent bouquets were thrown upon the stand and remained upon the desk during the speech. Gen. Fremont spoke with great deliberation, without notes, as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. FREMONT.

I feel deeply the honor of having been asked to appear before you. I am gratified that you think I can say anything which will aid in the object of these meetings. But I trust that this object, so far as it relates to the enrollment of the volunteers required, has already been attained. The events of the last few weeks have made so apparent the necessity for immediate reinforcements, that I hope nothing else has been needed to procure a prompt response to the call of the Government, and to that mute but strong appeal of your friends in the field, who to-day constitute our bulwark against the surges of rebellion.

The chances of war do not admit of delays. The enemy is pushing it forward with renewed vigor, and the loss of a few weeks, or even a few days, may involve disasters shameful to record and impossible to retrieve. In this condition it will never do to let differences of opinion as to how this war should be carried on interfere with its vigorous prosecution. First fill the ranks, and leave to those who stay at home the obligation of shaping the struggle to its proper ends.

But Massachusetts needs no other incitement to her duty than the certainty that she has one to perform. Under this impulse her people will come forward promptly and nobly, as they always have done. [Cheers.] She will be always true, as in this contest she has been poetically true, to her historic record. The infant that here in the "cradle of liberty" strangled the serpent, is ready in its manhood to destroy the hydra; and when I see, as I lately have had the opportunity to see, what kind of men they are, each one filling a place in society, instructed, intelligent men, heads and supporters of families, contributing by steady labor to the wealth of the State—when I see such men going by thousands and hundreds of thousands to the field, my anxiety is not in regard to the number who go there, but it is that their ready obedience and affecting confidence in the Government will be met by a corresponding care for them in the field, and that these concentrated energies will be directed to results worthy of the sacrifices they are making. [Applause.]

Therefore, I indulge myself in the pleasure of feeling that the object of this meeting is not so much to urge the necessity for further troops as to furnish an occasion for encouragement and sympathy to those now leaving for the field—the assemblage of friends on shore to greet the parting ship, and so, with a good speed to them, I turn, with your permission, for a moment to the duties resting upon those of us who, for the time being, are left at home.

I had just now expressed my anxiety that we should obtain from this war results worthy of the sacrifices we are making. How this shall be done and in the speediest way, is the question which threatens still more to convulse the country, and is making of the nation one great council of war. And it is right that the people should in this way jealously debate their vital interests. Not only is this their inherited right, bought by the first revolution, but it is also their sacred duty to keep themselves well and earnestly informed concerning the progress of this revolution, and to make known their wishes concerning the manner in which it shall be controlled, so as best to secure domestic peace, and restore it upon imperishable foundations. [Loud cheers.] It is in this way that the vitality of our institutions manifests and maintains itself. [Applause.]

In ordinary wars a soldier is limited to the silent execution of his military duties. But we are in the midst of a revolution where every citizen is a soldier. Rome had her lawspecial to civil war. Here the nation is stirred to the heart by a struggle for existence, and not only the life of the country, but the life of representative liberty throughout the world is at stake. It is not safe to believe that we shall be able easily to govern this revolution. And in the midst of such events it is not only the right but the duty of every man to express his opinions, and, however slight his influence may be, to employ it in laboring for the common cause.

Lord Herbert, when envoy at the Court of France, sent, I think, by Elizabeth—at all events at a time when on the personal relations of ambassadors depended peace or war for their nations—said to the French minister, who had purposely provoked him, that "although ambassador, he was not the less a gentleman." He reserved the right, when occasion called for it, to act in his broader capacity. So, therefore, a soldier, but not the less a citizen I will, in the little I have to say to you, speak my opinion freely, [cries of "Good," "Good," and applause,] but at the same time I will endeavor to do so with the reserve belonging to the first character. I will ask your indulgence if I speak upon a subject about which you are not at all equally united, but the proper treatment of which I think equally important with the proper treatment of our forces in the field; and if I speak of myself in connection, it is because in the suggestions I presume to make to you I speak upon my individual experience. [Cries of "Good," and applause.]

Six years ago, when I had the honor to represent your views upon national affairs, I held, in common with yourselves, the opinion that slavery should not be disturbed within its existing limits. When the Confederate States announced their existence, their Executive proclaimed slavery to be the corner stone of the new power. In Missouri, a year ago, as a war measure, I declared the slaves of rebels free. [Immense applause and cries of "Good!" and great cheering.] believing this to be the most incisive, searching, and deadly blow that could be aimed at the heart of the rebellion. [Applause and "Good," "Good," "Bully for you," and cheers.] I judged it to be the quickest mode to damage and disconcert the enemy, and to gain great advantages with the least cost of life to the good citizens who were acting with me in maintaining the laws. A general in the field, in a distant and rebellious district, invested with pro-consular powers, I did this in the exercise of what I believed to be my legitimate authority. [Cheers.] Later, as the war went on, I became satisfied that, with its successful termination, must also terminate slavery in some form. ["Good," "Good," and cheers.]

I considered it then sufficient that some measure should be adopted by which it should immediately cease as a political power, and begin to cease as a social fact. But as the contest was protracted, the conditional opinions with which we all entered upon it, in my mind, gave place to the conviction that every advantage which the laws of war allowed to us should be employed, and that to be effective as a war measure this act should be thorough and immediate. It became apparent that the slower process would be ineffectual. And so the events of the year have brought me to the conviction that there can be no lasting peace while slavery exists on our continent. [Great applause.] Therefore, all other considerations apart, and regarding it only as a measure for the effectual suppression of the rebellion, I am in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery [great cheers,] and in favor of using every practicable means to make that abolition effective [cheers,] and so deprive the enemy of their great element of strength. [Great applause.]

Wherever our flag waves in jurisdiction, let it wave over free men. [Cheers.] Let it answer all questions, and give all passports. [Loud cheers.]

It is urged against summary measures that the liberation of the slaves would be an act of great injustice to the loyal men of the South. But can such a war as this be carried on without sacrifices from the loyal people in every section of the country? The loyalists of the South would be required to contribute a portion of what is held to be property, and for which they would doubtless be afterwards remunerated. Against this the loyal people of the North give not only absolute property, but their own lives and the lives of those most dear to them. [Cheers.]

[At this point Governor Andrew came upon the platform, and was received with loud cheers.]

To them their loss never can be repaid. How, then, can such distinctions be entertained? And how can we, in making war upon a country, protect its vital interests?—separate it into parts, and for the sake of protecting the property of a class forgo our greatest advantages? Such a policy would carry within itself the elements of sure defeat, and the real Unionists of the South are ready for the sacrifice. Nor do I share in the belief that there is a large body of Unionists in the South.

In my individual experience I have found them few, and in the progress of the war they have been fast decreasing. The danger which has attended the avowal of Union sentiments, the uncertain protection which we have been able to give them, the certain severities of the confederate government, the unexpected length to which the rebels have been able to protract the struggle, together with neighborhood friendships and interests, have carried away many who in the beginning maintained their allegiance to the Union. In the whole valley of Virginia I do not remember to have met a Union man, and certainly not one Union woman. [Laughter.] This element of their strength must not be underrated. It serves to show how thoroughly the feelings of the South are in this contest, and leaves no doubt as to what will be the training of the growing generation. Not only were the people not desirous of returning into the Union, but they did not entertain the idea in any shape—their only conjectures were as to the manner in which the separation would finally be effected. I do not think that our Northern people realise how many years the South has been preparing for this struggle.

The advent of the Natchez in Charleston harbor, with Jackson's proclamation and her ready batteries obeyed it for a time in South Carolina, where there was then a strong body of men with Union sentiments—strong enough to have the consistency of a party and with its representative organ. Then quite a young man, I was among the Unionists enrolled, with a view to service under Mr. Poinsett, then the acknowledged head of the party in that State. Mr. Calhoun died a defeated rebel chief, but he left legions of young men devoted to disseminate his principles—young legions growing up in the faith of the principles to the establishment of which this generation has been consecrated in the South. We are at war with a people who have been educated to believe they are contending for their liberties; they are carrying on this contest with unity and determination; their armies have acquired the solidity and consistency of regular troops. To reduce such a rebellion will require the utmost exertion of our force and the immediate use of every advantage which naturally falls to our share in the contest. Their determination to obtain success is unconquerable. To subdue them their designs must be made impossible, and the unity which gives them strength must be ours also. [Cheers.]

To secure this unity we must rouse country to extraordinary exertions. Not only must every possible means be used to damage the enemy in the field, but we must guard vigilantly against the enemies in our midst. [Cheers.] While you have been loyally occupied with the defence of the country, and sending your voters to the field, the pro-slavery party has been stealthily and busily employed in organizing to control the elections, and to secure a victory of which they already feel assured. To counteract them you must labor—you must make it a matter of individual labor in order to give this force of unity to the work before us, and every vote deposited in the ballot box tells as surely on the contest as a blood-stained musket left on the field. The endurance and steady courage of our soldiers must be supported by a united public opinion at home, and when some brilliant victory flashes across the clouds of war, let a responsive glow light up the undivided hearts of the North. [Loud cheers.]

We might make concessions and give up advantages if our contest was for this generation only. If we were contending for ourselves only, we might compromise or let it go. Individual prosperity could be easily secured here or elsewhere where peace and stable governments reign. But it is for the long line of generations yet to come in whose interests we fight this battle. [Cheers.] We cannot say, "After us the deluge," but must take the time with all its obligations. Our soldiers go to the field with no short aims. Their hopes are not placed upon the temporary success of a battle, and the impulses which govern them are not those only of personal fame. Remember how small their chance for it is. No such considerations would have carried them from their little home circles, where each absence makes a horrible blank. Impelled alone by a generous patriotism, they fight for their country's future—not its present or theirs; they have no other reward than the glory and safety of the country. Such men I have seen in the field. I know how cheerfully they bear hardship—how cheerfully they accept wounds and death.

Go to the graves of these honored dead, and tell them the flag they loved floats over their regiments upon some glorious field—will their sleep be disturbed? Tell them that their names will be handed down with honor through the succession of generations—will the blood again thrill in their veins, and will their eyes glisten? Give them, then, while they can enjoy it, the satisfaction to know that their efforts have an object. Already you hear the tramp of eager thousands hastening to the prepared battle—your fancy in the restless flight brings you back the voices of their farewell. Except in dreams of the night how many of you will ever hear them again, those households voices?

Remembering these—remembering the hoard of treasures you have thrown into this gulf for your country's good—will you hesitate? People of Massachusetts, will you hesitate to strike with vital force the unnatural enemy who has compelled these terrible sacrifices? [Cries of No! No!] Shall this blood be shed in vain? [No! No!] Baptised in such blood will you not name free the soil where it was shed? [Yes! Yes!] Shall a ploughshare guided by the hand of a slave throw up to whiten in the sun the bones of patriots who fell in this struggle for their country? [Cries of No! No.]

Crowd your patriot soldiers to the field, happy in their privilege to be there; make every fight a victory, but let the men who fall on those red fields die in the assured belief that their blood was not merely spilled upon the ground—that it went to cement the corner-stones in this great temple of universal liberty [great cheering], and when the roar of the battle, with all other mortal sounds, is fading in their ears, let them feel that their souls, too, are marching on to join that noble army [cheers] of martyrs which every good cause demands. Justify their sacrifices, and at once, by a great act, place yourselves on one of the grand pinnacles of history. And if on that summit the halo which surrounds you is tinged with a reddened light reflected from many a bloody field, it will not come from your set ing sun, but will be the light of a new and glorious morning, which will illuminate the world. [Tremendous applause, which was kept up for several minutes.]

Bold Words from a Brave Man.

Col. Turchin, of Illinois, a brave and true-hearted officer, was recently court martialed by Gen. Buell. He was accused of sundry unauthorized cruelties towards rebels. It turned out, however, that the charges were not well founded, the finding of the court-martial was set aside, and the Colonel was promoted to be Brigadier General. He recently visited his home in Chicago, where he was received with an enthusiastic ovation. On that occasion he made a speech, in which he expressed his views as to the mode of putting down the rebellion. He said:

When I left this city with my regiment, I never expected to receive such a reception as this. *I have simply done my duty; that's all I have done.* (Enthusiastic applause.) I did my duty as a soldier, and, I trust, as an American citizen, also. (Applause.) Although I am not versed in politics, I made up my mind that the cause of this rebellion is slavery, and I acted upon the principle that the cause should be removed. (Long continued applause.) At the same time I knew also that those men who were relying upon the power of slavery must not be handled with soft gloves, but a little roughly. So I handled them a little roughly. (Applause.) I don't know whether to call it a happy or an unhappy result that my superior officer did not approve of it, and thought differently. He thought I must be court-martialed and dismissed from the service. (Groans and hisses for Don Carlos Buell, and cries, "You shall go back, General.") My wife informs me that she has a commission, making me a Brigadier General, in her pocket, but I haven't got it and haven't seen it. (Applause and three cheers for Madame Turchin.) I have studied secession and secessionists in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, and I tell you it is no use to fight against them unless we use every means in our power. They are too powerful to be fought otherwise. Who are these guerillas? They are citizens who pretend to be peaceful, but who are plotting treason all the time. They are all the time looking out for a straggling Yankee. As soon as he finds one he gets two neighbors, they take their shot guns, go out and catch him. They look out for pickets and shoot them. You know how they murdered Gen. McCook. That is what I call a war of extermination. We must do the same, and until we use all men, slaves included, we cannot put them down. (Applause.) What I have done is not much; but what I could do, were I allowed, might amount to something. My friends, I must close. We have been talking about the Union, and hurrahing for the Union a great while. Let us now talk and hurrah for conquest. (Applause.)

Saratoga Gossip.

Some Southern men, with their wives are here. The men, as usual, are quiet, but the secesh women are not able to keep their disloyal tongues still. The sister of the rebel Breckinridge is in town, and she has more than once given vent to her hatred to the Union, and the Union ladies are not slow to utter their detestation of her sentiments. She has two sons in the rebel army. Her husband ran against a clergyman from Philadelphia, the Rev. Mr. Hutter, and in the course of the talk he uttered some words against our noble troops, to which Mr. Hutter replied:

"I hold your sentiments, sir, in utter detestation, and you too, sir; I have no wish or intention to hold any more intercourse with you," and left the astonished sympathizer with the South standing alone, with this cut direct.—Among the visitors now here is the family of a New York gentleman of wealth. He has one of the finest turnouts in the place, and in New York lives in grand style.

He was an ardent opposer of Mr. Lincoln, and did all he could to hinder his election. When the national flag was fired on at Sumter, he joined the nation. He has no children; and now he may be found in camp in New York. He is colonel of a regiment of his own raising. It is nearly full, and when full he intends to lead it into the field, and see this war to its bitter end.

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