East Saginaw Courier.

VOLUME VI. EAST SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1864. NUMBER 271.

Business Directory.

EAST SAGINAW.

W. L. P. LITTLE & CO.,

Bankers and Exchange Brokers,

BUY & SELL EXCHANGES,

Bank Notes,

GOLD AND SILVER, &C.

Will give prompt attention to Collections, and REMIT DRAFTS AT CURRENT RATES.

WM. L. WEBBER. IRVING M. SMITH
WEBBER & SMITH,
Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors. Office, No's 7 & 8, Crouse Block.

T. E. DOUGHTY,
Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, &c., &c. Irving Block, Genesee Street.

EAST SAGINAW FOUNDERY,
Water street, 3d Ward, East Saginaw. All kinds of casting in brass and iron, and repairing and fitting of machinery of all descriptions, done promptly and reliably at the above institution.
GEORGE W. MERRILL, *Proprietor.*

HOUGH & FOX,
Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Family Supplies, Confectionaries, Fruits, etc. Genesee street.

G. FRED HOBBS,
Druggist and Chemist, has a fine assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, etc. Crouse Block.

DRS. FARRAND, ROSS & OSBORN,
Physicians and Operative Surgeons. Residence on Warren street, directly east of former residence. Office over new Post Office, on Washington street. Office open at all hours.

SCHMITZ & MORLEYS,
Dealers in Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Crockery Agricultural Implements, &c. corner Genesee and Cass streets.

CHAUNCEY H. GAGE,
Attorney, Counselor and Solicitor.
Office in Exhange Block

FRIZELLE BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Chemists, have full assortment of Drugs; Medicines, Paints, Oils, Liquors, Dye Stuffs, etc. Genesee Street, opposite Bancroft House.

MERSHON BROS.
Will attend to the Purchase, Shipment and Inspection of Lumber on Saginaw River. Post Office Address, East Saginaw.

BYRON B. BUCKHOUT.
Wholesale and Retail dealer in English and American Hardware, Cultery, Iron, Agricultural Implements, Stoves, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, &c. Brick Block, North Water Street.

C. K. ROBINSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Will give prompt attention to collections. Taxes paid for non residents, and all business connected with a Land Agency promptly attended to.

LIVERY STABLE.
A. W. Gates & Co.'s Stables, corner Washington and Tuscola streets, are fully stocked with Horses, Carriages, and everything required in the line. Terms reasonable.

H. MARKS,
Dealer in Hats, Caps, Furs and Skins, Ready Made Clothing, Gloves, &c. Opposite Bancroft House.

P. McEACHRON,
BUILDER.—Shop south of Schmidtz & Morleys Hardward Store, Cass Street.

SHAW, REYNOLDS & SPENCER,
Dealers in Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Paints, Oils, etc. Buena Vista Block.

WILLIAM G. DIETZ,
Carpenter and Builder. Water street, between Genesee and German streets.

LIVINGSTON & TOMS,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Crockery, etc. Corner Store, Buena Vista Block.

GEORGE C. SANBORN,
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Family Supplies, Country Produce, etc. Corner Store, Exchange Block.

FRED A. KOEHLER,
Blacksmith, and general operator in iron and steel, Tuscola street.

LEIDLEIN & BURGER,
Manufacturers of and dealers in Boots, Shoes, Leather, Findings, &c., &c. 2d door east of Everette House.

WM. H. SOUTHWICK,
United States Assistant Assessor.
FOR SAGINAW, MIDLIND AND ISSABELLA COUNTIES
Office at East Saginaw, Allardt & Co.'s Tobacco Store.

C. H. WILKIN & CO.,
Merchant Tailors, and dealers in Cloths, Clothing, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods 3d store from corner, Exchange Block.

C. W. WISNER,
Attorney, Counselor and Solicitor
Office in Crouse Block, East Saginaw.

H. C. SILSBEE,
Wholesale and retail dealer in and manufacturer of Furniture of all kinds. Sales Rooms Commercial Block.

BLISS, JANES & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions Boots & Shoes, etc., Commercial Block.

C. E. ROSENBURY & CO.,
Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables Produce, Family Supplies, Stone and Wooden Ware, Crockery, Glass, Paints, Oils, Carbon Oil, Flour, Feed, etc. Commercial Block.

E. J. MERSHON,
Will attend promptly to the Purchase, Inspecting and Shipment of Lumber from any point on Saginaw river; Post office address
EAST SAGINAW.

LATHROP & HALL,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.
Office Buena Vista Block Cor. Genesee & Water Street.

H. R. PROCTOR.
Dealer in Fine Watches and Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware. Agent for Hurt's Ground Pebble and Periscopic Glasses. Opposite Bancroft House, East Saginaw.

CROUSE, WICKLEIN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Yankee Notions, etc. Crouse Block, East Store, East Saginaw.

WM. A. CLARK,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 2, Hess Block, EAST SAGINAW.
P. O. Address, Saginaw City.

LUTHER BECKWITH & JAS. R. COOK.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, Office over Wilkins & Co.'s Store, Water Street, BAY CITY, MICH.

A. M. MERSHON,
Manufacturer of pump logs, faucets, &c. Salt Blocks furnished to any extent desired, on fair terms. Office at New Planing Mill, Water street,

BARCLAY & TYLER,
Grocers; Dealers in Groceries, Fruits, Supplies, Butter, Eggs, Lard, &c. Opposite Bancroft House, Washington street.

JACKSON & SMITH,
Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Family Supplies, Flour, Feed, Grain, Fruit, Vegetables, Kerosene Oil and Lamps, &c., &c., Washington Street, East side, EAST SAGINAW.

F. W. CARLISLE & CO.,
Tanners, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hides, Leather and Findings, corner Water and Tuscola Streets, East Saginaw, Michigan. Cash for Hides and Pelts.

JUST RECEIVED. A fine assortment of Violin Strings.
D. F. CHEESBRO & Co.

SAGINAW VALLEY BANK.

BLISS, FAY & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,

Buy and sell Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold and Silver, Canada Currency.

Give prompt attention to Collections and General Banking Business.

OFFICE: on Water Street, Buena Vista Block, East Saginaw, Mich.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
WILLIAM N. LITTLE,
Exchange Block, East Saginaw, Michigan, corner Genesee and Water Streets.

EVERETT HOUSE.

Corner of Genesee and Franklin Streets,
East Saginaw, Mich.

[Opened March 6, 1864.]
The above Hotel is eligibly situated for business, elegantly finished, furnished and appointed, and it will be the endeavor of the undersigned to make it at all times and in all respects a first class house. G. W. WESLEY.
East Saginaw, April 5, 1864. n243-y

A. W. EGGERT.
Attorney, Counselor and Solicitor.
East Saginaw, Michigan.
Collections and Land Agency Business promptly attended to.

GOODING & HAWKINS,
FORWARDING, COMMISSION, AND
GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS.
East Saginaw, - - Michigan.
D. W. GOODING. W. HAWKINS.

YAWKEY & CO.,
Commission Agents and Dealers in
Lumber, Shingles, Lath, &c.
Office, Nos. 12 & 13 3d Floor, Exchange Bl'k.
EAST SAGINAW, MICH.
Orders filled promptly and at Market Rates.

DR. P. WHIPPLE,
Dental Surgeon, Office, Hess New Brick Block, No. 10, over Frizelle Brothers Drug Store, on Washington street.—Artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on the most approved plan, and in a style combining in the highest degree usefulness, natural expression, comfort and durability. Teeth extracted without pain if desired. Particular attention paid to the preservation of the Natural Teeth. References given if required. n258-1y-p.

Insurance Agency.

Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Fire and Inland. Assets,	$2,500,000
Security Fire, N. Y., Assets,	650,000
Home Ins. Co. of New Haven, Conn. Assets,	250,000
Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co. As'ts	5,000,000

JOHN J. WHEELER, Agent
For above Companies, Exchange Block, East Saginaw, Michigan. 209y

SAGINAW CITY.

W. M. MILLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. SAGINAW CITY

A. S. GAYLORD.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. SAGINAW CITY.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by a mortgage dated the 16th day of June, A. D. 1862, executed by Sanford L. Richardson, and Mary Richardson to John Moore and Augustine S. Gaylord, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Saginaw County Michigan; in Liber I, of Mortgages, on page 60, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest, the sum of two hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-three one hundredths dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted for the recovery of the same or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, we shall, on Friday, the fourteenth day of October, next at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Saginaw,—that being the place for holding the circuit court for the County of Saginaw—sell at public auction to the highest bidder the premises in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage with interest and the costs and expenses allowed by law, including a reasonable Attorney's fee, described as follows, to wit: Lots or fractions No's. one, (1) and two, (2) of fractional section twenty-six, (26) in Township No. eleven, (11) North of Range six (6) east in the County of Saginaw and State of Michigan.
Dated July 15, 1864. n258-13w.
JOHN MOORE,
AUGUSTANE S. GAYLORD.
Mortgagees.

SLOAN'S INSTANT RELIEF

SLOAN'S
Family Ointment

Is Pure, Mild, Safe, Thorough, and universally acknowledged to be an infallible remedy in every case where it has been faithfully applied on the human system, for promoting Insensible Perspiration and is invaluable in all Diseases of the Flesh. It has never failed to cure Piles or Broken Breasts.

HORSE OINTMENT.

For Mildness, Safety, Certainty, and Thoroughness, Sloan's Horse Ointment excels, and is rapidly superseding all other Ointments and Liniments for the cure of
Fresh Wounds, Pollevil, Cracked Heels, Foundered Feet, Sand Cracks, Scratches and Mange.

The Condition Powder

Is composed principally of herbs and roots, and may be given at all times and under all circumstances with perfect safety. It has been found, by long experience, to be highly useful in the cure of the various diseases to which horses and cattle are subject, viz: Distemper, Hide-Bound, Loss of Appetite, Inward Strains Yellow Water, Inflamation of the Eyes, Fatigue from Hard Exercise; also Rheumatism, (commonly called the Stiff Complaint.) It is also a safe and certain remedy for Coughs and Colds. It carries off all gross humors, and will remove all inflamation and fever, purify the blood, loosen the skin, cleanse the water and, and strengthen every part of the body.

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

SLOAN'S INSTANT RELIEF is truly a great remedy. Half a 25 cent bottle of Sloan's "Instant Relief," given in a pint of warm water, seldom fails to cure a Horse of common Colic in a few minutes; in extreme cases repeat the dose in fifteen minutes.

Prepared by Walter R. Sloan,
Chicago, Illinois.

Sold by all the Druggists in Bay City, East Saginaw, Saginaw City, and all dealers in medicines in the United States and Canada. n224ly

THE LARGEST stock of Sheet Music in the State, out of Detroit
D. F. CHEESBRO & Co

New
DRUGSTORE.

G. FRED. HOBBS,
DRUGGIST

AND CHEMIST,
CROUSE BLOCK,
Corner of Washington and Genesee Sts.
EAST SAGINAW.

ATTENTION IS INVITED
TO MY STOCK
—OF—
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, SHAKER HERBS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS, FANCY GOODS, PATENT MEDICINES, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., &c., &c.

MY STOCK OF
Drugs & Medicines,
And Chemicals,
IS PURE AND FRESH,

HAVING been selected with great care, and from the most reliable houses. In this particular I have no fear of criticism or competition.

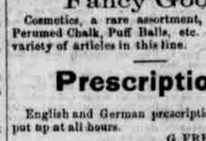
PERFUMERY.
In this line I offer a choice selection of Extracts, Cologne, Oils, Confections, &c., for various uses, of most delicate flavor, pure and reliable quality

Fancy Goods.
Cosmetics, a rare assortment, Lilly White, Perumed Chalk, Puff Balls, etc. An excellent variety of articles in this line.

Prescriptions.

English and German prescriptions accurately put up at all hours.
G. FRED HOBBS.
East Saginaw, October 21, 1863

CROCKERY,



CROCKERY.

Carpets,
Classware,
Porcelain Ware,
Beautiful Ornamental Vases.

BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN AND
CHINA WARE.

North Store,
GRANT BLOCK,
Washington St., East Saginaw.

AIKIN & BABCOCK,

Have just opened the Largest, Best and Most Elegant Assortment of

Crockery and Glassware

Ever offered in this Market.

THOUSANDS
Of Useful and Ornamental Household articles
Not to be found Elsewhere In the City.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
Carpets.
All Goods sold at the very
Lowest Prices.
Call and Examine our Goods,

For Oil Cloths in the City of Crockery, Carpets, Bar Fixtures, Lamps, Glassware and General Fixtures, not to be found elsewhere, call on

250 AIKIN & BABCOCK.

EMPOUNDED

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber in the Town of Buena Vista, on or about the 25th ult., a large BROWN MARE with tail.—I have put the animal in the pound of the Township of Buena Vista, subject to charges for damages, advertising &c., where the owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take her away. WM. N. LITTLE.
East Saginaw, Aug. 6, 1864. per R. C. WILEY, Agt. for

Selected Poetry.

GOD SAVE OUR NOBLE LAND.

God save our noble land,
From Treason's two-edged brand—
Drawn to devour!
From fierce Rebellion's rage,
Matchless on History's page;
God save our heritage—
By his high power.

From equal woe of lust,
That feeds into the dust
Our league of States;
That, ruling, breaks the law,
And, fighting, blackens war;
God save us from its maw
Insatiate!

O! God, we're wroth to feel
The rasp of Faction's heel,
On Freedom's neck!
Not shudder less to know
How those we trusted so,
To thwart, with right, the foe,
Our fond hopes wreck!

Save, then, our fathers' God!
The land our fathers trod
With trust in thee—
Thou gavest them a chief,
O! send us, too, relief,
And let the reign be brief,
Of Tyranny.

Our fathers' George was Thine;
In him Thy light did shine—
On Freedom's flag;
Their sons two Georges trust,
O! make them strong and just,
And let them to the dust
All factions drag!

McCLELLAN vs. LINCOLN.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. H. M. NAGLEE.

Secret History of the Famous First Council of War—Lincoln's Weakness and Stanton's Rudeness—The Plot to Ruin McClellan and his Army Unveiled,

Losses in McClellan's and Grant's Campaign Compared.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR:—Our acquaintance and all of the relations that have ever existed between us are confined to two or three accidental meetings; at one of which you were pleased to refer to the lasting impression made upon you when a poor boy by the kindness of my father, who always took you by the hand and gave you cheering, friendly words of encouragement and advice. You were pleased to acknowledge to the son the kind and valuable influences received by you from the father, and to proffer your friendly services whenever they would be acceptable. Under the above circumstances, you prepared for me and my friends no ordinary surprise when you deliberately composed, delivered, and published in the *Press* of the 28th inst. a voluntary, unprovoked attack upon me in the following words:

"It is not out that the President was determined to have the army moved, and it was found that General McClellan had no plan; and here I may state that we owe the Peninsular campaign to those distinguished Senators, Latham, of California, and Rice, of Minnesota, and a Brigadier in the column of Joseph Hooker. General McClellan's plan was conducted by others, and put into his hands. It was agreed on in a council of war. That plan, was submitted to the President. It was submitted in the presence of Secretary Stanton. Stanton put them through a strict course of examination. One general, Blenker owned that he did not understand the plan, but would sustain it, as he thought he had to obey the mandates of his chief. General Naglee was one of those present, and Stanton observed that he had but one star. 'Sir', said Mr. Stanton, 'you have no right here.' 'I am representing General Hooker,' said he. It was afterwards found out that General Naglee was absent without leave, and that Fighting Joe Hooker knew nothing of the council." [Applause.]

Now, my dear sir, this statement is simply false, on the part of your friend, Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, maliciously false. The Peninsular campaign was not indicated by "Senators Latham, of California, and Rice, of Minnesota, and a Brigadier in the column of Joseph Hooker," as asserted by you. Gen. Naglee was at Washington with proper leave, and with the full knowledge of General Hooker, and was a member of the council of war by direction of Gen. McClellan to represent the division of the army at Budd's Ferry, in the absence of General Hooker, who was too far removed from Washington to be present. And unfortunately for the veracity of Mr. Stanton, the impertinent remarks which you ascribe to him could not have been made, for there were no officers of the council of war entitled at that time to more than one star.

Now, judge, you know, or should know, that the reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and veracity is not above suspicion, and that you may well believe anything that may be said regarding his great depravity and rudeness, for, not excepting yourself, I have never seen or heard of an officer or civilian who did not condemn him for the utter want of all of the requisites of a statesman. This is not the first time Mr. Stanton has been guilty of the most deliberate, malicious misrepresentation; and for your gratification I will relate an instance that occurred upon my arrival in Washington, immediately after the conclusion of "the seven days' fight," in the beginning of July, 1862, and when I was surprised to learn that, during the continuance of that desperate struggle, and during the days of dreadful suspense, while nothing could be heard of Gen. McClellan and his gallant army, Mr. Stanton had everywhere denounced Gen. McClellan as a traitor to his country, and as incapable of commanding a regiment. I learned this from a number of the members of Congress, who were astonished and confounded, and who, with pain, eagerly sought from me some explation of such extraordinary conduct. I could render them no satisfaction, but reported the circumstances to Gen. McClellan, upon my arrival at his headquarters on the following day, the 8th of July. His surprise, judge, was greater than mine; without uttering a word, he turned to his portfolio, took from it a letter which he placed before me, and said: "Read that; I have just received that from Mr. Stanton." With his consent, I made a copy of the letter, and, returning to Washington, placed it in the hands of those who had heard the denunciations of Mr. Stanton, and who had advised me of them. They desired to read it to the Senate, and to publish the outrage and the vindication, and they telegraphed to Gen. McClellan for his permission, which he declined to give them. The following is a copy of the letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 5, 1862.
To Major General McClellan:

DEAR GENERAL.—I had a talk with Gen. Marcy, and meant to have written you by him, but am called to the country, where Mrs. Stanton is with her children, to see one of them die. I can, therefore, only say, my dear General, in this brief moment, that there is no cause in my heart or conduct for the cloud that wicked men have raised between us for their own base and selfish purposes. No man had ever a truer friend than I have been to you, and shall continue to be. You are seldom absent from my thoughts, and I am ready to make any sacrifice to aid you. Time allows me to say no more than that I pray Almighty God to deliver you and your army from all peril and lead you on to victory.

Yours, truly,
EDWIN M. STANTON.

Now, judge, what think you of this man, who made Secretary of War by the request and influence of Gen. McClellan, was villifying, and abusing, and uttering falsehoods against him, and who could, at the same time, sit down and deliberately write such a letter?

You have referred to the council of war held in Washington, in March of 1862. Every effort has been made, in vain, to bring the proceedings of that council before the public. A bill was made for them in the House of Representatives, and was tabled by the republican party. A request made by the recorder of that council, of Mr. Stanton, to allow him to have the proceedings made up in proper form, was refused in a most rude and insulting manner, and the papers have never been allowed to leave his possession since. Now, judge, for your especial benefit, I will relate the history of that important event, that you may, if you will, do justice to all concerned.

The council of war consisted of

Brig. Gen. Sumner,	Brig. Gen. Keyes,
Brig. Gen. McDowell,	Brig. Gen. A. Porter,
Brig. Gen. Franklin,	Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith
Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter,	Brig. Gen. Barnard,
Brig. Gen. Smith,	Brig. Gen. Blenker,
Brig. Gen. Hunter,	Brig. Gen. Naglee,

Each entitled to but "one star."—It was called together by order of Gen. McClellan on the night of March 7, 1862, to convene at 10 A. M., on the following day. Gen. McClellan came into the council room at the hour appointed, and, placing on the table a large map, explained his proposed peninsular campaign, which, before this time, I believe to have been known to no one present excepting Gen. Franklin, and probably Fitz J. Porter.—Upon retiring, he left upon the table, for the consideration of the council, the following inquiries:

I. Whether it is advisable that the base of operations be changed, the transportation being ready at Annapolis in all of next week.

II. Whether it is better to make an advance to the front before changing the base, should such a change be determined upon.

III. Whether a forward movement, with the object of destroying the river batteries, is advisable, and when it can be commenced, and whether the naval force, with the assistance of the Ericsson battery, can alone accomplish that object.

After a session of three hours the council were summond to appear before the President. He advised them that he was quite unwell and exceedingly nervous, that the pressure had been intense against Gen. McClellan. He expressed himself gratified to have the opportunity to see and know the officers of the army, and to be instructed by them in regard to army matters, which were to him very incomprehensible.

I informed him that as recorder of the council of war, which had held its session by order of Gen. McClellan, I would advise him of the result of the proceedings, and then read them to him. "What," said he, "have the council decided by a vote of eight to four—two to one—in favor of the Peninsula Campaign?" He then asked many questions in regard to the same, until Mr. Stanton came in, and I proposed to read the proceedings to him. He replied, "Give me the papers, I'll read them myself," and, after reading them over and preparing his notes, he, as you say, "put them (the council) through the strict course of examination," which you refer to.—This examination, made for the purpose of neutralizing the effect of the decision of the council on the mind of the President, and thus to carry out the objects of those who had been insisting upon the removal of Gen. McClellan, lasted for four or five hours, during which time it was only interrupted by an occasional expression of the President, indicating his satisfaction and gratification at the many explanations of military movements contemplated, and which he had not before been able to comprehend. It was now getting dark, Mr. Stanton's questions indicated approaching exhaustation, and finding there was a silence which called for a cessation of hostilities on his part for the night, Mr. Lincoln expressed himself highly gratified with the interview, and he was impressed with the earnestness and intelligence of the officers present, and that he had every confidence in them. He was now determined not to remove Gen. McClellan, as he had promised to do, but he should make his campaign, as approved by the council of war, under restrictions, which he would make known on the following morning, at 10 o'clock, when he desired the presence of all the officers of the council, and until after which time he desired that none of them should leave the city. Before leaving the President, the recorder of the council approached the Secretary, and said: "If you please, Mr. Stanton, permit me to have the proceedings of the council of war, that they may be copied in a fair hand, and Gen. Sumner, the President of the council, will sign them, the recorder will sign them, and they will then be in proper form." "I'm just as good a judge of the form as you are," was the reply of your friend. Other incivilities have been attempted by Mr. Stanton toward me, the manner and result of which he has neither forgotten nor forgiven, and which he may relate to you whenever he may feel so disposed.

On the following morning, at the appointed hour, when all of the officers of the council of war had assembled, Mr. Lincoln said, "I have slept better than for two weeks. I feel relieved of an immense responsibility. I have determined upon the following programme,"—which he submitted verbally, and which was substantially as follows:

"I will permit General McClellan to carry out his campaign. He shall leave sufficient force to defend the works before Washington. He shall embark 50,000 men from Annapolis; and then, unless the batteries on the Potomac, which you assure me will necessarily be abandoned, are withdrawn or silenced, I shall reserve my authority to embark other troops."—He then said: "I have determined to divide Gen. McClellan's army into four corps, and I shall appoint the commanders of them." And afterwards he promoted the four officers who had opposed General McClellan's campaign, three of whom he appointed to the command of corps, and with the exception of Generals Franklin and Smith, who have been the subjects of constant annoyance and indignities since, the others have all been dismissed from the army.

The Peninsular campaign was proposed by Gen. McClellan while commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, and was intended to be made with the forces then under his command in Eastern Virginia, estimated at over 200,000 men. It was so accepted by the President, and the movement was commenced upon that basis. General McClellan had scarcely left Washington to take the field, when the Secretary of War relieved him of all the armies not under his General McClellan's immediate command, and assumed command of them himself. The troops left in Northeastern Virginia were placed under the command of McDowell. Banks, Fremont, and Sigel, each being independent of the other, and of General McClellan, and all subject to the order of Mr. Stanton. While the above division of our army was taking place, the Confederates concentrated theirs, until, on the 26th day of June, Gen. McClellan found himself before Richmond with eighty-five thousand men (including McCall's division,) and was attacked by the concentrated Confederate force of one hundred and seventy-five thousand men at the very moment when McDowell, under protest, withdrew his assistance from McClellan, by the orders of the President and Secretary of War. The campaign under General Grant did not commence until the 4th of May, 1864. That of Chancellorville, in which the casualties of that army were estimated at thirty thousand men, and which but for the providential killing of "Stonewall" Jackson would have been annihilated, was planned by the President and General Hooker, or to use the President's own words, by "Joe and I," of which the Secretary of War and General Halleck were kept profoundly ignorant, and was not commenced until May 2, 1863, while that of the Peninsula, for the delay of which General McClellan was so much censured, was commenced on the 25th of March, 1862, forty days in advance of either of the others.

Why this bitter enmity and persecution of General McClellan, why in the beginning of March was the President pressed to death to remove him, even before he made his first trial in command of the Army of the Potomac? Why did a distinguished member of the Senate, on the 17th of March, write to me: "The cry against McClellan is increasing; every effort is being made to crush him?" What possible chance had General McClellan to succeed, when his own government did everything in their power to embarrass his movements and break him down? One would think his task sufficiently onerous, laborous, and responsible, when, without experience, after the first disastrous route at Bull Run, he reorganized the armies of the United States and was preparing to fight them without the additional conviction being forced upon him at every step that his own government were determined "to crush him."

Judge, you and I met within ten days after the dreadful battle before Richmond. You attacked General McClellan with a bitterness and feeling that ill becomes a Christian gentleman. I then begged you not to break down McClellan until you had given him a fair trial, and until you had found a better man, and challenged you to name a better General. I now do the same thing, and appeal to the record of the past thirty months and to the rivers of blood that have flown since to sustain what I then asserted. I refer you to the opinions of foreign officers, and I assure you that among the old officers of the army I shall be fully sustained. The preference of General McClellan for the peninsular campaign and the condemnation of the President's plan have been fully sustained. The families and friends of the 180,000 men lost south of the Rapidan since the 4th of May last proclaim it everywhere. Mr. Stanton told the country, at that time, he had a hundred thousand men more than he wanted, and now he tells you he wants a hundred thousand more men.

General Grant crossed the Rapidan with an army variously estimated from one hundred and eighty thousand to	120,000
He afterwards added Butler's	40,000
He was reinforced	45,000
Making, exclusive of Sigel's 30,000	205,000
On the 1st of September our forces were estimated, exclusive of Sheridan's 30,000, at	50,000
General Lee had on the Rapidan, after he had concentrated his army	85,000
Beauregard joined him at Richmond with his forces from the South, which, with those near Petersburg, amounted to	30,000
Breckinridge brought	10,000
And Lee was reinforced probably	30,000
Making in all	155,000
On the 1st of September his forces were estimated, at Richmond, at	45,000
Exclusive of Early's command	30,000
Showing the discharges and loss from Grant to be	150,000
And that of Lee to be	85,000

Judge Kelley, were the records of the council of war, and that of "the strict course of examination" made by Mr. Stanton, indicating the very difficulties and dreadful losses Gen. Grant had lately sustained, ever placed before him? And why not? And who is responsible for the 100,000 men unnecessarily and wickedly sacrificed south of the Rapidan, in the experiment made to prove that General McClellan and the council of war was wrong, and that the President's plan was right. The army of the United States, as you found it at the commencement of this war, was composed of a high-toned, honorable, gallant set of men, fully equal to the contest before them; they had always studiously avoided all political connections, many of them had been thirty years in the service of their country, and had never voted. They held their country and the honor and integrity of it before every other consideration. Had a rule been adopted requiring no political subject should be introduced into the army, but that all political rights should be respected, and had army officers only been held responsible for the conduct of the war, it would have terminated long ago.—Why have McClellan, and Sedgewick, and McPherson, and Franklin, and Buell, and Meade, and Haverill, and Porter, and a score of other General officers, with hundreds, if not thousands, of officers of an inferior grade been offended and held back, and many of them dismissed from the army without a word of explanation, an arbitrary act unknown in Great Britain, while Pope, and Burnside, and Hooker, and Butler, and Hunter, and Banks, and Siegel, and Sickles, and hundreds of others, certainly no better than the former, have been preferred? Why was General Stone, than whom there is not a more loyal man, and accomplished gentlemen, and gallant soldier in the country, confined in prison for fifteen months? And when released by an act of Congress, why was it that neither the President, nor Secretary of War, nor Secretary of State, or other persons at Washington would assent to any knowledge or participation in the arrest? Such outrages are calculated to break down the honor and *esprit du corps* of any army, and all have looked on with disgust and horror, and pain at the shameful injustice and outrages that have been continually heaped upon so many of their old friends and comrades in arms, whom they know incapable of an ungentlemanly, dishonorable, unsoldierly, or disloyal act. Why did the Committee on the Conduct of the War investigate and falsify, with such nice precision the conduct of McClellan and his friends, and overlook the volumes of charges filed in the War Department against Fremont, and Siegel, and Hunter, and others, and entirely overlook the immense slaughter at Chancellorville, and Fredericksburg, and south of the Rapidan? Why did a secret political inquisition, with no other pretext than that they suspected him of political ambition, sit over five hundred days and manufacture over seventeen hundred pages of *ex parte* testimony against a young officer, a Christian gentleman, an honest man, who, heaven only knows, never had but one purpose and that to serve his country and his God?

You know, Judge, that while in Washington, General McClellan studiously avoided all political association, and to such an extent that many of his friends of both parties were much offended. The first knowledge that I ever had of any political ambition on his part was after he had been retired from active service and sent in disgrace to New Jersey, and this was after his fitness for the succession had been discovered by Mr. Lincoln, and the people had signified their affection for him. His letters and orders have been called political, but they were eminently proper, and refer entirely to the military policy of the country. Judge, suppose we admit that General McClellan had an ambition to be President of the United States, was it not a laudable ambition, and is there any impropriety in it? Is the field not open to him as well as to Mr. Lincoln, or Mr. Fremont, or Mr. Chase, or the many others infinitely his inferiors?—So far as the objections to his military qualifications are concerned, we have only to remind you that, within the last sixty days, a confidential friend of the President was sent to offer him one of the most important commands of the army. But this proposition was coupled with the most dishonorable condition that he should decline to be a candidate for the presidency.—General McClellan resented his indignation, and replied to the bearer of the message, "Go back to Washington and say to the President for me, that when I receive any official written orders he shall have my answer."

Beware, Judge, of the intemperate abuse of your political opponents, as proud and loyal as you are, who would rather see the continent of America sink into the ocean, with all that dwells upon it, than our nationality destroyed; who will not endure this constant usurpation of authority and encroachment upon their rights, and whom you may drive into a dreadful conflict, in which the abolitionist and the negro may find themselves arrayed against all who will unitedly stand, hand to hand, and shoulder to shoulder, in defense of the Constitution and the fundamental laws of the land.

Very respectfully,
HENRY M. NAGLEE.

To Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, Philadelphia.

NIGGERS vs. WHITE PEOPLE.

[The following is an extract from the recent speech of Hon. W. A. Richardson at Peoria.]

Now my friends, at all points we are feeding negroes and supporting them. You ask them who supports them, and the answer is: "The United States." Ask them who furnishes them houses to live in, and they answer: "The United States." Ask them who pays the doctor when they are sick, and they reply: "The United States." Put the question to them, who sends their children to school, and supports teachers for their education, and the answer is: "The United States."

My friend Ross, who is running for Congress in the adjoining district, informs me that he once inquired with regard to their progress in the schools and was informed that they did not learn very fast, but they sang elegantly! and it might have been added that they danced well! [Laughter.] And in many places they will tell you that they are relatives of soldiers in the army. But ask if the white people are so supported, and the answer is, they are white, and can take care of themselves. [Laughter.]

This wholesale support of negroes is notorious. We have in the army of the United States less than 80,000 men of the colored race. Let me ask to-day supporting 700,000 of those who claim to be their relatives. The relatives of the colored troops are very numerous. In the last two years all the proclamations of Mr. Lincoln have been about the negro. Each bill in Congress is the same. They passed a bill in the last session, and Lincoln approved it, giving the colored widow advantage over the white widow in the matter of pensions. A white soldiers man at the time of application for pension must produce a marriage certificate; but a negro woman's affidavit is amply sufficient.

A white woman who is the widow of a soldier may make oath that she was legally married, but that it is impossible to produce a marriage certificate. She may have been married in the south, and now shut out from all means of procuring the required proof. Without it she can draw no pension. In the case of a white woman the marriage certificate is indispensibly necessary. But let a negro woman who is the widow of a colored soldier apply for a pension and make oath that she was married to him, and her pension is ready for her without the certificate

☞ Gen. McClellan occupies one of two positions: If he accepts the nomination for the presidency on the Chicago platform, then he is the peace candidate. If he accepts the nomination, and does not intend to carry out the principles of the party tendering it, as enunciated in the Chicago resolutions, then he is a dishonest candidate. Either he is a candidate who believes that "immediate effort should be made for a cessation of hostilities," or a candidate not to be trusted.—*New York Tribune.*

Gen. McClellan has accepted the nomination for the presidency on the Chicago platform. Extracts daily copied by the abolition press from so called peace newspapers show that he is not the peace candidate, unless "the union" is made "the condition of peace." His letter of acceptance shows the same thing. Unanimous statements of the press of all parties show the same thing. As to the alleged discrepancy between his letter of acceptance and the platform, his brain and honesty may as safely be trusted for a proper construction as those of any abolitionist in the north. The party who made the platform and placed him on it accepts his construction as correct.

What is Mr. Lincoln's position?—Is he willing that the seceded states may return without "the abandonment of slavery?" He says he is not. He says they *shall not* return to the union unless they abandon slavery.—Some of his most prominent newspaper organs contradict him, and give contrary assurances to the country.—Is he dishonest, or are they? There has been something too much of simpleton rig and juggling about this matter. Let us know how it stands.—*Chicago Times.*

☞ Conforming to a political necessity the President has asked Postmaster General Blair to resign, and Blair has resigned, and Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, has been appointed his successor.