THE XENIA SENTINEL.

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The Xenia Sentinel,

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY

SETH W. Brown,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office in Dean's Building, North-west corner of Main and Detroit Streets, west of the Court House, Xenia, Ohio.

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Attorney at Law.

OFFICE—Second floor, Barr building, opposite Court House, Main Street, Xenia, O., no-33-1y.

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We will give prompt attention to all our professional business. Also, to the payment of taxes, and the purchase and sale of Real Estate.

We have for sale valuable tracts of lands in this and other counties.

OFFICE IN COURT HOUSE. no11-1

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Manufacturer of Rag Carpet. All orders promptly attended to, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Cash paid for carpet rags. Second street, opposite Ware House, Xenia, O. 21-1y.

E. NICHOLS. JNO. A. BLACK.

Nichols & Black,

Wholesale and retail dealers in Furnishing Goods, and Ready Made Clothing. Opposite the Court House, Xenia, Ohio. 19-1y.

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Dealers in boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c. No. 32 Main street, Xenia, Ohio. 19-1y.

W. H. Wilson,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Groceries. Main street, opposite the Exing House, Xenia, O. 19-1y.

John Sanc,

Boot and shoe store. Work of all kinds put up to order. Mending done in short notice. All work warranted. One door east of Beal's shop, Main street, Xenia, O. 19—1y.

Isaac Worden,

Livery Stable. Horses, buggies and carriages a good supply always on hand. Omnibus line running regularly to all trains. Hiving House stable, Xenia, O. 19—1y.

J. R. SELLARS. W. S. COOK.

Sellars & Cook,

House carpenters and joiners. Ready at all times to work in their line, with dispatch, at low rates, and in good style. Shop, west Second street, Xenia, O. 19—1y

A. WICKERSHAM,

WITH

GEO. A. DIXON,

DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 328 Third St. Dayton, O. no 5.

HIVLING HOUSE,

DETROIT STREET, XENIA, O.

THE ONLY CENTRALLY-LOCATED HOUSE IN THE CITY.

The patronage of the traveling public is solicited and no efforts or expense will be spared to make all our guests comfortable.

WM. M. HAYNES, Proprietor.

ATTEND to that cough in time. "delay is dangerous." You can get a Balsam that will cure you at PATTON'S.

MEATS, HIDES, PELTS, &c.

B. HENNEGER. R. BROSMER.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into partnership in the butchering business, propose to carry on a

Daily Meat Market,

At the old stand of John Ambeth,

DETROIT STREET,

XENIA, OHIO.

We are prepared to furnish, at all hours, the best of

FRESH MEATS

AT LIVING PRICES,

The best quality of

BEEF,

PORK,

VEAL,

Etc., Etc.

Always on hand, and for sale at the lowest market figures.

N. B.—Farmers having FAT CATTLE to dispose of, will always find a sale for them by calling on us.

HENNEGER & BROSMER.

Xenia, January 25, 1864. no10tf

Farmers' and Citizens'

DINING SALOON,

In Barr Building, opp. Court House,

Henry Kohr, Proprietor.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS,

ALWAYS ON HAND, AND SERVED UP IN

THE LATEST AND BEST STYLE.

All kinds of GAME

IN ITS PROPER SEASON.

MEALS SERVED UP AT ALL HOURS, ACCORDING TO ORDER, AND THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.

CALL AND SEE.

no5*

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.

PILES.

A SURE CURE.

PILES.

A Certain Remedy.

EVERYBODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

Read what a sufferer says:

Mr. J. P. Hazarde, 164 Second street, Cincinnati, Ohio, says he has been a dreadful sufferer with Piles for a long time, and has tried nearly everything, and could obtain no relief. He used about one-fourth of a pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Ointment, and it made a complete cure. He advises every one who is suffering to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask for

Strickland's Pile Remedy

no12-

BROADWAY HOTEL.

Corner Broadway and Second Street.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

E. M. BICKNELL & Co., - - - Proprietors

The Xenia Sentinel.

SETH W. BROWN, Editor.

Tuesday. Oct. 18, 1864.

The only Correct Biographies of Gen. G. B. M'Clellan.

BY SOLFERINO RAYMOND, ESQ., *of the Times, assisted by* GAFFER GREELEY *of the Tribune.*

GENERAL MCCLELLAN, reared among the tyrants and oppressors of mankind, and deprived of all those ennobling influences which usually surround the American youth from the cradle to the grave, has during his brief military career and his still briefer civil life, disappointed not only his friends, but degraded himself.

At the age of ten years he was arrested by the Mayor of Skowhegan for digging under the Corporation pound and extracting therefrom several porkers.

* * * * * * *

At fifteen years he was expelled from the Squabtown Militia by the colonel, who was an aide-decamp to the Governor of Pennsylvania, for appropriating to himself a gold medal which belonged to a poor flatbottman.

At twenty he was forced by the strength of public opinion to fly to the Canadas, where he endeavored to introduce spades into the drill of the English troops; but making a lamentable failure, he started, with Angustus Sala and Sir John Franklin, to search of fresh and pastures new.

* * * * * * *

At twenty-two he returned to the United States just in time to leave it, with a predatory band of mercenaries, for Mexico, where the general, as he termed himself, was, with his entire army of ninety-one millions of men and mules, ignominiously put to flight by a corporal's guard of Mexicans. So affrighted was the redoubtable Little Mac that he imagined the buzzing of the mosquitoes to be the roar of musketry assailing his rearguard. He dug a hole, and thus secured for himself a base of supplies. When he charged upon the foe, he was twenty-five miles away, eating breakfast with Santa Anna.

* * * * * * *

He was the author of the Declaration of Independence, and was the first to introduce Magna Charta to the English people, and exhibited it throughout Europe, in connection with a horned elephant.

He disappeared about this time for several years—probably engaged in the agricultural task of digging potatoes for pumpkins.

Being ordered to leave this country, he wandered off to the Crimea, where he accepted the responsible and honorable position of sutler's clerk, when, proving incompetent and utterly incapable of even adding three and two together, he was discharged and drummed out of the camp.

In revenge he wrote a diagnosis of the Crimean War, in which he endeavored in his feeble way to disturb our Nap. Esq. Nobody bought the book, however. Nobody ever read it, and consequently it was never published.

By one of those strange idiosyncracies that sometimes obtain control of a feeble and distraught brain, he began to imagine himself a great general, and was so earnest in the matter that, upon the outbreak of the present rebellion the administration actually so far forgot itself that for the joke of it, Abe gave him command of the army. After an interview with Jeff Davis, General McClellan leisurely embarked his army for the Peninsula, where he arrived after having lost four thousand men by an attack of the measles, and seven thousand by cutting their teeth.

With the history of that campaign the public is familiar.

While the Battle of *Malvern Hill* was in progress he was thirty-nine miles off, seated in a gunboat at the edge of a canebrake, drinking tanglefoot juice and playing pennypoke with a one-armed fragment of the Southern Confederacy.

At the Battle of Fair Oaks he was not to be found, nor did he appear until four weeks after, when he was found by a reliable refugee fishing in the Dismal Swamp, with a pinhook, for soft crabs.

During the Battle of Gaines Mill he declared himself under the influence of an armistice and returned to Washington for a change of base.

He is in favor of peace on earth and good will to Jeff Davis.

He is opposed to Artemus Ward and Mormonism.

He lives in New Jersey.

He cannot read and

He did not capture Atlanta.

He is at present negotiating with Maximilian and *Max* Maretzek for a division of his country, using Jeff Davis as a go-between.

Treason lurks within our borders.

Beware of Mac

May he dig for ever.

YORKSHIRE.—A lad from the country entered a public house where a gentleman was making a breakfast of eggs. After eyeing the gentleman a few moments, he asked, "Please, sir, would you please to gi' me a pinch of salt?" "Certainly, my lad," he answered, "but what can you wish of a pinch of salt?" "Why, sur," said the lad, "I thought you mayhap might ask me to have an egg." Struck with the boy's ingenious mode of supplying himself, the gentleman handed him egg, an asking, "where do you come from, my lad?" "Eco, Yorkshire, sur."

Ex-Governor Reuben Wood died at Cleveland, after a short illness, on the 1st of October.

Why McClellan was Superceded.

Because he was insubordinate to his superior officer, the constitutional Commander-in-Chief, President Lincoln, in neglecting or refusing to obey his peremptory order to commence active operations with the Army of the Potomac on the 22d of February, 1862, and also in writing a disrespectful letter to the President while commanding that army, making base charges against him of willful mismanagement.

Because he was insubordinate to his superior officer, the constitutional head of the War Department, Secretary Stanton, in refusing or neglecting to obey his orders, or to make reports to him, and showing his contempt for the department by reporting directly to the President, thus leaving the War Department in entire ignorance of all his operations.

Because he lost seven months of the most valuable time in the history of the war in mere preparations, which at the end of the time asked for he alleged to be incomplete, and because even then he was unable or unwilling to move until forced to do so by peremptory order, although other generals in the west and south west moved promptly and gained victories.

Because he systematically exaggerated the rebel strength, stating them at 200,000, when the rebel official accounts prove them to have had no more than 50,000; and this alleged to rest upon information derived from spies.—Because in like manner he magnified their defences, making the quaker guns and skeleton force at Munson's Hill a formidable battery backed by an enormous strength. And so at Yorktown, wasting a month in besieging with 130,000 men a place defended by only 8,000.

Because he suffered his whole position before Richmond to be taken in reverse by a single corps of the enemy, ordered a retreat without any cause whatever, when he could have repulsed the enemy and held his works.

Because by this disastrous retreat he lost the labors of a whole campaign, sacrificed one third of his army, and infused new life into the rebellion, apparently with a view to throw odium on the Administration for refusing to send him McDowell's corps, when his army was so large as to be unwieldy in his hands, and his movements too tardy to be effective.

Because whenever a battle occurred in which his forces were engaged, he was uniformly away from the field, and never, until Antietam saw the action, or directed in any way whatever beyond the merest original directions for placing corps, so that in case of disaster he was not on hand to remedy it, and his corps commanders had to manage for themselves.

Because he omitted two great opportunities of taking Richmond, when he could have done so with ease, that is after the battle of Fair Oaks, and after the victory at Malvern Hill, thus indicating an incompetency to improve an advantage, which was more signally exhibited after the victory at Antietam.

Because after he had routed the rebel army at Malvern Hill, he ordered a disastrous retreat, leaving his wounded in the enemy's hands and demoralizing our army when it had restored its prestige.

Because after Antietam he represented that his army could not move for want of shoes, &c., when Burnside took the same army and moved it with the greatest celerity, showing that McClellan sought to throw upon his army the burden of his own indisposition to fight.

Because he was intent, not upon the crushing of the rebellion, but upon a political campaign for the Presidency, which distracted his attention, weakened his military policy, gave aid and comfort to the enemy, strengthened the copperheads, and antagonized the national Administration, so that instead of being the general-in-chief in a war against the rebels, he was merely a copperhead candidate for the Presidency.

Because he surrounded himself with copperheads traitors, opposed to the war and in sympathy with the enemy, conducted his affairs to suit them, influencing his letter and policy, and rendering it impossible for the Administration to carry out its own views though responsible for management of affairs.

Because he had tampered with the sentiment of the Army of the Potomac, making it a mere personal machine, voted to himself, and willing to place it under no general except of his choice, instead of serving under the national flag and without regard to men; his conduct such course being evidently to compel the government from removing him for incompetency or punishing another insolent satellite, like Porter.

Because, instead of doing anything to crush the rebellion, his letters and speeches showed that his whole mind was bent upon giving lessons in political economy upon general policy and civil matters to President Lincoln, General Halleck, and in fact all within his reach. Thus, instead of telling Halleck how to attack the foe and where, he was anxious only that the war be conducted on a pro-slavery basis, and in like manner he urged orders to Buell were wasted in idle parades, while Grant was gaining the victory of Fort Donelson in the same way, though under Halleck.

[We copy the above from the Philadelphia North American, and we have stated therein will be proved by official documents, many of which bear the signature of Gen. McClellan and his officers.]

The Chicago Platform, is all satisfactory to the rebel oracles abroad. It says, it speaks of "the preservation of the Union as the principal object of the declaration," it tells us, "we attach more weight if the Convention had adopted what course it recommended, namely, conciliation and compromise." But should fail in effecting these objects, the will—the reconstruction of

Wrought Iron Rifled Guns.

The Government has sent several experienced officers of the army to test the Ames wrought iron gun at Bridgeport, Connecticut. The test requires one thousand shots to be fired from the same gun. Thus far, one hundred shots have been fired. This test, shows that, with twenty pounds of powder and fifteen degrees elevation, the gun throws a shot four miles. It yet remains to try the full charge of twenty-five pounds, which, with a great elevation, may be expected to realize the seven miles range attained in the private trial made a few weeks ago. These guns are moulded solid throughout. The section around the bore is moulded first and by each subsequent heat the moulds are extended outward. Each section is composed of three rings; the first has a diameter of ten inches, with a hole in the center. This ring is accurately turned to fit inside of a second, which is also turned to fit the third and outside ring, each course being six inches thick. This furnishes not only purity in the metal, but the most perfect solidity throughout the entire mass. The hole at the center permits the impurities of the metal to be worked out from the inner rings, while being heated and hammered, while the scales which may accumulate on the outer rings are permitted to fall outward as the weld extends toward the circumference.

Purity of Speech.

The great excellency of the Christian religion is its power to purify the heart from sin. The types and emblems of the ceremonial dispensation shadowed forth in every particular the idea of purity. "The grace of God which bringeth salvation" was manifested to the world in the person of the Saviour, "who gave himself for us that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people."—His character while on earth, his actions, his precepts, his words, all were marked by spotless purity. "If Christ is formed within us, the hope of glory, then, "when he shall appear we shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is." "And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself even as he is pure." Those who will give attention to the matter will be impressed with the number and clearness of the passages of Scripture that refer to the care we should exercise in regard to our words.—There is no duty more plainly set forth, or more solemnly enjoined. We are convinced that there is among Christians at the present time too little of purity of conversation enjoined by the Scriptures. They too often indulge in stories and jests that are much more befitting the circles of the ale-house and the gambling saloon, than of those who profess to be striving through the grace of God to keep themselves unspotted from the world.

News from Rebel Sources.

New York, October 12.—The Georgia telegraphic dispatches say orders conscripting all men and negroes have been issued in that State and Tennessee.

The Sentinel says: "When our Legislatures meet they should devise measures for the relief and protection of the people. The deficiency of transportation is the chief cause of most of the public distresses. There is an abundance of food in the Confederacy, but for want of distribution there is much local scarcity accompanied by enormous cost. If anything can be [illegible] to increase transportation by [illegible] means and making them [illegible] it, they should at once be [illegible]

[illegible] has been transferred [illegible] ment of Texas. Gen. [illegible] Souri, succeeded him. [illegible] all address is received, [illegible] ts of importance.

[illegible] ity of food at Richmond [illegible] of no market men [illegible] fear of conscription [illegible] ence that the market [illegible] interfered with.

ASHINGTON

S 40 P. M.

[illegible] ived to-day [illegible] h, and Gen. [illegible] movements

[illegible] ARE,

[illegible] E.

[illegible] PS,

[illegible] L.

[illegible] OR CASH,

[illegible] DUCE.

[illegible] CALL:

[illegible] HAM,

[illegible] IXON,

[illegible] N

[illegible] DOMESTIC

[illegible] OODS,

Dayton, O.

Enabling us to offer

Present I[illegible]

CASH PU[illegible]

CAN

A Handsome [illegible]

By Examining [illegible]

Comparing [illegible] ulletin.

July, 12, 1864-no16

Greene County Pro[illegible]

The following Executors, [illegible] and Guardians have filed their [illegible] vouchers for settlement with [illegible] the same will be for hearing and [illegible] ry entry on the 28th day of September, [illegible] nished to-wit:

Nathan Nesbitt, Executor of the last of Tobias Bretney deceased.

Abraham Eyrd, Executor of the last will of Jane Murphy, deceased.

E. H. Munger administrator of the estate of John Boyd, deceased.

Daniel R. Harbine administrator of the estate of John M. Miller, deceased.

David Medsker Administrator of the estate of J. H. Berry, deceased.

David Medsker, administrator of the estate of David Lewis deceased.

John H. Cooper, late Guardian of Mary S. Paxton.

A. M. Houston, Guardian of James E. Platter.

T. MARSHALL, Probate Judge.

Sept. 6. 1864.

Acknowledgment.

RETURNING thanks to my friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed on me while in business, I would ask a continuance of the same for my successor, Mr. Lindsey Marshall, as it is well known he is a gentleman and a mechanic, and has none but the best of workmen in his employ.

Any person having any claims against me, and those indebted to me, will please call and settle immediately, at the store of W. & L. ARNOLD, where I shall be happy to meet all my old friends.

Oct. 3, 1864-3t H. K. O'CONNOR.

The Lynchburgh Virginian contains the following:

Some portions of the speech of the President, delivered at Macon, are unworthy of him and give evidence of bad taste and worse temper. His covert allusions to the great soldier he disgraced—so far as his official action could effect that end—are indelicate, ill-timed and reprehensible. They are not in keeping with the dignified silence of the man who has not, so far as the public know, uttered one word of complaint. It may be difficult even for the President to make a majority of his fellow citizens believe that Johnston was incapable of "striking an honest and manly blow for Atlanta." Many "an honest" and many a "manly blow" did he give, and the 45,000 Yankees killed or *hors de combat*, in the advance to Atlanta, would testify. But let this pass.

If we were disposed to act the censor further, we might add that the term "scoundrel," applied to those who had misrepresented the President's official action, must have fallen strangely upon the ears of a large audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled in a church, to hear the highest civil dignitary in the land discourse upon public topics and the state of the country.

The announcement by the President that two-thirds of the army are absent from the field—the most of them without leave—will take the country by surprise. What could not these men accomplish now if they were in the line of duty.

The Rebel Ticket.

The Detroit Advertiser relates the following: "We were amused the other night at an attempt of one of the unwashed, whose tongue had become a little thick from the effects of his favorite beverage, to pronounce the names of the Democratic candidates. 'Hurra for McCle'n and Pen'ton! I mean, for McKellan and P'len ton! No, that aint it. Hurra, I say, for McKernel and Pel'ton!' The poor fellow got further from the mark at every attempt, until he hastily gave it up in despair, exclaiming 'Old—n such mixed up meas! Hurrah for Jeff Davis!'

McClellan's Duplicity.

The New York News, of last Wednesday says:

There are those who would make the Daily News responsible for division in the Democratic ranks. We can briefly and effectively disprove the charge, and fix the responsibility where it belongs. Let General McClellan assert publicly as he does privately, that he will favor an immediate cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States, and the Daily News, and we believe the entire Peace party will admit that he stands upon the Chicago platform, and will give him their earnest support.

The Foundation of a Home.

No home is possible without love. All business marriages and marriages of convenience, all mere culinary marriages and marriages of mere animal passions, make the creation of a new home impossible in the outset. Love is the jeweled foundation of this New Jerusalem, descending from God out of heaven, and takes as many bright forms as the amethyst, topaz and sapphire of that mysterious vision. In this range of creative art, all things are possible to him that loveth, but, without love, nothing is possible.—[Mrs. Stowe.

A dandy is a thing, in pantaloons, with a body and two arms, head without brains, tight boots, a cane, a white handkerchief, two breaches, and a ring on his finger. A coquette is a young lady, with more beauty than sense, more accomplishments than learning, more chances of person than graces of mind, more admirers than friends, and more fools than wise men for her attendants.

Pennsylvania Election.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.—Although not required by law, the State here is keeping a regular book of record of the official returns of the army, which are entered by counties and Congressional Districts as fast as received. A few Commissioners arrived to-day, bringing with them the returns from some portion of Sheridan's army, which latter it appears they were able to reach notwithstanding the rumors to the contrary. The entire number of votes thus far opened and entered at the State Department will scarcely reach 400, and these are scattered through various parts of the State. A report of them to-day would be of little moment. The Commissioners who have arrived here unofficially say that more than two-thirds of the [illegible] they have visited voted the Union [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—It is generally conceded that there will be a Union majority in the army vote in the State. The Congressional delegation will stand 19 Union to 8 Democrats. [illegible] vote has commenced coming [illegible] but 5223 ballots have been [illegible] Union vote is 1,667. [illegible] ct. 13.—A telegram from [illegible] Pennsylvania regiments [illegible] 13 Democratic votes [illegible] 13.—The Tribune [illegible] morning has both claims [illegible] Sufficient not yet received [illegible]

13.—A dispatch from Pennsylvania regiments [illegible] which 132 were [illegible] Erie county [illegible] Schofield

Payson's

[FALLEN! FA[illegible]

The former we have [illegible] for at Murp[illegible]

Cheap, Chea[illegible]

CALL AND SEE [illegible]

Remember the place, [illegible] posite Court House, [illegible]

Where Hooker Stands.

Among the most ridiculous of the many absurd claims set up by the white flag party, was that Gen. Hooker was in favor of McClellan. Hooker made two speeches at the East on Thursday evening—one in New York city to a Union club, and another in Brooklyn at a Union mass meeting.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I need not tell you that I am entirely unprepared for this—I cannot and do not take this demonstration, or any part of it to myself. I am not worthy of this reception. [Cheers and cries of "Yes you are."] I am no more worthy than you are. We are all in the same cause. You have been working in one place, and I have been working in another. Your victories are as dear to me as mine. Your reverses are as dear to me as mine. [Cheers.] The Victories of last fall (I speak from a full knowledge) were hailed with as much joy and as much enthusiasm in the army as though the victory had been achieved by other armies than the one which I belong to—the victory of Ohio. [Cheers.] I hope that I may hear of many more; and I do not doubt that next November we will see one of which this rebellion has furnished no parallel. I need not tell you that I am rejoiced to find such an assemblage here to-night. It shows that it is all right with our cause and our country.—[Applause.] Nothing, no reverse, no misfortune can befall us when our people are animated by the feeling which is evinced here to-night. [Great applause.] If the war has been prolonged, it has not been our weakness. We have not put forth all our resources, nor energies, although we have shown and employed resources which have amazed the world. The North has not yet endeavored to crush this rebellion by one great effort, and it can do it any day. [Cheers.] The people in these loyal States—and I am proud to say it—the people have been in advance of the authorities in this rebellion. [Cheers.]—They will be until we reach the end, and the end is not remote. [Great cheering] I am rejoiced to meet you to-night, and to meet you under such auspices. Tidings, glorious tidings, reach us from all our armies. The work goes bravely on there. [Great applause.] Therefore no Copperheads in the army, [jokers,] they will fight well, and they will vote well. [Cheers] More devotion, more loyalty, never animated the hearts and hands of men more brave. I thank you most sincerely for the kindness with which you have received me to-night. I feel that I am unworthy of it. [Cries of "No, no," and great cheering.] In my humble capacity I have never failed to do my duty, and I never shall. [Cheers.] I wish you good night. [Great and long-continued cheering.]

If that suits the McClellanites, they are welcome to it.

R. J. Breckinridge on the Niagara Peace Talk.

Dr. R. J. Breckinridge made a speech at Lexington, Ky., on the 12th inst., during which he said:

More than this. It happened that I was at Niagara at the time; it happened that I saw the gentlemen there who were making these terms. I was satisfied they were there for devilment, and not for good. The talk of peace was mere bosh. They didn't want to make peace with us; they wanted peace for their Confederacy. It was that portion of the Democratic party fighting us in the South, and the other portion supporting them in the North, who were negotiating terms of co-operation. The one-half, I say, are fighting us at the South, and the other forming conspiracies and arming their secret sons in the North; and they of the North send Commissioners to the Clifton house in Canada, and they of the South already have their commissioners there. They met and agreed upon a common platform, which is taken to Chicago and ratified by the Convention.

MCCLELLAN'S MILITARY CAREER.—Hooker said: "I do not hesitate to say that the failure of the Peninsular campaign is to be attributed to the want of generalship on the part of the commander.

General Casey testifies that after Fair Oaks, "if Gen. McClellan had possessed the energetic qualities of a great General, we should have taken Richmond."

When after the victory at Malvern Hill, McClellan was, on board the gunboat, the order to retreat to Harrison's Landing was received, General Kearney said: "I, Philip Kearney, an old officer, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat; we ought, instead of retreating, to follow up the enemy and take Richmond. And in full view of all the responsibilities of such a declaration, I say to you all, such an order can only be prompted by cowardice or treason.