

The Weekly Michigan Argus.

Vol. XIX.

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

No. 978

The Michigan Argus.

Published every Friday morning, in the third story of the brick block, corner of Main and Huron streets, ANN ARBOR, Mich. Entrance on Huron Street, opposite the post-office.

ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, \$2.00 a Year in Advance.

Advertising—One square (12 lines or less), one week, 75 cents; three weeks \$1.50; and 25 cents for every insertion thereafter. For the first month. One square 6 mos. \$4.00. Quarter col. 1 year \$20. One square 1 year 9.00. Half column 6 mos. 20. One square 1 year 9.00. Half column 1 year 35. Two squares 6 mos. 5.00. One column 6 mos. 36. Two squares 1 year 12.00. One column 1 year 60. Cards in Directory, not to exceed four lines, \$4.00 a year.

Advertisements to the extent of a quarter column, regularly through the year, will be entitled to have their cards in Directory without extra charge.

Advertisements accompanied by written or verbal directions will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Legal advertisements, such as subpoenas, 50 cents per line, 25 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. When a post-mortem is added to an advertisement the whole will be charged the same as for first insertion.

Job Printing—Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, Labels, Booklets, Bill Heads, and other articles of plain and fancy Job Printing, executed with promptness, and in the best style.

Cards—We have a large stock of Cards of all the latest and most desirable styles, and at the lowest prices. We also have a large stock of Cards of all the latest and most desirable styles, and at the lowest prices. We also have a large stock of Cards of all the latest and most desirable styles, and at the lowest prices.

BOOK BINDING—Connected with the Office is a Book Binding in charge of two competent workmen. County Records, Loggers, Journals, and all Blank Books, as to order, and of the best stock. Pamphlets and Periodicals bound in a neat and durable manner, at the lowest prices. Entrance to Bindery through the Argus Office.

Business Directory.

J. C. WATTS & BRO.

DEALERS in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware No. 22, New Block, Ann Arbor.

C. BLISS.

DEALERS in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware No. 22, New Block, Ann Arbor.

C. H. MILLEN.

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c. Main Street, Ann Arbor.

PHILIP BACH.

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, &c., Main St., Ann Arbor.

GEORGE W. SNOVER.

DEALERS in Miscellaneous and School Books, Stationery, Wall Papers, &c. Huron Street, Ann Arbor.

RISDON & HENDERSON.

DEALERS in Hardware, Stoves, house furnishing goods, Tin Ware, &c., No. 2, New Block, Main St.

GEO. PRAY, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Residence and office on Detroit street, near the depot.

S. G. TAYLOR.

DEALER in Hats, Caps, Fur, Robes, Gents' Furnishings, &c. &c. East side Main Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

A. J. SUTHERLAND.

AGENT for the New York Life Insurance Company, A. One on Huron street. Also has on hand a stock of the most approved sewing machines. 8841

GEORGE FISCHER.

MEAT MARKET—Huron Street. General dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Hams, Poultry, Lard, Tallow, &c., &c.

HIRAM J. BEAKES.

TURNKEY and Conspirator. Law and Solicitor in a Quinary, Detroit City, Main Block, over Webster's Book Store.

LEWITT & BREAKEY.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Office at residence of Dr. Lewitt, north side of Huron, two doors west of Division street.

M. GUITERMAN & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ladies' Hats, Clothing, Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, &c., No. 5, Phoenix Block, Main St.

WM. WAGNER.

DEALER in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., Phoenix Block, Main Street.

SLAWSON & SON.

PROCESSES, Sawing and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Water Linen, Lace, Plaster, and Plaster of Paris, one door east of Cook's Hotel.

J. M. SCOTT.

AMBIOTYPE and Photograph Artist, in the rooms of the Michigan Chronicle, Phoenix Block. Perfect satisfaction given.

C. B. PORTER.

SURGEON DENTIST. Office corner of Main and Huron streets, over Back & Person's Store. All calls promptly attended to. April 1859.

MACK & SCHMID.

DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, &c., Corner of Main & Liberty Sts.

SPAFFORD & DODSLEY.

MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of Cooper Work, Job Cooper Shop. Custom work done on short notice. Cor. Detroit and North Streets, and Cor. North and Fifth Streets Ann Arbor.

ANDREW BELL.

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Produce, &c., &c., corner Main and Washington Streets, Ann Arbor. The highest market prices paid for country produce. 886

I. O. F.

WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 9, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meet at their Lodge Room, every Friday Evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. P. B. Root, Secy & Correspondent, N. G.

M. C. STANLEY.

Photographic Artist. Main and Huron Streets, Ann Arbor, Mich.

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBIOTYPES, &c., &c., in the latest styles, and every effort made to give satisfaction. 8861

D. DEFOREST.

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Water Line, Grand Pine, Plaster Paris, and Nails of all sizes. A liberal price is paid for the above, and all other kinds of building materials constantly on hand at the wholesale rates. Also operating extensively in the lumber business. Address, Detroit, Mich.

GRANGER & FINLEY.

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Collecting and Land Agents

OFFICE OVER DOUGLASS'S STORE, HURON STREET, B. F. GRANGER, Ann Arbor, Mich. H. H. FINLEY, Jan. 28, 1864. 9411

FOR SALE!

A NEW GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE, also a NEW SINGER MACHINE, either Family or Manufacturing pattern. Apply to the Agents Office.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

CHARGE OF THE BLACK BRIGADE.

Union Leagues, Union Leagues, Many Leagues—homeward! Not one of them "to the front," Not even six hundred! Forward the black Brigade! General Greeley said, Into the valley of death; Into the crater made; Hurl the Ninth Army Corps, Including the Black Brigade, "Onward—to Richmond!"

Forward the Black Brigade! Many there were dismayed, Yes, for the soldier knew, Some one had blundered, To place such a coward crew By the side of the tried and true. Along with this gallant corps, Of many brave hundred, Thine not to make reply, Thine not to reason why, Thine to march on and die, Forward the Black Brigade; Onward!

Canon to right of them, Cannon to left of them, Cannon in front of them, Volley'd and thunder'd, Storm'd at with shot and shell; How the old veterans fell, Thunders and hundreds!

But how with the Black Brigade? Those, Abraham Lincoln said, "Just as brave soldiers made," Good as the scar'd and brave At whom a wonder! Not a one fires a gun! Run every mother's son, Back thro' the ranks they come, Back from the jaws of death; Back from the mouth of hell; Back! come the Black Brigade, Skedaddling like thunder!

Not so the army corps, Proud of the flag they bore, Covered with dust and gore, Charging an army, where Thousands went under, Plunged in the battle smoke, Right for the front they broke! Seesh and rebel! Reel'd from their steady stroke, Scatter'd asunder. They fell back, but not, Not half of their number.

Canon to right of them, Cannon to left of them, Cannon behind them, Volley'd and thunder'd, Storm'd at with shot and shell, While horse and hero fell, They that had fought so well, Came through the jaws of death, Back from the crater pit, Back from the mouth of hell, All that was left of them, Left of their number.

When shall their glory fade? Not while in arms array'd Against Southern rebels, Or with votes! Against Abraham Lincoln, Against the whole Black Brigade, They who the war deny'd, To make it a bigger raid! They who the slaughter made, Soldiers remember! Such men can never save The Union nor fathers save And should at home be stay'd, The eighth of November!

ANN ARBOR. E. R. S.

McCLELLAN'S PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

The Administration Exposed.

LETTER OF GEN. H. M. NAGLEE.

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 profess 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 got 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 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 mandate 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 in-

pertinent 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 incivility 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 time 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 explanation 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, D. C., July 6, 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 vilifying, 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. McClellan, Brig. Gen. Blenker, Brig. Gen. Heintzelman, 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 summoned to appear before the President. He advised them that he was quite unwell, and exceedingly nervous, that the pressure had been in excess 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 paper, 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 exhaustion, 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 earnestness and intelligence of the officers present, and that he had every confidence in them. He was now determined 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 civilities 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 have 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 will reserve my authority to embark other troops." He then said: "I have determined to divide General 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 other have all been dismissed from the army.

The Peninsular campaign was proposed by General 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, General McClellan found himself before Richmond with eighty-five thousand men (including McClellan'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 Gen. Grant did not commence until the 4th of May, 1864. That of Chancellorsville, 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 prosecu-

tion 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 Gen. 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, laborious, 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 Gen. 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 flowed 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 130,000 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.

Gen. Grant crossed the Rapidan with an army variously estimated from one hundred and eighty thousand to 200,000. He afterwards added Butler's..... 120,000 He was reinforced..... 40,000

Making, exclusively 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

Reckinridge 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 Butler's command..... 30,000 Showing the discharge 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 General 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 that 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 Sedgwick, and McPherson, and Franklin, and Buell, and Meade, and Averill, and Porter, and a score of other General officers, with hundreds, if not thousands of officers of an interior 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 Sigel, 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 gentleman, 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 of or participation in the arrest? Such outrages are calculated to break down the honor and esprit de corps of any army, and all have looked on with disgust and horror, and pain at the shameful injustices 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, unselfish, 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 Sigel, and Hunter, and others, and entirely overlook the immense slaughter at Chancellorsville, and Fredericksburg, and south of the Rapidan? Why did a secret political mission, 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. But, 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 restrained 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 my 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 untiedly 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.

Our Suffering Prisoners.

We present in a concise form, from official documents, the vital points in the refusal to release the thirty-five thousand Union prisoners, now dying at the rate of one hundred a day, in the pestilential prison of Andersonville, Georgia. Is the man who thus dooms our neighbors and friends to death at the shrine of abolitionism and negro equality, worthy to be re-elected in the Presidential chair he has so far dishonored? Is he the man with whom to entrust the lives and property and destiny of thirty millions of people? Read the following extracts from official documents, showing why our prisoners die, and why the responsibility of their sufferings rests with Abraham Lincoln.

THE OFFER OF LINCOLN'S COMMISSIONER OF EXCHANGE.

Mr. Ould has not proposed to yield to us a certain number of prisoners of war, and receive a like number in return, which would be a most happy consummation that would be at once accepted by this government.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, Major-General and Com. of Exchange.

THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE REBEL COMMISSIONER.

Richmond, Aug. 10, 1864.

I now consent to the above proposal, and agree to deliver to you the prisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an equal number of Confederate officers and men. As equal numbers are delivered from time to time, they will be declared exchanged.

ROBERT OULD, Confederate Com'r of Exchange.

THE REJECTION OF THE ACCEPTANCE BY LINCOLN'S AND HITCHCOCK'S AGENT AFTER THREE WEEKS' DELIBERATION.

VARINA, VA., Aug. 31, 1864.

I have no communication on the subject from our authorities, nor am I yet authorized to make an answer.

JOHN E. M'LYNARD, Major and Assist. Agent for Exchange.

THE REASON FOR THE REJECTION—THE NEGRO THE ONLY OBSTACLE.

The wrongs, indignities and privations suffered by our (white) soldiers would move me to consent to anything to procure their exchange, except to barter away the honor and faith of the government of the United States, which has been solemnly pledged to the colored soldiers in the ranks.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General and Agent of Exchange.

All other questions between us may be postponed for future settlement, but the fair exchange of colored soldiers and their white officers will be insisted on by the government before another rebel soldier or officer will be exchanged.

WILLIAM WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department.

THE WHITE SOLDIERS SUFFER AND DIE FROM THE MEMORIAL OF THE THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND PERISHING PRISONERS IN THE PEN OF POSTLUCE AND FAMINE AT ANDERSONVILLE, GA.

THE SITUATION OF THE MEN.

To the President of the United States:

These thirty-five thousand are confined in a field of some thirty

acres, enclosed by a board fence heavily guarded. About one-third have various kinds of indifferent shelter, or even shade of any kind, and are exposed to the storms and rains, which are of almost daily occurrence; the cold dews of the night, and the more terrible effects of the sun striking with almost tropical fierceness upon their unprotected heads. The mass of men jostle and crowd each other up and down the limits of their enclosure, in storm or sun, and others lie down upon the pitiless earth at night with no other covering than the clothing upon their backs, few of them having even a blanket.

Thousands are without pants or coat, and hundreds without even a pair of drawers to cover their nakedness.

Speech of the Rebel President in Montgomery.

Mr. Davis began by expressing a sense of gratitude for the occasion, which the kind attention of the Legislature had given him, of appearing before them, and assuring the citizens of Alabama from that capital in which the first notes of our existence were issued of his remembrance and sympathy. He would not attempt to conceal the fact that we have experienced great disasters of late. The enemy have pressed our armies back into the center of Georgia, threatened the borders of Alabama, and occupied the bay of Mobile; but the city still stands, and will stand, though every wall and roof should fall to the ground. He had been disappointed in all his calculations in Northern Georgia. After sending forward to the army at Dalton all the reinforcements he could collect from every quarter, including the troops from Northern Mississippi, he had confidently expected a successful advance through Tennessee and Kentucky. Had he thought that instead of the forward movement our arms would have retired to Atlanta, he would have left his old, lamented and venerable friend, Gen. Polk, to have assailed Sherman on his flank by North Alabama. But he had yielded to the idea of concentration, and the sequel was anything but what he had been induced to hope. Yet we were not without compensation for our losses. In Virginia, despite the odds brought against us, we have beaten Grant, and still defiantly hold our lines before Richmond and Petersburg. That pure and noble patriot, that great soldier and Christian, Gen. Lee, although largely outnumbered in front, largely outnumbered upon his flanks, commanded a body of men who had never known what it was to be whipped, and never stopped to cower. The time for action is now at hand. There is but one duty for every Southern man. It is to go to the front. Those who are able for the field should not hesitate a moment, and those who are not should seek some employment to aid and assist the rest, and to induce their able-bodied associates to seek their proper places in the army.

Mr. Davis adverted to the part he had himself endeavored to bear in the war, of his repugnance to the office of chief, and his desire for the field, incident to a military ambition and some faith in his capacity for arms. He also alluded to his long political career, and the animosities and ill-feeling which an active part in the affairs of the country had engendered. He had feared, he said, that old prejudices in others might be turned against him, and that old feelings in himself might influence his action; but that he could declare to-day, after four years of experience, and in the same hall where he swore before high heaven to support the Constitution of his country, that so help him God he was never induced to any course, public or personal, by any consideration of the past. He felt that it was no time, and he was not the man to have any friends to reward, or enemies to punish. There are some men, said Mr. Davis, who, when they look at the sun, can only see a speck upon it. I am of a more sanguine temperament, perhaps, but I have striven to behold affairs with a cool and candid temperament of heart, and applying to them the most rigid test, am the more confident the longer I behold the progress of the war and reflect upon what we have failed to do, we should marvel and thank God for the great achievements which have crowned our efforts.

He next rapidly surveyed our history for the past three years, concluding his resume with a thankfulness that the great staple of the South had been superseded by grain and produce for the support of our armies in the field.

He paid a glowing tribute to the capacity, gallantry and patriotism of Governor Watts, and urged upon the State and the Legislature the wisdom of his counsel. In the same connection he spoke of the soldiers of Alabama. They had fought everywhere, and well. They were still undaunted. Their example should be the pride and glory of the State, and the eloquent appeal to those who were yet behind.

Mr. Davis spoke eloquently of the horrors of war and the sufferings of the people. He desired peace, he had tried to obtain it, and had been rudely repulsed. He should still strive, and by the blessings of God, and the strong arm of soldiers, yet hoped to obtain it. If there be those who hoped to outwit the Yankees, and by smooth words and fair speeches, by the appearance of a willingness to treat or to listen to reunion, hope to effect any certain candidate in the North, they deceive themselves. Victory in the field is the surest element of strength to a peace party. Let us win battles, and we shall have overtures soon enough. Is there a man in the South in favor of reconstruction? Mr. Davis drew a fine picture of the horrors of reunion, which means subjugation. "All that I have to say," he exclaimed, in concluding this portion of his remarks, "is that the man who is in favor of this degradation is on the wrong side of the line of battle."

How did the soldiers vote?—The St. Paul papers are quarreling over the result of the vote of the soldiers in Fort Snelling. The democratic papers declare that the soldiers heartily cheered for McClellan, and only gave feeble response to a proposition to cheer Lincoln. The republican papers admit that they did cheer McClellan, but it was done in derision, and are now modest enough to claim only five hundred votes for Lincoln out of twelve hundred.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR MICH.
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President,
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

For Vice President,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

- At Large—**Samuel T. Douglass.**
" — **Rix Robinson.**
1st Dist.—**Henry Hart.**
2nd " — **Royal T. Twombly.**
3rd " — **D. Darwin Hughes.**
4th " — **John Lewis.**
5th " — **Michael E. Crofoot.**
6th " — **Richard Edwards.**

For Representative in Congress,
DAVID JOHNSON.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM M. FENTON, of Genesee.

For Lieutenant Governor,
MARTIN S. BRACKETT, of Eaton.

For Secretary of State,
GEORGE B. TURNER, of Cass.

For State Treasurer,
GEORGE C. MUNRO, of Hillsdale.

For Auditor General,
CHARLES W. BUTLER, of Ingham.

For Commissioner of the State Land Office,
GEORGE M. RICH, of Wayne.

For Attorney General,
LEVI BISHOP, of Wayne.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JOHN D. PIERCE, of Washtenaw.

For Member of State Board of Education,
OLIVER C. COMSTOCK, of Calhoun.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court (for vacancy),
ALPHEUS FLECH, of Washtenaw.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senators,
7th District—**WILLIAM A. JONES.**

8th " — **JOHN J. ROBINSON.**

For Representatives,
1st District—**CHESTER YOST.**

2d " — **JOHN F. MILLER.**

3d " — **JOSHUA FORBES.**

4th " — **ELIAS HAIRE.**

COUNTY TICKET.

For Judge of Probate,
HIRAM J. BEAKES.

For Sheriff,
PHILIP WINEGAR.

For County Clerk,
ELI H. POND.

For Register of Deeds,
PETER TUITTE.

For County Treasurer,
PHILIP BLUM.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
AMOS C. BLODGET.

For Circuit Court Commissioners,
ROBERT E. FRAZER,
JOHN CARPENTER.

For County Surgeon,
CHARLES S. WOODARD.

For Coroners,
LEVI H. REYNOLDS,
PHILEMON C. MURRAY.

Many Republican journals and speakers charge that the Administration has confidence in neither Gen. McClellan's ability nor his patriotism, and that he has been shelved because he was not to be trusted. They charge that he once offered his services to the rebels; that while in command of our armies he held private correspondence with Gen. Lee; that he took undue pains to protect rebel property, and to save slavery; and that he never meant to take Richmond, or gain any signal success over the rebels. Men who degrade themselves and the nation by the attempt to degrade Gen. McClellan should tell us who it is, if these things are so, that Gen. McClellan has not been court-martialed and deprived of his commission. He is to-day, by virtue of a commission signed by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the senior Major-General in the American Army, and though not in active service out-ranks all but Gen. Grant, who, by special act, has been created Lieutenant General. If these charges are true ABRAHAM LINCOLN ought to know it, and does know it, and if so knowing he keeps Gen. McClellan in commission, to him attaches damning disgrace.

More than this, if these charges are true, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by recently offering Gen. McClellan an important position, should forfeit the respect and confidence of every true American citizen. That he has so offered, or that such offer has been made by his authority, we have the testimony of Gen. NAGLER, Secretary of the famous Council of War, held to decide between McClellan's plan and "my plan." From his recent letter to Judge KELLEY, of Philadelphia, see first page, we extract the following paragraph referring to Gen. McClellan:

"So far as the objections to his military qualifications are concerned, I 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 in 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 restrained his indignation, and replied to the bearer of the message, 'Go back to Washington and say to the President,

that when I receive my official written orders, he shall have my answer."

But there are Republican journals who have the hardihood to deny this statement of Gen. NAGLER, and to citizens who have the credulity to believe such denial, we offer the testimony of ex Postmaster General BLAIR, who despite his removal to appease the radicals, is to-day in the confidence of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and speaks as "by authority." In a speech made since his removal, to Cooper Institute, New York City, Mr. BLAIR said of Gen. McClellan:

"A quondam chief of the Union Army—one whom to the last I believed to be true to the cause in which his country is embarked, and I may add, whom the President held to be patriotic, and had concerted with General Grant to bring back again into the field as his adjunct if he turned his back on the proposals of the peace junk at Chicago."

That this statement of Gen. NAGLER and Mr. BLAIR is true, is susceptible of positive proof and it gives the lie—that is the word—to the slanders daily heaped upon Gen. McClellan because he does not see fit to be made the political tool of the administration.

It was charged at Cleveland that such conditions were imposed upon Gen. Grant, and the charge has never been denied. And this furnishes the key to the "cordial" and "enthusiastic" support given by so many officers of high and low degree to ABRAHAM LINCOLN. It also furnishes a key to the why Gen. McClellan was not actively supported by the administration while in command of the Army of the Potomac, and to the venom with which he was pursued by the small beer politicians who constituted the Conduct of the War Committee.

But supporters of LINCOLN in the light of all his endorsements of LINCOLN, and especially of this last offer of a command are stopped from calling in question the military career or military capacity of Gen. McClellan.

The Republican Meeting.

The Republicans were favored with one of the most beautiful days of the season, on Tuesday last, and they improved it in making the largest and most imposing political demonstration we have ever seen in this country. Some of the enthusiastic ones among them, claim an attendance of 25,000 or 30,000, and while our own estimate would fall very much under their lowest figures, we are disposed to let them have it all their own way, and gracefully acknowledge it a "big thing."

Speaking in the afternoon progressed from four stands, and the audience was addressed by Hon. JACOB M. HOWARD, THEODORE ROMEY, Esq., Gov. BLAIR, Prof. FAIRFIELD, A. B. MAYNARD, Esq., Dr. KEYSER, Hon. JACOB FERRIS, Col. MANN, Maj. GRANT, and perhaps others; and in the evening by Hon. S. M. CUTCHEON and EUGENE PRINGLE.

Having but one pair of ears at our disposal, we could not hear all the speeches at once, and having no particular preference for either the "old war horses" or "new converts," we rotated around in order to get the drift of all their efforts. We concluded from this survey that their principal capital stock consisted, not in a defense of the Administration policy, nor in endeavoring to prove that this policy could both put down the rebellion and restore the Union, but in misrepresentation of the Chicago platform and abuse of the Democratic party.

We noticed, too, that the speakers disagreed among themselves, and upon what we think vital points; but we have no space to review any or all of them, and if the Republicans are satisfied with them we are, and will let them go at that.

"A STRAW."—No vote was taken at the Republican meeting on Tuesday, or at least we have heard of none, but the following actual occurrence may "slightly" indicate the character of the gathering:—A zealous and prominent Republican, whose latch-string was out, found seated at the dinner table, selected promiscuously from the crowd, six gentlemen, casual business acquaintances, when he was surprised to find that he had for guests *five* Democrats and *one* Republican. We noticed a "right smart sprinkling" of Democrats in the square during the speaking, but hardly supposed that the preponderance was so great.

—An idea "just strikes" us that as the hospitable host is a candidate for an important office, there may have been more design than accident in the vision of his guests, and we would suggest that his opponent return the compliment by filling his table with Republicans—say from Northfield or Webster—when the next political gathering takes place.

Senator COWAN, of Pennsylvania, one of the ablest and most patriotic of the Republican members of the United States Senate, has come out for McClellan. Having been behind the scenes he sees the sure end of the radical policy—final and disgraceful separation.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting at Saline on Wednesday evening, a meeting which shows that the Saline Democracy are up and doing, that they appreciate the importance of the crisis, and mean to do their duty. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. H. J. BEAKES and R. E. FRAZER, of this city.

The Late Elections.

It is conceded that Ohio and Indiana were Republican on Tuesday. The majorities are not yet known, but it is certain that in Ohio the Republican majority of one year ago has been largely diminished. With the result in Ohio we are not disappointed, but from Indiana we had expected better things, even against the determination of the administration to carry the State at all hazards, by foul means if it could not be done by fair. But the result in Indiana on Tuesday does not definitely determine what it will be in November, and we still have reason to hope that it will give its vote to McClellan.

The result in Pennsylvania is so close that both parties now claim it on the home vote, by majorities of from 5,000 to 10,000. The soldiers' vote according to indications, will give the State to the Republicans, but by so small a majority as to make it almost certain that the personal popularity of Gen. McClellan will redeem it in November.

The Republican have gained several members of Congress in each of the States.

These elections must not dishearten the Democracy, but must incite them to buckle on their armor and fight on with renewed zeal and vigor.

Death of Capt. Wheaton.

QUARTERMASTERS' OFFICE,
1st MICH. INFANTRY, Oct. 1, 1864.
MRS. J. H. WHEATON:

DEAR MADAM—It becomes my sad duty to inform you of the death of your husband, Capt. J. H. WHEATON, of my regiment; for the past week he has been in command of the regiment. Yesterday morning the division attacked the enemy, driving them from their works, the Capt. was the first man on the Fort captured. He was shot through the head while trying to rally a Brigade of the 9th corps.

His body was taken from the field, and this morning sent to City Point to be embalmed, and probably be forwarded by Express to Chelsea to-morrow. His money is in the possession of the Acting Adjutant of the regiment, and will be forwarded at the earliest opportunity; his sword and belt I have in my possession, which I will keep until I can send it by some responsible person directly to you. Before closing, allow me to say, that the sympathy of every officer and soldier of the regiment are with you; that in the death of the Captain, our country loses one of its best and bravest officers. None knew him, but to love and respect him. We feel his loss greatly.

He was a particular friend of mine, and I consider it my faithful duty to inform you of his death, and in this your hour of grief, it may be a slight consolation to you and his many friends, to know you have the heart-felt sympathy of every one who knew him.

Very respectfully,
RANS F. POOLE.

How Elections are to be Carried.

Some friend in the army of the South-west has sent us a copy of the Nashville (Tenn.) Press, a McClellan journal. The following article was marked, and a request made that we "copy." We do so cheerfully, only remarking that it shows the unfair means by which our Republican friends expect to carry the coming election:

FORT NEGLEY, NASHVILLE TENN.,
September, 29th, 1864.

Editor of the Press:

SIR:—As we live we learn. Who would have thought, four years ago, that the elective franchise of American citizens would be trampled up as it is to-day?

We would call your attention to one of the most damnable outrages ever perpetrated on the privileges of freemen. An order came to the commanding officer of the 12th Indiana Battery, stationed at Fort Negley, to furlough a certain portion of the men belonging to his command home to vote, as the Constitution of the State of Indiana precludes her soldiers from voting in any place except in their own county and town.

Well, the commanding officer made the selection; and among those selected, not a democrat could be found save one, and he is pledged to vote for Oliver P. Morton for Governor.

The Lieutenant said that the Government would transport no man home who would not vote the Republican ticket.

This is the way soldiers are treated who have served their country thirty-three months, and who have re-enlisted for another term of three years.

All we ask is a fair chance according to our number. The Battery stands about sixty-five for Lincoln, and about fifty for "Little Mac."

If they will send home one third democrats we will have nothing to say; but if we, as soldiers, have to be treated in this way, because we honestly differ in opinion from the party in power, we pray God for a change before we are everlastingly ruined as a free people.

FIFTY INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

The Board of Supervisors commenced its annual session on Monday last, and organized by electing J. WEBSTER CHILDS, of Augusta, Chairman.

We have not had time to attend its session, and cannot find space for its proceedings in full. We shall however, give from week to week, a synopsis of its doings.

Secretary Seward's son has been made a Brigadier-General for gallant conduct on the field. Which? Where? When? "The papers don't say."

There are Republicans who honestly believe that the war is being prosecuted to put down the rebellion and restore the Union. There may be Republicans who believe that the Constitution has not been violated, that that document authorizes the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, arbitrary arrests, the suppression of newspapers, general emancipation, &c., &c., and that when the rebellion has ceased the Constitution will live. We would invite any such to a careful consideration of the following emphatic declarations by leading Republicans.

Senator LANE, of Kansas, says:

"The Union as it was is played out."

THADDEUS STEVENS, of Penn., said in Congress:

"The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is—God forbid."

And Representative BINGHAM, of Ohio, piously ejaculated:

"Who in the name of God wants the Cotton States or any other States this side of perdition to remain in the Union, if slavery is to continue?"

Read these declarations in the light of the "To whom it may concern" letter, and decide whether the Constitution is now the chart which governs the dominant party. The Constitution has not been amended, until it is legally amended slavery cannot be abolished, and yet no Union is to be recognized without slavery. That is the ultimatum. Think of it, all Union-loving men.

Our Democratic friends at Chelsea, are up and doing, and propose to give a good account of themselves in November. A correspondent writes us:

CHELSEA, Oct. 10th, 1864.

E. B. POND, Esq.,

DEAR SIR:—Sylvan is one of the dark corners in Washtenaw County. It has formerly been Republican by from 40 to 80 majority; but the cloud is fast passing away, and the break of day has appeared. A McClellan club has been organized, which holds its meetings on Monday evening of each week. The officers are:

President—S. S. RANDALL.
Secretary—A. BLACKNEY.
Treasurer—B. S. SUNDERLIN.

With a Vice-President for each School District in the Town, and one each for the Towns of Lyndon and Dexter.

I see by the Argus that Judge JOHNSON has an appointment for Chelsea, on the 27th of the month. We will try and give him a good reception.

B.

Resolutions of Thanks.

At a meeting of the Free and Accepted Masons of Ann Arbor Lodge No. 85, held at their Hall, Wednesday, October 12th, A. L. 5864, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we heartily tender to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, our sincere thanks for their kind and patriotic offer of the use of their church edifice in which to hold the funeral services of our late worthy and universally beloved brother and fellow-citizen, Col. N. E. Welch.

Resolved, That the thanks of our Order are especially due to the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, for the liberal and bounteous donation of provisions furnished by them, for the Union soldiers and to brother Masons from foreign Lodges, in attendance upon the funeral obsequies of Col. N. E. Welch, and that we will ever hold their christian and patriotic action on this occasion in grateful remembrance.

D. S. TWITCHELL,
G. W. AMBROSE, } Com.
S. ABEL.

"A Solemn Thought."

The editorial article in Saturday's Chronicle, under the caption of "A SOLEMN THOUGHT," contains intimation that may well startle every lover of his country. In this article, to which special prominence is given, treason on the part of the Administration is gravely hinted, at, if not distinctly threatened, should another President be elected in November. Nothing but the evidence of our own senses could cause us to entertain a thought so monstrous, but we make a short extract from the article and ask our readers to judge:

"Suppose it were at all within the range of human possibility that Abraham Lincoln could, during these four months (the interval between the election and inauguration of a new President) imitate the example of his predecessor and allow the navy to be scattered to the four winds, and the army to be betrayed by its officers and the Treasury to be robbed by wholesale, where could the nation be on the 4th of March? Then there would be no country for any one to govern, no United States to preside over, no government to administer."

It may add to the solemnity of this thought, to recall the fact that the same warning, in nearly the same language, was uttered by the Secretary of State in his recent speech at Auburn. We appeal to the Administration organ to throw off the thin disguise and boldly speak out. The subject is too solemn and momentous to justify useless ambiguity.

If we are indeed governed by an administration that is determined, in spite of all law, to rule or ruin, let the truth, astounding as it may appear, be known. If the country is to be betrayed into the hands of its foes, "the navy to be scattered to the four winds, the army to be betrayed by its officers, the treasury to be robbed by wholesale," why not, we ask, permit the loyal millions of the country who are now resting in fancied security, unconscious that threats are being made by the mouthpiece of the Administration, which, if seriously contemplated, should consign their authors to a depth of infamy never attained by mortal man, why not, we ask,

proclaim in unmistakable terms the horrible programme?

If the Chronicle is trifling with its readers, we admit the subject is too solemn, and none but a fiend from the pit could take delight in such cruel mockery. Suppose the intimation had been vaguely hinted at from any other than a Republican source. Imagine the holy horror, hear the cries of treason, treason, no language of bitter hate or withering scorn, but what would utterly come short of dealing justly with the subject. What, hint, even vaguely, that the President is so sunk in infamy as to prefer the utter destruction of his country to seeing a successor, lawfully elected in his place? "Solemn thought," indeed. None but the prince of darkness himself ever prompted the suggestion, and none but his faithful followers would have ever given it expression.

And this is the man, he who threatens by his organ, to suffer the "treasury to be robbed by wholesale," so that "there would be no country for any one to govern, no United States to preside over, no government to administer." This is the man who presumes to present himself before the American people for their votes! Noble appeal, surely, lofty qualifications, a second Washington in exalted patriotism and purity, how like the Father of his Country in similar circumstances?

We would not do the President the injustice of seeming to have believed him capable of such atrocity, nor are we yet prepared to consider him a full blown traitor. We think he has been vilely slandered by his own mouthpiece, and that with indignation and contempt he hurls back the infamous suggestion, in the teeth of his calumniators. We never believed him guilty of treason, and it will take more than the word of the Chronicle, and the Secretary of State combined, to convince us of the contrary.—Constitutional Union.

THE FREEDOM OF THE SOLDIER VOTE.—An officer of a Massachusetts regiment was asked a few days since: "Have you any McClellan men in your regiment?" He replied: "Yes, about a dozen, recruited in Philadelphia, but if they vote for the d—d copperhead we will gag and back them." That's the way the McClellan soldiers in the army are to be served for voting for the man of their choice.

Of seventeen regiments, containing 37,004 men, only 4,375 men have been left after the last three years' service. These are New Hampshire items.

McCLELLAN

AND THE

UNION!

RALLY

There will be a Grand Democratic

MASS MEETING,

AT

ANN ARBOR,

ON

Tuesday, October 25th, 1864.

Hon. Horatio Seymour,

Hon. John VanBuren,

and

HON. JAMES T. BRADY, of N. Y.;

HON. R. C. WINTHROP, of Mass.;

HON. LESLIE COOMBS, of Ky.;

HON. ROBERT MCCLELLAN,

G. V. N. LOTHROP,

DAVID JOHNSON,

Byron G. Stout,

WILLIAM M. FENTON,

and W. L. BANCROFT,

COLONEL GRAY,

HON. C. A. STACY,

HON. F. LIVERMORE,

J. LOGAN CHIPMAN, Esq.,

WILLIAM P. WELLS, Esq.,

HON. JAMES KINGSLEY,

and Hon. B. F. GRANGER,

have been invited to address the meeting, and we are authorized to state that a number of those prominent gentlemen have accepted the invitation and will be present.

Let our friends in every Town and School District make a

GRAND RALLY.

Come in PROCESSION, with Music and BANNERS, with your wives and daughters, and invite your Republican neighbors to accompany you.

Marshals will receive the several processions and escort them into the city.

Give one day to your country, and let it be the largest meeting ever held in Washtenaw County.

Will the Democratic Committees and the Democrats en masse in every Town in the County, go to work immediately?

And will the borders of Wayne, Livingston, Jackson, Lenawee, and Monroe, send up delegations of their Democratic yeomanry.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

Connecticut went republican last spring by about 5,000 majority; but if the vote just taken hold good in next November, the Nutmeg State is sure for McClellan by 7,000 majority. Democrats from that State say that 10,000 majority is their lowest figure for "Little Mac."

Died.

At the residence of S. G. Sutherland, in this city, Oct. 3d, 1864. NELLIE WEBSTER, daughter of Charles G. and Mary E. Sutherland, aged 7 months.

LAST CALL!

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

All persons indebted to the late firm of SHUFFLE MILLER, either by note or book account, are hereby requested to call and make an immediate payment of the same, and those who fail to comply with this request at the end of SIXTY DAYS from this date, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Ann Arbor, October 10th, 1864.

1864.

1864.

NEW

FALL GOODS!

