



H. W. JONES, Editor. JAS. S. JENNINGS, Editors.

WAYNESBURG, PA. Wednesday, March 4, 1863.

While the Army is fighting, you, as Citizens, see that the War is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and Constitution, for your Nationality and your Rights as Citizens.—GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

THE DIFFERENCE—A FRANK AD-MISSION.

Our neighbor of the "Republican," in his last paper, is frank enough to admit, in substance, that while the war was conducted on the "Conservative" platform, it had the support of the Democracy, but "just as soon as the policy of the Administration began to assume Republican features," they "denounced" both it and the war.

But what was the sequel? In less than FIVE MONTHS (not EIGHTEEN, neighbor Evans, by a long way), from the almost unanimous adoption of the Resolution, by Congress, setting forth the foregoing as the objects of the war, an Abolitionized Republican majority in the lower House refused, by AN OVERWHELMING VOICE, to re-affirm the restoration of the Union on the old basis as the purpose of the contest.

These timid few, however, soon succumbed to the Radical pressure, and a programme was adopted suited only to the latitude of New England and the tastes and notions of such extreme negro-loving folks as Phillips, Garrison, Lovejoy, Giddings, Stevens and Greeley. A "new Union," an "Abolition Union," such a Union as these men think we "ought to have," (but which sensible people of all parties regard as wholly impracticable and unattainable), is the "Union" now sought to be brought about.

That such a change of the object and direction of the war as has been successfully attempted by the Abolitionists should incense Democrats and Conservatives, was to be expected. It was a piece of unparadonable bad faith in the dominant party and in our rulers, and has outraged the conscience and common sense of the country; and Democrats are not alone in denouncing it. Hundreds and thousands of Republicans who love the country and themselves better than the NEGRO, condemn it in bold and unequivocal terms.

The party schemes of "Emancipation" and "Confiscation,"—the compensated liberation of Slaves in the Border States, and the arming of negroes, constitute the new programme which Democrats and Conservatives are asked to endorse. It was condemned by them, and a large majority of the people at the polls before it was fully adopted, and the "sober second thought" only confirms them in their settled opposition to the foolish and suicidal policy which has divided the North and united the South,—making loyal people here reside under the oppressive burthen of taxation and the sacrifices they are called on to make for the Negro, and making the Rebels themselves, as Mr. Lincoln himself well expressed it, "more rebellious and obstinate in their resistance to the Government." If Republicans want "union" of effort and harmony of sentiment in the prosecution of the war, they can have it,

but not on their party platform. They must retrace their steps and undo much of their folly, bringing the struggle back to the sole great purpose of restoring the Union of the States as it existed before the Rebellion. Annulling an overriding State Constitution, exhausting the substance of the country and the Government in the purchase, support and colonization of negroes, assailing the personal liberty of the citizen, and denying him the Habeas Corpus, may suit moon-struck, vindictive and intolerant partisans and anti-slavery zealots, but won't suit the PEOPLE, and the Abolition party now in power will soon find it out.

The policy of the Government at the outset of the war was a wise, prudent and patriotic policy, and belonged exclusively to no party. The Resolution of Mr. Crittenden, which embodied it, was voted for by all the Northern Democrats, Republicans and Americans, and Border State Union men in the lower House of Congress, with but one or two exceptions. It was truly a "conservative" policy,—conservative of the Union and of the rights of the States,—and in these regards was decidedly "Democratic," for that loyal old party has at no period of its history wavered in devotion to the national unity and the rights of the States.

Mr. Crittenden's policy was intended to unite the people in the prosecution of the war, and would have done so had it been consistently and inflexibly adhered to by the Administration. But the President and his advisors debated and faltered, and at last succumbed to the Radicals, and are alone responsible for the division of sentiment at the North, and for whatever mischiefs it may bring on the country.

The power of the Government cannot be used successfully to make a raid on Negro Slavery or the rights and institutions of the States, and the sooner those who usurp such authority know it the better.

THE CONSTITUTION. "CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION, AS THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS TO THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND HIM"—DANIEL WEBSTER.

Such was the admonition of the sage and patriot of Marshfield, and it should be remembered and regarded through all time. There is no safety for the liberties and interests of the people outside of, and apart from, the protection and guarantees of the organic law. To contemptuously disregard its restraints, and to violate the letter and spirit of its provisions, is to assail the rights of the masses, to approximate to despotism, and to strike at the very existence of the Government.

Small Pox. This disease has entirely disappeared from Waynesburg and its immediate vicinity, all the patients recovering. Our readers may rely upon this statement, whatever Madame Humor, with her thousand lying tongues, may say to the contrary.—Many of the good people in the country, who ordinarily do their trading here, have been frightened out of visiting the town for weeks by the most absurd and extravagant reports about the prevalence of the disease. It is time these false and mischievous stories should be contradicted, and we take pleasure in giving them a quietus.

Judge Lindsey. Our townsman, Judge Lindsey, has been confined to his room by severe indisposition for a fortnight past, and was unable to attend the late Term of the Washington county Court, and will be absent from the Fayette Courts, beginning this week. We are glad, however, to learn he is convalescing rapidly, and will soon be able to resume his official duties.

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS. The following section of the common-school law, passed last winter, is important to school directors: "That it shall be the duty of the board of directions in each school district to publish an annual statement of the amount of money received and expended and the amount due from collectors, and setting forth all the financial operations of the district in not less than ten written or printed handbills, to be put up in the most public places in the district."

PASSAGE OF THE CONSCRIPTION BILL. The Senate Conscription Bill passed the House the other day, by a vote of 115 to 49. But few amendments were made to it, and they will likely be concurred in by the Senate.

The bill is a sweeping one, and embraces among the Conscripts "men of all colors, all parties, all creeds, all professions, all pursuits—Congressmen, Assemblymen, Editors, Aldermen, Clergymen, Shakers, Quakers, Indians, Niggers and all. Thad. Stevens tried to get off the Quakers on conscientious scruples, but he failed. The able-bodied Quakers, like the rest of their fellow citizens between twenty and forty-five years of age, if called upon, must pocket their conscientious scruples and go forth to fight, or fork out three hundred dollars each for a substitute.

Of the one hundred and fifteen years which cleared this bill through the House, there were ninety-nine Republicans, fifteen Union men and one Democrat. Of the forty-nine nays, there were two Republicans, thirteen Union men and thirty-four Democrats, leaving a majority for the bill of sixty-six."

PARTISAN PIETY. The Abolitionists of New Hampshire, anticipating a defeat at the coming State election have resolved to be "patriots" instead of "partisans"—that is, they assembled in convention, pretty much as their brethren in this State did, and after nominating the most objectionable abolitionists in their party, and passing the rankest sort of Abolition resolutions, they declare the present "no time for party," and invite every one to sustain them in their hypocritical proceedings. In reply to their disinterested invitation, the States Union responds as follows.

"All these crocodile 'tears,' all these terrible 'emotions,' avail nothing as against the appalling calamities of two years of Abolition rule. These things come squarely home to the feelings and understandings of the people. All the verbiage and sentimentality under heaven cannot cover them up. A prostrate and bleeding country, convulsed from centre to circumference, rocking in the throes of merciless, tormenting civil war, forced on by the violators of constitutional obligations and the assassins of constitutional liberty, proclaim in the ears of the people the only hope of redemption.—These men and their principles must be voted down. This pretty little pathetic castle of patriotic sanctity, which they have erected for the popular gaze, must be given to the winds and scattered as the most worthless of trash. A little while longer, and it will be done.

Their days are numbered and will be finished Good Lord, hasten the hour! They talk of 'the dark and troubled night upon the country,' when they have done their best to blot out the sun of our existence through the instrumentality of their own political charlatanism. And now on their bended knees they protest that their hearts are full to overflowing of patriotism and love of the country they have stabbed in its most vital part, and they implore, in tones of heart-rending agony, the people, who they have outraged, to continue their a longer lease of power, and thereby ensure beyond all hope of redemption the national passport to ruin and death. They 'mingle their tears with those of families and circles thus fatally broken' if they will only vote the Abolition destruction ticket at the polls."

THE MOB SPIRIT.—PRINTING OFFICE DESTROYED. Last Friday afternoon about seventy-five convalescent soldiers from the hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, marched to the Daily Constitution office of that city, headed by three or four persons with sledge hammers.—The greater portion of them took a stand along the street, in front of the office.—Those with hammers proceeded into the building, demolishing the press on the first floor, while others went in and altogether cleaned the room out. They then proceeded to the second floor and cleaned that of type, &c., throwing them from the window. They demolished a press on the third floor and demolished another press and threw it out of the window, and had nearly cleared the room of type, and all other fixings of the office, when a squad of armed soldiers, were marched in front of the office and the ringleaders of the mob ordered to make their men desist and form in line, which was not done until the squad had been ordered to take aim on the parties. Revolvers and carbines were drawn by the convalescents and threats made that if the squad fired a shot, they, along with their commander, were dead men. The excitement was intense, but the convalescents were formed into line and marched off, but not till the destruction of the office was complete.—A part of the presses were dragged to the river.

A SENSIBLE SPEECH. We are glad that Massachusetts has one man of common sense in Congress.—Judge Thomas, though a Republican, frequently gives utterance to reasonable and conservative views. We make the following extract from his speech on the negro soldier bill: "Mr. Speaker, let me now turn to another feature of this bill, the term of enlistment. It provides for the enlistment of men for a period of five years. Why five years? I think there is more significance in that word 'five' in this bill than in all others written in it. Its possible objects are not written. Do you mean to say to the country that it is your expectation, your reasonable expectation, and the basis on which you propose to make enlistments for your army, that this war is to continue for a period of five years longer? Do you mean to say to the country that on the vast scale on which the war is now prosecuted, and at the expense, treasure, and life at which it is prosecuted, you expect to carry it on for five years more? If such be your expectation, it is just and manly to say so. If such be not your expectation, pray add nothing to the anxiety and alarm of the people.

Mr. Speaker, if the object of this war is restoration, that involves a state of things, present or future, which will soon be developed and felt. A war for restoration proceeds upon the ground that you will find the rebel States, as your army advances and protection is made possible, men who are ready to rally again under the blessed flag of the Union and to return to their allegiance to the national Government. If that feeling exists, and is developed, certainly it will be developed before the lapse of five years; never, indeed, by this instrumentality, never. But if the object of this war is not restoration; if the purpose and object of this war are—as is sometimes declared in the heated and brilliant rhetoric of gentlemen on your left—subjugation, extermination, the re-colonization of the whole rebel territory, then your term of enlistment is altogether too short—altogether too short.

If, Mr. Speaker, the object of extermination, there is not one of these pages, snatched prematurely from his mother's arms or cradle, who will live to see the end. You have been waging the war two years, and yet the number of inhabitants in the rebel States to-day is larger than it was when the war began. You cannot, probably, if you would, and you would not if you could, carry on a war with a fierceness and severity that would destroy life as rapidly as it germinates. Men, in war even, will marry and women be given in marriage; children will be born to them, and mothers will hold them to their flowing breasts as the storm sweeps by. The angel of life will triumph over the angel of death.—Such is the blessed economy of God. The extermination of eight millions of people, with the use of all our power and all our resources, is a moral and physical impossibility. Of this war, if it is carried on for extermination, neither you nor I, Mr. Speaker, may hope to see its close but in one way, to us the way of deepest humiliation, the intervention of other nations, to stay its ravages. Who talks of war of extermination is simply mad."

U. S. TAX.—FRESH PROVISIONS AND HARD-WARE. As there are many omissions in the U. S. tax schedule, we have taken the liberty to supply a portion of them, and shall transmit a copy to Secretary Chase, expecting his acceptance and thanks.

THE TAX. For lending a newspaper, \$5.00. For eating hard crackers out of the army, 15 cents. For not bowing to a nigger after do just of January, \$1. For treating a girl's brother, 50 cents. For pulling a cat's tail, 10 cents. For eating steak more than three times a day, \$3. For counting the stripes in a balnoard, 50 cents. On each flirtation, \$2 and upwards, according to signs. For declining a Government contract, \$20,000. For trying to light your cigar by the top of a pump, 75 cents. On every single lady over twenty, \$1.—(This is useless—there is't any.) For swinging on the gate, 25 cents. For playing a jewsharp two cents a tune. With variations, one cent extra. On the prettiest baby in the United States, \$1,000. (As every woman thinks her baby the prettiest, this will realize an enormous sum.) For trying to "escape history," two cents. (This refers to Congressmen alone; see Presidents Message.) For cheating the printer, \$500 for each offence. On butternuts, five cents "a one." (N. B.—We suppose, the Administration heard of the large crop last Fall.) For going to bed with your boots on, 50 cents.

RUSSIA AGAIN MADE HAPPY. We find the following agreeable announcement in a Washington paper: "We are glad to announce that, Mr. Cameron having surrendered, yesterday, the commission he has for a long while held, as Minister to Russia, Mr. Clay has been immediately re-appointed, and will leave immediately for St. Petersburg and assume the responsible duties of the office."

The Senate has passed the bill organizing the Territory of Arizona. It only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. This territory contains 120,000 square miles, and is therefore larger than three States the size of Ohio.

MEW FIRM. The Grocery formerly in the hands of B. Frank Campbell has been bought by Green & Strosvnyder, who will shortly be in receipt of a complete stock in the Grocery and Provision line. Our friends will find an excellent place to lay in their supplies. See advertisement in another column.

MISSOURI EMANCIPATION. The Select Committee of the House on Emancipation have compromised between the Senate and House bills. The bill agreed on fixes the amount of bonds at \$13,000,000, and the date of emancipation at July 4th, 1865. The bonds are all to be delivered to and disposed of and disbursed by the State. No price is fixed per head for slaves. It amounts to a proposition to the State that if she will bring about a complete emancipation on or before July 4th, 1865, the Government will give a bonus in bonds of \$1,500,000. The bill will be reported and probably pressed through both houses without any amendment.

CAMERON AND CLAY. The following is from the New Bedford Mercury, (Rep.) which stops at nothing, generally, in the negro way:—"We heartily echo the wish expressed by the Boston Evening Transcript, that the Russian mission may be speedily settled, and that Generals Cameron and Clay may do something for the public service, or retire to private life. Cameron was weighed on the back of the Administration as did the Old Man of the Sea on that of Sinbad. It is quite time that he was shaken off.—We cannot, perhaps, expect all our public men to be as free from suspicion as was Caesar's wife; but when charges of gross bribery and corruption are preferred, they should be met with instant denial and something like an attempt to prove innocence. At all events, it is time we were represented at St. Petersburg by some one who will not run home if there is a vacancy in the Senate from his State, or a new batch of Major Generals is to be made."

AN HONEST OPINION. Sa'd a prominent Republican the other day: "I am disgusted with hearing of Mr. Lincoln's honesty. The frauds which are being exposed every day are awful, and Mr. Lincoln is either aware of them or he is not. If he is, he is not honest, or he will reform them; if he is not, he is as blind as a bat. I tell you the Administration is as rotten as h—l!" Remember, that these words are not our own, but the language of a shining light in the Republican party.—Greensburg Democrat.

WEED AND BEECHER. Thurlow Weed closes a reply to an article in the Independent, criticising his political course, as follows:—"But I desire to make this record:—If it comes to be understood that the views and policy of Messrs. Sumner, Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Ward Beecher, &c., &c., obtain in the conduct of the war, it will result in the destruction of our government and Union, and a triumph for rebellion and slavery."

THE NEGRO ARMY. In New England there are in all 24,711 colored persons, and but 11,719 males—probably not more than one thousand among them capable of bearing arms or liable to draft under the new regime.—Where, then, is the black army of 150,000 proposed by the Abolitionists to come from? It may be their intention to hunt them in Dixie. They mean to organize their army of negroes no doubt, but they must catch them first.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR OFFICE. The new conscription bill now before Congress (having already passed the Senate) will open a new field for profitable public service. A provost marshal will be needed in every congressional district, to look after the business of enrollment, and those who desire to serve in that capacity will not be long in commencing their operations to secure the prize.

COLLEGE NOTICE. The Winter Term of Waynesburg College will close on Wednesday, March 25th, 1863. EXAMINATIONS OF CLASSES will be held on that and the preceding two days—the last day being devoted exclusively to the examination of Classes in the FEMALE DEPARTMENT. On the evening of the 24th, the ANNUAL ADDRESS will be delivered to the Young Ladies of the College, by Rev. S. T. STEWART of Pittsburgh, Pa., and on Wednesday evening the Ladies will give a LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT. The attendance during the term has been good, considering the condition of the country, and the duties of the session have progressed pleasantly and uninterruptedly. The Professors have been diligently at work, and the friends of the Institution are invited, and requested to come and witness the results of their labors. The Summer Session will open on the first Monday of May. The prospects of greatly increased attendance are very good. Brethren, do not forget the College. Send your sons and daughters to your own Institution, and send as many more as you can.

The psalm tune of "Old Hundred" was prepared for the Calvinist Psalm-Book in 1553.

MARRIED. On Thursday, 26th of Feb., 1863, by Rev. C. Tilton, Mr. ABEL C. CRAIG and Miss SARAH JANE REGISTER, both of Washington Twp., Greene Co., Pa. Feb. 18th, 1863, by Rev. J. S. Gibson, Mr. Bowen Hill, of Farm Ridge, Lasalle county, Ill., and Miss Mary S. Bureon of Greene county, Pa. Feb. 19th, 1863, by the same, Mr. E. B. Leighty, of Bolivar, Ohio, and Miss Susan H. Rose of Clarksville, Greene county, Pa. On Saturday last, by Rev. Win. A. Porter, Mr. THOMAS BELL and Miss Nancy KEXT, all of Franklin township.

DIED. Of Diphtheria, on Monday morning, Feb. 23d, 1863, little FRANK, son of Charles and Charlotte Bowers, of this place, aged about five years. DIED.—On the 27th of Jan. 1863, at her residence in Richhill township, Greene county, Pa., Mrs. SARAH GRAY, Consort of William B. Gray, deceased, in the 67th year of her age.

THE UP-TOWN GROCERY. GREEN & STROSNYDER. HAVING purchased the stock of Groceries lately belonging to William Cottrell, will continue the business at the old stand. They will in a few days be in receipt of a large assortment of Prime and Groceries and Provisions, Fruits, Confectionaries, Notions, &c., &c., which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash. Our New Flour, Butter, Eggs, and Country Produce generally always on hand. March 4th 1863.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN! Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price, Six Cents. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Syphilis, or Venereal Weakness, Involuntary Emission, Sexual Indolence, and Impotency to Marry, general Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from Self Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D. Author of the Green Book, &c., &c.

LEGAL NOTICE. LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of ISAAC THOMAS, late of Jefferson township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the same to present them, fully authenticated, for settlement, on or before the 15th day of March, 1863. E. L. F. RANKIN, Administrator.

NEW and Cap Stone—W. F. PRINCE, No. 126 W. 3rd St., PITTSBURGH, PA., has established a NEW and Cap Stone, and is prepared to furnish the city with the first class establishment, fitted up in the latest modern style, with every convenience for doing a Wholesale and Retail Trade. A large stock of cover-slabs, style and quality of HATS and CAPS kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at very low prices.—Mr. Prince is a Practical and experienced artisan-artisan to purchasers. Oct. 1, 1862—ly.

PRINCE & CO. CELEBRATED MELODEONS! IN ROSEWOOD CASES. PRICES, VARYING FROM \$45 TO \$350. Elegant Descriptive Catalogues Illustrating each instrument, sent free by mail on application. Address orders or communications to either GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton St., New York. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. Or either of the following Wholesale Agents: HENRY TOLMAN & CO., Boston, Mass. W. F. COLLIER, Cincinnati, O. JAMES HOLLAND, Philadelphia, Pa. A. COLE, Detroit, Mich. BALMER & WEBER, St. Louis, Mo. A. S. NORDHEIMER, Toronto, C. W.

OUR LATEST IMPROVEMENT: PRINCE & CO.'S GRADUATED SWELL. This is an entire new idea, and it was not noted by any inventor until it was first produced by us. It is a complete and perfect improvement on the old Swell, and it is the only one of the kind that has been invented since the first Swell was introduced. It is a complete and perfect improvement on the old Swell, and it is the only one of the kind that has been invented since the first Swell was introduced. It is a complete and perfect improvement on the old Swell, and it is the only one of the kind that has been invented since the first Swell was introduced.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM. These instruments are now in the United States and Canada, and are in use in Europe, Asia, South America, and the West Indies. They are the most perfect and complete instruments of the kind that have ever been invented. They are the most perfect and complete instruments of the kind that have ever been invented. They are the most perfect and complete instruments of the kind that have ever been invented.

HOW OUR MANUFACTURE IS CONDUCTED. As we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers of Melodeons in the world, we have, of course, the advantage of securing the services of the best mechanics and workmen in the country. We have been with us in the manufacture of Melodeons for many years, and we have the reputation of being the best and most reliable of our kind. We have the reputation of being the best and most reliable of our kind. We have the reputation of being the best and most reliable of our kind.

HOUSE BILLS.—Printed in the handsomest and most convenient manner, and on moderate terms at the Messenger Office. PITTSBURGH CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE! 73 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa. WE have a full line of CLOAKS made of the best materials, and in the latest styles. We have a full line of CLOAKS made of the best materials, and in the latest styles. We have a full line of CLOAKS made of the best materials, and in the latest styles.

PARIS EMPORIUM, No. 68 Market Street, PITTSBURGH, PA. Persons in a position to know, says a correspondent of the New York Times, have expressed the opinion that at least twenty-five million dollars have been stolen in the Quartermaster's Department during the last few months. The Quartermasters are to a man for the war, while there is a pound of paper to print a "green back" on. A New Hampshire editor, speaking of the party in power, says their falsehoods will beat Munichhausen himself, and are vastly more numerous than the smells which Coleridge found in the city of Cologne, and of a worse character: "Eighty-seven different stinks, All well defined; and several stenches."