EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE The Messenger.

E. W. JONES, JAS. S. JENNINGS, Editors.



"One Country, One Constitution, One Bestiny."

WATESBORG, RA. subsequently at the "League House," we are WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864 FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Bubject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.] "While the army is fighting, you as cit-

isons see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and of your nationality and your rights as citizens. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

The Constitution and the Union! P place them together. If they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they must fail together."--Daniel Webster.

An Apology --- No Paper Last Week.

We were unable to publish the "Messenger" last week on account of the non-receipt of a supply of paper. --try. The truth will ultimately and certainly The failure to get it in time was solely prevail and the right. Military interference attributable to an accident to the Mill at the polls, and the exaction of illegal and of the Messrs. MARKLE, who never beunprecedented oaths, may for a time prevent fore, in several years' dealings, have a fair expression of popular sentiment conbeen unable to fill our orders promptly. cerning the acts of the dominant party, but The following note explains itself, and will assure our readers that we will not miss an issue again if our paper makers can help it :---

PITTSBURGH, April 21st, '64. Messrs. Jones & Jennings : Gentlemen :-Enclosed find bill of paper sent by boat, to-day: the balance of your order will go forward next week. Our Mill is and rights of American freemen. now completely repaired, and we hope this, will not ocear soon again.

Truly yours, , C. P. MARKLE & Co.

Our Rising Men.

Several of our Democratic cotempo-

raries, in various portions of the State, have recently (and very properly) been congratulating the party on the prospective retirement of a number of antiquated and superannuated politicians nual interest were their only support, were impoverished and rained. Creditors were frequently obliged by the tender laws to receive their dues in depreciated money for

Col. JENNINGS: Dear Sir,-Since I last specie that had been lent in full confidence wrote you, the demizens of this goodly city of receiving its value in return. Instances were not wanting of old debts being paid have had a visit from GEORGE THOMPSON, the when the paper was reduced in value to notorious English Abolition lecturer who more than seventy for one; and in Virginia, some twenty years ago, or more, spent it is said, when three hundred to one." quite a season in this country, on invitation ot his New England anti-slavery allies, eu-

An exciting debate in Congress took place a few days ago when a resolution was

lightening (as he conceived) our benighted introduced by Speaker Colfax, to expel Mr. people on their political duties, and sowing the seeds of discord, sectional hostility and Long, the member from the Cincinnati District ultimate disunion. He comes now to witness in Ohio, for words spoken in debate on the the fruits of the joint teachings of himself floor in Congress. During the debate a simand the school of pestilent tanatics in whose ilar resolution was introduced against Mr. pay and interest he has labored. These Harris from Maryland. The resolution against fruits are, "a land rent with civil feuds" Long was postponed, while that against Harand "drenched in fraternal blood,"-oppresris was voted down-it requiring two thirds sive taxation, and an inextinguishable navote to expel a member.

tional debt. Notwithstanding the carnival These members both expressed the sentiment that they would prefer the independence of death that is going on around us, and the desolation that broods over the land, and of the South, to an indefinite continuance of the war, and the subjugation and exterminathe wail of the bereaved that ascends from tion of the people of the South. almost every hearthstone, the so-called

PHELADELPHIA, April 18th, '68.

If the bunglers in the Administration at "Loyal League" of this city gave the British Washington, shall leave the army to the conemissary a grand reception at the Academy of Music. Costly viands were discussed trol of General Grant without interference, we have a lively hope that there will be a netold, and vast quantities of expensive wines cessity for neither the separation of the Union, "gulped down" in his honor, and great highnor an indefinite prolongation of the war.---In that event both the extreme men on the safety" ounding compliments were poured into his Democratic side, as well as those on the Rewilling ear. The adulation was not only publican or Abolition side, (who are making fulsome, but positively nanscating, and will huge fortunes out of the troubles, toil, and doubtless be repeated by the "woolly-headed blood of the country, and who are interested crew in all the cities he visits. May I be

pardoned for suggesting that, in the opinion ally disappointed in their opinions and wishes. of sensible people, it would accord better We do not sympathize in the opinions of with the protessed patriotism of the "Loyal" the men named, any more than we did in gentry, to appropriate their loose dollars to these expressed by Greeley, Chase, or Conthe Sanitary Commission, or the relief of the way, the latter of whom towards the close of widows, orphans and needy families of solthe last session of Congress introduced a resdiers, instead of squandering them in riotous olution in form for recognizing the Indepenand sumptuous feastings of a mischievous dence of the Southern States and the two foreign Abolition zealot who is without propformer of whom have expressed the opinion erty or any stake in the country, and would

that we had better let the South go than to engage in a bloody war to compel them to. remain in the Union.

But we have treated the opinions of these men as we have those on our side, which we regarded as wrong, as having the right to entertain what opinions they choose, without our dictation. We have ever regarded the maxim of the philosophic Jefferson as the true doctrine on this subject :--- "Even error may be tolerated, whilst reason is left free to combat it." We have ever been advocates of free speech and a free press. Besides, in the case of members of Congress we have thought the following Constitutional provision meant just what it says. No member, "for any speech or debate in either house, shall be questioned elsewhere."

Since the foregoing article was written we find in the New York "World," the following remarks in reference to these speeches of Long and Harris, which we copy as expressing more fully our own views :

"As Democrats, we repudiate Mr. Long's sentiments and deplore his political folly. But as friends of free debate we deprecate the attempt to expel him ever more than we do the damage his speech was calculated to do to the Democratic party. On this subject we know no path but that of principle. We shall

War.

In Gen. Jackson's Farewell Address on leaving the Presidency, March 4th, 1837, occurs the following passages. They are especially applicable to the present state of aftairs in this country. He said:

'But the Union cannot be preserved and the Constitution maintained by the mere coercive power confided to the General Government.

If such a struggle is ever begun, the citizens of one section of the country, are arrayed in arms against these of another in doubtful conflict. let the battle result as it may; THERE WILL BE AN END OF THE UN ON, and with it an END TO THE HOPES OF FREEMEN. The victory of the victors would not secure to them the blessings of liberty. It would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin. * * *

But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not intertere with the rights of the Union, every State must be sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness. All efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions. and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace, and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its

Abolitionists be Warned.

The Abolition press must have noted the trequent publication of such intelli-

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.] "The Herald office, a Democratic paper in Franklin county, was demolished yesterday by persons who prompted soldiers. This is he second time this thing has been done to this office."

But few days pass, says the New York News, without the record of some such outrage. Our Abolition contemporaries, so fierce in their denunciation when an opportunity offers to impute a riotous sentiment to the Democracy, are strangely silent in regard to these re-

peated attacks upon the offices of Democratic papers. No word of rebuke or remonstrance is ever seen in their columns on this subject. Must we construe this indifference into a tacit approval of such lawless doings? We call upon those who sow this seed to beware of the harvest. They are giving rein to the spirit of violence, but will not he able to curb it when it threatens their own safety. It is easier to excite turbulence than to guide it; and, when the mobbing of newspaper offices becomes the order of the day, we believe the Abolition journals will be the principal sufferers. There is much valuable newspaper property in every city that would be in great peril of destruction should this mobbing system be encour-

aged. We conjure the Abolition organs, for their own sakes, if they regard not the public tranquility, to assist in checking the disposition of their partisans to vent their political antipathies in the destruction of Democratic property. The lawlessness they teach will surely be practised against themselves, and they will find that mobs are more apt in

receiving instructions than in forgetting them. Such outrages upon the liberty of the press will not be tolerated. Mark well what we sav.

The Southern Soldiers.

Gen. Jackson on Coercien and Civil' SPEECH OF MR, COX, OF OHIO, (

Mr. Cox (Opp. O_i) said that this resolution to expert a member of the House called for more than usual gravity. He was not in the House when his colleague (Mr. Long) made his re-marks; but he (Mr. Cox) was informed by members around him that they would bear the interpretation put upon them. Had he (Mr-Cox) been in his seat yesterday he should have ernment, and that any portion of a people can revolutionize and set up their independence.— He then alluded to the Speaker as descending disavowed, in behalf of the Ohio delegation any remarks looking to the recognition of the rebellion as centralized at Richmond. He didnot from his high position to the floor and moving Garfield) or not in favor of thedoctrineannoun know a single member of the Ohio delegation excepting his colleague (Mr. Long)who was wil ced by President Lincoln? You will, continued Mr. Cox lose no dignity by answering the ling to recognize the Confederate government. He spoke of this because of the attempt to make question. We will look upon you with pride and pleasure if you will be so condescending as partizan capital by those on the other side. He Mr. Cox) believed that his colleague at the to answer. time, spoke only his own sentiments, and not those of his party, Recently there was a Dem marks of the gentleman (Mr. Cox), I would say, when I appear on the floor I do not deocratic State Convention in Ohio, representing 145,000 votes, and in that convention no sentiscend from a high position. I speak for my constituents, and that is the highest place a man ment like that of his colleague was uttered. can hold. I am the representative of fifteen The only man whose name was presented look thousand voters. Mr. Cox said that he did not speak of the ing to recognition, and who had circulated a pamphlet in support of his views, received only gentleman's personal character. He admired him too much for his fairness. He never heard two votes in that convention as a delegate. The people of Ohio are not under any shape a word of reproach against him. But when the Speaker of the House comes down to the or color in favor of such a declaration as the resolution attributed to his colleague. The Democratic people of that state ralied and sent floor to engineer a resolution through he ought their sons to the war, although the people of Ohio did not agree with the African whooly. to take the consequences.

Mr. WASHBURN (Adm., Ill.) as if in correction of the gentleman, suggested that he meant

Abyssinia. (Laughter.) Mr. Cox replied that the gentleman from Il-inois (Mr. Washburne) took pleasure in re-peating a worn out joke, and he doubted whether the gentleman had any sense at all in connection with the African question. Mr. Washburne said he would leave that to

the gentleman from Ohio. Mr. Cox said he would not submit to any

further frivolous interruptions, and then referr-ed to the resolutions introduced into the last congress by representative Conway of Kansas n tayor of recognizing the Southern confederacy. Where then was the sensitive gentle-man from Indiana. (Mr. Collax) to respond to the question? The speaker declares that he is for free appech. Why, then, does he pursue my colleague (Mr. Long) for uttering his sentiments, while (the Speaker) refrains from excountry pelling a man in his (Mr. Colfax's) own ranks for doing the same thing? I yield to the Speaker to answer the question.

Mr, Colfax replied -The representative from Indiana claims the floor when he chooses, and declines speaking within the gentleman (Mr. Cox's) speech.

Mr. Cox-The gentleman is distinguished for prudence as well as for sagacity. Some one here asked Mr. Cox whether he thought Mr. Conway, of Kansas, should have been expelled for offering the resolutions that

he (Mr. Conway) did! Mr. Cox responded that he did not think that Mr. Conway should be expelled any more than Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, should for his speech in favor of regarding the Southern contederacy as a de facto government-as an independent nation. His colleague, (Mr. Garfield) hao taken the same ground as the gen-tleman from Ponnsylvania (Mr. Stevens, and now he (Mr. Garfield) was in favor of expelling a member of the House entertaining the same iews as himself Mr. Garfield, (Adm., of Ohio) said he took

and perjury ? the most decided ground against the gentle-man from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), that oath and had asserted heretofore as he did now that there was no necessity for violating the Constitution. He would ask the gentleman the South are now a foreign people. In his speech he [Mr. Garfield,] remarked that were in the Unios; that in putting down this rebellion we must be governed by the laws of war as if they were a foroign nation, but not explicitly, if the life of the nation could be saved only by the violation of the Constitution in some respects, would he save the life of the na thereby admitting them to be a foreign nation at that cost ? tion. life of the nation than the Constitution itself .-

Mr. COX-Do you hold the doctrine that the Southern Confederacy is independent now, and if not, are you in favor of expelling the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens], for holding such a doctrine? I do not be lieve either in the doctrine of Mr. Stevens of

of Mr. Long. Mr. GARFIELD-I draw the most marked and broad distinction between the opinions of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens], and those of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr Long]. The former fa-vored the prosecution of the war to the uttermost to bring back the revolted States; the latter is opposed to all further prosecution of the war, and regards all further prosecution of the war, and regards all compromise as im-possible. He [Mr. Long] declared openly for throwing up the white flag, acknowledging the independence of the confederacy, and that he would make no attempt, either by conference or war, to restore the Union.

Mr. Thayer (Adm ...) of Pa., suggested that his colleague [Mr. Stevens] was not in his seat, being detained therefrom by sickness. Mr. Cox replied that the remarks of the

gentleman from Pennsylvania [M. Stevens] were printed, and were as well known as if he [Mr Stevens] were present. Mr. Cox then

Mr. COX-You all swear by the Tribune, except in cases where some gentlemen ut are so very sensitive when the Democrats more considerate of her own sex than look in the same direction. He need not ask his colleague (Mr. Garfield,) whether he voted or Mr. Lincoln as President. In 1848 a speech of Mr. Lincoln's was printed expressly for cir-culation, in which he said that the people have a right to rise and shake off the existing gov.

Mr. COLFAX-In reply to the personal re-

Mr. COLFAX-I will do it.

former colleague, Mr. Vallandigham,

Mr. JULIAN-If necessary to save the

the Union as bound up in the Constitution, and

the breaking down of the Constitution would

not destroy the rebellion Mr. Julian said that if it was necessary to

save the nation's life he would do so at the ex

pense of the violation of the letter of the Con-

Mr. Con did not desire to save the country

Constitution, not in a certain emergency. but

unconditionally, and in all places; and now you

Mr. Julian replied that he had taken the

ion at that cost? [Laughter] Mr. Cox Peplied that he knew of no other

He regarded the Constitution as the body and

the Constitution we defend the nation's life

bones of the nation. Therefore, in defending

say, in a certain emergency you would violate

You have sworn to support th

What is this but moral treason

by tearing out its brains, which was the Con-

be in favor of it?

stitution.

Mrs. Lincoln, gave up their seats to them. -Jersey City Standard. ----Soldiers and their Duty.

Gen. Rosecrans, at St. Louis, has issued an order relating to breaches of the civil law by soldiers. It contains the following honorable, soldier-like and statesman-like sentiment, which every true patriot and lover of law and order will heartily endorse :

Officers and soldiers are reminded that their functions being to establish law and justice against armed opposition too strong for the officers of the civil power, their uniform becomes a sacred badge, and whoever wearing it, commits or permits wrong or outrage to persons or property, stains that badge, and stabs that county he professes to serve. Military power is a trust more sacred and honorable than a trust of property. He who misuses this power to gratify or benefit himself is more guilty and dishonorable than the violators of the pecuniary trust. Impartial justice and the strictest regard for the

weak and defenceless are therefore the duty Mr. Cox would say, in reply to the traitorous sentiments of Mr. Lincoln, that he (Mr. Cox) and the glory of the true, patriotic soldier .----They are, also, the marks of true nobility was opposed to secossion and revolution. exaud courage, while cruelty and injustice are cepting in pursuance of the Constitution. This was the position of the gentlemen on this side of the house. But Mr. Lincoln was elevated the sure badges of baseness and cowardice.

The author of the above is one of those to the Presidency by a lawless party, who knew high-minded soldiers who has too much mil was in favor of revolution and sceession. and was an advocate of any party setting itary pride to see the army converted into a up for themselves when they chose to do so.--He (Mr, Cox) never agreed to the policy of his lawless mob. If all high military functionaries had heretofore thus taught we should he thought it impracticable. Mr. Cox then not hear of as many outrages by soldiers up-Mr. Julian, of Indiana, to show that he [Mr on citizens as have occurred in the city of Julian] entertained a similar revolutionary idea to that of Mr. Lincoln. Why did not some one move to expel him (Mr. Julian) for that?— Are you, Mr. Cox said to Mr. Julian, in favor Harrisburg, and as are now occurring daily through the country. The truth is, the soldiers are not alone to blame. The greatost "breaking down the Constitution to save the offenders are those cowardly Abolition ora-Mr. Julian, Rep., of Indiana, replied that he had explicitly said that he saw no necessity for tors and editors who, for partisan purposes, have stimulated soldiers to the perpetration treading down the Constitution to suppress the revellion. Mr. COX-If a necessity existed, would you of these crimes, which, if not stopped, will

soon provoke a spirit of retaliation that had better not be awakened- a retaliation that for the strong hand of war. Mr. Cox (continuing) said, that he regarded will be visited upon the real offenders-a retaliation that may not be bloodless. Let the real offenders be warned in time !-- [Patriot & Union.

Richmond Examiner on the Situation.

The Richmond Examiner of the 12th has a scathing article upon the late operations of the Union forces in Florida and Mississippi, which it designates as Mr. Lincoln's plan of "stumping the South;" but it says that the Confederacy cannot afford to tolerate this kind of a Presidential campaign, with its plundering, and house burning, and cruelty towomen and children, for the purpose of corrupting ten out of every hundred of the population of the invaded States, in order to get an electoral vote for Mr. Lincoln, "to turn the flank on Chase and checkmate Fremont." It says "the whole war at present has become a Presidential campaign The proclamation that a 'rebel' State may come in whenever one-tenth of its inhabitants undertake. to govern the other nine-tenths, is regarded as a trump card for Lincoln. And this was the grand design of that mighty advance of Sherman upon Mississippi

"Things cannot go on thus forever, and some remedy there must be. According to the present system, it is clear that our enemies still believe us to be-President making. They do not yet understand that we are resolute to be rid of them forever, and determined ratherto die than to live with them in the same political community again. To some

ter, there seems one way and no other-

it is to take no more prisoners, and, as a

necessary corollary, to admit of no sur-

render on our part. Stupid and absurd:

as our encines are, they will at length

understand that there is no more President

Judge Barnard, of the Court of Over

and Terminer at New York, charged his

grand jury on Thursday that the epithet

to the course of certain newspapers in mak-

ing free use of the phrases "traitor" and "secessionist" against those who differ with

them in political opinion."

from assassination. Under no conceivable cir-cumstances to the human mind would he (Mr. lox) violate the Constitution for any purpose whatever. Any man who utters any sentimen s expresses moral treason. In refer-ence to Mr. Vallandigham, he said that he (Mr. Cox) was for a fair trial, for free speech and for a free press, and everywhere he took ground in favor of the election of a man who in these respocts vindicates constitutional liberty. Noand Alahama. vhere did Mr. Vallandigham utter a se ooking to the recognition of the Southern

Confederacy, and he was in favor of voting men and money to carry on the war. Nothing looking to the independence of the South ever came from the lips of Mr. Vallandigham. Mr. Cox said, in conclusion, we have to take the old States to make the Union. This is the platform upon which we expect to meet you next Autumn. We will never surrender the country to the secessionists or the abolitionists.

persons, earnestly pondering this mat-

and incompetence of the engineer, it is said, led to the accident. One of those shocking tragedies that usaally startle even a city community took

and ten seriously wounded. The inexperience

killed on the spot, and four were mortally

the day is not distant when the people will undoubtedly assert and vindicate their outraged sovereignty, and drive from the places of trust they have abused and disgraced the creatures who are fattening on their substance, coining their very blood into money. mocking at their calamities and laying their unhallowed hands on the highest privileges

doubtless send both her and our institutions

The result of the late elections in Connec-

ticut and New Hampshire should not dis-

hearten the Democratic hosts of the coun-

to Tophet if he had it in his power?

ries in the country. Seven or eight were

A terrible accident occurred here, the oththat another disappointment, such as | er day. A boiler exploded in the establishment of Messrs. MERRICK & Sons, one of the largest engine and machine manufacto-

maintain the rights of free discussion to place here a few nights ago, at the Continenthe end of the chapter. If no opposital Theatre. A young woman named Mar- tion to a war once begun is ever to be aret Baer, formerly of Pottsville, Pa., was tolerated, how can a war be ended when shot and instantly killed in one of the pri- its further prosecution becomes misvate boxes by a young man twenty years chievous? In every great war there is a vast multitude of officers. contractors. of age,' named Wm. A. Maguire, formerly speculators, manufacturers, etc., whose employed as a fireman on one of the Railpersonal interests are promoted by its roads leading from this city, but latterly continuance, irrespective of its advanfollowing gambling for a livelihood. She tage to the country. The efforts of a was a fine-looking girl it is said, but had few isolated peace men are no counbeen leading a dissolute life, and was for a terpoise to the influence of the multitime very intimate with Maguire. She finaltudes who thrive by the war. Although we sincerely believe that peace would ly discarded him, however, when through jealousy, he was impelled to the dreadful now be ruinous, we cannot consent to the establishment of a principle which crime of murder, for which he will doubtwould prevent opposition to the war less suffer the extreme penalty of the law. after the attainment of its object should become hopeless, if, unhappily, fortune will come off at the next term, I am told,has such a calamity in store for us.-- to get it." The remains of the murdered girl were in-We support freedom of debate in time terred in Mount Moriah Cemetery, on Saturof war, as a prudent general would day last, by a few of her old associates and keep open a line of retreat in advancing friends. Her parents, we learn, are dead, to battle. We trust we shall know There is less talk of politics here than in peace only as the consequence of victothe country, though Abolition hate and ry; but if disasters should come-or whether they come or not-the counvenom run nearly as high.

in the continuance of the war) will be mutu- gence as the following :

who have directed its policy and cortributed so largely to its defeats, through their self-seeking and wretched management, within the last fifteen or twenty years. We concur fully in all that has been or could well be said concerning these fossilized and mercenary place-hunters, and thank God we are done with them. We want other, younger and more active men in Pennsylvania, and they must take the lead if we would energize the Democratic masses, and ensure the triumph of the He is in prison awaiting his trial, which party, and the consequent adoption of a wise State, and discreet and conservative National, policy. Old leaders rarely inspire enthusiasm, because they never feel it, are almost invariably lacking in courage and efficiency, and are generally opinionative, and too often

"ignorant in spite of experience." Beside all this, few men cling more pertinaciously to their personal hates and prepossessions. Hence our decided partiality for a different class of leaders in our future contests with the Opposition, especially at this time, when the very liberties of the people and the perpetuity of the Government are involved in the issues of a single cam-

paign. This venerable representative of money i. At the late State Convention, and not equal to the poorest style of printing of still more recently, a decided and general the present day, and makes a very shabby appearance, indeed, by the side of our elabdisposition has been evinced to put fororately got up Treasury notes. It is now ward, conspicuously, in the approachover 87 years of age. What the value of ing Presidential canyas, the young and

our present 'legal tender ' money may be 80 active men of our party, such as or 99 years hence is one which must be set-KERE, of Venango, (the peer, by the tled by those who are to come after us in the way, of any young man in our ranks,) distant future. CLYMER, of Berks, WALLACE, of Clear-

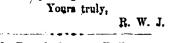
The following article will convey a graphic field, BERSHING, of Cambria, NORTHROP. idea of the value of more paper promises to of Philadelphia, and scores of others pay, without having gold or silver as an acequally gifted and intrepid. If, under tual basis : PAPER MONEY IN THE AMERICAN REVOLU

the leadership of such men. we cannot ion.-Dr. James Thacher was a surgeon i achieve a signal success in November the army of the Revolution, and, in 1827 over the cohorts of Abolition fanaticism published the journal or diary kept by him from 1755 to the close of 1783. It is a readand misrale, we shall definir of ever able and interesting volume. His remarks, which we find under date of September, 1782, restoring to power the glorious old concerning the influence of the Government party which has administered our napaper money of that day, we copy ; "The continental paper money having anstional affairs, almost uninterruptedly, wered the great purpose of carrying on the since the infancy of the Republic, has war hitherto, being depreciated to a mere made our traditions, widely extended shadow, has now ceased to circulate by common consent of the people. It had by its exour territorial limits, and would have traordinary depreciation become the bane of perpetuated the Union without bloodsociety, corrupting the morals of the people by exciting a rage for speculation among al shed and humilisting concessions if its wise and pacific counsels had prevailed.

conserve instice, graticade or humanity, the machanic, the farmer, the merchanic, and the machanic, the farmer, the merchanic, and the man of science, surupted not to involve ar A Republican editor save. Democrats are pretty basy up Salt Hist just now." Velder, they we a parents, and they in turn speed not their children. Widows and orphans whose an and next your they will come down in

State States

<u>.</u>



A Revolutionary Relic.

We were presented a few days ago, by our provide means for carrying it on; and voung friend. G. W. G. Waddell, Esq., this being the case, the expediency of with a specimen of continental money. anv particular war must always be a calling for the payment of "Thirty Spanish question open to debate whenever memmilled dollars, or the value thereof, in gold or bers choose to debate it. It is by the silver, according to a resolution of Congress strength of the free majorities that suppassed at Baltimore, Feb. 26, 1777." It is port it, not by gagging opposition, that war receives efficient moral support." signed by S. S. Ccale and R. Johnson.

services in paper money speculations, in

We publish elsewhere, the speech of Mr. Cox, of Ohio, on the occasion referred to,

> The Case of the "Freedmen." The Secretary of the Interior, in a recent

official communication, says: "But little disposition, so far as the Department is informed, has yet been manifested leave the land of their nativity. I doubt if it be any just cause of regret. Time and experience which have already taught us much risdom and produced so many consequent changes will, in the end also solve this quesion for us.'

More Deficiencies.

There is a deficiency in the Government Printing Department of over \$600,000 for the past fiscal year, for which Congress has made no provision thus far. This is another item in the mighty unwritten debt which the American people have no knowledge of.

The Philadelphia Press says : "What business has General McClellan to dictate the policy of the nation !" What business, we may ask, has the clerk of the United States Senate to dictate the policy of the na tion .--- [Louisville Journal.

ses. Beckless of all considerations of These questions are both to be answered by the people in November next.

> A New York Irishman lately declined to enfist on the ground that he disliked to have his "ould mother an orphan."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a decidedly revolutionary sermon, delivered in his church in Brooklyn, on Sunday night last, thus spoke of the soldiers in the Southern army :---

"Where shall we find such heroic self-denial, such up bearing of physical discomfort, such patience in poverty, in distress, in absolute want, as we find in the Southern army.--They fight better in a bad cause than you do with a good one; they fight better for a passion than you do for a sentiment. We believe them to be misguided, but we must do them the credit of saying they fight well and bear up under trouble nobly; they suffer and not complain; they go in rags, and do not rebel; they are in earnest, for their personal liberty - -they believe in it, and if they can they mean

Don't Forget It!

Early in 1850 John P. Hale, of New Hampshire. presented two petitions to the United States Senate, praying "that some plar might be devised for the dissolution of the American Union!" Mr. try has a right to determine for itself Webster, of Massachusetts, suggested whether the further prosecution of the as a preamble to these petitions, "that war is expedient and wise. It is the as the members had sworn before God to prerogative of Congress, not only to desupport the Constitution, they should clare war. but to decide how long it will now take immediate steps to break their obligations." Upon'a vote being taken. the petitions were rejected by the votes of the entire Senate, with the exceptions of John P, Hale, of New Hampshire. Wm. H. Seward, of New York, and Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, who voted in FAVOR !!

> Secretary Chase is puzzled for once. Somebody has stolen the plates on which he printed 'Greenbacks,' and no clue has yet been found as to where they are ! Unless found shortly, greenbacks will be as thick as leaves in Valombrosia, because whoever has the plates can print "Government money" just as well as the Treasury Department !-

by the freedmen of the United States to The signatures are engraved ! The impression that stamps the notes, also prints the 'official signatures.' It is said that an officer in Mr. Chase's confidence, and who was outrusted with the safe keeping of the plates, is now in Europe ! But the plates, where are they ?-- [Boston Commercial Bulletin,

> Waldron the defamer of McClellan and author of the story about his interview with Los, says the was drunk when he told the story.' Should he go on confessing we shall find out how much some Loyal Loaguer paid him for telling it.

The Kentucky Weekly News, published at Henderson, comes out for McClellan and Milliard Filmore for President and Vice President.

The Chicago Times says that the fund for the relief of Vallandigham will reach the sum of \$80,000.

Tadies should never put pins in their months. Their lips should be roses without thorns.

referred to the remarks of the Hon. Benjamin Stanton, formerly a member of the House, who said, at the commencement of the rebel-lion, that if the rebels sustained themselves for a year or two, and nothing but a war of subju-gation could bring them back, he [Mr. Stanton] would be disposed to recognize their in-dependence. Did his cellsague (Mr. Garfield) vote for Mr. Stanton as lieutenaut-governor o Ohio I

Mr. Garfield replied that he did not vote for that gentleman or for any ticket. If he had been in Ohio at the time he should have voted for Mr. Stauton. His [Mr. Garfield's] only excuse for not doing so was not being S ate when the election took place. There were many men on both sides of the political question in the beginning of the war who felt it to be their duty to let the Southern people alone for a time, hoping that reason might return to them by delay. Others said we cannot let them slone and to this class belonged the patriots on both sides. But now, when the qu stion had been adjudicated, and now, when the people are determined, after three years have gone by, and when we are emerging from the night into the daylight of victory, t throw up the contest would be treason.

Mr. Cox replied that he had only asked an inswer to his question, and not an explanation as to what constituted treason. While the gentleman (Mr. Garfield) would overleap the Constitution of his country, he [Mr. Cox] would take it for his guide, for there could be o Union without it. When you talk of trea-on, and in the same breath are willing to overno Union without it. leap and break down the Constitution, you are cause of American free nationality, and de-the traitor, if there is a traitor in this House, sirous of testifying by some memorial our Mr. Garfield said his colleague [Mr. Cox] profound sense of the sacred object and the was misrepresenting him as to "overleaping the Constition." He (Mr. Garneld) would say, 'overleaping once for all, that he never uttered such a sen once the embleta of freedom and of faith timent. What he remarked was this : when and the symbol of woman's best wishes and asked whether, under any circumstances, he would override the Constitution, he said this, prayers for our common country, and espeand this only-that he trusted the Constitution was ample to put down the rebellion, and its powers were sufficiently capacious for that purpose, and therefore there was no need to override the Constitution, but if the time ever came when the Constitution was not found sufficient—and he looked upon it as impossible that the supposition could be true-h would say, as the American people are greater than the Constitution, and the nation mightier than that instrument, we have a sacred right to save he creators of the Constitution.

Mr. Cox (Opp., O.) said that he had been informed by gentlemon around him that his colleague did not state the question yesterday as he did to-day. The gentleman [Mr. Gar-field] was reported in the Chronicle as asying he would resort to "any element of destruction and fling the Constitution to the winds," raththan losehis country. There was nothing here said about any impossibility in the future. Mr. Cox next quoted from Senator Wade to show that the gentleman favored a soparatio he States. Mr. Garfield [Adm., O.] read the opinion of

Thomas Jefferson that the "law of necessity might be resorted to for the purpose of saving the country when all other means had failed. Mr. Cox said that placed the gentleman (Mr. Garfield.) in the campaign with Mr. Long.— Mr. Cox then said that Horace Greeley in March, 1861, declared that if the cotton States the right to do so. He (Mr. Cox) would ask the gentleman (Mr. Garfie d) whether he agreed rith Mr. Greely. Mr. Garfield shid that he had not the pleasure

of hearing the extract read. Mr. COX-My colleague is obtuse when anything is said on this side of the House, but is willing to listen to anything that may be said when it is not on our side. The declaration of Horace Greeley is to the following ef-

"We have repeatedly said, and once more w No have repeatedly said, and once more we announce, that the great principles embodied by feffermon in the declaration that govern-ments darive their just powers from the con-sent of the popule are sound and just, and if the cottun or your States the weld answer after his colleague had finished his speech. Miscegenation.

When extracts from the new Abolition ract on "Miscegenation" were first published it was naturally inferred by many that the thing was a hoax, intended to burlesque the extravagance of Wendell Phillips & Co.; but the developments of the last few weeks making when they find that the penalty furnish abundan t evidence to prove that the of falling into our hands is death; when views set forth in the pamphlet are shared by they perceive that our soldiers go into large part of the Abolition party, and to field, each man with his life in his hand, justify the expectation that in a few years meaning to conquer or to die." "the sublime commingling of races" of which

the Boston orator speaks, will have been accomplished. Improbable as this anticipation may seem to many, it would not have seem-ed any more monstrous two years ago that libellous. Reference was made in the charge may seem to many, it would not have seemleading ladies of New York city would put their names to such a document as this : To the officers and men of the Twentieth

cially for your devotion thereto.

martyrdom with benedictions and

Snobbery in High Places,

A New York cotémporary chronicles

the fact that Secretary Seward travelled

from Washington to New York, and for

the entire distance has a car consecrated

to himself and lady, which no one was

ment, U. S. colored troops."

tears.

United States colored trops :

ser A little boy disputing with his sister Soldiers-We, the mothers, wives and on some subject, I do not now remember sisters of the members of the New York what. exclaimed. 'It's true, for ma said so, Union League Club, of whose liberality and intelligent patriotism, and under whose diand if ma says it's so, it is so, IF IT AIN'T rect auspices you have been organized into a body of national troops for the defense of the Union, earnestly sympathizing in the great

arAn exchange says that an American lady fainted while being presented to Empress Eugenia in Paris, and that the latter was delighted at the compliment, o'y cause, in behalf of which you have enlisted, have prepared you this banner, at

The war costs about a \$100,000 an hour.

MARRIED.

By Rev. John McCiintock, on the 28d of battle, or stand at guard beneath its sublime March, 1864, Mr. Sylvanus T. Gray, of Mamotto, "GOD AND LIBERTY !" remember that pletown, to Miss Fannie P. Minor, daughter it is also an emblem of love and honor from the daughters of this great Metropolis to of Samuel Minor, Esq., of Monongahela tp.

At the residence of his son-in-law, James when wounded and ill, and honoring your V. S. Boice, New Brunswick, N. J., on March with 14th, 1864, RICHARD E. RUNYON, in the 98d year of his age. White men by thousands have left New

York for the battle-field, and veteran regi The subject of this notice was an old ments, decimated by scores of fights, have associate and friend of Benj. Jennings, Esq., roturned ; but the first to receive an emblem dec'd. Some of our aged citizens, perhaps, of love and honor from the daughters of the may recollect him. Metropolis, "are the blacks of the 20th regi-

Of Diptheria, on the 4th inst., JACOB NEWTON, son of J. Lindsey and Prudence Yoders, aged 5 years, 8 months and one week. He was a lad of much interest and promise, beloved by all who knew him. But what is life ? 'tis like the bow

That glistens in the sky,

We love to see its colors glow But while we look, they die.

permitted to enter. It might have been DIED-March 27th, 1864, of Lung Fever added that for a considerable part of the and Teething, JOHN L., son of Rev. John R. distance the train was very much crowd- and M. J. Tygard, of Blacksville, Greene ed. and that over eighty passengers, one-Cc., Pa.

half of whom were ladies, were forced On Wednesday, April 6th, HABBY GANto stand, while Mr. Seward enjoyed his TER, son of L. and M. A. Ganier, iged 7 regal state in solitary grandeur! It mo., and 6 days.

might also have stated that a short time In the hospital at Alexandria, Ya., of Measles, about the last of March, 7864, Garsince Mrs. Lincoln travelled from New York to Washington, and in like manrison Lewis, aged about 19 years.

On Thursday, April 7th, 1864, in Jackson ner appropriated to herself and servant township, Greens county, at her residence, an entire car, while over forty ladies. Lydia Smith, aged 74 years. some of whom were aged, some mothors

In Jefferson, Greens co., Pa., on the 8th of carrying infants, many of whom far any April, 1864, Mrs. Catherine Bell, consort of David Bell, deceased, is the 75th year of her passed Mrs. Lincoln in gennine refine-Age.

When you look at this flag, and rush to their brave champions in the field, and that they will anxiously watch your career, glori-DIED. fying in your herois, ministering to you