



"One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny."

WATTSBURG, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.

"While the army is fighting, you as citizens see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and of your nationality and your rights as citizens."

"The Constitution and the Union! Place them together, if they stand, they must fall together; if they fall, they must fall together."

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.

Pittsburg, April 21st, '64. Messrs. Jones & Jennings: Gentlemen: Enclosed find bill of paper sent by boat.

C. P. MARKLE & Co.

Our Rising Men.

Several of our Democratic cotemporaries, 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.

At the late State Convention, and still more recently, a decided and general disposition has been evinced to put forward, conspicuously, in the approaching Presidential canvass, the young and active men of our party.

The venerable representative of money is not equal to the poorest style of printing of the present day, and makes a very shabby appearance, indeed, by the side of our elaborate got up Treasury notes.

A Republican editor says, "The Democrats are pretty busy up there, but they will come down in a moment."

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13th, '68.

Col. Jennings: Dear Sir,--Since I last wrote you, the denizens of this goodly city have had a visit from GEORGE THOMPSON, the notorious English Abolition lecturer.

An exciting debate in Congress took place a few days ago when a resolution was introduced by Speaker Colfax, to expel Mr. Long, the member from the Cincinnati District in Ohio, for words spoken in debate on the floor in Congress.

These members both expressed the sentiment that they would prefer the independence of the South, to an indefinite continuance of the war, and the subjugation and extermination of the people of the South.

If the bunglers in the Administration at Washington, shall leave the army to the control of General Grant without interference, we have a lively hope that there will be a necessity for neither the separation of the Union, nor an indefinite prolongation of the war.

The result of the late elections in Connecticut and New Hampshire should not dishearten the Democratic hosts of the country. The truth will ultimately and certainly prevail and the right. Military interference at the polls, and the exaction of illegal and unprecedented oaths, may for a time prevent a fair expression of popular sentiment.

A terrible accident occurred here, the other day. A boiler exploded in the establishment of Messrs. MARKLE & SOVS, one of the largest engine and machine manufacturing concerns in the country.

One of those shocking tragedies that usually startle even a city community took place here a few nights ago, at the Continental Theatre. A young woman named Margaret Boer, formerly of Pottsville, Pa., was shot and instantly killed in one of the private boxes by a young man twenty years of age, named Wm. A. Maguire.

There is less talk of politics here than in the country, though Abolition hate and venom run nearly as high.

A Revolutionary Relic. We were presented a few days ago, by our young friend, G. W. G. Waddell, Esq., with a specimen of continental money, calling for the payment of "Thirty Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof, in gold or silver, according to a resolution of Congress passed at Baltimore, Feb. 26, 1777."

The following article will convey a graphic idea of the value of paper promises to pay, without having gold or silver as an actual basis.

PAPER MONEY IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.--Dr. James Thacher was a surgeon in the army of the Revolution, and in 1827, published the journal or diary kept by him from 1785 to the close of 1788.

Gen. Jackson on Coercion and Civil 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 affairs 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, arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, THERE WILL BE AN END OF THE UNION, and with it an END TO THE HOPES OF FREEDOM."

But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere 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.

Abolitionists be Warned. The Abolition press must have noted the frequent publication of such intelligence as the following: [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 the 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 repeated attacks upon the offices of Democratic papers.

Some outrages upon the liberty of the press will not be tolerated. Mark well what we say.

The Southern Soldiers. 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:

Don't Forget It! Early in 1850 John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, presented two petitions to the United States Senate, praying "that some plan might be devised for the dissolution of the American Union."

The Case of the "Freedman." 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 by the freedmen of the United States to leave the land of their nativity."

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.

The Philadelphia Press says: "What business has General McClellan to dictate the policy of the nation?"

SPEECH OF MR. COX, OF OHIO.

Mr. Cox--You all swam by the Tribune, but are so very sensitive when the Democrats look to the House called for more than usual approval. He was not in the House when his colleague (Mr. Long) made his remarks; but he (Mr. Cox) was informed by members around him that they would be the same as those put up by them.

Mr. COX--In reply to the personal remarks of the gentleman (Mr. Cox), I would say, when I appeared on the floor I do not desire to be in a high position, I speak for my constituents, and that is the highest place a man can hold.

Mr. COX--If a necessity existed, would you be in favor of revolution and secession, and was an advocate of any party setting up for themselves when they chose to do so.

Mr. COX--If necessary to save the country, I would back the power of rebellion forever by the strong hand of war.

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?

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?

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?

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?

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?

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?

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?

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?

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 to women and children, for the purpose of corrupting ten out of every hundred of the population of the invaded States.

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 rather to die than to live with them in the same political community again.

A little while disputing with his sister on some subject, I do not now remember what, exclaimed, "It's true, for ma said so, and if ma says it's so, it is so, if it ain't so."

An exchange says that an American lady fainted while being presented to Empress Eugenia in Paris, and that the latter was delighted at the compliment.

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

MARRIED. By Rev. John McCintock, on the 23d of March, 1864, Mr. Sylvanus T. Gray, of Mapleton, to Miss Fannie P. Minor, daughter of Samuel Minor, Esq., of Monongahela tp.

DIED. At the residence of his son-in-law, James V. S. Boice, New Brunswick, N. J., on March 14th, 1864, RICHARD E. RUTY, in the 93d year of his age.

The subject of this notice was an old associate and friend of Benj. Jennings, Esq., dec'd. Some of our aged citizens, perhaps, may recollect him.

Of Diphtheria, 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 glisters in the sky, We love to see its colors glow But while we look, they die.

DIED.--March 27th, 1864, of Lung Fever, and Teething, John S. son of Rev. John R. and M. J. Ygard, of Blacksville, Greene Co., Pa.

On Wednesday, April 6th, HARRY GATZERT, son of I. and M. A. Ganter, aged 7 mo., and 6 days.

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 country he professes to serve.

Mr. COX--If a necessity existed, would you be in favor of revolution and secession, and was an advocate of any party setting up for themselves when they chose to do so.

Mr. COX--If necessary to save the country, I would back the power of rebellion forever by the strong hand of war.

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?

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?

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?

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?

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?

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?

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?

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?

Snobbery in High Places.

A New York cotemporary 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 permitted to enter.

White men by thousands have left New York for the battle-field, and veteran regiments, decimated by scores of fights, have returned; but the first to receive an emblem of honor and honor from the daughters of the Republic, "are the black troops of the 20th regiment, U. S. colored troops."

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?

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?

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?

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?

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?

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?

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?

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?

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?

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?