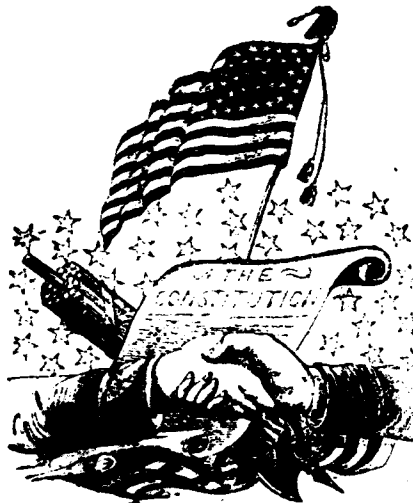


E. W. JONES, JAS. B. JENNINGS, Editors.



One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny.

WATSONSBURG, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864.

SEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

- ASSEMBLY, THOMAS ROSE, OF PENN. T. SHERIFF, HEATH JOHNS, OF WASHINGTON. COMMISSIONER, THOMAS SCOTT, OF WHITELY. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JOSEPH G. RITCHIE, OF MARION. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR, ARTHUR RINEHART, OF FRANKLIN. J. ADAMSON, A. J. MARTIN, OF WAYNE.

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 are one. If they stand, they stand together; if they fall, they must fall together.

The Official Returns of the Primary Election.

At the Convention of Return Judges on Monday last, no returns were received from Springhill, Morris, Dunkard or Greene townships, and we are consequently compelled to defer the publication of the official vote until next week.

According to the official returns as far as received, and unofficial reports from the remaining townships, the following gentlemen are the successful candidates:

THE COUNTY TICKET.

We nail to our mast-head, this week, the names of the Democratic nominees for the several county offices to be filled at the approaching Fall election.

Mr. ROSE, the nominee for Assembly, is well-known to our readers and the party, this being the third time his name has been before the people as a candidate for Assembly.

Let the party go to work with a will for the entire Ticket, and give it an unprecedented majority.

There is not a Democrat in the Union who has said, or who will say, that he does not believe in the government in any lawful effort to suppress the rebellion.

The Messenger and its Course.

It is now nearly three years since the Messenger has been under the control of its present Editors—a period full of excitements, and of absorbing interest in our national politics and affairs.

We have labored honestly and zealously to subserve alike the true interests of the country and of the great patriotic party with which it is our pride and privilege to be identified.

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THE OLIVE BRANCH.

The Abolitionists do not want Peace or a Restored Union.

We clip the following significant article from the Washington City Constitutional Union of May 17th.

The fate inflicted on the following resolutions, offered in the House of Representatives yesterday by the Hon. John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, proves demonstratively that the feelings of radicalism have reached their acme of implacability.

We are unable to probe the hearts of the advocates of the war, and determine whether their declarations were the mere utterances of hypocrisy, or whether their present faith is a change produced by alteration of interest.

The resolution of Mr. Dawson brought all the faithful to a definitive test, and we have now the demonstrations in the eyes and noses, which we append, that while ignoring the Constitution in the North, they are resolutely determined not to return to the Union with the South.

WHEREAS, it was solemnly declared by this House on the 22d day of July, 1861, speaking in the name of the people of the United States and in face of the world, that the present civil war was waged for no purpose of conquest or oppression, but solely to restore the Union, with all the rights of the people and of the States unimpaired; and whereas, a civil war like the present is the most grievous of all national calamities, producing, as it does, bloodshed, spoliation, and general demoralization; and whereas the American Government cannot rightfully wage war upon any portion of its people, except for the sole purpose of vindicating the Constitution and laws, and restoring both to their just supremacy; and whereas, a restoration of peace is essential to the perpetuation of the system of republican government, it is now eminently becoming a Christian and homogeneous people in the triumph of our arms, and in the execution of our laws, to tender the olive branch as a substitute for the sword.

Resolved, That the President be required to make known, by public proclamation or otherwise to all the country, that whenever any State now in insurrection, shall submit herself to the authority of the Federal Government as defined in the Constitution, all hostilities against her shall cease, and such State be re-accepted to all the rights and franchises which she enjoyed in the Union, and her people shall be guaranteed in the full enjoyment of all those rights which the Federal Constitution gave them; and in the exercise of a sound and patriotic discretion he shall proclaim a general amnesty to all those who, by false counsels, have been induced to engage in the work of rebellion.

It is thought that the Abolition members of Congress will put the following items in the new Tax bill.

For speaking disrespectfully of Mr. Lincoln two hundred dollars and confiscation of your property.

For thinking against Mr. Lincoln, one hundred dollars.

The Suspension of the New York World & Journal of Commerce.

The Editors restored to Liberty.

The New York World and Journal of Commerce, having been suspended by the Government for publishing a bogus proclamation of the President, resumed operations on Saturday—its being ascertained that the proclamation was an Abolition forgery perpetrated by one of the former "loyal" employees of the Times, and at present local editor of a paper in Brooklyn, (and within one of the pillars of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church.)

The alleged cause of this military usurpation and outrage was the publication, on Wednesday morning, in the daily issue of The World, of a proclamation purporting to be by the President of the United States, calling for four hundred thousand more men, but which proved to be a bold and audacious forgery perpetrated by a Republican loyal leaguer, an old city editor of the Tribune and Times, a member of Henry Ward Beecher's church, an intimate of President Lincoln's, a guest at the White House, namely, Joseph Howard, Jr., widely known as "Howard of the Times" and skillfully palmed upon the newspaper press.

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Gov. Seymour's Letter in Reference to the Seizure of the World and Journal of Commerce.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Governor Seymour's letter to the District Attorney Hall in relation to the seizure of the World and Journal of Commerce, says: It is charged that these acts of violence were done without the legal process and without the sanction of State or National laws.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM PRO-VOST MARSHAL GENERAL FRY.

A FREE FIGHT.—The Journal of Commerce, in view of the rather free fight going on among the Republican journalists, Liberty and anti-Lincoln, says: "It makes no sort of difference to us whether they hold their Convention in June or September.

A lock of the President's hair, clipped from the spot where he scratched his head, when he was writing his Emancipation Proclamation, might perhaps bring almost a little fortune at one of our Sanitary Fairs.

ARREST OF MEDARY.—The Cincinnati correspondent of the Chicago Times writes: "The arrest of Colonel Medary created some excitement, until the facts in relation to it were shown.

Col. M. was arrested upon an indictment found by a Republican Grand Jury in the United States District Court, in which it was alleged that he was a co-conspirator with Sam Thomas and wife, Cathcart, and the washerwoman Parmenter. Col. M. had not the honor of even knowing by name his co-conspirators, much less their offence, until he heard of their arrest.

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Grant Only One Day from the City.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Tribune's correspondent with Butler, writing under date of May 21, gives an account of a midnight assault by the rebels on the night previous.

From Gen. Sigel.—Some Account of His Defeat.

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From Gen. Butler's Army.—A Midnight Assault by the Rebels.—They are Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

REPORTAGE BY GILMORE.—Engagement of an Hour and a Half.—The Rebels Completely Routed.

Important from Gen. Sherman.—Johnston's Army in Full Retreat.—The Rebels burning their Trains.—Gen. Stoneman in Pursuit.

A Battle on the North Anna River.

Hancock's Corps Again the Victors.—Lee Falling Back and Grant in Pursuit.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 24, 10 p. m.—Maj. Gen. Dix: A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated 11 o'clock last night, states that the army moved from its position to the North Anna river, closely following Lee's army. The Fifth and Sixth Corps marched by way of Harris stone to Derick's Ford, and the Eighth Corps succeeded in effecting a crossing and getting into position without much opposition.

At the position attacked by Hancock the rebels were entrenched and in considerable force between the creek he had crossed and the river.

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The Enemy's Strategy Again Decried.

New York, May 25.—The Herald's Ninth Corps correspondent says: Simultaneous with the attack on our left during the night of the 19th, a division of cavalry attacked our extreme right wing, composed of General Forner's colored troops.

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Little Children Starving.