

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



"One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny."

WAYNESBURG, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864.

GEN. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

Democrat County Ticket.

- ASSEMBLY, THOMAS ROSE, OF PERRY TP.
SHERIFF, HEATH JOHNS, OF WASHINGTON.
COMMISSIONER, THOMAS SCOTT, OF WHITELY.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JOSEPH B. MITCHELL, OF GARDNER.
FOUR HORSE DIRECTOR, ARTHUR BISHOP, OF FRANKLIN.
EDITOR, 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! I place them together. If they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they must fall together."

The Popular Vote and Delegate Systems.

We perceive that our Democratic friends of Washington County, following the example of Fayette County, have concluded to abandon the popular vote, or Primary Election System, and to adopt, in its stead, a modified, and we think, an improved Delegate System.

This change of the mode of making nominations for the Democracy of that county was resolved upon at a meeting held in February last, and the county committee of Vigilance was directed to carry into effect the details of the plan.

Pugilistic.

On Wednesday afternoon last, quite an affray took place in the dining room of the National Hotel, in Washington City, between Senator Chandler, of Michigan, and Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, in which the former came out third best.

The New York "Day Book" is openly hostile to the nomination of Gen. McClellan for the next Presidency.

The Cleveland Convention.

This Convention met on Tuesday last and nominated Fremont by acclamation. They did not regard the formality of a vote necessary. There seemed to be no difference of opinion in the Convention on the subject.

THE PLATFORM.

- 1. That the Federal Union shall be preserved.
2. That the Constitution and laws of the United States must be observed and obeyed.
3. That the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms, and without compromise.
4. That the rites of free speech, free press, and the habeas corpus be held inviolate, save in districts, where martial law has been proclaimed.
5. That the rebellion has destroyed slavery, and the Federal Constitution should be amended to prohibit its re-establishment, and to secure to all men absolute equality before the law.
6. That integrity and economy are demanded at all times in the administration of the Government, and that in time of war the want of them is criminal.
7. That the right of asylum except for crime and subject to law, is a recognized principle of American liberty; that any violation of it cannot be overlooked, and must not go overlooked.
8. That the National Policy, known as the Monroe doctrine, has become a recognized principle, and that the establishing of an anti-Republican Government on this continent by any foreign power cannot be tolerated.
9. That the gratitude and support of the nation is due to the faithful soldiers and the earnest leaders of the Union army and navy for their heroic achievements and dauntless bravery in the defence of our imperiled country and of civil liberty.
10. That the one term policy for the Presidency, adopted by the people, is strengthened by the force of the existing crisis, and should be maintained by the Constitution.
11. That the Constitution should be so amended that the President and Vice President should be elected by a direct vote of the people.
12. That the question of the reconstruction of the rebellious States belongs to the people, through their representatives in Congress, and not to the Executive.
13. That the confiscation of the lands of the rebels, and their distribution among the soldiers and actual settlers, is a measure of justice.

Several of the above propositions will receive the full approbation of the Democratic Party. Their enunciation by a Republican or Abolition Convention, constitutes the best tribute to the correctness of the earnest and manly protests of the Democracy against the unwarranted invasions of the plainest principles of constitutional rights of the people, for the last two years, by the present administration, and is proof demonstrative that the appeals of the Democrats have touched the hearts of the people, and afford a consoling assurance of success to the glorious principles of our party at the next Presidential Election.

The Tendency to Centralization and a Splendid Despotism.

The first sign of a tendency in the direction of centralization and a splendid and despotic government says the Patriot and Union was exhibited in the demand made by the united Abolition press and politicians, that the President should be considered the Government, and treated as such, under penalty of suspicion of treason, and the selection and use by him of a large body guard of cavalry, to attend him in his rides or drives, and guard the portals of the White House.

"This shows the centralizing tendency of our politics under the present Abolition dynasty. Here we see the Government of sovereign States—the principle to the Federal compact—forgetting the dignity of their position and repairing to Washington to dance attendance around the footstool of the Federal Agent whom they have created. If they were viceregal of subject provinces, holding their positions at the will of a superior, they could not even greater alacrity in carrying out the Federal behests. These Abolition Governors practically assert that the States sustained the same relation to the Federal Government that a county did to a State. In other words, that we were a grand consolidated empire.

General Butler.

Rumor asserts that the Administration is about to recall Gen. Butler from the command of the army of the Peninsula. Why it ever entrusted so important a command, to a merely civilian and political General, would be a puzzle under any other administration.

By the way, A. J. BUTLER, a brother of the Generals, who participated with him in the magnificent spoils of the rich city of New Orleans a year or two ago, died a few weeks ago, the reputed owner of two millions of wealth, acquired under the General's fortunate rule, in that city. By his will he bequeathed half this immense wealth to the General. These brothers at the breaking out of the war, were by no means rich, and they illustrate, quite fully, the advantages to be derived from the possession of distant military governments, under this administration.

Immediately before the commencement of the war Gen. Butler was one of the most ardent admirers of the institutions of the South and a leading supporter of Breckinridge, the favorite of the South for the Presidency. Upon his breaking out he tendered his services to the Government and he was authorized to raise a Regiment. His first taste for plunder, was acquired while raising that Regiment, as is abundantly shown by the Report of a Congressional Committee. But this was only in a small way compared with the immense plunder derived from the control and government of the rich province of Louisiana.

The Aims of the Abolitionists in regard to the Negro, stated in the Fewest Words.

The following extract from an address of the English fanatic, George Thompson, states in the briefest possible terms, the real aims of the Abolitionists, in their crazy efforts in behalf of the Negroes of this country: "The message I have to you is, carry on this good work to completion—Give to the negro in the UNITED STATES the rights now possessed in the West Indies, where he can become a freeholder or a voter, and AN OFFICER OF STATE—where the Mayor of Kingston, a black man, is knighted by the Queen. (Applause.) For what Mr. Lincoln has done he has won for himself universal gratitude and there is no name with which to conjure so powerfully in England, as that of Abraham Lincoln. (Loud Applause.)—George Thompson's Address to the Friends of Union and Liberty."

We commend this picture to our Republican friends as worthy their most serious reflections. Do not intend this result? Do these fond hopes of your present loving allies, find sympathy in your breasts? You may now feel disposed to revolt, but if you continue your present companionship, you will certainly be compelled to fall in with their crazy and repulsive doctrines. The Abolitionists boast and they boast truly, that they have hitherto been able to force those who have acted politically with them, up to their own views. Fanaticism, by its persistence, has always been able to carry those who have followed, even remotely, in its wake, up to its own stand-point.

Some of our so-called Peace Democrats seem to regard our local Elections, as having very much to do with the question of bringing about Peace, (so much desired by all,) or the continuance of the war. Unfortunately for the Democracy the administration of Mr. Lincoln, has this question in his hands for the present, and for nearly a year to come. The Democratic Convention which will assemble at Chicago, on the 4th day of July next—after, it is hoped, the favorable result of Gen. Grant's campaign will have been known—will erect such a Platform for the Democracy to stand upon, as the then circumstances of the country may seem to justify. Democrats will either stand upon it, or they will leave it for that of the abolitionists. All judicious Democrats will calmly await the action of that Convention, with the hope that the circumstances of the country and the temper of the People, will then be such as to permit a reasonable ground of hope for a speedy return to peace and prosperity.

The New York World to Abraham Lincoln—Indignant and Eloquent Protest.

The late suspension of two of the leading Democratic newspapers of New York—the "World" and the "Journal of Commerce"—by the Administration, on account of the publication of the Proclamation, forged and palmed upon these papers by an ingenious process, by an intimate political and personal friend of the President, and a former associate Editor of both the "Times" and "Tribune" for the purpose of affecting the price of stocks, and advancing the speculative prospects of the forger and his political friend, has called forth a most eloquent and indignant protest from the editor of the "World."

We have only room for a few extracts, which will be found below. After reciting facts going to show that every possible effort was made to correct the erroneous news, and that the administration, through Gen. Dix, was fully informed of the absence of guilt or complicity in the publication, and that upon his representation the order for the arrest was rescinded, but that the order for the suppression of the paper remained unrescinded, for two days and three nights, he says: "To characterize these proceedings as unprecedented, would be to forget the past history of your administration; and to characterize them as shocking to every mind, would be to disregard that principle of human nature from which it arises that men submitting once and again to lawless encroachments of power with every intermission of a vigilance which should be continual, lose something of the old free, keen sense of their true nature and real danger."

Charles was undoubtedly advised to, and applauded for, the crimes by which he lost his crown and life. Nor can you do any such outrageous, oppressive and unjust a thing that it will not be applauded by those whose prosperity and power you have created and may destroy. To characterize these proceedings as arbitrary, illegal and unconstitutional, would seem, if such weighty words have not been emptied of all significance, to be better than an hour at which you have not arrived, and a place where not public opinion but the authority of law speaks, after impeachment, trial, conviction and judgment.

But, sir, the suppression of two daily journals in this metropolis, one the organ of its great commercial public, the other a recognized exponent of the Democratic principles which are shared by half or nearly half your fellow citizens—did shock the public mind, did amaze every honest and patriotic citizen, did fill with indignation and alarm every pure and loyal breast. There were no riots, there was no official protest. But do not imagine, sir, that the Governor of this State has forgotten to do his duty; do not imagine that the people of this city or State, or country have ceased to love their liberties, or do not know how to protect their rights.

General McClelland in 1862.

On the 9th of May, 1862, the House of Representatives at Washington, composed of a large majority of radicals, on hearing of the battle of Williamsburg, passed the following resolutions unanimously: Resolved, That it is with feelings of devout gratitude to Almighty God that the House of Representatives from time to time hear of the triumphs of the Union army in the great struggle for the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union. Resolved, That we receive with profound satisfaction intelligence of the recent victories achieved by the armies of the Potomac, associated from their localities with those of the Revolution, and that the sincere thanks of this House are hereby tendered to Major General George B. McClelland for the display of those high military qualities which secure important results with but little sacrifice of human life.

Gov. Seymour of New York with that promptness and vigor which becomes the representative of the majesty of the Empire State of this Union, in defending the plainest rights of its citizens against the invasions of power, has, in a written order dated May 23d 1864, directed A. OAKLY HALL Esq., District Attorney of the county of New York, to investigate, and if proper, bring to condign punishment the instruments of the National administration, who wantonly suppressed the publication, for days, of the "Journal of Commerce," and "World" newspapers of that city.

We have only room for the closing paragraph of the Governor's letter to the District Attorney: I call upon you to look into the facts connected with the seizure of the Journal of Commerce and of the New York World. If these acts were illegal, the offenders must be punished. In making your enquiries and in prosecuting the parties implicated, you will call upon the Sheriff of the county and the heads of the Police Department for any needed force or assistance. The failure to give this, by any official under my control, will be deemed a sufficient cause for his removal.

Another Abolition Outrage.

The outrages on Democrats in the West are committed upon Democratic ladies. A young lady living near Belleville, Ill., was on horseback riding near long since when her horse was stopped by a soldier who told her to "hurry for Abe Lincoln, or else he would cut off her hair." This she spunkily refused to do, when the wretch seized her, and with his pocket knife actually performed the operation of cutting off her hair. Free country, this!

Negro Delegates in the Baltimore Lincoln Convention from South Carolina.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Herald says: "I forward herewith the resolutions adopted at the Mass State Convention, held at Beaufort, S. C., on Tuesday last. The call for the Convention invited the people of this State, 'without distinction of race or color,' to participate in the election of delegates to the National Union Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 7th of next month.

The above is a fair specimen of the manner in which the Convention at Baltimore is to be packed by the friends of Lincoln, and by which his nomination is to be insured. South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, Tennessee, and we do not know how many other of the Rebel States are to be brought into this Convention, on the "one-tenth" principle, we suppose, and thus control and defeat the nomination of any man who may be backed by the mass of the Republican Party.—We do not wonder that the friends of Fremont indignantly protest against this worse than farce.

The Abolitionists say that slavery was the cause of the war, and therefore, that it is necessary to abolish slavery in order that the war may cease. A shorter method, it strikes us, would have been to abolish the Abolition Party. That Party would not let the Union alone, and perpetually denounced the laws and practices of the Union, on the subject of slavery. It said a house divided against itself must fall. They made that division, (aided by the Southern Hot-spurs) and their abolition would have saved the necessity of war. They say slavery ruled the country. They only mean that men who did not agree with them got the offices, and thus left them out in the cold. That is all the harm slavery did to them. If slavery was the cause of the war, they made it so. They being the disturbing element, if they had ceased that disturbance the war would not have come.

The Louisville Democrat sums up the whole question in this pithy paragraph: "The fight was between abolition and slavery. One could not disturb the country without the other. When the abolitionists say Slavery must be abolished, in order to have peace, they mean that they cannot keep the peace till slavery is abolished. For their comfort and to insure their quiet obedience to the Government, Slavery must be put out of the way."

General McClelland in 1862.

On the 9th of May, 1862, the House of Representatives at Washington, composed of a large majority of radicals, on hearing of the battle of Williamsburg, passed the following resolutions unanimously: Resolved, That it is with feelings of devout gratitude to Almighty God that the House of Representatives from time to time hear of the triumphs of the Union army in the great struggle for the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union. Resolved, That we receive with profound satisfaction intelligence of the recent victories achieved by the armies of the Potomac, associated from their localities with those of the Revolution, and that the sincere thanks of this House are hereby tendered to Major General George B. McClelland for the display of those high military qualities which secure important results with but little sacrifice of human life.

Gov. Seymour of New York with that promptness and vigor which becomes the representative of the majesty of the Empire State of this Union, in defending the plainest rights of its citizens against the invasions of power, has, in a written order dated May 23d 1864, directed A. OAKLY HALL Esq., District Attorney of the county of New York, to investigate, and if proper, bring to condign punishment the instruments of the National administration, who wantonly suppressed the publication, for days, of the "Journal of Commerce," and "World" newspapers of that city.

We have only room for the closing paragraph of the Governor's letter to the District Attorney: I call upon you to look into the facts connected with the seizure of the Journal of Commerce and of the New York World. If these acts were illegal, the offenders must be punished. In making your enquiries and in prosecuting the parties implicated, you will call upon the Sheriff of the county and the heads of the Police Department for any needed force or assistance. The failure to give this, by any official under my control, will be deemed a sufficient cause for his removal.

Very respectfully yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The following are the States which were represented in the recent Cleveland Convention: Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Maine, New Hampshire, Indiana, New Jersey and the District of Columbia. There seems to have been neither lack of numbers nor enthusiasm, and from all appearances, Fremont is intended to be a real live candidate.

The prospect of laying the Atlantic cable during the next year is considered very favorable.

News.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Gen. Grant Reinforced by Billy Smith.—A Junction Probably Made.—Our Entire Force in Rapid Motion.—Lee said to be Outgeneraled.—Gen. Sherman Ahead Scouring the Country.—Hannock in the Advance.—No Official News of Battles Fought.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, May 30—10 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix:—No intelligence later than has heretofore been transmitted to you has been received by this department from General Grant or Gen. Sherman.

A portion of General Butler's force at Bermuda Hundred, not required for defensive operations there, has been transferred, under command of General Smith, to the Army of the Potomac, and is supposed by this time to have formed a junction.

No change in the command of the Department of Virginia has been made. General Butler remains in full command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and continues at the head of his force in the field. Dispatches from General Canby have been received to-day. He is actively engaged in re-supplying the troops brought back by General Steed and Gen. Banks, and organizing the forces of the West Mississippi divisions, which now comprehends the Department of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Generals Rosecrans, Steel, and Banks remain in command of their respective departments, under the orders of Gen. Canby as division commanders, his military relations being the same as that formerly exercised by General Grant, and now exercised by General Sherman over the department of Ohio, the Cumberland and the Tennessee.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War [Official]

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Major-Gen. Dix:—A dispatch from Gen. Grant has just been received. It is dated yesterday, 20th, at Hanover town, and states that:

"The army has been successfully crossed over the Pamunkey, and now occupies a front about three miles south of the river. Yesterday, two divisions of our cavalry had a severe engagement with the enemy, south of Haney's store, driving him about a mile up what appears to be his new line. We will find out all about it to-day. Our loss in the cavalry engagement was three hundred and fifty killed and wounded, of whom but forty are ascertained to have been killed. We having driven the enemy, most of their killed and many wounded fell into our hands. Another official dispatch dated yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, details the movement of several corps then in progress, but up to that time there was no engagement. Earlier dispatches from headquarters had been sent but they failed to reach Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. [Special Dispatch from the World.]

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The reason which impelled General Grant to make the last great flank movement, now that it has been accomplished, may be briefly stated. He found Lee's army strongly entrenched in a position between the North and South Anns, with one wing resting upon the railroad near Sexton's junction, and the other protected by Bull marsh, an almost impassable morass. These wings were thrown forward, while the center of the rebel army rested upon the Little river—thus forming a V. The intrenchments were perhaps hastily erected structures, but the natural conformation of the ground was such that but little labor was required to present formidable barriers to a further advance. Part of the Army of the Potomac had already been thrown across the North Anna, where the reconnaissance was made which developed their position, and General Grant probably foresaw the difficulties he would have to encounter if he had attempted to dislodge his enemy by a direct assault upon his position. To rest inactive on that field, for any length of time, would endanger the safety of the force already across, and, as Lee was rapidly bringing up reinforcements, he could not hope to succeed in successfully holding his position long with a river dividing his army.—If these reasons were insufficient, one more cogent was found in the fact that a heavy rain storm on Wednesday swelled the waters of the North Anna so that, unless speedily crossed, the stream would become so much of a torrent as to be unfordable. The rain must necessarily have had a corresponding effect upon the waters of the South Anna; and even if Lee retreated across that stream, its swollen character would prevent General Grant's pursuit without the aid of bridges.

Under these circumstances General Grant determined to recross that portion of his army which had gained the south bank of the North Anna. In order to cover the movement an attack was made by the right upon the enemy's position at Sexton's junction, which, without bringing on a general engagement, compelled Lee to withdraw his left wing. The junction was then destroyed and the railroad rendered useless for immediate service. During Thursday night the Sixth corps took the advance and moved across the Pamunkey, twenty miles below, occupying Hanover town on the morning of Friday, at the same time the army was withdrawn to the north bank of the North Anna, and by noon of Friday the whole column was rapidly marching to the new field of operations. His base of supplies—which seemed to have given General Grant little concern from the commencement of the campaign—was changed from Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, to White House, on the Pamunkey, and but twelve miles from Hanover town, where his advance had rested on Friday.

FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

Fight at Dallas, Georgia, on the 29th. —Defeat of the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, May 31:—20 A. M.—To Major-Gen. Dix:—No official dispatches from the Army of the Potomac have been received since my telegram of Saturday evening.

A telegram from General Sherman, dated near Dallas, yesterday, 29th, 7:30 A. M., reports that on Saturday an engagement took place between the enemy and McPherson's corps, in which the rebels were driven back with a loss to them of twenty-five hundred killed and wounded left in our hands, and about three hundred prisoners.—General McPherson's loss being not over three hundred in all.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Arrival of Gen. A. J. Smith and his Command at Vicksburg—Forrest at Tupelo moving Forage to Corinth—Fears of an Attack on Paducah.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Star says all the troops in the field in the department of the gulf and west of the Mississippi river, not including Missouri are to be commanded by Major-General Canby. Banks has been appointed military Governor of Louisiana, with headquarters at New Orleans. CAIRO, May 30.—The steamer Graham from Memphis, which dates of the 27, arrived last night. On the morning of the 25th the gunboat Curlew was attacked at Gaines Landing, fifty miles below Napoleon, by a rebel battery of ten guns, eighteen and twenty-four pounders. The fire was returned, and a brisk engagement ensued, lasting half an hour, when the rebels were driven off. The Steamer Belle, St. Louis, from Memphis, has arrived with three hundred and forty-three bales of cotton for St. Louis, and one day later dates from Memphis. The U. S. Hospital boat Thomas, in charge of Dr. E. H. Harris, had arrived from the Red river with about two hundred of those who were wounded in the engagement at Yellow Bayou. Nineteen boats had arrived at Vicksburg with General A. Smith's command. The steamer Longworth was fired into on Wednesday last by a rebel battery of six guns from the Arkansas shore, near Columbia, but being out of range she passed on without injury. The steamer Sally List was also fired into the following morning by the same battery, and her pilot was badly wounded.

Forrest with fifteen thousand men was reported to have been at Tupelo, Mississippi, on the 20th instant, engaged in moving forage to Corinth, intending to repair the railroad to Jackson.—Portions of his command within a few days had made their appearance in the vicinity of Union City, Kentucky. Much excitement existed at Paducah yesterday, in consequence of various rumors of the approach of Buford with a force estimated at from five hundred to one thousand. This force is said to have been at Mayfield yesterday. The military authorities are prepared to repel any attack attempted, and it is not likely they will allow the enemy to remain in the vicinity in any force.—Scattering bands are roving about the country committing depredations.—They hung four Union men at Union City on the 27th.

Idleness is the mother of mischief—the moment a horse is done eating his oats, he turns to and gnaws down his manger. Substitute labor for oats, and virtue for manger, and what is true of horses is equally true of men.

Don't attempt another's work, nor adopt another's facts. It is a main lesson of wisdom to know your own wisdom from other peoples.