The Messenger.

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

"One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny."

WAYNESBURG, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,

GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

[Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.]

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS ROSE,
OF PERRY TP.

SHERIFF,
HEATH JOHNS,
OF WASHINGTON.

COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS SCOTT,
OF WHITELY.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOSEPH G. RITCHIE,
OF MARION.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
ARTHUR RINEHART,
OF FRANKLIN.

AUDITOR,
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."
GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

☞ "The Constitution and the Union! place them together. If they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they must fall together."—*Daniel Webster.*

☞ We failed to notice, in our last week's issue, the Preamble and Resolutions offered by our Representative in Congress, Hon. JESSE LAZIER, on the 30th ult., for an amnesty, with a view to an attempted settlement our troubles, and with the hope of ending the further sacrifice of the lives and wealth of our citizens, North and South. It is needless to say that these Preamble and Resolutions were promptly voted down. The time will come, and we hope speedily, when this vital subject will force itself upon the rulers of this country, in both sections, by which Peace, with the Union, may be brought about.

WHEREAS, the fratricidal war which has for the last three years filled every neighborhood of our once united and happy country with mourning and has drenched a hundred battle-fields with the blood of our fellow citizens, and laid waste many of the fairest portions of the land, and yet has failed to restore the authority of the Federal Government in the seceded States; and whereas we believe a misapprehension exists in the minds of a large portion of the people of the South as to the feelings which actuate a large portion of the people of the free States, and which misapprehension we are called upon by every consideration of humanity and a sense of justice to correct and if possible remove, *whether we regard in making this* effort what we owe to ourselves, to our fellow-countrymen of the South, or to the world: Therefore,

Resolved, That no truly loyal citizen of the United States desires the application of any rule or law determining the rights and privileges, and the measure of responsibility of the people of any of the States but such as shall have been determined by the Supreme Court to be in accordance with and sanctioned by the Constitution and well-established usages of the country.

Resolved, That the President, in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, be, and he is hereby, required to adopt such measures as he may think best, with a view to a suspension of hostilities between the armies of the North and the South for a period not exceeding — days; and that he be also authorised to adopt or agree upon some plan by which the decision of the great body of the people North and South may be secured upon the question of calling a convention composed of delegates from all the States, to which shall be referred the settlement of all questions now dividing the southern States from the rest of the Union, with a view to the restoration of the several States to the places they were intended to occupy in the Union, and the privileges intended to be granted to them by the framers of our national Constitution, who were in our opinion the most enlightened statesmen and purest patriots that ever lived, and than whom we cannot hope to find wiser or better counsellors in the present exigency in our national affairs.

The new National Bank Bill.

In the grand old times of the reign of Jackson Democracy, a National Bank with a capital of THIRTY MILLIONS of Dollars, was regarded as dangerous to the liberties of the people. It was justly feared that by the union of the purse and the sword, a corrupt or ambitious ruler might arise who would become the tyrant, instead of the servant, of the people. But that was in the days of honest Democratic rule, before the days of enlightenment which followed the advent of the Western "Rail Splitter" into the Presidential chair and the reign of shoddy contractors and greenbacks, and the prevalence of the new Philosophy of New England.

By the Banking Law which recently passed Congress, even the limitation of THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS, which was contained in the original bill, was stricken out.

By the provisions of this bill no Bank can be organized with a capital of less than $100,000 in small towns, and $200,000 in cities having a population of 6,000, and National Banks heretofore designated cities, Boston and New York, are required to increase, of per, the [illegible] of their [illegible] capital.

The Baltimore Convention.

The long agony is over. The Baltimore Convention has come together, did its assigned duty, and its members have scattered to their homes and to the enjoyment of their fat offices and their productive shoddy contracts, and to dream of a continuance of these good things, under the expected re-election of Father Abraham.

There was considerable maneuvering for the officers of the Convention, but Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was elected temporary chairman and ex-Gov. Dennison of Ohio, permanent Chairman.

The admission of Delegates created quite an excited discussion. Two sets appeared from Missouri—the Radicals and Conservatives—the one representing the rabid stripe of radicalism prevalent in that State, the other the Blair faction. The latter was nowhere, when the vote came to be taken—they only having received FOUR votes in favor of their admission!

Quite a large bogus delegation from the Rebel States, elected by the army and "contrabands" were present. All the rebel States were represented, mostly by Lincoln's officials. Some were admitted, some were rejected and others were permitted to hold seats but prohibited from voting. The miscegenation delegation from South Carolina—composed of equal numbers of Negroes, and their white co-laborers was, we believe, rejected in toto. [This, by the way, was exceeding bad policy, and will lose Mr. Lincoln quite a number of his "loyal" friends.]

These preliminaries out of the way, the Convention proceeded to make nominations. In the matter of the nomination for the Presidency, there was, of course, no difficulty. Mr. Lincoln and his backers had so long and so laboriously arranged the preliminaries, that opposition to him, was utterly futile. His nomination was a matter of course.

The question of the Vice Presidency, was one of more difficulty. Hamlin the present incumbent, was at first, supposed to be strong, but as matters progressed, his weakness became apparent—Dickinson of New York had several adherents, but the choice of the Convention was finally found to be Andy Johnson, military Governor of Tennessee, a State not now in the Union, according to the theory of the Abolitionists.

The Republicans, seem to have quite a fancy for renegade Democrats on their tickets—Johnson as well as John Cochrane, having once belonged to that party. They suppose they add strength to their party, in this way, but they never made a greater mistake. A real democrat would always prefer to vote for an avowed and open opponent, than a weak-kneed and faithless member of his own party.

The candidates having been disposed of, the next question arose as to the platform, upon which they were to be placed. Rumor asserts and we suspect correctly too, that before the meeting of the Cleaveland Convention, the whole programme was arranged at Washington to be an out and outtion, adopted of all the acts of the Administration as gospel, including military arrests, military elections, drum head Court Martials, suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, the freedom of speech, and of the press, and the thousand other gross outrages upon the rights and liberties of the people, in which this administration has so prodigally indulged. But the proceedings of the Cleveland Convention opened their eyes to the fact, that the protest even from the Republicans would be loud and deep, and warned the Convention of formidable breakers ahead.

One of their own leading organs, the New York Evening Post had told them that:

"No political party can henceforth prosper among us which has not caught the impulses of this reviving life; which does not snuff the fresh breezes of the morning into its blood; which does not feel to its inmost core that Democracy is the vital element of our being; which does not place itself irrevocably upon the foundations, first of *the rights of man as above the interposition and sway of all governments*; second, *of the rights of the States as necessary to the perfect balance and equilibrium of our system*," and moreover that the convention *must not entangle itself in the defense of measures which, though temporally justified by the exigencies of a civil war*, ARE UTTERLY INDEFENSIBLE *as a permanent policy*. It must say frankly to the people that the expedients of the Administration, which have given offense to our traditional instincts and convictions have been nothing more than expedients forced upon it by the pressure of extraordinary and novel events, and give the fullest assurances of an unabated devotion to the guarantees as well as to the principles of personal and local liberty.'"

The Cleveland Convention had adopted a Platform with unusual enthusiasm, much of which was an out-spoken and manly protest against the wrongs of the Administration.—Fremont in his letter of acceptance had said with ringing emphasis:

"The ordinary rights secured *under the Constitution* and the laws of the country, *have been violated and extraordinary powers have been usurped by the Executive.* Again.

"If the Convention at Baltimore will nominate any man whose past life justifies a well-grounded confidence in his fidelity to our cardinal principles, there is no reason why there should be any division among the really patriotic men of the country. To any such I shall be most happy to give a cordial and active support.

"My own decided preference is to aid in this way, and not to be myself a candidate. But if Mr. Lincoln should be nominated, as I believe he will would be fatal to the country to indorse a policy and renewa power, which has cost us the lives of thousands of men and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy, there will remain no other alernative but to organize against him every element of opposition with the view to prevent the misfortune of his re-election."

Infections became apparent everywhere even among Mr. Lincoln's own party, that sweet, deep, and wide spread, was breaking out.

And then there loomed up to the frightened imaginations of the Shoddy contractors and well fed officials, the fact that there remained behind this obvious defection in their own party, the great unterrified, and undivided, yet persecuted Democratic party, with its millions of voters, whose protests for years, were only faintly echoed by the Cleaveland Convention. All this caused the leaders and managers of the Baltimore Convention to pause and hesitate about the Platform they were about to erect. The result was a total change of its original features, and the substitution of others of quite another character. Hence the motly and incongruous concern which this Convention finally adopted.

In conclusion we congratulate the Democracy on the prospect of victory at the approaching Presidential election. All that renowned old party needs to secure victory is caution in selecting the right candidate for the Presidency and united, harmonious, and effective action. Our opponents are setting us the example which we set them in the Presidential election of 1860, and we should need no urging to profit by their factions and their follies.

Wendell Phillps on the "Situation."

Mr. Wendell Phillips seized the occasion of the recent gathering of his co-workers in the Abolition cause at Cleaveland, to ventilate his opinion on matters and things in general, and on his quadom friend, Lincoln, in particular. He thus discourses:

MR. PHILLIPS' PLAN.—There is no plan of reconstruction possible within twenty years, unless we admit the black to citizenship and the ballot, and use him, with the white, as the basis of states. There is not in the rebel states sufficient white basis to build on.—If we refuse this method, we must subdue the South and hold it as territory until this generation of white men has passed away, and their sons, with other feelings, have taken their places, and northern capital energy and immigration have forced their way into the South we adopt that plan, and wait for those changes, twenty years must elapse before we can venture to rebuild states.—Meanwhile, a large and expensive army, and the use of despotic power by a government holding half its territory and citizens as subjects, make every thoughtful man tremble *for the fate of free government.* A quick and thorough reorganization of states on a Democratic basis, every man and race equal before the law, is the only sure way to save the Union. Purge for the nation's sake.—Against such recognitions of the blacks Mr. Lincoln stands pledged by prejudice and avowal. Men say, if we elect him he may change his views. Possibly. But three years have been a long time for a man's education in such hours as these. The nation cannot afford more. At any rate, the Constitution gives us this summer an opportunity to make president a man fully educated. I prefer that course.

A CIVIL AND MILITARY FAILURE.—The administration, therefore, I regard as a civil and military failure, and its avowed policy ruinous to the North in every point of view. Mr. Lincoln may wish the end—peace and freedom—but he is wholly unwilling to use the means which can secure that end. I Mr. Lincoln is re-elected I do not expect to see the Union reconstructed in my day unless on terms more disastrous to liberty than even disunion would be. If I turn to Gen. Fremont I see a man whose first act was to use the freedom of the negro as his weapon. I see one whose thorough loyalty to Democratic institutions, without regard to race—whose earnest and *decisive character*, whose clear-sighted statesmanship and rare military ability, justify my confidence that in his hands all will be done to save the state that foresight, skill, decision and statesmanship can do.

The War News.

There appears to have been no serious fighting in front of Richmond since Friday week, the 3d inst. That fight was a more serious one than was represented by even the report of Gen. Grant and Secretary Stanton at the time. The correspondents of the "Times" and "World" now agree that the Federal loss amounted to about seven thousand. Since that time the position of Gen. Grant's forces has been considerably changed. He has apparently abandoned his position at or near Mechanicsville, and, at latest dates, his right wing was about where his left wing was a week ago. The general position of his line is farther from Richmond, than it was at the fight on Friday week, it being now from ten to thirteen miles from the city and a few miles north and east of the Chickahominy.

The New York World of the 11th inst. thus briefly sums the "situation" at that date.

"There is no official news from General Grant to-day. It is presumed that the operations of the Army of the Potomac are now confined to the approach to Richmond by the aid of the spade, and that, unless Lee provokes it by some movement, there will not be any immediate engagement.—Hanovertown and New Castle have been abandoned, as well as the entire country above Bethesda church. The lines of Gen. Grant's army have been materially changed within a few days, evidently for the purpose of deceiving the enemy as to our real position and intentions. An endeavor on the part of the rebels to unmask these has resulted in various brisk skirmishes. General Hancock is now on the extreme left, and Burnside on the right of the army.

General Crook has made another movement in West Virginia, probably with the intention of joining General Hunter near Staunton.

We have no later intelligence from General Sherman's advance.

It is reported that a forward movement is contemplated by General Butler. He has pontoon bridges enough to span all the rivers near Richmond in a dozen places.

Forrest is raiding extensively in Eastern Kentucky, and is in quite dangerous proximity to Lexington. He is on the line of the Kentucky Central Railroad."

Since our last publication, there has been considerable fighting under SHERMAN, with considerable loss of men on our part, and more on the part of the enemy, and a decided advance has been made towards Atlanta. Allatoona, Marietta, Ackworth and Dallas have, respectively, fallen into our hands, the latter were not immediately on the line of the Rail Road, but the capture seemed to manoeuver the enemy out of a strong position and clear the way to Atlanta.

Verdict Recovered.

ALBANY, June 8.—Albert W. Patrie, has recovered a verdict of $9,000 at the Greene County Circuit, against Marshal Murly and one Buckly, his deputy. Patrie, was arrested in August, 1862, for alleged disloyal words without process, and carried to New York, where he was confined in a cell with other prisoners for several days.

Gen. McClellan.

We think but few persons who have observed public events, for the two past years, with any degree of care, can doubt that the reason for driving Gen. McClellan and the other Democratic Generals from the army, was the fear that by the speedy suppression of the Rebellion and the restoration of the Union—which Gen. McClelland would have effected two years ago, if he had been sustained as Gen. Grant now is, a rival candidate might arise, who would supplant Mr Lincoln, in the Presidential race.

The persecution of Gen. McClellan and other Generals of similar politics, as Buell, Porter, McDowell, Franklin and others—could not not fail to be observed as open, marked, and systematic. No candid man will risk his reputation by a denial of this glaring fact. What Republican or Abolition General did the convenient war committee, in aid of the Administration, hound down, (with the exception of Fremont who was regarded as a rival by the President in his own party?)—The people will look in vain for any such.—Before Gen. Grant was trusted, his possible rivalship was supposed to be guaranteed against by the possession of the office of Lieutenant General, for life, with honor and salary almost equal to the Presidency itself.

Who doubts that the small cunning of the man who invented the famous "one tenth" doctrine for the re-admission of the Rebel States, and who has hastened into the Union Territories, without the requisite number of inhabitants, to swell his Presidential Electoral vote, calculated all these questions and contingencies with the nicety of a practised politician?

Among the newspapers who joined the Administration in this conspiracy to blast the reputation of Gen. McClellan, none was more conspicuous than the New York Times, (except, possibly Forney's Press, which is now, happily, without influence on the public mind.) But the Times makes pretensions to character, candor, and impartiality.

That paper permitted itself to say in April last—

"The desperate efforts of a few heroic individuals who still keep up the *hope of making* out of General McClellan a military genius," &c. And again in January of the same year:

"What General McClellan was or what he did that entitled him to so much unexampled self display, may sorely puzzle the future historian. For his benefit we may as well say that the huge parade don't appertain at all to anything General McClellan is, or anything he has done as a military man. The inflation is all political. It comes from his aspirations to be a Presidential candidate."

"It will probably never be satisfactorily explained how it was that General McClellan became a great hero for having failed in a series of important military operations against a people on whom we were told no military operations could ever make any impression. There can be no doubt, however, that this mysterious occurrence would never have taken place if it were not that the Democratic party had not been just then in serious want of a leader."

It would be amusing, and perhaps instructing too, to contrast these disparaging statements and opinions with those previously expressed by the same paper in reference to this same Gen. McClellan, while he was in the splendid performance of his military duties on the Peninsula, and at a time when he was not regarded as a rival to the favorite of the Times for the Presidency, Mr. Lincoln. We propose to introduce a few very of these extracts from the Times, for which we are indebted to "Townsend's Encyclopedia of the Great Rebellion, (a work quite recently published.)

THE ABANDONMENT OF MANASSES AND THE RESULT OF OUR SUCCESSES IN THE WEST.

[Editorial of the New York Times, March 17th, 1862.]

"The effect anticipated by McClellan from this result (our successes in the West) has duly happened. The enemy has found it necessary to abandon Manasses, and fall back to other defensive positions. It has not entered into the scheme of the general to fight the enemy in front of Washington.—The salutary error of Ball Run taught how disproportionate is the stake we should venture by such hardihood. Those accomplished strategists who, inspired by martial ardor and indifferent whiskey, fight skillfully and daringly the battles of their country in den editorial and attic, are of course not suited with the method of Gen. McClellan.—The results, they confess, are all that could be desired; but why were they not obtained earlier? The answer is palpable. General McClellan had before him the choice of a rash and impetuous policy, the products of which, as the disasters of Bethel, Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Wilson's creek, and Lexington had proved, were exceedingly doubtful, or of a cautious and mature policy, which, when the thoroughly prepared machinery of destruction should be put in motion, would at once end the war. 'It is impossible for any one not blinded by prejudice to see that our successes in the West compelled the abandonment of Manasses without the hazard of a conflict in sight of the capital, and in front of works so formidable that to carry them our troops would have suffered decimation."

ANOTHER HERO.

[Times Correspondent, Washington, March 19th, 1862.]

"'But there is a third hero in this crisis, whose name will be written in marble forever. That man is GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, who proved himself, and thus worthy to lead and govern others He took hold of our army when it was a routed mob, and scoff of the world, &c.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

[Editorial of the New York Times, June 14, 1862.]

"Gen. McClellan appears to have had from the start, the true forecast of the Peninsula campaign for the possession of Richmond.—After the evacuation of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburgh, he declared 'other battles are to be fought;' and they have been fought, as West Point, Hanover, and Chickahominy testify. Each step on their onward march from Yorktown, till now that our lines are closing around the beleaguered capital of the rebellion, has been a victory, and the commanding General was able proudly to tell his men 'to bear in mind that the Army of the Potomac had never been checked.'"

McCLELLAN ON THE FIELD.

[Times Correspondent, Battlefield, June 2, '62.]

"Gen. McClellan arrived on the battlefield on Saturday evening, where he has remained ever since, directing *all the movements in person.*—A little after one o'clock Gen. McClellan rode along the lines of his troops, back and forth, until all the soldiers had a good opportunity of seeing him. *Napoleon never was received by his enthusiastic troops with greater admiration of delight than was McClellan by his army.*—They feel that they must ever be victorious under his guidance."

BATTLE OF GAINES' MILL, JUNE 27, 1862.

[Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Times, Describing the Battle.]

"It is very easy, now that the affair is over, to perceive the cause of Gen. McClellan's recent reverses. At the last moment, when least expected, and equally to the surprise, we have no doubt, of President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, and Gen McClellan himself, *Stonewall Jackson rushed from the valley of* the Shenandoah, attacked with 50,000 men our right wing of 20,000, forced it back and got in the rear of our whole column, without weakening the rebel force massed in front of it by a single man. 'No General on earth could make head against such a *coup de guerre*' If McClellan had stood his ground and fought in such a position, nothing in the world could have prevented the utter annihilation of the army of the Potomac. *That he saved the army* against such odds and under such circumstances, and that he has been able to place it upon a new base of operations from which he may renew his attack upon the rebel capital with increased chances of success, affords such proofs of consummate generalship as few living soldiers can show. *McClellan was not deceived, but he was helpless.* He knew that the rebels outnumbered him, and he was thus placed in a position of the utmost peril, from which extrication might seem almost impossible. He had the enemy in overwhelming numbers in front, on his right, and rapidly gaining his rear. The sudden resolution which he took, of throwing his whole army over narrow and difficult roads, in face of a powerful, victorious, and exultant enemy, upon a new base of operations twenty miles away will stand as one of the boldest military conceptions ever formed. Thanks to the generalship and courage of his soldiers the Army of the Potomac is safe."

[Times Correspondent, Harrison's Landing, August 11, 1862.]

"With the strength of the army gradually but steadily being reduced by sickness, the ranks enervated by the terrible heat of the climate and with the impossibily of strengthening the situation by the addition of fresh troops which experience has demonstrated cannot be safely sent to the peninsula in August, there is but one course left for the government to pursue—but one which the country can approve viz.: To rescue the army from its present inactive and unsatisfactory position as soon as possible, and wait the development of events."

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC ON THE MARCH

(Editorial of the New-York Times, August 15th, 1862.)

"Is our brave army safely withdrawn from the banks of the James river? If so, if so, a great victory has been won. Talk of the evacuation of Manasses as a successful piece of strategy! Any weak general, with an object to gain by it, could strike his tents and flee away by railroad, as the rebels did from Manassas. They had no enemy in the rear or on either flank; and no enemy could get there without observation. But General McClellan has been literally surrounded by the rebel armies. They have invested his camp outnumbering him immensely," &c.

"This withdrawl of our army from Harrison's Landing, if accomplished, as it seems to have been, not only without loss, but even without attack, we place above any similar achievment of the war, on either side, for wise conception and brilliant execution.

"The amount of the grand march of the Army of the Potomac is this, that inasmuch as General McClellan's reinforcements could not well go to him, he has come to his reinforcements."

THE WITHDRAWL.

(Editorial of the New-York Times, August 19th, 1862.

"General McClellan has transported his army to Yorktown in entire safety. Not a man, or trophy, or fragment, has been left for the enemy."

Correspondence of Gov. Vance and Jeff Davis, upon Peace.

Under date of December 30th, 1863, Gov. VANCE of North Carolina, writes to JEFF DAVIS:—

"After a careful consideration of all the sources of discontent in North Carolina, I have concluded that it will be impossible to remove it except by making some effort at negotiation with the enemy. The recent action of the Federal House of Representatives, though meaning very little, has greatly excited the public hope that the Northern mind is looking toward peace."

To this JEFF DAVIS replies under date of January 8th, 1864:—

"Apart from insuperable objections to the line of policy you propose, (and to which I will presently advert.) I cannot see how the more material obstacles are to be surmounted. We have made three distinct efforts to communicate with the authorities at Washington, and have been invariably unsuccessful. Commissioners were sent before hostilities were begun, and the Washington Government refused to receive them or hear what they had to say. A second time I sent a military officer with a communication addressed by myself to President Lincoln. The letter was received by Gen. Scott, who did not permit the officer to see Mr. Lincoln, but promised that an answer would be sent. No answer has ever been received.—The third time, a few months ago, a gentleman was sent whose position, character, and reputation were such as to insure his reception, if the enemy were not determined to receive no proposals whatever from the government. Vice President Stephens made a patriotic tender of his services in the hope of being able to promote the cause of humanity, and, although little belief was entertained of his success, I cheerfully yielded to his suggestions that the experiment should be tried. The enemy refused to let him pass through their lines, or to hold any conference with him. He was stopped before he ever reached Fortress Monroe on his way to Washington."

He then draws out more at length his impressions of the impossibility of affecting anything, in the present and past tone of the North, in the way of peace, which he says can only be accepted accompanied with the independence of the South. The fact was not generally known at the North that Mr. Stephens, the Vice President of the Confederacy, was charged with power to negotiate on the subject of peace. It was strongly denied at the time, in administration circles.

Gen. M'Clellan--A Good Man's Opinion.

Admiral A. H. Foote just before his decease said:

"I have the highest opinion of Gen. McClellan. He is an excellent man; a man of principle, and one to be depended on; a man of piety—and just the man for the place, (the army of the Potomac,)—but he worked with his hands tied, and of course he could not do as he would. The Government would not let him."

This brave and intrepid man was not governed by any party intrigues. The most radical can certainly find no fault with Admiral Foote's devotion to the Union, for his life was his offering, and his deeds on the Mississippi and Tennessee will remain an enduring monument to his memory.—[N. Y. Evening Express.

☞ Our Republican friend some time ago ridiculed the idea of Gen. Fremont, being a candidate for the Presidency. We would respectfully enquire what they think of the prospect now?

For the Messenger.

At a meeting of the Students of Waynesburg College, on Saturday June 10th 1864, a Committee consisting of T. Hendershot, C. A. Hampton and J. M. Howard, was appointed to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

WHEREUPON, the following Preamble and Resolutions were reported by said Committee, which on motion of P. A. Knox, were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS: Some of the Students of Waynesburg College, have been greatly annoyed by the insolence of some of the boys and young men of the town; and whereas, this insolence has been carried so far, that we feel it to be our duty to endure it no longer.

Therefore Resolved, 1st, That we as Students unite in an earnest protest against such proceedings, and express our disapproval of the same.

2nd, That we appeal to the Faculty of this Institution, to the Superintendant of the Union School, and to the citizens and civil authorities of the town for protection from insult.

3d, That should this appeal prove unavailing and this insolence continue we will take the matter into our own hands and protect ourselves and each other, by every means in our power whether by force or otherwise.

4th, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the President of this Institution, to the Superintendent of the Union School; and that a copy be sent to each of the County papers for publication.

W. P. Parkinson, President.

J. P. Sprowls, Secretary.

A Mammoth Enterprise.

By our advertising column it will be seen that the two well known establishments, Thayer & Noyes' Circus and Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagrie have effected an arrangement by which they will both travel together the present season, and exhibit in one Mammoth tent for a single price of admission, forming a combination of attractions which cannot fail to draw out immense throngs of visitors wherever they may go. The Menagerie is said to include an unusual fine collection of living beasts and birds from all parts of the world, many of which have been imported within the last year, while all are in the best condition. Among other rare zoological features this collection can boast of the largest lion in the country, a white Polar bear fresh from the Arctic ocean, a superb ostrich, a South American hippopotamus, and a monster elephant "Hannibal," the largest quadraped on exhibition either in Europe or America. The Circus performances which are given at each exhibition, without extra charge, will consist of every variety of dashing horsemanship and extraordinary athletic feats, introducing one of the largest and most talented troupes ever brought together in this country. A stud of horses, ponies and mules unrivalled for extent, beauty and thorough training, completes the list of attractions included in this truly colossal combination, which is to be exhibited here on the 21st of June.

Those who enjoy a hearty laugh will have their cases attended to by Dr. J. L. Thayer, the inimitable humorist, who will enliven the scenes of the circle by his quaint drolleries, and also introduce his wonderful comic mules. Mons. Davis a pupil of the great Van Amburgh, will manipulate the lions and tigers.

☞ Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock [Pa.] Democrat, publishes the following in his issue of 30th October, 1861:

"We deem it due to Messrs. J. C. Ayer, & Co., and the public, to make known our experience with the use of their EXT. SARSAPARILLA in our family, by stating the circumstances under which it was taken and its effects.

When our only child, now in his third year, was about eight months old, a sore appeared first in small pimples on his forehead over his nose. These rapidly increased and uniting formed a loathsome, virulent sore, which finally spread over his forehead and face, not even excepting his eyelids, which became so swollen that his eyes were closed. We called a skillful physician, who admnistered the usually prescribad remedies. A solution of nitrate of silver was applied until the mass of corruption which covered his entire face turned jet black. The sore again and again burst thro' the scorched and artificial skin formed by this solution. Meanwhile many remedies were employed without any apparent benefit. For fifteen days and nights he was constantly held by his parents to keep him from tearing open with his hands the corrupt mass which covered his face.

Everything having failed, we were induced by the high recommendations of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA for the cure of Scrofulous disease, to give it a trial. In his treatise on Scrofula, Dr. Ayer directs a mild solution of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash while taking the Sarsaparilla, and it was faithfully applied.

Before one bottle of Sarsaparilla had been given the sore had lost much of its virulence and commenced to heal. Another bottle effected an entire cure, and the general prediction that the child must die was contradicted. His eyelashes which came out, grew again, and his face is left without a scar, as smooth as anybody's. It is unnecessary for me to state in how high esteem we hold AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Reinforcements for Grant.

It has already been announced that General Pope, with the Army of the Northwest, is now on the way to reinforce the Army of the Potomac. According to one of the city papers, Gen. Hunter's (late General Sigel's) army is marching to a position where he can cooperate in the coming siege of Richmond.

From the following dispatches it will be seen that General Crook's army, also, is advancing to some unknown point, but probably to the line of Gen. Grant:

MEADOW BLUFFS, W. Va., May 31.—General Crook's command has started, in fine spirits, on its second expedition.

General Crooks forces are again on the move.

☞ Some of our Democratic friends express apprehension at the result of the approaching Presidential Election. We advise them to be cool and not tear their breeches. We can beat all the ticket they may bring into the field, if it should be half a dozen!

News.

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN.

Dispatches from Generals Grant, Sherman and Canby.—All Quiet in Grant's Front.—Visit of Sherman to Allatoona Pass.—Victory of Hunter over the Rebels near Stanton.—Rebel General Jones Killed.—Retreat of the Enemy to Waynesboro.

WASHINGTON, June 6—7 A. M.—*To Major-General Dix:*—We have dispatches from General Grant's headquarters down to 6 o'clock last evening, which state that there had been no fighting during the day. The enemy made an attack Saturday night upon Hancock Wright, and Smith, but were everywhere repulsed. Hancock's lines are brought within forty yards of the rebels works. The rebels were very busy Saturday constructing intrenchments on the west side of the Chickahominy, at Bottom's bridge, and toward evening threw a party across the east side.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 6—10 o'clock P. M.—*To Major-General Dix:*—Dispatches have been received from General Grant's headquarters to-day, but they report only certain changes in the disposition of corps and contemplated operations. They state that everything is going on well.

The chief quartermaster of the army reports, from personal inspection of the depot at White House, that it is in a most efficient state. All needful supplies are on hand, and wagons easily transport them to the army. The wounded are being brought in, and transports are not delayed a moment.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 6—7 o'clock A. M.—*To Major-General Dix:*—A dispatch from General Sherman, dated yesterday afternoon (June 5) 3½ o'clock, at Allatoona creek, states that "the enemy, discovering us moving round his right flank, abandoned his position last night, and marched off. General McPherson is moving to-day for Ackworth, Gen. Thomas on the direct Marietta road, and Schofield on his right. It has been raining hard for three days, and the roads are heavy. An examination of the enemy's abandoned line of works here shows an immense line of works, which I have turned with less loss to ourselves than we have inflicted upon them." The army supplies of forage and provisions are ample.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 10 P. M.—*Maj. Gen. Dix:*—A dispatch from General Sherman dated 12 o'clock, noon to-day, at Ackworth, says: "I am now on the railroad at Ackworth Station and have full possession forward to within six miles of Marrietta. All well."

There is no military intelligence to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 8. 12 M.—*Major-General Dix:*—A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated 3:05 p. m., reports "all has been quiet to-day." No casualties are reported.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated at Ackworth yesterday, 6, p. m., says: "I have been at Allatoona Pass and find it very admirable for our purpose. It is the gate through the last or most eastern spur of the Alleghenies. It now becomes as useful to us as it was to the enemy, being easily defended from either direction. The roads hence from Ackworth into Georgia are large and good, and the country more open." The details of the position of our troops, and contemplated movements are given, but are not needed for public information. The dispatch further states that the enemy is not in our front, but his signals are seen at Lost Mountain and Kenasaw.

Dispatches from Gen. Canby, dated June 3d, have been received, which report satisfactory progress in the organization of his command.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1:45 P. M.—*To Major-Gen. Dix:*—A dispatch from Mr. Dana, at Grant's headquarters, dated last night, 8:30 P. M., announces a victory by Gen. Hunter over the rebels beyond Staunton, and that the rebel Gen. Jones was killed on the battlefield. The dispatch is as follows:

"The Richmond Examiner, of to-day, speaks of the defeat of Gen. W. E. Jones by Gen. Hunter, twelve miles beyond Staunton, Gen. Jones was killed on the field. His successor returned to Waincsboro, and now holds the mountains between Charlotteville and Staunton. The paper further states that no hospitals or stores were captured by General Hunter."

Another dispatch announces that our forces occupy Staunton.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—MAJ. GENERAL DIX: Gen Hunter's victory, and our occupation of Staunton, is confirmed by the following dispatch just received from Gen. Butler: "All quiet on my line. The Richmond papers, just received, have intelligence of a fight at Mt. Crawford, between General Hunter and Gen. Jones, in which General Hunter was victorious, and Gen. Jones, the rebel commander, was killed—Staunton was afterwards occupied by the Union troops. The fight was on Sunday."

[Signed.] E. M. STANTON.

Strength of the Opposing Army.

We have no opinion of our own as to the probable strength of Grant's and Lee's armies, other than is derived from the letters of army correspondents.—From these we are led to believe that Grant is now menacing Richmond with fully two hundred thousand men, one hundred and seventy-five thousand of whom are under his immediate command, and twenty-five thousand under Butler and Hunter. To this force may be added the column under Crooks and Averill, and the gunboats. The highest estimate of Lee's strength that we have seen places his entire force at one hundred and forty thousand, including Beauregard's command.