

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



"One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny."

WYNEBORO, VA.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1864.

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

Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

- ASSEMBLY, THOMAS ROUSE, OF FERRY T. SHERIFF, HEATH JOHNS, OF WASHINGTON, COMMISSIONER, THOMAS R. OTT, 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.

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

ADVANCE IN PRICES.

On account of the extravagant advance in the price of Printing Paper, we are compelled to again advance our advertising rates, and have made an arrangement to this effect with the Editor of the "Republican."

Transient advertisements, \$1.50 per square for three insertions, and 50 cents per square for every subsequent insertion.

Executors' and Administrators' notices, \$3.00.

Auditor's notices, \$3.00.

Register's notices, 75 cts. each.

Tavern License Notices, 50 cts. each.

The paper will be furnished at \$2.00 per annum, strictly in advance; \$2.25 if not paid within 6 months, and \$2.50 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

DELINQUENTS, TAKE NOTICE!

The present enormous cost of publishing a newspaper compels us, in self-protection, to prune our subscription list. Subscribers, therefore, who have received the paper four or five years without paying us a farthing, are hereby notified that, unless they settle their arrears by the 10th of September, the papers addressed to them will be discontinued and their accounts left in proper hands for collection.

Abolition Candidate for Congress.

That notorious and unscrupulous political trickster and intriguer, Geo. V. LAWRENCE of Washington county, has at last been nominated for Congress by the "Abolitionists" of this District.

The other day the New York Tribune compared the Chicago, with the Baltimore platform, and congratulated its readers that the Republicanism of the one had blossomed out into the full-blown Abolitionism of the other.

Negro Valor.

The gallantry of the Negro troops was beautifully illustrated in the assault on the enemy's works at Petersburg, the other day.

Twenty-third United States, colored.—15 officers killed and wounded; 400 men, including the missing.

Twenty-eighth United States, colored.—11 officers, and 150 killed, wounded and missing.

Twenty-seventh United States, colored.—6 officers, and about 150 men killed, wounded and missing.

Twenty-ninth United States, colored.—8 officers, and about 275 men killed, wounded and missing.

Thirty-first United States, colored.—7 officers, and about 200 men killed, wounded and missing.

Forty-third United States, colored.—6 officers, and a large number of men killed, wounded and missing.

Thirty-ninth United States, colored.—Several officers and about 250 men killed, wounded and missing.

PEACE.

Lincoln against it unless Slavery is Abolished.—His present and former declarations compared.—his Hypocrisy and Inconsistency.

We clip the following articles on the above topics from the "New York World." Let them be universally read, and let candid men of all parties ponder well the gravitates and indisputable facts they contain.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 18, '64.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, AND THE ABANDONMENT OF SLAVERY, AND WHICH COMES BY AND WITH AN AUTHORITY THAT CAN CONTROL THE ARMIES NOW AT WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, WILL BE RECEIVED AND CONSIDERED BY THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

Collate this "to whom it may concern" letter with Mr. Lincoln's past declarations and avowals, and it will be difficult to restrain within decorous language the sense of moral indignation which arises in contemplating its flimsy and shameless perjury.

It is hardly necessary to add to this incontestable statement [that the rights of the States and the condition of every human being in them would remain the same, the rebellion succeeding or failing] the further fact that the new President, as well as the citizens through whose suffrage he has come into the administration, has always repudiated all designs whatever and wherever impinged to him and them of disturbing the system of slavery as it is existing under the Constitution and the laws.

He persists in keeping thirty millions of people at bay; rather than listen to an overture of peace in which the abandonment of slavery is not the key-note, and yet has thus publicly and officially avowed, over and over again, his repudiation of purposes now disclosed, and the lawless character of acts now boldly done.

The "Corp d'Etat" does not show a more shocking political immorality. Other Presidents have been inconsistent, contradictory, and flimsy. Mr. Lincoln is the first President who has dared to do that which, when charged upon him, he had before repudiated, branded as "lawless," as a perjury, and is a crime.

Mr. Lincoln's last letter to Mr. Greeley declares two objects of the war, without which it shall not cease, "the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery."

He does not base the latter upon the former as effect upon cause. Each is the co-equal and co-ordinate of the other. His paramount object is not now to "save the Union and not either to save or destroy slavery."

He avows openly that slavery "must be destroyed as well as the Union saved. The salvation of the Union is not even professed to be the exclusive and paramount object."

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Mr. Lincoln now avows that hereafter the war shall be prosecuted for the object of practically compelling "the abandonment of slavery" even after the integrity of the Union may be restored, for even the Chicago platform declared that in a "constitutional relation" freedom was national and slavery sectional, and even Mr. Lincoln will not pretend that to compel "the abandonment of slavery" is to "restore the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof."

On December 12th, 1863, Mr. Lincoln wrote to the Hon. Fernando Wood: "Understanding the phrase in the paragraph above quoted, 'the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress,' to be substantially the same as 'that the people of the Southern States would cease resistance, and would re-inaugurate, submit to, and maintain the national authority within the limits of such States, under the Constitution of the United States.'—I say that in such case the war should cease on the part of the United States; and that, if within a reasonable time 'a full and general amnesty' were necessary to such end, it would not be withheld."

At the very first overture of peace from any people of the Southern States, Mr. Lincoln is now so far from being inclined to a full and general amnesty that he imposes a new and impossible condition of peace. An impossible condition, we say, not merely because it is impossible for us with all our armies to compel the abandonment of slavery, but because it is much worse than impossible for those who "control the armies now at war" with us to assume to themselves and then transfer to Mr. Lincoln the control of a subject over which neither of them has the least authority either in the federal or rebel constitutions.

A little more than a year ago Mr. Lincoln seized the occasion of the meeting of the Republican Convention at Springfield to declare himself, still more emphatically than ever, as waging the war exclusively to save the Union. He had been charged with waging it for Abolition purposes, and his reply was: "You say you will not fight to free negroes! Some of them seem willing to fight for you. But no matter; fight you then exclusively to save the Union. I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare you will not fight to free negroes."

President Lincoln has now justified the declaration that the Northern people will not fight to free negroes. He makes abolition the yoke-fellow of Union, and does urge the continuance of fighting for other purposes than the only one which is lawful or attainable. He thus falsifies every pledge, disregards every declaration, and violates his official oath.

The Baltimore Convention, which re-nominated Mr. Lincoln, resolved: "That we approve the determination of the government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility, and a return to their first allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the government to maintain their position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor for the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrificing patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions."

Even the convention "of office-holders and contractors," as they were dubbed by one of their own organs; even the men of corruption and of shoddy who re-nominated Mr. Lincoln, made but one condition to peace—"the unconditional surrender of hostility," which can only mean the restoration of the authority and integrity of the Union. To this single condition Mr. Lincoln subjects "the abandonment of slavery." And the Times, his own organ, confesses that the people will not sustain him in demanding that ultimatum.—Indeed they will not. What right has the President to plant an insurmountable barrier in the paths of peace?

The newspaper manufacturers, not content with doubling the price over last July, and tripling prices before the war began, have made fresh demands altogether beyond the increased price of chemicals, rags and straw. Already a good many country and weekly journals have been suspended, and many more must go the same way.

Political Priests.—Washington Irving, in his Knickerbocker, makes the following remarks, which are especially applicable to the present time: "A cunning politician is often found skulking under the clerical robes, and with an outside all religion, and an inside all political rancor. Things spiritual and temporal are strangely jumbled together, like poisons and antidotes on an apothecary's shelf, and instead of a devout sermon, the simple church-going folks have often a political pamphlet thrust down their throats labelled with a pious text from scripture."

A large number of Republican papers in the West are taking down the name of Lincoln and raising that of Fremont. Among the latest we notice is the Kansas State Journal, at Lawrence, and the Helvetian, a Swiss paper, published at Tell, India na.—The Western people are going on the war path with the "Pathfinder" very rapidly.

territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes. In his Niagara letter Mr. Lincoln now declares that the control over the domestic institutions of the States confirmed to them in our Constitution, and in the Confederate Constitution not less explicitly, shall be assumed by "an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States," and transferred to him who now controls the armies and navies of the United States, and that otherwise he will not listen to overtures of peace.

In his inaugural President Lincoln quoted from one of his own speeches and reiterated this declaration: "I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible that the property, peace, and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the now incoming administration."

Mr. Lincoln now justifies the rebels in disobeying these solemn asseverations by proving that they were false. He now does what he then declared he had no lawful right to do, and, for the sake of re-election, confesses the infraction which he then disavowed.

In his first message to Congress, at the extra session in the summer of 1861, Mr. Lincoln said: "Let there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the government toward the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed; the executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws; and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the federal government relatively to the rights and States of the people, under the Constitution, than that expressed in the inaugural address. He desires to preserve the government, that it may be administered for all, as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their government, and the government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that, in giving it, there is any coercion, any conquest, or any subjugation, in any just sense of those terms."

Now avowing that the abandonment of slavery shall precede the acceptance of overtures of peace, Mr. Lincoln's message can be interpreted only as the confession that he is doing what "loyal citizens" have a right to protest against his doing, and what he violates the Constitution and the laws of the United States in doing.

In August, 1862, Mr. Lincoln wrote to Mr. Greeley: "My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause; and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the cause."

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Peace and War Democrats.—A Warning to Malcontents. Now that the presidential canvass is fairly opened, it behooves Democrats to close up their ranks and sternly disavow persons or cliques who may attempt to disorganize the party organization. The vital object with all who claim to be Democrats and patriots is to defeat the present administration. This can only be done by the united action of all who believe that Mr. Lincoln and his advisers are unable to properly conduct the war or restore the country to peace and union. All the foolish misunderstanding which has been rife among Democrats should not be tolerated hereafter. If those who call themselves war Democrats are found denouncing those who claim to be peace Democrats, or vice versa, it is pretty clear that every person so acting is either a fool or is working directly in the interests of the administration. He is either an office-holder, a contractor, or he has the promise of a contract, or wants one. A certain Mr. Singleton, of Illinois, made a speech the other evening at the headquarters of the Democratic Union Association in this city, in favor of peace; and this all good Democrats, of course, desire when peace does not involve disunion. But when he went out of the way to attack war Democrats, he did something which should subject him to the sternest rebuke from all who desire the defeat of Lincoln. We are now fighting a common enemy, and any man who undertakes to distract our ranks by belaboring his neighbor is a traitor, or a spy, and should be shot down in his tracks, or sent to the rear under guard. This thing cannot be tolerated. We have no time to waste in quarreling with each other. The opposition which is forming against the present administration comprises not alone peace Democrats or war Democrats, but it embraces as well conservative men who have hitherto acted with the Republican party through mistaken motives—of sincere radicals, who are disgusted with the imbecility of Lincoln, and also a great number of disaffected but patriotic citizens who do not really belong to any particular party in the country. All these different representatives of opinion are now ready to act together for the overthrow of the present administration; and any person claiming to be a Democrat, whether of the war or peace stripe, who spends his time in denouncing his fellow-Democrats, is, as we have said, either an arrant booby or a traitor, having the interests of Lincoln and his corrupt crew at heart. If such fellows were caught and stripped, we will wager that a contract would be found in the linings of their coats, or a thousand-dollar greenback in the soles of their boots. Let us have no more of such people. We must restore the discipline of the good old party, which never permitted wrangling in its ranks, and which subjected bolters and malcontents to the sternest party discipline. Let us have a union of all shades of the opposition for the sake of the Union and of peace. The first thing to do is to pitch overboard Lincoln and all his works.—[N. Y. World.]

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS. CAN THE COUNTRY STAND THE EXORBITANT DRAIN?—This is the important question in view of the new call for five hundred thousand more men. We have already furnished for the war over fifteen hundred thousand men, exclusive of militia and three months' men. The quota of Pennsylvania under the new call is sixty-one thousand seven hundred! The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, in announcing the fact, remarks: "It is estimated that after all the previous drafts, extra per centages and supplemental drawings, there are not enough able-bodied men remaining on the rolls in this State to supply the number of men assigned as the quota of Pennsylvania."

GREAT CHANGES.—Our exchanges give most cheering accounts of the changes that are taking place in favor of the Democracy. Honest Republicans are opening their eyes to the ruin that Lincoln & Co. are bringing upon the country. Nothing short of the complete overthrow of the party in power will satisfy an outraged and greatly abused people.

The garnered wealth of the nation, by the census of 1860, was sixteen thousand million dollars. If the war were to stop to-day, we should find that the national, state, county and town debts would absorb one entire half of the capital of the country spent in the efforts to restore the Union. If we fail, it is a mountain load of debt pressing on every living man, and all that are to be born for generations. It makes the condition of the laboring man awful to contemplate.

Under the present Presidential order, fifty days are allowed to avoid the draft by volunteering. Will the friends of the Administration give it their support by volunteering without additional bounty from the State? Not one. Their loyalty is lip-loyalty—their patriotism shoddy. Let them look out for thunder in November.—[Trenton True American.]

The Poughkeepsie Eagle (a Lincoln organ) is correct in saying that—"The people are very tired of hearing of drafts; they dread them as they do a pestilence, and will rejoice greatly when they begin to see that they are likely to be rid of them." The people are likely to be rid of drafts when they are rid of Lincoln, and not before.—[Montrose Democrat.]

A junior partner in a firm on Front street concluded to raise a substitute, and applied to a stout dork who was standing on the opposite corner, when he received this reply: "Lor bless you, I've got eight hundred dollars home for to buy a white man for myself!" [Philadelphia Paper.]

The Goshen Republican publishes the following: "Married.—In Zion, by Rev. George W. Reeve, pastor of Zion (colored) Church. Mr. Gramer (white) of the Invalid Corps, to Miss Dinah Mapes (colored), of Chester." All hail, future type of the true American race!

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveler, a leading Lincoln organ, says: "The war will go on for a year or two longer—certainly till the summer of 1865. It is cowardly to cover up the truth—and this is the truth." The Boston Journal, in a fit of heroics, wants to know how far an invading army of Confederates could march into Massachusetts? That would depend upon the time allowed the officials of that State to visit Kentucky and recruit.—[Lancaster Intel.] "Howard of the Times," called for a fast and four hundred thousand men. He was put in Fort Lafayette. Lincoln calls for a fast and five hundred thousand men. Now, then, what should be done with Lincoln? The Times asks, "shall Cabinet officers have seats in the house?" To which the Rochester Express, a leading Republican journal, replies: "No, we have traveled far enough on the road towards a monarchy, and it is time to put on the brakes." Parson Brownlow said, a few years ago, of Andrew Johnson, the Lincoln candidate for Vice President, that there were "better men than he in the Tennessee penitentiary!" The Parson ought to know.

The N. Y. Commercial joins in the demand for McClellan's employment and says the personal dignity of President and Cabinet should be subordinate to the salvation of the country. According to Secretary Chase, the expenses of the government for the fiscal year just closed, will foot up nine hundred millions of dollars! How are you, tax-payers?

The Louisville Journal says disregarding the Constitution to save the republic is like a man's disobeying the Bible to save his soul.

For the Messenger. The Late Election and its Result. Messrs. JONES & JENNINGS:—We presume you will give in the Messenger this week the vote in the several townships and boroughs of this county on the proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State. It will be seen that the amendment allowing soldiers to vote prevailed by the usual old-fashioned Democratic majority of about 1200. The new-fashioned Democratic majority of 2,000 will be cast in November for the nominees of the Chicago Convention, the farmers being generally too busy at the late election to attend it, as they should have done. The amendments have been adopted, we judge, from returns received from different parts of the State, by overwhelming majorities. TRIO.

Still Another Invasion! The rebels have again entered Maryland, making their appearance in Hagerstown on the morning of the 5th inst. On the 4th, it will be seen by the following dispatch, they attacked the Federal forces at New Creek, and were repulsed, with severe loss: CUMBERLAND, August 5.—Maj. Gen. Couch: My forces repulsed the enemy again yesterday at New Creek. Gen. McCausland and General Bradley T. Johnson's forces attacked that post at 8 o'clock, p. m. The fight continued until long after dark. The enemy retreated during the night, leaving their dead and wounded. The enemy's loss severe; ours not heavy—will not exceed twenty-five killed and fifty wounded. The Garrison made a most gallant defence under the command of Col. Stevenson, Col. Hays and Major Simpson. B. F. KELLEY, Brig. Gen.

The strength of the invading forces is unknown, but we presume they would not have the audacity to venture again into our State unless with a large force, and the Governor's proclamation calling at once for thirty thousand "emergency" men, favors this presumption. Gen. Couch has just issued the following order to the people residing along the Southern border: DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 4th, '64. CIRCULAR. To the People of the Southern tier of Counties of Pennsylvania: Your situation is such that a raid by the enemy is not impossible at any time during the summer and coming fall. I therefore call upon you to put your rifles and shot guns in good order, also supplying yourselves with plenty of ammunition. Your cornfields, mountains, forests, buildings, &c., furnish favorable places for cover and at the same time enable you to kill the marauders, retreating, if they come, it is to plunder, destroy and burn your property. D. N. COUCH, Maj. Gen. Commanding Department.

A mile north of Quansville, Jefferson Co., Ind., resided Mr. Edward Maloney, with a wife and five children, three boys and two girls, aged from five to twelve years. On coming home last Thursday night, one of the children told him that a strange person had been seen prowling around the house, and he seemed to be a bad man. No attention was paid to this, although Mr. Maloney had \$1,500 of greenbacks in the house. At eleven o'clock they were awakened to find the house in flames. The children were upstairs, and the feelings of the parents can be betted be imagined that described when they found themselves powerless to rescue them. One of the oldest daughter, jumped out of the window, but was dangerously mangled. The other got out on the burning roof, but only to fall into the flames to perish with her three brothers. The affliction drove the mother into what is hoped will be but a temporary fit of insanity. It is not doubted that the fire was the work of an incendiary. How changed the scene for that family!

From the Cumberland Presbyterian. A Fiendish Murder. NILES, OHIO, August 2d, '64. DEAR DR.—On Wednesday night of last week, about the hour of 9 o'clock, the inhabitants of our village were startled from their usual quiet by the cry, that James Ward, one of our most prominent and useful citizens, had been way laid and cruelly murdered by a fiend in human form, named Francis O. Robins, and a woman of the baser sort, named Lydia Stegenson. At the risk of wearying the patience of the editor and his readers, I will attempt to give a detailed statement of the facts connected with this blood-thirsty deed, and the reasons and circumstances leading thereto. The deceased was the senior partner in the firm of James Ward & Co., the well-known Falcon Iron Manufacturing Company, of this place. Lydia Stevenson was the widow of — Stevenson, recently killed in the fight with Morgan's forces in the State of Kentucky. Prior to his entering the baser sort, named Lydia Stegenson. 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