

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



"One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny."

WYNESSBURG, PA.

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 TOWNSHIP, SHERRIFF, HEATH JOHNS, OF WASHINGTON, COMMISSIONER, THOMAS ROTT, 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-eight 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.

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, than 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.

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.

Could language be more explicit? Yet compare this with Mr. Lincoln's Niagara letter. He does thus interfere with slavery.—He persists in keeping thirty millions of people at war; 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.

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—It is impossible to overrate the importance of President Lincoln's letter to the Niagara commissioners. It is a public announcement by the chief magistrate of the nation that he has abandoned, finally, all pretense or appearance of waging a constitutional war for the restoration of the territorial integrity of the Union and the supremacy of its fundamental laws; and an open declaration that hereafter it shall be waged for the destruction of slavery.

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 policy has been "tended in this direction, but he has concealed its real purpose by double-faced acts and specious language. He has looked one way and rowed another. Now he avows his purpose. Now he declares his long-concealed policy.

Mr. Lincoln did not write his "To whom it may concern" letter without a purpose.—He is a buffoon, but he is no fool. His purpose was a personal one. It was to recover the radical vote and support in time for the next November Election.

On December 12th, 1862, 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."

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.

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:

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.

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.

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.

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Political Priests.—Washington Irving, in his Knickerbocker, makes the following remarks, which are especially applicable to the present time:

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.

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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 disavowance persons or cliques who may attempt to disorganize the party organization.

That hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.

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From the Cumberland Presbyterian. A Fiendish Murder.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveler, a leading Lincoln organ, says:

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.

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."

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.

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.

For the Messenger.

Still Another Invasion!

The rebels have again entered Maryland, making their appearance in Hagerstown on the morning of the 5th inst.

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.

Great Changes.—Our exchanges give most cheering accounts of the changes that are taking place in favor of the Democracy.

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.

Under the present Presidential order, fifty days are allowed to avoid the draft by volunteering.

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."

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!"

The Gospen 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."

How Colonel Mulligan's Remains Were Obtained.

The remains of the late Colonel Mulligan were conveyed from the field to Cumberland by his wife, as thus related by the Wheeling Intelligencer: "One of the interesting incidents connected with Colonel Mulligan's death is the devoted heroism evinced by his noble wife. Hearing of his probable fate last Tuesday, she at once left Cumberland in a government ambulance in search of him, turning a deaf ear to all suggestions made to her as to the risks she ran, and knowing and caring for nothing else but the fate of her gallant husband."

A Wife's Devotion.

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Procuring a coffin she brought back the remains as far as Hancock in the ambulance, and there taking the cars arrived with them yesterday in Cumberland. Such a woman was worthy to have been the wife of so gallant a soldier as Colonel Mulligan.

Gen. Kelley announces that Mrs. Mulligan was treated by Gen. Early and his officers with marked courtesy and great kindness, receiving prompt and efficient assistance to remove the remains of the gallant hero within the federal lines."

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