

One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny.

mribespere, pr WEDNESDAY, 22PT. 14, 1864.

FOR PRESIDERT. GEN. GEORGE B. MoCLELLAN,

OF KEW JERSEY. FOR VICE PRESIDERT, GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET

ASSEMBLY. PHOMAS ROSE, OF PURBY TP. SHEWIFT,

MEATH JOHNS. OF WASSINGTON COMMISSIONER. THOMAS SCOTT,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JOSEPH G. RITCHIE OF MARION. POOR HOUSE DIMECT: ARTHUR RINEHALT,

OF FRANKLIN. AUDITOR A. J. MARTIN. OF WATER

"While the army is fighting, you as citis the see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and of your nationality and your rights as citizens."

6EO. B. McCLELLAN.

Bytes them together. If they stand, they must stand together; if they fail, they must fail together. If they fail, they must fail together.

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE. Robert F. Johnson, of Cambria, Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia. DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st . m. Loughlin, 13th Paul Leidy, 8d Edward P. Dunn, 15th John Ahl,

2d E. R. Helmbold, 14th Rob't Sweinford, 4th T. M'Cellough, 18th Heary G. Smith, 5th Edward T. Hess, 17th Thadleus Banks, 6th Phil. S. Gerhard, 18th H. Montgomery, 7th Geo. P. Leiper, 19th Juo. M. Irwin, 19t 8th Micheel Seltzer, 20th J. M. Thompson, 9th Patrich M'Avoy, 21st Erastus Brown, 19th T. H. Walker, 22d Jas. P. Barr, 11th O. S. Dimmick, 23d Wm. J. Koontz, 22d Jas. P. Barr, 19th A. B. Dunning, 24th W. Montgomery.

# MASS MEETING!! OF THE

DEMOCRACY OF GREENE CO'TY.

TO RATIFY THE NOMINATION OF

Gen. Geo, B. McClellan, FOR PRESIDENT.

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON. FOR VICE PRESIDENT!

The Democracy of Greene County

will meet in Waynesburg, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, '64,

to ratify the nominations of Gen. GEO. B. McClellan and Hon. Geo. H. Penpleron. The harmony and unanimity of the Chicago Convention, eminently demands the hearty endorsement of the Democracy everywhere, and of all lovers of our Constitution-our Union, and of such conciliatory measures, as alone are calculated to restore peace to our distracted country, and obedience to the Constitution and the laws throughout

every State of the Union. And the public service, the wisdom, the patriotism and Statesmanship of the nominees; no less demands the hearty endorsement of law and order, and of every unconditionin Union man, throughout the land. We therefore, cordially invite, and feel it our duty to call upon all such, to come up to the strification, and give your voices, and your influence to the men and principles. which alone can and will preserve the

Constitution and the Union. A. A. PURMAN, Ch. D. C. C.

We call attention to the article copied from the "Richmond Enquirer" in another meterence for Mr. Lincoln. over Gen. Mc-Will our Bepublican friends please note the pasons on which its preferences are based? The Bittale mous to maderstand who are their

the Lincoln, sitherest sty shie, nonest, the Raputel to man, has faller into grave errors.— the Dennest the lightle

#### THE LOUIS TELLA

The friends of Mr. Lincoln, says the Chicage Post, complain bitterly that the resolutions adopted by the Chicago convention do not contain many things calculated to render the Democratic party offensive to the loyal people of the United States. They also complain that the resolutions de net denounce the rebellion. The last object is a most silly one, because it assumes that there is a necessity for denouncing the rebellion, when in fact there was not a man in that convention who was not bestile to it, and who had deneunced it from the beginning. The Repub-Reans in one of their early platforms desunuced slavery and polygamy as the twin relics of barbarism. In the Baltimore platform of 1864, they omit all denunciation of polygamy: yet would it be fair to say that because they did not repeat their denuncia-

tion they therefore sympathize with it? But the Chicago platform contains one declaration which the country north and lution denouncing the rebellion, and that is that the Democratic party will permit no peace, save that peace which is founded on the basis of the Federal Union of the States. The Confederate government will understand by that manimous declaration that there can be no recognition of the Southern Contederacy, present or remote, and that persistence in the rebellion is but a wicked waste of life and treasure, because the war must end in a restoration of the Union, be the cost what it may. To the world, that declaration proclaims that the representation that any portime or party of the people at the north were willing to accept the independence of the South as the alternative of war, or were willing to advocate the possibility of the Ameriican Union being divided into two or more confederacies, was made in total ignorance of the feelings of the people, and is an unmitigated falsehood. This declaration of the Democratic party excludes the possibility of a dissolution of the Union by war, by peaceful negotiation, or by any other means than those provided for in the Constitution of the United States. When the requisite number of states voluntarily vote to destroy the constitution and break up the Union, they have the power so to do; but until that event oc- the purport of it is that the government will cars, which will not likely be in this or the next generation, the Democratic party advise the rebels and advise the world that there can be no recognition of the independence of the south, or of any other confederacy of the States, but the federal union of the States must be upheld, let the conse-

quences be what they may. In this day of national tribulation, when the people have for four years been watching the administration struggle in their feeble way to keep the rebels out of Washington and out of the Northern States, it will be refreshing, and will be accepted as promising in the future, when the Democratic party, by an unanimous vote. proclaims that there can and shall be no more peace save on the basis of the federal union of the States.-That declaration means something. It is substantial; has a real significance and convevs a solemn assertion of the ntmost moat to the rebels, and to the nation generally. The platform contains no formal denunciation of the rebellion; such a denunciation would amount to nothing; but this substantial declaration of an important determination is more fatal to the rebellion than would be a thousand resolutions embracing the most superlative of condemnations. It is a direct notice in the name of the entire Democratic people that this rebellion, must stop, and that when it does stop leaving the Union exactly where the Constitution places it whole, entire and indivisible It is a notice to the confederate government that while the Democratic party will do much, will do anything that can be done under the present or an amended constitution, to purchase peace and make that peace perpetual, that party will listen to no proposition, be it peace or war, that does not require the Union to be maintained, with its written constitution unbroken and unviolated; with its flag unchanged and its territory undivided. With the Upion thus preserved and to be preserved, the Democracy propose to do all in their power, consistent with the Constitution tomake that Union the abiding place of peace, and a Union in which and ander whose pro-

the whole people may rest assured that they can live in the peaceful enjoyment of their liberties and their property. Such an Union was the one contemplated by the framers of our constitution. Such an Union, resting for its strength upon the love and affection rather than on the arms of the people, it will be the mission and the policy of the party to restore, establish and main- ment equally conducive to the welfare and

shall be free from unwarranted interference

At this moment the hopes of the rebels are in the election of Mr. Lincoln. His polievery patriot, and every lover of peace, of cy is the Union but without slavery; the policy of the Democratic party is the Union with or without slavery. The rebels can see that the preservation of the Union is the first consideration with the one party, and that the preservation of the Union is only of secondary importance with the other. The one party denies that the Union shall under any circumstances be destroyed; the other admits and concedes that the Union, with-elavery, is not of sufficient importance to justify a struggle for its maintenance. The rebels naturally incline to the success of that party which concedes the great point at iscolumn, in which that paper expresses its sue the advisability and practicability of dissolving the Union. If the Republican millen as a candidate for the Passidency. party had assumed the high ground and had asserted the inflexibility of their purpose to preserve the Union whether slavery was sholished or not, the north to-day would mal blands, much before then some befores present to the rebuls an arbitaken front in the desirabilities in the desirabilities to mean. the Republicate & Basertee by

### Exchange of Prisoners—The Wager General McCleffan's Letter of Acat the bottom of the difficulty.

The Chicago Convention passed a resolution of which the following is a copy:

"Resolved, That the shameful disregard o the administration to its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who now and long have been prisoners et war in a suffering condi tion, deserve the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

The public, generally, so not understand why our poor soldiers who were so unfortunate as to be captured in this war, have so long been left without being exchanged, and permitted to return to the army or their friends Recently published correspondence between the commissioners of exchange, re veals the fact that the Rebel government will not regard negroes captured, who were formerly slaves, as prisoners of war, but insist on their right to return them to their tion of an acknowledged trime and abouning- former masters, from whom they were stolen, or from whom they ran away. They propose to exchange white man for white man, so far as they will go; the effect of which THEIR prisoners in our hands to cover the hands. But Gen'l Butler refuses this reasonable offer, because for sooth, the Rebels will not regard Negroes, thus situated, as nrisoners of war! He will not even leave this as open question to be settled hereafter! And our poor tellows are compelled to languish in military prisons, in an unhealthy climate with insufficient food and clothing, simply because our government in its crazy fanaticism, would put Negroes in the regular army, instead of putting them at work in the trenches, and in employing them, as they might profitably have been, in the Quartermaster's Department, or otherwise! It will be strange, indeed, it seems to us, if the friends of these poor fellows at home, do not hold this administration responsible for

the untold suffering thus needlessly inflicted. Even many of the Republican newspapers speak out in strong terms of denunciation of the administration for causing this unnecessary suffering and misery. We give the following specimen from the Springfield Republican, one of this class of papers:

"The letter of General Butler to Mr Ould is dated "in the field, August" (no day), and exchange according to their own offer, till the Contederates agree to exchange black as well as white soldiers. There the matter sticks. General Butler argues forcibly that the Government is under obligations to protect all its soldiers, without regard to color, and that the Robels cannot hold their recaptured slaves as property since we have freed them, and they are no longer property. But the fact remains that we might recover all our white soldiers in rebel hands by the proposed exchange, and yet hold a large balance as hostages for the colored soldiers while their status is in controversy. General Butler wholly fails to make out any necessity for leaving our white soldiers to suffer and die in Southern prisons; it does not help the case of the negroes one iota, and we cannot find in his letter a shadow of reason why we should not exchange man for man until we recover every one of our white soldiers from the enemy. The honor of the by it, on General Butler's showing, and we adjure the president to interpose, and not allow this in portant matter to be mismanaged any longer,

The Pittsburgh "Commercial" in two or three of its late numbers, has been quite nnnecessarily alarming itself with the notion Convention, was and is, to recognise the independence of the Rebel States. We trust our cotemporary will relieve itself from all apprehension on that score. The danger of the recognition of the Southern independence ies much nearer its own door, Your neighbor of the Pittsburgh Gazette or New York Tribune, and papers of the extreme Radical Abolition stripe, will inform you any day that you ask them, if they speak trankly, that they will sooner consent to the independence of the Southern States than that they shall return to the Union, with slavery among

their local institutions. The danger in reference to Southern indeendence lies in the continuance of the Abdition party in power, and the prevalence of their plan of waging the war for the emancipation of the Negro, as foreshadowed in the President's late "to whom it may concern" letter, and the measures generally, which the Republican party have been urging for the past two years.

tecting constitution people of each section For the benefit of the "Commercial" and those who read his paper, we insert the resoby the people of other sections, and where lution of the Chicago Platform on the subject which seems to have so painfully afflicted its

> Resolved. That in the future, as in the delity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a frame work of governprosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

### The Laulsville Journal Hoists the Mo-Cleilan Flag.

For the first time in its history, the Louis ville Journal, the able organ of the Whigs and Conservatives of Kentucky, hoist the Democratic flag by putting McClellan and Pendleton at the head of its columns as its choice for President and Vice President .-The old Whig and Union party of Kentucky will vote in a solid mass for them. It is doubtful whether Lincoln can get ten thousand votes in the whole State.

I freely schowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of service, the United States Constitution, and as such I am responsible to them.
[Abraham Lincoln in 1862. How has Mr. Lincoln kept this pledge?-

Boad the protest of Wade and Winter Davis in which he is charged with "usurpation" and a "studied outrain on the legislative authority of the people and judge. Review his outragaous violations of the Constitution od of Private rights and gorapers them The every last people the "war power" nor the thermost, "rights to the "war to the the same to the sam

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the clear, explicit and set- the last week, and if they would all be pubisfactory response of Gen'l McClellan to the lished, they would afford a vast deal of en-Chicago Convention's nomination. It leaves joyment. A very ladicious affair occurred no room for cavil, and is well received every . where by the Democratic party and Conservative men of every political party: Gentlemen: I have the honor to ac-

knowledge the receipt of your letter in- or of twenty thousand persons in front of forming me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their condidate at the next November alection for President of the United States. It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought. I am happy to know that when the nomination was made the record of my public life was kept in view. The effect of long and varied service in the Presently another head popped out of the army, during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, Laws and south and the world at large will accept as would be to relieve all of our white men Flag of our country, impressed upon of far more importance than an empty reso-from captivity, and still have enough of me in early youth. These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, five or six thousand Negro prisoners in their and must continue to do so until its end. The existence of more than one government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power and the happines of the people. The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service.

Thus conducted, the work of reconmight have reaped the benefit of our Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of our people. The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is and must continue to be the indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civiliized nations and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-estab-Lincoln's "Ten Thousand Thanks. lish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union and the one condition of peace, we ask no more.

Let me add, what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once with a fall guarantee of all its constitutional rights. If a frank, earnest and presistent effort to obtain those objects should fail the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union met be preserved at all hazards. could not look in the face of my gal lant comrades of the army and navy who have survived so many bloody batthe sacrifice of so many slain and wounded brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often periled our lives. A that the principal purpose of the Chicago the army and navy, or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of the Union, under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without Union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I need only say, that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States and the laws framed in accordance therewith the rule of my duty, and the limitations of executive power; endeavor to restore ship! economy in public expenditure; re-establish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a most vigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth. The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed upon labor and capital, and the necessity of a return to a state of a good sound system, while the right and the binding authority of law over President, army and people are subjects of not less vital importance in

war than in peace. Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination. I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne, should the past, we will adhere with unswerving fi- people ratify your choice. Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and relying on his all-powerful aid, do my best to restore Union and Peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

To Horario Seymour, and others Com.

If we understand the desire of the people, it is that an honest effort shall be made to restore peace and the Union of the States, and that this effort shall be made promptly and in good taith. This reasonable one has been blasted by the letter of President Lincoln, written "to whom it may concern." It is very evident from that letter that he has no desire or intention of the kind. Neither he nor Jeff Davis has the control of the Slavery question. That belongs to the States, both in the Southern Confederacy and the Union. No one knows this better than Mr. Lincoln. He never made a greater mistake, than in penning that letter. He and his friends now see this, and are endeavoring to explain it away, but without success. He evidently fears to meet the people at the bellot box, upon the issue thus raised by him. But thet is an issue he cannet eveds, and which must be met and that: right speedily. Neither "hilliary manufage".

Many amusing incidents occurred within at the Sherman house on the night of the great ratification meeting. Two gentlemen, from abroad, had retired at an early hour, and were endeavoring to sleep, but the clamthe house, and the voices of the speakers in-About 11 o'clock one of them raised a window and addressed the multitudes as follows: "Gentlemen-I have the honor to announce s now in this room." The assertion seemed to take for a time, and enthusiastic cheering for Little Mac was at once commenced .window and addressed the audience as folwould cheerfully make you a speech; but I have traveled a great way to-day, am very weary, and all I can say is, I'd be d-d glad if you would all go to bed!" Roars of laughter followed this brief but profane address, but the people did not go to bed, and the two young men were annoyed several bours long-

The Great National Auction Sale.

The "Government" in the person of Abraham Lincoln will retire to private life on the 4th of March, 1865. His administration having selected many things which will be of no use to his successor, who will adminisciliation would have been easy, and we ter the government in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the many victories on land and sea. The | United States, will dispose of, for "whom i

may concerr." the following relic-, viz: The National debt of \$4.000,000,000.

The National Tax Law.

The Stamp Act. The Conscription Act.

The Emancipation Act.

The Proclamations. The 1,000,000 Loyal Office-holders.

The Bogus Governors. The Bogus States.

The Army of Provost Marshals. The Bastiles.

The Legal Tender Notes,

and many other things not herein mentioned

When McClellan had succeeded by dint of bringing the army that had been destroyed by Washington politicians through the seven days fight to the James river. Lincoln telegraphed to him as follows:

WASHINGTON, July, 3, 1862. Yours of yesterday is just received. I am satisfied that yourself, officers and men have done the best you could. All accounts say better fighting was never done. Ten thousand thanks for it.

A. LINCOLN. Within tour months thereafter Lincoln had removed this same General, whom he thus thanked, from command; had been compelled to recall him again, and had again removed him. Such was old Abe's gratitude. It tles, and tell them that their labors and is McClellan's turn now to remove Old Abe. -Albany Atlas.

The New Haven Register gives the following account of the scene on board the vast majority of our people, whether in U.S. transport General Sedgwick, on the receipt of the news of McClellan's nomination. There were on board some 600 soldiers bound for the front and at the time a saluke was | ed assaults of Gen. Grant. firing in honor of the nomination:

"As the first gun echoed over the bay, one the firing was for?" On being told, he threw his cap in the air, and give three cheers tor "Little Mac." In a minute he was surrounded by his comrades, when a call was made for "three more!" and "three more!" and still "three more!" which were given street. Not a cheer for Lincoln in all that

### A Distinguished Convert.

Hon, E. C. Seaman, editor of the Ann Arbour (Mich.) Journal, one of the leading and most influential Republicans in that State, has come ought against Lincoln. He says:

"Believing that the war is now prosecuted for an impracticable purposethat the Union can never be restored and a permanent peace established between the free and the slave states so long as the emancipation and restoration policies of President Lincoln are persisted in, I am in favor of a change of policy; and of making an effort to restore the Union on the old basis." E. C. SEAMAN.

The best evidence of the wisdom of the action of the Chicago Convention, in the cordial and harmonious nomination of Gen McClellan is the fact, apparent as the sun at noon-day, that of all the aspirants in the Democratic party, his nomination was most dreaded by the Republicans. They were everywhere predicting his defeat-predicting a bolt between what they were pleased to call the Peace Democracy and the War Democracy! If was indeed the cruellest of wet blankets thrown over their darling hopes, that the nomination of McClellan was made UNANIMOUS, upon the motion of VALLAN-DIGHAM!

## The Draft.

Mr. Seward, in his Auburn speech, mads few evenings ago, asserts that there "will be no draft;" but Mr. Stanton, quite as positively asserts that there will be. We do not know which tells the truth, Seward was probably "in his cups" at the time, and was oblivious of what he was saying,

#### Out for McClellan. The National Intelligencer the old Whig

organ, and heretofore the ablest opposition paper in the United States comes out for Gan. Geo. B. McClellan, So they go!-

corary, editor of the Tried their lives by the Man born at

We see glad to apposite that

The Democratic nominees in the

United States are McClellan for President and Pendleton for Vice President. candidates at the approaching election? In our opinion, the interest and hope of peace is not greatly advanced by these nominations. From Gen Mc-Clellan our people can have but little terfered with their designs most seriously. - hope of peace, other than a reconstruction peace. He was an early volun- place of fanatical Paritanism and selfish teer to aid in our subjugation; he la bored most diligently to organize an that George B. McClellan has arrived and army for our destruction; he was the supple and pliant tool of Abraham Lin-Legislature of a sovereign State and imprisoned its members; he commanded the armies of invasion, and sought with every instrument of power and wrong lows: "Gentletnen-I feel grateful for the to destroy the sovereignty of these compliment you have bestowed upon me, and States. What hope does his antecedents hold out that should encourage our people to believe that he would Mr. Lincoln? He is by far the more dangerous man for us; had his policy been persistently tollowed, and the war conducted on the principles of civilized people, and, perhaps, conquered our iberties. With consummate abilities, he clearly foresaw that emancipation could not unite the sections: that confiscation might enrich his soldiers, but could not reconcile our people; hence, with an honest and earnest love for the Union he avoided those fatal acts, and the other, to conquer by power and dangerous policy for us, for if the ame- to Gen. McClellan. liorating hand of Federal kindness had softened the rigors of war, our people terrible fires of suffering by which Mr. us believe why in the name of all that's Lincoln has hardened every heart and steeled every sentiment against our merciless foes. As a sincere Secessionist, preferring war and nationality to peace could be spared, and although we have and Gen. McClellan as to the proper to bring about, yet it would save the policy of conducting the war, as peculiar- lives of so many white men; and as Ably fortunate for our cause. We hailed the moclamations of emancipation and confiscaupparalleled skill and exertion, in sately tion, and the policy of plunder and devastation as sure pledgez of our ultimate triumph they were terrible ordeals, but they must effectually eradicated every sentiment of Unon, where neither niggers, slavery, aboliand arousing the pride as well as the interest of our people, inflamed the patriotism of the whole, until they would have accepted death as preferable to ultimate defeat.

there are many points of difference—the of the President's Proclamation, for the intormer is a man of talents, of information, of firmness and great military ex- World" and "Journal of Commerce" were perience and ability—the latter is a supple, pliant easy fool, a good but vulgar

While McClellan has the interest of the Union only at heart, Mr. Lincoln has the fanatical object of freeing negroes for his inspiration. Between "my plan" as Gen. Grant has conducted it, and one by Gen. McClellan, there could not have been the same success that has already attended our arms, for we lost more men fighting the science of Mcclellan on the Peninsula than we have in repelling the furious but ill-conduct-

Thus, whether we look at this nomi-

nation in the light of peace or war, we prefer Lincoln to McClellan. We can make better terms of peace with an anti-slavery fanatic than with an earnest Unionist. We can gain more military success in a war conducted on 'my plan" than one of a real soldier like McClellan, and sooner destrey the resources and strength of our enemy ted on a platform which will give peace to where they are managed and manipulated by the light fingered gentry Messrs. Chase and Fessenden, than when husbanded and skillfully controlled by such a man as Guthrie. Our best hope is from the honest fanatics of the United States: men who believe in their hearts that slavery is the "sum of all villianies," and who really and sincerely believe it to be their duty to senarate The meeting was called to order by A. A. their country from this "relic of barbar- Purman Esq., and for the further organizaism" Such men, when they find that tion, on motion, the following officers were their people are tired of the war, will end it by a prace that sacrifices territory to Presidents, Harvey Denny, Thomas McClenfreedom, and will let the South "go," provided she carries slevery with her. These men believe no less that the just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed, than "that all men are created free and equal." The tee, to draft resolutions expressive of the two nostulates are of the like importance to an Abolitionist.

Both the Abolitionist and the Democrat is our enemy—the one, because we have slaves: the other, because we are disin degree; they both hate us most intensely. The Chicago platform is that "peace may be restored on the basis of he Federal Union of the States"—that is: reconstruction of the Union as it was-with slayery protected by nominal laws, but warred upon by a real sentiment, aggravated and embittered by the war. The reconstructed Union of the Chicago platform would be the cer- place on the 5th day of September next. tain destruction-first, of slavery; and next of slave-holders. With Lincoln and the Baltimore platform, we of the Confederate states know where we are -outside of the pale of mercy, devoted to ruin and destruction, with no hope saye in the justice and protection of God, and the courage and manliness of public than an enforced one. our soldiers and people. With swords and muskets and cannon we fight Lipcoln, and the past affords no reasons of lief that by giving time, there may be no apprehension of the future? But in the necessity for a draft, reconstructed Union of the Chicago platform, we would be deprived of our weapons without being reconciled to our foes.

There is no question that between the two may Gen. McClellan enjoys far more of the respect of the people of the fitters than Lincoln, and the ward these fitters than Lincoln and the fitters than Lincoln and the fitters than the fitters and that

Amusing Incident at the Chicago Con- The Richmond Enquirer out for Lin- and the Democracy than under Line coin! the Republicans. The Northwest [From the Richmond Enquirer of Sept. 5th.] one, and New England the other-but as long as New England imposes the dogmas of her civilization and the tenets of her fanaticism upon the mind and What concern have the people of these people of the Northwest, there may be Confederate States in the fate of those peace and separation, but there can never be Union and harmony. If the Northwest desires the restoration of the Union let its people shake off the bondage of New England, and show to the world that a new era of toleration and fraternal kindness has risen in the

> The world will more readly believe in the power and disposition of the Northwest to preserve the Constitution coln; he deliberately struck down the and protect the rights of the States. when the safety and security of their own citizens and the guaranteed rights of their own States are manfully and determinedly asserted and maintained against the domination of New England. We would as soon coalesce with the legions of hell as mite again with New England. There is mingled with yield our nationality any sooner than our irreconcilable hatred of both sections of the United States, something of respect for the soldiers of the Northwest fighting for the Union but an indescribable contempt and aversion for the warfare, he might have divided our minions of New England, who, fighting for the Negmes, are vet too cowardly to do their own fighting, but buy up Germans and Negroes with money they might possibly free the negroes, but have made out of the Northwest. If Gen. McClellan and the Democracy can drive out New England, the step may have been taken that may induce some distant generation to reconstruct with the Northwest, but for years and many conducted the war for the restoration of years there had better be senaration the Union, rather than the destruction with the usual trade and treaty regulaof the South. His policy was the clive tions between the two nations. As branch in one hand and the sword in long as New England is part of the United States, we prefer its disciple, conciliate by kindness. It was a most Mr. Lincoln, for reasons we have given,

> f niggers makes as good soldiers would not have been subjected to those as the Abolition reporters would have good don't the "Government" quit drafting white men, and take all the blacks? There is any amount of them here that and the Union, we looked upon the no desire to see the poor fellows dragfact of a difference between Mr. Lincoln ged into a war which they did nothing olitionists say that all who die on the battle-fields in this contest go straight to Heaven, it would be such a good chance to get the "cause" of our troubles shipped off to that "better country." tionism or war is known .- Bellefonte Watchman.

The President of the United States Now between McCiellan and Lincoln has recently pardoned Howard, the Forger nocent publication of which the "New York suppressed! What a mockery of justice, palpable perversion of law, and open partiality is shown here, by the unworthy occupant of the Presidential chair.

> It is said that the Hon. John Hickman. rmerly member of Congres ter district, is determinedly opposed to the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Hickman was formerly one of Forney's demigods Why dosen't "the President's dog" bark at Hickman? - Lebanon Advertiser.

One of our correspondents with Gereral Grant's army writes us: "The nomingof McClellan and Pendleton is received very enthusiastically by the army generally, and political conversation is all the rage."

The men who have friends in the army who wish their return, will vote for the Democratic nominees, for they are nomina-

For the Messenger.

In pursuance of a published call, the citi zens of Greene county, Pa., without respect to party, assembled at the Court House, in Waynesburg, on the 30th of August. 1864. when the following proceedings were had.elected: President, Daniel Fuller, Esq., Vice athan, Joshua Thomas and Hughes Meighen Esqrs.; Secretaries, Lieuts, James A. Wood, and J. Jackson Purman. On motion, the following persons were appointed a commitsense of the meeting : John Phelan, Esq. Win. Braden, John Dowlin, Henry Bell and Wm. Simpson.

During the abscence of the Committee. Mr. Purman was called upon and made a unionists. Nor does their eninity differ strong, well timed speech, setting forth the object of the meeting. The committee returned and presented the following resolutions, which on motion, were adopted unanimously. Resolved, That we respectfully request His

Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, to postnone the draft. which, by his proclamtion, is directed to take

We submit the following as a few of the many reasons in favor of the postponement requested:

1st. A conscription or forced draft is al-

wave to be avoided if possible. 2d. A volunteer soldier is much more val-

3d. Volunteering is so rapidly going forward over the country, as to lead to the be-4th. The season of the year for calling the

citizen away from his farm, at the time when he is about putting in his crop, should if possible, be avoided. Resolved. That the officers of this meeting

are hereby appointed a Committee to for ward these proceedings to the Fresident of

DANIEL PULLER Prest

the Democratic men, has faller into grove errors.— the Democratic men, has faller into grove errors.— the Lemocratic men, has fall unto his political