

# The Waynesburg Messenger.

A Family Paper---Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Science, Art, Foreign, Domestic and General Intelligence, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

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**OFFICE NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE.**

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**ATTORNEYS.**  
A. A. PURMAN, J. G. RITCHIE,  
**PURMAN & RITCHIE,**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
Waynesburg, Pa.  
All business in Greene, Washington, and Fayette Counties, entrusted to them, will receive prompt attention.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

**LINDSEY & BUCHANAN,**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
Waynesburg, Pa.  
Office on the North side, Main street, two doors West of the "Republican" Office.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

**R. W. DOWNEY,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in Ledwith's Building, opposite the Court House.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

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Office in the Court House, Waynesburg.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

**PHYSICIANS.**  
**DR. D. W. BRADEN,**  
Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Old Bank Building, Main street.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

**DRUGS.**  
**DR. W. L. CREIGH,**  
Physician and Surgeon, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, &c., &c., Main street, a few doors east of the Bank.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

**M. A. HARVEY,**  
Druggist and Apothecary, and Dealer in Paints and Oils, the most celebrated Patent Medicines, and Pure Liquors for medicinal purposes.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

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**WM. A. PORTER,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, &c., Main street.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

**GEO. HOSKINSON,**  
Opposite the Court House, keeps always on hand a large stock of seasonable Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, and Notions generally.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

**ANDREW WILSON,**  
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs, Notions, Hardware, Queensware, Stone-ware, Looking Glasses, Iron and Nails, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Main street, one door east of the Old Bank.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

**A. WILSON, Jr.,**  
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c., Wilson's New Building, Main street.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

**R. CLARK,**  
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and notions, one door west of the Adams House, Main street.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

**MINOR & CO.,**  
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware and Notions, opposite the Green House, Main street.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

**CLOTHING.**  
**N. CLARK,**  
Dealer in Men and Boy's Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Suits, Hats and Caps, &c., Main street, opposite the Court House.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

**A. J. SOWERS,**  
Dealer in Men and Boy's Clothing, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Old Bank Building, Main street.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

**BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.**  
**J. P. COSGRAY,**  
Boot and Shoe maker, Main street, nearly opposite the "Farmer's and Druggists' Bank." Every style of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand or made to order.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

**J. B. RICKEY,**  
Boot and Shoe maker, Sayer's Corner, Main street. Boots and Shoes of every variety always on hand or made to order on short notice.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

**GROCERIES & VARIETIES.**  
**JOSEPH YATER,**  
Dealer in Groceries and Confectioneries, Notions, Medicines, Perfumery, Liverpool Ware, &c., Glass of all sizes, and Gill Moulding and Looking Glass Plates. Cash paid for good eating Apples.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

**JOHN MUNNELL,**  
Dealer in Groceries and Confectioneries, and Variety Goods Generally, Wilson's New Building, Main street.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

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Dealer in School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Ink, Manuscript and Paper, Wilson's Old Building, Main street.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

**BANK.**  
**FARMERS' & DRUGGISTS' BANK,**  
Waynesburg, Pa.  
JESSE HOOK, Pres.; J. LAZEAR, Cashier.  
WEDNESDAY.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

**SADDLES AND HARNESS.**  
**SAMUEL M'ALLISTER,**  
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Maker, Main street, three doors west of the Adams House.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

**TOBACCOONISTS.**  
**HOOVER & HAGER,**  
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Tobacco, Snuff and Sugar Cakes, Pipes, &c., Wilson's Old Building, Main street.  
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

## Select Poetry.

(From the Boston Post.)  
**PRAYER FOR THE UNION.**

A land of law and Gospel peace,  
Of richest fruits and bowers—  
God's Eden of the Western World,  
What land so blest as ours?  
How shall we prove our grateful thanks  
To Thee, O Bounteous Giver!  
Whose own right hand hath made us one  
By lake, and gulf, and river?  
Lord! write this law on every heart:  
"Our Union now and ever!"  
For Thou has taught us thro' Thy Son,  
That those whom Thou hast joined in one  
No human hand shall sever!

The hero-souls, whose prophet-dreams  
Shine out in classic story,  
Find here, at last, the "promised land"—  
The shrine of Freedom's glory.  
Our hallowed flag of stars and stripes,  
What men 'ries brighter o'er it?  
The hope of millions yet unborn—  
E'en despoils bow before it!  
Lord! write this law on every heart,  
"Our Union, now and ever!"  
For Thou didst teach us thro' Thy Son,  
That those whom Thou hast joined in one  
No human hand shall sever!

The serpent crept in Eve's pure heart,  
And by his cunning won it:  
Woe! woe! unto our Eden-land—  
The serpent's trail is on it!  
A million hands, by madness nerve,  
Would strike their common mother:  
A million souls cry out for blood—  
The blood of a brother.  
Oh, God! to whom our fathers prayed  
In bonds of sweet communion,  
Stretch forth Thy strong, Almighty hand,  
To still this tempest in our land,  
And save our blessed Union!

WASHINGTON, D. C. H. CLAY PRESS.

## Jews of the Day.

**Grand Review of Troops.**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The event of yesterday was the review of a portion of the cavalry and artillery attached to the army of the Potomac. There were five regiments of cavalry under command of General Stone- man, Chief of Cavalry, and eight bat- teries of artillery, consisting of forty-eight pieces, under command of General Barry, Chief of artillery.— The review was witnessed by the President, heads of departments, foreign ministers and other distinguished personages, together with an un- usual crowd of promiscuous specta- tors. Gen. McClellan and his staff appeared in full uniform, accompa- nied by nearly all the field and staff officers attached to the army of the Potomac.

The artillery fired salutes usual on such occasions. There were two full mounted bands of music. The re- view is regarded as the grandest, con- sidering the description of the forces, that ever took place on this contin- ent. Towards the close of the dis- play an accident of a serious char- acter took place. As the artillery was passing at the double-quick, the tongue of a cannon broke, throwing the artilleers from their seats, and causing severe injuries to two of them, namely, James Gillon and William Hatfield, of Company K, 4th Artillery.

**Report of Committee on the Late Railroad Accident.**

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—A Commit- tee of practical mechanics, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to ex- amine into and report the cause of the late accident on the O. & M. Road, where so many soldiers were killed, have examined the bridge and their unanimous report was presented and adopted this afternoon. They report, after a careful examination of that bridge and others built at the same time and of the same materials, that they have unanimously concluded that the accident was not occasioned by any insufficiency of timbers or iron work. They attribute it to a broken rail found at the west end of the bridge, as the locomotive tender and one passenger car passed over safely. The latter car, as appears from marks upon the timbers misplaced the iron and cross-ties which threw the re- mainder of the cars from the track as they entered the bridge, thus precipi- tating them against the truss and cords, and breaking it down, and not from any weakness or decay of tim- bers. Another Committee of practi- cal men, appointed on the part of the road, made substantially the same re- port.

**Latest from Grafton.**  
GRAFTON, Sept. 25.—Five hundred of the 4th Ohio, with one piece of ar- tillery and Ringgold Cavalry, 75 in number, under Col. Cantwell, and 400 of the 8th Ohio, under Colonel Hark- made an advance from New Creek on Monday towards Romney, driving the enemy, 700 strong, out of Mechan- ville Gap on the morning of the 24th, and advancing on Romney, stormed the town, causing the enemy, whose force numbered 1400 infantry and cavalry to retreat to the mountains, with a loss of about thirty-five killed and a large number wounded. Our loss was three killed and ten wound- ed.

**Washington Items.**  
Ross Winans, of Baltimore, has been re- leased from imprisonment. He will im- mediately return from Fortress Monroe to his home in Baltimore. It is under- stood that he has taken the oath of alle- giance. The Washington "Republican" asserts that the exaggerated accounts of the strength of the rebel army are man- ufactured by the contract jobbers and their agents in that city in order to further their own purposes. The Treasury Department is still actively engaged in the prepara- tion of the Treasury notes. Large amounts have been sent to the Western States.— The loyal men of Maryland are doing their share for the support of the Govern- ment. Two full regiments of excellent troops have already been raised in the State, and a third is forming. Quar- ter-master-General Meigs is in Philadelphia, transacting important business relating to contracts for army supplies.

**From Lexington.**  
CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—A Special dis- patch to the Tribune by Telegraph, says that Gen. Sigel, with a large force, and also Gens. Lane and Hunter, had arrived at Lexington and attacked Price. An officer in the em- ploy of the Government heard heavy firing while passing Hamilton yester- day and says that it was believed that Sigel had Price in the same position that Mulligan had been placed.

In regard to Gen. Hunter this can- not be true, as he was at Rolla, two hundred and fifty miles from Lexing- ton on Saturday.

**DESERTER CAUGHT.**—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: A company of the Corwin boys, of Ohio, are station- ed at Webster. One of the boys of the company deserted shortly after the regiment reached Grafton. A day or two ago they caught him in the vicinity of Webster, where he had domiciled himself, having mar- ried a respectable farmer's daughter, ten days after his desertion. He was sent forward to be court-martialed, leaving his wife in tears.

**FRANCE.**—A new pamphlet on the question of "Rome" had appeared and was attracting considerable at- tention. It was regarded as a dan- gerous imposition on the recent man- ifesto of the Emperor.

The *Moniteur* of Sept. 6th. says sev- eral foreign journals make comments upon the pamphlet, *The Emperor of Rome and the King of Italy*, which are void of all foundation, and to which the government opposes a formal denial.

M. Chevalier, the distinguished free-trader, in the course of a speech at Montpellier, in which he held up France as the champion of social and political progress, regretted that among those who evinced hatred and distrust of the Emperor, were some members of the British government, towards which the Emperor had loyally made advances, honorable to both parties, and meriting a more sympathetic response.

The French steam frigate *La Taude*, which was at Halifax, received orders on the 8th of August to proceed to Vera Cruz.

The *Patrie* says the measure is at- tributable to the difficulties which have recently arisen, and caused an interruption of the relations between the French representatives and the Mexican confederation.

**HASTY NECTARS.**—When the 4th Connecticut Regiment left Hartford, after the steamer had reached the Sound, a woman was found on board who insisted on going as a nurse.— She was admirably qualified, as far as Miss Dix's regulations in regard to age and homeliness went, but the Colonel decided that she could only go on one condition—that she must be married. Six brave fellows stepped forward—the nurse made her own selection—Lieut. Colonel White officiated as Justice, and married them and the happy couple went on their wedding-tour to Hagerstown.

**Among the most interesting features in the composition of our army is the number of foreign officers who have proffered their services as volunteers, and have been accepted by the President. The following list, we believe, comprises the whole of them:**

Prince Salm-Salm.....	Prussia.
Colonel Liebehoff.....	Prussia.
Lieutenant Oscar Brendour.....	Prussia.
Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest.....	England.
Lieut. Col. Fitroy de Courey.....	England.
Com. de Paris.....	France.
Duke de Chartres.....	France.
Captain Vegesac.....	Sweden.
Captain Holtman.....	Sweden.
Major W. A. Kirk.....	Canada.
Colonel R. A. Rankin.....	Canada.

**CAMP CARLISLE.**—There are now about 900 men in camp Carlisle, Wheeling, including cavalry and in- fantry. Col. Anasansell, of the First Virginia Cavalry, is in command, and has given decided evidence of his ef- ficacy.

**GENERAL BOWMAN AND THE LOAN.**  
—Gen. Bowman, former Superintendent of Public Printing and editor of "The Constitution," subscribed \$30,000 to the national loan.

**England and the War.**  
The well informed London corres- pondent if the New York Commer- cial, writes as follows under date of the 6th instant:—

"Of one thing you may be certain namely, that all the reports and as- sertions put forth in either Northern or Southern journals, about any inten- tion on the part of England to break the blockade or recognize the South- ern confederacy in order to get the cotton crop, are sheer nonsense.— The unanimous desire, both of our people and Government, to maintain a strict neutrality, so far from being diminished, is if possible, stronger than ever, and any recognition of the Confederates until they had estab- lished their independence in a man- ner that would put all further efforts on the part of the North out of the question, would be universally re- garded as a breach of that neutral- ity. For the national honor, and for the sake of commercial precedent, our government will doubtless be watchful to protest against action at variance with international and mari- time law, but so long as the Federal Government attend to these matters they may pursue their course, so far as this country is concerned, without troubling themselves to think even of our existence.

We might add that the writer of the above is the financial editor of the London Times.

**THE "SINews OF WAR."**—An em- issary from the Treasury department passed through the city yesterday with \$1,000,000 in treasury notes for the use of Gen. Fremont, in Missouri.

**When you doubt between two words, choose the plainest, the com- monest, the most idiomatic. Eschew fine words as you would a rogue; love simple ones as you would native roses on your cheeks. Let us use the plainest and shortest words that will grammatically and gracefully express our meaning.**

**From Correspondents.**

**For the Messenger.**  
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Sept. 16, 1861. }

**Editors Messenger:**—Once more I find myself scolded to pen a few lines for your columns. No event of great importance has transpired, so far as the Ringgold Cavalry is concerned, since my last, except the receiving of our Sabres and Belts which make us feel the more like soldiers, though I must confess that the way in which the boys handle them shows but little proficien- cy in military training; a visible improve- ment is however already perceptible and as nearly every one is anxious to excel, it will not be till the Greene County Boys will bear a favorable comparison with any Com- pany in the Regiment. In the absence of Capt. J. M. Harper, who has returned to Greene to purchase horses for the Regiment, we are drilled by Capt. Higgins of Compa- ny H, a man who is truly a gentleman in deportment and a finely drilled officer.— We still remain where my last left us, some three miles north of Washington City, in a most beautiful woods—our fellows here, enjoy themselves as only soldiers can; I don't think there is a member in the Compa- ny dissatisfied, or who would leave Uncle Sam in the present trouble if an honorable dismissal were offered him. Only three are on the sick list, which in a great measure may be accounted for, from the uniform temperate habits of the boys: ex- perience of the oldest men in camp say that intemperance occasions a very large per- cent of sickness and insubordination in Camp life, results from this cause. In sight of where I am writing a member of Compa- ny E is tied up to a tree for being found drunk last night while on guard, the pun- ishment is not so severe, but the disgrace is such that but few men of spirit will bear it. The rules of the Army are very strict and many say too much so, but were it any more lenient it would be impossible to pre- serve order. And without strict order and discipline an army will soon become demor- alized and disorganized. J. Lucas has just now returned from Greene bringing with him ten recruits, all fine intelligent looking fellows from Carmichaels and Greensboro; our Company now lacks but one man of being full, who will make the last and 95th one (don't every body come at once). The ground on which we are encamped and most all near here is confiscated by the Government: some of the finest residences I have ever seen are now tenanted; the fields, many of them, are covered with tents and the fences torn up and burned.— No one can fully realize the devastating train of an Army; onward it moves like a tremendous avalanche overwhelming every- thing in its progress and leaving nothing but death and desolation in its track. It destroys enterprise and commerce, shuts up the avenue to wealth, arrests the pro- gress of science and art, brings universal consternation and financial ruin. Such are some of the attendant horrors of war. War is sometimes a necessary evil and in the present contest we think no true patriot need take a very close process of reasoning to plainly see that this is on our part one of vindication for the best Government on earth. I visited the *Rangers* on the first, found them all in the best of health and spirits: we learn that on yesterday, the *Rangers* left for a point on the Potomac, considerable firing is heard in that direction and a big fight is looked for there, in day or two. Our fellows say that it shall not prove a Bull Run affair. In going to the *Rangers*, a distance of four miles, we passed eight Regiments, which is a fair

**Military Punishment.**

The military regulations of the United States laws prescribe the fol- lowing punishments for military of- fences, all of which are applicable to volunteers who have been sworn into the United States service:

**Mutiny.**—Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause or join in any mutiny or sedition in any troops or company in the service of the United States, or in any party, post, detachment or guard shall suf- fer death, or such punishment as by a court-martial shall be inflicted.

**Desertion.**—All officers and sol- diers who have received pay, or have been duly enlisted in the service of the United States, and shall be con- victed of having deserted the same, shall suffer death, or such other pun- ishment as by the sentence of a court- martial shall be inflicted.

**Absence without leave** on the part of non-commissioned officer or soldier, upon being convicted thereof, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a court-martial.

**Advising to desert** is punished with death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted by a court-martial.

**Drunkenness** on the part of a soldier is punished by such corporal pun- ishment as shall be inflicted by sen- tence of a court-martial.

**Reproachful Speeches** by soldiers are punishable by confinement.

**Quarrels and affrays** by soldiers are punishable by arrest and confine- ment, and at the discretion of a court- martial.

**That man cannot be upright before God, who is unjust in his deal- ings with men.**

**The Moral Courage of Gen. Lyon.**  
In tribute to the memory of Gen. Lyon is the following passage:  
He possessed great moral courage. Notwithstanding his personal bravery and his military education, he was conscientiously opposed to duelling, and no provocation could ever drive him into a recognition of the code. On one occasion he was even struck in the face; of course it then required much more courage to re- frain from challenging his adversary than to fight him; but he adhered flexibly to his convictions. For a time this subjected him to misappre- hension, and even to contempt, among military men; but, long before his death, his fellow officers under- stood and respected his position upon that subject.

**ORDINARY DUTIES.**—We are apt to mistake our vocation in looking out of the way for occasions to exercise great and rare virtues, and by step- ping over the ordinary ones, which lie directly in the road before us.— When we read, we fancy we could be martyrs, and when we come to act, we cannot bear a provoking word.—*Hannah More.*

**When you doubt between two words, choose the plainest, the com- monest, the most idiomatic. Eschew fine words as you would a rogue; love simple ones as you would native roses on your cheeks. Let us use the plainest and shortest words that will grammatically and gracefully express our meaning.**

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index to the way the soldiers are encamp- ed around the Capital for miles. Passed Gen. McCall's Quarters, which are in Len- leytown a small village about 6 miles north- west of Washington City. In expectation of the fight, Regiments encamped in sight of us struck their tents last night, and left for the supposed scene of action. The long roll beat, a blazing fire was built and every step taken for their departure: we now be- gin to fully understand what we are in the enemy's territory. Many of our boys have been in the City and come back with most fabulous stories of the magnificence and grandeur of the public buildings and strange things in general. To-day we are promised our Revolvers, but it may be a week before we succeed in getting them. For a soldier is never certain of anything till he has it in actual possession. Adieu! the mail is about to leave and my scribbling must close.

*A member of the Ringgold Cavalry.*

**For the Messenger.**  
**WHAT A DISTINGUISHED AND PA- TRIOTIC PENNSYLVANIA DEMO- CRAT THINKS OF THE PRESENT WAR.**

Will you oblige an old subscriber, Messrs. Editors, by copying the enclosed brief extract from a speech delivered during the past week, by the veteran Statesman and life-long Democrat—GEO. M. DALLAS—at the anniversary of the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States, in Independence Square?

I need not bespeak for the attention of your readers—the subject, the matter, the man, are all calculated to do this.

There are those, heretofore sworn brethren of ours, who profess doctrines of political association subversive of this, or, indeed, any Government, and who, to enforce nullification, seces- sion, or revolution, (called by either name the thing is the same) have fur- tively and fast seized upon your forts, taken your treasure, trampled upon your flag, pillaged your commerce, and pointed their artillery at the dome of your capitol!

Let us look at this extraordinary measure, and, if possible without emo- tion, inquire, First. Whether it be in your power to abandon your con- stitution? Second. Whether, if it be in your power, your doing so, as mat- ters now stand, would be becoming? And, Third. Whether the Chief Ex- ecutive and the people of the United States have any duty to discharge under the Constitution, so single, ob- vious, and absolute, as that of inflex- ibly beating the rebellion down? A few sentences on each of these points, and my task is ended.

1. In the first place, then, fellow-citizens, frankly be it said, there can- not be found in the sacred instrument on which my comments have been made one word giving warrant by any process for its own extinction.— It was not born to die. No function- ary, no State, no Congress, no com- bination of communities or individu- als, is authorized to mutilate the Union, or kill the Constitution. That is a crime which, like parricide in Solon's day, is treated as inconceivable. We hear of conventions, consulta- tions, conferences, and compromises: they are the vague and fluttering de- vices of anxious philanthropy; but, unless the high article had been strictly pursued, which we all know you to be impossible, these expedients are utterly inapplicable and fruitless.— For remember, this provision—not, in fact, designed to destroy, but to strengthen—enunciates the necessity, before the slightest alteration can be attempted, that first, two-thirds of both houses of Congress shall unite in pro- posing it; or, second, that the Legis- lature of two-thirds of the several States shall apply for a General Con- vention; and, third, that whatever change may be contemplated, wheth- er by two-thirds of both Congression- al chambers, or by two-thirds of the State Legislatures, must wholly fail, unless it be subsequently ratified by the Legislatures or Conventions of three-fourths of the States. The mere recital shows the utility, if not im- practicability, into which the tempestu- ous course of events have paralyzed this article. No! fellow-citizens, you have not the power to abandon your Constitution.

2. But, if you had power, what then? Need I say that, without be- lieving recreant to all your antecedents, its exercise is precluded by the boast- ed attitude and armor of those who demand it? The towering front of armed and contumelious rebellion is the presence in which conception is possible. Give up the Constitution, rupture the Union, burn the archives of your glorious history, and open wide the flood-gates of disaster upon the country, if such can be your choice, but never do it in subservient meek- ness to envenomed opprobrium, or while listening to the roar of our en- emy's cannon. The stigma of an act so grovelling, dastardly, and degener- ate as that—so utterly un-American— would cover us for ages as with a poi- soned pall! Fellow-citizens: There are formidable batteries frowning at Manassas; behind them gleam undis- criminatingly hatred and scorn, sharp- ening every sword and speeding ev- ery bullet; we would cease to be men if we crouched to either.

3. In this war, there is really no alternative for loyal Constitutional- ists. In the explicit language of the unanimously adopted resolution of Mr. Crittenden, it was forced upon the Government of the United States.— Retrospective narrative, therefore, would be alike tedious and useless. It is on our hands. We see it, hear it, feel it. Our fathers, brothers, and sons are falling in becomtoms, sacrificed to its fury. Every breeze comes laden with its changing incidents, its alarms, its hopes, its gloom, its taunts, its cheers, its covert slaying and its open struggles. The gates of Janus are ex- panded wide. No room now left for diplomacy of any sort; none for soothing words of remonstrance. Fight we must; fight a *l'outrance*, those whom we have heretofore fostered and taught how to fight, drive them from their infatuated and partricial purpose of destroying their own country, and pause only when that country, its Union and Constitution, are inaccess- ible to outrage.

No doubt, fellow-citizens, no doubt, this contest must lead to great effu- sion of blood, to vast expenditure, to alternations of victory and discomfit- ure, and to an immense aggregate of suffering. Such have been the con- sequences of civil war at all times and wherever they burst forth.

It must be confronted with a stern and steady gaze. Every sinew should be braced, and, if necessary, while the country is in peril, every heart, every bosom, every dollar, in every purse, every drop in every vein, be held at its service.

When we shall have thus done all that a great people can and ought to do to rescue from insurgent violence the American Union, involving as it does the safety, order, liberty, and peace of countless millions, then will the shades of our venerated sires smile upon their sons, and we may look confidently to a just Heaven for success!

**Pittsburgh Boys and Rebel Pickets.**

A curious item of history was made by the Eighth regiment of Pennsylvania Re- serves, one day last week, while on picket duty at Great Falls. The rebel pickets came on to the edge of the river and invited ours to spend a social half hour.— The invitation was accepted, and during the remainder of the day over a hundred of our men crossed over, and about forty of the rebels returned the compliment.— Some very amusing stories of the day's proceedings are told. Among the rebel visitors to our camp were two captains and several lieutenants, who, upon leaving in the evening, cut off the buttons from their coats and presented them to our men as mementos of their visit. They ate and drank together, and as the story goes "had a good time gener- ally." Nearly all of these rebels were badly off for shoes, and their uniform, which was poor, was made of "nigger cloth." They stated that they had no heart in this struggle, but they supposed it must be fought out. One captain Weaver, of Berkeley county, Va., was particu- larly affectionate to one of the captains of the Eighth, but parted with the promise to kill him when they met in battle array.

Colonel Hays, of this city, upon whose authority this somewhat extraordinary statement was made by a writer to the *Philadelphia American*, was with his regi- ment at the time, but was not present during the interviews between his men and those of the enemy. As the latter were retreating, however, he was espied at a little distance off by one of the lieutenants who accosted him with "how d'y'e do, colonel; wouldn't you like to be home with your family this blessed Sabbath?" The Colonel had just time to reply, "not unless you rebels were properly disposed of," before the party was back again across the river.

Since then there has been no picket shoot- ing in that vicinity, and the friendly inter- change of courtesies has, it is said, had a good effect in the neighboring sections of Virginia.

**The Potomac.**

The rebels have fulfilled one of their threats at least. They have declared their intention to obstruct the passage of the Potomac river, and have diligently erected batteries and cleared the woods from the Virginia shore, so as to command a full sweep of that stream.

So effectively have their measures been taken that vessels can no longer pass up or down without undergoing a destructive fire, and the navigation of the Potomac is now actually closed. The stoppage, however, will probably be but a temporary incon- venience, for the government will doubt- less take immediate measures for reopen- ing navigation.

**The Banks and the Federal Loan.**

The bank committees of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston were in session in New York on Friday in conference with the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting the second \$50,000,000 of the federal loan. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* of Saturday says:

"The nineteen banks of the city have agreed with great unanimity, to take their proportion of the second instalment of the fifty million government loan. Meetings of the directors of many of the institu- tions were held yesterday."

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