

The Waynesburg Messenger.

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

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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.

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

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

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Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Sayers' Building, adjoining the Post Office.
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C. A. BLACK, JOHN FRELAN,
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Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

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DR. W. L. CREIGH,
Physician and Surgeon, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Fats, &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 Legums 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, Stoneware, Looking Glasses, Iron and Steel, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Main street, one door east of the Old Bank.
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, Satinets, 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. D. COSGRAY,
Boot and Shoe maker, Main street, nearly opposite the "Farmer's and Druggist's 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, Sayers' Corner, Main street. Boots and Shoes of every variety always on hand or made to order on short notice.
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

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JOSEPH YATER,
Dealer in Groceries and Confectioneries, Notions, Medicines, Perfumery, Liverpool Ware, &c., Glass of all sizes, and Gilt Moulding and Looking Glass Plates. Each article packed and packed in the best manner.
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.

BOOKS &c.
LEWIS DAY,
Dealer in School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Ink, Magazines and Papers, Wilson's Old Building, Main street.
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

BANK.
FARMERS' & DRIVERS' BANK,
Waynesburg, Pa.
J. LAZEAR, Cashier.
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Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.
SAMUEL MALLISTER,
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Maker, Main street, three doors west of the Adams House.
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Manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in Tobacco, Segars and Snuff, Segars Cases, Pipes, &c., Wilson's Old Building, Main street.
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

FOUNDRY.
DUNN & DOWNEY,
At the Waynesburg Foundry, on Green street, opposite the Bank, and near the old Jail, are prepared to do all kinds of Foundry work, such as casting, turning, and fitting of all kinds of machinery, and repairing of all kinds of engines, pumps, &c., &c., on the most liberal terms.
Sept. 11, 1861--ly.

Select Poetry.

THE EMPTY CRADLE.

In the still and quiet chamber
There's an empty cradle-bed,
With a print upon the pillow
Of a baby's shining head.
'Tis a fair and dainty cradle;
Downy, soft, the pillows white,
But within the blankets folded
Lies no little form to-night.
Once the mother sat beside it,
When the day was growing dim,
And her pleasant voice was singing,
Soft and low, a cradle hymn.
Now there's no more need of singing,
When the evening shadows creep,
For the cradle-bed is empty,
And the baby gone to sleep.

Little head that used to nestle
In the pillows white and soft;
Little hands whose restless fingers
Folded there in dreams so oft;
Lips we pressed with fondest kisses,
Eyes we praised for purest ray,
Underneath the church-yard daisies
They have hid you all away.
Ah, the empty, useless cradle!
We will put it out of sight,
Lest our hearts should grieve too sorely
For the little one to-night,
We will think how safe forever,
In the better fold above,
The young child for which we sorrow
Resteth now in Jesus' love.

I'M COMING HOME TO DIE, MOTHER.

Unwelcome winds are sighing,
Within this distant West,
And wrapt in pain I'm lying,
With vision-broken rest.
I often dream thy bosom
Is pillow to my head,
And wake to find illusion
Has gathered round my bed;
But starting from my dreaming,
I check the rising sigh:
For I'm coming home to die, Mother,
Coming home to die.

I long to see thee, mother,
And kiss thy dear, old cheek,
I feel there is no other
With whom I wish to speak;
No heart has half such kindness,
No voice such music's flow,
Why did I in my blindness
Cause you a moment's woe?
I know you've mourned me often,
But wip'd the glistening eye,
For I'm coming home to die, mother,
Coming home to die.

Tell father that I wish him
To mark the spot for me,
Where Lulu used to kiss him,
And sing the Forest glee;
'Tis where the wild red roses
Perfume the summer air--
And when the life-scene closes,
Lay roving Alland there;
O let the spot be lonely,
And hid from passers by,
For I'm coming home to die, mother,
Coming home to die.

My memory is clinging
To childhood's sunny hours,
And Lulu's voice seems ringing
Amidst the garden flowers;
The moments seem to lengthen
As starting time comes near,
And hope begins to strengthen
With thought of leaving here.
So let the heart be gladden'd
Our meeting hour is nigh,
For I'm coming home to die, mother,
Coming home to die.

Select Miscellany.

Parental Indulgence.

No children are ever so happy as those who have been early taught implicit and immediate obedience to their parents' wishes, or will, or commands. Would that parents more universally felt this! When they suffer their children to disobey them, they are absolutely teaching them to sin against God, breaking one of his commandments, and one to which the promise of long life is given. No wonder if God, in just displeasure, remove the child from such tuition. Remember what a solemn and instructive lesson the Holy Ghost has given in the history of Eli. There is much danger, from an amiable wish to gratify a child, of counter-ordering your own orders. If you once direct a child to do a thing, however unpleasant it may be to yourself or the child, insist with firmness upon immediate and full obedience. There should be no demur nor delay. Prompt obedience is as lovely in a child, as its enforcement is dignified in a parent. The firm and gentle constraint of parental authority commands respect, and even inspires reverence and love in the child towards the parent. Thus, then, if you desire your children should grow up cherishing for you profound esteem and affection, insist upon the filial duty--the duty of implicit obedience--and commence early. To begin right is the way to end right.

A Big Force.

At the Philadelphia Arsenal they now have employed eight thousand women on all kinds of army clothing. Over six hundred shoemakers are also employed on knapsacks and other articles. Besides this, nearly five hundred men are engaged about the yard. The working force at our Arsenal scarcely exceed three thousand.

AFFECTING INCIDENT OF RAILROAD LIFE.

An old railroad conductor relates the following touching incident of his own life and the lives of the passengers saved--the return for little acts of kindness bestowed on the widow and the fatherless--
"The western division of our road runs through a very mountainous part of Virginia, and the stations are few and far between. About three miles from one of these stations the road runs through a deep gorge of the Blue Ridge, and near the centre is a small valley, and there, hemmed in by the everlasting hills, stood a small one and a half story log cabin. The few acres that surrounded it were well cultivated as a garden, and upon the fruits thereof lived a widow and her three children, by the name of Graff. They were, indeed, untutored in the cold charities of an outside world--I doubt much if they ever saw the sun shine beyond their own native hills. In the summer time the children brought berries to the nearest station to sell, and with the money they earned they bought a few of the necessities of the outside refinement.

"The oldest of these children I should judge to be about twelve years, and the youngest about seven. They were all girls, and looked nice and clean, and their healthful appearance and natural delicacy gave them a ready welcome. They appeared as if they had been brought up to fear God, and love their humble home and mother."

"I had often stopped my train to have them set off at their home, having found them at the station some three miles from their home, after disposing of their berries."

"I had children at home, and knew their little feet would be tired in walking three miles, and therefore felt that it would be the same with those fatherless little ones. They seemed so pleased to ride, and thanked me with such lovely thanks after letting them off near home. They frequently offered me nice, tempting baskets of fruit for my kindness, yet I never accepted anything without paying them, full value.

"Now, if you remember, the Winter of 1854 was very cold in that part of the State, and the snow was nearly three feet deep on the mountains. On the night of the 26th of December it turned around warm, and the rain fell in torrents. A terrible rain swept the mountain tops, and almost filled the valleys with water. Upon that night my train was winding its way, at its usual speed, around the hills and through the valleys, and as the road bed was all solid rock, I had no fear of the banks giving out. The night was intensely dark, and the wind moaned pitiously through the deep gorge of the mountains. Some of my passengers were trying to sleep; others were talking in a low voice, to relieve the monotony of the scene. Mothers had their children upon their knees, as if to shield them from some unknown danger without.

"It was near midnight, when a sharp whistle from the engine brought me to my feet. I knew there was danger by that whistle, and sprang to the breaks at once, but the brakemen were all at their posts, and soon brought their train to a stop. I seized my lantern, and found my way forward as soon as possible, when what a sight met my gaze! A bright fire of pine logs illuminated my track for some distance, and not over forty rods ahead of our train a horrible gulf had opened itself to receive us.

"The snow, together with the rain, had torn the whole side of the mountain out, and eternally itself seemed spread out before us. The widow Graff and her children had found it out, and had brought light brush from her home below, and built a large fire to warn us of our danger. They had been there more than two hours watching beside that beacon of safety. As I went up where the old lady and children stood drenched through by the rain and sleet, she grasped me by the arm, and cried--

"Thank God! Mr. Sherbourn, westopped you in time. I would have lost my life before one hair of your head should have been hurt. Oh! I prayed to heaven that we might stop the train, and, my God, I thank thee!"

The children were all crying for joy. I confess I don't very often pray, but I did then and there. I knelt down by the side of that old woman, and offered up thanks to an All-Wise Being for our safe deliverance from a most terrible death, and called down blessings without number upon that good old woman and her children. Near by stood the engineer, fireman and brakemen, tears streaming down their bronzed cheeks.

"I immediately prevailed upon Mrs. Graff and the children to go back in the cars out of the storm and cold. After reaching the cars, I related our hair-breadth escape, and to whom we were indebted for our lives, and begged the passengers to go forward and see for themselves. They needed no further urging, and a great many ladies went also, regardless of the storm. They soon returned, and their pale faces gave full evidence of the original death.

we had escaped. The ladies and gentlemen vied with each other in their thanks and heartfelt gratitude towards Mrs. Graff and her children, and assured her that they would never, never forget her; and, before the woman left the train, she was presented with a purse of four hundred and sixty dollars, the voluntary offering of a whole train of grateful passengers.

"She refused the proffered gift for some time, and said she had only done her duty, and the knowledge of having done so was all the reward she asked. However, she finally accepted the money, and said it should go to educate her children.

The railroad company built her a neat house, gave her and her children a free pass over the road, and ordered all trains to stop and let her off at her home whenever she wished. But the employees needed no such orders; they can appreciate all such kindness--more so than the directors themselves.

"The old lady frequently visits my home at H--, and she is at all times a welcome visitor at my fireside. Two of the children are attending school at the same place."

GENERAL MCCLELLAN.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN WAS BORN in Philadelphia on the 3d of December, 1826, his father being an eminent physician of that city. At the age of sixteen, or in 1842, he entered the West Point Academy, and in 1846, at the age of twenty, was graduated second in his class. On the 1st of July of that year he was brevetted second lieutenant of engineers. By an act of Congress passed during the May previous, a company of sappers, miners and pontoniers was added to the engineer corps, and in this company McClellan was commissioned.

Brevet Brigadier General Totten, Chief Engineer of the army commanded by General Scott before Vera Cruz, speaks of McClellan's genius and energy in that company in the highest terms. His exertions in drilling the recruits who came into his company to be prepared for the arduous labors of the Mexican war, were indefatigable. With the aid of but two other officers he succeeded so perfectly in drilling the seventy-one raw men who had come into his hands only two months before, that on the 24th of September they sailed from West Point reported by Gen. Totten "as in a state of admirable discipline."

During the war this company was reduced to forty-five effective men and two officers--one of whom was McClellan. He is repeatedly mentioned in connection with the corps as exhibiting consummate patience and ability. His company never once lost its discipline, and performed some of the most toilsome duties of the war under very trying circumstances. General Totten makes especial mention of the labors performed by McClellan before Vera Cruz. He speaks of him as "animating his corps by his own devotion and zeal," of the unsurpassed intelligence and zeal with which he took his share in the direction of the siege.

At Contreras, McClellan was selected with another engineer to reconnoitre the strong breastworks of the enemy. They had their horses shot under them, and barely escaped capture by the Mexican pickets. When the action commenced McClellan was with Magruder's battery. While it was still doing splendid service, its commander, Callender, was wounded. McClellan immediately took command of it, and managed it until it was entirely disabled, with such success as to retain all its previous reputation. General Twiggs immediately presented him for promotion to General Winfield Scott, and, after showing consummate bravery in the action of Churubusco, which took place next day, he was brevetted first lieutenant. In the next battle, Molino del Rey, his behaviour was so gallant that he was elevated to a captaincy. He declined to receive it, and continued lieutenant on the day of Chapultepec, when General Scott mentioned him as "winning the admiration of all about him." He was the first to enter the Alameda with a company which he commanded and during the day of the assault repulsed a body of Mexicans greatly outnumbering his own corps, with a loss of twenty to the enemy.

He continued in active service from the commencement of his company's organization until General Scott occupied the City of Mexico. He returned from the war with the rank of captain and the command of the company, now greatly augmented, of sappers, miners and pontoniers. Between 1848 and 1851 he translated from the French a manual of bayonet exercise, which has become the text book of the army.

In 1851 he superintended the construction of Fort Delaware. In 1852 he explored the Red River, under Captain Marcy, and surveyed the harbors and rivers of Texas as senior engineer on the staff of Gen. Harner.

In 1853 McClellan was employed on the survey to ascertain the best route for a railroad between the Mississippi and the Pacific--also in the exploration of the forty-seventh and forty-ninth parallels of north latitude. His report gained the commendation of Jeff. Davis, then Secretary of War.

For three years more McClellan was very variously employed. After executing a secret service commission in the West Indies, and receiving a commission in the United States Cavalry, he was appointed one of a military commission of three officers to proceed to the Crimea and Northern Russia, for observation on the conflict then existing, and his report on "The Organization of European Armies, and the Operations of the War," is thought by army officers a most valuable work.

In 1857 he resigned his position in the army, the peaceful condition of the country seeming to demand his services no longer, to take a place in the management of the Illinois Central Railroad as its vice president and chief engineer. After three years work on the road he became general superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi line. He was acting on that post when the rebellion broke out. Governor Curtin, with his peculiar sagacity and knowledge of men, and still recognizing him as a citizen of Pennsylvania, applied to him to undertake the organization of the volunteer forces of this State; but he had previously accepted a similar offer from Ohio. In the assembling of the forces of the latter State, and in placing them on an efficient war footing, he exhibited so much of that determination and originality which had characterized his former services in Mexico, that he was appointed Major General in the United States army, with the command of a department which included Ohio and Western Virginia. Since that time his record is not history--it is the present.--Lan. Intel.

Sketch of John Slidell.
John Slidell is a native of New York State, where he was born about 1793. What would his father, honest old John Slidell, the tallow chandler of Broadway, say, were he to rise from his grave, as the San Jacinto comes up to that harbor with his son a rebel and a prisoner? Going to New Orleans "to seek his fortune," the present John was enabled, with the education which he had previously received, to rise rapidly in his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar soon afterwards. His first public position was that of United States District Attorney at New Orleans, to which position he was appointed by President (General) Jackson. He was elected frequently to the State Legislature, and while a member of Congress was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Mexico, as a last means of averting the war which was just then on the point of breaking out with that country. His mission, it is almost needless to state, was fruitless. Senator Slidell was an ardent partisan of the Americanization project for the absorption of the Spanish, Mexican and Indian races by the Anglo Saxon and partially for this reason was appointed by President Pierce United States Minister to Central America. He subsequently succeeded Soule in the Senate, when the latter was appointed Minister to Madrid, and held that position when Louisiana seceded. He was offered the ministership to Paris by Buchanan, but declined, undoubtedly because he had plenty to attend to at home. He is now a member of the rebel Congress from Louisiana. Mr. Slidell is a brother of Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, who, while in command of the United States brig-of-war Somers, during the administration of President Tyler, hung Midshipman Spencer from the yardarm, on suspicion of instigating a mutiny on board the ship--a circumstance which no doubt will be remembered by our readers.

SKETCH OF JAMES M. MASON.
James M. Mason is a native of Virginia, and was born near Washington, November 2, 1798. He graduated in 1818 at the University of Pennsylvania, and soon after commenced the study of law at William and Mary College. He was admitted to practice in 1820, after a short probation in the office of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, at Richmond. In 1826 his political career commenced with his election to the House of Delegates. Declining a re-election to this position, he was chosen a member of the House of Representatives, from the district composed of Frederick and Shanandoah counties, and in 1847 was elected by the Virginia Legislature to the United States Senate--a position to which he has been successively elected every term since, and was to hold until next year. On the breaking out of the present difficulties he took a prominent part in their development, and was chosen to the Confederate Congress from the Eighth District of Virginia. During his term of office in the United States Senate he was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and was thoroughly

posted on all matters connected with our foreign relations.

Pennsylvanians in the Field.
A careful estimate, lately presented to our readers, represented the whole loyal population of the United States to be about twenty-one millions. Of this number about 2,900,000 are Pennsylvanians. It has just been officially announced that the whole volunteer force in the service of the United States, is about 600,000. Pennsylvania alone has furnished about 100,000 men, or fully one-sixth of the whole number, while the proportion she could properly be asked for, is only about 83,000. Regiments from Pennsylvania are serving in Kentucky, in Maryland, in Northwestern Virginia, in South-eastern Virginia, in North Carolina and in South Carolina. Probably before long, other regiments may be sent to Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. The artillery and cavalry force supplied by Pennsylvania is not equalled by that sent from any other State. The infantry, too, are uncommonly well officered, equipped and disciplined. The finest corps in the army of the Potomac in Gen. McClellan's division of Pennsylvania Reserves, and yet many of our regiments sent to the field recently are quite equal to them.

The cost of raising and fitting out this great army has been less, considering the numbers, than that incurred by the other States. As yet the Federal Government has not reimbursed a dollar of this cost to the State Treasury, though large sums have been paid to other States.

It is without any disposition to brag that we refer to the part of Pennsylvania has taken in the war. Her welfare and her principles are all bound up in the Union, and she can never do too much for its preservation. She has now furnished to the Federal Government one-sixth of her adult male population--no small draft upon a people whose pursuits depend upon their own manual labor. If necessary, she can raise the number one-half, and will not feel the sacrifice as too great for the cause.

Deserved Tribute to Gen. McDowell.
Gen. McDowell, writes Russell in his last letter, was in front of his tent at Arlington, for he prefers the canvas to the mansion, philosophizing, too, under the shade of the fine old trees, while his wife, who had come out from the city to spend a day with her husband, sat knitting inside. Perhaps the world will not care much about that, either; but the name of the General who commanded at Bull Run, and who deserved a better fate than that to have it associated with defeat, is historical for ever, and at all times the steadfast endurance of misfortune has been considered worthy of the respect of higher beings than man. The zeal and warmth with which McDowell assists the young friend and former comrade who has been placed over his head, mark the generous nature of the officer, who, in rising above a justifiable military jealousy, has achieved a rare conquest over a soldier's nature, and over the innate prejudice of his profession.

I have the fullest confidence that the General will justify every expectation which may have been formed of him by his friends when the next battle is to be fought. Here he is now with twelve regiments under him. A few weeks ago he commanded "the Grand Army of the Potomac," his name was on every tongue; a chorus of adulation and praise went up all over the land in his honor. Such is the steady appreciation of the present and the disregard of the past which mark the republican mind. But let him get a corps, as it is said he will, and obtain some independent success, and he will tap that ready fountain which flows beside the waters of Lethe, and will be covered with its pleasant but frothy showers.

Game in the Mountains.

Deer are said to be unusually numerous in the Mountains this year. A few days since, F. B. Titto, of Uniontown, brought down a fine doe near Fayette Springs, and T. H. Lewis, of the same place, succeeded in killing a monstrous buck on Nigger Mountain. It weighed nearly two hundred and fifty pounds, and was shot through the head at a distance of eighty yards, the body being entirely concealed by a fallen tree at the time. Later still, a party went out for a few days hunting near Ohio Pyle Falls, in the same neighborhood and shot two large bucks. We hear that they are equally numerous in Blair and hambris counties, and that already several fine ones have fallen before the bullets of the hunters.

CUT HER THROAT.--Mrs. Mary Huffman wife of Robert Huffman committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor, in Edinville, Erie county, on the 9th instant. She was formerly the wife of Mr. Shelmadine, who had for some reason left her. She had been married the second time but about two weeks.

Removal of the Rebel Capital.
The most notable event which has occurred lately is the transfer of the Capitol of the itinerant and peripatetic Secesh government, from Richmond to Nashville. Three removals are as bad as a fire, the proverb says, and there must have been weighty reasons for such an important measure just at this time. Washington dispatches say that private intelligence received by the Government states that the movement was caused by the general belief that soon our army would march against that city, and that it was deemed safe to remove the archives of the rebel Confederacy to a point less exposed. Sharing in this belief, many of the higher families had already packed up most of their moveable property, to be in readiness to leave the city in case of a demonstration of our army in that direction, and that as a consequence of this movement on the part of the rebel government, the rate of discount on rebel bonds had risen to thirty per cent.

We don't place any reliance in any such news. The rebel government is too proud and arrogant to display weakness like that. Whatever may be known, the move will produce great dissatisfaction in Virginia, and the only compensation that State has enjoyed for being made the "chopping block of the North and South," as the Richmond Enquirer terms it, has been the location of the seat of government at Richmond. Take this away and there remains to the foolish Old Dominion the bloody desolation of the war. The removal

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of the Rebel Capital.
The most notable event which has occurred lately is the transfer of the Capitol of the itinerant and peripatetic Secesh government, from Richmond to Nashville. Three removals are as bad as a fire, the proverb says, and there must have been weighty reasons for such an important measure just at this time. Washington dispatches say that private intelligence received by the Government states that the movement was caused by the general belief that soon our army would march against that city, and that it was deemed safe to remove the archives of the rebel Confederacy to a point less exposed. Sharing in this belief, many of the higher families had already packed up most of their moveable property, to be in readiness to leave the city in case of a demonstration of our army in that direction, and that as a consequence of this movement on the part of the rebel government, the rate of discount on rebel bonds had risen to thirty per cent.

We don't place any reliance in any such news. The rebel government is too proud and arrogant to display weakness like that. Whatever may be known, the move will produce great dissatisfaction in Virginia, and the only compensation that State has enjoyed for being made the "chopping block of the North and South," as the Richmond Enquirer terms it, has been the location of the seat of government at Richmond. Take this away and there remains to the foolish Old Dominion the bloody desolation of the war. The removal