

The Waynesburg Messenger.

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

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Waynesburg Business Cards.

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PURMAN & RITCHIE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office on the North side of Washington, and Fayette streets, between them, will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 11, 1861--19.

LINDSEY & BUCHANAN,
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Sept. 11, 1861.

R. W. DOWNEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in Ledwith's Building, opposite the Court House.
Sept. 11, 1861--19.

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Sept. 11, 1861--19.

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Sept. 11, 1861--19.

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Sept. 11, 1861--19.

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Sept. 11, 1861--19.

M. A. HARVEY,
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Sept. 11, 1861--19.

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Sept. 11, 1861--19.

ANDREW WILSON,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs, Notions, Hardware, Queensware, Stone-ware, Looking Glass, Iron and Nails, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Main street, one door east of the Old Bank.
Sept. 11, 1861--19.

R. CLARK,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and notions, one door west of the Adams House, Main street.
Sept. 11, 1861--19.

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Sept. 11, 1861--19.

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Sept. 11, 1861--19.

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Sept. 11, 1861--19.

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J. D. COSGRAY,
Boot and Shoe maker, Main street, nearly opposite the "Farmer's and Drivers' Bank." Every style of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand or made to order.
Sept. 11, 1861--19.

J. B. RICKEY,
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Sept. 11, 1861--19.

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Sept. 11, 1861--19.

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Sept. 11, 1861--19.

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Sept. 11, 1861--19.

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FARMERS' & DRIVERS' BANK,
Waynesburg, Pa.
JESSE BLOK, Pres't. W. LAZEAR, Cashier.
Sept. 11, 1861--19.

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SAMUEL MALLISTER,
Saddler, Harness and Truck Maker, Main street, three doors west of the Adams House.
Sept. 11, 1861--19.

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Manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in Smoking Pipes and Snuff, Sugar Cases, Pipes, &c., Wilson's Old Building, Main street.
Sept. 11, 1861--19.

W. DUNN & DOWNEY,
As Gen'l. Supt. of the "Waynesburg" Printing, and Job Office, on the Public Square.

Select Poetry.

HOW I LIVE.

Living friendly, feeling friendly,
Acting fairly to all men,
Seeking to do that to others
They may do to me again;
Having no man, scorning no man,
Wrongs none by word or deed;
But forbearing, soothing, serving,
Thus I live--and thus my creed.

Harsh condemning, fierce contending,
Is of little Christian use,
One soft word of kindly peace
Is worth a torrent of abuse;
Calling things bad, calling men bad,
Adds but darkness to their night;
If thou would'st improve thy brother,
Let thy goodness be his light.

I have felt and known how bitter
Human coldness makes the world--
Every bosom round me froze,
Not an eye with pity peered;
Still my heart with kindness teeming--
Glad when other hearts are glad--
And my eyes a tear-drop findeth
At the sight of others sad.

Ah! be kind--life hath no secret
For our happiness like this;
Kindly hearts are seldom sad ones,
Blessing ever bringeth bliss;
Lend a helping hand to others--
Smile though all the world should frown,
Man is man, we all are brothers,
Black or white, or red or brown.

Man is man, through all gradation,
Little recketh where he stands,
In whatever walk you find him,
Scattered over many lands;
Man is man by form and feature,
Man by voice and virtue too--
And in all one common nature
Speaks and bids us to be true.

Select Miscellany.

RISKY BUSINESS.

I tell you, sir, it is a risky business to touch the brain. A minister of the Gospel told me of a member of his congregation, as noble a fellow as ever lived--generous--there was not a member of his church that gave as much as he, though only a member of the congregation, for the support of the Gospel; rich--sleeping partner in a firm in New York; with a wife and one child; living in good style. The only fault the minister had to find with him was, he would occasionally take a glass of wine, and would give it to the young men; and he said he had often talked with him about it. One day he saw him playing with his boy and asked him--"Do you love your son?" "Love him! noble little fellow! I love him better than my own life." "You would not harm him?" "Harm him! hurt my boy! Never!" "Now you never thought that glass of wine--" "Stop, you are a fanatic; I respect you as a minister, but not your fanaticism at that point. The idea of a glass of wine hurting this boy--that I am going to ruin my child! Let this be a tabooed question between us. I have no patience to hear you talk so foolishly about it." It was about six weeks after that one of his partners in the house came to see him on some business, and they rode to a manufacturing town about twelve miles distant. He was one of those men "mighty to drink wine, and a man of strength to mingle strong drink;" and there is no blessing pronounced on such men that we can find in the Bible. But he drank this man drunk for the first time in his life; and when they got to the hotel, the city gentleman laughed at his maudlin companion, and said, "I wonder what his wife will say to that." Returning, they drove up to the gate, and this child, with his mother, was on the marble steps waiting for papa. In stepping from the carriage, the drunken man's foot caught in the reins, and he stumbled. If he had been sober he would have kept hold of the reins, and the accident could not have happened. But it made him angry, his self-control was disturbed, and he took the boy by his shoulder, twisted him around, and threw him down. As he was unable to walk, they carried him into the hall, and laid him down on a settee, he fell off that on the floor, and went to sleep.

This clergyman told me--"They sent for me, and I never spent such a night in my life. It was an awful night. There lay that child dead; the wife in convulsions, and the man asleep, with a dead child, whose yellow locks were dabbled in blood, lying in another room--asleep, were two physicians trying to save the life of his wife--asleep, under the damning influence of wine. When he awoke, it was a fearful waking--Pushing back his hair--"What is the matter? Where am I? Where is my child? I must see him." "You cannot." "I must, I will! Where is my boy?" "You cannot see him." "I must see him--I must see my boy!" They took him into the room, and turned down the sheet; and when he saw him, he cried out, "O, my God! and fell back senseless." That clergyman told me--"I have his name in my note-book--" One year ago

that day, I buried his body, brought from a lunatic asylum, to lay side by side with his wife and child."

Young man, thank God for your safety, if you have ever dared to tamper with that which disturbs the action of the brain, and brings a man to a point where he knows not what he is about. It is risky business of alcohol to do it.--J. C. Gough.

THE HEROES THAT HAVE DIED.

The newspapers have done their full share in handing General Baker down to fame. It is well that they should do so; he was worthy, and his name and his fame will be cherished and remembered in future time. So has it been with Ellsworth, so with Winthrop, and so with the noble General Lyon. They have been the subject of frequent and well-deserved panegyric and eulogy. The nation has felt their loss and mourned over their death, even though in dying, they became doubly famous--We would not have had it otherwise, and would not detract one iota from the merit, gallantry, or nobleness of either of them. Would to God they were living to-day, to take part in the great struggle which must still go on though they have died.

But while remembering and cherishing the noted ones who have yielded all upon the altar of their country, and yet bequeathed a legacy of honor to their posterity, we would not forget the unnoted brave, who have died and made no sign. Just as noble, just as brave, in all the elements of true manly nobility and heroic bravery, as General Baker, fell out of the ranks of common soldiers at Ball's Bluff, and died for their country. The blood that they shed, the lives that they gave, the sacrifice that they made, were just as noble, precious, and priceless as his. Yet they are among the unnoted and unrecorded brave.

So of Big Bethel, so of Wilson's Creek, so of Bull Run, and wherever lives have been lost and blood has been shed. The same motives, the same noble purpose, the same patriotic sacrifice was made by the common soldier as by the famous to whom we have referred. What tongue shall tell and what pen record, the heroism--heroism in its highest sense--which has been displayed in Western Virginia, on weary march, in dismal camp, on lonely guard, in battle or in hospital, by a multitude of brave men who left all the treasures of home and affection, and rounded their days by the sacrifice of their lives? To the world they are all unknown save as so many "killed," so many "died in hospitals," so many "picked shot," but not to the smaller circles of which they formed a part. Father, mother, sisters, brothers, neighbors, will guard just as jealously the relics they have left and their memory, as a nation will those of Baker and Lyon.

But let them all be treasured by the great popular heart alike entitled to honor and fame. If Baker and Lyon were important to the nation, if their loss was a calamity to the country, yet, as far as they were each concerned, they gave no more than each man of the rank and file who has died. They only gave their lives, and could do no more. So their brave men did also, and had they possessed a Baker's genius or a Lyon's military ability, they would just as readily have made the sacrifice. Alike noble, alike brave, alike worthy of a nation's gratitude and a nation's tears, the humblest soldier in the ranks, as the noblest general in the land.--Sandusky Register.

A man Killed by a Shark.

The Straits Times, (Singapore) August 24, states that on Sunday last three seamen belonging to the American ship T. W. Sears were bathing alongside the vessel, when one of them was seized by a shark. The monster first seized him by the shoulder, but the force with which he rushed on his victim, caused him to lose his hold, driving the unfortunate man several feet out of the water. He then again seized him by the back, and finally by the neck, and disappeared with his prey. All this happened within plain view of his shipmates, who immediately lowered a boat, and after taking on board the two other men, proceeded to drag for the body. They had been occupied in this way for some time when the shark was observed to rise at some distance from them, still with the body of the hapless man in his mouth, shaking it, as is described, as a dog would a rat. The mate of the vessel armed himself with a boarding pike, and rowed towards the spot, and the shark was so much occupied with his victim that he allowed himself to be stabbed several times before again disappearing. Thinking the animal had received his death-wound, the boat returned to the ship, but scarcely had she arrived alongside, when the shark reappeared as before. A harpoon was now taken into the boat, and the shark again allowed himself to be approached sufficiently near to be struck, when he again disappeared. Line was now paid out, and the boat was towed some distance, till

by repeated stabs of the lance.--Most of the contents of his maw were disgorged while being hauled on board, and on being opened, some fragments which were unrecognizable, and an eight pound tin of preserved meat, were all that was found. The shark was of the species known as the ground shark, and about ten feet in length. The girth of the body was immense, and is stated to have been eight or nine feet.

Advice Through a Key Hole.

There was once a young shoemaker who became so much interested in politics that his shop was filled with loungers talking and discussing and disputing about one thing or another from morning till night; and he found it often necessary to work till midnight to make up for the hours lost during the day.

One night after his shutters were closed and he was busy on his bench, a boy passing along put his mouth to the key hole, and mischievously piped out, "Shoemaker, shoemaker, work by night and run about by day." Had a pistol been fired off at my ear,--he said--I could not have been more startled. I dropped my work, saying to myself, True, true, but you shall never have that to say to me again. I never forgot it. To me it was the voice of God, and it has been a word in season throughout my life. I learned from it not to leave till to-morrow the work of to-day, or to be idle when I ought to be working. From that time I turned over a new leaf. He did indeed--worked in working hours, left off idle talk and the society of loafers, and became in the end a man of eminence.

Judgment for a Newspaper Account.

Among the recent decisions at the general term of the Supreme Court of the Albany (N. Y.) district, was one in favor of Mr. J. Seabury against Bradford O. Wait, for seven years' subscription to the Catskill Recorder and Democrat. The decision was in favor of the publisher; and the judgment and costs, we understand, amount to between two and three hundred dollars.

The New York Observer, one of the oldest religious newspapers in the country, says of this decision: "It is surprising that so few subscribers fully understand their responsibilities to publishers of newspapers. The law which governed in this decision is a law of Congress, and therefore applicable in every State in the Union. Many subscribers seem to regard the bill for a newspaper the last to be settled, especially the last which the laws will enforce. Responsible men, even under trifling whims, refuse to take their papers from the office, regardless of the payment of arrears, and when half a dozen more years have been added to the arrears at the time of stopping, think it hard to pay the increased bill with interest and costs of collection."

General McClellan's Christian Character.

A chaplain in the army writes: "The Rev. Dr. Thompson, at a meeting of the chaplains of the army, held last week, gave a very interesting and thrilling account of a midnight interview with our young commander, from which we gather that the General himself is not unwilling that the country should fully understand him in this matter. The observation is made here because the General's pastor had been annoyed by the unauthorized publication of his private remarks on another most interesting occasion. General McClellan is glad to have this nation know that his sole reliance in the war is upon the goodness and mercy of God in advancing the cause of law, justice and order. He threw himself back in the chair and said, with deep emotion, 'For what purpose can it be that one but lately engaged upon a railroad, so young, and having yet done nothing to deserve such a place, should be advanced, for the time, to perhaps the most responsible position in the country?' We feel that he might have said, 'in the world.' "But," continued this modest, youthful, and truly Christian hero, "it is not God, who often chooses the weakest and even the meanest instruments to accomplish His purposes."

Gen. McClellan said, that so crushing was his habitual sense of his responsibilities that were it not for his faith in God, he could not live under it. But his trust in God, and the conviction that prayer was made for him unceasingly, sustained him, and gave him an undoubting hope of success.

Whipping Children.

The following story is told of the Rev. Dr. Morse: At an Association dinner, a debate arose as to the benefit of flogging, in bringing up children. The doctor took the affirmative, and his chief opponent was a young minister, whose reputation for veracity was not very high. He maintained that parents often do harm to their children from unjust punishment, from not knowing the facts in the case. "Why," said he, "the only time my father whipped me, was for telling the truth." "Well," retorted the doctor, "it cured you of that habit, didn't it?"

Mason and Slidell in Prison.

The Boston Post gives a long account of the arrival of the San Jacinto at that port, and the transfer of the bogus ambassadors to Fort Warren. We quote:--Upon their arrival within the fort Col. Dimmick was attending service, which is now regularly held on Sundays. He was informed of their arrival and at once proceeded to his quarters, where they were in waiting. An introduction followed, Captain McKim on this occasion being master of ceremonies. The interview was somewhat formal, but the veteran Colonel was kind and courteous, though firm and dignified. They were assigned their apartments, which are as good as the fort affords, and in about half an hour were occupying them. Their arrival, as may well be supposed, produced a sensation at the fort, alike among the prisoners and the garrison. The political prisoners in a special manner manifested the most intense interest, and so far as they were allowed, flocked about the illustrious new comers. They were, however, permitted to have but little conversation with them.

Of the appearance of the prisoners we may say that Slidell is much dejected. He does not bear his fortunes with as brave a front as was expected. On the contrary, Mason is prodigal of airiness, and displays a dare-devil, don't-care-ativeness, that is somewhat characteristic of the man. So far as outward appearance goes, he is still, in ring parlance, "game." The two "ministers" messed at the table of the Commodore, and political topics being avoided, the relations between them have been exceedingly pleasant. Upon taking leave of the officers in the ward room of the San Jacinto friendly sentiments were cordially offered and as cordially returned. Colonel Dimmick is very strict in regard to visitors entering the fort, and hereafter his instructions are such that no boat, except the tug employed by the Government, will be permitted to touch at the wharf.

Never Brought a Tear to his Mother's Eye.

A paragraph, in substance as follows, has been journeying through the newspapers for three months past:--"My son is now twenty-five years old," said a mother to a friend, at the same time wiping tears of gratitude from her face, "and he always remembered what I told him in childhood. He has been a good boy. He has never brought a tear to his mother's eye."

There are some valuable lessons in these six lines, not the least important of which is that every boy and girl can do things which shall keep the tears out of their mothers' eyes. The youngest reader who catches these lines knows that he can put a knife to the heart of his father or his mother, and he knows how he can keep the knife away and send joy there instead.

Who will try the great work of being thoughtful and kind to his mother? and what mother is there who will not be kind and thoughtful to all her little boys? The dark days, if they are not ours now, will be ours in the future; and what rapture it will be in the hour of saddened gloom to go back to that spot and hour in boyhood or girlhood, when the great gleam of sunshine from a mother's heart made us feel that we were not of earth, but citizens of the skies.

Important from the Rebel Army.

A young man named William West, a son of a clerk in the Treasury Department, and who was pressed into the rebel ranks at Winchester, arrived at our lines Monday morning. He left Centerville on Saturday and makes the following report: The rebel forces near that point number about sixty thousand, being about one-half of their army of the Potomac. They are concentrated between Centerville and the Bull Run battle-field, in the angle formed by Braddock's Road and the roads leading to Manassas Junction. They have about 15 batteries light artillery, but no siege pieces, and four or five regiments of cavalry. Their fortifications are small, insignificant, compared with ours, apparently merely breastworks for infantry, and do not extend this side of Centerville. The men are well clothed in homespun, have sufficient food and drink, though no coffee or sugar, and have not yet suffered from cold. The tents leak in a heavy rain. Many Maryland and Virginia soldiers would gladly desert but fear they would be ill-treated by our authorities. A proclamation that they would be kindly received would induce large numbers to come within our lines. On hearing of the National victory at Beaufort many from S. Carolina and Georgia were anxious to return home but they are now satisfied to remain. Several of our soldiers who have been taken prisoners had enlisted in the rebel ranks, among them two of the foraging party captured a few days ago. Having to go to Richmond or enlist, they chose the course that promised an early chance of escape. West was an orderly of General Espy, and he effected his escape the most easily by reason of having a horse. The rebels had recently received a

quantity of English muskets, were well disciplined, and have great confidence in their officers.

TRUE AND SENSIBLE REMARKS.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of New York, recently addressed a Democratic meeting in that city, in which he used the following language:

FELLOW CITIZENS--The call under which we have assembled to night declares that the "only hope of the country is the national democracy. In my judgment this is true--there is now no other resource. This popular element is our only and sole reliance. It was this that successfully carried the colonies through the war of the Revolution; the nation through the subsequent war with Great Britain; through the celebrated whiskey insurrection, which was as formidable as this at its commencement; the government through the war which nullification attempted to wage in South Carolina; and through the war with Mexico. All of these conflicts were met and successfully settled by the national democracy, acting through agents of like principles. I do not wish or intend to impugn the sincerity or conduct of those who are now administering our public affairs at Washington. I believe they do the best they can under the circumstances. We must sustain the President in his present effort with every resource at our command. His cause is our cause; it is the cause of the country and of justice, law and right. I would interpose no partisan opposition to the government; yet, at the same time, I can never yield the independent right of thought and many criticism. The popular impulses of the American heart are patriotic, and after all furnish the best safeguard against anarchy, rebellion, and civil war. The most conservative government in the world has been made up of democracies. Democracy has furnished the best statesmen of this continent. It has carried this country through every storm, and raised it to the highest condition of prosperity, of civilization and of national grandeur. As it has thus been the main pillar in our political fabric, so, in my opinion, it is now the only support the government can rely on. Let us continue and cherish it. What if the clouds lower? As foreboding as is now the political firmament, yet I see the bright expanse of sky breaking dimly through the distance. Let us stand firm. Let us sustain the Democratic party. Its success is certain, and at no distant day it will have assumed proportions which will overshadow the divided and hostile communities which now stand arrayed in deadly conflict. This shall be done! The Union shall be preserved, and all of the States of the Confederacy shall once more meet as a communion of sisterhood.

The Stone Blockade--Sailing of Old Whalers to be Sunk Across the Southern Harbors--Copy of the Secret Orders--List of Vessels, &c.

We published yesterday a brief account of the fleet of vessels loaded with stone which are to be used in closing up harbors on the Southern coast. The fleet sailed on the 20th instant, and we give below a list of the vessels composing it, with their tonnage. They are all old, but substantial, whaling vessels, double decked to give them greater firmness. They were stripped of their copper and other fitting, which were not necessary for so short a voyage as they will make, and loaded with picked stone, as deeply as was safe. They were purchased by the Government at New Bedford, New London, Nantucket, Sag Harbor, Edgartown, Mystic and Newport. In the bottom of each ship a hole was bored, into which was fitted a lead pipe five inches in diameter, with a valve so fixed that, though perfectly safe even for a long voyage, it can be very quickly removed. It is calculated that the ship will be filled and sunk to the bottom in twenty minutes after the removal of its valve. To provide against accidental jamming of the valves, each vessel is furnished with two augurs of the proper size. The crew consists of six men each. These will be returned by the men of war who will assist in the work of sinking. Each ship will be anchored in the place chosen for her and will then be sprung round broadside to the channel, thus effecting as great a stoppage as is possible. When this is done, and she is in position the valve will be withdrawn, and when the vessel is nearly level with the water's edge, the men will leave in a small boat. The captains of the ships are all well acquainted with our coast, first-rate seamen and good pilots. Each captain received on the day he sailed sealed orders, not to be opened till after the pilot left his vessel.

Reformed Drunkards.

During the last four years about seven hundred and fifty confirmed drunkards, taken in at the Washington Home, in Boston, have been reformed and raised to respectable positions in society. The Home is an asylum for inebriates.

THE GREAT EASTERN.--A letter from London says:--"Nautical men here express very discouraging opinions in regard to the Great Eastern. They think it doubtful whether she will ever make another sea trip, and think after remaining a while at Milford Haven, she will be converted into a bath-house or floating hospital."

COTTON AT LIVERPOOL.--The English papers received by the last steamer announce the arrival of large quantities of cotton from India. Some half a dozen ships had reached Liverpool just previous to the steamer's sailing, with 175,000 bales on board, and advice had been received that there was a large quantity more on the way.

THE PIRATES of the buccaneer Beaugard threw four thousand dollars in specie when they were captured by the United States gunboat W. G. Anderson, to prevent its falling into the hands of Capt. Roger.

The Charleston Courier deprecates the raising of black flags, and says that it is urged principally by those who keep at a safe distance from the war.

Maryland Legislature Organized To-day.

ANNAPOLIS, December 4.--The legislature organized to-day by the election of Mr. Berry Speaker of the House and Mr. Goldsborough President of the Senate. The Governor's message was read. It is an eminently loyal and patriotic document. He says he has convened the Legislature at this special session in order that they may at once perform the clearly expressed will of the people by taking such steps as will seem most effective to vindicate the honor and loyalty of the State, by undoing and as far as possible remedying the evils of the legislation of their predecessors. He urges the adoption of measures for the payment of the State's portion of the National tax for the expenses of the war. He says that the rebellion must be put down, no matter what it costs. Our State must bear her share, and hopes it will be done with no niggard hand. He urges a loan for the purpose. He also says, that it is undoubtedly our strict duty, as it is also due to the pride and honor of the State, that immediate provision be made for raising and equipping Maryland's quota of volunteers for the war. He recommends legislation for the summary punishment of persons in Maryland, who shall be convicted of aiding or abetting, in any manner, those who are in arms against the government.

Thirty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON, December 4.--SENATE--Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, introduced a resolution to expell Mr. Breckinridge from a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, took the ground that as Mr. Breckinridge had resigned his seat he could not be expelled.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, insisted that he should be expelled, and offered a substitute for Mr. Chandler's resolution as follows: Whereas, John C. Breckinridge, a member of this body, has joined the enemies of his country, and is now in arms against the government he had sworn to support. Therefore, Resolved, That the traitor Breckinridge be expelled from the Senate.

Mr. Chandler accepted the substitute and the resolution was unanimously adopted, yeas, 39, nays, 0. Absent or not voting, Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Johnson, of Tennessee, Johnson, of Missouri, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Salsbury and Willey.

EXTRAORDINARY WEATHER IN ENGLAND.--The English papers contain accounts of the effect of the mildness of the weather--a prolongation of the summer--on vegetation. In the south of England new leaves and new fruit are forming on trees which have already borne good crops this season. Currant, gooseberry, apple and pear trees are frequently met with good-sized fruit on their branches.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.--A resolution was introduced in the Kentucky House of Representatives, on the 27th ult., requiring all the able-bodied male citizens of the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except ministers, to immediately enroll themselves and form military companies, for the purpose of expelling the Confederate invaders from the soil of Kentucky.

John Hill, of Philadelphia, has secured a contract for five thousand tons of hay, at \$25 per ton, delivered in Washington. He also has one for five thousand bushels of corn, at 35 cents, and a like amount of oats, at 25 cents.

How to get a lady to show her foot. Praise the foot of some one else.

Say less than you think, rather than think only half what you say.