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BLACK & PHELAN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW Office in the Court House, Waynesburg. Sept. 11, 1861—IV.

SOLDIERS' WAR CLAIMS! D. R. P. HUSS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WAYNESBURG, PENNA.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WAYNESBURG, PENNA.,

AS received from the War Department at Washington city. B. C., official copies of the several laws passed by Congress, and all the necessary Forms and Instructions for the prosecution and collection of PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BJCK PAY, due discharged and disabled soldiers, their widows, or than children, widowed mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers, which business, jupon due notice] will be attended to promptly, and accurately, if entrusted to his care.

Office in the old Bank Building.—April 8, 1863.

B. M. BLACHLEY, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SÚRGEON.

Office-Blachley's Building, Main St., RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Waynesburg and vicinity that he has returned from the Hospital Corps of the Army and resumed the practice of medicine at this place.

Waynesburg, June 11, 1362.-13.

DR. A. G. CROSS

WOULD very respectfully tender his services as a PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, to the people of Waynesburg and vicinity. He hopes by a due appreciation of human life and health, and strict attention to human the stripe of the stripe business, to merit a share of public patronage. Waynesburg, January 8, 1862.

DR. A. J. EGGY

PESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Waynesburg and vicinity, as a Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite the Republican office. He hopes by a due appreciation of the laws of human life and health, so native medication, and strict attention business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. April 9, 1862.

DRUGS.

M. A. HARVEY, Draggist and Apothecary, and dealer in Paints and its, the most celebrated Patent Medicines, and Pure Liquors for medicinal purposes. Sept. 11, 1861-1y.

MERCHANTS.

WM. A. PORTER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domes is Dry Goods, Groseries, Notions, &c., Main street.

Sept. 11, 1861—1y.

R. CLARK, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware and notions, in the Hamilton House, opposite the Court House, Main street. Sept. 11, 1861—ly.

MINOR & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Gro-ceries, Queensware, Hardware and Notions, opposite the Green House, Main street. Sept. 11, 1861—Iy,

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS. J. D. COSGRAY.

Boot and Shoe maker, Main street, nearly opposite the "Farmer's and Drover's Bank." Every style of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand or made to order. Sept. 11, 1861—1y.

GROCERIES & VARIETIES.

JOSEPH YATER, Dealer in Groceries and Confectioneries, Notions Medicines, Perfumeries, Liverpool Ware, &c., Glass of all sizes, and Gitt Moulding and Looking Glass Plates II Cash paid for good eating Apples.

Sept. 11, 1861—1y.

JOHN MUNNELL, Dealer in Groceries and Confectionaries, and Variety Goods Generally, Wilson's New Building, Main street Sept 11, 1861—1y.

> BOOKS, &c. LEWIS DAY,

Dealer in School and Miscelleneous Books, Statio ery, Ink, Magazines and Papers. One door east of Porter's Store, Main Street. Sept. 11, 1861 ly. SADDLES AND HARNESS.

SAMUEL M'ALLISTER. gaddle, Harness and Trunk Maker. old Bank ng. Mhinstreet. Bept. 11, 1861—1 TOBACCOMISTS.

HOOPER & HAGER

Miscellaneous.

A TOUGH STORY. BY PLAIN JOHN.

Some forty years ago two men, whom we will call Yield and Firm, in the first fullness of maturity, entered into a business co-partnership. they felt no fear. One night there dor by kings and emperors. left but a few heaps of damaged in the disaster.

the other: "What shall we do?"

us to pay these debts.

question."

"But it is utterly impossible." the Providence of God."

"Easily said; but you know little in Providence."

It is to pay what we owe, and to a painter.
pay it in full, just as speedily as we In 1710 have power to do so. The question brated a marriage of dwarfs with to be settled now is one of will."

these liabilities?"

"The task does not grow lighter up my mind-to pay them."

compromise or do nothing." Thus the wills were resolved-Yield departing, Firm remaining .-Several days he busied himself amid the rubbish,-no friend on whom to depend but God, no vissible resources, apparently a wreck; yet holding fast the purpose he had formed.

One morning a Quaker came in.-"Friend Firm, I see thee has been burned out. What is thee going to do? Compromise?"

"I have not tried that. I am going to pay my debts-dollar for dollar. if it be possible."

Thrice the Quaker dropped carelessly in, each time repeating his former question in some direct or indirect way, adding hints as to the difficulty of his task, and the ease a promise?"

"No; I cannot do that." "How much does thee need t meet the more pressing claims?" The reply was given, and the Quaker said : "Draw on me as thou shalt

need." Quaker as his needs demanded, and, one after another, paid the claims held againt him. Steadily and patiently he prosecuted his business, has a healthy effect upon the mind; and making easy the task from mere intellectual dissipation.
which Yield so irresolutely shrank. It is particularly objections Years after he spoke of the sharpness of the trial and providential prosperity that crowned his decision. "I had a light heart and an easy con-pleasure and the power which it science over it, and ever since I have

gone up hill like an engine." From an individual instance we may not draw a general law; but the incident may remind us that there ridiculed by her male, and avoided is a Providence to be trusted,—a by her female, acquaintances. It is Providence in whose hands are the an error, moreover, to suppose that heavy clouds, the beggared resources, knowledge is only to be got from or the crowding men who intimidate books. It is to be found in everyus from the straight path of Chris- thing about us. Shakspeare spoke of tian duty. What was given in this case may be a mercy,—repeated, if not in form, yet in substance, to oth- lies imbedded in the crust of the earth ers of like integrity. The upright which we inhabit, and everywhere walk safely. We do not forget that present to our view, lessons of the it is no small misfortune to lose one's wonder and beauty of the creation earthly possessions; it is, however, such as no book can furnish and no a more fearful calamity to lose one's author portray. integrity, for this is what is seldom

regained. We call this a tough story, because the initials of the sentence, "Dun we fear few with believe it, or, if be. Every Body Twice;" and the letters lieving, will not act upon its great that spell CREDIT are the initials of South one of them actually recember his position, but leave him to enjoy lesses. You must follow your swa the seatence, "Call Regularly Every mending the people to live on two all the credit it may bring to him as than any leyel man may say. He first ballot there were all federalists, for Burr and

not, at the outset, believe a pious integrity the best policy, you will, in the end, believe an infidel dishonesty a bad policy, full of m ischief, pain,

LILLIPUTIAN MARRIAGES. Since the late marriage of Tom Thumb and Lavinia Warren, two of the most perfect specimens of minia-Their place of business was within a ture humanity that the world has mile of the City Hall, and they began produced (outside of Lilliput.), there with fair prospects of success. The has been a great deal of speculation and was not able to proceed any furyear went round and left a margin. as to the proprieties of the marriage, Another fled away and left increas- and as to the authority in history ing confidence. A large stock of for such matches. Many seem to regoods had just been laid in, and the gard it as quite unprecedented, but doors were open for the spring traffic. there are several cases on record in The stock in hand measured joint which the marriage of dwarfs has credit and personal resources; yet been celebrated with great splen-

was an alarm of fire. It touched the warehouse of Yield & Firm, and the whose history is authentic, was the commenced. The congregation Circumstances press this emergency ravening flames swept on through Polish Count Borowlaski. At 15 story after story, until nothing was years of age, he was 25 inches in beight, and at 25 he was 35 inches. goods and a black, charred ware- He early displayed wit and grace, house. There was no insurance: for and was taken into the family of the at that day it was not as common as Countess Humiecka, with whom he | The servant remained with the horse, now, and there was no visible relief frequented the Prussian court. He who stated that as soon as the They met the next morning, and on the guitar, and so delighted the usual. I have seen him tried with a morial of one of my constituents, a canvassed the prospects. The heavy Parisian ladies during the year of person on his back, and two or three gentleman of ripe experience and loss was figured up, and the few par- his residence in that capital that he persons together singing a hymn; as cels that had escaped the fire were was once invited to an entertain- soon as the horse came within hearvalued. Things were, indeed, in a ment in his honor, at which the ing of the singing he immediately of our fratricidal war, and praying melancholy state, and each asked of plates, knives, forks, and spoons stopped, and would not proceed "We must compromise," said to his size. At the age of 40 he sing. Mr. Peacock said he had trav- measures as, in his opinion, would Yield. "It is utterly impossible for married, became a father, and, after eled through every province and We have giving concerts in the principal cit-county, and preached in every marfamilies to maintain, and, if credities of Germany, visited England, ket town in Ireland on that horse's ors will not share the loss, we can do where he was introduced to the roy- back. The horse was so accustomed ble for all that is expressed by my "But these are honest debts," re- 8 feet 4 inches high. In London he preaching, that he never moved. plied Firm. "We have had value of wrote his memoirs (8vo., 1788), the them, and they ought to be paid. It undertaking being prtronized by the will be hard, it is true; but between prince of Wales and many of the hard and ought there should be no nobility, and afterward lived in ele-recently made its appearance in Eng-"True, it appears so; but we must was said to exhibit most painful emotion of the civilized world. The revolted fellow-citizens of the South, trust to the patience of creditors and tions when he perceived himself repamphlet is written by E. Chad- I incur the denunciation of a great of creditors, or you would have less with his presence the marriage of Lords. The subject of this pamphfaith in them, whatever you repose two dwarfs, Richard Gibson and let is Education, and it is devoted to

Charles I. of England honored

In 1710 Peter, czar of Russia, cele-three subjects—the hours of study: ture scale.

THE ART OF PLEASING. grow old, and never lose their at- from each of these classes, for 5, or traction. The distinguished women 10, or 15 minutes more, but I obof France, of whom we read in contemporary memoirs, at the age of succeeding lesson." seventy were found more attractive in society, by all classes of men, from their nice observation of life, their admirable judgment, the dignified courtesy and feminine softness of courtesy and feminine softness of in three hours a day, as much as their manners, and the exceeding they can by possibility receive; and charm and grace of their conversation, than women radiant with youth and beauty. A great deal of pleas- till it has been received; as soon, ure is, moreover, enjoyed by woman, and bestowed upon others, by keepcompromise would bring. At last ing up her accomplishments, and by he said: "Then thee will not comenlarging them according to her enlarging them according to her much as you thereby weaken, intaste and inclination. These, we stead of strengthen, the receiving men are apt to ahandon altogether power. This ought to be a first when they marry, forgetting that by doing so they very much diminis seldom acted on." ish their pleasure, and lessen their attractions. With respect to the cultivation of branches of knowledge, Thus the light dawned after days of darkness. Firm drew upon the It is better to know a thing accurately, than to undertake to know a great deal. To investigate one thing fully until you really know it, everything prospering in his hands, to run superficially over many, is a

It is particularly objectionable to acquire merely to make a display of what we know Knowledge should be loved for its own sake, for the gives, and not for the vanity of its nossession. And she who cultivates it for no other purpose than to display it, will very soon find herself "sermons in stones" before geology was known as a science; and there

The letters that spell DEBT are

A MISSIONARY'S HORSE.

The Canadian Christian Guardian has an article under this head, in which we read: "In the Halifax and plague, even for the life that (Nova Scotia) Wesleyan, of the 19th of January, an article headed 'A Musical Horse' brought to my recollection a horse owned by the late Rev. Wm. Peacock, an Irish Wesleyan missionary. In the year 1806 he visited the north of Ireland. He had a fine horse, but being constantly traveling, the horse became lame, ther. My brother gave Mr. Peacock an excellent horse, and kept his -After a considerable time, by rest and attention, the horse partially recovered. The first work the horse had afterwards was to take the family, in a carriage, to the Quarterly | tion of my fellow-members to such Love feast. By the time they ar- suggestions as I may think proper were singing, and as soon as the upon me now, and I desire to adhorse came in hearing of the singing he stopped, and all that could be done he would not proceed furtherthe family had to alight and walk .excelled in dancing and in playing singing ceased the horse went on as were all of dimensions proportioned further as long as they continued to also proposed the adoption of such al family, and paid a visit to a giant to stand during the singing and

HOURS OF STUDY. A very remarkable pamphlet has gant retirement in Durham. He land, containing statements of facts possessed superior intelligence, and that ought to command the attent lement of our difficulties with our garded only as a puppet and a toy. wick, Esq, C. B., and published purparty whose "voice is still for war." suant to an address of the House of and who pretend to think that Anne Shepherd, each of whom meas- the discussion of three matters—the "Yet Providence may control ured 3 feet 10 inches. Waller wrote organization of schools, the hours of "blood and thunder" men to call cerditors as well as the future of our a poem on the occasion, and Sir Pe-study, and physical training. Our business. We must think this over, ter Lely painted the couple at full attention has been arrested by Mr. What we ought to do is plain enough. length. Gibson rose to colebrity as Chadwick's statement of facts in connection with the second of these

"Struck by the frightful disprogreat parade. All the dwarf men portion between the powers of child-They separated and met again, and women within 200 miles were ish attention and the length of school when Yield began: "Well, Firm, ordered to repair to the capital. He hours, he had directed questions to what do you think now of paying off supplied carriages for them, and so many distinguished teachers. Mr. managed that one horse should be Donaldson, head master of the Trainseen gallopping into the city with ing College of Glasgow, states that by thinking over it; but I have made | 12 or more of them. The whole the limits of voluntary and intellicompany of dwarfs amounted to 70, gent attention are, with children "And I have made up mine to and all the furniture and other prep- from 5 to 7 years of age, about 15 arations for them were on a minia- minutes; from 7 to 10 years of age, about 55 minutes; from 12 to 16 or 18 years of age, about 80 minutes; and continues, 'I have repeatedly ob-Good and refined women never tained a bright voluntary attention served it was at the expense of the

The Rev. J. A. Morrison, Rector of the same College, speaking on the same subject, says :- "I will undertake to teach one hundred children, I hold it to be an axiom in education, that no lesson has been given therefore, as the receiving power of the children is exhausted, any thing given is useless, nay, injurious, inasprinciple in education. I think it

SNOWBALLING IN THE ARMY.

A letter from the 26th. New Jersey regiment, dated the 25th ult., states that they were at Camp and the blessings of war: Fairview, and had just been defeated in a snow-ball contest with a Vered in a snow-ball contest with a Vermont regiment. About 1000 men were engaged — 400 Jerseymen Reform on the contest with a Vermont regiment. About 1000 men were engaged — 400 Jerseymen them incapable of any great effort. In a word, against 600 Vermonters. Before entering on the engagements, skirmishers were thrown out on both sides, the conflict began with colors flying and the band playing 'Rory O'More. Colonel Morrison gallantly led his men, ordering them to "charge," "close up en masse," &c., and for some time the issue was doubtful, the air being filled with the flying balls, and each side cheering lustily The line of the 26th at last wavered and though the reserves were brought up they were of no avail .-Col. Morrison and other officers were taken prisoners, an embankment in the rear of the 26th was captured, and the balls prepared for the defence were used against them; the colors of the 26th were also taken. and their headquarters soized by the victorious Vermonters amid deafening cheers. The prisoners were subsequently released.

Two MEALS A DAY.-Late Richmond papers continue to speak of the scarcity of provisions in the meals a day.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

SPEECH OF HON. JESSE LAZEAR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In the House of Representatives,

FEBRUARY 28TH, 1863.

On a memorial complaining of governmental errors in the conduct of the war, and praying the remedial action of Congress. MR. LAZEAR. Mr. Speaker, 1 am not one of those who "think that they shall be heard for their much speaking," and I have not taken up the time of the House by garrulous displays. But though never mean to, still I feel that I have a right to ask the kind attendress a few words of "truth and soberness" to those who will please to hear. I shall say nothing discourteous unless inadvertently, nor will I utter a disloyal sentiment, and I

hope for candor and forbearance. A few days ago I offered the mesound judgment, complaining of governmental errors in the control the remedial action of Congress; it lead to an adjustment of our social troubles, and a happy peace.

I do not consider myself responsiconstituent in his paper, but I heart. ily agree with him in his general views and ultimate object. His aim is peace by just measures and dignified conciliation. In all this I concur with him entirely. I know that in declaring my wish for a pacific set-

"Smooth discourse and mild behavior Oft conceal a traitor."

those who are moderate in their temper toward the rebels, "sympalanguage toward truly loyal men land, but is often employed in a very unbecoming manner, as I think, by gentlemen in high positions. Perhaps there are too many of this class that have received the philosophical opinion of Lord Kames, who asserts, that "the alternate succession the changes of weather, and that pernetual peace is worse than perpetual war." According to this ultra theory it may be alleged that we are now in a condition of national progress; and that the arming of slaves to kill their masters is advancing the cause of humanity; for the author I have give place to magnanimity, and soldiers

are converted from brutes into heroes." On this particular, let me refer to a late official report of T. W. Higginson, Colonel of the negro regi ment in Georgia and Florida. His experience fully confirms the expectations of those who tavored this military anomaly; and I have no doubt, to use the words of the writer, "that they have peculiarities of tem. perament, position, and motive which belong to them alone;" and that they will "show the resolution and sagacity which a personal purpose gives."

But I leave our colored protectors for the present to notice a little further the denunciatory war spirit that prevails, as I said, even with many very intelligent persons. I will give you another passage from Lord Kames, showing the evils of peace,

"Industry, manufactures, and wealth are the An American savage, who treasures up the scaips of his enomies as trophies of his prowess, is a being far superior.

Upon the same principle of fiendish ferocity, the slaves of St. Domingo, who marched to murder, burn, and destroy, bearing on a pole the body of a white infant as a standard, were heroes. I do not agree with Lord Kames; and perhaps I differ widely with many gentlemen on this floor who voted for the late negro bill. Col, Higginson, to be sure, says that "the key to the successful prosecution of this war lies in the unlimited employment of black troops." Perhaps I do not understand the

but if his language imports that Government, are ready to "break and to avenge their fetters" by massacre and devastation, I will not cont overt an officer and a man.

raise us more cotton. . I do not wish to be uncivil to gen- not involve legal guilt. tlemen of this House who may have negro proclivities, nor do I object to are surprising discrepancies. At the any white person allowing full equal- "Christian Commission" meeting I ity to colored people in their private intercourse. They may have Rev. J. 1. Duryen, used this language: sable companions, cheek by jowl, at their firesides and at their tables, without remonstrance from me. It is, so far, a matter of taste about which there is no disputing.—

when the man upon whom the responsibility when the man upon whom the responsibility of taster and ridiculed. It ought to have been high treas in to speak with levity of him upon whose shoulders God had placed the weight of our convergence? I am opposed, however, to their being made soldiers or citizens by martial law, or any other process beyond the pale of the Constitution. I do The fair import of the sentence quonot want a negro, however brave, at | ted is, that any man who talks of the the head of our Army, nor do I de- President with "lightness," "want of sire to see one, however comely or consideration," or "gaiety," ought to be savory, occupy the chair I am addressing. Greatly would I prefer a to freemen. It confounds all grades speedy peace on fair terms to a service of moral and legal delinquencies. war, and after its termination to and, if sustained by a predominant have hordes of black compeers to party, it might introduce a "reign of share, or, perhaps, control my social

and called "disloyal" for expressing of "caricature and ridicule," still the pacific views. In a newspaper I ob- case would not be altered. Groserved, a few days ago, what the tesque representations of the person of editor calls a "noble letter" from the President or contemptuous deris-General Rosecrans to the Assembly ion of his manners, although forbidof the State of Obio, in which, after giving a severe pen-slashing to Northern rebels and "sympathizers," he says:

"Absolutely assured of these things, I am amazed that any one could think of peace on any terms. He who entertains the sentiment is only fit to be a slave; he who utters it at this time is, moreover, a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable

Severe language, this; particularly so, as the Constitution guarantees to every man full freedom of speech, and the law of the land does not declare words, however objectionable, to be treason. . A different opinion on this point seems to be entertained, even by men of high position, arising, perhaps, out of the undefined character and import of what is called martial law. To "speak evil of dignities" is wrong. The law of God requires us to treat our rulers with respect; and wantonly to villify thizers," and other new epithets of denounce as criminal the free discusreproach. The use of this insulting sion of the official acts of public men corporations. There was, however, is not confined to the madcaps of the are practiced, what chance would ion, were called, by the magnates, be of reform if we are prohibit ed from speaking of them?

To illustrate the views I am endeavoring to present, I will quote from a late Tribune a few sentences in a speech delivered by General Burnside before the "Christian Com- out their full consent, and they were of war and peace is as necessary as mission," in New York. After say still opposed to everything like desing much, and very well, he introduced the incidents which I give in his own words:

"I heard a man in Washington-I was in "I heard a man in washington—i was in citizen's dress—a man who had half a dozen admirers around him, saying he wanted the guillotine established by the Government, and he wanted heads to fall by the thousands. He was wanted heads to fall by the thousands. He was alledged that the Federal wanted heads to fall by the thousands. He was of humanity; for the author I have quoted says: "barbarity and cruelty ing to show special enthusism in favor of the Administration. I heard another man talking to a soldier in the cars in a strain that I call treasonable. He was trying to impress the soldier with the idea that he ought not to re-turn to his duty in the field: that this war had become a political war; that the President of the United States—only he used an opprobrious epithet in speaking of him—was fighting this war for a political purpose."

Perhaps those two anecdotes present truly and forcibly the condition of the publiment in our country just now, disturbed and divided into extreme parties The first man the General heard was evidently a de-claimer of the Marat school, who a special meeting of Congress, and would introduce among us the "reign of terror" and destroy all who oppose his desperate aims. Let me quote a few lines:

"History affords many instances of blood-thirsty individuals; but here we find a large portion of a nation urging the slaughter of per-sons of all sexes, ages, and conditions, while sons of all sexes, ages, and conditions, while their mouths were full of high-sounding phrases of liberty, equality, virtue, and justice, perverting a thousand innocent acts to crimes, and even inventing new crimes [e. g. negotiantism] in Bordeaux to suit the occasion. The reign of terror shows a more general frenzy than any other period of history." This was the deplorable state of

France in the carly stage of the revolution. More than a million of men, women, and children, were put to death, and, it was pretended, to save the country. We are not yet ascended far in this climax of horror, but some think that we are in progress. Our new political crime. "sympathy," corresponds with the "negotiantism." of the French republicans, and our the President; but it placed a strong "provost marshals" perform pretty well the functions of "revolutionary committees." So far we are spared the guillotine, and I hope that forbearance will be continued, mad instigators notwithstanding.

The other individual that General Burnside refers to was very wrong in endeavoring to persuade a soldier meaning of this expression. If the not to return to the Army. It was writer intended to convey the idea not "treasonable," however; but in a party. At the next el ction the popthat negroes made better soldiers moral and political sense he was cul- ular vote was a tie, and it was thrown than whites, I think he does injustice pable, and deserved rebuke from the upon the House, where, upon the to our brave and loyal volunteers; officer. By the "rules and articles," thirty-sixth ballot, ten States apif he had belonged to the ranks, he would have incurred punishment by a court-martial; but as a citizen he Connectiont, and Rhodo Island, for slaves, armed and supported by our would have incurred punishment by a court-martial; but as a citizen be was not so amenable. As to the Barr. language he used about the "political war," &c., it was nothing more to party predominageo. On the very may question and condemn in his opin- votes, all Federalists, for Burr, and

I confess that I would prefer a ion the purposes and acts of the Execupeace rather than to have the people live or any other public agent without of the South exterminated, as has incurring censure. We are not informbeen intimated, and to see their ed of the "opprobrious epithet" he lands occupied by their discharged used in speaking of the President, slaves, even if we were sure they would but it was certainly not crime. It may have been indecorous, but could

On this point, however, I find there have noticed, one of the speakers, "It was one of the fearful signs of the times

I am sorry that a minister of the Gospel could give such an utterance. hung. The proposition is alarming terror" by the expansive power of martial law. But suppose it was in-But I protest against being abused | tended to include the graver of asses den by the rules of courtesy, are not

violations of the law. Washington was much abased.-During his first term "insults were offered to his authority by the French minister, Genet, and his party in our country, in official papers, in anonymous libels, and by tumultuous meetings." He bore it all. Not a man was arrested. He outlived calumny, and his fame stands as the eternal

His successor, Mr. Adams, was elected by a party who were suppos ed to have strong monarchical tendencies. They were called Federalists, because they regarded car Constitution not as a mere league or covenant of independent States for certain defined and limited objects, but as one consolidated Government with all the rights of radical sovereignty. They considered the President as almost a king, and the septhem is very reprehensible. But to arate members composing this conis destructive of liberty. If abuses another party who, at first in derisname signifies, that all power belongs to the people. Many of them had resisted unto blood the authority exercised by Great Britain to impose a tax upon a pound of their tea with-

potic rule. The disturbed condition of Europe arising out of the French convulment, were arrayed against the spread of those principles of freedom for which we had successfully fought; and on the other, it was said that the Democrats were striving to introduce an ultra liberty, which would be destructive of social order!-There was much popular excitement. and a great deal was said and written that gave offense to the Administration.

On the 25th March, 1797, Presiwhen they were assembled, on the 16th May, he came to the Representatives Chamber and addressed beth Houses convened. Toward the close of his speech he adverted to the public irritations that existed, in these words:

"It is impossible to conceal from ourselves or the world, what has been before observed, that endeavors have been employed to foster and establish a division between the Government and the people of the United States. To investigate the causes which have encouraged this attempt is not necessary; but to repel, by decided and united counsels, insinuations so derogatory to the honor, and aggregations of derogatory to the honor, and aggressions sedangerous to the Constitution, Union, and even independence of the nation, is as indis-pensible duty."

Congress, having a Federal majority, responded to this suggestion; and the "sedition law" was passed .-This act did not declare it treason to "caricature and ridicule the Government," or "to speak with levity" of restraint upon the freedom of discussion as to the measures of the Administration, and was regarded as unconstitutional. It operated for some time as a kind of muzzle to close the mouths of the excited people, but it did not stop the progress of resentful public opinion. The Federal supremucy was terminated. Mr. Adams was abandoned by his own

A great change had taken place as