# A family Paper---Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Scieuce, Art, Foreign, Domestic and General Intelligence, &c.

**ESTABLISHED IN 1813.** 

WAYNESBURG, GREENE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1863.

NEW SERIES .-- VOL. 5, NO. 8-

#### THE WAYNESBURG MESSENGER, PUBLISHED BY

R. W. JONES & JAMES S. JENNINGS

WAYNESBURG, GREENE CO., PA.

TO OFFICE MEARLY OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE. \_\_\_\_\_\_

#### CERMS:

Subscription.—\$3.00 in advance; \$2.25 at the expiration of six months; \$3.50 after the expiration of the year.

Advertisements inserted at \$1.25 per square for three insertions, and 25 cts. a square for each additional insertion; (ten lines or less counted a square.)

Jos Printing, of all kinds, executed in the best tyle, and on reasonable terms, at the "Messenger" soo Office.

No paper sent for a longer period than ONE YEAR without be-

# Mayuesburg Business Cards.

ing paid for.

#### ATTORNEYS.

ORO. L. WYLY. J. A. J. BUCHGNAN, D. R. P. HUSS WYLY, BUCHANAN & HUSS, storneys & Counsellors at Law,

will practice in the Courts of Greene and adjoining puntles. Collections and other legal business will recolve prompt attention.

Office on the South side of Main street, in the Old Bank Building.

Jan. 28, 1863.—13,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

PURMAN & RITCHIE.

PURMAN & RITCHIE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Waynesburg, Pa.

OFFICE—Main Street, one door east of
the old Bunk Building.

IDAII usiness in Greene, Washington, and Fay
the Counties, entrusted to them, will receive promp
stention.

Sept. 11, 1861—19.

#### R. W. DOWNEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in I edwith's Building, opposite the Court Bonze, Waynesburg, Pa. J. J. HUFFMAN. R. A. M'CONNELL.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW Waynesburg, Pa.

Office in the "Wright II(: se," East Door.
Collections, &c., will receive prompt attention.
Waynesburg, April 23, 1862—1y.

DECCMPELL & HUFFMAN.

DAVID CRAWFORD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in Sayers' Building, adjoining the Post Office.
Sept. 11, 1861—iy.

d a. BLACK. JOHN PHELAN. BLACK & PHELAN. ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW Office in the Court House, Waynesburg. Sept. 11, 1861—1v.

#### SOLDIERS' WAR CLAIMS! D. R. P. HUSS,

AS received from the War Department at Washington city. D. C., official copies of the several laws passed by Congress, and all the necessary Forms and Restructions for the proserution and collection of PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, due dischard and disabled soldiers, their widows, or plantaged and disabled soldiers, their widows, or plantaged and disabled soldiers, their widows, or plantaged and disabled soldiers. charged and disabled soldiers, their widows, orphan dildren, widowed mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers, which business, [upon due notice] will be attended to promptly, and accurately, if entrusted to his care. Office in the old Bank Building.—April 8, 1863.

## G. W. G. WADDELL.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, OFFICE in Campbell's Row opposite the Hamilton House, Waynesburg, Penna. Business of all hads solicited. Has received official copies of all the haws passed by Congress, and other necessary instructions for the collection of

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY. Due discharged and disabled soldiers, widows, Orphan children, &c., which business if intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. May 13, '63.

## PHYSICIANS.

B. M. BLACHLEY, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office-Blachley's Building, Main St., DESPECTFULLY 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.-1y.

## DR. A. G. CROSS W OULD very respectfully tender his services as a PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, to the people or Waynesburg and vicinity. He hopes by a due appreciation of human life and health, and strict attention to

business, to merita share of public patronage. Waynesburg, January 8, 1862. DR. A. J. EGGY

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Waynesburg and vicinity, as a Physician and Sargeon. 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 to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. April 9, 1862. DRUGS. M. A. HARVEY,

# Druggist and Apothecary, and dealer in Paints and Oils, the most celebrated Patent Medicines, and Pure Liquors for medicinal purposes. Sept. 11, 1861—1y.

MERCHANTS. WM. A. PORTER,

Whoseste and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domes-c Pay Goods, Graceries, 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—1y.

MINOR & CO., Pealers in Foreign and Bouncatic Dry Goods, Groceries, 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, mearly opposite in "Farmer's and Drover's Bank." Every style of cots and Shoes constantly on hand or made to order. nots and Shoes const Sept. 11, 1861—19.

# GROCERIES & VARIETIES.

JOSEPH YATER. Dealer in Groceries and Confectioneries, Notions, Modicines, Perfermences, Liverpool Ware, &c., Glass of all times, and dilt Kouding and Legiting Since Plates. IT Cach paid for good eating Apples. Sept. 11, 4661—17.

JOHN MUNNELL,

# Miscellaneous.

From Holbrook's United States Mail. POSTAL ITEMS FOR THE PUBLIC. Changes under the New Law .-- In

order that our readers who are not officially connected with the mail service may have a full understanding of the changes in postal matters effected by the new law, which went into operation on the first of the present month, we give below a condensed summary of those of its provisions of which it is necessary for persons using the mails to "take due notice and govern themselves eccordingly."

1. The rate of postage on all do-mestic mail letters to be carried any distance within the United States is now three cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by stamps. The former rate of ten cents to Galifornia, Oregon, and Washington Territory is abolished.

2. All local or "drop" letters must hereafter be prepaid by stamps, at the rate of two cents for every half ounce or fraction thereof, instead of one cent as heretofore.

3. The postage on transient newspapers and periodicals, sent in one package to one address, is now two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by stamps; on books, double that rate. The postage on single-transient newspapers not weighing over four ounces is now two cents.

4. The rate of postage on circulars is now as follows: Three, or any less number, may be sent, unscaled, to one address, at the single rate of two cents, and in that proportion a greater number, adding one cent for every three circulars directed to one address. They can no longer be sent at the former rate of one cent each. No extra charge is now made for business cards stamped or printed on the envelopes of circu-

5. The former carriers' fee of one cent on each letter delivered is abolished. Hereafter, carriers coldelivered by them.

6. The extra one cent stamp formerly required on all letters deposited in lamp post boxes and branch stations is no longer necessary.

7. All communications to any offimust now be prepaid by stamps.

8. A fee of twenty cents (instead be paid on each registered letter, in addition to the postage.

9. A letter cannot be forwarded without a charge of extra postage, when it has once been mailed according to its original address.

The new two-cent stamps, which have just been issued by the department to meet the demand created by the new law, fixing the rates on drop letters, circulars, transient printed matter, &c., at two cents, will soon be in the hands of most of our readers. They are black in color, and bear a finely engraved head of Gen. Andrew Jackson-a design especially appropriate at the present time, when his well-known saying, "The Union must and shall be preserved," needs to be considered as something more practical than a mere piece of fine sentiment. The portrait of the old hero occupies nearly the entire surface of the stamp, and such that the process of defacement, to which it must unfortunately be subjected, is easily and effectually performed.

## A SOLDIER'S LIFE.

A soldier's life is a hard one. It is full of privations. It is hardly one that would be selected by the indolent or the luxurious It is one of toil and care, and no little endurance. Yet it is remarkable how well a soldier's life agrees with even tomed to consider effeminate.

many of those we have been accus-We have personally known several young men of feeble health and indifferent physical stamina who, having "gone to the war," have returned robust, hearty, vigorous, and substantial. Some of them whom promise of a long and healthy life entirely to the extraordinary change brought about by military discipline are cases in which sleeping on the ground, the fatigue of heavy march-Death has visited many, no doubt, simply because they were subjected to such trials; but no instance of that kind has come under our obser vation, while we have been an eyewitness to a number of instances, in which sickly men have been trensformed by a soldier's life into specimens of rare manly vigor and phys-

ical emcellence.

#### THE HARDESTAMODE TO DIE.

To be shot dead is one of the easest modes of terminating life; yet. rapid as it is, the body has leisure to feel and reflect. On the first attempt, by one of the frantic adherents of Spain, to assassinate William. Prince of Orange, who took the lead face and brought him to the ground. In the instant preceding stupefaction, he was able to frame a notion that the ceiling of the room had fal-len and crushed him.

was pressed upon him by a blow thought But it by no means follows that the inflicting of tatal viol, nce is wounds, it is probable that the imacute. Unless death be immediate, the pain is as varied as the nature of

But there is nothing singular in the dying sensation, though Lord Byron remarked the physiological peculiarity that the expression is invariably that of languor, while in death from a stab the countenance reflects the traits of natural character, of gentleness or ferocity to the last breath. Some of these cases are disturbance life may go on under a mortal wound, till it finally comes

to a sudden stop, A foot soldier at Waterloo, pierced by a musket ball in the hip, begged water of a trooper, who chanced to possess a canteen of beer. The wounded men drank, returned his heartiest thanks, mentioned that his regiment was nearly exterminated. and having proceeded a dozen yards on his way to the rear, fell to the earth, and with one convulsive movement of his limbs, concluded his calect nothing, except such unpaid reer. "But his voice," says the postage as may be due on the letters trooper, who himself tells the story, 'gave scarcely the smallest sign of weakness.'

Capt. Basil Hall, who in early youth was at the battle of Corunna, has singled out, from the confusion which consigns to oblivion the woes cer or department of the Govern- and gallantry of war, another inment (including the President), stance, extremely similar, which occurred on that occasion. An old er on "official business" or otherwise, officer, who was shot in the head, arrived pale and faint at the -temporary hospital, and begged the surgeon of five, as heretofore) must hereafter to look at his wound, which was pronounced mortal. "Indeed I feared so," he responded with impatient much rottenness on this subject. utterance, "and yet I should like very much to live a little longer, if THE POLISH STRUGGLE--A HEROIC it were possible." He laid his sword AND DESPERATE ACTION. upon a stone at his side, "as gently," says Hall, "as if its steel had been turned to glass," and almost imme-

diately sank dead on the turf. WHAT EVIL ARISES FROM GOSSIP. more than a volume it would make. to assume with the legal title, the le-Friendships sundered, betrothals broken, marriages annulled, in spirit we certainly believed would soon be at least while in the letter kept, only carried to their grave by a camp-life to be a daily torment, temptation have, on the contrary been regularly and despair. Acquaintances that built up into stalwart men by the would otherwise have maintained a hardships they endured, and owe the safe and not unkindly indifference ing how they know not; but there it is. Old companions that would have and duties. We dare say that there borne each other's little foibles, have forgiven and forgotten little annoyances, and kept up an honest affection on have exercised a different effect. rupture, or frozen into a coldness more hopeless still which no after growth will over have power to thaw.

dals, its daily chronicles and inter-

minable nothings, to the great me-tropelitan world, fashionable, intel-

## DISHONESTY.

When a man is dishonest, he is dishonest not only in direct ways, but indirectly. He is an educator of men in dishonesty. A man is furnishing his house, and he goes to the store to buy a carpet. He can afford to buy a cheap one; in the revolt of the Netherlands, the but that will not do. His friends do

ball passed through the bones of the not live on such carpets, and he must not. So he attempts to get a get it out of the man that sells it .-Then commences the attempt to buy something for nothing. It is a uni-The cannon-shot which plunged versal form of dishonesty to try to into the brain of Charles XII. did get goods below their value; and not preveut him from seizing his whenever you do that, you undertake sword by the hilt. The idea of an to cheat. The man who wants to attack, and the necessity of defence, get a thing without giving a fair equivalent, wants to be dishonest .-which we should have supposed too If it costs to make a hat, and give a tremendous to leave an interval of good living to the man that works upon it, and a moderate profit to the followed by a pang. From what is known of the first effect of gun-shot lars and a-half, you undertake to nothing else can do it for him. Therecheat a half a dollar. If you attempt pression is stunning rather than to beat a man down, and to get his goods for less than a fair price, you are attempting to commit burglary, the injuries, and these are past count- as much as though you broke into

ing on all sides of the counter, and ple, when they go home after a tour of shopping, exhibit and comment upon the goods they have brought. of interest, to show with what slight scarf; and the conversation is not inform his judgment. this: "The article is good, and is ing a fair equivalent for it? Where

is your honesty? Dishonesty is the shall be worth five thousand; and did or said was jealously eyed, he alwhat is the result? You teach the ways bore himself with dignity, pruman to cheat. You make him dis- dence and sagacity. He feared God. honest. You drive him to the neces- Every duty he faithfully fulfilled. sity of using poor material, and of There is not a stain upon his characputty, and covering defects with from excesses of every kind, that his paint. You taught him to be dishonest, and he served you right. men of freer and looser lives. Such though you did not serve him right a man is a loss, not only to his famiin teaching him that lesson. Where ly, but to England the world. Such a man wants to be further along than men are pillars of moral strength dishonestly. And when the very texture of society is such as to discourage fair dealing, and hold out inducements to depart from honest method, it is strange that there is not

# AND DESPERATE ACTION.

A paper just published by the National Government of Lithuania states that a detachment of 300 in. proximity of the rebel sharpshootsurgents, under the command of ers. During this long period some Vincent Koziell, had for the last four weeks, scowed the district of Vilei-Gossip, public, private, social—to ka, proclaiming everywhere the defight against it either by words or cree of the National Government pen, seems, after all, like fighting which secures to the peasants the with shadows. Everybody laughs at lands cultivated by them. The peasit, protests against it, or at least en- ants gave an enthusiastic reception courages others in it; quite innocent- to the insurgents. The Russians, ly, unconsciously, in such a small dreading the effect of this propagan-Larmless fashion--yet, we do it. - da resolved to exterminate Koziell's We must talk about something, and small troops at any cost. Strong it is not all of us who can find a ra- detachments of troops were consetional topic of conversation, or dis quently sent against it from Minsk, cuss it when found. Many, too, who Vileika, and Bouslaw. The insurthe character of the engraving is in their hearts hate the very thought gents happened to be between the of tattle and tale-bearing, are shy of river Ilia and the breakwater of lifting up their voice againt it, lest Stayewo, constructed by the Grand they should be ridiculed for Quixo- Army of 1812, when, on the 18th of tism, or thought to set themselves up | May, they were suddenly surroundas more virtuous than their neigh- ed on all sides. The detachments bors. Others, like our lamented sent from Vileika and Bouslaw were friends. Maria and Bob, from mere drawn up in echelon along the breakidleness and indifference, long kept water, and that from Minsk occupied hovering over the unclean stream at the left bank of the Ilia. There relast drop into it, and are drifted away | mained for the insurgents only a narby it. Where does it land them-sy row passage by crossing the river where? If I, or any one, were to un- in the direction of the great forest fold on this subject only our own ex- which could be seen at a distance.perience and observation, not a little. In order to reach the forest it became necessary to direct the atten-Families set by the ears-parent tion of the enemy to another point. against children, brother against Boziell adopted a desperate course. der. I demand 40 generous hearts gal right to interminable squabbling. ready to die with me." He was in-Truly from the smallest Little Pedington that carries on year by year its bloodless wars, its harmless scanthat the Russians should lose all

#### PRINCE ALBERT.

license, and lift them above the restraints that others are bound to respect. "He is the governor's son; he can do as he pleases," said Tim, telling of the foolish and lawless conduct of another boy. Yes, any boy can do as he pleases; but every boy must take the consequences of his conbetter one than he can afford, and to | duet, high or low, rich or poor. If he is idle, lawless and dissipated, he must be miserable and despised, and station, the lower his full. The bet-

grieve his friends. The higher his ter his chance, the greater his ruin. Prince Albert, the husband of the Queen of England, had no such false notions. He knew that family, or station, or wealth, could not give him a character—that he must work out himself. These things can, indeed, help a boy; but to make a true man that sells it, three dollars, and and noble man, must come from a fore, when Prince Albert was a collegian at Bonn University, he did not go for the name of it, to idle away his time; be went to study, and he did study ten hours a day. his shop to take the things without He was up in the morning by halfpaying for them. There is cheat. past five, and at his books, thoroughly mastering his lesson. He did not generally less behind it than before it. go to college to waste money and It would be amusing, if it were not live fast; therefore he took quiet so serious a matter, to see how peo- lodgings and ate at a frugal table. His companions were not young men who would flatter and befool him; but he constantly sought society Here is a piece of lace, a shawl or a which could improve his mind and

At twenty-one he married Queen suited to my circumstances and position;" but "I got it for nothing." Why and though it was a high position, you thief! Is there no such thing as with the eyes of the world upon a quid pro quo-an equivalent to be him, he was fit for it; and young as rendered? And are you one that he was, he immediately won the rewants to get a thing without render- spect and confidence of his adopted countrymen.

He died only a few months ago, inevitable necessity of extravagance. in the prime of life, at forty-two. You want a man to build you, for And what is said of him? In a diftwo thousand dollars, a house that ficult position, because everything he deceiving you by filling up holes with ter; indeed, so singlarly free was he live which we can ill afford to lose Child's Paper.

THE HORRORS OF WAR. A letter from Port Hudson says, on Wednesday. June 17th, the rebels agreed to a flag of truce allowing us to go upon the battle-field of the previous Sunday and recover our dead and wounded, who laid in plain sight of our forces, but could not be obtained in consequence of the close of our wounded laid upon the ground exposed to the hot sun. Our men brought off and buried one hundred dead were so much decomposed that their clothing alone held them together. A long trench was dug, and the bodies were all laid in one common grave, identification being impossible. Three men were found alive, one of whom was a raving maniac. They caught just rain enough in the shower of Monday night to sustain life while they lay upon the field. One of them states that he conversed with eleven wounded men on Monday, who were lying near him; on Tuesday eight were alive; on Wednesday morning four only regles with death.

sponded, and when the flag of truce was displayed, but one in that vicinity was alive to tell of their sufferings. Oh, those long hours of horror before death came to their relief!-Some were found with their clothes torn nearly to threads in their strug-MEN OF GENIUS. Tasso's conversation was neither gay nor brilliant. Dante was cither taciturn or satirical. Butler was brothers, not to mention brothers "Brother," said he, "some of us must either sullen or biting. Gray selt the administration to permit the utand sister-in-laws' who seem generally devote ourselves to save the remaindent administration to permit the utand sister-in-laws' who seem generally devote ourselves to save the remaindent administration to permit the utand sister-in-laws' who seem generally devote ourselves to save the remaindent administration to permit the utand sister-in-laws' who seem generally devote ourselves to save the remaindent administration to permit the utand sister-in-laws' who seem generally devote ourselves to save the remaindent administration to permit the utand sister-in-laws' who seem generally devote ourselves to save the remaindent administration to permit the utand sister-in-laws' who seem generally devote ourselves to save the remaindent administration to permit the utand sister-in-laws' who seem generally devote ourselves to save the remaindent administration to permit the utand sister-in-laws' who seem generally devote ourselves to save the remaindent administration to permit the utand sister-in-laws' who seem generally devote ourselves to save the remaindent administration to permit the utand sister-in-laws' who seem generally devote ourselves to save the remaindent administration to permit the utand sister-in-laws administration to permit t Smith were very absent minded in Abolitionists are concerned, and recompany. Milton was very unsociastantly surrounded by 80 young men ble, and even irritable, when pressed who asked to be permitted to share into conversation. Kirwan, though his fate. Then, giving the chief copious and cloquent in public adcommand to a brother officer, he dresses, was meagre and dull in col- racy are to be practically disfranchised made his detachment take the road loquial discourses. Virgil was heavy in this country. If they are, we to the forest, while be, with his 80 in conversation. La Fountain ap- have simply to remark that they decompanions, waited to meet the at- peared heavy, coarse and stupid; he serve to be. When men tamely subforced into absolute dislike-originat tack of the enemy. Two hours after did not even speak correctly that mit to be curtailed of the vital privithe departure of the detachment he language of which he was such a leges of freemen, they should put on crossed the river, and, meeting a master. Ben Johnson used to sit their brass collars and not pretend Russian corps of 370 men near the silently in company and suck his to be freemen. There is a conservvillage of Viadyki, he commenced a wine and their humors. Southey ative element in the Republican parfurious attack. The volleys of musk- was stiff, sedate, and wrapped up in ty which is as vitally interested in of unimpeachable character, an able es. wet clothing, a poor diet, and so till death, driven at last into an open etry brought the Russians to the asceticism Addison was good com- meeting these assaults upon Ameriplace from every direction. After pany with his intimate friends, but can liberty as we are—that is the Philadelphia Inquire, June 20. an engagement, which lasted five in mixed company he preserved his Gironde element. If we fall, it falls hours, forty of his companions alone dignity by a stiff and reserved si- likewise. Its Jacobin confederates remained alive. He attempted to lence. Fox in conversation never will throttle it, if they succeed in cross the Ilia a second time, in order flagged; his animation and vivacity throttling us. We both warn and were inexhaustable. Dr. Bently implore that body of our fellow cititrace of the detachment, but he was was loquacious, as was also Grotius. zens to utter its protest against these shot down by a musket ball. The Goldsmith "wrote like an angel and odious discriminations, alike foreign remainder died with him, but his ob- talked like poor poll." Burke was to the spirit of our institutions and

Some boys seem to think that like a pleasant stream in conversamoney and high station give people tion. Carlyle doubts, objects, and constantly demurs.

# A LION CAN LOVE.

relates the following:

"In one compartment of the cage in which the animals perform at inside to press, and they were comvan Amburg's beautiful menagerie is a huge, tawny Asiatic lion. His lowing from the editorial columns: roommate is a black female tiger.markable. When other animals are Troop," who, before leaving the of-in the same cage, and any affront is fice, "set up" the following paraunder the lion, and woe to the animatter how hungry he may be, the views:
lion never touches his share of their "I am in for the War, or "till She has been twice removed from the lion; but until she has been returned, the generous beast took neither food nor rest, while the frantic bars was a sufficient warning that the further detention of the tigress Should his mate die, the lion would probably pine to death. Once, while she was taken away, a lioness was substituted. The lion instantly fell upon her, and a single bite, broke her spine and crushed some of her ribs. Carefull nursing saved

# Political.

#### PEACE.

They who, in their anxiety to at the very idea of peace, make a mitted by his soldiers against all grand mistake. The radical papers who were the tartan, and told him are filled with denunciations of the they were against the laws of the lovers of peace. These denuncial land, his Royal Highness replied: tions are all wrong, and all tend to "The laws, my lord! by God, I'll the injury and discredit of those who make a brigade give laws!" use them. Peace is not only desirable, but it is the prayer of every this country who would not have good man in the land. Nor do the enemies of peace understand what they are talking about when they thus cry for war "to the bitter end." They use cant phrases without considering their meaning. The land has had enough of wan if it were possible now to bring the conflict to an end and restore the power of the Government. That end of war is to be looked for with the most ardent longing. Peace is always the object of war if the war be just, and the innocent and guilty-but the princi-American people are not educated to ple is the same; a principle destruclove war, nor does the continuance and fifteen officers and soldiers. The of strife beget any more love for it. In every part of the land to-day are mourners who remember the peacoful days of old with sorrowful emotion, and who look for the peaceful days to come with unutterable anxiety and impatience. The men who refuse to accept the first opening prospect of peace, who endeavor to one as suits their partisan objects, these men will not be able to sustain themselves in the presence of the people.

We have not fought to accomplish party ends, however much we may have been misled in the war by partisans. But we have fought for the Union, and whenever the Union can be saved, by compromise or otherwise, then it must be saved, and woe to the politician who stands in the way of that peace. Journal of Com.

#### LIMITS OF DISCUSSION. The Cleveland "Plain Dealer," in

some remarks on the disposition of strict them only in reference to Dem-

ocrats, sensibly observes: "Have we come to this, the Democlectual, mobile, or royal, the blight ject was accomplished, and the great- entertaining, entiqualistic and inter- the prosperous development of the and curse of civilized life is gossip. Er part of the detachment was saved, esting in conversation. Curran was country.

#### a convivial deity. Leigh Hunt was REBELS IN A LOYAL PRINTING OF-FIOE.

The Carlisle Democrat of the 8th instant has reached us. The outside pages of the paper are dated Juno 24, and the inside as above. The ed-The New York Sunday Dispatch itor apologizes for this conflict of dates, by stating that the rebels were on them before they could put the

OUR OFFICE IN THE HANDS OF THE This tigress is small compared to the REBELS .- During the stay of the Reregal lion, but is highly valued as a bels in this place they took posseszoological curiosity, and the only sion of our office, without even say-specimen of the black tiger in this ing "by your leave." They used our country. She was purchased by Mr. types, ink and paper in printing Van Amburg two years ago, and has blanks, &c., but did no injury otherlived with the lion ever since The | wise. The "Boss" was "John C. Goratttchment between the two is re- man, Capt. Co. B, 2d North Carolina offered to the little tigress she runs graph, expressive of his sentiments. We hope he and the whole Rebel mal that dares to approach her. No army will soon embrace different

daily meal until his little chum has death;" am in favor of peace, only selected her share, and even this he on the basis of eternal separation; never entirely consumes until certain | would rather see the Land of Dixie that she has enough. All the animals a boundless desert, its male citizens are as fat as moles; but this black ti- rotting on the battle-fields, its mothgress is aldermanic in her proportions ers and daughters perishing with and no remedy exists for the matter. hunger, and its children outcasts and beggars in a strange land, than accept a peace on any other terms. I would as soon fraternize with the damned of hell, as the canting hypomanner in which he dashed at the crites of the North, and had I Omnipotent power would build a gulf of fire as boundless as immensity bewould be a dangerous matter.— tween the two nations that are now arrayed in arms against each other."

The extraordinary doctrines which we have recently heard advanced as to the nature and extent of martial law, and in one instance at least enforced by the authority of her life, and she is still living, but with the bench, are not new. They were her hinder parts immovably paralyz- laid down more than a century ago by a man who has generally been held to have been a cruel and hardhearted ruffian, the Dake of Cumberland, the victor of Culloden, who earned by his barbarity the name of the Butcher. After the suppression of the rebellion of 1745, when the Lord President Forbes remonstrated overcome political antagonists, mock with him against the enormities comyears ago there was not a man in pronounced this saying a brutal and insolent effusion of the most odious tyranny; but now we find politicians, lawyers, editors, clergymen, by the score and the hundred, who not only commend the sentiment, but approve of acts done under and by virtue of it. The arrest of Mr. Vallandigham

was making a brigade give laws-no more, no less. The spirit of the age forbids such cruel acts as were perpetrated against the Highlanderstive to liberty and fatal to law.—Boson Courier.

## TAXATION.

In Albany, N. Y., the Republicans called upon the citizens to support the Republican candidates in the recent municipal election "to save themselves from taxation." To this prevent a peace, except only such a the Albany Argus well replied as follows :--

> The Tax Payers will remember that Their bread is taxed by Republicans ! Their tea is taxed by Republicans! Their sugar is taxed by Republicanal Their business is taxed by Republicans ! Their clothing is taxed by Republicans!

In short; that everything they eat, drink or wear is taxed by a reckless Administration, not to supply the real necessity of the country, but to fee and enrich an army of greedy partisans, and to pave with "green. backs" the road to the next Presi dency.

Henry Clay said, twenty years ago, of the Abelitionists:

'With them, the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the general government is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestible powers of the states are nothing; the dissolution of tha Union, and the overthrow of a government in which are concentrated the hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences." And Henry Clay told the truth.

"Judge Woodward is a citizen jurist, and a patriotic gen'leman."-

Such is the character and qualifications of our candidate for Governor. written by one of the leading opposition, administration organs. It is simply truth-in a nut-shell-and defies contradiction. No odds; we may expect to hear Judge Wood. ward yet abused like a pickpocket.