

The Waynesburg Messenger.

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

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Sept. 11, 1861—ly.

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HAS 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 Instructions for the prosecution and collection of PENSIONERS, BOUNTY BACK PAY, due discharged and disabled soldiers, their widows, orphan children, 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.

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DR. A. G. CROSS
WILLIAMS respectfully tender his services as a PHYSICIAN IN AND OUT OF DOORS, to the people of Waynesburg and vicinity. He hopes by a due application of human life, and health, and strict attention to business, to merit a liberal 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 Surgeon. Office opposite the Republican office. He hopes by a due application of the laws of human life and health, so to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
April 9, 1862.

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Druggist and Apothecary, and dealer in Patents and Oils, the most celebrated Patent Medicines, and Pure Liqueurs for medicinal purposes.
Sept. 11, 1861—ly.

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Sept. 11, 1861—ly.

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Sept. 11, 1861—ly.

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BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

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

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JOSEPH YATER,
Dealer in Groceries and Confectioneries, Notions, Medicines, Perfumery, Liverpool Ware, &c., Glass of all sizes, and Gift Moulding and Looking Glass Plates.
Sept. 11, 1861—ly.

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Sept. 11, 1861—ly.

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DUNN & DOWNEY,
At the Waynesburg Foundry, on Greene Street, keep constantly on hand Cooking and Farming Stoves, Traces, Plough Castings, and a Castings of all kinds.
Sept. 11, 1861—ly.

Miscellaneous.

THE CHOICE OF A WIFE.

The Rev. B. Kurtz, D. D. LL. D., on the 3d ult., made this the theme of a lecture to the graduating class of Theological Students in the Missionary Institute of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Selingsgrove, Pa. Dr. K. favored early marriages, but not early engagements, for the following reasons:

"In general I advocate early marriage, and might assign, if time permitted, many weighty reasons to sustain my opinion. But instead of this I shall only reply to the principal argument commonly urged against it, namely, that young men are too inexperienced and precipitate properly to estimate character and exercise sound judgment. There is some truth in this objection, but not enough to dislodge me from the position assumed. If men, as they grow older, generally became proportionably more competent to select wives, the objection would receive additional force. But is this the fact? Look at your old bachelors; do they, as a rule, select more judiciously than young men of from twenty-one to twenty-five years of age? It is true, as we grow older we become suspicious but suspicion operates rather to pervert than to improve our estimate of human character. I have known as many blunders to be committed by old bachelors as by young men, and this is the more likely to be the case because on account of mercenary speculation they are more liable to be the objects of female art. The handsome young lady too often takes the ugly old bachelor not for love, but for convenience or for money. Hence, there are no matches more absurd than those sometimes made by this class of men, unless indeed, it be those perpetrated occasionally by old widowers. The Germans have a proverb to the effect, that when God wants a fool he takes an old man's wife from him, because the old widower is so prone to act fantastically and foolishly, and make himself ridiculous when in search of a wife. Now, I readily grant, that there are many honorable exceptions in regard to the follies attributed both to bachelors and widowers; nevertheless, it does not strike me that age gives any peculiar knowledge where woman is concerned, or which is likely essentially to assist in choosing a wife.

"It appears to me, then, that the objection to early marriage, arising from want of experience and mature judgment, is not a valid one. If a man at twenty-one is deemed old enough to preach the Gospel, to practice medicine and law to engage in mercantile pursuits, or any other business which also requires the exercise of prudence and judgment, why should he not have sense enough to choose a wife, if he will only properly exercise his sense?

"But while I advocate early marriage, I am not in favor of early engagements. Such engagements open wide the mouth of busy gossips, and too often terminate in a jilt on one side, or a breach of promise on the other. Besides, the student of divinity is constantly progressing in knowledge, developing his intellect and enriching it with learning, which is rarely the case with his betrothed. She is usually employed in domestic duties, and remains stationary in mental culture. Of course, his views are enlarging and his opinions rapidly changing, and the female that would win his affections when the engagement was made a year or two previously, while she was his equal in mental development, is by no means the one that would command his admiration after the great change that has been wrought in his taste by his more expanded views.—Hence, you no longer suit each other; she is the same, but he is now quite a different man, and ten to one if he do not regret his premature engagement and attempt to escape from it. Indeed, it would perhaps be better for both parties if it were dissolved by mutual consent. Many other reasons might be mentioned to expose the folly of hasty and premature engagements, but, but these are sufficient. Hence we warn young men against them, and especially while prosecuting their studies, as they then have anxieties enough to perplex their minds, duties enough to employ their time, and cares enough to worry them, without adding to them those of a rash engagement."

CURE FOR CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS.

The Medical Reporter says that a consumptive patient now under treatment is taking cream, with better effect than was experienced under the cod-liver oil, previously tried.—Our advice is for all who have, or think they have, consumption, to adopt cream diet. Eat the pure sweet cream abundantly—as much of it as the stomach will digest well, and we do not doubt that it will prove quite as effectual as the purest cod-liver oil that can be bought.

DIARRHEA.

It is quite sufficient for all practical purposes, to say that diarrhea, dysentery and Asiatic cholera are one and the same disease, differing only in intensity. Diarrhea is a watery looseness; dysentery is a bloody looseness; cholera is an immense watery looseness.

In diarrhea, there is not much pain, necessarily. In dysentery, there is a great deal of pain inevitably. In cholera, there is never any pain at all, as to the bowels. In diarrhea discharges always succeed inclination, with no satisfactory discharge.

In cholera, desire is followed always by immense and relieving discharges. In all these, there is one never failing circumstance always and inevitably present, and can never be absent, under any conceivable circumstances—it is the quenchless instinct of nature calling for absolute rest, bodily quietude, and without that rest a cure is impossible, and death an inevitable event.

There is in all these a remorseless thirst. Nature then calls for two things, to satisfy her longings—rest and drink, and if these two things are done with sufficient promptness, there is a perfect cure in nine cases out of ten.

Perfect quietude on a bed, and chewing ice, swallowing as large a piece as possible, until the thirst is perfectly satisfied, is all that is necessary in any ordinary attack of any of these three inevitable diseases.

To make assurance doubly sure, keep the abdomen tightly bound with two thicknesses of woollen flannel, coating nothing but boiled rice, with boiled milk, in ordinary cases; if more violent, let rice be parched as black as coffee generally is, then boil and eat; or what is still more efficient, put a pound or more of flour in a linen bag, boil it in milk, two hours, take off the skin, dry it, grate it into boiled milk, and eat freely, and nothing else, until the disease is checked. If these bowel complaints are checked too promptly with laudanum, paregoric or opium, fatal convulsions takes place in a few hours, as to children; an incurable congestion and inflammation of the brain in grown persons. As bowel diseases are the scourge of all armies in the fall of the year, these suggestions should be circulated.—Health Tract.

SMALL LIES.

Henry Ward Beecher, in a sermon on faithfulness in small things, said:

"I do not know of any buyer who pays such prices as the devil pays when he buys a man. Here is a man who sells himself for about 1/4 of a pound of chickory in a pound of coffee. He prepares his commodity with a lie, and retails it with another lie. Every time a man commits a known dishonesty he sells his soul; and thousands are selling themselves by little dribbles. And I think a man who sells himself thus, cheats himself—no, he cheats the devil who pays too much for him. I am informed that before the commutation was abandoned by the ferry company, men of property and standing in society, would boldly declare that they had a commutation ticket in their pocket when they had none, for the sake of getting through with out paying! They lied for 1 cent; I pity the devil. It is awful to be chief magistrate of a parcel of men like these. I cannot understand how these exigent, thrice squeezed men can be managed."

HOW THEY DEAL WITH DRUNKARDS IN NEW ZEALAND.

In the Lytleton Times, published in the province of Canterbury, in the above colony, we find the following advertisement:—Notice to the Public.—Whereas it has this day been proved to the satisfaction of us, the undersigned, being three of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, that one Mary Ann Robertson, of Christ Church, who is described at the foot of this notice, has become an habitual drunkard, and is injuring her health by excessive drinking, we hereby, under the provisions of the thirty-third clause of the 'Public-House Ordinance, 1862,' give notice that we prohibit all persons from supplying the said Mary Ann Robertson with any spirituous or fermented liquor whatever, for the space of two years from the date hereof.—This warning is enforced by a threat of a fine of £20, or three months' imprisonment.

YOUTHFUL VETERANS.

A Massachusetts cotemporary says: "John Brown, of North Stonington, an active young man of ninety-four years, walked five miles on Monday, on business, without apparent fatigue."

Another "youth" of this class, says the Boston Journal, is the well known Daniel Hawkins, a New Lebanon Shaker, for fifty years an elder of one of the families, who can read the finest print without spectacles, works fourteen hours a day in the garden, has the care of twenty hives of bees, and can walk five miles with ease and comfort at any time.

SICKNESS NOT CAUSELESS.

There never can be disease without a cause; and almost always the cause is in the person who is ill; he has either done something which he ought not to have done, or he has omitted something which he should have attended to.

Another important item is, that sickness does not, as a general thing, come on suddenly; as seldom does it thus come, as a house becomes enveloped in flames, on the instant of the fire first breaking out. There is generally a spark, a tiny flame, a trifling blaze. It is so with disease, and promptitude is always an important element of safety and deliverance. A little child wakes up in the night with a disturbing cough, but which, after a while, passes off, and the parent feels relieved; the second night, the cough is more decided; the third, it is croup, and in a few hours more, the darling is dead!

Had that child been kept warm in bed the whole of the day after the first coughing was noticed, had been fed lightly, and got abundant warm sleep, it would have had no cough the second night, and the day after would have been well.

An incalculable amount of human suffering, and many lives would be saved every year, if two things were done uniformly. First, when any uncomfortable feeling is noticed, begin at once, trace the cause of it and avoid that cause ever after.—Second, use means at once to remove the symptom; and among these, the best are those which are most universally available and applicable, as rest, warmth, abstinence, a clean person, and a pure air. When animals are ill, they follow nature's instinct, and lie down to rest. Many a valuable life has been lost by the unwise efforts of the patient to "keep up," when the most fitting place was a warm bed and a quiet apartment.

Some persons attempt to "harden their constitutions," by exposing themselves to the causes which induced their sufferings, as if they could by so doing, get accustomed to the exposure, and ever thereafter endure it with good impunity. A good constitution, like a good garment, lasts the longer by its being taken care of. If a finger has been burned by putting it in the fire and is cured never so well, it will be burned again as often as it is put in the fire: such a result is inevitable.—There is no such thing as hardening one's self against the cause of disease. What gives a man a cold today, will give him a cold to-morrow, and the next day, and the next.—What lies in the stomach like a heavy weight to-day, will do the same to-morrow; not in a less degree, but a greater; and as we get older, or get more under the influence of disease, lesser causes have greater ill effects; so that the older we get, the greater need is there for increased efforts to avoid hardships and exposures, and to be more prompt in rectifying any symptoms, by rest, warmth, and abstinence.—Hall's Journal of Health.

A DEAD DUKE.

The foreign papers, a short time ago, brought the account of the death of the Duke of Hamilton in Paris.—The circumstances attending his death were kept very quiet, but it leaked out that he was drunk, fell down the stairs of the Maison Doree, and broke his neck. He was a dissipated, handsome man, possessed of vast wealth, and occupied an enviable position in society in Paris as in London. He was the boon companion of Louis Napoleon and the reckless set who, in the days of the Presidency, made the little palace at St. Cloud ring with their orgies; and his life has been from manhood to death, a career of profligacy and excitement. There is not mentioned of him one solitary act which benefited his fellow-man, not one ennobling trait of character—yet the funkey London Post, whose special duty is to look after the quality, living and dead, expatiates a fulsome column upon the deceased rone.

HOW TO LOOK YOUNG.

How is it that some men, thought to be so old, still look young, while others, though young, still look old? The cause lies very frequently in themselves. An old gentleman being asked the reason, said: I never ride when I can walk; I never eat but one dish at dinner; I never get drunk. My walking keeps my blood in circulation, my simple diet prevents indigestion, and never touching ardent spirits, my liver never fears being eaten up alive." But he forgot to add one of the greatest causes of lasting youth—"a kind, unobtrusive heart." Envy can dig as deeply in the human face as time itself.

GOT ONE.

Peter Apple of Oakland, Indiana, was lately recruited for the 11th Indiana, and took part in the attempt to storm one of the Vicksburg batteries. The rebel fire was so destructive that our army recoiled. Apple, the "raw recruit," "didn't see" the backward movement and kept going ahead until he came right on to one of the rebel guns, caught a gunner by the collar and brought him with in our lines, saying: "Boys, why didn't you come on? Every fellow might have got one." We have heard of no more daring act of bravery than this little incident since the war began.—Louisville Democrat.

Horrible.

The Newport (Vt) News relates the particulars of a fearful tragedy which took place on the 9th instant in the town of Worcester. Mrs. Mary Loomis, only fourteen years of age, although a married person, was attacked in the woods by Orrin Carr and her own brother-in-law and terribly abused after which the fiends hung her by the neck to a tree, with the binding of her apron, in which condition her body was found. The men were arrested and are both in jail at Montpelier, and will be tried next month.

Alice B. Haven, (formerly Alice B. Neal) died on Saturday, in Mamaroneck, Westchester county, N. Y., at the age of thirty-five. Her maiden name was Emily Bradley, but while a school girl, she sent, under the pseudonym of Alice G. Lee, many attractive sketches to the Saturday Gazette, then recently established by Joseph C. Neal, in this city. She was married to Mr. Neal in 1846 and at his request assumed and has since retained the name of Alice.—On the death of her husband, in 1847, she took the editorial charge of the Gazette, and conducted it for several years, contributing at the same time poems, sketches, and tales to the leading magazines. In 1853 she was married to Mr. Samuel L. Haven, and has since resided in Westchester county, N. Y.

SPEECH

OF
COL. WM. HOPKINS
ON
THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY

Our readers will remember that in April last, a series of Resolutions on the war and the state of the country, was offered in the House of Representatives of this State. Before their adoption a discussion arose between the Democrats and Abolitionists, in which Judge SHANNON, a renegade Democrat, elected by the Republicans from Allegheny, participated, and to whom Col. HOPKINS ably and successfully replied in the following speech:—

Mr. Speaker, the magnitude of the issues involved in the question before us must be my apology for trespassing upon the indulgence of the House at this late hour of the session. Before proceeding to the discussion of the resolutions, I desire to strip the subject of the mists thrown around it by the political harangue delivered on last night by the learned and eloquent gentleman from Allegheny, (Mr. Shannon.) Whatever may be said of the length of that speech, or of its applicability to the subject under discussion, all will agree that this logic is irresistible. It would be impossible to remember all that was said in the course of a three hours' speech; and I regret that an opportunity was not afforded me to reply to him at the time, when his remarks were more fresh in my memory.

Had a stranger chanced to enter this hall during the first two hours of his speech, he would have supposed that a political gathering of partisans were assembled here, and that the orator was arranging the great Democratic party upon a charge of slavery question. Now, Mr. Speaker, I must confess that my powers of perception did not enable me to see the relevancy of this part of the gentleman's speech to the questions under discussion. Suppose, sir, we concede that the Democratic party has been inconsistent upon this question, or that it has been even as variable upon all questions as the opposition party (with which the gentleman himself is now identified) with its varied names, how would that affect the present condition of our country? Sir, in the present sad and trying hour, when the pillars of our glorious Republic seem to be crumbling, and the temple of our liberties rocking on its foundation stones, it would be more patriotic and statesmanlike to strive to prevent its utter overthrow, rather than to indulge in tirades about party inconsistency.

But to the logic of the gentleman from Allegheny. He told us that a Democratic convention was held in the city of Pittsburgh in 1849, at which a resolution was adopted "against the farther extension of slavery"; and therefore, by the gentleman's logic, every subordinate of the administration has a right to arrest and imprison for months a private and peaceable citizen in a loyal State, "without due process of law," or without even any information of accusation being made according to the requirements of the Constitution. Is not that clear?

Again—the gentleman told us that Floyd, Thompson and Cobb had defrauded the government out of large sums, consisting of arms, bonds, &c., and therefore he would have us believe that the hundreds of millions of dollars that have been plundered from the treasury during the present

administration, was all right; and not only so, but the man who questions the integrity of these public robbers, is "in sympathy with the rebellion." Is not this equally clear? The gentleman also told us that James Buchanan, in 1819, offered a resolution against the introduction of slavery into free territory, and therefore, according to the gentleman's logic, President Lincoln had an undoubted right to issue his proclamation freeing the slaves in the revolted States. Who will fail to be convinced by such cogent reasoning as this?

Having thus disposed of the gentleman's political declamation, of which I cannot see the pertinency,—I proceed, Mr. Speaker, to notice his argument upon the resolutions. The only reference he made to these, was to the third, fourth and seventh.—The third reads thus:—"That this General Assembly recognizes a manifest difference between the administration of the government and the government itself; the one is transitory, limited in duration to that period of time for which the officers elected by the people are charged with the conduct of the same; the other is permanent, intended by its founders to endure forever."

This resolution the gentleman was pleased to stigmatize as worthy only of the notice of a school-boy. Mr. Speaker, it does not so strike me; and, inasmuch as there have been found in this House but three persons to vote with the gentleman against this resolution, I am safe in saying that there are many who recognize here a sentiment and a principle that merits something more than a sneer—and amongst those who think so are many upon the gentleman's own side of the House, who are almost as old and as learned as himself. There are many in this land who confound the government with the administration. If this is not so, why are men denounced as traitors who, while unwavering in their fidelity to the Constitution—which is the life of the government—feel it their duty to denounce some of the measures of Mr. Lincoln, his Cabinet, and the Republican Congress, who compose the administration? Why, sir, when was it ever supposed that fealty to the government required blind and passive acquiescence in the policy of the party who, for the time being, might have control of the administration? If this dogma were true, our country has always been cursed with a prolific brood of traitors. For the time has never heretofore been when those out of power did not freely discuss, and even bitterly denounce, the measures of the party in power—If we except the days of the elder Adams, when it was attempted, by the then opponents of the Democratic party, to make it seditious and treasonable to speak disrespectfully of the President. Can it be that those days are to return again?

The fourth resolution is in these words:—"Fourth. That this General Assembly in the exercise of its right to differ with the Federal Executive, enters its solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain States, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional and void." In regard to this resolution, I shall have something to say hereafter.—For the present, I pass on to the consideration of the seventh resolution, which is as follows:—"Seventh. That this General Assembly deems it proper further to declare, that it, together with all the truly loyal people of the State, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the government of the Union, and would, in such event, cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace and the procurement of such proper guarantees, as would give security to all their interests and rights."

And this, Mr. Speaker, is the resolution the gentleman from Allegheny treated with such scorn and contempt, and concerning which he even used the polite and classic expression, that he would "spit upon it." I venture to say, sir, that this resolution embodies the spirit of every patriot that is offered to the Throne of Grace by every truly christian man. Yes, sir, go with me to yonder sanctuary of the living God, and listen to that devoted servant of the Prince of Peace, whose mission was to preach "peace on earth, good will to man," and hear him as he invokes the "Great God of Battles to restore once more to our beloved and bleeding country the inestimable blessings of peace." What think you, Mr. Speaker, would be the response of a gentleman who would sneer at such a resolution as this? Would it be a hearty "amen?" No, sir; no. It would be "blood," "blood," "blood." Or, Mr. Speaker, go with me, if you please, to yonder humble cottage, and as you approach tread