

# The Waynesburg Messenger.

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Sept. 11, 1861--13.

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Would very respectfully tender his services as a physician and surgeon, to the people of Waynesburg and vicinity. He holds by a due appreciation of human life and health, and strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.  
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Sept. 11, 1861--13.

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Cash paid for good cooking Apples.  
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Dealer in Groceries and Confectioneries, and Variety Goods, in the New Building, Main street.  
Sept. 11, 1861--13.

## Miscellaneous.

### THE TRUMPET-RAT.

Backland, in his *Curiosities of Natural History*, gives the following account of a lawsuit in France about a rat. The action at law was brought by M. Triguel against Girone, a retired Zouave.

*The Plaintiff.* "Gentlemen, this individual has cheated me out of a hundred francs (820), and has, at the same time, willfully abused my confidence. He knows that I am much interested in geology, antiquities, natural sciences. I have collections of fossils, of medals, of rare animals, of curious plants. One day he called upon me and said: 'Sir, I have a kind of animal which has never been mentioned by any naturalist.' 'What is it, sir?' 'It is a 'trumpet-rat.' 'What do you call the trumpet-rat?' 'Sir, as the name indicates, it is a rat which has a trumpet.' 'Where is it?' 'On his nose like a rhinoceros.' 'And you have it alive?' 'Alive and well; if you wish to see it, you have only to come to my house.' 'Directly; come along.'

"I was very anxious to see this strange animal. We arrived at his house, and he shows me in a cage an enormous rat, very lively and in good condition, and which really had on its nose a sort of slender excrescence about two centimetres long (two thirds of an inch), covered with hair like the body of the animal, with a vertebra in it, and a most extraordinary thing, larger at the summit than at the base, contrary to what it ought to be in the usual course of things. I asked to examine this phenomenon; he puts it into my hand, and holds its paws and head that I might examine at my ease this extraordinary trumpet. I ask him if it were not a dupe and mystification; and, to convince myself, I take a pin and force it into the trumpet. The animal cried out, wined, and a drop of blood came from the prick. The experiment was conclusive--it was really a trumpet forming a part of the rat."

"I wonder. I ask this man if he would sell his rat. He answers in the affirmative. I ask his price--Fifty francs. I pay it without any bargaining, and I bring the animal home. I invite my friends and servants to see it, the cry of admiration was universal--I was enchanted.

"Some one says to me, 'You ought to procure a female (this was a male).' I had thought of that, but having seen but one rat at the house of the person who sold it to me, I concluded that he had no more. I determined, therefore, to go directly to see, and I asked him if it were possible to get a female. 'Nothing easier,' he answered me; 'I have written to Africa, and they have sent me many trumpet-rats, of which I have two females.' With these words, he brings out a cago full of rats like that which he had sold me. He chooses me a female, for which I pay him fifty francs (\$10). I carry it off more enchanted than ever. Some months afterwards the female has young; I look at them, they had no trumpets. I say to myself, 'Without doubt, they will sprout hereafter like elephants' tusks.' I wait one month, two months, six months; every day I look at the nose of my rats, but the trumpet never appeared.

"In a house where I go frequently, I make the acquaintance of an officer who had served a long time in Africa. 'Tell me,' I say to him one day--'you have been in Africa--do you know the trumpet-rats?' 'Perfectly,' he answers me. 'Ah! then you can inform me. I then tell him my story. Then this gentleman began to laugh, as though his sides would split. I say to myself, 'Certainly then I have been duped.' When he was calm I beg him to explain the motive of his hilarity. 'Then he tells me what follows: 'The trumpet-rat,' he tells me, 'is not a supernatural thing--it is an invention due to the leisure moments of the Zouaves. This is how they make them: you take two rats; you tie their paws firmly on a board, the nose of one close to the end of the tail of the other, with a penknife or a lancet you make an incision into the nose of the rat which is hindermost, and you graft the tail of the first one into the nose; you tie firmly the muzzle to the tail, and you leave the two rats in this position for 48 hours. At the end of the time the union has taken place, and the two parts have grown together; then you cut off the tail of the rat which is in front, to the required length, and let him go, but still keep the other tied to the board, but with his head loose, and you give him something to eat. At the end of a month or more the wound is perfectly healed, and the eyes of the most curious scrutators would not see a trace of the grafting. This is what these Zouaves do; the rats have no trumpet--you have been deceived (les rats n'ont pas de trompe; vous avez été trompé.)"

"On the part of the defendant, it was argued that he had certainly made up the rats as had been stated; but he affirms that he had not sold them to the plaintiff as rats "born" with a trumpet.

*The President.* "Is this true, M. Triguel?"

*M. Triguel.* "You understand, sir, after the experiment which I made with the prick of the pin, which bled and made the animal cry, I ought to believe that the trumpet was natural."

*The President.* "Then the defendant told you that it was a particular kind of rat?"

*The Plaintiff.* "Yes, without doubt."

*The Defendant.* "In fact, it is a particular kind of rat."

Verdict for the Zouave--the rat-trumpet maker.

### OVERTAKING A THUNDER STORM.

Mr. Willis, writing to the Home Journal, from the West, says--

To overtake a thunder shower whirl through it, and outrun it, was the feat of the day's exciting novelties. We saw it ahead of us on the prairie, as you see a single black cloud in the sky, with the sunshine all around it. It was moving in the same direction as ourselves, probably about twenty miles an hour, and we soon began to overtake it with our better harnessed thunder and lightning. The conductor pointed the dark masses out to me some ten or fifteen minutes before we entered the outskirts of the shower, and we were in a pelting rain, with lightning and peals of thunder, for perhaps ten minutes emerging in fair weather on the other side, and leaving the storm to lag after us like a "slow coach" that it was! But, certainly, it was queer thus to give thunder and lightning the go-by.

But it is to the wild animal of the prairie that the swiftness of the railroad is inexplicable. Ages upon ages have established certain relative rates of speed between man and the subject races of creation--the mountain hunter being the fastest pursuer for which the elk and reindeer, the bear and prairie wolf the fox and the wild cat, the skunk, otter and martin, are at all times prepared. The small line of the rail track, nearly hidden in grass, is not recognized by these wanderers over the vast plains of the West, and while thinking themselves safe in their own horizon-edged wilderness they suddenly see the coming of the new monster. It is daily experience of the trains on this road across Illinois, to overtake some one or more of them, and it is curious--so the different conductors and brakemen all tell me--how none of them seem to have the sagacity to escape off at right angles. Almost invariably they flee before the pursuer, and are run down at last, to fall fainting with terror and exhaustion in the neighborhood of the track.

### DEFENSIVE AND OFFENSIVE WAR.

The life of governments is like that of man. The latter has a right to kill in case of natural defense; the former have a right to wage war for their own preservation. In the case of natural defense I have a right to kill, because my life is, in respect to me, what the life of my antagonist is to him. In the same manner, a state wages war because its preservation is like that of any other being.

With individuals the right of natural defense does not imply a necessity of attacking. Instead of attacking they need only have recourse to proper tribunals. They cannot therefore fore exercise this right of defense but in sudden cases, when immediate death would be the consequence of waiting for the assistance of the law. But with States the right of natural defense carries along with it sometimes the necessity of attacking; as for instance, when one nation sees that a continuance of peace will enable another to destroy her, and that to attack that nation instantly is the only way to prevent her own destruction.

From thence it follows that small or nations have often a right to declare war than great ones, because they are oftener in the case of being afraid of destruction.

The right therefore of war is derived from necessity and strict justice. If those who direct the conscience or councils of princes do not abide by this maxim, the consequence is dreadful; when they proceed on arbitrary principles of glory, convenience, and utility, torrents of blood must ever spread the earth.

But above all, let them not plead such an idle pretext as the glory of the prince. His glory is nothing but pride; it is a passion, and not a legitimate right. It is true the fame of his power might increase the strength of the government; but it might be equally increased by the reputation of his justice.

From the right of war comes that of conquest; which is often-times the natural consequence of that right and ought therefore to follow its spirit.

The right, the conqueror has over a conquered people is directed by four sorts of laws; the law of nature, which makes everything tend to the

### A CAPITAL SPEECH.

BY  
**HON. SAMUEL S. HAYES, OF ILLINOIS,**  
AT  
**PORTLAND, MAINE,**  
August 10th, 1863.

[Concluded from Last Week.]

And now is the third year of the war, when sheer physical force, with immense and countless waste of human life and treasure, has gained some victories, which with policy and statesmanship should lead to peace, we find the country divided, the future all dark and threatening, and vast and momentous issues involving the preservation of our property and our liberties, and very existence of Constitutional Government, shaping themselves rapidly in the midst of the suffering and gloom which surround us.

It is true there are some who know of no suffering, who have no children or friends in the war, or whose hearts do not beat responsive to the voice of kindred and of friendship, and who have added to their stores by contracts and speculation. But the humble mechanic, the toiling farmer, whose taxes and outlays are grinding them into poverty, the poor lone widow, the loving mother, who will never again see the loved ones that left them at their country's call, who mourn and refuse to be comforted, such as these can tell you of suffering that will make your hearts bleed. And the thoughtful old men, who have learned wisdom from reflection and experience, who remember the better days of the Republic; and have solved the problem of the growth and decline of nations; these will tell you our country suffers, and trembles on the verge of destruction. [Great applause.]

### A NOBLE SPEECH.

The following truly eloquent speech was made by General Carrington to the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, preparatory to his bidding farewell to that body of men. It would be well if the same speech were read to every regiment of soldiers in the service of the Government, and it would be of incalculable benefit if all men now doing soldier's duty would respond in practice to its noble sentiments. The language of General Carrington on the occasion referred to was as follows:--I soon leave you--do not expect a speech. I am a man of few words; they may seem homely, but they are the result of experience.--First, avoid profane speech. He who is the God of battles, and holds the issue of life, should be revered, if you would have His blessing. The man who honors his holy name is a true soldier--he fears not to die, because he is prepared for the issue of death. Temperance is the next virtue. The best stimulus to the soldier is his coffee. Liqueurs are temporary, and bring relaxation, and they also involve bad habits. Water should be used frequently, but in small draughts; too much water at a time involves perspiration and weakens the body. Drink of it often, and always in moderation.

Be chaste and truthful. Be as good citizens in the service as out of it. Bathing is important. Keep clean. If your feet are sore after a march, bathe them in salt water, and you will be fresh in the morning. In closing, let me say that nothing pains me so much as to see a soldier who forgets his duty as a citizen and a Christian. Be so pure that your sweethearts will honor you every step of your progress as a soldier. If we meet again, it will be my pleasure to serve the country with you; if not, be true to the flag, and your country will honor you.--To yourselves, all I have to say, after two days' drill--I am satisfied. Take that as a soldier's goodbye.

### A FAMOUS LAND.

If there be part of the world which ought to tempt the traveler, it is assuredly that region of Asia which lies between the Caspian and Black seas. Tradition declares this to be the cradle of the human race. Here, say the Persians and Armenians, was the garden of Eden; here, as every one knows, stands the Ararat, from which mankind spread after the deluge.

Here are the best and most undeniable physical evidences of that astonishing catastrophe. Here hunted the Biblical Nimrod, here languished Prometheus, chained to the rock with vultures ever gnawing at his liver. Hither sailed Jason and the Argonauts, and hence departed the enchantress Medea. One of the rivers of this region still bears the name of Cyrus the Great. Alexander of Macedonia is a household word among the Caucasian villagers. Hence flowed gorgeous fable which widened into Hellenic mythology. Here Pompey conquered, and the soldiers of imperial Rome bled in vain. Here Gregory preached, and Tamerlane and Genghis Khan spread havoc; the Turks uprooted the Georgian on these shores, to be themselves uprooted in due time by the more opportunistic Russians. Over the Caucasian wall, at the dread hour when Allah's time shall sound, Gog and Magog shall cross to put an end to the empire of Islamism on earth, and destroy the kingdom of the true believers. When the Russians swept away the Georgian throne in 1800, learned men at this exclaimed in their anguish that the fallen monarchy had existed without interruption since the time of Abraham; there is good historical evidence to

prove a line of kings extending over a period of 2,345 years.

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Now upon these issues we have two parties, the party of the Administration, sustaining all that the Administration have done or may do in the direction in which it is moving, and the party of the opposition, the time-honored Democratic party yielding obedience to the laws, and sustaining the Union, the Constitution and the rights and interests of the States and people, against all who oppose them, North or South, in power or out. [Cheers.]

These issues are embraced in the proposition on the side of the Administration that the "object of the war shall be the destruction of slavery, and every institution and right that hinders its destruction. The Democratic opposition stand upon the proposition that the war and every other policy of the Government shall be limited by and shall conform to the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees our Federal system of State independence and individual liberty.

I have no special love for slavery. The Democracy are not its advocates. But we do not hold that religion, morality and sound statesmanship require that it should be treated as a crime, or the nation ruined to procure its extinction. There are other and larger ideas that should govern Christians and patriots: humble worship of the Deity, obedience to His law and to the Constitution which He has ordained for our government, with the faithful observance of all its obligations. It is in advocacy of these ideas that I am speaking to you to-night.

What do you gain by the prosecution of this war for its present purpose? [A voice: "Freedom."] Freedom? You are mistaken, my friend. It is not your that they seek; it is the freedom of the negro. [Cheers.] Your freedom you enjoyed before the war. You are to lose your freedom, unless you change your rulers or their policy. When your neighbors were arrested without law, a blow was struck at your freedom. When they were imprisoned without a trial, your freedom received another blow. The writ of *habeas corpus* is a part of your freedom. Trial by jury is your freedom. Liberty of speech and of the press pertain to your freedom. When any of these rights, sacred by the common law and the Constitution, are stricken down, in the person of a Democrat, your freedom suffers. When an eminent citizen is dragged from his home, tried by court martial, and banished to a foreign land, your freedom has received a fatal stab. When these rights are gone, when those outrages can pass unpunished and unquestioned, then I say you may have freedom for the negro, but you have slavery for the white man. You are slaves all, Republicans as well as Democrats, slaves ground in the dust beneath the iron heel of military despotism. [Voices, "That's so!" and numerous cheers.]

The man is ignorant indeed who does not know that the purposes and objects, the whole theory of the war have undergone a change. When the war broke out, the South was almost

equally divided. After the S. C. act of secession, Tennessee gave fifty thousand majority for the Union, Virginia was for it. Alabama and Georgia and North Carolina were doubtful, and everywhere, except in South Carolina, the Union party, with many front, breasted the tide of treason. They still loved and clung to the Union of their fathers. [A voice: "Why ain't they for it now?"] Because you Abolitionists robbed them of their property by striking down their domestic institutions. Because your Emancipation Proclamation you have sought to deprive women and children, widows and orphans, non-combatants and Union men, as well as the strongest rebels, of the property which belonged to them under the Constitution and laws of the land. [Applause.] A person near the stand here caused some disturbance by noisy and continued vociferation. "Cries of 'put him out,' and a movement of the crowd. Mr. Hayes, resuming.] Let him alone, my friends. His conscience is awakened. My statement of the truth is having its effect upon him. He will come right after a while. [Cheers and laughter.]

Is it surprising that such a policy should have converted friends into foes, and made the South a unit, ready to dare all and suffer all for the bad cause in which they have embarked?

On the other hand, where is the united North of two years since? The assaults upon constitutional liberty and State rights have divided us, as they have united the South.

But the Administration, instead of becoming wiser and returning to the maintenance of the Constitution, seem to be devising now schemes for its overthrow.

You have all read the report in the papers that the request of Louisiana planters for the re-admission of that State as a Union State has been refused.

I saw to-day, in the Boston *Traveler* of the 8th, a letter, of three columns, from Mr. Whiting, late Solicitor of the War Department, who, it is said, has just gone from Washington to Europe, on a mission to instruct our foreign ministers as to the views of the Administration. His letter is able and elaborate, and I presume, before its publication, was submitted to at least a portion of the Cabinet. The argument is substantially this: that the rebellion has ceased to be a rebellion, and becomes what he calls a territorial war. That by the laws of war, all antecedent relations between belligerents are destroyed by a territorial war--and the close of the war leaves the defeated party, including all non-combatants inhabiting the territory held by it, at the mercy of the conqueror, to take such a State, and hold such political rights only as the conqueror shall prescribe. That, therefore, in the event that the Federal Government shall succeed in putting down the rebellion, the Southern people will no longer have the rights of suffrage and representation, but will be obliged to receive such a form of government, and obey such regulations, as Congress or the Executive shall impose upon them. The result of this argument is, in a word, that if the North succeeds, the Southern people, Unionists and all, become slaves, if the South succeeds, the Northern people become slaves, in the sense of losing their political rights. [A voice: "Who believes that?"] Mr. Hayes--Mr. Stanton believes it and approves it. How many more I do not know.

The answer to that argument is, that there is no such law of war in the United States, which exist as a nation only by virtue of a written Constitution, of limited powers, and which pledges to every citizen a republican form of State government in the Union and protection against insurrection and civil war, as well as for the destruction of his political rights, but for the preservation and restoration of those rights. The claim is only stronger for the citizen, if, by the neglect and weakness, or misconduct of the Federal authorities, the insurrection has grown into what Mr. Whiting calls a territorial war. More than that, the Constitution guarantees the same right to the rebels when they have laid down their arms, until they have been tried and convicted of some crime that disqualifies them from exercising the political rights of citizens.

Hence, when the rebellion is suppressed, the sovereignty of the States now in arms against the Government, the State legislatures and courts, the elective franchise, and representation in the Federal Congress, all come again into full operation and effect with equal force and dignity as in the other States. To attempt to prevent this result is to attempt to revolutionize the Government, and overthrow the organic law that gives it life. Against such an attempt, either in execution or design, the Democracy of this country will be found united, as against all the other despotic and disloyal tendencies of this Administration. [Cheers.]

Among the frightful heresies of which the party in power is guilty, is the assumption on which the Emancipation Proclamation is based--the assumption that in time of war all the powers of Government are merged in the President. For hundreds of years Rome was never at peace. We are a warlike people, and may make the same history. Is it possible that our fathers, when they suffered so much for us, and applied such wisdom in erecting the temple of liberty, should have built it on such a quicksand as this? Did they leave us at the mercy of every ambitious traitor who might reach the Presidential chair? Is it in his power at any time, by involving us in war, to subvert our liberties and make himself a despot? God forbid!

Now let me ask you, my friends, when is this war to end? Never in the history of nations has there been a war of such magnitude--such vast armies--at least among civilized nations. A quarter of a million men on one field! A quarter of a million men rushing together in the red surge of battle, to hear back again their thousands of pale corpses--their legions of torn and mangled, maimed and wounded. After three years of this war--after giving a million of men to the service--the rebellion is not crushed, but we are called upon again for three hundred thousand men, this time not as volunteers, but as conscripts. The Democrats are ready now as ever to fight for the Constitution and the Union. I would ask how many of you Portland Republicans are ready to fight for the freedom of the negro? How many of you chose to leave when drafted the other day? [A voice: "One."] Renewed excitement. Now I would suggest to you gentlemen who have shown so much spirit to-night, who have clamored so loudly--which I assure you I have borne with perfect good nature, for I know you mean no harm, it is only a way you have [Laughter]--I would suggest to you that this fiery zeal and spirit which you have shown to-night in the cause of Abolitionism would prove of great value in the army. [Laughter and applause.] I suppose you are all exempt--a little lame or hard of hearing, or under age, perhaps. [Great laughter.] Never mind, the next haul of the conscription net will take just such men as you. You will then realize some of the truths we are trying to hammer into you.

My friends, it is not clamor or excitement that will settle these grave and momentous questions; I have touched upon to-night. The industrious and toiling masses--the workman who toils by candlelight in his little shop and thinks as he works--the farmer who turns up the soil to raise your food for you, and studies common sense and honesty as he follows the plough--these men are settling these questions now; and you will know they have settled them when you see the returns of your approaching election. [Applause.]

The people of Illinois have defined their position by a majority of thousands. Indiana has done the same, and so has the great Empire State of New York. [Here three cheers were given for Governor Seymour.] These States have arrayed themselves on the side of Democracy and the Constitution, in opposition to the mistaken and ruinous policies of the Administration. The rest of the Northern States, or most of them, will follow.

As I have said, the Democratic party yields obedience to the laws. [A voice: "You can't help it."] Mr. Hayes: No; we can't help it. Because duty and patriotism demand it, and we always listen to their voice. [Great Applause.] The Democratic party has conducted the country through several wars; and, were it in power, it would bring the country safely and honorably through this--for it would demand nothing but obedience to the Constitution and the restoration of the Union, and that it would be sure to have. But if I understand the position of the Democracy, at least of the Northwest, it is this, that while they will pay their taxes, and obey even the conscription law, odious as it is, and if drafted and obliged to go, will perform military duty, and obey all orders of their superior officers; they will not sustain the Abolition and despotic policies of this Administration, either at the polls or through their representatives. They will sustain a war for the Constitution and Union, if that be necessary, as long as their is any hope of success. When there ceases to be any hope of success, they will prosecute such a war no longer if they can obtain an honorable peace. They value too highly the lives of their countrymen, and the material interests of the country, out of which life is supported. The sweat of the laborer's brow is precious in their eyes. His small earnings are the sustenance of his wife and little ones, who grace his cabin and clamor upon his knees. The great Democracy, made up of the people, and true to the people, will never take these scanty earnings to support such useless wars. [Cheers.]

Whatever the prospect of success,

is the assumption on which the Emancipation Proclamation is based--the assumption that in time of war all the powers of Government are merged in the President. For hundreds of years Rome was never at peace. We are a warlike people, and may make the same history. Is it possible that our fathers, when they suffered so much for us, and applied such wisdom in erecting the temple of liberty, should have built it on such a quicksand as this? Did they leave us at the mercy of every ambitious traitor who might reach the Presidential chair? Is it in his power at any time, by involving us in war, to subvert our liberties and make himself a despot? God forbid!

Now let me ask you, my friends, when is this war to end? Never in the history of nations has there been a war of such magnitude--such vast armies--at least among civilized nations. A quarter of a million men on one field! A quarter of a million men rushing together in the red surge of battle, to hear back again their thousands of pale corpses--their legions of torn and mangled, maimed and wounded. After three years of this war--after giving a million of men to the service--the rebellion is not crushed, but we are called upon again for three hundred thousand men, this time not as volunteers, but as conscripts. The Democrats are ready now as ever to fight for the Constitution and the Union. I would ask how many of you Portland Republicans are ready to fight for the freedom of the negro? How many of you chose to leave when drafted the other day? [A voice: "One."] Renewed excitement. Now I would suggest to you gentlemen who have shown so much spirit to-night, who have clamored so loudly--which I assure you I have borne with perfect good nature, for I know you mean no harm, it is only a way you have [Laughter]--I would suggest to you that this fiery zeal and spirit which you have shown to-night in the cause of Abolitionism would prove of great value in the army. [Laughter and applause.] I suppose you are all exempt--a little lame or hard of hearing, or under age, perhaps. [Great laughter.] Never mind, the next haul of the conscription net will take just such men as you. You will then realize some of the truths we are trying to hammer into you.

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