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A WHeekly Family Journal--- Peboted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Foreign, Domestic and General Intelligence, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

WAYNESBURG, GREENE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1864.

NEW SERIES.--VOL. 5, NO. 32

THE WAYNESBURG MESSENGER

R. W. JONES AND JAS. S. JENNINGS.

Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa.

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ette Counties, entrusted to them, will receive promp
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east, and nearly opposite the Wright house.
Waynesburg, Sept. 23, 1863.

DR. A. G. CROSS

OULD very respectfully tender his services as a PHYSICIAN AND SUEGEON, to the people of Waynesburg and vicinity. He hopes by a due appreciation of buman life and health, and strict attention to business, to merit a stare of public patronage.

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Repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jeweiry wit reasons attention.

[Dec. 15, 1061—19

BOOKS, &c. LEWIS DAY.

Milit AND BARRIOS. PORTEL PALLETER

Select Poetry.

From the Evangelist. A Touching Incident.*

On a couch of pain and sorrow Lay a mother soon to die. Weary, waiting for the morrow, Breathing oft the long drawn sigh; Of her darlings,

Precious darlings! Thus she mused as hours went by,-

"Two sweet lambs have gone before me, To the blessed Saviour's arms; Two remain to nestle near me,-Who shall keep these babes from harm?

As I leave them Who'll receive them? Who, maternal fears disarm?

That blest Home for children friendless, Can I, may I place them there? Through this shelter for the homeless Will my Saviour answer prayer? Go, then, darlings,

Precious darlings! He will make your wants His care."

There we saw this dying mother, Waiting to resign her breath, Leaning on that Elder Brother* Who alone can conquer death-Those sweet children. Precious children! She had given them up in faith.

"Christ is near me, very near me! Thus she whispered in our ear, "O what tender love He bears me! Every moment He is here. I am waiting-Patient waiting,-

Soon His mansions I shall share!"

"Guard my babes, and He will bless you, Guard them as a sacred trust, Have them trained by Christian parents While I'm sleeping in the dust; The Good Shepherd, Will reward you.

At the rising of the Just." *The incident narrated in the preceding ines, is of recent occurrence The two little sisters,—both under five years of age—thus given up by the dying mother, are now at the Home for the Friendless. Foster paronts are desired for them, who will take them together, prompted by the precept.—
"Take this child and train it for me, and I will pay thee thy wages."

Costume.

In the year 1523, Luther laid aside the cording to the fashion of the world. He color has become the fashion of the clergy. His reason for choosing this color was this: the Elector of Saxony took an interest in him. and now and then sent him a piece of black cloth, being at that time the court fashion, and because Luther preferred it: so his scholars thought it would become them to wear the same color as their master .-From that time black has been the color most worn by the clergy.

The clergy are now generally distinguished from others by the white cravat, though many of them are laying it aside. This distinction was unknown fifty years ago, when all gentlemen, especially the young, except mariners, wore white cravats. A black neck-tie or cravat was the badge of the seafaring man. When the fashion of wearing white cravats changed, the clergy did not take pains to change with it, but kept on, in the old way, as some few steadfast laymen

The peculiar dress of the Quakers, or Friends, originated in the same way. The founders of the sect neither invented nor prescribed a costume as a badge of membership, as some suppose. The broad-brimmed hat, the drab-colored cloth, and single-breasted and straight-collared coat, were then generally worn in England by the sober citizens of the middle class in the country. Fashions soon changed, and have kept on changing ever since, while Quakers have simply kept on in the old way. The court dress, too, in respect to the cut of the coat, has, like the Quaker's remained the same. Hence, also the straight collar is still worn in the military service of Great Britain and the United States, and by the police of the city of New York. Quaker, court, naval, and military steadfastness have alike withstood the

Uteh.

Brig. Gen. Conner, commanding in Utah, has issued an order announcing that prospectors and miners in that territory will be protected, when necessary, by the military; and directs that soldiers at the several posts shall, whenever convenient, be permitted to prospect for mineral. Brigham Young has hitherto succeeded in keeping his own and other people from searching for the riches buried in the mountains in Utah, but new there will probably be au influx of fortuneseekers that will materially disturb the quiet of his little kingdom, and perhaps be the means of everthrowinging his "peculiar is-

WAGES OUT WEST. - From the official

Miscellaneous.

Prayer at the Dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, on Thursday, Nov. 19th, 1863.

[An authentic copy, free from errors in the newspaper reports.]

O God our Father, for the sake of Thy Son our Saviour, inspire us with Thy Spirit, and sanctify us to the right fulfilment of the duties of this occasion. We come to dedicate this new historic cen-

tre as a National Cemetery. If all departments of the one Government which Thou hast ordained over our Union, and of the many Governments which Thou hast subordinated to our Union, be here represented; if all classes, relations, and interests of our blended brotherhood of people stand severally and thoroughly in Thy preserce; we trust that it is because Thou hast called us; that Thy blessing awaits us, and that Thy designs may be embodied in practical results of incalculable and imperishable good. And so, with Thy holy Apostle, and with the Church of all lands and ages, we unite in the ascription :- "Blessed be God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies, and the God of all comfort, who comforteth us in all our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble, by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God."

In emulation of all angels, in fellowship with all saints, and in sympathy with all sufferers; in remembrance of Thy works, in reverence of Thy ways, and in accordance with Thy word, we laud and magnify Thine infinite perfections, Thy creative glory, Thy redeeming grace, Thy providential goodness, and the progressively richer and fairer developements of Thy supreme, universal, and everlasting administration.

In behalf of all humanity, whose ideal is divine. whose first memory is Thine image lost, and whose last hope is Thine image restored; and especially of our own nation, whose history has been so favored, whose position is so peerless, whose mission is so sublime, and whose future so attractive: we thank Thee for the unspeakable patience of Thy compassion and the exceeding greatness of Thy loving kindness. In contemplation of Eden, Calvary, and Heaven; of Christ in the Garden, on the Cross, and on the Throne; nay, more, of Christ as coming again in all subduing power and glory; we gratefully prolong our homage. By this Altar of Sacrifice, on this Field of Deliverance, on this Mount of Salvation, within the fiery and bloody line of these "munitions of monk's costume, and thenceforth dressed acrocks," looking back to the dark days of fear and trembling, and to the rapture of relief chose black clothes, and consequently that that came after; we multiply our thanksgivings, and confess our obligations to renew and perfect our personal and social consecration to Thy service and glory. Oh, had it not been for God! For lo! our

> nous, mighty, flushed with victory, and sure of success. They exulted on our mountains. they reveled in our valleys; they feasted, they rested; they slept, they awaked; they grew stronger prouder, bolder every day ; they spread abroad, they concentrated here; they looked beyond this horizon to the stores of wealth, to the haunts of pleasure, and to the seats of power, in our Capital and chief cities. They prepared to cast the chain of Slavery around the form of Freedom, binding life and death together forever. Their premature triumph was the mockery of God and man. One more victory, and all was theirs! But, behind these hills was heard the feebler march of a smaller but still pursuing host. Onward they hurried, day andnight, for God and their country. Footsore, way-worn, hungry, thirsty, faint-bu not in heart, they came to dare all, to bea all, and to do all, that is possible to heroes. And Thou didst sustain them! At first they met the blast on the plain, and bent before it like the trees in a storm. But then, led by Thy hand to these hills, they took their stand upon the rocks and remained as firm and immovable as they. In vain were they assaulted. All art, all violence, all desperation. failed to dislodge them. Baffled, bruised, broken, their enemies recoiled, retired, and disappeared. Glory to God, for this rescue! But, O, the slain! In the restness and fulness of their young and manly life; with sweet memories of father and mother, brother and sister, wife and children, maiden and friends; they died for us. From the coasts beneath the Eastern star, from the shores of Northern lakes and rivers, and from the flowers of Western prairies, and from the homes of the Midway, and the Border, they came here to die for us and mankind. Alas, how little we can do for them! We come with the humility of prayer, with the pathetic eloquence of venerable wisdom, with the tender beauty of poetry, with the plaintive harmony of music, with the honest tribute of our Chief Magistrate, and with all this honorable attendance: but our best hope is in Thy blessing, O, Lord, our God! O, Father, bless na! Riese the bereaved, whether present or

absent; bless our sick and wounded soldiers and suffers; bless all our rulers and people

our heroes are not dead, though their forms have fallen. In their proper pesonality, they are all with Thee. And the spirit of their example is here. It fills the air, it fills our hearts. And, long as time shall last, it will hover in these skies, and rest on this landscape; and the pilgrims of our own land, and from all lands, will thrill with its inspiration and increase and confirm their devotion to liberty, religion and God.

Our father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts, as he forgive our debtors. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory forever. Amen.

Beethoven.

There is that in Beethoven's works which might well give credibility to the report of his being the son of Frederick the Great, and probably led to it .-This grand genius and crabbed, eccentric man never loved or trusted. He shut himself up with his music to be out of the way of his fellow creatures. His deafness only gave him the excuse of being more morose. We hear this to a certain degree in his music. His instruments speak, but they do not speak like men. We listen to their discourse with exquisite delight, but not with that high and complete sympathy which Mozart's wordless speech gives. High as he is above us, Mozart is still always what we want and what we expect. There is a sense and method in all he does, a system pursued, a dominion over himself, an adaption to others, which our minds can comprehend. He is as in-

tensely human in his instrumental as his vocal music, and therefore always intelligible. Beethoven is always taking us by surprise. We do not know that we have such sympathies till he appeals to them—he creates them first, and then satisfies them. He keeps our fancy in a perpetual flutter of wonder and ecstacy, but he rarely speaks direct to the common humanity between us.

More delicious musical odor than his Longing Waltz, Hope Waltz, and Sorrow Waltz there cannot be, but they were so named for him. It may be mestioned whether he ever expressly hought of these subjects. We never feel that he inspires the highest idea of became exceedingly uncomfortable. all—the idea of religion. His "Mount for it as it is, but it might have been to feed the stoves, which yielded no re- of the crowd, who was foremost in composed for an emperor's name's day, turn of comfort. The flames roared up leading them, was met by the police, only Beethoven would never have done the pipes as they ate up the dry pine, such a civil thing. His grand "Missa and smoke was discovered from about that in his anxiety to escape he ran from Solennis" is the most wonderful moving the roof of the car, and smoke issued the street to the sidewalk, hoping to tableaux of musical painting that was ever from beneath the stove. What if the get out of the way. As he reached the sweet Babel of supplications, the "Gloria not better a little more cold here than through his head, entering under the bona voluntant," is meant for beings lit-this fire alarm. And the reply came having time on either side to remove the lower than the angels; the "Cerdo" promptly, "we must be careful; if one him. The most singular part of the intle lower than the angels; the "Cerdo" is the grand declamatory march of every enemies-they came unresisted, multitudivoice in unison, tramping in one consent like the simultaneous step of an approach- it untenantable. The fire was put out, attention was called to the individual. ing army; the "Ante omnia secula" is and the passengers abandoned it be- and he then perceived him to be a young an awful self-sustainment of the music in cause it was not safe to kindle another man, fair-faced, with delicate skin, regions separated in time and space, from in it. we ever conceived in heaven or earth. Beethoven out Beethovens himself in a sublimity of imagery no musipure religious feeling, we neither fall on our knees as with Mozart, nor rise on wings as with Handel .- Mus. Review.

Is the Sun Inhabited? Sir John Hershel concludes that the sun is a planet abundantly stored with inhabitants; his inference being drawn from the following arguments: On the tops of mountains of sufficient height, at an altitude where clouds seldom reach to shelter them from the direct rays of the sun, are always found regions of ice and snow. Now if the solar rays themselves convey all the heat on this globe, it ought to be the hottest where their course is least interrupted. Again eronauts all confirm the coldness of the upper regions of the atmosphere. Since, therefore, even on earth, the heat of any situation depends upon the aptness of the medium to yield to the impression of the solar rays, we have only to admit that on the sun itself the elastic fluids composing the atmosphere, and the matter on its surface, are of such a nature as not to be capable of any affection from its own rays. Indeed, this seems to be proved from the copious emission of them; for if the elastic fluids of the atmosphere, or matter of the surface of the sun, were of such a nature as to admit of an easy chemical combination with its rays, their emission would be much impeded. Another well known fact is, that the solar focus of the largest lens thrown into the sir will occasion no sensible heat in the place where it has been kept for a considerable time, although its power of exciting combustion, when proper bodies are exposed, should be sufficient to fuse the most refractory substances.

Thus, remarks the Scientific American. from argument based solely upon the supposed physical constitution of that luminary, he deduces the somwhat astonishing idea that the un is inhabited.

At Beechwood, in Cohasset

The Great Snow Storm.

SCENE ON A RAILROAD.

Western papers are filled with accounts of the terrific snow storm which swept over a large section of country last week, and which is described as second only to the memorable storm of 1855. The greatest fall of snow seems to have been in Illinois, where the depth was about eight and a half inches; while at Cleveland, to the eastward, there was very little, and to the westward as far as Omaha, Nebraska, but three inches fell.

The atmosphere being intensely cold, and the wind high, drifts formed on the railways to such an extent as to render them impassible. In St. Louis, on the 4th inst., the mercury went as low as 25 degrees below zero. On the North Missouri Railroad 10,000 hogs were frozen to death, and a large number of cattle froze along the railroads. In many instances stage-drivers, brakemen, or persons otherwise exposed, lost their

As fruit trees were killed to a large extent by the severe winter of 1855, fears are expressed that the damage now inflicted will be severely felt ny nursery men and fruit growers generally. One of the passengers on the Michigan Central Railroad thus describes his experience in the enormous showdrifts:

The train left Detroit on Thursday morning, and in a few hours found that further progress was impossible. He

We were near the crossing of the Michigan Southern Railroad. Why did we leave Calumet if we could not go on? was asked. Conductor Carter replied that he thought it would not be difficult to get through when he left Calumet; but he had decided it to be safer to send an engine on while it had wood and water, inasmuch as he found that he could not get through without new power.

And we waited and shivered. The cars were furnished with Ruttan's Patent Ventilators, and a single stove to

Exposed to the shricking and penetrating wind, laden with frost, which swept across the low level prairie, the condition of the passengers in these cars

The fences were thought of, and

The day had dawned-hours had passed since daylight, and yet no signs man, wearing dirty overalls and a dirty of help. "When are we going to get shirt; but under these he was richly cian ever before attempted, but as to to the city, Mr. Conducter?" asked a woman with tears in her eyes. "I woolen pants, &c. Nothing has been don't know, madam," replied Carter, discovered as to his origin. His body "but if I could draw you there myself, I would do it." He feared the fire from other killed, and was doubtless removed the stoves: and with such aid as he could muster, had visited a railway building some distance away, forced it open and was seeking how he might est render it tenable, when a Michigan Southern train, drawn by three engines, came in sight. This train was signaled stopped, and arrangements were made for the transfer of the chilled passengers from the Central train to it. A distance of three hundred yards, more or less, was to be traversed. The snow was deeply drifted. The snow and frost laden wind was sweeping the path like a storm of grape. But it was announced that the passengers would be taken to the city if they would instantly make an effort to reach the Southern train.— Haste was necessary in order that the engines might not freeze up before we could get started. "Don't a man of you start without taking a woman or a child with you," shouted Carter .-"Wrap up, warm up close," shouted Butterfield, who in his anxiety for others forgot himself and froze his face, nose and ears—and women and children undertook the terrible passage .--Cold as it was in the car, those who had not had occasion to expose themselves to the storm previously, knew little of the ordeal through which they must pass in order to reach the other Strong men fell by the way-frail

women dropped down unable to step, and were caught up in the strong arms of men and hurried to the cars insensible Children half clad, were rescued half frozen. Few who attempted the journey escaped being frost-bitten. While noses, ears, faces and hands marked most of the Central passengers, and many of the Southern ones, who had nobly rendered aid in the transfer. The

condition until made conscious of it by the painful tingling which follows neglect in such cases. Children cryng, women moaning and fainting, men shouting and rushing hither and thither, with snow and liquors, the rush of cold air through the open doors, the shrieks of the engine, the anxious inquiries of friends for friends, of mothers for children, of children for their mothers, combined to make an impression that will render the first day of the new year 1864 ever memorable to those who were present.

The day went out into dusk, when the door of a second car was thrown open, and a muffled figure, white with frost and snow, entered and thrilled all present with the announcement—"I am nere with a team and provisions from

Several teams had started—but two or three had reached the train; and how any human being could live to ride in such a storm such a distance, and face it, was a matter of astonishment to all. The attempt of the teams to return to the city that night failed, we learned Saturday morning, and two or three ladies, who started with them, were badly frozen before reaching shelter. Friday night was passed in comparative com-

Toward morning the howling of the wind ceased; the snow ceased filtering in through the crevices, and the bright moon told us that the storm had spent its anger. There was joy among the passengers—a general waking up followed. Saturday morning came, with a further distribution of food, and a vigilant look-out for some signs of help. About eight o'clock an eugine was seen approaching us from the east with a snow plow. Before ten o'clock it had reached us and hauled us back to the Junction, where we found two or three other trains waiting to go in. About 12 o'clock it was announced that sleighs from the city had arrived, chartered by the railroad company to convey such passengers as did not choose to wait for the road to be broken, to Ulich's Hotel.

Singular Incident in the New York Riots.

Captain Hedden of the sixteenth precinct police, relates a singular and very interesting incident connected with the the difficulty that occurred in Twentyof Olives" is exquisite; we are grateful saw aided in putting boards in a shape second street, and Second avenue, one severely clubbed and driven back, and eye. Each part is appropriate in ex- women and children are turned out into with great violence against a fence of car gets to burning we cannot save the cident is, that when the police were train." One car did burn so as to render ready to withdraw, Captain Hedden's small white hands, and small feet. He dressed, having on a fine silk shirt, fine

-N. Y. Herald.

was left lying dead among those of the

with the rest by the people. The prob-

abilities are that he was an outsider in-

citing his comrades forward to deeds of

violence, and by a superior intelligence

directing them how and when to strike.

A New Rule. It has been the practice heretofore for awyers and physicians to plead the cases of parties applying for exemption before the board of enrollment. Numbers of the legal fraternity have materially increased their cash funds by this means, receiving large fees from drafted men for their services. This practice is now discontinued, as the Provost Marshal regard to it, in which he says: "The practice of allowing physicians and lawyers to plead cases of exemption before the board is improper, and will at once be discontinued.'

Among certain articles dug un at Yorktown, Va., by Northern soldiers, last winter, the Hartford Times sava. was a small red stone, which, upon cleaning, proved to be a granet; and a further inspection revealed the interresting fact that it had once formed a part of he signet-ring of the Marquis de Rochmabea, the liberty-loving commander of the French army in this country, who acted in concert with Washington on plans which won for us the battle of Yorktown. It contains the noble Count's motto in Latin, and his family crest.

Death has been busy among the distinguished men of our country during the past year. In the South, Yancy, Floyd, Houston and others, have departed. Among the civil magnates of the loval States who have trodden

REPORT OF GEN. MOLELIAN

Abstract and Analysis in Advance of Publication .--- The Campaign of the Peninsula and of Maryland.

[Washington Correspondence of the New The report is dated New York, August 4, 1863. It begins with an allusion to the results of the victories in Western Virginia, which, we learn, were won not at all in connection with any general co-operative plan of action; and then goes on to recite the arrival of the General at Washington after Bull Run; the organization of the Army of the Potomac; the grand plan laid out for the general campaign of 1861-62; the final invasion of Virginia in 1862; the Peninsula movement; the seven days' battles; and the short but glorious Maryland campaign of Sept., 1862. On the 1st of November. Gen. McClellan was appointed to the chief command of all the forces of the Union, and at once began active operations. The theatre of the war had now extended about the whole circumference of the South; and it became necessary, as well as practicable, to plan a large and sweeping combination of military operations. An organization of New England troops for occupying the coast line of the South on the middle Atlantic, which had been selected by Gen. McClellan in September, 1861, took shape in January, 1862. as an expedition under Gen. Burnside, de-

signed to facilitate the movements of the main body in Eastern Virginia by an occupation of the coast line of North Carolina, Gen. Burnside being ordered, when he should have seized Newbern, to occupy and destroy the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad as far west as Goldsboro', and, should circumstances favor, to push as far as Raleigh, Wilmington being, however, his ultimate objective point. "Cantion about proclamation" was recommended, the General being urged "to say as little as penilble about politics or the negro," and to state merely "that the true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union and upholding the laws of the General Government." At the same time letters were sent to Gen. Halleck (appointed to the command of the Department of Missouri), to General recent disturbances. He states that in Buell, in command of the Department of the Ohio), to Gen. Sherman, (commanding in South Carolina and Georgia), and to Gen. Batler (commanding the Department of the Gult). Gen. Halleck was charged with the duty of "reducing chaos to order" in his Department. In respect to military (he was ordered to hold the State by fortified presented to outward ear or inward cars should burn? What if these walk his foot tripped, throwing him posts and concentrate his forces on the Mississippi. Gen. Buell was instructed as to the pression. The "Kyrie Eleison" is a this storm on this bleak prairie? Is it iron pickets, one of which passed up vast importance of the military occupation of Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. In in Excelsis Deo" is a raptuous cry, the questions suggested by this terrible situation he died, no one duct of our political affairs is perhaps more important than that of our military operations," and he was urged to bear in mind "that we shall most readily suppress this rebellion and restore the authority of the Government by religiously respecting the Constitutional rights of all." In accordance "with the feelings and opinions of the President," was dressed in the garb of a working Gen. McClellan requested Gen. Buell to assure "the people of Kentucky that their domestic institutions will in no manner be interfered with:" and to allow nothing but the dictates of military necessity cause him to "depart from the spirit of his instructions." In respect to Tennessee, Gen. Buell was ordered to throw the mass of his troops "by rapid marches by Camberland or Walker's Gap, on Knoxville, in order to occupy the railroad at that point," and "cut the communication between Eastern Virginia and the Mississippi." Gen. Buell was further counseled to avoid "widening the breach existing between us and the rebels" by "causeless arrests and persecutions of individuals." "I have always found," adds Gen. McClellan, "that it is the tendency of subordinates to make vexatious arrests on mere suspicion.' Gen. Sherman was advised that the favorable moment for a coup de main against Savannah had been lost, and that the best course before him would be "to isolate and General has recently issued an order in reduce Fort Pulaski." But the "reduction of Charleston and its defences" was held up as the great moral advantage to be sought for and this was stated to be an object for which General McClellan was actually maturing his combinations. General Butler was in structed as to the obstacles to be encountered in reducing New Orleans, and was ordered, as soon as possible after the fall of that city, to "seize all the approaches leading to it from the east," and particularly "Jackson, in Mississippi," with an ultimate view as well to the capture of Mobile as to the opening of the Mississippi. The instructions thus issued to the Generals named comprehended the entire scope of the plans of Gen. McClellan. of which plans the movement of the Army of the Potomac, under his own orders, was the central feature. It was considered by him necessary to the success of these plans that they should be carried out simultaneous ly, or as nearly so as possible, and the ad-

resords of Cook county, Hinese, (considered and many; bless the efforts of the limits of Chicago,) it appears that the superstant of the s

vance of the Potomac Army upon Richmond by the lower Rappahannock, was kept in hand by him, to be delivered as the decisive