



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

ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

WAYNESBURG, GREENE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, MA 25, 1864.

NEW SERIES .--- VOL. 5, NO. 49.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned at noon on Thursday, the 5th inst., to meet again on the 23d of August next to receive the returns of the special election to be held on the 2nd of August. The following are believed to be the most important public litical depravity of the party in power, than measures disposed of during the cession:

1. The Militia bill, organizeing all able bodied men in the State, who are between spect for and veneration of the great fundathe ages of twenty and forty-five, into a milmental law from which our united republic itia force, to be called out in case of insurrec sprung, and which must again, if anything tion or invasion, was passed. The bill, we can, reunite the new dissevered, discordant understand, was modeled after the militi and belligerant States, was once the touchlaws of New York and Massachusetts. A fine stone of true patriotism. Since the accession of fifty dollars is imposed for refusal to atto power of Abolitionism it has not only tend a "militia muster." ceased to be so, but on the contrary has be-

2. The disposition of the National grant of come an index of disloyalty and treason .-hand to aid in the establishment of agricultu-Nothing short of utter corruptness of heart, ral colleges, popularly known as "land scrip, or fatuity of intellect, could lead the people, was postponed indefinitely. or any considerable portion of them into a

5. The proposition to revise the revenue position so false and dangerous. laws of the State, so as to provide a better Without a protound regard for and strict system than that now in force for the assess observance of the whole Constitution, what ment and collection of taxes, fell to the ground are we and where are we? Λ people in a t committee of seven members of the House state of anarchy, without regard for the was, however, appointed to examine and report upon the subject at the adjourned seasion. Dr. Reed, of Washington, is the chairman.

> 4. The bill relating to land patents, introluced by Representative Negley, of Batler. was passed. It extends the time in which patents on land may be taken out at old rates until the first day of November next. After that date the expenses will be increased to at least three times the amount.

5. The bill revoking the charter of the Connellsville Railroad Company was passed, as was likewise the twin measure granting a charter to the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, empowering it to construct a road from Connellsville to the Maryland State line and other points east.

6. The passage of the Appropriating bill, one feature of which is the increase of the salaries of all State officials, from the Suprema Judges, each of whom receive \$700 additional, down to the pettiest clerk about the departments at Harrisburg.

7. The passage of the Apportionment bill, which divides the State for the next seven years into Senatorial and Representative districts, and which has been already published in these columns.

8. The adoption of the amendments to the Constitution allowing soldiers to vote.

What Are We Coming To. This is the mournful an nearly every working man in our large towns and cities of a Satudday night, when com pelled by the calls of hunger and necessity, he puts his arm through the handle of a market basket and sallies out to throw himself upon the tender mercies of the butcher, grocer and huckster. He knows that he must eat-that his wife and liltle one must have food and raiment-and that to be enabled to In the begining of February 1850, Henry provide for them, the necessary funds to Clay made a speech in the Senate of the U. supply the wherewithal must be in his breechespocket. And then the momentous quesof that year, which finally, by the aid of tion arises-how in the world is he going to frosts appeared in the autumn, the best | Daniel Webster and Gen. Cass, passed Con- make the small stipend he has received for melons were easily and quickly covered gress and became a law. At that time the his week's hard toil, hold out long enough to fill his basket? He goes to the butcher and thrown over each. And when the houn and Davis, and the Abolitionists, led finds that mont enough for two decent meals vines were entirely killed, he still had a by Seward, Chase and Hale, fought Clay for himselt and family costs one day's labor and his compatitots at every stage of gallant a pound of tea ditto; and then butter and struggle for the maintenance of the Union. small et ceteras demolish the third day's earn-The closing speech of the great and dying ings. He finds that a head of cabbage, that Kentuckian saved the country from the a few years ago would have cost him but perils which have since overtaken her. He, three cents now fetches a ten cent shinplas the same patch of ground for some 15 like Cass and Donglass, warned the people ter in the market; that in fact almost everyyears, and with no signs of exhausting that dissolution and civil war were converti- thing has tripled its former value; and if the ble terms, and then alluding to the public idea occurs to him to treat his iittle family character of the contest he prophetically with a few little nick-nacks in the shape of winter-preserved truit, he is horror struck when he domands their price, and concludes and none so ferocious, so bloody, implacable, this is no time for luxuries. In fact before the basket is half filled, his purse resembles that historic one which was trodden on by the elephant, and he can only draw a long breath and sigh, "What are we coming to?" Next-he remembers that coal or wood must be bought-that has only doubled in Webster and the other great men who price; that dry goods are needed--they have ity in the supply of water is often labored with the patriotic Kentuckian for only trebled; in fact, that the price of everyfollowed by a refusal to partake of the preservation of the Union, spoke as he thing, except labor, has doubled, trobled, and they were surrounded. There was Davis, ful inquiry as to the "motive why," is that the now leader of Southern treason voting "it is owing to the war!" to shout for the war-to screech for the party in power that brought the war about: in fact to endorse the second is the brains of our National Ad- | everything that is done by the Administralife, and lessen the prospect of labor by de-

THE WAYNESBURG MESSENGER

R. W. JONES AND JAS. S. JENNINGS. ΛT

FUBLISHED BY

Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa.

UFOFFICE NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

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Connectice in the Courts of Greene and adjoining
Connections and other legal Lusiness will re Active prompt attention.
Office in the old Bank Building.
Jan. 28, 1863.-13,

J G. RITCHIE A. A. PURMAN. PURMAN & RITCHIE. **FURIMAN & RITCHIE.** ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW **Waynesburg, Pa. J.S.** OFFICE- Main Street, one door east of the old Bink Building. **J.F.A.** Jusiness in Greene, Washington, and Fay ette Counties, entrusted to them, will receive promp attention. N. B — Particular attention will be given to the col-lection of Pensions, Bounty Money, Back Pay, and other claims against the Government. Sept. 11, 1861-12.

J. J. HUFFMAN. R. A. M'CONNELL. M'CONNELL & HUFFMAN. ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW Waynesburg, Pa. Toffice in the "Wright II: c.e.," East Door. Collections, &c., will receive prompt attention. Waynesburg, April 23, 1862-19. DAVID CRAWFORD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in the Court House. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Waynesburg, Pa., July 30, 1863.-ly. JOHN PHELAN.

G. A. BLACK BLACK & PHELAN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW Office in the Court House, Waynerburg. Sept. 11, 1861-1v.

SOLDIERS' WAR CLAIMS!

D. R. P. HUSS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WAYNESBURG, PENNA., ATTORNEY AT LAW, WAYNESBURG, PERNA., H ingron city, D. C., official copies of the several taws passed by Congress, and all the necessary Forms and instructions for the proceeding and collection of *PENSIONS*, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, due dis-charged and disabled soldiers, their widows, orphan children, widowed mothers, fathers, sisters and broth-energy their hundress (hupon due notice) will be attend

Miscellaucous.

Thrilling Incident of the War. We find in the Courier des Etats Unis the following touching narrative of an incident in the siege of Charleston, taken

from the Mercury of that city: The Yankees from time to time throw a shell into the city, and nobody seems to mind it. But misfortune willed that yesterday a shell should throw the entire community into mourning!

Miss Anna Pickens, the daughter of our former Governor, never consented to leave the city. Despite the representations of General Beauregard, she remained, braving shells and Greek fire, tending the wounded and cheering al with her presence. Among the wounded officers under her administering them. care, was Mr. Andrew Rochelle, a descendant of one of the noblest Huguenot families in this city. This young man was full of the livliest gratitude to his fair nurse: gratitude gave birth to a more tender sentiment; his suit was listened to; Governor Pickens gave his consent, and the marriage was fixed for Saturday,

the 23d, April. Fort Sumter in the morning, and it was determined that the ceremony should take place at the residence of Gen. Bonham, in the evening at 7 o'clock. At the moment when the Episcopal clergyman was asking the bride if she was ready, a shell fell upon the root of the building, penetrated to the room where the company were assembled, burst and wounded nine persons, and among the rest, Miss Anna Pickens. We cannot describe the scene that followed. Order was at last re-established, and the wounded were removed, all except the bride, who lay motionless upon the carpet .---over her, was weeping bitterly and try-ing to staunch the blood that welled from a terrible wound under her left

breast. Λ surgeon came, and declared that Miss Pickens had not longer than two hours to live. Who shall paint the general despair?

When the wounded girl recovered her consciousness, she asked to know her fate, and when they hesitated to tell her—"Andrew," she said, "I beg you tell me the truth. If I must die, I can die worthy of you." The young soldier's tears were his answer, and Miss Anna, summoning all her strength, atmore heart-rending than to see the agony

The Louisainna Battles--Awful Scenes. A New York correspondent, who was at the battle of Pleasant Hill, thus describes some of the awful scenes which

met the eye of the spectator, the day after the battle:

On Sunday morning at daybreak, I want of water, and not a drop within bayonet, and 800 or 1,000 of the rebels

two miles, and no one to get it for captured. "water, water," were heartrending, and

render the scene the more appaling. ingered a heavenly smile, speaking of seen floating down the river.

calmness and resignation. The youth Her betrothed, kneeling and bending name, but the chivalry had stripped his his command, when they withdrew with tal ball had pierced his heart.

> man, appearently forty-five years of age. His cap lay by the side of his head in a

Gen. Banks Reported Retreating--

The Fight at Cane River. A dispatch from New York of the 13th, says : A New Orleans letter of the 7th in the Express, gives a report that Gen. Banks is retreating by land route to Brashear City, it being impos-

sible to do so by the Red river, as the took occasion to visit the scene of Satur- steamer City Belle, on her trip up the day's bloody conflict, and a more ghast- other day with a regiment of troops to ly spectacle I have not witnessed. Over reinforce him, was captured with all on the field and upon the Shreveport road board, and other boats had been capwere scattered dead horses, broken mus- tured and burned. The steamer Creole kets, and cartridge boxes stained with has arrived from New Orleans on the blood, while all around, as far as the eye 5th, via Havana. The report of a fight can reach, were mingled the inanimate at Cane river, April 23, is confirmed forms of patriot and traiter side by side. by a correspondent in New Orleans .-Here were a great many rebels badly The rebel position was taken by aswounded, unable to move, dying for sault by Gen. Birge, at the point of the

Among the first killed was Col. Fes-Their groans and piteous appeals for senden, leading his brigade. The rebels were pursued, and again routed .--sent a shudder to the most stony heart. Their loss was heavy: ours was 675 Such horrid expressions as dwelt upon killed and wounded. Gen. Franklin, Such horrid expressions as awere upon since any wounded in the leg at the each deathlike conntenance can neither who was wounded in the leg at the stud vor innering Here was battle at Mansfield, had arria brave sorgeant, his trusty rifle grasped ved at New Orleans Warren had arin his hand, while each cyeball glared vived from Texas. Gen. Hunter had from its glazed socket with fierce excite- also arrived. The steamer Emma, be-Lieut. de Rochelle was on duty at ment. The dead were everywhere, and tore reported captured and burned in in every possible position, which could Red river, had a guard colored troops, with white officers on board, and a I saw one sweet face, that of a young 'crew of 36 men. Nothing was heard of patriot, and up on his boy features there them. Four or five dead bodies were

Gen. McClernaud arrived at Alexanwas probably not more than nineteen, dria on the 26th ult. The army occupies with a full blue eye beaming even in a strong position, and is able to resist death with meekness. The morning five times their number. All the transwind lifted his auburn locks from off his ports are below the falls at Alexandria: marble face, exposing to view a noble The East port was blown up on the forehead, which was bathed with the 27th ult. The enemy made his adheavy dew of Saturday uight. 1 dis- vance on the 28th, on the Shreveport mounted for a moment, hoping to be a- road, and drove in the advanced cavalble to find some trace of the hero's ry. Gen. McClernand met them with body of every article of value. The fa- out a fight. The armies are, however, in close proximity, and the pickets are Not twenty feet from this dreary pic- firing continually. A battle was hourture lay prostrate the body of an old ly expected, and our men are anxious for the conflict.

Gen. Banks was hit with a piece of pool of blood, while his long, flowing shell in the battle of Monnett's Bluff, on grey beard was dyed with his blood. A the 23d. He is improving. Gen. Ma-shell had fearfully lacerated his right leg, gruder is said to be on his way from while his belt was pierced in two places, Texas to Western Louisiana to join both balls entering the abdominal re- Kirby Smith's army. The steamer gion. In front of the long belt of woods George Washington ; from New Urwhich skirted the open field, and from leaus the 7th inst., arrived here this afwhich the rebels emerged so boldly, was ternoon. New Orleans papers of the a deep ditch, and at this point the 6th and 7th contain nothing from Red tempted to smile. Nothing could be slaughter among the rebels was terrific. river. The State Convention was in In many places the enemy's dead were session.

Yet people continue to live directly under this burning mountain, and over the desolate fields of lava spread a few grains of earth, from which springs up a sickly and stunted vegetation, seemingly un-We desire no better evidence of the blindmindful of the fate of Pompei, or the ness and baseness-the utter moral and polate eruption of 1861, when the inhabitants of Torre dell Greco, a small town near by, fled to Naples in affright, and the contempt of the Constitution which it the flames burned so brightly as to illu- seizes upon every occasion to exhibit. Reminate the air for many miles around.

moments became too hot to touch.

THE FARMER. Doing Work Thoroughly.

The Massachusetts Plowman, in an article on "Thorough Work," gives the following to illustrate its point:

We remember the case of a man who realized from the product of only four hills of melons, over seventy dollars in a single season. This seems a large story, but it is nevertheless true. Perhaps the reader of the Plowman would like to know how it was done; and as there is no patent on the process, we will enlichten him.

The soil of the garden was worked deep, and kept rich by liberal annual applications of manure. As soon as the frost was out of the ground in the spring. he dug four holes for his melons, by throwing out all the soil down to the hard subsoil-about thirty inches. The oles were each four feet in diameter .---He then put into the bottom of each hole, one foot in depth of horse manure. He then commenced throwing back the soil, mixing with it about one-third of its bulk of the same kind of manure, and continued in this manner until he reached mixed well rotted manure with the soil in the same manner and proportions, and continued to build a "hill" until all the soil had been used up. He now had four mounds about fifteen inchess high, and n the centre of these he planted his seeds, taking care to put in plenty of them, and place them well apart. Ile frame, or box, and laid a glazed sash

upon the frame, when his four hot beds against the insurgents, have brought themwere complete. By this means he se- selves to believe that in the conduct of the cured an early, and a vigorous start - war and in the adoption of all legislative When well started, he thinned his plants measures judged to be expedient for the presto four in each hill, and as these began to the limitations and sanctions of the Constiturun, he was careful to direct the whole tion. Hence the impatience with which consurface of the ground, and yet not have stitutional objections are scouted by many them cross each other. The hills were who do not deem it worth their while to let about ten feet apart. When the space such objections stand in the way of their wishes

was all covered, he pinched back all run-ners, and allowed no more to grow.— As the fruit set, he only allowed as much to grow as he thought the vines would perfect, all the rest were unched off—

rights of others, and with no safeguards for our own, drifting to inevitable destructiondigging the grave of liberty, and wading through blood and conflagration and desolation to our own. And yet we find a large

portion of our people -a majority of them in fact, if we are guided in our estimate by the results of recent elections-sustaining an Administration which spurns and spits upon the Constitution, and looks upon every man who venerates it, or appeals to it in vindication of his opinions and course, as at least a the level of the garden surface. He now quasi-traitor .- [So says the Patriot & Union.

The National Intelligencer well observes: "It is one among the most depressing signs of the crime: through which we are passing

that a large portion of the American people have come to treat the Constitution of the United Straes with 'derision.' And in so saying we do not refer to the armed insurgents, who have cast off allegiance to its authority, then placed over each hill a square plank We refer to that class of self-styled loyal men and who are in league for its destruction .---who, in the pursuit of their passionate policy

Political,

Contempt of the Constitution.

eis, which business, jupon due tto promptly and accuratelyif entrusted to his care. Office, No. 2, Campbells Row.—April 8, 1863.

G. W. G. WADDELL, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, the REGISTER'S OFFICE, Court OFFICE in the REGISTER'S OFFICE, Court house, Wayneshoft, Penna. Business of all kinds solicited. Has received official copies of all the hws passed by Congress, and other necessary instruc-

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

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. W. Ross, Physician & Surgeon,

Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa. Weither and RESIDENCE ON MAIN STREET, O east, and nearly opposite the Wright house. Way nesburg, Sept. 23, 1863.

DR. A. G. CROSS

WOULD very respectfully tender his services as a PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, to the people of Vayneshurg and vicinity. He hopes by a due appre-clation of human life and health, and strict attention to business to martin a closer of multiplication Waynesburg, January 8, 1862. public patronage.

MERCHANTS.

WM. A. PORTER, Whosesale and Retail Dealer in Forcign and Domes-(Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, &c., Main street. (Bry Goods, Groce) dept. 11, 1861-1y. -----

MINOR & CO.,

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Gro ceries, Queensware, Hardware and Notions, opposite the Grean House, Main street. Sept. 11, 1861-19,

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

J. D. COSGRAY,

Boot and Sine Inaker. Main street, nearly opposite the "Farmer's and Drover's Bank." Every style of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand or made to order. Bopt. 11, 1861-19.

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JOHN MUNNELL, Dealer in Groceries and Confectionaries, and Vatlety roads Cenerally, Wilson's New Building, Main street. Sept. 11, 1861-19-

WATCHES AND JEWELRY S. M. BAILY,

Main street, opposity the Wright House keeps stways on han't a longe and elegant assortment of Variates and Jeweiry. If Trapairing of Checks, Watches and Jeweiry will perfect to rough attention (Dec. to 1661-19) (her. in, 1661-17

BOOKS &c.

LEWIS DAY,

Dealer in School and Misrelin rous Books, Station-ery, Jak, Magazines and Papers, One door cast of Porter's Store, Math Street. Seet. 11, 1861 by

SADDLES AND HARNESS. SAMUEL MALLISTER. Raddle, Barnens and Trunk Mohor, etc. Bank, Build-ng, Mainstreet, Fept. 14, 1861 att.

EANK. FAMERS' & DROVERS' BANK, Waynesburg, Pa. .C. A. BLACK, Pres't. J. LAZEAR, Cashier WEDNESDAY

Legal Notice. LICE 201 INULICE. T ETTERS restauentary upon the estate of BOOZ dec'd, having been granted by the Begister of said county to the undersigned, all persons knowing the measure indebted to said estate are hereby notified estate are requested to passent them duly authentica-red for efficience. MARY BOYDETON, Ex'trix, April 2, 10 addition 'o this, all the latterals hat have no flowers, and, after the fifth topping, all the latterals whatsoever are nip-red off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquires a beauty, size and excellence unattainable by any other means."

of this brave girl, struggling in the embrace of death and against a terrible moral pang. Governor Pickens, whose courage is known, was almost without by the exasperated foe, too horrible for consciousness, and Mrs. Pickens looked mention.

upon her child with the dry and haggan eye of one whose reason totters. Lieut. de Rochelle was the first to speak. "Anna," he cried, I will die soon, too. but I would have you die my wife. There is yet time to unite us. The young girl did not reply, she was too weak. A slight flush rose for an instant to her pale cheek: it could be seen that joy and pain were struggling in her

spirit for the mastery. Lying upon a sofa, her bridal dress all stained with blood, her hair disheveled, she had never been more beautiful. Helpless as she was, Lieut. de Rochelle took her hand and requested the Rev. Mr. Dickinson to proceed with the ceremony. When it was time for the dying girl to say yes, her lips parted several times, but she could not articulate. At last the word was spoken, and a slight foam rested upon her lips. The dying agony was near. The minister sobbed as he proceeded with the ceremony. An hour afterward all was over, and the bridal chamber was the chamber of death .--Our entire community share the grief that afflicts the family of Governor Pick-

ens. The obsequies of Miss Anna will occur to morrow morning, at 11 o'clock. Governor Pickens and Lieut. de Rochelle will be chief mourners. Our ex-Governor desires that there shall be a military parade. The funeral cortege will be composed of all our ladies, all our magistrates, all our generals and the wounded soldiers, many of whom owe their lives to the devotion of the deceas-Never has woman been followed to ed. the grave by so many regrets-never has one left sadder remembrances in the hearts of Charlestonians.

Culture of Tomatoes. The following, which we copy from the Culturist, will posess an interest to agriculturists and gardeners who peruse our paper : "There is a divorsity of opinion in regardto the culture of tomatoes. Some prefer to

allow the vines to cover the ground at will; others prefer trellisses or frames. The

French method is as follows : As soon as a cluster of flowerrs is visible, they top the stein down to the cluster, so that the bowers terminate the stem. The effect is, that the sap is inamediately impolled into the two bads next below the cluster, of flowers each. When these are visible, the branch to which they belong is also topped down to their lovel, and this is done five times successively. By this means the plants become stout, dwarf bushes, not above eighteen inches high. In addition to this, all the latterals

into the fruit, which acquires a beauty, size this Spring with prairie fires. She richly N. 8 43

plied up in groups, intermixed with ou dead. I saw two or three of our mcn, whose bodies had been brutally violated

ne Ladies' Non-Importation Movement. The Ladies' of the East are issuing calls

sideration of American women the proprio- destructive power which has so tearfully | mal placing himself in an attitude of exty of abstaining from the extravagant purchase of imported luxaries, such as silks, satas, velvets, feathers, mirrors, and articles of vertu, until the present unhappy crisis shall have passed. It is not proposed to recommend the abandonment of articles which occasionally rest for a moment on necessary even for coinfort, but simply that its brow might readily be taken for what the above named luxuries; whose imports they seem rather than for the sulphurous create the necessity of sending enormous amounts of gold out of the country, should. for the present, cease to be matters of daily

use and purchase, and thus the gold be detained at home to strengthen onr own government Kansas has been terribly soourged

her purification.

perfect, all the rost were pinched off .-- 'traitors' in making the Constitution an object The sash and frames were of course of derision. The trantic violence of extrementirely removed as soon as the vines needed all the room. When the melons reached their growth, and began to color, each was carefully lifted, and a the fabric of our institutions once rested in shingle placed under it, and was turned a little once in two or three days. The result of this thorough cultivation was vigorous, large-leaved vines, and a heavy crop of melons. They commenced ripening long before the ordinary out. door crops, and continued until entirely

cut off by frosts. Where danger of by a small piece of old cloth, or matting | Southern fire-eaters, under the lead of Caltew more left to ripen in the house .--- | From those four hills were realized, as we have said, over seventy collars, and the fruit was sold in the limited market of a country village. Ueavy crops of melons have been annually taken from the soil as yet.

Watering Horses.

The quanity as well as quality of water given a horse will greatly affect his] condition. Perhaps no animal is more distressed by thirst than the horse, a fact not generally known, or if known, not fully appreciated. Horses should be watered regularly, when not at work, provided, in the latter case, that | must succeed, if that event ever happens, the care is taken not to let him have it when overheated by work. Irregular-

solid food, and more frequently by did, but their councils had no effect upon the in many cases quadrupled, and the only satcolie and founder, in consequence Southern and Northern fanatics by whom isfaction he can get in answer to his mournof his drinking inordinately when an opportunity offers. For horses, feetly sate to keep a supply of pure with Seward against Webster, Cass and Clay. when they are not at work, it is perwater always within their reach; but, as The first is now the heart of the rebellion. before remarked, there is some danger in this plan when they are worked or driv- ministration, and to their joint endeavors | tion to increase the price of the necessaries o en, and are likely to be overheated.

mining when a horse has been neglected.

139 Ine Volcano Vesuvius, this win- If the master, on entering the stable and for a public meeting, to suggest to the con- ter gives a few symptoms of the great lifting the water bucket, finds the animanifested itself at different periods dur- pectation, and eagerly gazing upon the ing the last eighteen hundred years - vessel, it is point blank evidence that The uninformed stranger seeing it from his usual supply of water has been withbelow, would scarcely believe it to be a held. Whenever it is possible, let the volcano at all, for the white fleecy clouds horse have water from a running stream. glorious Republic, -Stock Journal.

The cure of an evil tongue must smoke that without cessation rolls upward begin at the heart. The weights and from the fiery furnace below. And so wheels are there and the clock strikes constantly do the subterranean fires con according to their motion. A guileful tinue, that a few days ago a large portion heart makes guileful tongue and lips .of the mouth of the crater fell into the It is the place where the forge of de yawning depths, while from the fields of ceits and slanders is, and the tongue is lava still arise small volumes of vapor, only the outer shop where they are that, issuing from the crevices, betoken | vended, and the lips the door of it .-and excellence unattainable by any other deserves some kind of a soourging for the fierce, undying flames beneath; Such ware as is made within and no liberties of both the severed portions of this stones placed in the crevine in a few other can come out.

ists on both sides conducts to the same revolutionary coincidence of theory, and makes these extremists inutual auxiliaries in the work of destroying the foundations on which symmetry and strength."

• A Voice from the Tomb.

S. in support of the compromise measures

said: Sir, we may search the pages of history, so exterminating-not even the wars of Greece, including those of the Commoners of England, and the revolution of Francenone of them all would rage with such violence, or be characterized with such bloodshed and enormities as would the war which dissolution of the Union.

are the people indebted for the present sor-There is a very certain way of deter- rowful condition of country.

> Mr. Clay's prediction, above quoted, reof a war between the North and South, has

already been more than verified. Let us fervently hope and pray, however, that his further prediction of what would follow such a contest, may not be in store, for our once

And what would be its termination? Standing armies and navies, to an extent stretching the revenues of each portion of the dissovered members, would take place .--An exterminating war would follow-not, sir, a war of two or three years' duration, but a war of interminable duration-and exterminating wars would ensure, until, after the struggles and exhaustion of both parties some Phillip or Alexander, some Casar or Napoleon, would rise and cut the Gordian knot, and solve the problem of the capacity common empire. Can you doubt it?

preciating the currency. Well may the poor man inquire "what are we coming to?" and garding the bloody and desperate character his answer can be found by consulting the market quotations.

Taxation.

The people demand taxation, by the Re publican papers. Such people are scarce in this region : but if any such there are, they have but to "wait a little longer" and their wish will be fully gratified. It is all very patriotic for those who are subject to taxa ion, those whose money is invested in Government stocks exempt from taxation, those who are making fortunes out of the war-it is very patriotic for such people to "demand taxation" upon their less invored neighbors. out we are inclined to think that honest, industrious, hard-working people, who find it difficult to provide for their families the very necessaries of life, do not join in the sheddyite "demand for taxation." It is adding insult to injury to represent the mass of perple as demanding an increase of the burtze which now oppress them.