# Mannesbuch Nessemmer.

# Weekly Family Journal--- Peboted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Foreign, Pomestic and General Intelligence, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

WAYNESBURG, GREENE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

NEW SERIES.--VOL. 6, NO. 7.

through the land, which will be known in

history as the office-holder's mania. It is a

resistless passion for scattering vast sums of

THE WAYNESBURG MESSENGER PUBLISHED BY

.r. w. Jones and Jas. S. Jennings.

Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa.

APPOFFICE NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

BEWEEN

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Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, WAYNESBURG, PA. Will practice in the Courts of Greene and adjoining counties. Collections and other legal business will receive prompt attention.

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Jan. 28, 1863.—13,

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Waynesburg, Pa.

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

IITAL Justices in Greene, Washington, and Fay ette Counties, entrusted to them, will receive promp attention.

N. B—Particular attention will be given to the collection of Pensions. Bounty Money Back Pay, and other claims against the Government.

Sept. 11, 1661—1v.

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17 Office in the "Wright Hause," East Door.
Collections, &c., will receive prompt attention.
Waynesburg, April 23, 1862—ly.

DAVID CRAWFORD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in the ourt House. Will attend promptly to all business Court House. Will attend promptly tentrusted to his care.
Waynosburg, Pa., July 30, 1863.—ly.

BLACK & PHELAN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW Office in the Court House, Waynesburg.

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

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WAYNESBURG, PENNA.,

I AS received from the War Department at Washington city. D. C., official copies of the several laws passed by Congress, and all the necessary Forms and Instructions for the prosecution and collection of PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, due discharged and disabled soldiers, their widows, orphan children, widowed mothers, fathers, sistes and brothers, which business, (upon due notice) will be attended to promptly and accurately if entrusted to his care.

Office, No. 2, Campbells Row.—April 8, 1863.

G. W. G. WADDELL. ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OFFICE in the REGISTER'S OFFICE, Court
House, Waynesburg, Penna. Business of all
kinds solicited. Has received official copies of all the
laws passed by Congress, and other necessary instructions for the collection of
DENICONS DELIVERY DELIVERY DELIVERY tions for the collection of PENSIONS, FOUNTIES, BACK PAY, Due discharged and disabled soldiers, widows, Orphan children, &c., which business if intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. May 13, '63.

#### PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. W. Ross,

Physician & Surgeon, Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa.
OPFICE AND RESIDENCE ON MAIN STREET,
east, and nearly opposite the Wright house.
Waynesburg, Sept. 23, 1863.

DR. A. G. CROSS

WOULD very respectfully tender his services as a PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, to the people of Waynesburg and vicinity. He hopes by a due appreciation of human life and health, and strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Waynesburg. January 6, 1862.

#### MERCHANTS.

WM. A. PORTER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domes-thry Goods, Groceries, Notions, &c., Main street. Sept. 11, 1861—19.

MINOR & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Dontestic Dry Goods, Gro eries, Queensware, Hardware and Notions, opposite

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS. Va. 99.

J. D. COSGRAY,

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

GROCERIES & VARIETIES.

JOHN MUNNELL, Dealer in Groceries and Confectionaries, and Variety Goods Generally, Wilson's New Building, Main sweet. Sept. 11, 1861—ly.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY S. M. BAILY,

Main street, opposite the Wright House keeps always en hand a large and elegant assortment of Watshes and Jewelry.

1] Repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will receive prompt attention [Dec. 15, 1861—19]

BOOKS. &c. LEWIS DAY, Bealer in School and Miscelleneous Books, Stationery, Ink, Magazines and Papers: One doer east of Porter's Store. Main Street. Sept. 11, 1861 ly.

SADDLES AND HARWESS SAMUEL M'ALLISTER, Saddle, Harness and Trunk Maker. old Bank Building, Main street.

Bept. 11, 1861—1".

BANK. FAMERS' & DROVERS' BANK, Waymeaburg, Pa. C. A. BLACK, Provit. J. LAZEAR, Cashier

J. LA

DISCOURT DAY,

WEDNESDAY

Rept. 11, 1661—1v HAWKERS AND PEDLERS. LOOK OUT

The set of assembly of March, 1834. Hawkers and Practice in Graene county are required to procure a ficence from the county Treaturer immediatory, or the small be compelled to pay the penalty of One Mundred Bollam, to be collected by summary proceedings of Unitice of the Treature. The License is the set of the Treature.

June 29, 1864.

## Miscellaneous.

Fatal Mistake at Saratoga.

Susan Shepard, a young lady 21 years of age, a daughter of S. Shepard formof which are similar in appearance.— dare to aspire. He intended to give the "Geranium," but was deceived in looking at the label, and inadvertently gave the "Gelseminum." Dr. Strong hunself, owing ed by the dose he had taken, and re- cruel war. course was had to stimulants to aid in relieving him from the unpleasant ef-

### The Veteran Twelve.

It will be remembered that in March last the committee on Revolutionary Pensions reported to Congress a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, tendering thanks to the surviving soldiers of the revolution, twelve in number, for their services in that war, by which our independence was achieved and our liberty obtained, and sincerely rejoicing that their lives have been protracted beyond the period usually allotted to man, and that the receive a sum of money as pensioners, which shall help to smooth the rugged path of life on their journey to the tomb; and that copies of the resolutions be sent by the Speaker to each Revolutionary pensioner. The following are the names, birth places and ages, so far Liberty:"

Amazian Goodwin. Summersworth. N. H., 105,

John Goodnow, Sudbury, Mass., 102. Adam Lisk, Washington County, Rev. Daniel Waldo, Windham, Con-

necticut. 101. Wm. Hutchings, York, Me., 101. James Burham, Southampton county,

Benjamin Miller, Springfield, Massachusetts, 100. John Pettingill, Windham, Connec

ticut. 97. Alexander Maroney, Lake George,

N. Y., 94. Samuel Downing, 2d New Hampshire regiment, (no age given.)

Lemuel Cook, (no birthplace or age

James, (no birthplace or age given.)

A Horse Story.-The army corres pondent of the Herald writes an account of the famous horse raid. within the lines and without riders. He says: Near Burmuda Hundred there is a large corral, where all the disabled and worn out horses-brought here by General Sheridan after his famous raid -are confined. The poor beasts have apparently, but little of their vigor left. That was what we thought a week or more since. Now we have changed our opinion. During heavy firing on our right a short time since these lame and worn out equine warriors pricked up their ears, straightened their sore and stiff limbs, tossed their manes. formed in squadrons, and with a loud snort charged on a number of inoffensive mules. Two mules were instantly killed, and the others fled in the ure, and to avoid many rudenesses that wildest disorder. The horses again tend to give pain. Choose things that formed to the music of Gilmore's artillery and charged on a high rail fence, only things in the world. There are did not desist from their warlike dem- not the only things in the world .-

#### A Hospital Scene.

An army correspondent gives the folowing graphic account of a visit to an army hospital:

If you would see the "wrinkled front" of "grim-visaged war," visit the hospitals after a battle. Go to the operaerly of the American Hoter, Troy, died ting table, and observe the delirium of at Saratoga on Saturday, from the ef- the subject as the great finger of the fects of a wrong dose given by a phy-relentless surgeon is exploring his bleedsician. Her funeral took place from ing side. But the poor sufferer is all the Fifth Street Baptist Church, in unconscious, for a surgeon with a tow-Troy, on Monday morning. The Sar- el saturated with ether, and folded cone atogian gives the following particulars shape, stands at his head, and while he of this sad affair: Miss Shepard and closely watches the beating of the her mother were visiting the family of pulse, applies the blessed neutralizer of John Benedict, of this place, and dur- pain as he deems necessary. Sometimes ing Saturday afternoon Miss S. was ta- the subject lies passive under the severken somewhat ill. Her mother called est operation, and at other times he upon Dr. S. S. Strong to prescribe for imagines himself again on the battleher daughter. A prescription was pre-field. He curses, raves, taunts the enepared by him, and handed to Mrs. my with cowardice, and dares him to Shepard, who returned and administer- come on, until his physical energies exed the potion. Miss Shepard was soon hausted, he sinks into a short sleep, and affected, complained of a singular sen-awakes to find his wound dressed, and sation in her head, and jocosely re- himself lying weak and nerveless side crossed on his breast. When this tor- the latter, and married they were, he marked that if she ever had hysterics by side with scores of others, in the she should suppose she was going to hospital tent. Here is an officer whose have them. Her eyes were observed case the surgeon says at a glance is belight. In order to show him off, his to dilate unnaturally, and within a few youd the reach of skill. He was shot friends had to arrange their supper minutes she became completely pros- through the forehead by a sharpshoot- parties so that, sitting until three or trated. Dr. Strong, whose residence er; a small globe of quivering brains four in the morning, he might be is but a square distant, was promptly protrudes from the wound, and the con-brought to that point at which, in summond and hurried to the scene. vulsive gasp at long intervals show charm conversation, he was so truly At first the doctor could not believe that the sufferer is fast approaching that the medicine had produced the ef- the "sleep which knows no waking."fect, and to show his confidence, took And yet the surgeon says he may live a spoon full of it himself. But on more in that condition twelve hours longer. closely observing the peculiar symp- Such cases frequently occur. Return ber the last day of Poe without an irtoms, the cause was revealed to his to the hospital in the morning. The repressible regret? He was on his way mind, and he frankly stated that he attendants are bringing out those who to marry a confiding woman, stopping must have given a medicine he did not died during the night, and laying them, in Baltimore, and was found by a genintend to, and that in her condition wrapped in their blankets, in a row there was danger it would prove fatal. outside the hospital, preparatory to beastly intoxication, uncnocious as a log, Immediate efforts were made, however, their burial. Go count the little boards and died in the rayings of delirium to relieve her of the fatal potion, and made from cracker boxes, and standing tremens. Douglas Jerrold was a deto counteract its effect, but without in rows over the graves of the dead unavail. She lived only about an hour der yonder trees. Perchance the form and a half after the medicine was ad-of some acquaintance or soldier friend ministered. Dr. Strong was intensely whose warm hand you grasped but affected, and expressed a willingness to yesterday, may rest beneath one of take the place of the young lady, if those unpretending headboards. But that would restore her. In explanation the dawn of the great hereafter! will of the mistake, he states that there are it not behold those slaughtered heroes. two bottles standing near together on resurrected and beautified, the recipients his shelves labeled respectively "Gera- of a crown to which many who repose nium" and "Gelseminum," the contents beneath the marble of Paria will not

## Hospital Scenes.

We pity the heart of that man who to the mental depression following the can read the following, from a battle termination of this sad case, was affect-field correspondent, without hating this AT THE HOSPITALS.—The scene

for here one sees the dark side of battle. The knife and saw of the surgeon were actively engaged thmost every moment; indeed there seemed little cessation to their dread duties. The groans of the patients suffering under cruel and agonizing wounds were terrible. The operation tables—none of those of comfortable contrivances seen in our peace-blessed hospitals, but extemporized almost for the occasionwere rarely empty; but as fest as one victim was removed to recover, perhaps to die, another would take his place. Ambulances red with gore, and stretchers whose canvass was dyed with the ruby stream of life, came and went, borne by hospital attendants and soldiers detaited for the purpose, bringing in tresh victims and hastening away for others whose sufferings demanded surgical assistance. These were scenes as known, of the "Twelve Apostles of of the day, from early dawn until dark and far into the night, with scarcely a moment's cessation; while the din, mingled with the cries and entreaties of the fellows under the knife, was the sad music of carnage—the boom of cannon and the rattle of musketry tell-

#### How to Manage Men.

ing in unmistakable terms the stern

truth that there were yet coming more

victims for the surgeon's knife and

When you want to manage men, do as bee-keepers do when they want to manage bees. Here are two men that have bees in a hive. One says, "I own these bees, and I am going to divide them, and move them." He prepares a place for them, and then goes to the hive, thrusts his hand rudely into the midst of them, and very soon he has his bees all over him, and he moves himself very rapidly! That is just as I have seen men attempt to manage men. Another man gets a bowl of sugar and water, and washes his hands all over, and goes with the utmost quietness and serenity, and opens the hive, and puts his hand in gently, and the bees find everything sweet, and he can scoop them up as though they were so much flour, and put them in as many hives as he pleases (if he only takes care to put a queen bee in each,) and they will notesting him, or fly away. And people say, "Wonderful! that man has a real magnetic power with bees," So he has, when he has sugar and water on manage men, wash your hands with sugar and water!

It is right for us to maintain a thouwill please men. Nut-galls are not the Beesher.

Vices of Genius.

Coleridge was such a slave to liquor that he had to be kept an unwitting tells the following:-Among the pasprisoner, by Christopher North, on an occasion when some literary performance had to be completed by a certain time, and on that very day, without even taking leave of any member of the family, "he ran off at full speed down the avenue at Ellerary, and was soon hidden, not in the groves of the valley, but in some obscene den, where, drinking among low companions, his magnificent mind was soon brought to a nected with the couple were we not level with the vilest of the vile."-When his spree was over, he would

return to the society of decent men. De Quincy was such a slave to the was of more importance than eating. a soldier) were engaged to be married. "An ounce of laudanumn a day prostrated animal life during the forenoon. It was no unfrequent sight to see him asleep on the rug before the fire in his own room, his head on a book, his arm por from the opium had passed away, enlisting afterward in the 2d Michigan he was ready for company about day-

wonderful." Burns was not less a drunkard than Coleridge. It was the weakness of Charles Lamb. And who can rememtleman who knew him, in a state of votee of gin. Byron was a tippler, and his vile Don Juan was written under the inspiration of rum.

Steele, the brilliant author of the Men wrote of him that very often he would dress himself, kiss his wife and children, tell them a lie about his pressa revel with his bottle companions.— Rollin says of Alexander the Great. that the true poison which brought him

brutified with strong liquors. and her attendants would loosely atta sickening in the vicinity of the hospitals, seissors would disengage in the evening.

#### Unburied Dead in the Wilderness.

The following extracts from a letter written by Lieut. Bailey, one of the late Gen Sedgwick's staff, and a member of the 10th New York volunteers, have been published in the Rochester Democrat: Anandale, June 14 —To——: I did not expect, when I left R chester, that I should visit the battle fields of the Wilderness again. if at all. I arrived in camp, and the day following was detailed as one of the officers to accompany an expedition of five hundred cavalry to guard an ambulance train. and rescue our wounded who were yet in the hands of the enemy, whom they had placed under guard and were removing to Richmond as fast as possible, as prisoners. We arrived at the United States Ford, on the Rapidan, Friday night, crossed Saturday morning, and at ten found a descrited hospital, where the first three days of the battle were fought. To within about a mile of this the dead of both armies had been buried, but from this to the next hospital (about fifteen miles) the dead remain as death found them, with the exception of their clothing. The rebels had stripped them of boots and shoes, and nearly all of clothing, and where there was an exception the pockets were all turned! It is estimated that fifteen thousand of our men, and as many, or more, of rebels lie here unburied; and as six weeks have passed since the battle, imagination in its wildest fancies cannot begin to paint the spectacle. After passing through this wilderness of death, we found another hospital, surprised the guards, took possession, and found about sixty wounded in charge of one of our surgeons, he being a prisoner also. We did not stop to enquire to whom or what side they belonged, whether friend or foe, but commenced at once to put them into our ambulances and to make onr way out of this wilderness and shadow of death, hastening on our way to Washington."

Why the Dying Never WEEP .- The reason the dying never weep is because the manufactures of life have stopped forever; every gland of the system has ceased its functions. In almost all diseases the liver is the first that stops work: one by one the others follow, and all the his hands. Now when you want to fountains of life are at length dried up; there is no secretion anywhere. So the eye, in death, weeps not—not that all affection is dead to the heart, because sand courtesies that tend to give pleas- there is moisture on the lip. It is a striking characteristic of that terrible disease, the cholera, that the patient, however seized, never sheds a tear, even though surrounded by weeping friends. which they at once broke down. They roses and honeysuckles. Wasps are The feature of the disease is the suspension of the secretions of the system, and onstrations until the artiflery firing There is honey as well.—Henry Ward the most active excretory work by which the body is drained of its fluids.

A Romantic Story.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle of Tuesday sengers on the New York express train upon the Hudson River railroad, on Monday, was a brave fellow from the Army of the Potomac, with a comrade accompanying him, both dressed in the uniform of the United States, with canteens, &c. At the first glance nothing uncommon could be detected in the looks of the pair, nor should we have been able to relate the romantic history conmade acquainted with it by a friend, who was told it by a hospital nurse. It appears that at the breaking out of the rebelli n these lovers (for one of them use of opium, that his daily allowance was a young girl, dressed in the garb of which ceremony must either be postponed on account of the lover going to inamorata must follow him. She chose regiment as a private, and she, donning

the blue, followed him. Amid the crash of shot and shell, at the battle of the Wilderness, the heroic girl stood by the side of her husband. and with her good musket defended him and struck for her country at the heart of the chivalry. Passing safely through that desperate fight, they pressed on with their regiment to the bloody field of Spottsylvania, where the brave Michigander had his arm broken by a piece of shell. Seeing him fall, she bound up his wound, and raising him from the ground amidst the thickest of the fight, she carried him to the rear, and, placing him on a caisson which was about starting back for amunition, she had the sat- bargained with a brutal father to pay a less istaction of seeing him carried to a place of safety, he being soon after conveyed to Carver Hospital, the heorine and young wife attending him until he got well enough to start for their home in Christian Hero, was a beastly drunkard. the West, they being en route for there yesterday.

An English journal relates the ing engagements, heel it over to a following story: "More than half a groggery called "the Store," and have century ago the affairs of a worthy draper in the town of Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry, Ireland, got chaser was moved by the sneaking white-livenbarrassed. He sent his son, who ered cowardice that forbade his risking his to his end, was wine. The Empress assisted him in business, to Manchester own worthless carcass in a war for the prose-Elizabeth, of Russia was completely and Leeds, to arrange with his creditors. cution of which he howls daily, and by the The young man was harshly received, men selfishness of his nature which prompted She was often in such a state of bacchic ecstacy during the day, that she could not be dressed in the morning, way home. His honorable spirit was a human victim. A plot had been made up by the parties of this disgusting transaction lacerated by the treatment he had met by the parties of this disgusting transaction some robes, which a few clips of the with; and, dreading still more the dis- by which they hoped to deceive the Board. grace and reproach he expected to en- The boys were made to lie as to their ages, private soldier. The young draper's regiment was ordered out to India. where his good conduct soon brought him into notice, and the excellent education which be had received paved the the way for his promotion. He rose step by step until he reached the rank of colonel. He served his country with two sons to the military service. The two young soldiers to whom we refer were Sir John Lawrence, now Governor-General of India, and the late Sir Henry Lawrence, known as the defender of Lucknow. The grand-uncle of the Governor-General of India still lives as a respectable small farmer in the north of the county of Antrim, about two miles from the fashionable water- ing. It is true, just as we tell it, and known ing-place of Portrush, and five miles to be so to the very letter by many who will from the Giant's Causeway."

#### Training Boys.

writes to an exchange as follows:

"O mothers! hunt out the oft, tender, genial side of your boys' natures. Make the most of any gentle taste or comely propensity. Encourage them to love flowers, pictures, and all the beautiful things which God has made. Talk with them, read with them, go out with them into the fields and woods, and hallow pleasant \* scenes with holy memories. A daily ministration to their unfurnished, hungry minds, a daily touch to their unformed taste, shall make them more comely than costly garments. They will ever bear you witness in the character and conduct of your children; but your laces and embroideries will crumble to dust. Why don't mothers teach their children

Newspaper subscriptions are infallible tests of men's honesty. If a man is dishonest he will cheat the printer in some way-say that he has paid when he has not-or sent money and it was lost by mail-or will take the paper and will not pay for it, on the plea that he did not subscribe for it, or will move off, leaving it come to the office he left .-Thousands of professed Christians are dishonest, and the printer's books will fearfully on the final settlement of the Judgment Day. How many who read this paragraph will be guitless of the of-

A Connecticut farmer has discovered that his cows have been regularly now accelerating decline. It has now fallen milked by black snakes, who took occasion to attach themselves while the possibly fall, and the Government pays at

## Political.

The Slave Market Outdone -- A White Man Selling his own Sons.

of slavery," and Mrs. Stowe may rack imagspendthrift gods, madly squandering the fragination to create a monster like the brutal ments of their ruined universe. On this Legre, but we had an exhibition in this point, no sober man who knows Washington town during the examination of those reto-day will call any language to strong.cently conscripted, which, for inhuman and Least of all the Secretary of the Treasury brutal barbarism, we defy any slave mart himself, who has long, in public and private, in the world to match. A father, who had complained loudly of the relentless prodigalialready sold one minor son as a substitute to the human shamble, where he fell a victim, appeared in our town on last Monday, dragging at his heels two half grown, ill-shaped boys. They were all the sons he had, and defend the flag of his country, or else the he had consecrated to sell them both as submarriage must take place, and his fair stitutes. They had been bargained for by "loyal" men. The smaller one, almost a mere child, was prospectively the property of a loud-mouthed and pestilent Abolitionist -a nuge beast of a man, who stood six feet two in his stockings and weighed over 200 pounds. This intensely "loyal" and "patripating in the approaching Presidential contest are as follows: otic" fellow, when his own son, a sturdy, well grown young man, enlisted, followed him to Chambersburg, and brought him back home on the plea that he was a minor, and had en. listed without his father's consent. Yet he is always full of war, and eager for fighting so long as it is at the expense of the blood of some one else than himself or his own family. Being drafted, however, and wishing to lessen the probability of such a misfortune befalling him again speedily, and impelled at the same time to save a little money, he had sum than three hundred dollars for the body, the bones, the blood, nay, more, the life of a child. We defy the whole South to furnish an instance of such a disgusting "dicker" in human flesh, or, from among all the professional slave traders who have disgraced its soil, such a pair of monsters as these. There

was no veil of pretended loyalty or simulated patriotism to conseal the naked hideousness of this transaction. The father was actuated solely by a sordid desire for gain; the purcounter on his return to his native town, and represented themselves as older than they he, in a fit of desperation, enlisted as a really were. So immature and wouthful, however, was the appearance of the little wretches, that the Board refused to believe the statements made to them, even though the father himself lied as to their ages in order that he might be enabled to affect a sale of his offspring. They were both rejected for this reason, as entirely too young for the honor, and in the course of time gave service. The overgrown human brute, who had expected to save himself in this way, sorrowfully and reluctantly paid over his money but for the unwillingness of a single journal. to save his cowardly carcass for a time, and the wretched father, after reeling about our already advanceed their rates. Printing pastreets for a day or so in drunkenness, went home, much disappointed, no doubt, in being pers can sustain the burden at their old pribalded in the sale of his sons. There is no ces-[Round Table.

coloring about this story, no fictitious gloss-

read this statement. We need make no

comment. We have seen negroes sold on

the block to the highest bidder, but that

only is olved a change of service. Here was

a white man, with one son whom he had sold

dead already, endeavoring to sell two more

boys to what was almost certain death. He

found loval Abolitionists ready and eager to

become the purchasers of cheap substitutes.

Let us hear no more about the barbarism of

exhibit such a revolting spectacle in the light

of heaven on the tree soil of Pennsylvania .-

The National Debt.

Mr. Chase reports the national debt increas-

ed within a hundred days by a little more

than two hundred and fifty millions, or two

and a half millions daily. This daily increase

is now much greater, having itself been

steadily growing from the beginning of the

war. It was a million and a quarter a year

ago, two millions six months ago, and is now

not less than three millions per day. This

supplies always rise in war. The field of

military operations grows wider; our armies

and fleets are made larger, and the interest

of the debt itself, and the cost of collecting

taxes, are always growing. But these are not

the chief causes of this increase in the rate of

The chief causes are two, both of which

might be avoided by a sound system of fi-

1. The Administration willfully and un

necessarily repudiated the national faith, and

suspended Layment at the first symptom of

difficulty. This was followed by an endless

expansion of irredeemable currency, and is

much more than half of all the way it could

[Fulton Democrat.

incurring debt.

### A lady correspondent, who assumes

to know how boys ought to be trained,

more, and dress them less ?"

#### No Fiction.

cows were reposing in the fields. Many snakes have thus been saught and killed.

#### money. Congress and the Administration are litterally drunk with extravagance. Should a minstrel Homer sing in after times Summer and his followers may prate as the traditions of this age, he will tell of our loudly as they please about "the barbarism national Olympus as a pandemonium of

ty of the other Departments and of Congress, and who now declares that without their speedy conversion to economy, and rapid military success, all possible means for sustaining the Treasury must fall.-IN. Y. The Next Electoral College. Congress has decided that none of the States which have been formally declared in insurrection shall vote for President till readmitted into the Union. The States thus excluded from partici-

> Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia,

Louisiana, Florida, Alabama.

Tennessee,

Mississippi,

Our next President and Vice-President are therefore to be chosen by the

| wing:          |         |
|----------------|---------|
| States:        | Elector |
| Maine          | 7       |
| New Hampshire  | 5       |
| Massachusetts  | 12      |
| Rhode Island   | 4       |
| Connecticut    | 6       |
| <b>Termont</b> | š       |
| New York       | 88      |
| New Jersey     | 7       |
| Pennsylvania   | 26      |
| Delaware       | 3       |
| Maryland       | 7       |
| West Virginia  | 5       |
| Ohio           | 21      |
| Indiana        | 13      |
| Illinois       | 16      |
| Michigan       | 8       |
| Wisconsin      | 8       |
| Minnesota      | 4       |
| Iowa           | 8       |
| Kansas         | 8       |
| Kentucky       | 11      |
| Missouri       | • 11    |
| California     | Ĝ       |
| Oregon         | š.      |
| 3              | •       |

Total, 24 States, Electors, 241 Necessary to a choice, 121

#### Newspaper Publishers In the smaller towns weekly local papers

are given up entirely. In Boston a weekly paper that began a few months since with bright prospects, has announced that it must stop under the presure of high prices. In our own city there has been a movement for increasing the price for the dailies, and it would have been consummated before this the weekly papers have in many instances per is enormously high, so that only a few pa-

Printing paper is now double the price of one year since, while the prices of journals are the same. One thing is certain, that the price of papers will have to be materially increased, or the publication of one half the Journals of the country will be suspended. Only those thoroughly well established can go on and hold on even with an increase of price.-N. Y. Express,

#### Dr. Beecher's New Carpet. There was not a store in town, and all our

purchases were made in New York by a small schooner that ran once a week. had no carpets; there was not a carpet from end to end of the town. All had saidslavery, when the barbarism of this war can ed floors, some of them worn through. Your mother introduced the first carpet. -Uncle Lot gave me some money, and I had an itch to spend it. Went to a vender and bought a ball of cotton. She spun it and had it woven; then she laid it down, sized it, and painted it in oils, with a border all around it, and bunches of roses and other flowers over the centre. She sent to New York for her colors, and ground and mixed them herself. The carpet was nailed down on the garret floor, and she used to go up there and paint. She also took some common wooden chairs, and painted them and cut figures of gilt paper and glued them on and varnished them. They were really quite pretty. Old Deacon Tallmadge came to see me. He stopped at the parlor door and seemed atraid to come in. "Why, I can't," is partially unavoidable. Prices of labor and said he, "thout steppin on't." Then, after surveying it awhile in admiration, "D'ye think ye can have all that and heaven too? Perhaps he thought we were getting too splendid, and feared we should make an idol of our fine things .- [Life of Dr. Lyman

> HARD UP FOR FOOD -An officer who accompanied General Hunter in his recent raid in the direction of Lynchburg, informs us that the sufferings and adventures of the soldiers are scarcely paralleled in the history of warfare On the return march hardly a blade of grass was seen for three days. The soldiers fed their horses with corn out of their hands and ate only the grains that dropped to the ground. Our informant saw men eating common tallow candles with a most extraordinary, relish. Others dug up roots out of the. ground and plucked buds from the

least three prices for all it buys. 2. And, chiefly, an epidemic disease rages | trees for food.