AUADNES BUCH Messenger.

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

WAYNESBURG, GREENE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

NEW SERIES.--VOL. 6, NO. 14

THE WAYNESBURG MESSENGER

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

Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa.

ID-OFFICE NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE. 2

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If All Jusiness in Greene, Washington, and Fayette 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, 1861—Iv.

M'CONNELL & HUFFMAN

R. A. M'CONNELL.

TTORNETS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW Waynesburg, Pa.

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

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.—1y.

BLACK & PHELAN. Office in the Court House, Waynezburg. Sept. 11, 1861-1v.

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

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WAYNESBURG, PENNA., ATTORNEY AT LAW, WAYNESDURG, 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 finstructions for the prosecution and collection of
PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, due discharged and disabled soldiers, their widows, orphan
children, widowed mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers, which business, [upon due notice] will be attendedto promptly and accurately if entrusted to his care.

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

PHYSICIANS.

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

Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa.
OFFICE 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 humas life and health, and strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

MERCHANTS.

WM. A. PORTER, Whosesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domes-Bry Goods, Groceries, Notions, &c., Main street. Sept. 11, 1861—1y.

MINOR & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Gro-certes, Queensware, Hardware and Notions, opposite the Green House, Main street. Sept. 11, 1861—ly,

ROOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

J. D. COSGRAY. Boot and Slice maker, Main street, nearly opposite she "Farmer's and Drover's Bank." Every style of Boots and Slices constantly on hand or made to order. Sept. 11, 1861—1y.

GROCERIES & VARIETIES. JOHN MUNNELL.

S. M. BAILY,

Main street, opposite the Wright House keeps always on hand a targe and elegant assortment of Watches and Jewelry. Watches and Jewelry.

A. Repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will eccive prompt attention (Dec. 15, 1861—19

> BOOKS. &c. LEWIS DAY,

SADDLES AND HARNESS. SAMUEL M'ALLISTER. Baddle, Harness and Trunk Maker. old Bank Build-ng, Mainetreel. Bept. 11, 1881—1

BANK.

FAMERS' & DROVERS' BANK, Waynesburg, Pa.
C. A. BLACK, Pres't. J. LAZEAR, Cashier DISCOUNT DAY,
WEDNESDAY
Pept. 11, 1861—1v.

Bicce' Landing,

DAILY MAIL HACK BUNNING BEGULARLY BETVERN

THE undersigned respectfully informs the generous Rubble, that having the contract for the carrying of the skall between the above points, he has placed upon the could two new and commodious Hacks for the acstall between the above points, he has placed upon the route two new and commodious Hacks for the accommodation of the travaling community. One will instead the Aban's House, Waynesburg, every merning, Sundays excepts, at 7½ o'clock, and will arrive of Rices' Landing in time for the Boatto Pitteburgh, the other will leave Rices' Landing at the same time dad strive in Waynesburg at hoos. No pains will be appared for the accommodation of passengers,

TIMOTHY HOUGHER, Proprietor.

WAYNESBURG STEAM MILL, W. EOGENS respectivity in turn his friends and the public that he kus leases the Will have been been a Waynerhouse. Pa., where he will always be found from your become observable on any cutton the

Select Poetry

The Small Becoming Great.

A traveler through a dusty road Strewed acorns on the lea, And one took root and sprouted up, And grew into a tree: Love sought its shades at evening time, To breathe its earlier vows,

And age was pleased, in heats of noon, To bask beneath its boughs; The dormouse loved its dangling twigs, The birds sweet music music bore; It stood a glory in its place,

A little spring had lost its way Among the grass and fern; A passing stranger scooped a well. Where weary men might turn.

A blessing evermore.

He walled it in, and hung with care A ladle at the brink-He thought not of the deed he did. But judged that toil might drink.

He passed again—and lo! the well, By summers never dried, Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues, And saved a life beside!

A dreamer dropped a random thought; Twas old, and yet 'twas new-A simple tancy of the brain, But strong it being true.

It shone upon a genial mind, And lo! its light became A lamp of life, a beacon ray, A monitory flame.

The thought was small—its issues great A watch-fire on the hill, It sheds its radiance far adown, And cheers the valley still.

A nameless man amid a crowd That thronged the daily mart, Let fall the word of hope and love.

Unstudied from the heart. A whisper on the tumulet thrown-A transitory breath-It raised a brother from the dust, It saved a soul from death.

O gem! O fount! O word of love! () thought at random cast! Ye were but little at the first, But mighty at the last!

Miscellaneous

How Milton Spent the Day.

At his meals he never took much after give it that, and no more.—Hall's worth at this moment two hundred wine, or any other fermented liquor.— Although not fastidious in his food, vet his taste seems to have been delicate and refined, like his other senses, and he had a preference for such viands as were of an agreeable flavor. In his early years he used to sit up late at his studies, but in his later years he retired every night at 9 o'clock, and lav till four in the summer and five in the winter. If not then disposed to rise he had some one to sit at his bedside and read to him -When he rose he had a chapter of the Hebrew Bible read for him, and then, after breakfast, studied till twelve. He then dined, took some exercise for an hour, generally in a chair in which he used to swing himself, and afterward played on the organ or bass viol, and either sung himself, or requested his wife to sing, who, as he said, had a good voice, but no ear. He then resumed his studies until six from which hour all eight he conversed with all who came to visit him. He finally took a light supper, smoked a pipe of tobacco, and drank a glass of water; and after he retired to rest. Like many WATCHES AND JEWELRY other poets, Milton found the stillness, warmth and recumbency of bed favorably to composition; and his wife said, before rising of a morning, he often dictated to her twenty or thirty verses. A favorite position of his, when dictating his verses we are told, was that of sitting with one of his legs over an arm of his chair. His wife related that he used to compose chiefly in the winter,

Father Waldo. Had he lived to the tenth of next month,

old. He was born in Windham, Conn., September 10, 1762, and had the advantages of a common school education. At the age of sixteen he served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, was taken prisoner and confined in the "Sugar House" in this city. He was at last exchanged and returned home, and worked upon his father's farm .-Becoming a Christian, he studied for College, and entered Yale in 1784, and graduated in 1788. He was licensed by the Windham Association, and in 1792 was settled over the Congregational church at West Suffield, Conn. He remained here till 1809, since which time he has not been a settled pastor, but has been stated supply of several churches in New England and New York. In 1856, he was chosen chaplain to the House of Representatives in Congress, and served two years. He has continued to preach up to a very recent date, and died in great peace on Saturday, July 30th, 1864, aged one hundred and one years, tell months and twenty-one days. Rev. Dr. Sprague of Albany, on Tuesday preached his figured structure, which was her published. About

Restless Nights.

Some persons "toss and tumble half the night, and get up in the morning, weary, unrefreshed, and dispirited, wholly unfit either in body or mind for the duties of the day; they are not only incapacitated for business, but are often rendered so ungracious in their manners, so irritable and fretful, as to spread a gloom over the whole household. To be able to go to bed and be in a sound, delicious sleep, an unconscions deliciousness in five minutes, but enjoyed in its remembrance, is a great happiness, an incalculable blessing, and one for which the most sincere and affectionate thanks should habitually go up to that beneficent Providence which vouchsafes the same through the instrumentalities of a laws of our being.

Restless nights as to persons in apparent good health arise chiefly fromfirst, an overloaded stomach; second, from worldly care; third, from want of muscular activities proportioned to the needs of the system. Few will have restless nights who take dinner at midday, and nothing after that except a piece of cold bread and butter and a cup or two of some hot drink; anything beyond that; as cake, pie, chipped beef, doughnuts, preserves, and the like, only tempt nature to eat when there is really no cause for it, thus engendering

dyspepsia and its train of evils. Worldly care. For those who cannot sleep from the unsatisfactory condition of their affairs; who feel as if they were going behindhand; or that they are about to encounter great losses, whether from their own remissness, the perfidy of friends, or unavoidable circumstances, we have a deep and sin-

brave heart to that end. But the more common cause of restless nights is, that exercise has not been taken to make the body tired enough to demand sleep. Few will fail to sleep sound if the whole of daylight, or as much thereof as will produce moderate fatigue, is spent in steady work out in the open air, or on horseback, or on foot. Many spoil all their sleep by attempting to force more on nature than she requires Few persons will fail to sleep soundly, while they do sleep, if they avoid sleeping in the daytime, will go to bed at a regular hour, and hero- ed. ically resolve to get up the moment hev wake, whether it than a week each one will find how much sleep his system requires; there- matches at five boxes a penny. I am almost indefinite period.

Journal of Health.

A Scene in Paris. Lately a lady, dressed in the height of fashion and attired in the most expensive materials, entered one of the most extensive jewelery shops in the Rue de la Paix in Paris. She looked over article after article, and found nothing to suit her, so she left the shod without purchasing anything. She had not been gone long when the jeweler missed a valuable brooch. Nobody had entered the shop but this fine lady, and she was certainly the thief. In one moment the shopkeeper was in full chase, soon overtook her, and radely of lace with which the lady's talma was | coat tails.' trimmed the valuable brooch. "Do Baronness de Rothschild." It was now enjoying himself. He deserves to. the shopman's turn to tremble and turn pale and be speechless, white and motionless as a marble stone. So looked he as the lady and gentleman walked he would have been a hundred and two years off, the lady vowing that neither she toot again in that jeweller's shop,

"Old Hundred" in Camp. A letter from Gen. Sherman's army contains the following: "At early dawn this morning, ere the troops were fully notes of 'Old Hundred,' given forth by one of the brigade bands, rang out upon occupied in preparing the morning meal stood still and listened to the melody and instinctively joined in it. It flew from regiment to regiment; brigade after conduct. I have heard Old Hundred

A Mother's Hand.

In one of the fierce engagements with the rebels near Mechanicsville in May last, a young lieutenant of a Rhode Island battery had his right foot so shattered by a fragment of shell that, on reaching Washington after one of those horrible ambulance rides, and a journey of a week's duration, he was obliged to undergo amputation of the leg. He winter varieties should be gathered when abandoning the man in despair, he set telegraphed home, hundreds of miles too hard to yield to the pressure of the himself earnestly to the work of emanwith a soldier's tortitude composed him- A dry time should be selected if possible. bondage. Finley was a man of great self to bear his sufferings alone. Un- There will be a few specimens not yet magnetic power, as some would call it; known to him, however, his mother, who had become anxious for the weltare of her son, had come to washington. She reached the city at midnight, and the nurses would have kept her wise and self-denying attention to the from him until morning. One sat by that remains on the tree, as soon as pos- master, in the restoration of his fallen his side fanning him as he slept, her sible; but they should not be mixed with friend to sobriety and self-control. hand on the feeble, fluctuating pulsa- those on the ground-not one should be pleadings of a mother then! In the jury sustained from the fall, they become darkness she was finally allowed to heated by lying upon the ground exposglide in and take the place at his side. ed to the sun and hot air, and the ripen-She touched the pulse as the nurse had ing process already commenced is hastdone. Not a word had been spoken; ening it to a rapid decay. but her sleeping boy opened his eyes hand! Who is this by me? It is my and in that condition should be taken mother: turn up the gass, and let me care of, it we would have it keep in its see mother!" The two faces met in most perfect condition for the full develone long, joyful, sobbing embrace, and bed and panted and wept forth its ex- How to obtain it in that condition will twenty-one, his leg amputated on the seen that it must be carefully gathered was told by tearful friends that it only remained to make him comfortable, said

enemy's fire on the field of battle. How he Wished to be Taken. A London capitalist came to me not many months since, says a sculptor, and

opened a conversation by saying-"Sir your name is Robson." I admitted my name was Robson. "And you are a statuary," said he. I admitted this fact also, substituting

sculptor. a commission."

I bowed and begged him to be seatsix o'clock in the morning. In less able man. I was born in the environs tion for a very long time, or by the use of London, and began life by selling of artificial means may be kept for an

thousand pounds."

to hear it. how from selling matches, I came to running errands; to taking care of a horse, to trading in dogs, tobaccoes, cottons; corns, and sngars; and how I came to be a man that I am, you'll find all that made out on this paper,

very remarkable statement." I replied that I had no doubt of it,

but that I did not see what it had to do with the matter in hand. "Sir," said my capitalist, "everything, enough told her what had occured- I wish to perpetuate my name. You adding that she must go with him to have a pretty thing, sir, here in Rome the police station. The lady trembled —a pillar with a procession twisting up violently in every limb, became as pale all around it, and a figger up at the as death, and stood silent and motion- top. I think you call it Trajan,s colless as a marble statue. The shopman unn. Now. Robson, sir, I wish you apples, is very impatient of bad treatbecame ruder. A gentleman of the la- to make me exactly like it—same height, dy's acquaintance passed by; seeing the same size, and money no object. You distress she was in he inquired what shall represent my career in all my vathe matter was. He angrily turned rious trades, a twisting around the col. soon decays. It carefully handled and to the shopman with: 'Do you know umn, beginning with the small chap who this lady is?" but before he could selling matches at five boxes a penny, add another word the shopman joyfully and ending with the full length figger exclaimed: "There it is!" and he pro- of me on the summit, with one hand in ceeded to disentangle from the meshes my bosom, and the other under my

I made the statute, the artist said, in you know who the lady is?" angrily re- conclusion, and got well paid for my reated the gentleman. "She is the work. I hope my patron is alive and

Death from Intemperance.

Martin Brawdy, the head of the notorious Brawdy family (which for years nor any of her family would ever put has been a curse to this community,) came to an untimely and miserable death on Thursday evening. The family have been residing in East Birmingham for some time past, and on Thursday one of the children died Mr. Brawdy. awakened from slumbers, the melodious in company with one or two boys, started in a wagon to visit the graveyard beyond White Hall, for the purpose of the air, and were echoed by the green-making arrangements for the burial of capped hills beyond. Soldiers intently his child. After having given orders his child. After having given orders for the digging of the grave, he started home, stopping at White Hall and imbibing freely of liquor. He also stopped at a tavern on this side of White brigade took it up, and ere the notes of Hall, and got two more drinks, Being the band ceased to reverberate, five unable to sit in the wagon, he lay down thousand voices were raised it 'Praise on some hay and fell into a drunken God from whom all blessings flow.' A sleep. On arriving home, about six moment later all was still. Breakfast o'clock in the evening, the boys conwas taken; and so silently did the vet- cluded to let him sleep off the effects of erans of many battle-fiel is break camp the liquor, as he was cross and troubleand fall into line that everybody remark- some when in that state. He lay in ed it, and complimented them for their the wagon until eleven e'clock at night, and when an effort was made to wake Albany, on Tuesday preached his sinistic often, when the huge lungs of the organ him he was found dead. Coroner according to the published.—Seed—secured insured with life, and a con-difference with life, and a con-differen

Gathering and Keeping Fruit.

It is becoming a well understood principle that pears are improved by being gathered before fully ripe. Some should

No matter how hot the weather is, an opment of all the delicious juices with should certainly not be the case with Winter apples when gathered.

grees is probably about right, with as little fluctuation as possible.

and unchecked until all the good qualihighest point of excellence is attained, tinguished earthly friend! then the fruit should be used. It is

I hold that the ripening process once commenced, goes on, no matter how I bowed again and said I was glad cold, if frost is not present, slowly perhaps, but uninterruptedly, until full ma-"Sir," he went on to say, "how I turity. Hence the importance of a cool earned that two hundred thousand- cellar, which should always be dry and dark. It should be frequently aired, when the outside temperature will allow of it. Some varieties are much more sensitive to their treatment than others. The winesap, for instance, which has a thick skin, may be abused a great deal dates and facts corret. Sir, it's a in handling and but indifferently cared for in the cellar, and yet it will keep very well; that is, it will rot but little, but if kept close and warm, it is subject to a fungus that renders it scarcely tolerable to eat. But if it is kept cool and dry, all its best qualities are retained .-It is also one of the varieties that does best kept on open shelves. The Belmont, on the other hand, which I regard as one of the best and most profitable ment. Its skin is smooth and thin, and flesh of a delicate texture. If roughly handled and kept in a warm room it kept in a cool place, it keeps with very little waste till April or May. Indeed, it is with me, one of the very best of keepers -Trans. Ind. Hort. Society.

A Sunny Frontage.

A farmhouse should have, in all northern latitudes, a sheltered position and a crn latitudes, a sheltered position and a licious, health-giving, not the bitter, Congress, by a vote nearly unanimous, sunny exposure. Of course, a situation crid, filthy, nauszons drug we are in the passed the following resolutions, at the extra convenient to the fields under tillage, and to other farm buildings, is to be sought, but beyond this, no law of property, of good taste, or of comfort s more imperative than shelter from bleak winds, and a frontage to the south. No neighbor can bring such cheer to a man's doorstep as the sup.

There are absurd ideas afloat in regard to the front and backside of a house, which infect village morals and manners in a most base and unmeaning way. In half the country towns, and by half the farmers, it is considered necessary to retain a pretending front side upon some dusty street or highway, with tightly closed blinds and bolted door; with parlors only ventured upon in an uneasy way from month to month to consult some gilt-bound dictionary or museum, that lies there in state, like a king's coffin. The occupant. meantime, will be living in some back corner—slipping in and out at a back door, never at ease save in his most unnviting room; and as much a stranger to the blinded parlor, which very likely engrosses the best part of his house, as any of his visitors. All this is as arrant a sham and affectation, as the worst ones of the cities.

For In reply to an advertisement headed, Use Thingsunhold South Brush," a West-

The Source of Strength. While Rev. Dr. Finely was President of the College in New Jersey, at approach nearer maturity than others. of his acquaintance a man and a friend But early apples should be fully ripe, as who had fallen gradually under the dobe eatable when picked, and all the late saw the truth of the case, instead of mature, but you can afford to throw them his personal influence was extraordinary. out to cave the best and the main crop. He was an eloquent speaker, as well as When a good keeping variety begins to a man of prayer; and so by means of drop freely from the tree, as is sometimes private visitation and public address, the case, secure the balance of the crop, he plied every power of which he was

It was not in vain; the inebriate betion which foreboded sad results. But saved with those picked. Windfalls came "himself again," and for many How wonderfully He has directed and what woman's heart could resist the will not keep, for in addition to the inley's love and fidelity.

and said: "That feels like my mother's apple is always cool while upon the tree, health. All that medical skill could do me through. No thanks are due to me, the fondness nent up in each heart sob- which it is so abundantly supplied. — distressing. At length the sad news is not the arm of flesh that can save us. pression. The gallant fellow, just be my purpose now to show. We have At once with a look of anguish, the man trymen, to pray that God will help us." responded to the announcement with last day of his three years' service, un-derwent operation after operation, and termed; but I say before it is ripe, for man!" And it was so. Returning to man!" And it was so. Returning to at last, when death drew nigh, and he when it is ripe it is fit to eat, and that his house, he resumed his cups and soon drank himself to death.

What a remarkable illustration is cere sympathy. To such we say, live the had looked death in the face too the such we say, live the had looked death in the face too the kept cool, barely so as not to freeze. A a trusted friend for the restraining and minimum temperature of thirty-four de- upholding influence that would keep him from ruinning himself. When that not work he is a burden upon society, even was gone he sank like a vine from which Whether we regard the ripening pro- the trellis had been taken away. O, cess as a vital or a chemical action, it is how different the result if he had only quite sure that it should go on gradually felt his dependence upon Jesus Christ as deeply as he felt his dependence upties are fully developed, and when the on the sympathetic support of hie dis-

Let the reader rember that every one "Sir," continued he, "I will give you never so good as when just fully ripe; of us is thus dependent upon the Sabut it is frequently eatable for a long viour to emancipate us from the bontime. Some varieties became dry and dage of sin, to uphold us amid seenes mealy, others tough and leathery.—
"Robson, sir," said he, drawing a Others by being kept very cool, will aper from his pocket, I am a remarkfrequently remain in a very good condi"abideth forever," and in him are the "abideth forever," and in him are the springs of our strength.

Coffee as the French Prepare It.

A French friend of ours. says an exchange, who is au fait in regard to the making of this agreeable beverage, gives us some hints in the concoction thereof. But we will let him tell his own story. He says: In Paris the Coffee is nectar compared with the beverage we in common call coffee. I was desirous to know how it was prepared, and soon learned. The French use three kinds of coffee-Mocha, Java and Rio-mixed in equal parts. The coffee, before, roasting, is winnowed, to cleanse it of dust, &c., it is then culled and picked over; every black or detective kernel is picked out, as well as small stones, seeds and rat droppings, which are abundant in most coffee. It is then put into tubs of clean water and well washed, their spread to dry: when dry it is ready for roasting.— The coffee required is roasted daily at large establishments; while warm it is ground, and put up in glazed papers of a conical shape, holding from two ounces to a half pound, and sealed up.-Gentlemen, as they leave their places of business for home and dinner, when convenient, call and take the needed supply. The coffee is put into a pot or digester in cold water, and then set over a lamp expressly for the purpose, and there heated, not boiled, but steeped; from this digestor no steam or fumes arise; when ready you have your cup of coffee. It is coffee, and a beverage dehabit of partaking and calling it coffee.

Every one in His own Way.

"What, no farther!" said the minute hand to the hour-hand of the time-piece. 'Why, I have been all around the dial since we parted; and there are you, just one figure from the place where I left

"And yet I have done as much work n the time as you have," answered the hour-hand.

"How do you make that out?" said ie other, as he advanced to pass him. "So," was the reply. "Your journey all round, and mine from figure to figure, are each an hourly value; all are not able to arrive at the same conclusions with the same ease and readiness. But this is no fault on either side; only they who fancy that because they are always in a bustle they are doing the work of the whole world, are mistaken; they plume themselves on an importance and superiority by no means belonging to them. It you were to creep like me, the day would last, nobody knows how long; and it I were to gallop like you, it would be over before it had well begin. Let us each keep our own see. The then the business we are took upon will be

done between us

A Camp Meeting Incident.

At a camp meeting held last week at Sing Sing, at one of the morning services, Princeton, there was within the circle Gen Anderson who is spending the summer in the village of Sing Sing, attended the service with several members a general rule, before gathering. Late minion of intemperance, so as to seem of his family. The nero of Fort Sumter fall and early winter apples should not past recovery. As soon as the doctor was recognized on the outskirts of the congregation, and he yielded to the earnest desire of the preachers to be presented to the congregation. Prof. Foss. away, that all was going on well, and thumb, always before heavy Fall frosts cipating the victim from his fearful of Middletown, in a fiew suitable remarks, introduced the General. The entire congregation rose to their feet, when he hushed the outburst of their appluse which greeted him, and said: My friends, I stand before you a soldier, so broken down in health that my physicians forbid my speaking in public, but in this sacred place I cannot forbear saying that I am not only a soldier for my country, but I'am a soldier of Jesus. protected me! At Fort Sumter I was among strangers, having been but re-At last, however, Dr. Finley fell cently assigned to that post. The rebelsick, and it was deeply touching to observe the intense interest which this know to whom I could talk safely; I had rescued man expressed in his daily in- no resources but to offer prayer to God. quires as to the state of his minister's and I did pray to Him, and He brought was done; but day by day, the accounts but to Him who brought me through. became more unfavorably. Just in My friends, if I could see all our people proportion to the progress of the doc- turn to God, then I should have better tor's disease, this man's anxiety became hope that this war would soon end. It was announced: Dr. Finley is dead. Let me entreat you, my beloved coun-

indolence.

Idleness is the sepulchre of a living man. A man who retuses to direct the vitality within him into regular channels of laborwho simply feeds and sleeps, or nurses his passions and appetites-whose highest satisfaction comes from sense-is as good as dead and buried. Of what use is such a man in the world, to himself or others? If he will if he prey upon a pile of inherited wealth. No man has a right to be idle, even if he be as rich as Croesus, simply because he cannot be an idle man without injury to himself and society He destroys his own happiness, buries his powers of usefulness, and furnishes to the world a pestilent example.

Worth Knowing.

The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently the source of vexation to persons who are subject to it. Nothing is simpler than to remove this odor much more effectually than by the application of such costly unguents and perfumes as are in use. It is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia, and place about two table-spoonfuls in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands, and arms with this, leaves the skin as clean, sweet, and fresh as one could wish. The wash is perfectly harmless, and very cheap. It is recommended on the authority of an experienced physician.

Political.

The Crittenden Compromise.

The following resolutions passed the United States House of representatives, Feb. 11th. 1861, by a nearly unanimous vote:

Resolved. That neither the Federal Government nor the people or governments of the non-slaveholding States have a purpose or a Constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any of the States of the Union.

Resolved. That those persons in the North who do not subscribe to the foregoing propositions are too insignificant in numbers and influence to excite serious attention or alarm of any portion of the people of the Republic. and that the increase of their numbers and influence does not keep pace with the increase of the aggregate population of the Union.

session of 1861, which expresses the voice of the nation, and is the true standard of lov-

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capitol; that in this National emergency, Congress, banished all feeling of mere passion and resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression or of any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

THE ORIGINAL PURPOSE OF THE WAR. General McClellan's order, August 9, 1862,

"The General commanding takes this occasion to remind the officers and soldiers of this army, that we are engaged in supporting the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in suppressing rebellion against their authority; that we are not entered in a war of rapine, revenge or subjugated. Use Thingmuloist South Brush. A Fest gains but at siles hour hand's pass, let this is not a contest against 1 opulations. The Thingmuloist South Brush. A Fest gains but at siles hour hand's pass, let against armed forces and political organizations; that it is a struggle carried on within the United States, and should be conditioned.