Wannesburg TESSEMPEC.

Wheekly Family Journal--- Peboted to Politics, Agriculture, Viterature, Foreign, Pomestic and General Intelligence, &c.

STABLISHED IN 1813.

WAYNESBURG, GREENE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1865.

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WAYNESBURG MESSENGER

PUBLISHED BY

述 w. jones and Jas. S. Jennings.

Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa.

EFOFFICE SEARLY OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE. 📶

THE MET ST

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cits Counties, entrusted to them, will receive promp

A. B.—Particular attention will be given to the col-milion of Pensions. Bounty Money, Back Pay, and that claims against the Government. Bept. 11, 1861—Iv.

M. A. M'CONNELL. J. J. HUFFMAN. ROOMNELL & HUFFMAN. STORNETS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW Waynesburg. Pa.
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Sept. 11, 1861—1v.

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

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WAYNESBURG, PENNA.,

FAS received from the War Department at Washlagton city, D. C., official copies of the several
bars passed by Congress, and all the necessary Forms
and Learnections for the prosecution and collection of
PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, due discharged and disabled soldiers, their widows, orphan
children, wideswed mothers, fathers, sisters and brothcert, which basiness, [upon due notice] will be attendedia preseptly and accuratelyif entrusted to his care
Office, No. 2, Campbells Row.—April 8, 1863.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. W. Ross,

Physician & Surgeon,

DR. A. G. CROSS

ORLD very respectfully tender his services as a FRYSICIAN AND SURMEON, to the people of Waynesburg and vicinity. He hopes by a due appresistion of human life and health, and sirric abention to backets, to merit a share of public patronage.

Waynesburg, January 5, 1662.

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WM. A. PORTER, ale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domes-pods, Graceries, Notions, &c., Main street.

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J. D. COSGRAY. Bosts and Shoe maker, Main street, nearly opposite the Marmon's and Drover's Bank." Every style of Bosts and Shoes constantly on hand or made to order. Style 11, 1861—1y.

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY S. M. BAILY,

Misia street, opposite the Wright House keeps always on hand a large and elegant assortment or Wathing and Jewelry.

3.7 Regarding of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will receive present attention [Pec. 15, 1861—19]

BOOKS, &c.

LEWIS DAY, Charles in School and Miscelleneous Backs, Station-us, Jak, Magazings and Papers; One door east of Parties store, stain Street. Sept. 11, 1891 by.

ZARDLES AND HARNESS. RAMUEL M'ALLISTER, Marness and Trunk Maker, old Bank Build-ne. The order. Copt. 11, 1881-17.

BANK. FAMERS' & DROVERS' BANK, Waynesburg, Pa.

A. BLACK, Pres't.

J. LAZEAR, Cashier

DISCOUNT DAY,
WEDNESDAY
Sept. 11, 1641—1v. Bices' Landing.

BAILY MAIL HACK

ASSESSED REGULARLY BETVERN CONTRACTOR AND MICES LAUDING.

whereigned respectfully informs the generous with, that having the contract for the carrying of the language of the state of the carrying of the language of the travelling community. One will have a few that the travelling community. One will have breaked, at 71 o'clock, and will arrive the same time for the Boatto Pittsburgh, at 71 o'clock, and will arrive the travelling in time for the Boatto Pittsburgh, at 71 o'clock, and will arrive the same time for the Boatto Pittsburgh, at 71 o'clock, and will arrive the same time of the Boatto Pittsburgh, at 81 or 81

THE WILL figure variance the figure in his friends and allegates for has been said the NEW STEAP by the said of the figure in the figure

Select Poetry.

Minutes.

We are but minutes-little things, Each one furnished with sixty wings, With which we fly on our unseen track. And not a minute ever comes back.

We are but minutes-each one bears Its little burden of joys and cares; Patiently take the minutes of pain. The worst of minutes cannot remain

We are but minutes: when we bring Few of the drops from pleasure's spring, Taste their sweetness while yet we stay, It takes but a minute to fly away.

We are but minutes; use us well, For how we were used we must one day tell: Who uses minutes has hours to use. Who loses minutes has years to lose.

From the Press.

The Oil Region.

CHARACTER OF THE MONONGAHELA VAL-LEY-THE STOCK WATER COMPANY-BROWNSVILLE-GENEVA-THE OIL WELLS THEREABOUTS-THE DAWSON MANSION.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 16, 1864. I arrived in the "Smokey City" in time to take the Monongahela boat for the New Petrolea, now risi g into notice in Greene and Fayette counties, near the Virginia line. I confess I was a stranger to the interests which this valley is calculated to awaken in the visitor. From the time of our departure from the Pittsburgh wharf, I was constantly reminded of the wealth and importance of this comparatively unnoticed portion of the country. Manufacturing in its various departments extends along the banks, showing everywhere the most cheering activity. Industery is the salient characteristic of the population. The idlers appear to The river, without an island, runs

through its whole course among hills

skirted by rich bottoms. These pleasantly alternate from side to side, with OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON MAIN STREET. of cars and tram-ways, the full descendary opposite the Wright house. ing car drawing up to the mouth of the cally, there is very much of this region ways by the adit, and never by the shaft. bly, be eventually resorted to, but the supply above ground will probably prove inexhaustable for centuries. As we ascend the river the chief coal vein, averaging more than nine feet in thickness, dips rapidly towards the water, till a mile below Brownsville it is submerged when the stream is at flood. It then when the coal trade of this valley will equal that of Lehigh or the Schuvlkill. is regarded as valuable oil territory. Darby, the historian and geographer, a native of this region, pronounced the valley of the Monongahela the richest district of country in the world. This Alleghenies, and, originally the recipiant of a sturdy and intelligent population, it has ever since maintained a character for industry and enterprise. Boat building for the whole valley of upon the banks of this river, and many rivers of the far West and South has there gathered wealth with which to return and make himself comfortable among his native hills. The abundance of fine white oak timber in this country?

> Apart from the utilitarian view of the Monongahela valley, it presents much to interest in its natural beauty and by historical associations. The hills are studded with their primeval growth or the service of the country. forest, or trimly cleared, and smiling under the hand of the cultivator. At Braddock's Fields, eight miles above Pittsburgh, is still pointed out to the traveller the scene of Washington's first exploits in arms. A short distance above and almost directly below the dam of the Stock Water Company, of which Hon. J. K. Moorhead is the president, and the completion of which is mainly owing to his energy and enterprise, and which will stand a monument to his fame, is the ford at which the British troops under Braddeck made their crossing, and advanced along the bottom on the eastern side, to tall into the ambush of the French and Indians.

gives it special advantages for the con-

struction of vessels.

Brownsville, on the site of Redstone

ple, the place extending chiefly over a romantic bluff some 300 feet above the river. This was the point from which emigration for the West and South; for half a century first took water. The old National or Cumberland road crosses the river here in its route to Wheeling. In the manufactures of iron and glass, in boat-building, and in local traile, the town is one of the most thriving and important in this section of the

Thirty miles above Brownsville, or about eighty from Pittsburgh, I arrived oil operations. Prefering to perform the rest of my journey as a cavalier, I over, first to the wells on Dunkard event had the effect to suspend operations, and it is only very recently that: they have been renewed. For the length of time that they have been worked, and for the capital thus far embarked in the business; the prospects could hardly be more encouraging. More than three thousand barrels have already been obtained in the few months during which the search has been prosecuted, though none of the borings have yet reached a depth which could be considered as any test of their capacity. The "Wylie Well" has yielded as much as eighty barrels in a single day, but owing to some accident in the working, operations have been suspended upon it for the present. The 'Kramer," "St. Clair," and "Pioneer," have all had partial success, abundantly sufficient to encourage the lessees to further efforts. The same may be said of the attempts made on Whitely Creek. The whole business, however, is still in its incipient stage throughout the New Patrolea, yet I am convinced that it presents a field for enterprise which will amply reward the capitalists who may embark in it From all I have seen and heard, I am of opinion the meanders of the stream. Agriculthat the indications are quite as encourturally the whole valley will vie in rich- aging here as they were at first either nia, but its mineral wealth constitutes large a portion of the Monongahela Valto time in boring for salt; been found mine the empty one. Mining the coal which has the petroleum character, and here, as you are probably aware, is al- the future will probably develop its existence where it is now little suspected. Boring has frequently demonstrated the For the present it is probable that operexistence of rich veins of coal below the ators will be disposed for the most part water level, and shatting will proba- to direct their attention to those localities, which, while presenting such indications as are considered reliable, are at

that the whole country has been waked up on the subject. After leaving the Maple Farm, on the rises again fifty feet or more in the hills Dunkard, I followed the stream to its in the vicinity of that town, and in the mouth, and turned my horse to Geneva Brownsville diping below the river, it my journey, enjoying the fresh Decemso continues beyond the State line. The ber air and sunshine, I found myself coal interest gives employment to a vast opposite the handsome estate which, for number of operatives, and to an annu- many years was the home of Albert ally increasing fleet of flat-boats, barges, Gallatin, now the property of Hon. tugs, and steamers. In 1845 the num- John L. Dawson, the Representative of ber of tons taken to market did not ex- this Congressional District. It extends ceed one hundred thousand; now, in along the Monangahela to the mouth of 1864, it amounts to two millions. The George's Creek, a mile and a half of market extends from Pittsburgh to New distance. It contains, I am told, 550 Orleans, and the time is not far distant, acres, about half beautiful woodland and in a high state of cultivation. This

the same, time in closest proximity to

the wells in which it has already been

found. One thing appears certain,

Leaying my horse at a farm-house on the western side of the river, I got a boy to row me across in a skiff, and climbed up the steep upheaval bluff to was the first settled country west of the the house. Mr. Dawson being absent in Congress, I was allowed by the family having it in charge to walk about the premises at wi'l. It lies about two and a balf miles below the month of Cheat river. The situation is beautithe Mississippi has been done largely, ful beyond description; the Monongahela, in its beautiful sweep, forming its a steamboat-man starting hence to the boundary on the north-west; the valleys of Dunkard and George's creeks opening up pleasant prospects from either extremity of the river front, and the mountains rising for twenty miles in lovely view to the east. This was the home of Mr. Gallatin for forty years, and as I gazed upon the commodious and stately mansion, I felt inspired with veneration for a spot once visited by Lafayette, and the residence of Mr. Gallatin, so long distinguished in

Having satisfied my curiosity, I returned to the river, and hallooing across for my ferryman, was soon again landed on the other side. Mounting my horse once more I returned to Geneva, which I had left the day before in time to get the afternoon boat for Brownsville. Connecting at that place with the boat-for Pittsburgh, I returned here this morning. and now write from the Monongahela House, a most excellently-appointed hotel.

Buying Spock.—When you buy stock, get the best and take care of it. home, as well as the bloody clother once, that teacheth a window to haber If you have a surplus to sell, either for under the had. The evidence was and makings, to which no incommed the butcher or your neighbors, the best sufficient for aleven of the junctions, but a jungling of vain worlds.

will give the largest profit. the twelfth stood out, and after registers. And when left alone I draw near the stock, get the best and take care of it. Old Fort, is a town of about 5,000 peo- will give the largest profit.

Another Draft.

Below our readers will find the Presidents Proclamation for another draft of 300.000 men-under the law fifty days are given to raise the troops required by voluntary enlistments. This call will

give a stimulus to recruiting.

Washington, Dec. 20.—By the President of the United States, a Proclamation-Whereas, by the act approved July 4th, 1864, entitled an act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the National forces, and for other purposes, it is proat Geneva, close in the vicinity of the vided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion and sime hereafter call for any number of men as obtained a horse at Geneva, and rode volunteers for the respective terms of one two or three years for military creek, and next to those on the White- service, and that in case the quots or ly. They are all within three of four any part thereof of any town, township, miles of Geneva. None of these wells ward of a city, precinct or election dishave as yet had success sufficient to give trict, or of a county not so sub-divided, them a prominent place on the stock shall not be filled within the space of list, but it is to be borne in mind that, fifty days after such call, then the Presalthough oil was found here to some ex- ident shall immediately order a draft tent at the outbreak of the war, that for one year, to fill such quots or any part thereof which may be unfilled, and whereas by the credits allowed in accordance with the act of Congress on the call for five hundred thousand men made July 18th, 1864, the number of men so obtained under that call was reduced to two hundred and eighty thousand, and whereas the operations of the enemy in certain States have rendered it impracticable to procure from their full quotas of troops under the said call, and whereas from the foregoing causes but two hundred and fifty thousand men have been put into the army, navy and marine corps under the said call of July, 1864, leaving a deficiency on that call of two hundred and sixty thousand, now therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, in order to supply the aforesaid deficiency, and to provide for the casualities in the military and naval service of the United States, do issue this my call for three hundred thousand volunteers, to serve for one, two or three years. The quotas of the States, districts and subdistricts under this call will be assigned by the War Department, through the bureau of the Provost Marshal General of the United States, and in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, ness with any portion of Pennsylva- on the Allegheny or Kanawha. How township, ward of a city, precinct or nia, but its mineral wealth constitutes large a portion of the Monongahela Valelection district, or of a county not so its prominent distinction. In the vicinity of Pittsburgh the coal lies near peculiar product, time alone can deter- the 15th day of February, 1865, then the top of the hills, and is run down to mine; but traces of it have from time a draft shall be made to fill such quota which may be unfilled on mid 15th day of I have hereunto set my hand and at Annapolis, Maryland. She new has end. He showed the pigs, however, caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 19th day of December, in the vear of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States of Ame-

> By the President. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Honest Moravian.

rica the eighty-ninth.

In the last war in Germany, a captain of cavalry was out on a foraging main, though at one or two p ints above by the river road, and as I loitered in party. On perceiving a cottage in the midst of a solitary valley, he went up and knocked at the door. Out came one of the Moravians, or United Brethren, with a beard silvered by age. "Father," says the officer, "show me a ffeld where I can set my troopers a foraging." "Presently," replied the Moravian. The good old man walked before, and conducted them out of the

After a quarter of an hour's march, they found a fine field of barley. "There is the very thing we want," says the captain. "Have patience for a few minutes," replied his guide; "you shall be satisfied." They went on, and at the distance of about a quarter of a league farther, they arrived at another field of barley. The troops immediately dismounted, cut down the grain, trussed it up, and remounted. The officer, upon this, says to his conducter, "Father, you have given yourself and us unnecessary trouble; the first field was much better than this. "Very true sir," replied the good old man." but it was not mine."

Circumstantial Evidence.

"A laboring man was found dead in field, and close by him was a pitchfork, which was identified as belonging to another laborer. The proper parametric in those days immediately waited upon the laborer, and asked him if he had at the door pondering. For the fever of which the child had died had been to like and had passed like upon it. Again they asked him if he had been in the field, and he gave the his bed.

dead man's pitchfork in the prisoner's ble and pupil-like in that awful

ed attempts to force the jury to an ad- observers and dismantled bed, on which most conclusive.

found the man stealing clover in his field: a scuffle ensued; he stuck the murcused was returning from his work Latin.—Day Dreams of a Schoolmaster.

across the same field, and sceing the poor man in a dying state, took him up-on his knee, untied his handkerchief, and did all he could to ease and relieve him. While performing such a kind act a thought probably came across the man's mind that if anybody should see him, they might think he was the murderer. So he gently put the dying man down and hurridly left him, by mistake taking up the wrong pitchfork, and leaving his own behind. When the man got home he appears to have thought of his bloody clothes, which he took off and hid as above stated. He finally told the lie, which would have been fatal had not the actual murderer taken a good deal of trouble to get himself on the jury, and thereby saved an an innocent man's life."

· A Singular Case. The Boston Traveler relates the following: A gentleman in one of our suburban cities raised a company two or three years since for one of our regiments and departed for the battle-field, leaving behind a young wife. A few months afterwards the lady gave birth be that of her husband, was sent to her, and the remains were interred, she bemourning, was married again, and now two or three barrels of corn, was the has a child by the second husband. A reply. 'Let's see your mule,' said the few weeks ago the wife was somewhat officer. It was brought up, and as the surprised at reading the name of her old man had said. Show me those husband in a list of Massachusetts sol- pigs,' was the next demand. When diers who had recently been released from a rebel prison, he having arrived ly speak—his hopes were almost at an two living husbands, and children by they were no more than such a family both.

The Duli Scholar. At the end of the last bench upon

my class sat a boy who was very backwardin his learning. He was continually absent on what seemed to be frivolous pretenses. These absence entailed upon me much additional trouble. I had remnant in the room when the others one occasion my look was very cross, and my speech very short; for it seemtwo were left alone, he followed me vigorously prosecuted." to the desk and said: "You have no ides, sir, how weak I am." And I said: "Why, my boy, you look stout enough." But he answered: "I am really very weak, sir-far weaker than I look!" And there was a pleading earnestness in his words that touched me to the heart; and afterwards, there was an unseen chord of sympathy that bound the master to the pupil, who was still very dull at Latin.

And still he would be absent, at times, for a day or two together but it excited no surprise, for the boy seemed to sit almost a stranger among his fellows, and in play hours, seemed to take no interest in the boyish games. And by and by he had been absent some weeks together but I was afraid to ask concerning him, thinking he might have been removed, as many boys have been, without a letter of explanation or his shaking me by the hand And one morning I received a letter with a broad black edge, telling me that he had died the day previously of a virulent, contagious fever.

house and found a pitchfork belonging the angel of old over my dwelling, but, to the dead man, with stains of blood unlike that angel, had spared my first unlike that angel, had spared my first born and only-born. And because the latter sat each evening on my knee, I same answer. They searched further, was afraid of the fever and intended and found some bloody clothes under only to leave my card as a mark of respectful sympathy. But the good wo-He was put upon his trial. The case man of the house said: "Nay, nay, sir, went to the jury, they could not agree; but ye'll see the laddie;" and I felt they came out into court, and the judge drawn by an influence of fatherhood took the greatest pains to point out to more constraining than a father's fears, them the indisputable facts, which I and followed the good woman into the have no doubt he thought, were sufficient to hang anybody, viz: the finding of the prisoner's pitchfork by the side of the dead man, and the discovery of the like a loose role; and I stood very hum-

verse decision; they were dismissed my pupil lay asleep in his early coffin. because they could not agree, and the And he looked very calm and happy, man. was acquitted in spite of such cir- as though there had been no pain passcumstantial evidence, apparently the ing from a world where he had few companions and very little pleasure. Some few years after the trial, the And I knew that his boyhood had been judge went the same circuit, and dined as dreary as it had been short; and I with the obdurate jureyman. He ask thought that the good woman of his ed him how it was that he was so ob- lodging had perhaps been his only symstinate in the case recited. The jury- pathizing friend at hand. And I comman replied, that if the judge would not muned with myself whether aught I tell anybody until after his death he had done could have made his dullness would explain to him. This was more dull. And I felt thankful for the agreed to, and the juryman confessed chord of sympathy that had united us. that he was the murderer. He said he unseen, for a little while. But in a strange and painful way, I stood rebulged before the calm and solemn and dered man's fork into him and left him unrebuking face of the child on whom I dying. He went on to say that the ac- had frowned for being backward in his

One of the Pictures.

A correspondent of the Chicago Journal relates the following interview of a Federal foraging party with a Tennessee "At another place we called on the

owner, a man of over sixty years, well saved, yet evidently cast down and disheartened. He was polite and answered all questions readily. On being asked what he had to spare, he answered, 'Not much-indeed nothing.' His wife and tour children standing by him, said not a word, but the countenance of the whole group showed that the old man told the truth. Indeed, I have nothing, said he, what with one army and another campaigning through this part of Tennessee, they have stripped me of all I could spare and more too. 'Have you no horses or mules?' asked the officer.' 'Yes,' answered the man, I have one mare mule, which is entirely broken down; it was left me by a trooper, who took my last horse in its stead. 'No beef cattle?' was the next question, 'Not one,' was the answer.—
'Any hogs?' 'Yes, sir, I have four to a child, subsequently the name of pigs which I had intended for winter's her husband appeared among those supply of meat. 'Any negroes?' asked killed in one of the battles fought by the officer. 'No, not one, my servants the Potomac Army. A body said to all left me two or three months ago. I have not one on the place. I have to chop all my wood, and to do all the lieving all the time that she was bury- out door work, and my wife and daughing her husband. The lady remained ters do in-doors what they can.' Any single about a year, then removing her corn or wheat? 'No wheat and only he heard this, the old man could hardwould need, nor as much, in fact. The officer then kindly said: 'You may keep all these things; they will help you out. and can be of little good to us,' and gave the old man a 'safe guard;' which might save his property from all future

molestation from our troops. Three years ago this man owned a large, well stocked plantation and a fine stud of horses-had cattle and hogs in occasionally to keep him and a little plenty, with servants to come at his call, and corn to sell and to keep. Now had gone out to play, to make up for he was sincerely thankful, and much him and them for lost time. And on moved, that we spared him his four little shoats, his pittance of corn and his old mule, with which he hoped to make ed to be provoking that the children a small crop next year. The war has should be so backward in their Latin. been at his very door, he had seen it in And when the work was over and we all its relations, and knew how it was

Wonderful Oil Strike in Fayette.

The question about oil in this section has been definitely settled by striking a most wonderful flow of oil, in a well bored on the farm of Mr. Jacob Crow. George's Creek. When the auger had descended to the depth of about three hundred and twenty-five feet, large quantities of gas and oil began to issue from the mouth of the well, which increased so rapidly that the surroundings of the well were soon drenched, and covered with the greasy fluid. The flow increased in force throwing up the oil higher and higher. Mr. Crow, who was present, fearing an accident from the vicinity of a stove to the derrick, hurried every one away who gathered to see the sight, and not one minute too soon, for the gas and oil igniting by the fire in the stove, exploded with a most terrific noise, throwing the flames over sixty feet high and scattering the flaming oil in evry direction, and setting fire to the derrick, engine house, &c. Mr. Crow had a narrow escape, being yet in the engin house when the explosion took place. So the question of oil in large quantities in that section has been defininely settled by the most wonderful strike. Mr. Crow, who is now in the city, has verified the above facts over his own signature. The well above mentioned is variously estimated at from three to five hundred barrels per bay.

A number of other weils are being bored on the creek with the finest show of oil. Fayette county promises to be one of the most productive oil counties in the State .- Pitts. Gazette.

Atlanta on Fire.

A correspondent of the New York Mount, with General Sherman, thus de-sociate this scene: "Now the negrees night came solemn down'r upon the city, and as the flames spread from the public buildings and the depot that had been fined the whole heavens become illuminated by the lurid place, while the maxploded shells in the

and storehouses became heated and exploded in rapid succession, one almost imagined that the scenes of August last, when one hundred thousand heroes confronted the rebel strongheld, were being re-enacted. Standing upon an eminence everlooking the doomed city, I had an excellent view of the conflagration, and never had I beheld so grand a sight. As night waned the gentle breezes carried the destroying element from house to house, and was in flames, the glare of which was so bright that the soldiers a mile distant read their last letters from home by the light. Next morning I rode over the city among the ruins, where nothing remained to tell the tale but tothering walls and blackened chimneys, that like gravestones, stood there as mondments of departed glory.

A Tragic Romance of Womanly De-

In one of the Annapolis house which, by-the-way, is known at the United States General Hospital, No. L.) where there is so much misery much to excite the pity—there are er episodes which awaken almost every tender sentiment of the soul.

A young Lientenant Colonel of a M. Y. Regiment was wounded in the abdomen in one of the recent battles he fore Richmond, and was brought to the institution not so much for treatment for rest. Wounds like these are final. Pyemia is the result, and no skill care prevent its sure and steady progress until it ends in the death of the petient.
Acting on this knowledge, the and idings of his impending death were seen to his family, and through them to the young lady to whom he was engaged in marriage. She lost no time in hastening to this City, and, reporting at the hospital immediately, became his nurse. No prosy pen can well describe the fidelity with which she performs have task. No duty is too disagreeable, as sacrifice too great. Knowing that he was to die, she insisted on being morried to him, and the ceremony was per-formed on Wednesday night by the Chaplain. It was a sad sight, witnessel in silence by the numerous officers in the same ward, and brought tears to the eyes of more than one. I saw her and her rapidly sinking patient yesterday. Dr. Radeliffe one of the Asa't. Survey in charge, passed through the ward. and, more as a matter of form than from necessity, asked her the condition of her patient. She shook her head sading change; no change!" in a dreary tour as if each word was a dagger to her heart. Her husband was but semi-estiscious, and was fast sinking. He be dead by this time.

A Flank Movement.

One of Sigel's soldiers gives the following account of a foraging adventure in Virginia:

"Vell you zee, I goes down to de old fellow's blace dat has a beech orchard, vere ve vas stadioned, to stheet some beeches, and ven I gets to de vront gate vat you dinks I zee? I zee dere a pig pull-dog, and he looks mighty savage. So I dinks I frighdens him and I says: Look here Mr. Pull-dee, sthand back, I fights on dis line summer." But the bull-dog, he don's care for dat, zo I vlanks him!

'How did you do that?'

'Vy, I goes vay arount, so as de pulldog couldn't zee me, and ven I gets to the back gate vat you dinks I zee? dere I zees dat same old pull-dog! I vlanks him again.' 'How did you do that?"

'Vy, I goes arount again, so as he

couldn't zee me to anoder little beech

orchard, and ven I gets dare vat you

dinks I zee! Vy dare I zee dat same old pull-dog. So I vlanks him again i "How did you do that?"

'Vy, I says to that old pull-dog-Look here. Mister Pull-dag, I via you dree times, and every dimes I feed you de same old pull-dog. Tam your old beeches; who cares for your old beeches? My dimes out next mouth and the country may go to the devil for beeches; so I goes to my dent.

Family Courtesies. In the family the law of pleasing

ought to extend from the highest to the lowest. You are bound to please each other; and you are bound to please your servants, if you expect them to please you. Some men are pleasant in the household, and nowhere else. I have known such men. They were good fathers and kind husbands. If you had seen them in their own heads you would have thought that they were angels, almost; but if you had some them in the street, or in the store or anywhere else enteride of their house. you would have thought them alutted demoniac. But the opposite is apt to be the case. When we are among our neighbors, or among strangers we half ourselves with self-respect, and endeau or to act with propriety; but when we get home we say to ourselves, "I apart long enough, and and now got to be natural." So we sit down. are ugly, and snappish, and blust, and disagreeable. We lay and there sand little courteries that makes the roughest floor smooth, that milles the hardest things volvet, and that life pleasant. We expend all our and liteness in places where it will be pu able where it will bridge silver