NEW SERIES, VOL. 16, NO. 43.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1864.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 24, NO. 17. Printing

JOB PRINTING.

One year.

Business Cards of 5 lines, per annum,

Merchants and others advertising by the year,
with the privilege of inserting different advertising weekly.

Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, or
before Marriages and Deaths, FIVE CENTS PER
LINE for each insertion.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 12 lines, a times, Every subsequent insertion, One square, 3 months, Six months,

Larger Advertisements as per agreement.

We have connected with our establishment a well elected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute, in the neatest style, every variety of

Wyoming Insurance Company, WILKESBARRE, PA. Capital and Surplus, \$118,000.

DIRECTORS: G. M. Hollenback,
John Reichard,
Samuel Wadhams,
R. D. Lacoe,
Charles A. Miner,
W. W. Ketcham,
G. M. HOLLENBACK, President.
L. D. SHOEMAKER, Vice President.

R. C. Shith, Secretary.
W. G. Sterling, Treasurer.
This Company Insures three-fourth of the Cash valuation, takes no Premium Notes, make no Assessments, Policy acknowledges all moneys paid during the term of your Insurance.

A. CRAWFORD, Agent. May 30, 1863.-1y

G. W. HAUPT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, e on south side of Market street, four doors west of E. Y. Bright & Son's Store, SUNBURY, PA.

Will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care, the collection of claims in Northamberland and the adjoining counties. Sunbury, May 23, 1863.—1y J. E. HELLER,

APPORTET AP LAW. Office, on south side of Market Square, near the Court

SUNBURY, PENN'A.

Will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care, the collection of claims in Northumberland and the adjoining counties. Sunbury, May 2d, 1863.—1y

GRANT' & DIETZ! LOWER WHARF, SUNBURY, PA. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN WHITE ASH COAL.

in every variety, Orders solicited and filled with promptness and despatch. Sunbury, May 16, 1863.—Iy SOLOMON MALICE,

Attorney at Law. Sunbury, Northumbe land county, Pennsylvania.

(Formerly Freeburg, Snyder county.)

OFFICE, Market street, one door east of Friling Grant's Store, and nearly opposite the Court House.

All professional business, collections, &c., will re-

SIMON P. WOLVERTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office. Market street, 2 doors west of Depot, SUNBURY, PA.

W ILL attend promptley to the collection of claims and all other professional business intrusted to is care in Northumberland and adjoining countles. Sunbary, May 3, 1862.— NEW CLOTHING & FURNISH-ING STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the people of Sunbury and vicinity, that he has opened at entire new stock of clothing and Furnishing goods, at his new store in the building of Charles Plensants, Esq., in Market square. His stock consists in part

MENS CLOTHING BOYS' CLOTHING.

hiefs, gloves, &c. Also, Hats and Caps of BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds. TRUNKS, and Valises, umbrellas, and notions of all kinds, besides numerous other articles. The public are rejucted to give him a call LEVI RECHT.

Sunbury, Oct., 10, 1853.

71. C. GIRLARE IE A BE'E'S Confectionery, Toy and FRUIT STORE, Market Street, Sunbury, Pa.

CONFECTIONERY OF ALL KINDS; TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FRUIT, &c., &c., ONSTANTLY on hand and for fale at the above establishment at wholesale and retail, at reason-

He is manufacturing all kinds of Confectionaries to keep up a full assertment which are sold at low rates.

Tobacco, Segars, Stationery, Nuts of all kinds, and a variety of other articles, all of which are offered wholesale and retail.

[ ] Remember the name and place. # 1 M. C. GEARHART Market street, 3 doors west of E. Y. Bright & Son's Surbury, Sept. 19, 1863.—tf

ISAAC K. STAUFFER. Watch Baker and Jeweler. MANUFACTURER OF

SILVER WARE & Importer of WATCHES

SILVER WARE & Importer of WATCHES
No. 148 North Second St., Corner Quarry, PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold
and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine and Plain
Watches: Fine Gold Chains, Scals and Keys. Breast
Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings. Bracelets, Miniature
Caser, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Sait and Mustard
Spoons: Sugner Spoons, Cups. Napkin Rings, Fruit
and Butter Kuives, Shields, Combs. Diamonal Pointed Pens, etc.,—all of which will be sold low for Cash
M. I. TOBIAS & COS best quality full jeweled
Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also
other Makers of superior quality.
N. B.—Old Gold and Silver bought for cash.
Sept. 5, 1863.—ly w

PRIVATE ACADEMY,

## PRIVATE ACADEMY, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE REV. JAMES DICKSON, will re-open his Academy on Monday, the 17th day of August, The following branches will be taught :

Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Book Keeping, Vocal Music in theory and practice. Also, Geography, Grammar, History, practice. Also, Geography, Composition Writing. TERMS:

Per Quarter of 11 weeks.
In the above branches without the languages
Latin and above branches,
Greek and above branches,

Por further particulars apply to KEV. JAMES DICKSON, Teacher. Northumberland, August 1st, 1863.—1y

TRUSSESS, SHOULDER BRACES,

ELASTIC STOCKINGS FOR ENLARGED VEINS OF THE LEG. AC .: Instruments for all deformities DR. GLOVER'S

New Lever Truss has taken the place of other Trusch for the retention and cure of Herain or Rupture. Asting upon the principle of a lever, it haver loses its strength. It is contest to prevent rust. It has no pad on the back, which is so tiable to injurct the spine and annoy and chair the worker. It is must to retain the Rupture, giving cases and comfort, and effecting radical cures. It is warecusted to give surisfaction.

The improved Shoulder-Brees expands the chost and prevents the wearer from beauting round shouldered.

chamiltered.

Ludior licits and Abdominal Supporters, Band.

after, and Boits of all hinds, and instruments for all
licitormities of the Bedy.

DR GROYER's Office is No. 4 Ann Street, two
descriptors Broadway, New York
picangure should particularly note the name and

April 11, 1942 --

as usual.

I will also wholesale Boots and Shoes by the box.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere

and satisfy yourselves.

Thankful for patronage heretofore bestowed, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Shop and Store room, three doors west of the Rail Road, in Market Square.

WM. H. MILLER WM. II. MILLER.

Sunbury, Sept. 19, 1863, WANTED immediately, a Jour Shoemaker, on Mens' Work. Good wages paid.

FRILING

MAMMOTH STORE.

AT THE

GRANT

WOULD respectfully announce that they have just received and opened a very large and well selec-

GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

which they are willing to dispose of at a VERY SMALL ADVANCE ON First Cost.

AND EMBRACES EVERYTHING

GIVE US A CALL.

Thankful for past favors we hope to meet a con tinuance of the same by still selling Goods as chesp if not CHREAPER than can be purchased else.

FRILING & GRANT. Sunbury, May 23, 1863.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP Will Cure CONSUMPTION. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup

CONSUMPTION. Schnnek's Pulmonic Syrup CONSUMPTION.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup Will Cure CONSUMPTION. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup

CONSUMPTION. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic DYSPEPSIA. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic

DYSPEPSIA. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic Will Cure DYSPEPSIA.

Schenck's Sen Weed Tonia Will Cure DYSPEPSIA. Schenek's Mandrake Pills Will Cure

LIVER COMPLAINTS. Schenck's Mandrake Pills Will Cure LIVER COMPLAINTS. Schenck's Mandrake Pills LIVER COMPLAINTS. Schenck's Mandrake Pills

LIVER COMPLAINTS DR. J. H. SCHENK has a Large Suit of Rooms at No. 32 Bond Street, New York, where he can be found every Tuesday, from 9 A. M., and at No. 33 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., every Satur-

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers

JACOBO. BECK, MERCHANT TAILOR, Market Street, nearly opposite the Rail Road Depot,

SUNBURY, PA.

NFORMS the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity,
that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a
Il assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY.

His stock consists of Cloths, French Cloths, Black Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Black Satin, Figured Sike, Plain and Fancy Cassimere VESTINGS, which his will make up to order in styles to suit the taste of customers, on short notice, and the most reasonable Any thods not on hand, will be furnished from Philadelphia, by giving two days notice. Goods furnished by customers will be made up to

As he will employ none but experienced workmen, persons may rely on getting their work well done at his shop. his stop.
Thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed,
he respectfully scilicits a confinuance of the same.
Sunbury, Sept. 19, 1863.

JAMES BARBER'S WHOLESALE AND RETAI

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT, E. Corner Second and Chesnut St . Philadely GENCY for the PATENT EQUALIZING THER. TV DAY CLOCKS, a very desirable article in arches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Pariers

Manufacturer of FINE GOLD PENS.

ces of the Nile has been written by one of the officers engaged in the interprise, and the book has just been published in England, under the title "Journal of the Diswith Map, Portraits and Hlustrations." It will be republished here by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, and will form a valuable addition to their already large and complete series of works on African discovery, which includes those of Livingstone, Barth, Du Wazezeru, the king's eldest brother—who. Chaillu, Gordon Cumming, Anderson of having been born before his father ascended Lake Ngami fame, and others. We subjoin a few extracts from Captain Speke's book, which will give our readers a foretaste of

One of the traveller's chief troubles was occasioned by an incorrigible habit of his attendants to "get married" at every opporhave been lacking. Here is

A CASE OF JEALOUSY.

"A fearful row now broke out between Bombay and Baraka. Many of my men had by this time been married, not withstand-OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE ing my prohibition. Baraka, for instance had with him the daughter of Ungurne, chief of Phunze; Wadimovo, a woman called Manamaka; Sangizo, his wife and sister; but Bombay had not got one, and mourned for a girl he had set his eyes on, unfortunately for himself letting Baraka into his confidence. This set Baraka on the qui rire to catch Bombay tripping; for Baraka knew he could not get her without paying a good price for her, and therefore watched his opportunity to lay a complaint against itim of purloining my property, by which scheme he would, he thought, get Bombay's place as storckeeper himself.

In a sly manner Bombay employed some of my other men to take five wires, a red blanket and five hundred strings of beads to his would-be-father-in-law, which, by previously concocted arrangement, was to be her dowry price. These men did as they were bid; but the father-in-law returned the things, saying he must have one more wire. That being also supplied, the secundrel wanted more, and made so much fuss about it that Baraka became conversant the rights of their stories. Bombay ac for several days, and both alike wished to beginning of the journey to the present mo-ment had always been back-biting him, to

try and usurp his position. "Baraka, at this, somewhat taken aback, said there were no such things as perquisites be saved from the chiefs was for the common good of all, and all alike origin to share in it—repeating words I had often expressed.

All and all alike origin to share in the chiefs was for the common at a milk-pot, on which the father kept her it—repeating words I had often expressed.

All and rusaed into her love with her—she made herself sick by the daughter, a lass of vitting her finger down her throat. I scolded the for her obstinacy. She said she was at a milk-pot, on which the father kept her it—repeating words I had often expressed. Then Bombay retorted, trembling and foam- as fattening is the first duty of fashionable once; for she had looked into the magic ing in his liquor; I know I shall get the worst of it, for whilst Baraka's tongte is a rod, it necessary. I got up a bit of flirtation her a goat for that purpose it would prove doubt Davis thinks it is very important to yard long, mine is only an inch; but I would with missy, and induced her to rise and that I loved her, and her health would be reinforce his armies; he would like to add not have spent any wires of master's to purthase slaves with (alluding to what Baraka had done at Mihambo); nor would I, for any purpose of making myself richer; but when it comes to a wife, that's a different

The end of this quarrel was on Mr. Bombay's part droll enough:

"When more sober, Bombay again came to crave a thousand pardons for what he had done, threw himself down at my feet, then at Grant's, kissed our toes, swore I was his Ma Bap (father and mother); he had no father or mother to teach him better; he owed all his prosperity to me; men must err sometimes; oh, if I would only forgive him-and so forth. Then being assured that I knew he never would have done as he had it a woman's attractions had not led him astray, he went to his work again like a man, and consoled himself by taking Sangizo's sister to wife on credit, instead of the old love, promising to pay the needful out of his pay, and return her to her brother when the journey was over."

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS. Captain Speke, who saw matches made at such short notice, bethought him to apply for some information concerning marriage customs. He received this reply from the Queen of Uganda:

"There are no such things as marriages in Uganda; there are no ceremonies attached Cganda; there are no ceremonies attached to it. If any Mkungu, possessed of a pretty daughter, committed an offence, he might give her to the king as a peace-offering; if any neighboring king had a pretty daughter and the King of Uganda wauted her, she might be demanded as a fitting tribute. The Wakungu in Uganda are supplied with women by the king, according to their merits, from seizures in battle abroad, or seizures from refractory officers at home. seizures from refractory officers at home. The women are not regarded as property

ARRIVAL OF FALL & WINTER
BOOTS AND SHOES,
JUST received from New York and Philadelphia,
a fresh supply of the latest styles and of the best
quality, which he has had made up to order, which can be had at all times, if not on
arrangements in the city to have his best work made
to order, which can be had at all times, if not on
mand they will be procured at reasonable notice:

Manufacturing of BOOTS and SHOES of all kinds
as usual.

Either of the Wahuma or Waganda breed.
Rather staggered at first by this awful proposal, I consulted Bombay what I should do with one if I got her. He, looking more to number one than my convenience, said: 'By all means accept the offer, for if you don't like her, we should, and it would be a groot means of getting her out of this land of death, for all black people love Zanzibar.'
The history of the discovery of the sour
The history of the discovery of the sour
The history of the discovery of the sour
Tables and SHOES of all kinds and it would be a groot means of getting her out of this land of death, for all black people love Zanzibar.'
The history of the discovery of the sour
The history of the discovery of the sour
The history of the discovery of the sour
The history of all kinds are not allowed to be carried in court—make up as if charging the king, jablering as fast as tongues can rattle, and in September last made a raid through the unumber one than my convenience, said: 'By all means accept the offer, for if you don't like her, we should, and it would be a groot means of getting her out of this land of death, for all black people love Zanzibar.'

The history of the discovery of the sour
The procedure of the Wahuma or Waganda breed.

Rather staggered at first by this awful pro
In court—make up as if charging the king, in court—make up as if charging t course, I had to appear very much gratified, and as the bowl went round, all became uproarious. I must wait a day or two, however, that a proper selection might be made; and when the marriage came off, I was to chain the fair one two or three days, until she became used to me else from page. Here is a picture of

AN APRICAN BEAUTY. "In the afternoon, as I heard from Musa that the wives of the king and princes were fattening to such an extent that they could his throne, did not come in the line of succession—with the hope of being able to see for myself the truth of the story. There was no mistake about it. On entering the a very interesting story of travel and nd- hut I found the old man and his chief wife sitting side by side on a bench of earth strewed over with grass, and partitioned like stalls for sleeping apartments, whilst in front of them were placed numerous wooden attendants to "get married" at every oppor-tunity—and opportunities do not appear to have been lacking. Here is whilst below them were tied an even larger collection of spears, intermixed with a goodly assortment of heavy-headed assages. was struck with no small surprise at the way he received me, as well as with the extraordinary dimensions, yet pleasing beauty, of the immoderately fat fair one his wife. She could not rise, and so large were her arms that, between the joints, the flesh hung down like large loose-stuffed puddings. Then in came their children, all models of the Abyssinian type of beauty, and as polite in their manners as thorough-bred gentlemen. They had heard of my picture-books from the king, and all wished to see them; which they no sconer did, to their infinite delight, especially when they recognized any of the animals, than the subject was turned by my inquiring what they did with so many milk pots. This was easily ex-plained by Wazezeru himself, who pointing to his wife, said : This is all the product of those pots; from early youth upwards we keep those pots to their mouths, as it is the fashion at court to have very fat wives." A BASHFUL VIRGIN,

"After a long and amusing conversation and we became great friends, for they were with Rumanika in the morning I called on one of his sisters in-law, married to an elder and gardens at Zanzibar; but nothing brother who was born before Dagara ascend. | would induce either of them to touch food with all that were going on and told me of ed the throne. She was another of those that had been cooked with butter. A dish it. This set the whole camp in a flame, for wonders of obesity, unable to stand except. of plaintains and goat flesh was then predoing so, by offering in return to show her knowledged he had tried to get the girl, a bit of my naked legs and arms. The bait inquiry how I could best deal with my diffifor they had been sentimentalizing together took as I wished it, and after getting her to cuit charge, I was told the Wahuma pride sidle and wriggle in the middle of the hut I be married. Baraka, he said, was allowed did as I promised, and took her dimensions they were more difficult to break in than a to keep a wife, and his position demanded as noted. Round the arm, one foot cleven that he should have one also; but the wires inches; chest, four feet four inches; thigh were his own property, and not mine, for he two foot seven inches; calf, one foot eight was given them by the chiefs as a perquisite inches. All these are exact except the when I paid their hongo through him. He height, and I believe I could have got this thought it most unjust and unfair of Baraka hore accurately if I could have had her laid thought it most unjust and unfair of Baraka finore accurately if I could have had her laid to call him to account in that way, but he on the floor. Not knowing what difficulties was not surprised at it, as Baraka, from the 1 should have to contend with in such a nite exertions on the part of us both, was against it-although I order it with a view accomplished, whem she sunk down again, to please limas, for he was desperately in fainting, for her blood had rushed into her love with her—she made herself sick by female life, it must be duly enforced by the horn already, and discovered that if I gave

lovely, but her body as round as a ball." THE KING. "No one dare stand before the king whilst he is either standing still or sitting, but must approach him with downcast eyes and bended knees, and kneel or sit when arrived. To touch the king's throne or clothes, even by accident, or to look upon his women, is certain death. When sitting in court holding a levee, the king invariably has in attendance several women, Wabandwa, evilye averters or sorcerers. They talk in eigned voices raised to a shrillness almost amounting to a scream. They wear dried lizards on their heads, small goat-skin apons trimmed with little bells, diminutive shields and spears set off with cock-hackles -their functions in attendance being to administer cups of marwa (plantain wine). To complete the picture of the court, one consists in the national symbols already

referred to-a dog, two spears and shield." When Captain Speke had presented this delightful savage with a new gun, he sent casion his sable unjesty, seeing a woman

their faces: "It is the duty of all officers, generally speaking, to attend at court as constantly as possible; should they fail, they forfeit their lands, wives and all belongings. These will be seized and given to others more poeted that the inquiring English soldier had a mind to have a wife. With this idea in her silly head, she was, like Barkis, a willing creature:

"The company now became jovial, when the queen improved it by making a significant gesture, and with rours of laughter which great if I would like to be her sominate, but also had some beautiful daughters, but also had some beautiful daughters,

covery of the Source of the Nile, by John Hanning Speke, Captain H. M. Indian Army; countries the might run away."

—"she stood laughing till the Wahuma girls she became used to me, else, from mere she had promised me, one of twelve and the other a little older, were brought in and other a little older, were brought in and made to squat in front of us. The elder, who was in the prime of youth and beauty, very large of limb, dark in color, cried considerably; whiist the younger one, though very fair, had a snubby nose and everted lips, and laughed as if she thought the change in her destiny very good fun. I had now to make my selection, and took the smaller one, promising her to Bombay as soon as we arrived on the coast, where, said, she would be considered a Hubshi or Abyssinian. But when the Queen saw what I had done, she gave me the other as well, saying the little one was too young to go alone, and, if I separated, she would take fright and run away. Then with a gracious bow I walked off with my two fine specimens of natural history, though I would rather have had princes, that I might have taken them home to be instructed in Enghand; but the Queen, as soon as we cleared the palace, sent word to say she must have another parting look at her son with his wives. Still laughing, she said: That will do; you look beautiful; now go away home; and off we trotted, the elder sobbing bitterly, the younger laughing. As soon as we reached home, my first inquiry was concerning their histories, of which they appeared to know but very little. The elder, whom I named Meri (plantains), was obtained by Sunna, the late king as a wife, from Nkole; and though she was a mere Bahala, or girl, when the old king died, he was so attached to her he gave her twenty cows, in order that she might fatten up on milk, after her native fashion; but on Sunna's death, when the establishment of women was divided, Meri fell to N'yamasore's (the

queen's) lot. The lesser one, who still retains the name of Kahala, said she was seized in Unyoro by the Waganda, who took her to N'yamasore, but what became of her potatoes and goat's flesh were put upon my box-table, I asked them to dine with me, Bombay and Baraka were both very drank, as well as most of the other men, so that it was with great difficulty I could get hold of her, and induced her to give me facilities for

> phunda, or doakey, though, when once tamed they become the best of wives." Had he no peace till he turned his wives

"I found out that Meri was angry with me shake hands with me. Her features were restored to her at once. Hallo! Here was to Lee, or to Longstreet, or to Johnston, a transformation from the paternal position into that of a henpecked husband! Somebody, I smelt at once, had been tampering with my household whilst I was away. I investigations, and after a while found out that Rozaro's sister had brought a magician belonging to her family into the but during my absence, who had put Meri up to thi trick of exorting a goat from me, in order that he might benefit by it himself, for the magician cuts the sacrifice and keeps the

Gen. AverHI.

Brigadier-General William W. Averill, the ader of the cavalry force which has just accomplished one of the most daring and successful raids of the war, was born in New York, about the year 1820. He entered the West Point Military Academy as a cadet nust imagine a crowd of pages to run royal from his native State in 1851, and gradumessages; they dare not walk, for such a ated in 1835. He was appointed a brevet deficiency in zeal to their master might cost second lieutenant of the Mounted Rifles on their life. A further feature of the court the first of July, 1855, and on the first of May, 1856, received his full commission. He distinguished himself greatly in the sur prise and capture of a party of Kiowa In dians, in New Mexico, on the 7th of December, 1857, and in several conflicts with a page into the outer court with orders to the Navajoes, in September, 1858. On the fire it off and shoot a man. On another oc- 14th of May, 1861, he was appointed first lieutenant of the Third cavalry, and shortly tied to a tree, drew a pistol from his belt after organized the Sixtieth regiment of and shot her dead. Mtesa, King and acourge the Third Pennsylvania cavalry. With of Uganda, was a terrible beast to energe. The highest people at his capital, an enels.

The highest people at his capital, an enels. The highest people at his capital—an enclo-sure of straw huts—had to approach him on and distinguished conduct. He took part in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5,t 865, and was breveted Major therefor. He also became distinguished to the battle of Malveru Hill, July 1, 1862. On the 17th of The women are not regarded as property according to the Wanyamuesi practice, though many exchange their daughters; and into slavery; while others are flogged, or are degraded to do all the menial services of the house."

The question, however, had its inconveniences; as the Queen mother, whether she pleasure of sexing his savereign. Telliness in dress is imperatively necessary and for any neglect of this rule the head may be the forficit. The punishment for such offences; as the Queen mother, whether she felt fivelish towards him herself or not, suspected that the inquiring English soldier bad a mind to have a wife. With this idea July, 1802, he was made a full captain of and in Pubruary, 1863, was appointed com-mander of the So-and division of General Stoneman's cavelry corps of Hooker's army. On the 11th of March, 1863, his nomination as Brigadice General of Volunteers was confirmed. He engaged the rebets at Kelly's Ford during March, 1863, and took part in the dash as far as Rapidan station just be fore the battle of Chancellersville. Under

thousand.

Railroad Business at Chicago. Fourteen years ago the first railway train ran out of Chicago. Now there are ninety trains leaving the city daily. The total number of cars in these trains is one thou-sand four hundred and thirty-two freight, and one hundred and sixty-three passengers Placing these out trains all in one line, adding the length of engine and tender of each train, the total length of all the trains leaving the city daily is twenty-five miles and twelve roots; a very respectable days journey for a man to drive from one end of the train to the other. The in-coming trains average the same length, and about the same business. This, then, would make upwards of fifty miles of trains required to transact the daily railroad business of Chica-

The "Tribune" says : "Allowing ten tons to be a load for a freight car, and thirty passengers to a coach, there are moved daily by railroad to and from this city nine thousand seven hundred and eighty passengers and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and forty tons of freight! Suppose we imaginarily banish gruel. Avoid bleeding, railroads, and set ourselvss back fifteen years Scours, or Diarrhea, Sometimes this when there were no railroads in this section, and when freight and passengers were moved by teams. One ton is considered a load or two horses over a country road, and three persons for a travelling team of two horses. At this rate it would require six thousand five hundred and twenty horses to move the passengers, and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty to move the freight, and twenty thousand eight hundred and forty horses to move the passengers and freight that arrive and depart daily by railad, and at less than one-tenth the rate of comotive speed. What a spectacle would eleven thousand teamsters present, hitching up and starting off with their eleven thousand teams! Yet this business is all done systematically-trains arriving and leaving with clock-work regularity—that few except passengers and railroad men take any notice of the movement of trains.

"The business on nearly every road is constantly increasing, and the engine and car-shops are constantly adding rolling stock to keep pace with this increase of business. The Illinois Central, for instance, have built five hundred new cars during the past year, besides keeping up the repairs. That com-pany has now in use three thousand freight, and upwards of ode hundred passenger cars, yet are frequently short of rolling stock to doing a proportionately extensive business."

soners.

The copperhead presses have endeavored to get up a prejudice against the Adminiswas so great, and their tempers so strong, tration by representing that it is in fault for the stoppage of exchanges. General Butler has just proved, in his peculiar and striking way, that it is the rebels who refuse thickened discharges from the nose, and to exchange, and who are in fault, and not out of doors, which he did in short order the government. He put five hundred rebel and weakness.) Rub and curry often, to proone day, though not till after the following prisoners on board of a flag of truce boat, mote warmth and circulation, keep warm and in return five hundred of our men. But withhold all drink, but place before him warm piece of engineering, I tried to get her for not allowing Ilmas's woman to live in load of five hundred to City Point, the his water is not given. He will often eat height by raising her up. This, after infimy house; and, to conquer my resolution rebels refused to receive them and to give wet hay, slightly salted, if given him morsel when he was about to send another boat- mashes which he will swallow when he finds us the same number of men in exchange, after morsel by the hand. Scraped corrots

accuse Mr. Stanton of stopping the exchange? Jeff. Davis demands that we shall give up at once all the prisoners in our possession, in exchange for those he holds. we have between forty-five and fifty thou-sand, and Davis holds of our men only reinforce his armies; he would like to add immediately, the forty or fifty thousand veterans we hold. He thinks that by asking for them he can get them-if only the copperhead press, and Congressmen of the same stripe, in the North will help him. But his trick has been exposed by General But-

Two Sharpers.

A few days since a strangers called on a erchant tailor of N. Y. and as he entered, thus addressed the proprietor: 'How do you do, Mr .-

'Really, sir you've got the upper hand of me I don't know you!" 'Don't know me?' exclaimed the stranger. Why' I've been fishing with you many a time up in Windham and thereabouts.

'Have you?' said the proprietor. 'Yes, and I want my coat fixed,' was the reply; 'the buttons and button-holes re-

'Taint worth fixing,' said the tailor, 'Well, I thought I would have it fixed up little. It will do to go out fishing in. you know. How long will it take to do it? If it should take over an hour I shall not

want it done. 'I can do it in half an hour,' said the 'By the way' said the dodger, 'I have got to go down to the bank, and shall want a

We have another sharp case to relate.

A man went into c certain boot and shoe useful, store, and after dickering about a pair of Lier. boots which he had on his feet, trying to with a decoction of two ounces of lobelia beat down the shopman, another man en-

last he ever saw of his man or his boots.

A ton year-old who, through ungovernable, calls in father traversor, asked the older stoner :-

## AGRICULTURAL.

Doctoring Sick Animals.

Colic and Information of the Bowels are two very common diseases, often confounded together. With colic the pulse is natural, not fifty a minute, the animal often rolls, the disease intermits, and there is usually not much fever. With inflammation there is much fever, the pulse sometimes rising to nearly a hundred a minute, the attack is gradual, and the disease does not intermit. The remedies proposed are of the simplest character, and not those often used by pro-

fessional men.

For Colic.—If from badly digested food, give a pint or more of a solution of saleratus. or a mixture of half a pound or upwards of fresh-powdered charcoal with thrice its bulk of water, is still safer. Spasmodic colic may be treated with the charcoal internally and brisk friction externally, and a quart of peppermint tea with a spoonful of powdered cinnamon, may be given. Ginger tea is also useful.

For Inflammation of the Bowels. - This is a difficult disease to cure, and horses generally are killed by the amount of irritating medi-cines administered, which only add to the disease, such as whisky, gin and molasses, salts, castor oil, gunpowder, &c. Give a drink of slippery elm every hour, to allay irritation, keep the animal quiet, let him have but little food, and let that be weak

arises from irritating matter, in which case it must not be checked too soon. When it proceeds from exposure after over exertion, let all the drink the animal takes be slippery elm water, with occasional doses of a spoonful of charcoal. The food should be dry. Raspberry leaf tea is a good drink after the symptoms begin to subside. In severe cases twenty or thirty grains of kino may be given in a quart of thin flour gruei

twice a day.

Cold, or Catarrh,—This is a common and well known disease. Medicines generally are of little use, except to allay attending symptoms. Good nursing and careful management are best, avoiding any exciting cause calculated to increase the disease, or retard the gradual cure that nature commonly effects. If followed or accompanied by a hard cough, green food should be given; if in winter, turnips or ruta bagas, with warm wet meal, are useful. A moderate feeding of fresh apples two or three times a day operates as an expectorant and

relieves the cough.

Heaves.—When a horse is fed on musty hay, and his cough begins to assume symptoms of heaves, immediately procure good hay, if possible, or else cut the hay fine and always feed it wet, to which add a spoonful of ginger daily until the symptoms disapmeet the demands of Government and the pear. A horse which has the heaves once public. The other roads are generally established cannot be cured, but the disease may be kept so intent as to be of no inconvenience, by always feeding wet chopped

Scratches .- (A cutaneous and troublesome disease just above the hoof.)-Keep the affected parts clean, by washing with soap and water, and then apply a solution of chloride of lime.

Distemper, or Horse Ail .- (Attended with sore throat, often the tumor under the jaws, nd sent them up to City Point; he received comfortable, and if the animal refuses to eat Will the World continue, after this, to are excellent. The principal object is to keep up his strength and flesh until the disease runs its course. A seton is often advisable, diverting the disease.

CATTLE. If the ten rules already given are carefully observed, cattle will scarcely ever become diseased; and if they do, immediately examine to see if some of these rules are not broken. The following remedies may be applied in case of a few of the more com-

mon diseases: Horn Ail .- The symptoms are duliness, failure of appetite, giddiness, failure of flesh; the horn generally feels cold. The head, and not the horn merely, is diseased. Boring is generally of no use, and can only give temporary relief when there is a pressure of matter in the horns. Hornless cows have it sometimes. It generally occurs to animals in low condition, with deranged digestive organs. The best remedies are to keep them in a warm shelter, and give warm, nourishing and stimulating food. If the animal should happen to be in high condition, feed lightly. Most of the reme-dies have their reputation because they did

not precent natural recovery.

Garget, or Caking of the Bag.—Let the calf suck after having drawn off a part of the milk; and if there is danger of matter forming, rub the udder with a liniment of equal parts of goose oil and hot drops. If painful wash with weak lye. It is very important always afterwards to milk very clean. Avoid high or stimulating food.

Horen,-Occasioned by eating too much fresh clover or other green food. The preventive is caution in turning luto fresh pastures, allowing but a short time at first. mild cases a cure may be effected by a quart of saleratus water; in severe and threatenat to wear.' ing ones a penknife must be thrust into

bank, it is presumed, but never returned to dry, clean place, washing with soap, then get his old coat. Washing with salt and water is Live - Wash the skin night and morning

purpose, with projecting ends to hold by.

If far down, the obstruction may be pushed down with a flexible atick with a round soft