PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER, SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 16, NO. 10.

· SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1863.

Lar larger Advertisements as per agreement.

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selected JOB OFFICE, which will enable as to OLD SERIES, VOL. 23, NO. 36 execute, in the heatest style, every variety of

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACK-ERY. THE ONLY PLACE WHERE A CURE

CAN BE OBTAINED.

DR. JOHNSTON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remody in the World for all Private Discasses, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility. Nervousness, Dyspelsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembilings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness. Disease of the Head. Throat, Nowe or skin, Affections of the Liver, Langs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysaes, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible. CAN BE OBTAINED.

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant Sutelliert, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to cestary the living lyre, may call with full confidence. MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedlily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and Full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sconer by those falling into improper labits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of bealthy offspring the most serious and destructive symptoms to tooth body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepssa. Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death Offlice, No. 7 South Frederick Street Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street Left hand side going from Bultimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name

And number. Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Bostor's Diplomas hang in his office. A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercery or Nauseoni Druge DR. JOHNSTON.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at rudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which rain both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

THESE are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Linds, Pains in the Head, Dinmess of ight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspeley, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

tons of Consumption, &c.

MESTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are
much to be dreaded—Low of Memory, Confusion of
Lless Decreases of Saldie, E. H. Farance, Confusion of rits, Evil-Forebodings rich and the state of spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Aver-sion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c are some of the evils produced. Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emnciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and sys

YOUNG MEN Who have injured themselves by a certain practice included in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the causequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating

MUST, before contemplating

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the meiancholy reflec-tion that the happiness of another becomes blighted

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and impradent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as alcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and stan bones and arms, hoteness on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose full in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiscration, till death patts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undscovered Country from whence no traveller returns." traveller returns."
It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims

to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that Decelly Parson, Mercury, ruin the constitution and make

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you triffing month after month taking their filthy and poisonus compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in deepair, leave you with rained health to sigh over your galling disappointment. over your galling disappointment.

Dr Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hang in his office.
His remidies or treatement are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive Private Practice than any other Physician

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS. The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Ichaston, witnessed by the reporters of the "San," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a guilteman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to his Institution, in the following maner JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D. Of the Bultimore Lock Hospital, Bultimore, Md. February 21, 1863-1 y.

ELEGANT CARDS DE VISITE. NOW IS THE TIME TO FILL YOUR ALBUMS N consequence of the searcity of change. I will sell my elegant FENOGRAPH CARDE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.

Sixteen for One Dollar. Sent by mail Postage paid.

Peptamber 6. 1862

These cardes are best published and are permanent. They embrace all the principal Generals on a Army, President, Cabinet, &c. Also two of the greatest villians undusg JEFF and BEAUREGARD.

Catalogues sent on application. Eample copies sent on receipt of Ten Cents. JOHN DAINTY. 728 Cancom St . Philadelphia.

JUST OPENED!

E. Y. BRIGHT & SON, I NVITE the early attention of cash pur-chasers to their choice, varied and exten-sive assortment of FRESH WINTER

- GOODS which they offer at reasonable prices. Our stock embraces A full line of Handsome Dress Goods,
- A nice lot of Domestic Dry Goods,
- A choice supply of fine White Goods, A great variety of Boots and Shoes,
- A large stock of Queens and Glassware, A very extensive lot of Hardware, Hats and Caps and Ready Made Clothing

Groceries of all kinds, fresh and pure, Drugs-Paints-Glass and Oils.

WE INVITE particular attention to the following line of Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents. Real Heavy Blanket Shawls,

French Blanket and Broche Shawls, Hoosery for Ladies, Gents and Children, Ladies Gloves in great abundance,

A complete stock of Gents Gloves, Fancy Shirting and Opera Flannels, Assorted colors Balmoral Skirts.

Skeleton Skirts in great Variety, Zephyr Opera Caps and Nubias, Fine Sable Furs and Muffs,

Fine White Linen Handkerchiefs, Colored border Cambrie Handkerchiefs, Real Bandanna Silk Handkerchiefs, Gents Silk Neck Ties and Cravatts.

Fine needle worked Collars, Super Black Love Veils, Silk Tissues of assorted Shades, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings and Rufflings,

Fine Black Mohair Caps, Shawl Pins and Searf Pins, Perfumery, Pomades and Soaps,

Buck Purses and fancy Port Monaies, First rate Skates, ready strapped, Nice Hair Brushes and Pocket Combs. Extra good Penknives and Scissors, Childrens Gum Gilded Combs,

de., de., de. Sunbury, Dec. 20, 1862.

UTE FREEZER!

As Improved for 1859 and 1860, By E. KETCHAM & CO., 289 Pearl st., New York. THE only Freezer constructed on scientific prin-ciples, with a revolving can and spring blade scraper. The one hastens the freezing of the cream-the other removes it as fast as frozen.

and durable in structure.

For sale in all the principal cities and towns in the

Each Preezer accompanied with a book of regipes of outs.

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ROCKEPELLER & BOYER.

Attorneys at Law, Sunbury. Pa A JORDAN ROCKEFELLER and SOLOMON B. BOYER, respectfully amounce that they have entered into copartnership in the practice of their profession, and will continue to attend to all business entrusted to their charge, in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Suyder and Montour, promptly, faithfully and carefully. Special attention will be given to the COLLECTIONS OF CLAIMS. Consultations can be had in the GERMAN language. JORDAN ROCKEFELLER and SOLOMON

MAN language.
Office—Market street, opposite Weaver's Hotel.
Sunbury, February 1, 1860. Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.

THE subscriber, having opened in Thompson's Brick Building, Mill street, Danville, a large and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS. comprising the best brands of Brandies, Gin, Old Rye, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Port, Sherry, Ma-deira, Champagne and other Wines, of all grades, all of which will be sold Wholesale, at the lowest city prices. Tavern-keepers, by baying of us, can save it least the freight.

Persons desirous of purchasing liquors for

FAMILY USE. may rely upon being furnished with a pure and anadulterated article.

The Being determined to establish a reputation for selling chean, he repostfully. selling cheap, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. All orders promptly attended to, JEREMIAH S. HALL.

The St. Louis.

Danville, June 16, 1860.

Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth,

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA.

THE andersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of amouncing to their friends and the traveling community that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house, since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is sentrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House. Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of these preferring the European

modation of those preferring the European Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Bollars plan. Prices of Rooms from Three per week, according to location.

Board \$1.56 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 5 P. M.

HENRY NEIL.

ISAAC L. DEVOE.

April 12, 1862 -- Iv

War! War! War! COME FROM THE NORTH, COME FROM THE SOUTH,

COME FROM THE EAST. COME FROM THE WEST-Save the country and build yourselves homes, for now is the time to get your Lumber cheap. Yes, LUMBER!! LUMBER!!! can be purchased at low rates at the STEAM SAW-

IRA T. CLEMENT, SUNBURY, PA. Such as Panel Lumber, Frame Lumber, Boards, Siding, Shingles from \$3 to 88 per thousand, Plastering Lath, Ac., &c.
All bills ordered, for any kind of Lumber, will be IRA T. CLEMENT. Sunbury, March 9, 1861.

REBUILT AND REFURNISHED, Cor. Howard and Franklin Street, a few Squares West of the Noethern Central Endroad Depat, BALTIMORE.

For Thems, \$1 per Day.

G. LEISENBING, Proprietor.

July 16, 1859.—if

THE RIDE OF GRIERSON'S CAVALRY.

Arrival of the Forces at Baton Rouge-Eight Hundred Miles In Sixteen Days-A Bold

By the New Orleans papers of May 9, we have particulars of the arrival at Baton Rouge of the Sixth and Seventh Illinois cavalry, nine hundred strong (Colonel Grier-son's expedition), who cut their way through the whole length of Mississippi. They started from La Grange, Tenn., on the morning of the 17th ult., and reached Baton Rouge on the evening of 2d May, perform-ing the whole distance in sixteen days.—

cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Loomis; the Seventh Illinois cavalry, Colonel Ed. Prince, and six pieces of artillery, two pound calibre, the whole under command of Colonel bre, the whole under command of Colonel break cavalry, fourteen of the savalry, fourteen of the cavalry, fourteen of the colone and captured. The men made of the enemy. He fell was wounded on the plank fourteen of the enemy. He fell was wounded on the plank fourteen of the enemy. He fell was wounded on the plank fourteen of the enemy. He fell was wounded on the plank fourteen of the enemy. He fell was wounded on the plank fourteen of the enemy. He fell was wounded on the plank fourteen of the enemy. He fell was wounded on the plank fourteen of the enemy. He fell was wounded on the plank fourteen of the enemy. He fell was wounded on the plank fourteen of the enemy. He fell was wounded on the plank fourteen of the enemy. He fell was wounded on the plank fourteen of the enemy. He fell was wounded on the plank fourteen of the enemy. He fell was wounded on the plank fourteen of the enemy. He fell was wounded on the plank fourteen of the enemy. He fell was wounded on the plank fourteen of the enemy. and six pieces of artillery, two pound cali-bre, the whole under command of Colonel Grierson of the Sixth Illinois. On their way from La Grange down through the centre of Mississippi, they destroyed bridges, railroads depots, engines, cars, rebel stores of all kinds and in immense quantities. Their route embraced a breadth of more than twenty miles, and everything that could be used by the robets that fell in their way was destroyed. The telegraph, too, was cut in an immense number of places; in fact so complete was the destruction, and so rapid and mysterious their movements, that the rebels were bewildered, and this band of heroes were in Baton Rouge before the rebels knew who they were, or what they were, or

where they came from.

The force at starting including the Second Iowa cavalry, Colonel Hatch, as well as the Sixth and Seventh Illinois, already mentioned, comprising about seventeen hundred men. From La Grange they marched nearly due south, halting at night five miles north of Ripley, in Marshall county. Next morn-ing the column moved to Ripley, whence the Second Iowa started for New Albany.— At Clear Springs, in Chicasaw county, Col. Hatch, with his command, started southeasterly to West Point, in Lowndes county, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. After that Colonel Grierson heard nothing of the Second lows, except occasionally rumors through the rebels.

BRISK WORK.

Near New Albany the Tallahatchie is crossed by a bridge, where they first met MASSER'S PATENT. FIVE MIN- stead of charging on the bridge they threw out skirmishers, and fortunate enough they did, for they foun i the bridge partly dethe skirmishers rejoined the main column horses or mules.

They taen moved on Pontotoc, where they the most remonical in cost, as it is the most simple equipage of a cavalry company, and also a only one whole night's rest, and badly supgunsmith's shop. A mail from the Post-office was secured, and also a large quantity

On the morning of the 20th about one hundred and seventy five of the men who but it was only temporary.

were the least effective, with some prisoners,

They had a very elever we sconts to cut the telegraph wires at Ox-

A few miles beyond Starkville a tannery, containing a number of army boots, shoes, saddles, bridles, and a large quantity of leather, was entirely destroyed. The value for In the building they found a negro chained to the floor, with an fron collar round his neck, and there kept at work day and night for running away. That man was taken

frequently to the horses' bellies in water .-At one point it was so deep the horses swam over, and some got drowned, with a narrow escape for their riders. They then pushed on to Philadelphia, Neshoba county, there is a bridge over the Peari river, which the rebeis undertook to destroy, but they precipitately fled as our forces approach-

Later in the day a brigade under Colonel Blackburn and Major Graham was sent to strike the railroad at Decatur, Newton county. Here they captured a train of thirteen cars, which was just about starting, loaded with quartermasters' and commissary stores, including ammunition and bumb-shells in large quantities. They had scarcely secured this train and got it on the side track when another train of twenty-five cars, loaded with railroad ties, came into the depot, which was also secured. Wood was piled up around the engines and tenders, set fire to, and by that means the boiler burst-the torch was applied to the train of cars containing the ammunition and about three thousand shells. When these were fired, the main column was four or five miles off, and the noise of the explosion led them to suppose the rebels had opened on the advance column. They hurried on, and soon found out their mistake. Major Starr moved his battalion east, and destroyed three bridges and a lot of trestle work extending over two miles, the track torn up, rails broken and burned, and telgraph destroyed

for five miles. Near Gallatin fourteen hundred pounds of powder, two wagons, twenty-six yoke of oxen, and a thirty-two pound Parrott gun, were captured. The gun was spiked. At Union Church, forty-two miles from Natchez and twenty from Port Gibson, a skirmish occurred with Adams's Alabama cavalry, in which several of the enemy were wounded, the rest retreating to Port Gib-

At Brookhaven Camp of Instruction four ompanies, under command of . Major Starr, took two captains, one lieutenant, one surgeon and nincteen privates prisoners. They also captured a lot of Mississippi rifles, mules, ox teams, \$5,000 worth of commis sary stores and \$25,000 worth of army cloth

At the crossing of Pearl river Colonel Prince captured a courier with instructions to destroy all bridges, &c., which fortunate circumstance added somewhat to the safety of the command. At Hazelhurst, Colonel Prince, of the

Seventh Illinois, captured a train of about ten cars, several of which were leaded with shell and ammunition. Another train, which "They're Nor had just arrived, escaped by the backing quick response."

out of the train by the engineer before he could be captured. About four miles east of Gallatin a bat-

talion was detached to strike New Orleans and Jackson Railroad at Bahala station, where water tanks, cars and other property

was destroyed.

At Wall's station, on the Tickfaw, a regiment of rebel cavalry was discovered, who were routed with several killed and wounded. Our loss was one killed and five wormded; among them was Lieutenant-Colonel Blackburn, of the Seventh Illinois. He was shot in the thigh, and slightly in the head, He was left, with several of the wounded, at a house, with an injunction that, if not kindly treated, when our boys returned they

It is almost impossible to give you anything like a perfect sketch of the sixteen days' march of this band of heroes. How they managed to endure and hold out under the fatigues of so long and perilous a march through the enemy's country-living as they best could-sleeping but an hour or two at a time, is one of the most remarkable events in the history of warfare. In comparison the deeds of Stuart, Jackson and other Confederate cavalry, dwindle into the most contemptible affairs—not worth speaking

At one place a number of old gray headed men came out to resist the cavalry with shot guns, and fired several shots. Not a shot was fired in return. They were surrounded, disarmed and their weapons destroyed. This very much astonished them; they had been led to believe they would be killed, their homes destroyed, and every imaginable cruelty perpetrated upon them. But when they found the men of the North were only fighting against efficient rebels, they seemed to wake up from a delusion. They then willingly gave bur men what as-sistance they could, and one of them under-

took to act as a guide, The amount of damage done to the rebels it is difficult to estimate—not a bridge or railroad, not a line of telegraph anywhere along the whole route but what was destroyed. Horses, when necessary, were impressed to replace the worn-out ones. Only a small stock of provisions was brought along, so signs of the enemy. On the opposite side is that they had to live on the enemy, and a steep hill, which would have enabled a tolerably hard fare they had too. Large few men to hold at bay a large force. In numbers of men offered themselves to be paroled as a means of avoiding the conscription of the rebel officers.

Hundreds of negroes joined them as they stroyed. The pickets were driven off, and came along, bringing, all one, some two

The success of the expedition could be shown in no more palpable manner than the When they reached destroyed some salt, the camp and garrison Baton Rouge, after a sixteen days' ride with plied with food, only twelve men were turn ed over to the surgeon. Many of the men suffered from swelling of the legs and erysmelas from sitting so long in the saddle

They had a very clever way of cutting the under command of Major Love, were sent telegraph wires so as to avoid discovery.back to La Grange, with orders to send Instead of cutting the wires and letting the ends hang loosely, they tied up the ends with strips of leather, so that it would not be easily seen, and yet the connection was severed.

Far into the interior they were mistaken rebel cavalry, and complimented upon estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars. the fineness of their outfit. On more than one occasion they profited by this igno-

To show what courage and daring will accomplish, it is mentioned that they had through to Baton Rouge,
A march of twenty-six miles brought the
forces to Louisville, Winston county, Most
of the route lay through a dense swamp, they first struck Marshall county in Missis sippl, passing in succession through the following counties: Tippah, Pontotoc, Chickasaw, Oktibbeha, Winston, Noxubec, Nesho-ba, Newton, Jasper, Smith, Simpson, Coplah Lawrence, Pike and Amite, and Helena, and East Baton Rouge in Louisiana.

At several points the enemy tried to catch or surround them, but in vain. Thirteen hundred cavalry were sent after them from Mobile, a thousand came south of Port Hudson, crossing Pearl river at Columbia, and two thousand came from the vicinity of Greenwood and Granado, to cut off their retreat to La Grange. They all fell to the rear, supposing Colonel Grierson would re-

Colonel Griersons says that had he had the means, or had it formed a part of his plan, he could had at least two brigades of colored men who were anxious to join him, if he could have armed them, another proof of the desire of the negro to be free, and his willingness to serve the Union cause. As it was, about five hundred negroes and one thousand horses were brought in, besides

cattle. Some idea of the pluck and endurance of these men can be gleaned from the fact that during the last thirty hours-in which they had ridden eighty miles, fought two or three skirmishes, destroyed bridges, camps, equipages, &c.; swam a river and captured forty-two prisoners and quantities of horses, —they had scarcely halted at all, and went through these terrific exertions without food for man or beast! During the last night it was observed that nearly the entire column worn out almost beyond human endurance
 were fast asleep upon horseback; except when the sharp report of a carbine told of the nearness of the enemy. And all this was endured without one word of murmur or complaint from any lip, either of officers or

The reception of these heroes in Baton Rouge and New Orleans was most enthusiustic.

A Correspondent of the New York Tribundescribing the duels of the sharpshooters on the Rappahanrock, previous to Hooker's advance, says

"At one time during the day, in a pit near at hand, I heard a rebel snap his gun seve-ral times; but it missed fire, much to his disgust, for I could hear him swear when it failed to go off. One of our men amused at his perplexity, called out:
"Hello, reb, where did you get your per-

THE DEATH OF STONEWALL great, and the manner in which he spoke of him showed that he had duly considered

HOW HE WAS WOUNDED-HIS SUFFERINGS AND DEATH.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 13th instant, publishes the following account of the circumstances under which Stonewall Jackson was wounded :

"General Jackson having gone some distance in front of the line of skirmishers on Saturday evening, was returning about 8 o'clock, attended by his staff and part of his couriers. The cavalcade was in the darkness ing the whole distance in sixteen days.—
They made a zig-zag course through the state, sometimes striking east, sometimes west, but pushing south the whole time. In this way they travelled probably 800 miles, averaging over forty miles a day. During part of the journey they travelled eighty miles in twenty-eight hours, had three concounters with the enemy, destroyed two bridges, tore up the track, and swam two rivers.

Kindly treated, when our boys returned they would take their revenge.

At Summit a large amount of government sugar, wood and locomotives, &c., were destroyed. The casp of Hughes's and Milburn's Partisan Rangers, on Big Sandy creek, was attacked and destroyed, and a large number of his own corps. He was struck by three balls, one through the left arm, two inches the shoulder joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief artery; another balls, one through the shoulder joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief artery; another balls, one through the shoulder joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief artery; another balls, one through the shoulder joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief artery; another balls, one through the shoulder joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief artery; another balls, one through the left arm, two inches the shoulder joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief artery; another balls, one through the shoulder joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief artery; another balls, one through the left arm, two inches the shoulder joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief artery; another balls, one through the left arm, two inches the shoulder joint, shattering the bone and severing the balls, one through the left arm, two inches the plank is one and severing the balls, one through the left arm, two inches the plank is one provided to the shoulder joint, shattering the balls, one through the same arm between balls passed through the same arm between balls passed through the same arm between balls passed through the same ar orders to fire at anything coming up the road, before he left the lines. The enemy's skirmishers appeared ahead of him, and he turned to ride back. Just then some one cried out, 'Cavalry, charge!' and immediately the regiment fired. The whole party broke forward to ride through our line to escape the fire. Captain Boswell was killed, and carried through the line by his horse, and carried through the the by his horse, and fell among our own men. Col. Couch-field, Chief of Staff, was wounded by his side. Two couriers were killed. Major Pendleton, Lieutenants Morrison and Smith escaped uninjured. General Jackson was immediately placed on a litter and started for the rear. The firing attracted the attention of the enemy, and was resumed by both lines. One litter bearer was shot down, and the General fell from the spoulders of the men, receiving a severe contassion, adding to the injury of the arm, and injuring his

side severely. "The enemy's fire of artillery on this point was terrible. General Jackson was left for five minutes, until the fire slackened; then placed in an ambulance and carried to the field hospital at Wilderness Run. He lost a large amount of blood, and at one time told Dr. McGuire he thought he was dying, and would have bled to death, but a tourniquet was immediately applied. For two hours he was near pulseless from the shock. As he was being carried from the field, frequent inquiries were made by the soldiers. 'Who have you there?' He told the doctor, 'Do not tell the troops I am wounded."

"After the reaction, a consultation was held between Drs. Black, Coleman, Walls and McGuire, and amputation was decided upon. He was asked, 'If we find amputation necessary, shall it be done at once?'-He replied, 'Yes, certainly, Dr. McGuire-do for me what you think is right,' The operation was performed while he was under the influence of chloroform, and was borne well. He slept on Sunday morning, was cheerful, and in every way was doing well. He sent for Mrs. Jackson, asked minutely about the battle, spoke cheerfully of the result, and said: 'If I had not been wounded, or had an hour more of daylight, I would have cut off the enemy from the road to the United States Ford, and we would have had them entirely surrounded, and they would have been obliged to surrender, or cut their way out. They had no other alternative, My troops sometimes may fail in driving the enemy from a position, but the enemy always fail to drive my men from a position.' This was said smilingly. He complained this day of the fall from the litter, although no contusion or abrasion was apparent as the result of the fall. He did not complain of his wounds; never spoke of them unless asked. On Sunday evening he slept well, On Monday he was carried to Chancellor's house, near Guinness's depot. He was cheer-ful; talked about the battle-gallant bearing of General Rhodes, and said that his Major-General's commission ought to date from Saturday, the grand charge of his old Stonewall brigade, of which he had heard : asked after all his officers. During the day talked more than usual, and said : 'Men who live through this war will be proud to say, 'I was one of the Stonewall brigade," to Stonewall belonged to them, and not to

"During the ride to Guinness's he complained greatly of heat, and besides wet applications to his wounds, begged that a wet doth be applied to his stomach, which was done, greatly to his relief, as he expressed it. his wounds were doing very well. He asktold they were doing remarkably well. He did not complain of any pain in his side, and wanted to see the members of his staff, but was advised not. On Wednesday his wounds looked remarkably well. He pected to go to Richmond this day, but was prevented by min. This night, while his surgeon, who had slept none for three nights, was asleep, he complained of nausea, and ordered his boy, Jim, to place a wet towel over his stomach. This was done. About daylight the surgeon was awakened by the boy saying. 'The General is in great pain.' The pain was in the right side, and due toinciplent pneumonia and some nervousness the litter. On Thursday Mrs. Jackson arrived, greatly to bis joy and satisfaction, and she faithfully nursed him to the end. Thursday evening all pain had ceased. suffered greatly from prostration. On Friday he suffered no pain, but prostration in-

"In Survice morning, when it was app rent that he was rapidly sinking, Mrs. Jackson was informed of his condition. then had free and full converse with him. and told him he was going to die. He said: Very good; very good. It is all right.'
He had previously said: 'I consider these
wounds a blessing. They were given me
for some good and wise purpose. I would
not part with them if I could. He asked of Major Pendleton: 'Who is preaching at tinent consumption is comparatively unheadquarters to-day? He sant messages to all the Generals. He expressed a wish to be buried in Lexington, in the Valley of Virginia. During delirium his mind reverted to the battle field, and he sent orders to out the c General A. P. Hill to prepare for action, and to Major Hawks, his Commissary, and to produce dryness and icritability of the air and M the surgeons. He frequently expressed to passages. From time immemorial, watery train. "They're Northern Copperheads,' was his should be ordered to command his corps. Ition and inflammation of the respiratory this confidence in General Ewell was very organs.

the matter."

The Atlantic Monthly for June opens with an article by Dr. Dio Lewis on "Weak Lungs and How to Make Them Strong," which is mainly a plea for systematic and gentle exercise, but which also contains a variety of general information in reference to hygienic matters.

IMPURE AIR-CARBONIC ACID.

Among the poisonous gases which infest our atmosphere, carbonic acid deserves special consideration. The principal result of all respiration and combustion, it exists authority, the mean dew-point of England, in minute quantities everywhere, but when it accumulates to the extent of one or two per cent, it seriously compromises health. northern states about 16 degrees. Now, I have seen the last half of an eloquent suppose a house in England is kept at a sermon entirely lost upon the congregation; temperature of 70 degrees, the drying power there would be represented by 25. A house operated like a moderate dose of opium. With the same temperature in Albany, for No peroration would arouse them. Nothing example, would possess a drying power of In lectures before lyceums I often have a of the two countries is strikingly illustrated quarrel with the managers about ventila- by the difference between the plump body tion. There is, even among the more in- and smooth skin of the Englishman, and telligent, a strange indifference to the sub-

A young Frenchman, M. Deal, finding his hopes of cutting a figure in the world rather dubious resolved to commit suicide: ture in the atmosphere of our continent, we but that he might not leave the world without producing a sensation and flourishing in the newspapers, he resolved to kill him-self with carbonic acid. So, shutting himself up in a close room, he succeeded in his purpose, leaving to the world the following be made to send up, with its heat, many account, which was found near his dead body the next morning:
"I have thought it useful, in the interest

of science, to make known the effects of they possess one advantage over open fire charcoal upon man. I place a lamp, a piac candle and a watch on my table, and commence the ceremony. "It is a quarter past ten. I have just

lighted the stove; the charcoal burns feebly Twenty minutes past ten. The pulse is calm, and beats at its usual rate. "Thirty minutes past ten. A thick vapor gradually fills the room; the candle in near-

gone out; the lamp still burns; the veins at my temple throb as if they would burst; I feel very sleepy; I suffer horribly in the stomach; my pulse is at eighty.

"Fifty minutes past ten. I am almost stifled; strange ideas assail me. . . . I

a general sense of discomfort; the pulse is

"Forty minutes past ten. My candle has

agitated

can scarcely breathe, I shall not go far. There are symptoms of mad-"Eleven o'clock. I can searcely write. ... My sight is troubled. ... My lamp is going out. ... I did not think it would be such agony to die. ... Ten.

morning he was found on the floor, The steamer Londonderry for Sligo on Friday, December 2d, 1848, with two hundred passengers, mostly emigrants. A storm soon came on, captain ordered the passengers into the steerage cabin, which was eighteen feet long, eleven wide, and seven high. The hatches were closed, and a tarpaulin fastened

over this only entrance to the cabin. The poor creatures were now condemned to breathe the same air over and over again. Then followed a dreadful scene. The groans of the dying, the curses and shricks of those not yet in the agonies of death, must have been inconceivably borrible. The struggling mass at length burst open the hatches, and the mate was called to gaze at the fearful spectacle. Seventy-two were already dead, many were dving, their bodies convulsed. the blood starting from their nostrils, eyes

It does not appear that the captain signed to suffocate his passengers, but that he was simply ignorant of the fact that air which has passed to and fro in the lungs

becomes a deadly poison.

The victims of the Black Hole in Calcutta and of the steamer Londonderry, with the thousand other instances in which immediate death has resulted from carbonic acid, their children.' He insisted that the term are terrible examples in the history of human suffering; but these cases are all as nothing compared with those of the millions who nightly sleep in unventilated rooms, from which they escape with life, but not without serious injury. As a medical man, I have visited thousands of sick persons, and have not found one hundred of them in a pure He slept well on Monday night, and ate atmosphere. I have often returned from with relish the next morning. On Tuesday church seriously doubting whether I had church seriously doubting whether I had though it was known that within the memory not committed a sin in exposing myself to of men now living on the island it had been ed, Can you tell me, from the appearance of its poisonous air. There are in our great killed and caten by the natives. It was my wounds, how long I will be kept from the field? He was greatly satisfied when in the construction of which not fifty dollars of the island some lost specimen of this but not ten dollars for pure air! Parlors with furnace-heat and a number of eas burners (each of which consumes as much oxygen took it at first to be a man, but presently as several men) are made as close as possible saw it gravely starting off. The track of and a party of ladies and gentlemen half the night in them. In 1861 I visited a legislative hall. The legislature was in session. I remained half an hour in the most impure air I ever attempted to breathe. the laws which emanated from such an atmosphere were good, it is a remarkable instance of the mental and moral rising above a depraved physical. Our school which he himself attributed to the fall from are, some of them so vile in this respect that I would perfer to have my son remain in utter ignorance of books, rather than breathe, during six hours of every day, so poisonous an atmosphere. Theatres and concert reoms are so foul that only reckless people can continue to visit them,

MOISTURE IN THE ATMOSPHERE.

It is the common belief that a dry atmosphere is most favorable to the consumptive, Many medical authors have advanced this assumption. It is, nevertheless, an error. In the British Isles and in France, outside the cities and manufactories, the mortality from pulmonary diseases is much less than among the agricultural classes of this comtry. And on the western shores of this con-

Our disadvantage in this comparison is out the evidence of facts we might, a priori, argue that excessive dryness of the air would

A hundred times have my consumptive patients expressed surprise that the wet weather, in which I have insisted they should go out as usual, has not injured them -that they even breathe more freely than on pleasant days. Of course, I tell them, it the body is well protected, the more moist

the air, the more grateful to your lungs.
There is no possible weather which can
excuse the consumptive for keeping in doors.
Give him sufficient clothing, protect his feet carefully, and he may go out freely in rain,

snow and wind.

That point of temperature at which the from the first of November to the last of March, is about 35 degrees; that of our open windows could start life's currents. 54. This great contrast in the atmosphere the lean, juiceless body, and dry, cracked skin of the Yankee. It is also shown by The following fact graphically illustrates the well known difference in the influence the influence of carbonic acid on human of house-heat upon familiare. Our chairs and sofus and wood-work warp and shrink,

while nothing of the sort occurs in England. As we cannot increase the amount of moismust limit our practical efforts to the air of our houses. If we use a stove, its entire upper surface may be made a reservoir for water; ornamental work, of but little cost, may be used to conceal it. The furnace may gallons of water daily, in the form of vapor In justice to stoves and furnaces, I must say here, that, in the opportunity to do this,

By adding artificial moisture in this way to the air of our houses, we not only save our furniture from drying and shrinking, but protect our skin, eyes nose, throat and lungs from undue dryness, and from the affections to which it would give rise. It is found necessary, in our cloth manufactories to maintain a moist atmosphere in orly extinguished: I begin to feel a violent der to successful apinning. Intelligent man-headache; my eyes till with tears; I feel agers have assured me that coughs and throat difficulties are comparatively rare in

the spinning department.

We must all have observed, that, while
the air of a hot kitchen is comfortable, that of a parlor at the same heat, from an airtight stove, is almost suffocating. The kitchen has a hot stove, but the steam of its

boiling kettles moistens the air. Your country aunt who has lived over her cooking stove for years without serious inconvenience after spending an afternoon in your parlor, heated by a stove or furnace, returns home "glad to get out of that hot, stifling air." And yet the thermometer may have indicated that the kitchen was ten degrees warmer than the parlot. The dry heat of the parlot produced headache, irri-Here followed some quite illegible char-acters. Life had ebbed. The following in the chest. It we would avoid these, a dry chapped skin, an irritable nervous systhe needed humidity by artificial means,

> IDANG-HOW TO GET THERE .- Mr. Sidney Edgerton; late member of Congress from Ohio, who has been appointed chief Justice of Idaho, will start with his family for that territory on the 25th instant, It is their design to proceed by rail and water direct to Omaha City, Nebraska, from which point they will travel with ox teams up the north side of the Piatte to Fort Laramic, thence up the North Platte and Sweet water to the South Pass, thence through the northern portion of the Great Basin to the Lewis fork of the Columbia river, and thence northwardly some two hundred and fifty miles to Lewiston, the present capital of the territory; distance from Omalia probably about one thousand five hundred miles. of the region of country alluded to are among the most fertile in the world, and though, owing to their high lattitude and altitude, the summers will be rather short, they are capable of sustaining a dense population, while for salubrity of climate they

> cannot be surpassed. Idaho embraces the head waters of Missouri and its tributaries upon the east, and the Columbia and its tributaries upon the west side of the Rocky Mountains.

A STRANGE STORY .- Naturalists are delighted to read that at last a Moa has been seen in New Zenland. The Moa is a walking, not a flying bird, supposed, from the numerous skeletons which have been found of it, to grow from eight to nine feet high. It has been hitherto believed to be extinct, were expended in providing means for ven- nearly extinct race might yet be found Ten thousand dollars for ornament, alive; and now it seems that a gold miner sitting by his camp fire saw one, peering at him, from the edge of a near hill. He saw it gravely starting off. The track or foot-print of this great bird showed "three claws, and, about a foot behind, the mark of a pad, and behind that again of a spur, A reward of twenty-five hundred dollars has been offered for the bird, alive or dead; and if the miner told the truth, we may yet see a living Moa-a member of a tribe once sufficiently numerous in New Zealand to be a source of dread to the natives.

> ON THE RAILS,-The Providence Journal tells the following story: As the mid-day Wooster train was about leaving the depot, a man of Johnsonian type of manners enter ed one of the cars, and gruffly requested that two young ladies occupying separate seats should sit together, that he and his friend might enjoy a tete-a-tete on the other

"But," said one of the damsels, blushing, "this seat is engaged," "Engaged, is it?" brusquely responded

the man, "who engaged it the "A young man," replied the conscious "A young man, oh! where's bis baggage ?" persisted Ursa Major.

"I'm his baggage, Old Hateful," replie-1

demure damsel, pursing her rosy lips attributable, in considerable part, to the into the prettiest pout.
lack of humidity in our atmosphere. With- "Old Hateful" subsided; the young man came in and extended an arm proteetingly, almost caressingly, around his "baggage," and Mr. Conductor Capran started the

"I can't support you any longer," as the rotten bridge said to the stephast.