

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

NEW SERIES, VOL. 17, NO. 2.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1864.

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

DIRECTORS: L. D. Shoemaker, D. G. Priesbach, R. C. Smith, Chas. Derrance, 6. M. Hollenback, S. M. Horichack,
John Reichard,
Samuel Wadhams,
R. D. Lacoe.
Charles A. Miner,
W. W. Ketobam,
G. M. HOLLENBACK, President,
L. D. SHOEMAKER, Vice President.

R. C. SMITH, Secretary.
W. G. SYERLING, 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.-19

G. W. HAUPT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office 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 Northumberland and the adjoining counties. Sunbury, May 23, 1863.—1y J. E. HELLER,

appoints at baw. 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

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT, S. E. Corner Second and Chesnut St . Philadelphia A GENCY for the PATENT EQUALIZING THIR.
TY DAY CLOCKS, a very desirable article for
Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors,

Also, Manufacturer of FINE GOLD PENS. Clock repaired and warranted.

Clock Trimmings of every description.

Philadlphia, January 19,1861.—Sy

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY COLLECTED.

B. BOYER, Astorney at Law, is duly author-ized and licensed to collect Pensions, Bountles and Back, Pay for Widors, Or-phans and Soldiers. Office in Market street, oppophans and Soldiers. Office in Mar site Weaver's Hotel, Sunbury, Pa. January 16, 1864.—1y

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For Young Ladies,

No. 1209 Spruce Street, Philadelphia REFERENCES: Rev. Dr. Howe.
Rev. Dr. Saddards,
Rev. Dr. Cooper,
Henry M Fine, Esq.,
R. R. Montgomery, Esq.,
Tomas Duniap, Esq.,
December 5, 1863

David Webster, Esq.,
Wm Hayward Prayton, Esq.,
George M. Wharton, Esq.,
T. G. Hollingsworth, Esq.,
Philadelphia.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! the City markets, can be had at a

Sunbury, January 9, 1864. NEW CLOTHING & FURNISH-

ING STORE. THE subscriber respectfully informs the people of Sunbury and vicinity, that he has opened an enture new stock of clothing and Furnishing goods, at his new store in the building of Charles Pleasants

Esq., in Market square. His stock consists in part

MENS CLOTEING . BOYS' CLOTHING.

Fuch as Coats, Over Coats, pants, vests, shirts, andershirts, drawers, stockings, neckties, handker-chiefs, glover, &c. Also, Hats and Caps of all

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds. TRUNKS, and Values, umbrellas, and notions of all kinds, besides numerous other articles. The public are requested to give him a call

Sunbury, Oct., 10, 1863. M. C. GEARHART'S

Confectionery, Toy and FRUIT STORE, Market Street, Sunbury, Pa.

CONFECTIONERY OF ALL KINDS, TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FRUIT, &c., &c., CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at the above establishment at wholesale and retail, at reason-

He is manufacturing all kinds of Confectionaries

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

13 Remember the name and place. 51 M. C. GEARHART, Market street, 3 doors west of E. Y. Bright & Son's Sunbury, Sept. 19, 1863.—tf

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

Per Quarter of 11 weeks.
In the above branches without the languages \$6.00 to the above branches, \$7.00 \$8.00

Por further particulars apply to

REV. JAMES DICKSON, Teacher. Northumberland, August 1st. 1863 —1y

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES. SHRUBS, VINES and FLOWERS.

THE subscriber is offering at the lowest prices, the productions of the reliable Nurseries of EDWARID J. EVANS A CO., at YORK, Pa., combiting of all kinds of FRUITTREES Standard and Dwarf, and of the most improved va-

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs - The most fashion. able styles of Flowers.

ORAPES—such as Catauba, Clinton Delaware, Concord Diona, Hartford Prolife, Isabelia de.

The Strawberries he will deliver, are of the most improved variaties; also all other kinds of cultivated licrates. He warrants to deliver the above articles in good

BENJAMIN BOHNER. Pexime, North d. Co., Pa.

FLAG & BUILDING STONE

and at reasonable rates.

The stone will be delicered on the river bank at Address 1965

Something New in Philadelphia.

COOPER'S PHOTOGRAPH AND ART GALLERY, COURTIN' IN THE COUNTY. No. 1338 Chesnut Street, opposite the U.S. Mint. Gallery, Reception and Operating Rooms ALL ON FIRST FLOOR.

All styles and sizes of Photographs, Ivorytypes, Ferrotypes or "Tintypes" and taken at prices to suit the times. Pictures Finished in Water Colors, Oil, India Ink

Pictures Finished in Water Colors, Oil, India Ink and Pastil.

Horses and other animals, Equipage, Country Seats Ruins, Models of Machinery, &c., for Patenting accurately photographed.

P. F. Cooper desires to call the attention of persons visiting Philadelphia to his new Ground Floor Gallery, where he has introduced newly-patented cameras, capable of taking, in a few seconds, one hundred Photographs, from the small stamp or autographic, to the Imperial and Life Size.

After many experiments he has succeeded in placing his sky-light at an improved angle, diffusing the light in equal proportions, and producing that soft gradation of tone which cannot be given by the side and sky-lights generally used, and which of so much importance to the beauty of a picture. It is made of French glass, and is the largest in Philadlephia.

phin.

Mr. Cooper hastbeen engaged more than twenty years in the study and practice of the Fine Asts.—
His long experience as a Miniature and Portrait Painter is a sufficient guarantee for the perfection of the pictures made at his establishment.

The art of idealizing is well understood; none but the most skillful artists are employed in the respective departments.

tive departments.

The art of idealizing is well understood; none but nost skilful artists are employed in the respective

departments.
All Pictures Warranted;—the Ivorytypes will uo change in any climate, and will stand the test of acids. Particular attention is paid to giving graceful acids. Particular attentions is passed by and ensy positions.

Dagaerrectypes and all other kinds of pictures coppied, from small medallion to life size, and finished in colors or Indian ink, to look equal to pictures

taken from life.

This Gallery possesses rare facilities for taking Equatroin Pictures from life, in the rear building, where from one to fifty horses can be photographed N. B.—To Photographers, Colorists and others.

N. B.—To Photographers, Colorists and others.

Just Issued.—A New Work on
Photograph Coloning, Ivonytyping, Enamelia
Ing. Ivony Miniature Painting, &c.

The old me

ing. Ivony Miniature Painting, &c.
Complete instructions given for making Ivorytypes
with some valuable receipts, never before published,
useful to all photographers, for one of which a large
sum has been offered.

By following the directions contained in this book,
even those persons with no previous knowledge of
Painting cannot fail to color photographs in a beautiful and effective style.

Price, One Copy, \$5.00. Five Copies, \$20.00. By
romitting \$12 one copy, with flox of Paints. Palette,
and preparations complete will be furnished free of
charge.

Will be Published Shortly, A VALUABLE WORK ON DRAWING.
With progressive Illustration of the Himan Face and

A HAND-BOOK ON POSITIONS, A HAND-Book on Positions,
With Illustrations. Designed for the use of Photographers and Artists.
Mr. Cooper coutinues to receive Ladies and Gentlemen into his Classes for Instructioe in Drawing, and Photograph, Iverytype, India Ink and Pastill Painting, and a beautiful process for Enameling Pictures.
Circulars containing list of prices of pictures and further information respecting the Books and Terros.

further information respecting the Books and Terms of Instruction may be had by enclosing Post Office Address and a Stamp to

P. F. COOPER, 1538 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. REFERENCES Caleb Cope, President Academy of Fine Arts. Dr. Thos. B Wilson, Ornithologist and Entomo

ogist ev. Thomrs Miles Martin, P. E. Church. Hon. Victor A. Sartori. Consul of Leghern Robert G. Clarkson, of Firm of Jay Cooke & Co. New York, Rev. W. A. Maybin, Rect. 8t. Alban's

Church Boston, J. E. Tilton & Co. Worcester, Mass., P. Dodge, Esq. Baltimore, Mons. Amedeo Sauvon, Fronch Concul Dec. 12, 1863.—

BLACKWOOD MAGAZINE

AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS. Prices Cheap as Ever, to those who pay promptly in

POSTAGE REDUCED ! ! Premiums to new Subscribers! " Notwithstanding the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubldd in consequence of the enormous rise in the price of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing price of their publications, we shall continue, for th

old rates, viz:—
1. The London Quarterly (Conservative). 2. The Edinburgh Review (Whig). 3. The North British Review (Free Church) 4. The Westminister Review (Liberal). Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory). TERMS.

For any two of the four Reviews For any three of the four Reviews For all four of the Reviews or Blackwood's Magazine or Blackwood and one Review For Blackwood and two Reviews For Blackwood and three Reviews For Blackwood and the four Reviews POSTAGE.

The postage to all parts of the United States is now mly Fifty-six Cents a Year for the Whole Five Publications, viz: -twenty-four cents a year for Hinck-wood and only Eight Cents a Year for a Review. Postage is payable at the office where the numbers are received.

PREMIUMS.

New Subscribers to any two of the Periodicals for 1864, will receive as a premium their choice of any one or the four Reviews for 1863. Subscribers to all five will receive their choice of any two of the four Reviews for 1863. Subscribers to any or all the works for 1864, may precure any of the four Reviews for 1863, to which they may not be entitled as premiums,

at Si a year each.

13º The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an an article by an English officer who was present at th Batha or Gettranung is now ready—price 25 cents.

Remittances and communications should be address-

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers. No. 38 Walker St., bei. Broadway and Church St.

We also Publish the FARMER'S GUIDE. By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinburgh and the late J. P. Nonros, of Yale College 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 Nonros, of Yale College 2 von.

Pages and numerous Engravings.

Price \$6, for the two volumes.

L. SCOTT & CO. January 9, 1864

Reading Bailroad. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CiREAT TRUNK LINE from the North and X North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, 4e.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia, New-York, Reading, Pottsville, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M.

New York Expressive Startisburg at 3 00 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 15 the same morning.

Fares from Harrisburg: To New York \$5 15; to Philadelphia \$5 35 and \$2 80. Baggage sheeked through.

ning, leave New York at 8 A. M., 12 Noon,

POETICAL.

BY II, KLLIOTT M'BRIDE.

Zekiel gets the "chores" done, He feeds the bens and pigs, Tends to the cows and calves, Then he gets on his "rigs." Young tow-heads around him

Shouting to the old 'un, Saying they'll bet a cent That Zeke's getting on his Sundayo-meetins just to go a holdin.

Zeke marches to the place; He knocks and Hears "Come in !" They're all glad to see him, They take his shalwl and pin. Zeke, after looking around, Squats on the progered seat :

He hasn't much to say, Consequently he doesn't say much; tall the time keeps lookin' at his feet. The old gentleman talks Of horses and the crops; And the old lady asks About his mother's hops.

She also friendly asks What butter they have churned ! Zekiel gets uneasy, And he mentally ejaculates: ops, butter and things be darned !"

Old folks keep a talkin' Crickets keep a buzzin', Saily looks at Zekiel, Zekiel keeps a fussin'; Sally thinks its becitime, And Zekiel thinks so too;

And old folks seem tickled And keeps a looking at each other, and then at Zeke and Sally, as if they knew The old man pulls his boots

The old lady's yawning And tying up her head Zekiel's feeling tickled, Feeling kinder funny; He thinks the time has come For him to pop the question, get a and commence a layin' up the money.

Travels off to bed :

Now the old folks are gone, But Sal is still knittin; Zeke fidgits all around And steps on a kittin, She asks him why so mum ! And Zekiel hems and haws; He gives an awful cough,

Then he crosses his legs, then he uncrosses them, and then he says "Because !" Zekiel clears his throat. Then hitches up his chair Sally looks slantin', like

As if she didn't care. Zeke clears his throat again. Again he hitches near; And Sal, the little pet, After knitting to the "middle of the needle," lays away her stocking and looks

as if she wouldn't "skeer." Zeke at once "pitched right in." Flung his arms around her: Said that she must be his, She'd not get a sounder.

Zeke kept a holdin' on And swore his fate he'd know While Sal could but utter, "Zeke Jones. I'll tell you what it is, I can't stand it, and I won't let you hug me

But Zeke vowed and declared By all things good and bad, He never would "leave go" Till an answer he bad : He declared he loved her,

And his love was growin'; She modestly replied: "Zeke Jones, I would like mighty well to believe you; but I'm most awfully "I'll be dogged if I am !"

Shouts Zekiel, all in joy; "Do you think I would lie-Think I'm a lvin boy ? Oh, won't you have me, Sal ! I'll tell you what it is-If you won't have me, Sal, I'll go right off to the wars, and some day there will a big cannon-ball cor along and take off my head cher biz!"

"Oh, yes, I'll have you, Zeke, Can't let you go away : But, Zeke, you'll have to see What pa and ma will say. When Zeke this answer got, He trotted off "to hum.

And tickled was so much. He couldn't sleep a wink that night without dreaming of the good time to come.

TALES AND SKETCHES. PULFILLMENT OF PROPHECY. A writer in Blackwood paints the following picture of the desolation that surrounds

> and enshrouds the once mighty Babylonish BABYLON. In the distance, high above the plains, loomed a great mound of earth. On both sides of us lay what looked like long paral-

lel ranges of hills. These lines are pronounced to be the remains of those canals that once conducted the waters of the Euphrates over the length and breadth of the ancient Babalonia. What mighty canals must they have been, that still showed under the roll of centuries, such substantial traces! Now, not so much as a drop of water-no, not even a drop of heaven's pearly dew, even glistens, where once large hips must have navigated. Those mighty banks that carried fertility to every corner of the ancient kingdom are now mere use-less, sightless mounds. No morning mists, stening the thirsty earth, ever hangs over them. No rain clouds ever shadow them, tempering the rays of a flerce daily-returning sun. The end of her that "dwelt

skin, made every effort to open an eye so terribly painful, that we gave up the ideas in despair of either tracing walls, or, indeed, of looking about us anywhere. I remember we smoked our pipes on the verandah, we ceing, away to the west, lines of willows, and a silver thread winding away into the distance; and nearer, some unsightly bare mounds, looking as if volcanic fire had been at work underneath the smooth surface of the plain, and had thrown these mounds up in the spirit of pure mischief. That silver thread was our first glimpse of the waters of the Euphrates, and the mounds all that remains of the once beautiful hanging gardens of Babylon; at least, so the conjectures

of men of research has accounted for them. But so completely have the prophecies been fulfilled—so completely has the "name and remnant been cut off" of all pertaining to the once mighty city, that even the great hill on which we were standing is only by conjecture supposed to be the ruin of some great building or royal palace that stood within the walls-possibly the palace of Semiramis. We descended from the great mound, and

made for those lesser mounds which are supposed to be the sites of the hanging gardens of Nitocris and Semiramis. In one spot—the only thing we saw in the shape of a building in a state of ruin—was a mass of vitrified brick work, piercing the old soil and debris of centuries, angle upward. The bricks were square, of large size, and beau-tiful make; the angles of some clear and sharp, as if the brick had left the kiln yesterday, instead of twice two thousand years ago. Turning into a little hollow way between the mounds, we came suddenly upon the colossal stone lion. Time, with his leaden hand, had knocked away at all sharp angles of the statue. The features of the lion are completely obliterated, as are also those of the prostrate form that lies so helpless- so utterly and wholly human, be-neath the upraised form of the king of

beasts. The group represents itself to the eye, owing to the wear of old Time, much in the appearance of those vast blocks of Carrara marble which the bold chisel of Michael Angelo struck into, and then at the point that the shapeless marble had begun to assume the merest "abozzo" of the great sculp-tor's idea, the block was suddenly abandonappearance; but you cannot look at it a and very much resembling the Barton and moment, and not instantly avow the majesty and grandeur of the idea that once lay there the river with two boats, passed Fort Cas so mightily embodied. This dark-colored colossal statue, which may once have stood under the gorgeous roof of a temple, and be-fore which the queenly Semiramis—proud and supremely beautiful—may once have bowed, stands now canopied by the grandest of all canopies, certainly—high heaveu—but never noticed save by the desert wind asleep or drowsy. that sweeps meaning over it, and the jackals that yelp around, as they hold high revel over the bones of some camel who has been

good enough to die in the vicinity.

About an hour before sunset we were standing on the bridge of boats, looking down on the Euphrates rolling its dark turbid tide below us. The heaven above was without a cloud, but suddenly in the course of a few minutes, as it appeared, we became aware that the western sky was becoming strangely obscure, and as we looked in the direction of the sun, we saw his rays were waxing dim by reason of a visit lurid cloud that was surging up from the western horizon at a pace that was terrific to behold. There was a sudden rush of feet across the bridge-for the people, men women and children, were flying in all directions, hoping to find shelter from the deluge which they supposed would, in a very short time, be pouring down upon the town from our of the midst of the ominous pillar of cloud

that was building itself up so rapidly, and with such magic speed in the west. We hurried home, for we saw plainly that the storm would be upon us in a few minutes. The appearance of this driving cloud from our verandah was grand in the extreme We now were convinced that a sand storm, and that one of no ordinary kind, was about to burst upon us in all its tury-for the cloud, now that we came to look at it, and into it, evidently held no rain in its lurid depths. The dark shades of it were of the pest purple, and the edges, as it came boiling up from the westward, were tinted with a most glorious gold. Every instant, as the light played over the surface, we beheld colors varying from a brilliant orange to the deep, dark, somber tones of red and purple. Birds of all descriptions, screaming wildly, were endeavoring-some by rapid flight, some by soaring high into the yet clear vault of heaven-to avoid the sandiaden atmosphere that was surging to-ward us in a way that was wondrous to be-

In less than fifteen minutes from the time we first observed it, the flery breath of the storm was upon us. First came the moan of a rushing mighty wind, as it swept angrily by. There were a few date trees in the garden below. Their sturdy leaves were for an instant strongly agitated; the next are whipped. moment they were torn away with a crash, and then hurried along to the leeward as are the light leaves of a beech before an autumnal breeze. The stout trees them-selves waved to and fro, then bent down, 5. Unless they and bowed humbly before the wrath of the tion, they must surrender. gale. A few seconds more, and the town plunged into utter midnight darkness.— Though two of us were standing within a yard of each other, out on the verandah, it they can get no saltpeter.

was impossible to trace even the outline of 8. If they undertake to recover East either thrown in the hill, well for this purpose, and the salt of the market, answer went for this purpose, was impossible to trace even the outline of 8. If they undertake to recover East the figure, so impenetrable was the gloom. There was a feeling that some kind of fine sand was pervading every sense of the body. There was a peculiar taste in the atmosphere, and the eyes suddenly became painfully sore. After the one furious gust of wind had passed, there was a great stillness in the air, and immediately, as the darkness set in, the buzz and hum of the bazars were

completely hushed. Our servants thought the last day had come; and, as we heard afterward, this was the general impression throughout the town | — for even the oldest "inhabitant" had never Returning, leave New York at 8 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., Pritaburgh Express). Leave Philades phis at 8 15 A. M. and 3 No P. M. Pittaburgh Express. Trains have Posterilla and From Philades phis. As an ad 2 No P. M., for Philades, have the Latinevism Rail Road leave Tamongus at 8 No A. M. and 2 10 P. M., for Philades, have Fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have Fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have Fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have Fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have Fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have Fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have Fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have Fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have Fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have fosterilla at 9 15 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have fosterilla at 10 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have fosterilla at 10 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have fosterilla at 10 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have fosterilla at 10 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have fosterilla at 10 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have fosterilla at 10 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have fosterilla at 10 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, have fosterilla at 10 A. M. and 2 No P. M., for Philades, h

ness of night. By ten o'clock at night, as we smoked our pipes on the verandah, we looked up at the stars, shining forth bright and brilliant, but in vain did we look for any trace of the evening storm in the dark of Belief:

blue vault of heaven.

THE TOWER OF BAREL. After a ride of about eight miles, we were at the foot of the Biers-Nimrod. Our horses' feet were trampling upon the remains of bricks, which showed here and there through the accumulated dust and rubbish of ages. Before our eyes uprose a great mound of earth, barren and bare. This was the Bier-Nimrod, the ruins of the Tower of Babel, by which the first builders of the earth had vainly hoped to scale high heaven. Here also it was that Nebuchadnezzar built—for bricks bearing his name have been found in the ruins. At the top of the mound a great mass of brick-work pierces the accumulated soil. With your finger you touch the very bricks—large, square-shaped, and massive—that were "thoroughly" burned; and every mortar—the "slime," now hard as granite-handled more than four thousand years ago by earth's impious people. From the summit of the mound, far away over the plain, we could see glistening, brilliant as a star, the gilded dome of a mosque, that caught and reflected the bright rays of the morning sun. This glittering speck was the tomb of the holy Aly. To pray before this at some period of this life, to kiss the sacred dust of the earth around, at some time or other, there, to bend his body and count his beads, is the daily desire of every devout Mohammedan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Daring Act.

The Providence Journal of the 18th prints an extract from a letter from Beaufort, North Carolina, giving an accout of a brilliant act of Lieutenant Cushing, of the U. S. him with ease.

steamship Monticello: "The Monticello also arrived. She is commanded by Lieutenant Cushing, who has distinguished himself on several occamediately opened for travel. This road is nice fat rib of corned pork, which weighs well, and went up the river above Smithville, which town is some four or five miles above the fort. He then turned round and came down to the town from above, as if

"He passed within ten yards of a sentry on post on a wharf, but the soldier was asleep or drowsy. He then effected a landrand his guides,

General was not at home," were perfectly aware that another (the Adjutant-General) had escaped, and might at any moment bring an army about their ears. Luckily he had fled to the woods without speaking to a soul, thinking that the Yan kees were in possession. The General made it a habit to sleep in that house every Mon-day night, but this night was detained at Wilmington. We learned this from the blockade-runner Mary Anna. The people of Wilmington are greatly ashamed of the occurrence, and a repetition would be danger-

ing them in the darkness. The officer captured was Captain Kelley, Chief Engineer of the military works about Wilmington. The Cushings of that family are all brave. One brother died at Gettysburg in the most gallant manner. He had distinguished himself before at Antietam .-Had he lived he would have been a brigadier. Another brother is with Grant."

The Rebel Puzzle.

The case of the rebels stands thus, by the showing of their own papers. 1. If they increase their army they cannot feed it.

2. Unless they increase their army they erties are gone. 4. If the press speaks out their Govern-

5. Unless they draft the whole popula-

they want.

9. Unless they free the negroes they have nothing left to fight with. othing left to fight for. 11. Ever since the rebellion began negrocs have been falling.
12. Nevertheless, their greatest fear is.

est the negroes should rise. 13. Unless Jeff Davis repudiates his present debts he can't borrow from any-

OLD SERIES, VOL. 24, NO. 28, execute, Printing. A Copperhend Catechism

We find upon our table a very ingenious little pamphlet, under the above title. It is by the frost after they come up. It is well printed by Sinclair Tousey, 121 Nassau St., N. Y. The questions and answer are all sufficiently orthodox. Here are the articles

stanton; was refused reinforcements, and descended into the swamps of the Chickahominy; he was driven therefrom by fire and sword, and upon the seventh day of bat-tle ascended Malvern Hill, from whence he withdrew to Harrisson's Landing, where he rested many days; he returned to the Poto-Nothing is so essential to a full crop of mac, fought the battle of Antietam, and was then removed from his high command and are forming, hence the value of a mulch of entered into oblivion. From this he shall one day arise and be elevated to the Presidential chair, there to dispense his favors unto all who follow him, and who firmly rest upon the platform of the party to which

I also believe in the inalienable doctrine of State Rights; in the admission of slavery into the territories; in the illegality of the Confiscation act, of the conscription, of the suspension of the habeas corpus, of arbitrary arrests, and of the Proclamation of Eman-cipotion; and I finally in a peace which is beyond everybody's understanding; but I I reserve power to alter this my Belief, during sovereign will and pleasure.

burg he rode outside his picket lines for some reason, and just at that moment a force of two hundred robels rode between the General and his lines. Had they known of his presence they could have captured

tor's idea, the block was suddenly abandoued and left as a wonder and a puzzle to future ages, so does this group of the lion and
the man now bear an unfinished, unwrought

the man now bear an unfinished, unwrought

tor's idea, the block was suddenly abandoued and left as a wonder and a puzzle to future ages, so does this group of the lion and
river. He has just performed a feat of darthe man now bear an unfinished, unwrought

The Paris Prome says of our lientenant
all with water and add two tablespoonfulls generals: "Grant is the American Massena, the beloved child of victory, who has never met with a reverse, but who is as vigilant

AGRICULURAL.

and indefatigable as if he had one to fear.

Alone he is able to resist the three armies

of the Confederation."

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES,-We noing near some salt works. Cushing crept tice that the cultivation of the Red Currant we are indebted for several original stories up on his hands and knees to the fire and was much increased within a year or two; captured two darkies, who agreed to act as & when is considered the value of this fruit observation, furnishes us the following anecguides. He then landed again at the town, over many others, for dies when green, for dote, the truth of which in every particular wine, jelly and drying, the surprise is that the youches for went directly to the General's house. On a more general importance was not long the opposite side of the street were barracks, ago attached to it, not only as a garden, but at Columbus, Kentuckey, I received orders containing a thousand men. He opened the door, passed up stairs and found that the very easiest to propagate and cultivate charge of some rebei prisoners, "The officer below then told him to come For increasing the supply of bushes, take "The officer below then told him to come for increasing the supply of bushes, take down, as a row was going on. He hastened last year's wood, about a foot or fourteen Hilman," and immediately sailed down the down and found that an officer had left the inches in length, thrust them into the river. Our boat had a large number of house in his shirt, and taken to the woods ground about eight inches, where they are passengers aboard among whom was Judge in the rear of the town. Another officer desired to stand or otherwise, press the stood with a chair in the corner of the room, ground around them firmly with the foot, and who by the way was a strong Union Cushing closed with him, threw him down and there will rarely be a failure. If a man. He asked of I had any objection to and put a revolver to his head; the fellow single stem, in hree fashion, is preferred, rehis conversing with the Rebs. I told him became tranquil. Cushing then struck a move with a knife all the eyes on the cutlight and told the officer to dress. He did ting which goes beneath the surface of the so, and they took him to the boat and es- ground. If a bush is preferred, let the eyes caped clear. Now the point where, to my remain. So far as production is concerned mind, nerve of the tip-topmost order was we think the bush is rather the most profit-displayed, was in letting the officer dress, able, and may also be longest lived.

and waiting for him to do so, when they | The Gooseberry can be propagated in precisely the same way.

By the Agricultural Editor.

Farm Notes for April. TOBACCO BEDS .- The success of the crop of tobacco is mainly dependent on a good supply of plants, and this depends very much on the cars and nursing bestowed on the beds from this time. A dressing of rotted manure, or very fine compost or guano should be given immediately after the plants currence, and a repetition would be danger-ous. Cushing afterwards learned that about the time the rebels got fairly on the alert, and had telegraped to the forts, he was passthe bed, let this dressing be repeated. It is of the utmost importance to keep the beds from being overrun with grass, and this can only be avoided by picking out by hand every sprig of grass, as it makes it appear-

MANURES,-Manures which are to be appiied broadcast, whether stable, barn-yard, or commercial fertilizers, should be put upon the ground as soon as practicable after it is plowed. Let them never be thrown in heaps, to lie sometimes many days before being spread, but thrown out immediately upon the ground, and mixed in with the arface preparation. Manure in the hill should be some well-rotted compost, or a mixture of rich earth, ashes and plaster, a 8. Unless the press speaks out their lib. handful to each hill, thrown on the seed; or it may be manure from the poulty house, with an equal quantity of plaster pounded and mixed together, with a bushel of salt to five of the mixture, a bandful to the hill or table-spoonful of guano, mixed with dou-6. If they draft the whole population ble the quantity of dry earth and a little pinster, to the hill; well made poudrette, 7. Unless they recover East Tennessee and some of the super phosphates found in the market, answer well for this purpose, Tennessee they will get more saltpeter than pose, either thrown in the hill, or on it, at ter covering.

Roor Cuors. -For the principal root crops, such as beets, carrots and parsnips. 10. If they free the negroes they have the ground should be plowed and manured this month. The first of May will be early enough to piant them—they need abundant manuring and very deep plowing. No one who would take the best care of his stock in winter should have less than an acre of roots, of one sort or another, for every ten head of cattle. The carrot is said to be peculiarly suited to horses. It is not so productive as the field beet and ruta baga, which should be our staple root crops. GARDEN. Corn Early corn may be plan-ted by the 10th of the month, unless the season is unusually cold, and a succession

of plantings made every two weeks.

Lious Beins. These may be planted late in the month, in warm, rich soil. We take only a chance, however, for an early erap by planting so soon, as the seed are liable to rot. Should the season prove a warm one, we may for the small risk of losing seed, to it. After howing about he was to it. After howing about he was to it.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 12 lines, 3 times, Every subsequent insertion.

Six months, 5 00
One year, 8 00
Business Cards of 5 lines, per annum, 5 00
Merchants and others advertising by the year, with the privilege of inserting different advertising weekly, 10 00
Business notices inserted in the Local Column, or before Marriages and Deaths, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion.

Larger Advertisements as per agreement.

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

first week, but are not unlikely to be nipped

worth while to run this risk.

Sweet Potatoes .- The roots of these should be laid in a moderate hot-bed the first of the month, to raise plants for putting out in May. They are easily raised, and grow

should be sown once a fortnight.

R'ubarb or Pie-Plant-May be propaga

ted by offsets from roots. Strauberries .- If not thoroughly cleared strawberries as moisture at the time they straw, tan-bark, or coarse litter,

RECIPES.

"TELEGRAPH" CAKE .- Four eggs; 2 cups sugar; 5 taplespoons of water; 1 teaspoon of soda dissolved in the water; 1 teaspoon of cream of tartar sifted in the flour; 3 cups of flour; 1 lemon grated, peel and juice. Make into any form that may be desired,

and bake in a moderate oven BOSTON BREAKFAST CARE .- One quart of cyond everybody's understanding; but I flour; 2 teaspoons of cream of tartar rubbed on not believe that the negro was born free into the flour; 1 tablespoon of butter rubor equal to the white or any other man; and | bed into the flour; 2 tablespoons of brown sugar rubbed dry into the flour; a little salt; 1 teaspoon of soda dissolved in as much sweet milk as will make the ingred-General Sigel, who has just assumed command of the Department of West Virginia, had a narrow escape from capture by the had a narrow escape from capture by the place the muffin rings in the pan, having them also well greased; fill them half full,

Germantown Telegraph. How To Bake Beans,-Boil a quart of white beans in two or three quarts of water until they begin to crack. Put in a tea-spoonfull of saleratus while they are boiling. OPENING OF THE READING AND COLUMBIA Then drain off all the water in which they The Paris Presse says of our lieutenant all with water and add two tablespoonfulls of molasses, and bake in a moderate oven three hours. - When done, the top should be a nice brown. Don't gorget the molasses, or you won't know yankes baked beans. Germantown Telegraph.

HUMOROUS

A MILITARY YARN .- A friend of ours, who has seen some survice, and to whom

One day while my regiment was on duty L with whom I was well aquainted, 'not in the least,' when he went forward, and selecting a rough, uncouth, lank baired private from Arkansas, the following collquy ensued, which fully illustrates the intelligence of our deluded "Southern breth

Judge .- "What regiment do you belong

Rebel.-"The 29th Arkansas, by G-d!" Judge. - "You have been in some battles!" Reb .- "Well, I reckon." Judge .- "My friend, what are you fight ing fori" Reb .- "We're fightin' for our rights."

Jedge,-"Well, what are your rights, or of what rights have you been deprived?" Reb .- "I tell you, we're fightin' for our rights." Judge .- "That's all very well, but define

Reb,-"Oh, I sin'tno politician, and I hain't got no eddication to speak on, but I know we're fightin for our rights, sartin." Judge. - "Well, my friend, I can tell you what you'r fighting for;-you are fighting to destroy the best Government and noblest nations the world ever saw. Look at that glorius banner (pointing to the star and stripes, floating from the gaff.) are you not ashamed, sir, to fire on that beautiful flag?" Reb .- "Flag? I never saw that flag till I went and jined the army."

and Stripes?" Reb .- "No I never did." Judge-"How old are you?" Reb .- "Bout thirty five, I reckon." Judge,in a tone of stupendous astonishment, "And never saw the Stans and Stripes before!" Reb .- "No: I told you once already."

Judge .- "What!-you nevr saw the Stars

It was a poser for the Judge. He was completely floored. With mingled feelings of indignation, pity and dismay, he paced the deck for sometime in silence. At last, steping infront of his incorrigible aquaintice, in a subdued, serious tone of voice, he asked; "Did you know my friend that Christ was dead?"

Rob., evidently surprised. "You don't say: Is he though? What regiment did he be long to, and white was he killed?" CHARLES LAWS said once to a brother whist player.

who had a hand more ciever tean clean, and who had enough in him to afford the joke: "Mr of diet were trumps, what a hand you would held." A YOUNG LARY at school, orguged in the study of grammar, was acked if fire was a common or a proper count, she hesitatingly repired. It is coth common and proper.

GENTLEMAN. "My good weman, how much is that goose !" Market women. "Well, you may have two for a greenback and a half."

Gentleman. "But I only want one."

Market woman. "Can't help it: a m't a
goin' to sell one without tother. These six

got the important advantage of a much saif up and exclaiment. Soften but but a saif up and exclaiment. Soften but but a soften fine and the said transfer and tra