

# The Waynesburg Messenger.

A Family Paper--Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Science, Art, Foreign, Domestic and General Intelligence, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

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OFFICE NEARLY OPPOSITE THE  
PUBLIC SQUARE--

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Sept. 11, 1861--15.

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Office in the Court House, Waynesburg.  
Sept. 11, 1861--15.

SOLDIERS' WAR CLAIMS!  
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Has received from the War Department at Washington City, D. C., official copies of the several laws passed by Congress, and all the necessary Forms and Instructions for the prosecution and collection of PENNSYLVANIA, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, and DISCHARGED AND DISABLED SOLDIERS. Their widows, orphan children, widowed mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers, who business (upon due notice) will be attended to promptly, and accurately, if entrusted to his care. Office in the Old Bank Building--April 8, 1863.

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Office in Campbell's Row opposite the Hamilton House, Waynesburg, Penna. Has received official copies of all the laws passed by Congress, and other necessary instructions for the collection of PENNSYLVANIA, BOUNTY, BACK PAY. Discharged and disabled soldiers, widows, orphan children, &c., which business if entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. May 13, '63.

Dr. T. W. ROSS,  
Physician & Surgeon,  
Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa.  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON MAIN STREET, East, and nearly opposite the Wright House. Waynesburg, Sept. 23, 1863.

DR. A. G. CROSS  
Would very respectfully tender his services as a PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, to the people of Waynesburg and vicinity. He hopes by a due application of human life and health, and strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. Waynesburg, January 8, 1863.

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Sept. 11, 1861--15.

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Sept. 11, 1861--15.

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Sept. 11, 1861--15.

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Sept. 11, 1861 15.

## Miscellaneous.

### THE DESCENDANTS OF THE MUTINEERS OF THE "BOUNTY."

Most of our young friends have, doubtless, read the strange and interesting story of the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*. For many years they lived in a small, rugged, and solitary island of the South Pacific Ocean, the name of which is well known as Pitcairn's Island. But a few years ago, when the British Government resolved to give up Norfolk Island as a convict establishment, the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island were removed to Norfolk Island, which is situated in lat. 29 degs. south, and long. 167 deg. east.

The island, with all its commodious dwellings and improvements, was given to the "Pitcairners" on condition that they never remove thither. They were now nearly two hundred persons. The offer was accepted, and in 1857 they arrived at their new home. Our opportunities of hearing from Norfolk Island are few and far between; but the Rev. Geo. Gill has favored us with the following extract from a letter lately received from his former colleague, the Rev. W. Wyatt Gill, of Mangai.

"We sailed," writes Mr. Gill, "from Sydney on Wednesday, the 17th of September. At the request of the Governor, Captain Williams agreed to take supplies for the Norfolk Islanders. We reached that interesting island on Tuesday, the 23d, and next day I dined on shore at the Rev. Mr. Nobbs's, their minister, who received us very kindly, and sent a few things for the children on board.

"There are three islands. Phillip Island, burrowed in all directions by rabbits, with a few goats upon it; Nyran Island, which is just a block of bare limestone rock, with four fir trees on it; and Norfolk Island itself, which is 19 miles and a half in circumference; and is a lovely spot.

"These three islands must have been united in time long ago by--The settlement at Norfolk Island is very pretty, but the landing is very difficult. The vast prison barracks, and storerooms are all going to ruin, as there is no further need of them. The present population of Norfolk Island is 300.

"During the six years in which the families who removed from Pitcairn's Island have lived here, there have been a hundred births and only fifteen deaths (four of which were accidental), so there is great reason to expect that the island hereafter will become populous; but no stranger is permitted to live there without the consent of the majority of the present inhabitants and that of the Governor of New South Wales. The people are very civil and highly moral, and are a fine race. The younger women are particularly good looking, and are a shade darker than ourselves. They are, in fact, a colony of English people--a christian people, too. We could not help taking the liveliest interest in them.

"Mr. Nobbs told me that two families have returned to Pitcairn's Island, and are doing well. But the people, generally, have no desire to follow their example.

"The island produces sweet potatoes, English potatoes, yams, taro, loquats, coffee, Indian corn, &c., &c.; but no good wheat, or cocoa-nuts.

### A WHITE MAN CHANGED INTO A BLACK.

Dr. Dickson, physician to her Majesty's embassy, send us (says the Levant Herald) the following authentic report of the very singular case of a white man turned black.

A part from the mere novelty of the fact narrated, the following has a scientific interest:--  
Ovanness, an Armenian, aged 28 years, a native of Geiveh, in the district of Ismid, and a brickmaker by trade, says of himself, that he was laid up for the space of two years with a long and serious illness, during which period he was more or less unconscious. He then suffered for a twelve-month from intermittent fever. This was followed by an attack of jaundice, which occurred about eighteen months ago--and the yellow color of the skin then gradually changed into its present swarthy hue. The dark color first manifested itself in his hands and face, and alarmed him very much; but he was soon reassured, for he found that as the skin changed from yellow to bronze, his health sensibly improved. Such was the condition of this man when he came under Dr. Fauvel's care. On the first inst., it was enabled, through Dr. Fauvel's kindness, to discover the abode of Ovanness, and thus had an opportunity of making a hasty examination of his case. The entire surface of his skin, excepting the palms of his hands and the soles of his feet, is of a very deep bronze hue, such as marks the color of the dark Abyssinian races.

### A MODEST REQUEST.

It is related of President Lincoln, that recently a farmer applied to him to secure his assistance in collecting a bill against the Government, for damages done by troops passing through his premises. The President referred him to the proper officer, whose duty it was to attend to such matters. But the man was anxious that Mr. Lincoln should examine the case personally, and give an order to have it settled. "Then," said he, "they will attend to it at once; otherwise I may have to wait a long time." "But I have no leisure to look after such things," said the President. "It won't take but a few minutes," urged the man. "You remind me of what occurred to a friend of mine on the Mississippi river," said the President. He was captain of a steamboat, and when passing through the rapids, he always took the wheel, and steered the boat himself. One day when he was in the most difficult part of the stream, a boy came blubbering up to him, crying, "Captain, Captain!" "Well what do you want?" O! do stop the boat, 'I've lost my apple overboard!" The farmer saw the point of the story, and wisely concluded to collect his bill in the usual routine manner.

### MAJESTY OF LAW.

The Atlanta [Ga.] Confederacy, in a recent article on the wants of the people, and the means of supplying them, give this picture of the condition of affairs in that city: "What shall we eat, and where will we be clothed. Cold winter, scarcity of provisions, clothing and fuel, and unprecedented high prices, are all upon the people at once. Who are the inhabitants of the city? The civilized world is represented among them. All classes are here--Dives and Lazarus are next-door neighbors. Affluence and misery are under the same roof, and wretchedness and poverty dwell on every street--in every cabin--in old box cars, and under every available shelter. Many thousands of them are living in a very uncomfortable style already, and the population is increasing, while facilities for living in the city are rapidly decreasing."

### LIVING AT ATLANTA.

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### A PROPHECY IN JEST.

The following extract from a burlesque article in the New Monthly Magazine for 1821, (Vol. 11,) entitled "Specimen of a Prospective Newspaper, A. D., 1896," is very curious: "The army of the Northern States (of America) will take the field against that of the Southern provinces early next spring. The principal Northern force will consist of 1,490,000 picked troops. Gen. Congreve's new mechanical cannon was tried last week at the siege of Georgia. It discharged in one hour 1,200 balls, each weighing five hundred weight. The distance of the objects fired at was eleven miles, and so perfect was the engine that the whole of these balls were lodged in the space of twenty feet square." A subsequent article in this specimen, states that "by means of a new invention Dr. Clark crossed the Atlantic in seven days." How little did the writer anticipate that in fifty years hence, to him wild fancies would be almost realized.

### "THE SMITHS."

John Smith--plain John Smith--is not very high sounding; it does not suggest aristocracy; it is not the name of any hero in die-away novels; and yet it is good, strong, and honest. Transferred to other languages it seems to climb the ladder of respectability. Thus in Latin it is *Johannus Smithus*; the Italian smooths it off into *Giovanni Smithi*; the Spaniards render it *Juan Smith*; the Dutchman adopts it as *Hans Schmidt*; the French flatten it out into *Jean Smeet*; and the Russian sneezes and barks *Jonloff Smitowski*. When John Smith gets into the tea trade in Canton he becomes *John Shimmit*; if he clambers about Mount Mecla, the Icelanders say he is *Jahne Smithson*; if he trades among the *Tuscaroras* he becomes *Ton Qa Smith*; in Poland he is known as *Ivan Schmittewiski*, should he wander among the Welsh mountains they talk of *Jhon Schmid*; when he goes to Mexico he is booked as *Jondli F'Smitti*; if of classic turn he lingers among Greek ruins, he turns to *Iton Smikter*; and in Turkey he is utterly disguised as *Yoe Seef*.

### LOVE, JEALOUSY, AND MURDER.

A dreadful case of this nature has occurred in Malta. The murderer, a man about 23 years of age, who bore an excellent character, was a soldier in the 1st battalion, 22d Regiment, and was employed as groom by the surgeon of the regiment. Disappointed in the object of his affections, a woman servant in the same family by her marrying the day previous a corporal of the regiment, he openly vowed to take her life; but being at the time under the influence of drink no importance was attached to the threat. In the evening he seized his victim and deliberately cut her throat with a razor in the presence of her married daughter, and then attempted to cut his own; but failing in this, from the handle of the weapon breaking in his hand, he ran out of the house and threw himself over the nearest bastion. He was picked up in a state of insensibility, which terminated in death early the following morning. The woman was forty-six years old, and a grandmother.

### DREADFUL PARROIDS AND SUICIDE IN FRANCE.

A horrible partridge by a lunatic has just taken place at Longue (Maine-et-Loire). The son of one of the wealthiest farmers in the neighborhood, a young man about 26 years of age, had lately given signs of insanity. Two nights back, when in a moment of frenzy, he entered the room in which his father and mother were sleeping, armed with a gun, his mother succeeded in disarming him, and had gone to conceal the gun in another part of the house when the young man rushed upon his father, struck him in the face with his fists, and then strangled him. A farm servant, two females, and the mother of the murderer were in the house at the moment of the crime, but were afraid to go to the assistance of the victim. The young man then bandaged his eyes, and, groping his way to a well, threw himself in, and was drowned.

### INCREASE OF CITIES.

The city of London, in ten years, has increased in population, 441,733; New York 370,204 souls, or 66.38 per cent, and Philadelphia, 222,484 inhabitants, or 55.43 per cent. The average number of houses during ten years built in London was 5349; in New York 1668; and in Philadelphia, 2805. London has been settled 2000 years, New York 249 years and Philadelphia, 178 years.

Pauperism is largely on the increase in England, statistics showing an amount of poverty in the whole country 18.51 per cent greater than in 1861; in some parts of the kingdom it reaches 39.22 per cent. Meantime emigration is increasing rapidly. In the first eight months of the present year 93,904 emigrants left the country, of whom the greater part were for the United States.

### EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE SULTAN.

The new Sultan of Turkey is becoming quite as expensive in his habits as his late brother, the weak though gentle hearted *Abdul Medjid*. A fire lately consumed all of the wooden palaces near the water's edge on *Seraglio Point*, occupied by his late brother's harem. This is to be rebuilt at an immense cost; so are the palaces of *Tcheragan* and *Beybeney*, and several kiosks on the Bosphorus. To do this a Mr. Oppenheim, a banker, has been sent to Paris and London to raise a loan of \$50,000,000. The troops out of the capital, in the meantime, have not been paid for twelve, twenty, and even thirty months, and all of the employees of the Porte are in arrears of their salaries some four and six months.

### LEAKY ROOFS.

I have great pity for the people, and for the ladies especially, who live beneath a "leaky roof," and send you the following recipe, instead of making it, as a grasping fellow might, "a close monopoly by patent right." Take pure white lead, and mix with boiled oil until it is about the thickness of thin paint. Add to this common sand, such as is used in plastering, until the paint is about the consistency of mortar. The cement is now ready for use, and may be applied to leaks in roofs or around chimneys, with a trowel or case knife. When dry, it will be as hard as stone, and will do excellent "picket duty" in preventing demoralized rindrops from straggling down through shaky places in the shingles.

### MRS. PARTINGTON ON COSMETICS.

That's a new article for beautifying the complexion, said Mrs. Bibb, holding a small bottle for Mrs. Partington to look at. She looked up from her tooting on a woollen sock for her, and took the bottle in her hand. "Is it indeed?" said she; "well they may get up ever so many nostrums for beautifying the complexion, but depend upon it, the less people have to do with bottles for the better. My neighbor Mrs. Blotch, has been using a bottle for a good many years for her complexion, and her nose looks like a rupture of Mount Vesuvius, with the burning lantern running all over the contagious territory."

"Miss Cobbe, in an article on 'The Humor of Various Nations,' in the July number of the Victoria Magazine, tells the following story of an Irish definition of a miracle:--  
"A priest, in Ireland, having preached a sermon on miracles, was asked by one of his congregation, walking homeward, to explain a little more lucidly 'what a miracle meant.' 'It is a meracle you want to understand?' said the priest. 'Walk on, then, forasmuch as, and I think how I can explain it to you.' The man walked on, and the priest came after him and gave him a tremendous kick. 'Ugh!' roared the sufferer, 'why did you do that?' 'Did you fool it?' asked the priest. 'To be sure I did,' replied the man. 'Well, then, it would have been a meracle if you had not, returned the priest.' --Reader.

There is in Nova Scotia a young woman, seventeen years of age, who is seven feet two inches in height. She measures forty-three inches around the waist, thirty-three inches from her armpit to the tip of her fingers, weighs two hundred and seventy-four pounds, and has a foot thirteen inches long. She is good-looking and quite social, although diffident, not being accustomed to see the public, and her name is *Anna Swan*.

An Irishman once said to another:--  
"And ye have taken the teetotal pledge, have ye?"  
"Indado I have, and am not ashamed of it, either."  
"And did not Paul tell Timothy to take a little wine for his stomach's sake?"  
"So he did, but my name is not Timothy, and there is nothing the matter with my stomach."

A wine-merchant having sent a sample of wine to Lord Derby, which he averred was a specific for the gout, subsequently wrote asking for an order: The Earl replied, presenting his compliments to Mr. ---, &c., and begged to say he had tasted the wine sent, but preferred the gout.

Stewart, the New York merchant prince, will sell \$30,000,000 of goods this year. The September sales of clothes for men's wear alone were \$700,000; and for the last year, in that department alone, will be from six to seven millions.

How to Know a Fool.--By six qualities may a fool be known--anger without cause, speech without profit, change without motive, inquiry without an object, putting trust in a stranger, and wanting capacity to discriminate between a friend and a foe.

### A VISIT TO BRIGHAM YOUNG.

A Salt Lake correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post writes: "I found President Young an agreeable, affable gentleman, apparently not over forty-five years of age, although he is really upwards of 60. He was disposed to converse upon any and all subjects very freely. The treaty with Japan he regarded at first as a failure, and the character of the embassy which visited the United States has served to confirm that belief. The war, he thinks, will be continued till a great part of the North and South are used up, or to speak more plainly, till all are annihilated, when the 'Saints' will be the people to occupy the country in peace and quietness. The desolation caused by war he regards as the judgment of the Lord for the peccacities of the Saints. Brigham was disposed to give any information concerning his theatre, temple and tabernacle, and about his other public buildings. The ventilating of his private school-room, where his own children, numbering some sixty, are educated, appeared to be a favorite subject of conversation. The ceilings of these rooms are eighteen feet high, ventilated from the tops of all the windows. His own residences--there are several buildings--are large and airy, with double doors, and ceilings twenty or thirty feet in height. One building is principally occupied by his wives. Brigham sleeps alone and eats alone. Whenever he wants one of his wives he sends for her.

It is not uncommon to see three or four of his wives at Church sitting together, and generally dressed alike. A dozen or fifteen children are about his premises at play at all times, apparently happy enough. Brigham Young, jr., a son about twenty years old--a pretty fair chip of the old block--has just returned from Europe, whither he was sent on a mission. While there he visited most of the countries and places of interest, being supplied with as much money as he wanted to spend. Brigham's last wife was rather an interesting young lady, the daughter of Mr. Folsom.

It is asserted by the Mormons that the most perfect harmony and good feeling prevails among the wives of the "harem," but I have positive information which shows this to be false.

Brigham is friendly disposed toward the overland mail companies. People visiting Salt Lake city are, watched in their movements the same as they would be if they were known to be murderers or incendiaries; strangers never converse, except in low tones, so that they cannot be heard off the sidewalks. The spy system here is equal to that in Vienna or Paris. Men and women are frequently found curled up under the fence inside the yard to listen to people passing along the streets. Men have been known to come and listen under the windows of strangers, when lights have been seen at what they considered unusual hours. To report anything to Brigham to attract his attention would be counted good work.

### WEALTH BY SMALL SAVINGS.

It has been well said that a man's wealth depends not so much on what he earns as on what he saves. Some people, on very small incomes, acquire a competence; others, on large incomes, become bankrupt. The following incident is reported, on good authority, as a true one. It looks to us as if made to order, but, at any rate, has a good moral: An honest old German, of Brooklyn, who, by picking up bones about the streets, had saved up enough to purchase a cheap lot in the suburbs of that city, left the streets as a picker, and commenced as a trader--buying the bones of the chiffoniers and selling them to the bone-black makers. He drew his hand-cart, filled with bones, twice a day, purchased from the pickers.

At night he would cross the ferry, with his empty cart, to his home--not, exactly empty, however, for it always contained at least one brick, which he was never at a loss to find in the streets of New York. His daily brick was deposited on his lot, and, in the course of time, old Jacob waxed rich enough to think of building a house on his lot. His bricks by this time had become quite a considerable pile, so considerable, indeed, that he actually built a snug little two story house, without being obliged to call upon the brick-maker for a single one. Old Jacob certainly got a cheap house. After he built his house, as he still brought over his cart nightly, and was not in want of bricks, he brought over one or more cobbles stones at every trip. So that by the time the street was ordered to be paved, he saved the expense of paving stones, furnishing his stock on hand. Now, this old man thought it no sin to pick up an isolated brick or stone--they belonged to no one. To have taken a brick from a pile, or any stone from a heap would have been, in honest Jacob's eyes, stealing, and the old man would rather have gone home empty. No, Jacob's house is

### VARIOUS MATTERS.

REMARKABLE FEAT.--Mr. John Mettler formerly residing near Easton, and now, in his 89th year, did up some tall walking lately. He has been a resident of the State of Ohio for the last two years, but getting tired of Buckeye life, concluded to return to his old home. He preferred walking to railroading and steamboating, and accordingly set out on his long journey on the 21st of September, arriving at Easton on Saturday, Oct. 6th, thus making the trip in fifteen days. The distance traveled when he reaches home will be four hundred and fifty-six miles in sixteen days. The old gentleman boasts that he can cut two cords of wood in one day without any difficulty. Good for the 90-year old! 'The Marshal ought to enrol his name in the "first class."

PROOF OF MARRIAGE.--It not unfrequently happens that clergymen, in marrying a couple, omit to give a certificate of the marriage, or to make any registration of it. Such evidence is rendered especially important that now, as, in the case of the death of a soldier, the widow must have a certificate of marriage before she can receive a pension. A New Jersey paper, in speaking of this subject; as it respects that State, says: "Upon searching the records within the past year for marriages, nearly half of the unfortunate widows have been turned away with the remark: 'The clergyman performing the ceremony has neglected to comply with the law.'"

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT FIFTY CENTS.--Many persons do not know the counterfeit fifty cent post currency from the genuine. There are marks on the spurious that, if observed, will at once show the counterfeit. On the counterfeit the final "E" in the words "United States Postage," over the head of Washington, is dropped, and the letter "S," in the word "Treasurers," extends higher up than the other letters. Another test is that, in the spurious, the "y," in the word "Depository," does not touch the border on the back of the note. --Pittsburgh Chronicle.

The War Department has received from Richmond a list of the names of all the National officers held as prisoners in rebellion. It comprises nine hundred and sixty army officers, and nine naval officers, viz: one Brigadier--Neal Dow, fourteen Colonels, twenty-five Lieut. Colonels, twenty-seven Surgeons, fifty-eight Assistant Surgeons, twenty-eight Majors, two hundred and sixty-six First Lieutenants, and two hundred and seven Second Lieutenants.

The poorer classes of women in England, as late as the beginning of the present century, were employed in many towns in carrying bricks and mortar on their heads to the masons at work, on even the highest buildings. Women stripped from shoulder to loins may even now be seen picking up lumps of coal from the Tine mud, when the water is low, much to the offence of strangers, if not to the people of Newcastle.

The emancipation of the serfs in Russia is said to be no sham, but a great and notable reality, by which nearly forty millions of the people are raised from a condition closely akin to slavery, to the condition of free men of other civilized States.

Coal oil has been found by accident to be a most effective means of protecting fruit trees against the ravages of curculio, by placing saw dust, saturated with the oil, at the foot of the tree.

Confederate currency has so depreciated that the Richmond people say; "If you go to the market, you have to take your money in the basket, and to carry home your beef in the pocket-book."

News from Arkansas says that Jeff Davis is about to send commissioners to notorious bushwhackers in that State to raise men to carry on a guerrilla warfare.

The lately elected Governor of Iowa, when studying law twelve years ago, worked eight hours a day for the purpose of earning money to pay his board and tuition.

So inefficient is the blockade at Wilmington that it is stated that only one steamer is lost by the blockade runners in every twenty-five trips.

Artemus Ward thinks it is a hard thing not to have a wife--no gentle heart to get up in the morning to build fires.

SAD AFFAIR.--Findley Ewing, a well known farmer of West Lancaster, Lancaster county, committed suicide by hanging on Wednesday. Deceased was a bachelor, and well to do in the world, but ever since the commencement of the rebellion has been depressed in mind.