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THE SEMMET.

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

WAYNESBURG, GREENE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

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M. W. JONES AND JAS. S. JENNINGS.

Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa.

TO OFFICE NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

E E III E E

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Derric Mais Street, one door east of the old Bank Building.

IJ-Al Jusiness in Greene, Washington, and Fayene Counties, entrusted to them, will receive promp

N. B.—Particular attention will be given to the col-lection of Pensious. Bounty Money Back Pay, and other claims against the Government. Sept. 11, 1861—1v. R. A. M'CONNELL.

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Office in the "Wright Hear." East Door. Collections, &c., will receive prompt attention. Waynesburg, April 33, 1962—19.

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

ATTORNBY AT LAW, WAYNESBURG, PRHHA., ATTORNEY AV LAW, WAYNESBURG, PENEA.,

I As 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 PENSONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, due discharged and disabled soldiers, their widows, orphan children, widowed mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers, wiret business, lupon due notice) will be attended to promptly and accurately if entrusted to his care.

Office, No. 2, Campbells Row.—April 8, 1863.

PHYSICIANS. Dr. T. W. Ross,

Physician & Surgeon, Waynesburg, Graene Co., Pa.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON MAIN STREET.
east, and nearly opposite the Wright house.
Waynesburg, Sept. 23, 1863.

DR. A. G. OROSS OULD very respectfully tender his services as a PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, to the people of Waynesburg and vicinity. He hopes by a due appreciation of buman life and health, and strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Waynesburg, January 8, 1862.

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· MINOR & CO., Dealers in Poreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Grocuries, Queensware, Hardware and Notions, opposite the Green House, Main street.

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J. D. COSGRAY, Boot and Shoe maker. Main atteet, nearly opposite the "Farmer's and Drover's Bank." Every style or Boots and Shoes constantly on hand or made to order. Bept. 11, 1861-1y.

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S. M. BAILY, Hain street, opposite the Wright House keeps always on hand a large and elegant assortment of Watshes and Jewelry.

[17] Repairing of Clocks, Watshes and Jewelry will receive prompt attention.

[Dec. 15, 1861—19]

BOOKS, &c.

LEWIS DAY Desier in School and Nincelleneous Books, Stationery, Ink, Magazines and Papers: One door east of Porter's Store, Main Street. Sept. 11, 1861 by.

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SAMUEL M'ALLISTER, Baddle, Harness and Trunk Maker. old Bank Buildng, Main street. Sept. 11, 1861—le.

BANK. FAMERS' & DROVERS' BANK. C. A. BLACK, Pres't. J. LAZEAR, Cashier. DISCOUNT DAY,
WEDNESDAY

Bicce' Landing,

DAILY MAIL HACK RUNNING REGULARLY BETV'EEN

AVAILEMENT VED BIGER, LYADINE

The undersigned respectfully informs the generous Public, that having the contract for the carrying of the small between the above points, he has placed upon the guste two new and commodious Hacks for the acceptant of the travpling roundaity. One will surve the Adam's Howe, Waynesburg, swery morating, Susdays exception, at 7, o'clock, and will-arrive at Ricce' Landing in time for the Boatto Pinsburgh, the coder will leave Ricce', Landing at the same time and arrive in Waynesburg, at moon. No pains will be appared in the measure Madelon of parsengers.

THOOTHY POUGHER, Froprietor.

WAYARRUNG STEAM MILL The public that he has been the REW STEXY

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Miscellaneous.

Washing Day in Germany.

Yes! even in Germany they have washing days. They are thus graphically described in a letter from an Ame-

It is one of the chief glories of the German housewives to possess abundance of linen, and for the purpose of displaying their wealth they put off their washing till used up-some three weeks, some six, some half a year, and those who who are more affluent have washing but once a year.

Every house contains a Schwartz waschkommer, where the dirty clothes are kept hung up on poles or lines in the air. When the drawers and presses are nearly empty, two or three washer-women are hired, who come at two in the morning, take a cup of coffee and some bread, with wine or cider; dine at twelve-at three or four again a cup of coffee with bread, and then wash till

supper, at eight.
They wash in large oval tubs, at which four or five can stand at once. So it goes on for several days, according to the number of clothes. The remainder of the week is spent in ironingsheets, pillow cases, and the ungathered clothes, are mangled, and towels, stockings, children's handkerchiefs, &c., are only folded. During the week no woman in the family can think of anything but the wash, and by the end of it some have sore hands (for they use lye), and all are out of humor.

Two Beauties of Sixty Years Ago.

Mrs. Gunning consulted Sheridan as to what she should do with her two beautiful but penniless daughters. He recommended that they should be presented at the castle. Here a great difficulty occurred; by what possible means were they to procure court dresses? This Sheridan obviated; he was at that time manager of the Dublin Theatre, and offered them a loan of the stage dresses of Lady Macbeth and Juliet. In these they appeared most lovely; and Sheridan, after having attended the toilet, claimed a salute from ed by some unprincipled young men; mission to their parties rejected.

Cheap Bread.

two quarts of corn (Indian) meal, add worse than ever. He begged me to one pint of bread sponge, sufficient to shoot him, to drown him, to do anything wet the whole; add one half pint of with him, only not leave him in that the second time. Place the dough in all he raved about. He lay that way for the oven, and let it bake an hour and a some time, almost until morning, when half. Keep on trying until you succeed he got into a high fever. I got alarmed, just half as much as bread from the finest family flour, is lighter on the stomach, and imparts more health, vigor and strength to the body, brain and bone. Three pounds of such bread (at five cents a pound for the meal) affords as much nutriment as nine pounds of good roast beef (cost, at twenty-five cents, \$2,25) according to standard physiological tacts.

A Beautiful Idea. In the mountains of the Tyrol it is the custom of the women and children to come out when it is bed-time and sing their national songs until they hear the husbands, fathers and brothers answering them from the hills on their return home. On the shores of the Adriatic such a custom prevails.' There, the wives of the fishermen come down about sunset and sing a melody. After singing the first stanza, they listen for an answering melody from off the water, and continue to sing and listen till the well-known voice comes borne on the waters, telling that the loved ones are almost at home. How sweet to the weary fisherman, as the shadows gather round him, must be the songs of the loved ones at home; and how they must strengthen and tighten the links that bind together these humble dwellers by the sea! Truly, it is among the lowly in this life that we find some of the most beautiful customs in practice.

Age of Our Generals .-- Gen. Dix s the oldest employed General now prominently before the public. He was born in New Hampshire in 1798; Hunter was born in Washington in 1802; McClernand in Kentucky in 1812, Meade in Spain of American parents 1816; Camby in Kentucky in 1817; Butler in New Hampshire in 1818; Hooker in Massachusetta in 1819; Sherman in Ohio in 1620 ; Grant in Ohio in 1822 Franklin in Pennsylvania in 1822; Han sock in the same situte in 1824; Born-

EXTRAORDINÀRY ÇURE.

A Gipsy Woman Coaxes Five Lizards from a Man's Stomach.

A correspondent of the Halifax (N. S.) Sun, writing from Bathurst, details an extraordinary circumstance. A farmer near the town, (which is in Gloucester county,) named Jas. Mulock, was for three years and a half confined to his bed through extreme emaciation. Medical assistance was in vain, and he lingered and lingered, until a gipsy woman offered to cure him for \$100. The offer was accepted, and a younger of the invalid, named Charles, thus describes her mode of treatment: "We went with her to her camp; im-

into the woods, back from the camp, when she at once asked me if I was willing that Jim should be hand-cuffed and his feet bound and to submit altogether to her. I said I was not. "Then," said she, "it's no use wasting words about the matter; if you don't do so, he'll never be cured." I asked her to explain herself; she said she would not. I at last consented; thinking to myself there can be nothing wrong while I am here. At tea we had some salt pork fried, and good bread. Next morning, on waking after a very watchful night, for I never closed my eyes, I found Jim tied up. He seemed rather put out, but the gipsy told him at once that she had done so because he was to suffer a good deal of pain before being cured .assented to this. He said he was wilhng to go through with it, since he had begun. We had breakfast, salt pork and bread; I fed Jim, and we laughed at the farce, as we considered it. I had no faith at all in her. After breakfast I talked with the gipsy, and asked her what she meant; told her I was no child, and must either know her plans or I would unloose Jim, and go home again. She then told me that she knew that Jun had some living reptile in him, and that the only way to cure him was to feed him with salt food for a day or two, each as his reward. Very soon after and then stop him from drinking altothis, a most diabolical scheme was form- gether, when the animal would come out to seek water. She had cured oththey invited Mrs. Gunning and her two ers, but I must expect to see him suffer daughters to dinner, and infused strong awful pain and torture when his water narcotics in the wine, intending to was stopped, but it would only be for take advantage of the intoxication twenty-four or thirty hours. I went to which must ensue to carry off the two Jim, told him all, and asked him if he woman is never really and healthily hap-wounded. She sought his cot, watch-whole and distinct, but swelled to its full young women. Fortunately, Sheri- was willing to undergo it. Says he, py without household cares. But to ed over him, and half revealed her true size and easily masticated. "Charley, that woman has it; I'll stand perform housework is too frequently arrived just in time to rescue the ladies. it." Well that day passed salt pork considered degrading. Even where She nursed him faithfully and long of country who can prepare such a dish. He lived to see one of these girls Duch- and bread, and Jim a very limited sup- the mother, in obedience to the tradi- but he died. Next after this, by the re- and none of the cook-books we have ever ess of Argyle and the other Countess piy of water; the next day the same, till tions of her youth, condescends to labor verse of fortune, Fanny herself and her seen will furnish the proper information. of Coventry, and, it is melancholy to after dinner, when the water was com- occasionally, the daughters are frequent- companion were both thrown upon The first thing to do is so seald the grain add lived to see his application for ad- pletely stopped. Now commenced the ly brought up in perfect idleness, take their hospital cots-exhausted, sick.work. He begged and prayed for wa- no bodily exercise except that of walk- With others, both wounded and debilter; he howled until he was hoarse, the ing in fine weather, or riding in cushion- itated, they were sent to Cairo. Their woman then give him a drink of what I ed carriages, or dancing at a party.-

liked, but if I would leave him two hours longer I would see whether she or the doctors were right. She likewise told me that true and happiest sphere. if he were loosed he would kill himself drinking at the first water we met. I

few rods away from the camp. We got cares to her domestics, generally pays him beside it. She laid his head with his lips almost touching the water; she took idleness since the foundation of the her branch of the service; Fanny has up a birch panikin, and commenced lift- world, and either wilts away from sheer now become a private in the Third Illi. ing up water and letting it fall just be-fore his lips. He was all this time quiet as if he was dead; sometimes only he her mind. If household cares were riding through the street with a fellow gave a slight shiver, his mouth wide more generally attended to by ladies of soldier, she is stopped by a guard and open, and his eyelids opened and shut; the white of the eye only was seen .- ly little back-biting, gossiping, envious-After about ten minutes, she said to me, ness and other kindred sins, and wo-'Now whose right? But keep quiet" I men in good society would be much leaned over and saw a large green lizard happier and much more truly loveable. not proving herself as suspected, a rebel peeping out of his mouth; it did not seem as if it wanted to come out, but drew itself in again. "It will come out again," says the gipsy. While she was speaking, two lizards glided out of his mouth into the water. The gipsy quistly killed one with a small stick, and I killed the other. We waited again for five minutes, when three came out, but not together. These we killed, although one almost escaped from the water to his mouth ere it was completely despatched. We then wated nearly an hour longer, but no more made their appearance. The gipsy then said; "There's no more," and proceeded to pour water on Jim's forehead. She did so twenty minutes. She then gave him about a spoonful of water to drink: it

before she let him free, gradually increasing his allowance of water." Such is the story told by Charles Mulock, and although I am not personally acquainted with the gentleman, I am informed that he is one of the last men in the country to tell a wilful untruth.-One fact, however, is clear-his brother battle-field in Indiana in 1824; Signl in German in New York in 1827.

Side in Indiana in 1824; Signl in German in New York in 1827.

Side in Indiana in 1824; Signl in German in New New York in 1827.

actually hissed in his mouth. She kent

him confined that day and half the next

weight being only 73 pounds. The lizards are of a bottle-green color, about five inches long, red eyes and forked tribe, there being only two feet and sloping from thence in a wedge into a tail. Two of them have been preserved in spirits and forwarded to Prof. Agassiz, of Harvard University. One is preserved in spirits and is kept in Mr. Ferforwarded to Prof. Jack, who has writthose are the only specimens he has ever New Jersey. After a residence of about it. Not a twig in the hedge was bromet with, with the exception of one in the language of the schools; and the tain Nellie Graves, who also had come either side of the hedge, from which it task we had undertaken. We started Munich specimen was supposed to be from the east, and there left a lover, set appeared that he must have sprung over out with exaggerated notions of our mediately after entering we had some bread and ham, Jim and I both eating the only one extant, although it is well heartily. After dinner the gipsy said she wished to speak to me alone. I went have red with your specimens before me, and I have yet failed to discover in was doubtless its most attractive feature. closure, and the impossibility of the them accordingly. Think of such a any respect the slightest difference in their formation or color." He thinks that Mr. Mulock must have received them in an embryotic state by some of those mysterious secrets that are found says, corresponding to it, is unknown to

agreed that it requires the local action of the human stomacir to produce it. That is, he says, the only explanation that can be offered that is not unphilosophical; his parallel is clear and striking. He says "the pine forest is cut down, its own species seldom appear on the same soil, but birch, poplar, and small shrubbery succeed; these again are in their turn being destroyed an lare succeeded by the whortle, bramble, and raspberry," and argues that a certain local cause found in unison with a certain developed germ is necessary to produce such an effect; that in this way only the lizard was produced, contrasy to the opinion ot various ancient writers and common vulgar belief, that they are received into the system by drinking water or some other natural cause of that description. He has likewise sent to the same gentleman a series of qustions to propound to the gipsy; where the other cases occured; were they similar in formation to those? &c., &c., he having been put in possession of all the facts when the specimens were sent him.

Household Cares. Hall's Journal of Health in an article considered water, but which she told me Those, in short, who can afford servants scrutinizing. Suspicion was first had: on cheap bread, states that the best and after was salt pork-fat melted, with wa- cannot bemean themselves, as they the discovery of Fanny's and Nellie's cheapest bread known may be made as fol ter on the top, he drank it in a few think, by domestic labors. The result is, lows, and recommends all to try it:—To mouthstul, and in a few minutes he was too frequently, that ladies of this class lose what little strength they started life with, becoming feeble in just about the proportion as they became fashionflour and a teaspoonful of salt. Let it state, toward evening he became quite able. In this neglect of household rise, then knead well, unsparingly, for out of his mind; water and springs was cares, American ladies stand alone. A German lady, no matter how elevated her rank, never forgets that domestic labors conduce to the health of mind in making a light, well baked loaf. Our and told the gipsy I thought it had gone and body alike. An English lady, whatev- do so, her illness became serious, she cook succeeded admirably by our directar enough; that Jim was too weak to er may be her position in society, does not was detained in the hospital, and Fantions at the very first trial. It costs stand it. She told me I could do as I neglect the affairs of her household, and, ven though she has a housekeeper, de-longer being linked. Nellie we can votes a portion of her time to this, her tell no further of; but Fanny, having

A contrary course to this, results in a tion, what become of her? lassitude of mind often as fatal to the tried her. In about an hour after, she health as the neglect of bodily exercise. asked me to drag him to the spring, a The wife who leaves her household

Higher Prices-What to Do.

be avoided, we say it is necessary to seventeen or eighteen." lessen consumption in every practicable way. To increase production is, for the reasons we have given, impracticable; therefore all that we can do is to husband and economize the resources we possess. It is for each man to inquire, what is his personal responsibility in this matter.

Mary E. Wise, a female private of the 34th Ind. volunteers, presented horself at the Paymaster General's office this morning and drew her pay for two years' military service. She was in numerous engagements in the west, and wounded three times, the last at the battle of Looke of Mountain. The ball took effect in the shoulder. She was dressed

Adventures of a Long island Girl. The Memphis (Tennessee) Times of

relative who resided at Lafayette, Ind. was observed by one of our peons, who In the Senate of the United States, June 27. While here her leisure moments were brought intelligence to our tents.frequently employed in communicating Within two hours we were at the spot, by affectionate epistles with one to and to our astonishment, found the earguson's office, and the other two were whom her heart had been given and her cass of the bullock, partly devoured, on hand had been promised before leaving the outside of the fence, although the ter entirely the reverse of that which ten to a legal gentleman here to say that her native city—a young man from animal had evidently been killed within would have been successful in suppresone year with her western relative, and ken, and the only clue to account for incorrect ideas of the work we were found in the Museum of the University just as the war was beginning to prove this apparent mystery were the deeply engaged in, or of the only methods by of Munich, that is called the Lacerta homo, a reality, Fanny in company with a cerimpressed footprints of a large tiger on which we could perform the gigantic

> were together—they obeyed the com- himself in weight. mand. In the quick evolutions of the field they came as close as they had in other days, even on the floor of the dancing school-and yet, so says Fanny, the facts of the case were not made known.

"But the 24th, by the fate of war, nature in her devotion and gentleness. true sex was made. Of course the next event in their romantic history was a dismissal from the service But not until her health had improved sufficiently was Fanny dismissed from the sick ward of the hospital. This happened, however, a week or two after her sex had become known. Nelhe, who up to this time had shared the fate of her comnanion, was now no longer allowed to ny and she parted-their histories no again entered society in her true posi-

"We now see her on the stage of a theatre at Cairo, serving an engagement as ballet girl. But this lasts but a few days. She turns up in Memphis, even the penalty which has been affixed to as a soldier again. But she has changed ennut. or is driven into all sorts of fash- cavalry. Only two weeks had she been ionable follies to find employment for enlisted, when to her surprise, while the family, there would be comparative- arrested for being a 'woman in men's clothing.' She is taken to the office of the detective police and questioned until no doubt can remain as to her identityspy, but a federal soldier. An appropriate wardrobe is procured her, and The Economist argues that prices will her word is given that she will not again continue to advance. It says the harv- attempt a disguise. And here we leave est is short, the staple of the manufacther. Fanny is a young lady of about ture of cotton clothing all but gone-of nineteen years, of a fair face, though woolen utterly insufficient-wages, somewhat tanned; of a rather masenwhich must keep pace with the cost of line voice, and a mind sprightly and living, are advancing. What then is somewhat educated-being very easily to be done? If inordinate prices are to able to pass herself off for a boy of about

> itary, it arises more frequently from yet noticed. The higher classes are more subject to it than the lower, who have to labor for their support by exercising their arms, thus keeping in activity the viscera of the chest and all which can never be done but at the sacrifice of the upper extremities and the chest. The wonderful development of the lower limbs of stage dancers

Consumption.—Though often hered-

Muscular Power of the Tiger. A bullock was killed by a tiggr, says August 5th tells a story of a woman's Campbell's Indian Journal, near our tongues. There is a peculiarity about adventures: "Miss Fanny Wilson is encampment, on the banks of the Tum-them different from the ordinary lizard a native of Williamsburg, Long Island. boodra, in a field surrounded by a hedge About four years ago, of one year prior of prickly pear, about six feet in height. to the war, she came West, visiting a The carcass of the bullock, still warm,

out upon her return to her home and the barrier with his prey in his jaws .known to the ancients. "The description given by Pythagoras," says he, "I the two young ladies concocted a traces to the peon's assertion that the loyal men of the South; we thought scheme, the romantic nature of which bullock had been killed within the in- we did not need them, and treated "The call for troops having been is- carcass having been removed in any proposition as that contained in this sued, and the several States coming other way, alone convinced us of the law, that if they do not lay down thek quickly forward with their first brave fact; otherwise we could not have be- arms in sixty days they will be punishboys, it so happened that those two lieved that an animal weighing over six ed by loss of their estates! How. youths whose hearts had been exchang- hundred pounds could have exerted such pray, are they to lay down their arms? in every path of science. A species, he ed for those of the pair who now were prodigious strength. Any one who Surely we know enough to know that on their happy way toward them, en- has examined the anatomical structure this is mere mockery, and that the reblive on land, and all naturalists have listed in a certain and the same regi- of a tiger, however, would readily be- el president might as well expect a solment Having obtained cognition of lieve the extraordinary power he is ca- dier in our armies to lay down his arms this fact, Fanny and her companion conceived the idea of assuming the uniform, enlisting in the service, and following mechanism that can be conceived, sup-doubted whether we could be serious their lovers to the field. Soon their ported by bone as hard and compact when we expect any good result to plans were matured and carried into as ivory, and displaying a mass of come from such measures as this, which effect. A sufficient change having been sinew and muscle to be found only in not only exposes us to ridicule but does made in their personal appearance, their this most formidable weapon of this harm to our cause. What was wanthair having been cut, and themselves most agile and destructive of all animals. ing in this crisis of our history with reclothed to suit their wish, they sought His jaws, neck and shoulders evince new criminal legislation, when the code the locality of the chosen regiment, corresponding strength. And with was complete before? We had a statoffered their services, were accepted and reference to the foregoing ancedote, it ute punishing treason with death; a mustered in. In another company must be borns in mind that the cattle of just and proper punis ment, one well from their own of the same regiment India, (with the exception of the buffa- according with the magnitude of the (the 24th New Jersey) were their pallocs and a particular breed used for crime as well as the majesty of the law triotic lovers, known though all undrawing carriages,) are of small size, which inflicted it. For all those who knowing. On parade, in the drill, they and do not usually exceed the tiger conspired the dismemberment of the

To many, a good dish of plain boiled rice will appear to be attainable by a knowledge of the simplest rules of the culinary art, but this is a great mistake. Unlike wheat, rice has no gluten, and it was ordered before Vicksburg, having can not, therefore, be made into bread, already served through the first cambut it can be, and generally is, made inpaign in Western Virginia, and here, to a soft paste, repulsive to the taste and alas, for Fanny, she was to suffer by one oppressive to the stomach. When well Mrs. Kirkland has very truly said that blow. Here her brave lover was cooked, each grain of rice should be

This must be done before it is washed in cold water. Take the rice and sprinkle it with fine salt, and pour over it attendants were more constant and more | boiling water sufficient to immerse it.-Let it stand until it can be handled, and then rub it hard and cleanse it from the advocate. scurf and dust. Afterwards, rinse it in three or four successive waters, rubbing it vigorously each time; then drop it into boiling water, adding a little more salt if necessary, and let it boil about twenty minutes. Chinese table rice may boil a few minutes longer. Take it up in a cullender or tin basin with perforated bottom, which will drain off the water, and set it on the hot range or cookingstove for a few minutes, to dry out the surplus moisture. It needs no further seasoning; and its beautiful appearance, as it is dished for the table, will justify the process of cooking which we have described.

Married Life of John Wesley.

When Wesley settled, he said "It would be more useful to marry." married a widow, who, through her jealousy, led him a life of wretchedness and misery. At last his spirit was up, pation laws and proclamations as means and he wrote to her: Know me and know yourself. Suspect me no more; do not any longer contend for mastery, for power, money, or praise; be content to be a private, insignificant person, known and love I by God and me." was not likely that a woman would be pleased at being recommended to be an insignificant person. After twenty years of disquictude she one day left him.-He bore it philosophically. He went even beyond it—he took his diary and put the most pithy entry into it I ever met with in a diary: "Non cam reliqui, non demsi, non revorabo," which may be translated thus: "I did not leave her; I did not send her away; I shan't send for her back." And so ended the married life of John Wesley. _____

The following prescription is vouched for by the Eastport (Me.,) Sentinel as a cure for the small pox: "Give causes which tew medical writers have to the patient two table-spoonsfull of mixture of hop yeast and water sweetened with molasses so as to be palatable equal parts of each three times a day .-Children under twelve years of age the organs of the stomach. The up- should take two-teaspoonsfull three times per classes, on the other hand, gener- a day Diet-Boiled rice and milk, and ally exercise only their lower limbs, toasted bread moistened with water and without butter. Eat no mest. Give catuip ten as often as the patient is thirsty. When convalescent give sparingly broiled beef-steak, lean, without butter, in male attire and was conveyed from the battle-field to the hospital. On the surgeon battle-field to the hospital. On the surgeon ly noticed. But consumption and prephysic when necessary. If the above of a union with them, we ought, not to was discoverd and she was musterd out of institutions for institutions for great pedestrains has been frequent-only the juice to be swallowed. Give not ours; for if we were so desirous physic when necessary. If the above of a union with them, we ought, not to mature the service. of anall box will therain."

A REPUBLICAN ON THE ADMINISTRA-TION POLICY.

SPEECH OF HON. EDGAR COWAN. of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cowan said: I think, Mr. President, that our course in regard to the Southern people has been of a characown strength, and we disdained to

republic, who used the means and perverted the state governments to bring it, this is the fitting punishment, because it is the highest and falls upon the guilty alone, where it ought. I would have had no additional laws; in fact they are not needed. I would have contemplated no reforms within the area of the rebellion; they cannot be made at such a time. What we wanted was men and money; these granted, the true function of Congress was over until peace was restored and all parties again' represented. But above all things I would not have played into the hands of the enemy would not have done that which the rebels most desired to have done because I have no doubt that this and all kindred schemes have been the very ones which they most wanted us to adopt. I do not know that Jefferson Davis ever prays; but, if he does, I have no doubt he would pray.-

Mr. Wade. Pray for just such an Mr. Cowan. Pray for just such a

statesman as the honorable senator from Ohio; the most effective ally he ever had or could have.

He would have prayed for measures on our part which were obnoxious to all people of the South, loyal and disloyal, Union and disunion. He would have prayed that we should outrage all their common prejudices and cherished beliefs; that we should do these things by giving ourselves over to the guidance of men whom it was part of their religion to hate; to hate personally and by name, with an intensity rarely witnessed in the world before He would have prayed for confiscation general and indiscriminate; threatening as well the victims of usurpation as the usurpers themselves; as well those we were bound to rescue as those we were bound to punish. Fervently he would have prayed for our emencito fire the Southern heart more potent than all others; they would rally the angry population to his standard of revolt as if each had a personal quarrel.-He would then have a united South: while as the result of the same meas-

ures a distracted and divided North That is the way I think he would have prayed and would pray now. Is any man so stupid as not to know that the great desire on the part of every rebel is to embark in revelt with him the whole people of the disaffected districts? Is not and has not that been considered enough to insure success to him? And where does history show the failure of any united people, numbering five or six millions, when they engaged in revolution? Nowhere; there is no such case.

What did we do to bring this unity about in the South? We forgot our first resolve in July, 1861, to restore the Union alone, and we went further and gave out that we would also abolish slavery. Now that was just exactly the point upon which all southern men were most tender, and at which they were most prone to be alarmed and offended. That was of all things the one best calculated to make them of one mind against us; there was no other measure, indeed, which could have lest to the Union cause so many of them. It is not a question either as to whether they were right or wrongthat was matter for their consideration.