# THE GOODHUE VOLUNTEER.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION, FIRST, LAST, AND ALL THE TIME.

VOLUME 9, NO. 5. RED WING, GOODHUE COUNTY, MINN., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864. WHOLE NO. 437.



## The Volunteer,

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

BY

JAMES H. PARKER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: $2.00 per annum, strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

*Ten Lines of Minion or one Inch in space make a Square.*

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| 1 Square | $1 00 | $1 75 | $3 00 | $4 00 | $6 00 |
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| 3 do | 2 50 | 5 00 | 7 00 | 8 50 | 12 00 |
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Advertisements set in double column measure, 25 per cent. extra.

Death notices published without charge.

Marriage notices, $1 00.



WARREN BRISTOL,

Attorney at Law,

RED WING, MINN.

Prem. office, over C. McClashan's Store.

1 6-1y

W. W. PHELPS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

RED WING, - - - MINNESOTA

5-1y

J. C. McCLURE,

Attorney & Counselor at Law.

RED WING, - - - MINNESOTA.

Special attention given to the collection of claims against the United States for PAY AND BOUNTY of soldiers killed in battle or dying in the service of the Government.

Office in Brand's new building, next door to the Red Wing House.

Red Wing, March 8th, 1861. 1f

JAMES H. PARKER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW

And Notary Public.

RED WING, - - - MINNESOTA.

Particular attention given to the collection of claims against the United States, growing out of the war, for soldiers ARREAR PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, EXTRA PAY OR PENSIONS.

Office in The Goodhue Volunteer building

FRANK IVES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Red Wing, - - - - - Minnesota

Special attension given to collecting.

OFFICE ON MAIN STREET.

n'52 n40v6-1y

KELLY HOUSE.

A. R. FIELD, Proprietor,

*Plum Street, between Main and Third Streets,*

RED WING, MINNESOTA.

THIS HOUSE has been newly fitted and furnished, and is but two squares from the Steamboat landing. A good Stable is connected with the house. Baggage conveyed to and from the boats free of charge. [3n1y

GOODHUE COUNTY

DRUG STORE.

A. J. CLARK,

Wholesale and retail dealer in

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES,

*Dye-Stuffs, Hair and Cloth Brushes,*

PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY SOAP,

TOBACCO, SNUFF,

Perfumery, Red and White Lead, Zinc Paint, &c

RED WING, MINNESOTA.

16 n41v6-1y

CITY

Drug & Book Store,

*Dr. A. H. JONES,*

DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Periodicals Blanks, Fancy Goods, Photograph Albums, Wall Paper, &c., &c.

*Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.*

Red Wing, Dec. 3, 1862. v7n19-1y

FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and sixty acres of land fifteen miles from Red Wing on the Zumbrota Road. This is a rare chance to get a good location, cheap. Enquire at this office.

MARBLE WORKS,

C. J. Aldrich, Hastings Minn. dealer in Monuments, Grave Stones, Mantle Pieces &c. would call the attention of the people of Goodhue county to the fact that he is carrying on the Marble business at Hastings, and will fill all orders on short notice, and at moderate rates.

April 29, 1864:1y

W. E. HAWKINS

*Painter, Glazier*

AND

*PAPER HANGER,*

All orders promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

Red Wing June 1860.

POWDER and shot, and G. D. and Waterproof Caps at PARKHURST & WILSON'S

HAMLINE UNIVERSITY,

RED WING, MINNESOTA.

CALENDAR—*Fall term*, Sept. 3, 1863. *Winter term*, Dec. 3, 1863. *Spring term*, March 16, 1864. *Fall term* of 1864, Sept. 7. *Winter term* of 1864, December 7.

Send for a Catalogue. Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

REV. JAREZ BROOKS, A. M., President.

n10v8tf

JOHN LINDQUIST,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Boots and Shoes,

CROCKERY & WOODENWARE,

*Segars & Tobacco, Wines & Liquors,*

YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.,

Main Street, Red Wing, Minn. [n2m6

DANIELS, HOWE, & CO.,

Manufacturers of, and dealers in every variety of

LUMBER, LATHS.

Shingles, Pickets, &c.

DRY FINISHING LUMBER

and Dressed

Siding and Flooring

Always on hand at the Bluff Mills.

n121 n36v6:1y

COGEL & BETCHER,

Manufacturers of and dealers in

Lumber, Shingles,

*AND LATH,*

SASH, DOORS & BLINDS.

Office and Lumberyard

Corner of Main and Broad Streets.

SAWING, PLANING, MATCHING,

AND

MOULDING.

Done to order at our Steam Mill.

n101 Nov. 18, '63 1y

G. R. STERLING & Co.,

successors to S. B. Foot,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

LEATHER, & SHOE FINDINGS.

Manufacturers of every kind and style of *Men's, Boy's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes.*

Reparing done neatly and at moderate prices. In the New Brick building, corner Main and Plum streets. Come and see us.

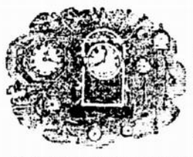
G. R. STERLING & CO.

n29a n'63y

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER.

*Main St. West of Bush near the P. O.*

Red Wing, - - - Minnesota



WATCHES

CLOCKS,

AND

Jewelry,

neatly repaired.

☞ The subscriber has served a regular apprenticeship in Europe, and is confident of being able to give perfect satisfaction.

A. W. ESPING.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

n93 n15v6-1

FISHER'S

New Photograph & Ambrotype

GALLERY,

*Over E. L. Baker's Hardware Store, Main Street,*

RED WING, MINN.

AMBROTYPES,

MELANOTYPES,

PHOTOGRAPHS AND

CARTES DE VISITE,

And all Pictures known to the art, taken as well in cloudy as fair weather, except children which require sun light. My Pictures are second to none in the country. Call and see for yourselves. I have a fine lot of Stereoscopic views which will well repay a visit to my Gallery. All work warranted to suit or no charge. Instructions given in the Art.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

GEORGE FISHER.

June 30, 1863. v7n49ti

THE CELEBRATED

EAGLE

FANNING MILL,

Manufactured and for sale by

ASHTON, COGEL & BETCHER,

Near the Kelly House,

RED WING, - - MINNESOTA.

n28 n15v6:1y

NOTICE

TO THE PUBLIC!

The subscriber has refitted the

Chillson House,

At Red Wing, and opens it for the accommodation of the Public. A general invitation is given to give it a trial.

Red Wing, Dec. 1st, 1863.

W. T. HASTINGS.

n19 v8ly

FURNITURE.

On Bush Street, near the Red Wing Hous All kinds constantly on hand. Repairing and Turning done to order. Also, all kind Coffins

JOHN CORELL.

n48a n48:1y

New Grocery Store!

We would respectfully invite the attention of the public to our new store on Main Street. We have a good assortment of

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

May 25, 1864, tf.

ALLYN & GATES.


## Selected Poetry.

### UP, FOR OUR COUNTRY CALLS.

BY T. NIELD.

While on our Southern shore,
Mingled with cannons' roar,
Greet every ear,
Tidings of battles won,
Feats of true valor done,
Rebels made glad to run,
Beaten to fear—
Louder that victor's shout
Or rush of battle rout,
Thousands are crying out
"Come to our aid."

Thousands with honors crown'd,
In glory's mantle wound,
Nobly have bled.
Oft mid the clangour loud,
Wrapt in the battle cloud,
Wore they a seamless shroud
Ere they were dead!
War's thunder's round them roll'd
Dangers a thousand fold,
Yet, for their country bold
Rush'd they to aid.

While the chief work is done,
And others, marching on
Conquerors still,
Now with thin'd ranks array'd
Draw the sharp battle blade,
Over the rebel dead
Flashing their steel—
Shall there be stalwart men
Whining like cowards then
Round their own hearths again,
Scar'd to give aid?

While jealous foes abroad
Inward dissensions laud
Chuckling with glee;
While those who've tyrants been
Now would extend the scene
And with a relish keen
Rain the tree;
Who would through party strife,
Bow to the bloody knife,
Treating our country's life
When he should aid?

While o'er the nation's head
Victory's wings are spread
Glistning with fame;
Who would give up the right!
Shrink from the closing fight!
From duty's post, in flight
Seek his own shame!
Now, while the tyrants fly,
Hasten the triumph nigh;
Rush at your country's cry,
Rush to her aid.

Let soulless dastards fret—
Justice shall triumph yet,
If we are true!
Let our home traitors sneer—
But they shall live to fear,
Lest their own neighbors fear
What they would do!
Patriots! your country save.
Go where her banners wave!
There make her foes a grave;
There be they laid!

Up, ye who boast a soul,
Thunderbolts 'gainst them roll
In their distress.
Chain your marshall'd might;
Put them to sudden flight;
And God defend the right,
Guard you and bless.
Let them your prowess feel
Till they commanded reel,
Like a ship on her keel
Thrown by no aid.

Red Wing, August 16th, 1864.

### Military Operations—Successful Results of Grant's Campaign—Consequences of Sherman's Campaign

From the N. Y. Times.

Of course, with the success of General Grant's main army, all would have been lost to the rebels. But with the incomplete success of the Virginia campaign, or an indecisive result, and, at the same time the victory of Gen. Sherman's army over Johnston's in Georgia, and the capture of Atlanta, the great campaign was still successful. So that even now, if Gen. Grant accomplished nothing but a wearing siege of Richmond and a gradual cutting of Lee's communications—with Sherman victorious the game is his. For it must be remembered the most important strategic line of the country has been won for us by Burnside's campaign of last year—the East Tennessee line—and on that line, after a few week's repairing of bridges and relaying rails. Gen. Sherman can retransport the great body of his magnificent army within thirty miles of Lynchburg, and be in Lee's rear. Nothing could prevent the transfer in a few days, of 60,000 or 100,000 of the best soldiers on the continent, flushed with victory, and under a General scarcely second to any, to fall upon the rebel line of communications and put Lee between two fires. Of course the skillful rebel General would at once attempt to evacuate Virginia and transfer the war to North Carolina, but the evacuation of Virginia is a loss from which the confederacy could never recover.

We see in the light of this possible movement the peculiar importance of Lynchburg for which both parties have contended so vigorously. It is the fortified entrance to the East Tennessee line of communication. Such a grand transfer of troops could only be made, of course, after Georgia was thoroughly conquered, but, in that event, 20,000 men might be enough to hold the State.

But Gen. Sherman has still other possible movements which would equally wear out the confederacy. If successful in taking Atlanta, he can press on to Augusta and march down the Savannah River, and as sail Savannah in the rear. There are only some twelve miles, we believe, of swampy ground compelling a detour, along the whole course of the river. He can also attack Charleston on its unfortified side, or he can march westward, and in combination with the fleet, assault Mobile on the land side, and form a new line of communication by the Alabama river.

Still farther—the course which we believe more probable—he can simply occupy Georgia and harry and raid through South Carolina, consuming crops and carrying off negroes, and thus wasting the life-blood of the Confederacy; finally, compelling Lee to break up his grand army for want of supplies.

For it must be remembered, that although the whole rebel Confederacy cannot be starved out, its armies can be—that is its supplies can be cut off which are near the railroads and rivers—the only supplies of any consequence in a military point of view.

These are the possible and probable glorious results of Gen. Grant's strategy, and Gen. Sherman's pertinacity and skill.

Whatever news may be from Virginia, the whole campaign is made a success by Sherman's victorious advance. Nothing now can, in all probability, check or materially change this. The greatest obstacles have been overcome; final victory at Atlanta is at hand. Even Lee's transferance to Georgia with his army, could not now save the campaign. We have only to wait and watch the slow effects of this strategy, and be assured of the issue.

### The Grasshoppere Scourg in Dakota.

The young territory of Dakota has immense size and but few people. She has not entered upon the usual race of Western territorial prosperity as yet, and the prospect of soon becoming a populous State, is not very flattering. The vastness of her prairies is forbidding to rapid settlement, and no mineral riches have been developed to draw to Dakota the tide of mining industry. Indians are threatning and in some sections troublesome, and for a few years past the farms opened in the fertile valleys have been scorched by droughth or desolated by grasshoppers. The latter scourge has been very severe this season, a terrible army of grasshoppers have swept through the whole Sioux Valley, from Fort Pierre to far below Sioux City. They began their ravages at Yankton, July 25th, and continued there for a week, cutting off every green thing in gardens and on farms.

The Dakota *Union* of August 2d states that the entire year's supply of provisions must be procured from the neighboring States, and urges that teams be sent for them to Minnesota and Iowa at once.

### Right Sort of Religion.

Some one, whose head is unusually level, has written out his ideas of religion as follows. It will do to read and think about:

We want religion that goes into the family, and keeps the husband from being spiteful when the dinner is late; keeps the husband tracks the newly-washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes the husband mindful of the scraper and door mat: amuses the children as well as instructs them: projects the honey moon into the harvest-moon, and makes the happy hours like the Eastern fig tree, bearing in its beauty of the tender blossom and the glory of the ripened fruit. We want a religion that bears fruit not only on the sinfullness of sin, but on the rascality of lying and stealing; a religion that banishes all small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from the cotton bags, clay from pepper, sand from sugar, chickory coffee, beet root from vinegar, alum from bread, lard from butter, strychnine from wine, and water from milk cans.

The religion that is to advance the world will not put all the big strawberries and peaches at the top, and all the bad ones at the bottom. It will not offer more baskets of wine than the vineyards ever produced bottles.

The religion that is to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider forty cents returned for one hundred given is according to gospel, although it is according to law. It looks on a man who has failed in trade and continues to live in luxury, as a thief. It looks on a man who promises to pay fifty dollars on demand, with interest, and who neglects to pay it on demand, with interest, and who neglects to pay it on demand, with or without interest, or a liar.

### Selling at Half Price.

A shop keeper in a small town one day marked the handkerchiefs in his window with the tempting words 'selling at half price.' Shortlp after, a lady who had traded with him before, entered the establishment, and having looked at the handkerchiefs inquired the price.

'Fifty cents apiece,' replied the shopkeeper.

'Very well,' said the lady, 'you may do me up a dozen.'

The handkerchiefs were cut off and delivered to the lady, who gave the shopkeeper a $3 bill.

'Beg your pardon, madam. But I—ha—told you the handkerchiefs were fifty cents apiece; that would be $6 per dozen.'

'To be sure, I understand as much arithmetic as that; $6 is the price; half six is three—that is half price. I think that is cheap enough. Good day sir.'

The lady shut the door. The shop keeper opened his eyes. For five minutes he stood still as a pump gazing vacantly at the window; biting his lips and looking very red, he quietly removed the card pinned to the handkerchief, and resolved to announce no more goods selling at half price.

### Strategic Institution.

Gen. Halleck tells a curious story of 'Jomini,' showing his remarkable knowlege of military strategy, or what the French call *strategic intuition*. One can not but regret that the quality was not more general:

'Having been summoned to the imperial headquarters at Mayence, at the beginning of the campaign of Jena, Napoleon said to him: 'I am delighted that the best work which demonstrates the true principles of war has appeared in my reign. No work like yours is taught in our military schools. We are going to fight the Prussians. I have called you near me because you have written on the campaigns of Frederick the Great, because you know his army, and have studied the theatre of the war.' Jomini asked for four days to get his horses and equipage from the headquarters of Marshal Ney, and added that he would join his Majesty at Bamberg. 'Why at Bamberg?' said the Emperor. 'Who told you that I am agoing to Bamberg?' 'The map of Germany, sire.' 'There are a hundred roads on the map,' said Napoleon. 'Yes sire; but it is probable that your Majesty will make against the left of the Prussians the same manœuvre which was made at Denawerth against the right of Muck, and by Saint Bernard against the right of Melas.' 'Very well,' said Napoleon, 'go to Bamberg, but don't say a word about it; no one should know that I am a going to Bamberg.'

The Providence *Journal* cuts down its exchange and its free list, and begs that those who have heretofore come on the latter, won't think that now they must subscribe, because at the present price of the white paper, a subscription is not a favor.

WHY BEES WORK IN THE DARK.—A lifetime might be spent in investigating the mysteries hidden in a bee hive, and still half of the secrets would be undiscovered. The formation of the call has long been a celebrated problem for the mathematician whilst the changes which the honey undergoes offer at least an equal interest to the chemist. Every one knows what honey fresh from the comb is like. It is clear yellow syrup, without a trace of solid sugar in it. Upon straining, however, it gradually assumes a crystalline appearance—it candies, as the saying is, and ultimately becomes a solid mass of sugar. It has been suspected that this change was due to a photographic action; that the same agent which alters the molecular arrangement of iodide of silver on the excited collodion plate, and determines the formation of champhor and iodine crystals in a bottle, causes the syrup honey to assume crystalline form. This, however, is the case. M. Scheibler has enclosed honey in stoppered flasks, some of which he has kept in perfect darkness whilst others have been exposed to light. The invariable result has been that the sunned portion rapidly crystalized, whilst that kept in dark remained perfectly liquid. We now see why bees are so carful to work in perfect darkness, and why they are so careful to obscure the glass windows which are sometimes placed in their hives. The existance of the young depends on the libuidity of the saccyarmine food presented to them and if light were allowed access to this, the syrup would gradually accuquire a more or less solid consistancy; it would seal up the cells, and in all the probabbility prove fatal to the inmates of the hive.

THE DIFFERENCE—Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has issued orders to make a levy *en masse*, calling all hands to the field—all men under *sixty* and boys over *sixteen!*—Exempts are not recognized, and invalids are taken if they can positively march and hold a musket. This is the difference: in the south they drive all the people into the army; they do not permit any criticism on the war, if a citizen rebels or expresses a lack of sympathy, they shoot him. In the North we allow three tenths of the people to curse the war, cheer on the armies of Lee and Hood, denounce the Government and discourage enlistments—then we are satisfied with one-tenth of fighting men—If we can get them. What wonder that our victory is pospond?

We jump at a chance to agree with the New York *Herald*. It says: If Ben Wood had published his *News* in Richmond, and had written to Jeff Davis as he has of President Lincoln, have would he been hung long ago. The fact that he still lives, still writes, still cries for peace, still opposes the war, still mourns over Union success, and still tries to stop volunteering, confutes and contradicts all his balderdash about Northern despotism.

RUMORED WITHDRAWAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—It is rumored in New York, and the report is beleived by many who are in possession to be well informed, that, at an early day, Abraham Lincoln will withdraw his name as a candidate for re election, and urge the assembling of another nominating convention. It is said that Thurlow Weed's recent visit to Washington had reference to this "flank movement." We give this rumor for what it is worth, not vouching for its reliability.—*Buffalo Courier.*

The *Courier's* "wish is father to the thought." The whole copperhead tribe did their best to prevent the renomination of Mr. Lincoln, and dreaded the event, but now that the people have renominated him they would like to hear of his withdrawal, but never will be gratified. Mr. Lincoln will be President of the *United* States before the people will let him withdraw.—*Chicago Journal.*

The earth is exceedingly dirty, but the sea is very tidy.

### The Fighting Population North and South.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* publishes a statement showing the relative resources in men of the loyal and rebel States, which is quite interesting and valuable. According to the census of 1860, there were in the free States three million, eight hundred and sixty thousand White men capable of bearing arms, while in the rebel States there were but one million, one hundred and sixteen thousand, and in the four border slave states—Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Deleware—there were five hundred and forty thousand.

There can not be a doubt that the already large porportion belonging to the free States has been increased since 1860 to over four millions in spite of the war, while it is equally certain that the population belonging to the rebel States has been dimished to less than one million, owing to the war, and the total absence of emigration from Europe and from other States. The number belonging to the four border slave States may be fairly regarded as about equally divided between the loyal and disloyal, so that they may be left out of the consideration. Pennsylvania alone has more than half as many men capable of bearing arms as the whole of the rebel States. New York and Pennsylvania united could furnish more men to the army than all the rebel States united. Whosoever has had any notion that the fighting element in the loyal States is becoming exhausted, will be convinced he is wrong on looking at the above figures. In the rebel States, however, there must be exhaustation before long. The conscription has swept up every man who can carry a musket, and now it is taking those whose age exceeds forty five.

Yet the rebel armies are not nearly so strong as they were formerly, and they must diminish rapidly from this time forward. In the free and loyal States, however, there are several millions of able-bodied men, liable to military service, who have never served a day; and from these, volunteers or conscripts can be obtained more than sufficient to bring the rebellion to a close.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*

A CORRESPONDENT gives an account of the heroic fortitude of a young boy who was wounded in a recent charge in Grant's army. He was in hospital at Washington. Though each heel, between the tendons and the bone, there was a large hole, and both were full of maggots, which had eaten their way down under the bones of his feet; there was also another wound in the fleshy part of his left thigh, where the ball carried away half a pound of flesh and muscle; this was also full of maggots. Turpentine was used by the surgeon to get rid of the maggots, yet the brave little fellow bore the intense pain like a martyr, and when asked if he suffered said; "Yes, I suffer very much, but I am willing to be torn piecemeal joint by joint, while living, for my country and for liberty."

WHY THE DYING NEVER WEEP.—The reason the dying never weep is because the manufacturers of life have stopped forever, every gland of the system has ceased its functions. In almost all diseases the liver is the first that stops work; one by one the others follow, and all the fountains of life are at length dried up—there is no secretion anywhere. So the eye, in death, weeps not—not that all affection is dead to to the heart, because there is not a tear drop in it any more than there is moisture on the lip. It is a striking characteristic of that terrible disease, the cholera that the patient however suddenly seized, never sheds a tear, even though surrounded by weeping friends. The feature of the disease is the suspension of the secretion of the system and the most active excretory work, by which the body is drained of its fluids.

LADIES VS GENTLEMEN.—Three things that a lady cannot do:

1st. She cannot pass a millinery shop without stopping.

2nd. She cannot see a piece of lace without asking the price.

3d. She cannot see a baby without kissing it.

A lady of our acquaintance turns the tables on the gentlemen as follows:

Three things a gentlemen cannot do:

1st. He cannot go through the house and shut the doors after him.

2nd. He cannot have a shirt made to suit him.

3d. He cannot be pleased with ladies' fashions.

"See here, mister," said and Irish lad of seven summers, who was teased by a cur, "if you don't take that dog away I will eat all your apples up."

Some queer fellow has defined love to be "a prodigal desire on the part of a young man to pay some young woman's board.

The population of Brigham Youngs dominions is to be augmented by eight hundred and fifty saints, who recently passed through Chicago, consisting mostly of English, mixed with a few Germans, French, Swiss, and Danes—mostly young people.

A Boston bookseller took a bill in payment the other day, on the back of which was written—'Please don't spend me for rum or butter at forty cents a pound!'

LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS.—The first locomotive for the Minnesota Central Road arrived at St. Paul Monday night by the steamer Enterprize. The same boat brought up a locomotive tender, platform car, a boiler for the Company's machine shop at this place, and a large amount of iron for the track of the track.

The laying of track is being pushed forward as rapidly as the iron can be obtained.—*State Atlas.*

A GOOD HIT.—Last Sunday the Rev. Mr. McMullen preached a war sermon in Lafayette, Ind., in which he told the pious copperheads that in a single battle fought by the Hebrews, 120 000 were slain, and 200,000 carried into captivity. But the best he told them was intemperance carries off 40,000 of our males every year, or more than have fallen in battle for national life in three years, and yet they have not howled once about it.

WONDERFULL TRAVELING.—Col. Moore, Superintendent of the Terre Haute Railroad, lately accomplished one of the most extraordinary feats of railroad traveling on record. Leaving St. Louis at four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, he reached Buffalo Friday night at ten o'clock, attended to his business, jumped on the return train, and was in St. Louis again on Sunday morninig at nine o'clock, having traveled *nearly fifteen hundred miles in sixty four hours!*

How many people go to church as a rich man from the South goes to a hotel. He has his big boxes, his trunks, his wife and children, and plenty of money, and hew ants to find commodious apartments. Many people think that if they clothes, and a good supply of money, and are well-appearing and good praying boarders in the hotel of the church, they are just the kind that we want. We do not want any such folks.—We have too many of them already. This in respect to a man's qualifications for entering the church, falsifies the fundamental idea of Christianity; for we look upon men, and know that by the force of evil passions from within; and the pleasure of temptations from without imperfection has wrought itself into sins in innumerable instances. Habit is so powerful, sympathy so strong, the allurements of the world so engaging, and the Prince of the power of the air is so wise an administrator, that we know perfectly that every living man sins, and will sin.—*H. W. Beecher.*

WHY THE REBELS ARE CALLED, "JOHNNIES."—In 1861 the federals soldiers called the rebels secesh in 1862, confeds in 1863, gray-backs, in 1864 they call them Johnnies. A correspondent gives us the following information about the orogin of the last named *soubriquet*: The name of Johnny originated in a quarrel between a couple of pickets, which begun by the federal telling the rebel that they (the rebels) dependod on England for getting out of this scrape, which the rebel denied emphatically, saying they were able to scrape themselves out. One word brought on another, till the Federal said that his opponent was no better than a Johnny Bull anyhow; the Reb swore he would shoot the Yank if he called him a Johnny Bull again. The quarrel was stopped by another picket, and they soon cooled down, but the Reb kept muttering 'I'd as soon be called a nigger as a Johnny Bull.'

A Western editor was recently requested to send his paper to a distan patron, provided he would take his pay in "traid." At the end of the year he found that his new subscriber was a coffin maker.

An Irishman was indulging in the very intellectual occupation of sucking raw eggs and reading a newspaper. By some mischance he contrived to belt a live chicken. The poor bird chirruped as it went down his throat, and he very cooly said, 'Be the powers, my young friend, you spoke to late.'

One of the largest farms in Northampton, Massachusetts, produced ninet en thousand dollars' worth of tobbaco last year, and several other famers raised from five thousand to ten thousand dollars worth.

THE horses Fillingham and General Butler are to trot on the Fashion Course, Long Island, next month, for a purse of $10,000.

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, bakers of New York, have brought suit against the Michigan Southern Railroad for the recovery of $1,700,000.

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of a recent date, says: '*We admire Mclellan and we admire Buell also*; we admire Vallandigham more than all, because he went against the war at the start, and has kept his faith ever since.'

SHEEP.—On Sunday last a drove of about three thousand sheep passed through this village en route for Minnesota. The following day another drove of twelve hundred went through on their way to the Minnesota country. The raising of sheep is a profitable investment, and our farmers in this section should give more attention to it.—*Sparta, Wisconsin Eagle.*

BEFORE you commit suicide take a cold bath—what people term despair is very often dirt.


INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE