THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1864.

COPPERHEAD ABUSE OF SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES.

Of the millions and tens of millions which the patriotic benevolence of the people have contributed to relieve the saffering of our soldiers, and administer to their wants, not one per cent. of it has come out of the pockets of the copperheads. They are no friends of the Union soldiers. Their sympathics are with those who fight in butternit garb. But while they contribute nothing themselves for the comfort or relief of our barve bors in the field they keep up a noisy and continfor the field, they keep up a noisy and contin-ual assault on those who do. Ever since the day the Soldiers' Sanitary Society was estabin this city, the organ of Jeff. Davis has assailed it unceasingly. Every species of attack has been tried; the integrity of the Board of Managers has been impeached; they have been accused of swindling the donors, and consuming the gifts in high salaries; of misappropriating articles contributed, and of cheating both soldiers and people; of speculating and purloining the moneys in their hands, of rapacity and peculation,—in short, of every crime in the calendar except mur-

der, rape and arson.

No friend of the soldier, or of the Union cause, ever makes such charges against the Chicago Sanitary Commission. The accuss-Chicago Sanitary Commission. The accusations are brought by secessionists and traitors only, and the sole object of this nefarious work is, to cause the people to withholde their gitts, and discontinue those relief societies, by making them believe that they are unfaithfully conducted. By breaking up the Sanitary Commissions, thousands of our Sanitary Commissions, thousands of our brave boys would surely die, who, by means of their timely aid are saved, and miseries and hardships of the soldiers' life would be annitigated and unrelieved, and as a conse-quence, discontent and desertions would be itly increased, and thereby the rebel cause wonin no promoted. Very many or the re-th-listments that are taking place are due to the work of the Soldier's Aid Societies, which have made the soldier's life endurable, robbed it of many of its dangers, added to its little comforts, and above all, immensely intensified the patriotic resolution of the army to put down the rebellion at every hazand The tokens of love and care sent to the soldiers from home through these societies cause them to feel that they are not forgotten; that the eyes of their friends are upon them, and their hearts are with them in this terrible struggle. Therefore it is the interest of the rebel sympathizers to chill this sym-pathy and cut this cord that unites the patri-otic citizens with the brave veterans in the field. Hence, they attack the aid societies ich transmit the gifts of the people to the

army.

The Devil and Jeff. Davis' children, who are brothers, have sharp eyes, and allow no chance to inflict injury on the Union cause to escape them. But there will be a reckoping day for these secession villains, and that not long hence. Some of them will get out of Chicago in a greater hurry than they did out of Detroit for opening, a fire in the rear on the soldiers of Michigan. The order to the soldiers of Michigan. on the soldiers of Menigan. The order to "dry up", will be more peremptory than that issued by Burnside, and there will be no revocation of it through the misplaced inter-vention of influential Republicans, who, by the way, have since been paid for their kindness by a volley of abuse as scurrillous and ma-lignant as that poured upon the soldiers' ald secteties.

BESSEL TREATMENT OF OUR SLAIN SOLDIERS.
The horrible behavior of the rebels to our lain soldiers on the hard-fought field of not prove the cry to have been a fraud, since he was elected, nobody knows what the act s. A vigorous prosecution of the war means Chickamauga, has never attracted the attention it deserves. It was charged that General Bragg and his Confederates, after being in possession of the battle ground for more than eight weeks, neglected to give our slain soldiers a burial, even in a trench. The copperhead sheets have tried to explain it away by action that Bragge's army was about of nicks soldiers enough to carry it on. Under the manly exertions of Governor Morgan, his pre-decessor, New York put into the field a very especiable body of men, though not quite mough to make up her quota. Under the "more vigorous prosecution" management, somewhere from half a dozen to a dozen regiseying that Bragg's army was short of picks and shovels! which is a point blank false hood. A copy of the Mobile Register of No-vember 7, 1863, has been placed in our hands ments were drummed out in the course of a year; and now, unless we are mistaken, New York is behind all the States except Pennvember 7, 1863, has been placed mour hands by a returned soldier, from which we reproducedin another column, of an army letter written by one of Bragy's officers to that sheet, confessing in the fullest and most unbushing language the shocking treatment our slain soldiers received at rebel hands. For two months the bodies of one thousand of our fullen braves lay where they fell, putrifying in the sun, food for blue flies and beasts and birds of prey. The heads of many were severed from the trunk and stuck on poles, or placed on stumps, for rebel admiration and edification. The main wagon road of the rebels from their depot of supplies led across the battle field, and thousands of sylvania, in the matter of soldiers. Govern-or Seymour's address to the rioters in July We all remember. That address, in fact, will never be forgotten. It has made Seymour historic. The Governor is now at work with the Metropolitan Police Board, in the city of New York, which he is trying to equelch un-der some plea or other. The real trouble is, however, that the Board has come to act independently of political parties, and has thus realized an end long sought by the better portion of the New York people. This was throughly proved in the riots of last sum-

Confederates daily passed by and rode over the dead bodies, of our soldiers for eight weeks. It was not until after the battle of Chattanoga and the rout of the rebels, and

Chattanooga and the rout of the rebels, and ernor does not like.

And this reveals precisely what is the mat-

ter with the Governor. He is too small a man to rise above the petty partisan. He will wade, in a time of war, through all the

dirt and slush which it is thought necessary

to go though in a time of peace, when w

save nothing else to do, to gain a petty ad wantage in politics. Hence, in all the ranks of copperhendism, a poorer concern is not to be found than this New York Seymour.

Even Phernandiwad is above him in policy.
Poor Vallandigham was direct and spiteful to
the last that was heard of him. But Sey-

nour is nowhere. He smells party bait, bu

does not know how to get to it. He goes squeaking about on all sides of the road, like

n old sled that ought to have been in pieces

vinters ago.

And the people of New York groun to be

her blunders like our own. She has men to

spare, and vigor to use them. But she has blundered wofully, and will have to wait de

The Paterson Daily Press has an inte

ceting article presenting the statistics of the

silk manufacture in that city. The silk con-

sumed is chicfly from China or Japan, and

the fabrics produced are coat and other

linings, flags, plain goods, braids, a combi-

nation of silk and mohair, ribbons, neck-ties, sewing twist and floss silks, fringes, embroidery, silks, &c. The above paper claims that

Paterson is the headquarters of the silk man

ufacture in America, and has the prospect of two new first class establishments, which will make the silk industry of Paterson equal

will make the six industry of Faterson equa-to that of all the rest of the United States. The total number of operatives employed is 1,025, exclusive of officers in charge. Three-fourths of the operatives are females, and children of very tender years are also em-ployed. The lowest rate of wages is one dol-

lier a week to learners; and from this point rises to \$4 for females and \$5 and \$5 50 a week to males, the average wages being \$3 a week. The total amount paid out to oper-

Prof. James C. Watson, the Astro-

nomical Director of the Detroit Observatory,

atives per annum is about \$150,000.

liverance.

field of Chicknmanga, that those bod-des of the dead heroes were interred. What shall be said of the civilization of a people who thus treat their fallen foest How much better are they than the painted savages of the forest? And yet these brates are the high-toned chiralry we used to hear so much about; they are the "Southern brethren" whom our Northern Copperheads love so dearly and sympathize with so ten-derly. But read the account as described by a rebel eye-witness. This is no "Abolition exageration" in the recital of horror and rebel savagers. It is the unvarnished tale of one who does not disapprove of the conduct of his fellows, but rather thinks it is all

McCLELLAN'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

Saturday's issue of the Thirunn contained an abstract of Gen. McClellan's report of his operations while in command of the Potomac Army. The original document—the joint work of McClellan, Porter and others-makes a book of one thousand printed pages. No General since wars began, ever issued such a General since was bream, ever issue such a mass of stuff, in the shape of a "report." It is almost as long as Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon, or Napier's Peninsula Campaigns, and all about what he did and what he didn't, while he employed the army digging ditches, and in retreating from them. Not one man in ten thousand will ever take the time to wade through, or incur the expense of pur-clasing, this enormous mess of apology and instification for unimproved opportunities But there is one page in it that has been dug out of the surrounding rubbish by some patient and persevering letter writer, that will be read by many. We refer to his letter to President Lincoln, written from Harrison's Landing, July 7, 1862, just after his disastrous repulse from Richmond, and wille his army was in a most deplorable plight, battered, brulsed and bleeding, melting under a tropl-cal heat, sickening by thousands, and saved from capture or destruction by the gunbosts. It was under this condition of things that McCiclian indited to the President a letter, instructing him in his political duty, and threatening him, in effect, with the breaking up and dissolution of the army, unless he adopted as a guide for his politiadopted as a guide for his political course the programme laid down by the "grave-digger of the Chickahominy." That letter we refer to now, lest some of our readers may have neglected to peruse it. The epistle reads just like the New York Herald editorials published at the time. True

slaves of distoyal masters must be kept at their task by the "iron hand," as he expressed it in his West Virginia proclamation. If the services of slaves are appropriated they must scryices of staves are applicated and interpretable paid for, whother the owner is a rebel or not, and finally if the President shall declare radical views upon the slavery question it will be impossible to obtain any more soldiers, and the present armies will "rapidly disintegated by the party and each bornel." and the precent armies win "rapid a single rate," break up and go home!

But the falseficod of this prediction is fully equal to its impertinence. Shortly after the receipt of the letter the President commenced his zeries of "radical war measures," by issuing the hundred days notice of the Emancipution. Proclemation, rapidly followed by

pleted roads and their equipment in the United States, is one thousand two hundred and sixty-six million dollars—quite a respectable sum of money to be invested in one branch of business.

Taking the graid total of roads completed and under construction in the several States. cipation Proclamation, rapidly followed by rders to his commanders to cease guarding, rebels, without compensation; to receive and protect all slaves escaping within our lines; and finally came the order to arm and and under construction in the several States, Ohio stands pre-eminent as the railroad State, but falls behind Pennsylvania in the number organize the contrabands as soldiers, and set of miles completed. The following are the milroad statistics of the five great railroad delight and enforced with alacrity. Instead of "rapidly disintegrating our armies," these radical war policies wrought exactly the contrary effect, infusing hope and contentmen nto the ranks where before existed despond-sults throughout the country similar to that among the soldiers. The President's radical

ency and discontent. The "declaration of radical views" of the President produced reprogramme was triumphantly endorsed at the polls, and copperheadismlies howling in the dust. Foreign intervention which in con-servative '62, was gathering like a black thun-der cloud, ready to break, in radical '63, was dispelled, and has passed away, and the masses of Europe now say to their rulers now that the Federals fight for Liberty as well as Union, there must be a fair field, and no favor shown to the rebels. The war during 1862 was conducted in

strict accordance with copperhead policy, and closed disastrously, filling the country with gloom; but the next year it was managed on radical principles, and behold the result! Victors after victors was achieved; the rebellion and slavers both have received their mortal wound. The veterans of the army are re-collisting by regiments and brigades, and thousands of recruits are volunteering to fill up the ranks and be in at the death. And thus the wisdom of a "declaration of radical views is justified, while the copperhead pre-dictions of McClellan have come to naught, and the reliance of the rebels on their Northand the reliance of the recess on their North-ern sympathizers to open a paralyzing fire-in-the-rear is shockingly disappointed.

Is it any wonder that the great army of the Potomac which set out on its campaign 220,000 strong melted away like snow before

a spring sun, under the leadership of this pro-slavery bigot, who was so terribly affected with "nigger on the brain" that even when his army seemed in articulo mortis he could think of nothing else to write about to the President except to warn him that he must not hurt the rebels by confiscating their will occur to every reader: Why the President did not remove this copperhead on the instant he received the menacing and dictato-

A MUNIFICENT GIFT. — The Providence Journal, of January 4th, mentions the munificent gift of Mr. Edward King, of Newport, Rhode Island, of his collection of statuary to the "Redwood Library," of that town, his native place. This collection consists of full sized copies, by the late Paul Akers, in Carrara marble, of "The Dying Gladiator," from the capitol in Rome, busts of Demosthenes, the young Augustus, and Cicero, colossal busts of Ariadne, and of the Venus de Millo, of the Lunyre, and an original piece by Mosier, en-A SHIALL MAN IN A LARGE PLACE. The State of New York deserves commisscration. In an evil hour, under the effect of discouragement and impotence, she clevated to her head one Seymour—his initials at this moment are forgotten—but it is not the othr Seymour of Connecticut. This one was hought to be a great improvement on that, Louvre, and an original piece by Mosier, entitled the "American Schoolboy." The value of these marbles is estimated at not less but he turns out to be even sorrier, if that thing is possible. He was elected under the cry of "a more vigorous prosecution of the war!" But if he has done an act which does

UNION TROOPS FURNISHED BY TENNESSEE —The following table shows the number of troops furnished by the State of Tennessee to the General Government: Caralry, as reported by the Adjutant Gen... Caralry, as reported by the Adjutant Genera not attached to regiments. East Tennessee regiments, say... nfantry nfantry (African)..... Artillery.....

Railroads of the United States

he actual mileage of railroads completed in the United States on the 1st of January,

additional that are or have been, under construction. The increase of completed roads during the past year has been 1,390 miles.

Of the completed roads, 24.927 miles are in

of the complete roads, 25,23 miles in the States the loyal States, and 8,938 miles in the States now in rebellion. The condition of the lat-ter is so had that many of them, on the re-

turn of the States to loyalty, could be more properly classed among the roads "under construction." The total cost of the com-

ary, 1864, the amount of completed railway

THE KICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—We are in receipt

of a copy of the annual report of this sterling life company, and are highly gratified at the handsome exhibit made evincing a healthy progress and a most sound condition. The number of policies issued, and the amount of premiums received have each doubled over the preceeding year, while

the accumulated fund now reaches nearly half a million dollars. We take pleasure in congratulating the number of policy holders

of the Knickerbocker at the West on the vig-

in this city, under the charge of Mr. B. F. Johnson, Vice President, is managed with ability and success, and is doing a large busi-

ness. On the whole, the Knickerbocker opens the New Year with sure evidence of solidity and safety, and with every indication

of enduring prosperity.

had grown to 33,860 miles, with 16,000 mor

miles in progress.

Total Miles Miles Com'd

1864, at 35,860 miles, with about 16,000 mile

To On the morning of the 8th, a fire broke out in the Eagle office, at Grand Rapids, destroying the entire contents of the office, presses, type, fixtures, and a large stock of blanks, paper, etc. A three story frame block adjoining the office, owned by Wm. H. Stewart, was also wholly consumed. The total loss is about \$16,000.

Commo dore George H. Storer of the United States Navy, died at New York on the 18th inst. He served at sea some twenty-four years, and was on shore nearly seventeen Naval Asvum in 1855, and since that time has not per formed any active duty affoat.

The Fremen's Journal, of New York, has evived a number of Bishop England's letters o gain more such "divine senction" as that to gain more such "divine senetion" as that of Bishop Hopkins for the perpetuation of slavery. It is suggested that the same paper should publish Bishop England's last letter on slavery. It is addressed to the editor of the Charleston Micellany, and is dated Feb.

25, 18i1:

"My more pressing duties will not permit me, for some weeks, to continue the letters on the compatibility of domestic slavery with practical religion. I have been asked by many a question which I may as well answer at once, viz: Whether I am friendly to the existence or continuation of slavery? I AN NOT; but I also see the impossibility of nav abolishing it here. When it can and ought to be abolished, is a question for the Legislature, and not for me.

"JOHN, Bishop of Charleston." delivered. And all the country groans; for all the country is concerned. New York is the very heart of the Union, and we all feel

FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Gen. Crook's Cavalry Command after McEels in Middle Tennessee-Hoddy at Tuscumbis-He-Enlistment Pro-gressing-Rebel Cotton Burning-De-monstration of Gen. Korrest-Open-ing up of Trade in Middle Tennes-see, &c. &c.

LETT WING, SIXTEENIH AMMY COMPS, PULAREI, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1861...
Military operations, though not remakably extensive in this section, are far from being stationary. Gen. Crook's cavalry division, which has been one of the most active bodies of troops in the army of the Cumberland in their late operations, is now at this place. They are to be assigned to the important duty of clearing Middle Tennessee of rebels. Roddy is continually sending out "thiev-Roddy is continually sending out "thiering detachments," and it has been deemed necessary to let loose among them some such men as Wilder's, just to remind them that though their actions give unmistakable evidence of the existence of a devil, there is also a "God in Israel."

Roddy's main force is still at Tuscumbia, and it is probable that he prefers warm quarter is the still at Tuscumbia.

ers within the town to camping in the field this cold weather.

The work of re-enlistment is still progress ing. The 7th, 50th and 57th Illinois regi-ments have gone in again, and are now fight-ing over the mustering officer, or each is anxious to be mustered in first, and start

has discovered a new comet. Its position, astronomically stated, is as follows: At the hrs. 57m. 7s., Ann Arbor mean time, comet's home on furlough.

Col. Chetlain, formerly in command of the
19th Illinois infantry, has been appointed Brigadier General of negro troops, and ordered to right ascension 19h. 25m. 18s.50; declination 34 deg. 2m. 47s. 4 N. Farther observations have also established

cat course the programme and course. The first characters are proposed from the "graved algor of the Chrickmoning," That letter we refer it now, less some of our readers may have neglected to persue it. The cysiste reads just like the Sun. The Area of Sun. The Christmonial part of the Christmoni

THE ABANDONED COTTON PLANTATIONS. What will be Requisite for Leasing and Working Them.

Sr. Louis, Doc. 21, 1863. To the Hon. Henry T. Blow, Washington City: MY DEAR SIR: The letters sent by you to Gen. Hawkins making inquiry in regard to leasing plantations, were enclosed to me by the General with request that I would give the desired information.

Gen. Hawkins making inquiry in regard to leasing plantations, were enclosed to me by the General with request that I would give the desired information.

The Government must first adopt the policy of leasing small farms, say from 50 to 200 or 500 acres to suit the convenience and menns of persons desiring to lease. This should be done as specify as possible, and publicly announced, as leases should be made by the let of February, or very soon thereafter, as the land should be plowed and cotton all planted by the let of April.

Fartics proposing to lease these lands should take with them everything deemed necessary, as nothing is to be had in the country except labor. Say for a farm of 100 acres, five or six good mules will be required one good wegon, four plows, hoes and such other farming implements as may be necessary. They should also take with them, or arrange to have sent from time to time, feed for mules, sufficient to last six or eight months until the corn and fodder which they would grow, would be ready for use. Also some provisions, good bacou or pork and corn to make meal and hominy. Also good material for negro clothing, such as heavy brogans, linseys, Jeans and Osnaburgs. Under the present system of leasing the wages of a negro is \$7 per month, women \$5; the lessee finding them and such persons as are immediately dependent upon them. The ration furnished per week under the lease system is four pounds of pork or bacon, or six pounds of fresh or saft beef, ten pounds of corn meal or six \$9 ounds of four, two pounds of beans, peas, rice or hominy, and one plut of molasses. I hope to see some changes in the present system, that is, better pay for the laborer, and that the laborer should feed and clothe himself and family. Hands can be procured, but mostly woman and young boys, although I doubt not that large numbers of able-bodded men will come in, so soon as they know that permanent arrangements are made for employing ithm. The wages should be increased at least to the former hire of the slave when co

of the Knickerbocker at the West on the vig-orous growth and excellent condition of their favorite company, standing as it does in the front rank of American life corporations. The Hon. Erastus Lyman, who has for so long held the presidency, is an indefatigable and able officer, performing his onerous du-ties faithfully, and devoting himself to the interests of the company. He is ably second-cab y Geo. F. Sniffen, Esq., the Secretary, than whom no man is more competent for the position. The western branch office in in this city, under the charge of Mr. B. F. Six mules will cost, at \$125 each..... One good wagon and harness..... Four plows and harness..... Other farming implements and tarcs...

Vages of eight hands to cultivate land at \$25 to month: seed for mules, at 80 cents of day.

legating, rope and twine 150

againg, rope and twine 150

againg, rope and twine 150

cuite sufficient to bring the profit up to \$15,00.

The question as what amount of cash capital would be required for such an undertaking, to pay hands until erop is raised and sent to market, about half their wages either in cash, clothing, or provisions, would be \$160.79 month for 10 months, would be \$160.79 month for 10 months, would be \$160.70 for diles for 8 months.

Total \$3,203

The residue would not be required until the crop was ready to be gathered and sent to market. I believe, my dear sir, that the above information will cover all the points touched upon in the letters submitted to me. I hope you will urge upon the Government the adoption of the policy of leasing these lands, which have been abandoned by their owners, in small tracts, to our loyal farmers of the West and North, whose sons, by months of toil and exposure, have re-opened them. They are justly entitled to the rewards of their valor, besides it will settle the country with a loyal and humane people, who will afford ample protection to the country and the commerce of the Mississippi.

Very respectfully and truly yours, Very respectfully and truly yours,

JAMES E. YEATMAN.

HORRIÓ TREATMENT OF OUR SLAIN AT CHICK-ANAUGA.

e Thousand Bodies of Federal Soldcr. left Unburied for two months The Civilization of our "South-ern Bréthren,"

m the Mobile Advertiser, Nov. 7th, 1863.] Missionary Ridge, NEAR CHATTANOOGA, | Sunday Night, Oct. 25, 1863.

Missionany Ridde, Near Chartansood, 1
Sunday Night, Oct. 23, 1833.

I have just returned from a ride to the battle-field with a party of officers. It is just five weeks to-day since the battle, and your recders may wish to know how the field looks now. The aspects of the field have greatly changed. Where it was dry and dusty, now it is wet and boggy. The changing season has changed the aspect of the woods, but these are the slightest changes. The ploughed upon the common, the plies of animunition, the guns and accoutrements, and clothing, and most of the dead, have all disappeared. The only memorials left to mark this seem of mortal strife are the hasty entrenchments of logs and rocks; the torn, scarred and riven trees, bearthemeris which a century will not-efface here and there has peacks and scraps of torn-clothing, broken and perforated tins, a few shells and round shot; the graves of our Confederates, and most revolting of all, the heaps of yet unburled Yankee dead. All of our dead, except two, were burled. These were overlocked by our burying parties or mistaken for Yankees. One of these, who was killed on the hill, where Gracie's brigade fought late on Sunday evening, was very handsome by dressed in fine bline pants and dark grey cassimere jacket. He was a tall, and apparently a young man. His hand seemed a small and handsome one, but he was almost a skeleton, and his mother would not have known him. The entire field is yet cumbered with heaps of dead and unburled Yankees. In most cases the fiesh had fallen from the bones, and the mere skeleton remained. The leg-bones, from hip to foot, held together, and so of the upper bones of the body, but it, beachbones generally were disjointed from the bones, and the mere skeleton remained. The leg-bones, from hip to foot, held together, and so of the upper bones of the body, but it he beckbones generally were disjointed from the lones, and the mere skeleton remained. The leg-bones, from hip to foot, held together, and so of the upper bones of the body, but it he

Inches were sometimes only out a same, in others skin yet covered them and a few. hairs remained. Here and there some cruel mocker had severed the head from the body, and set the head upon a stump, whence it "grinned borribly a glassily smile." Some of the lieads contained since, beautiful teeth, and my unsentimental companion remarked that a dentist could make a fortune by getting those teeth. Years hence, children row unborn, in their sports upon this field will find a skull, or a bone, of these loor victims, and wonder and ask what it is. And then some grandfather will tell them of it. gract battle of Chickamauga.

Our own dead are buried upon the very yet where they fell. In most cases their inches, company and regiment are written in funcil upon a headboard. Thus is shown the intend upon a headboard. Thus is shown the intend upon a headboard. Thus is shown the intendity of the field where the various regiments fought. Heavy details were made to hery the Yankee dead, but it was only particulty done. I suppose our men grew tired of the oftensave and seemingly endess task.

Inten that Hill's corps alone buried 1,100 lankees, but was numbers yet lie unburied. The Yankees who were buried were buried were buried were buried were buried mount in the single strength of the field were generally past the offensive stege of decomposition, and we could ride among and over them, with little or no pain to our olfactories. But those buried in graves sachied horribly. Files swarmed around these graves, bloated and fattened upon the fold doors that reeked from the corpses through the wet earth that thinly covered them. It was very sickening. My stomach was stirred with qualin, and my head grew dizzy and painful in sympathy with t. My companion had insisted upon taking a lunch with us, but on the field, in the midst of such scenes, hungry though I was, I could not have eaten the most delicate morsel from an epicure's table.

From what I saw to-day, I am convinced that the Yankee loss in killed and wounded to killed was unus

THE ENROLMENT ACT. The Bill Now Under Discussion in the Senate.

The following is the summary of the bill to amend an set entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, which is now under discussion in the Senwhich is now under discussion in the Senate; the \$500 exemption clause is stricken out:

Section 1. Provides the President may call out troops in such numbers and at such times as he may deem necessary.

Secs. 2 and . The quota of a town or ward shall be in proportion to the number of men fit for millitary service. Proper credits shall be given foul volunteers who culist before a read and the service for the death and the service of the control of the service of the ite; the \$500 exemption clause is stricker

cempt."
Secror 10. Consolidates the two classes of perms liable to military service.
Sec. 11. Peacons resisting or opposing the ensillment or draft in any manner, whatever, are
able to a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for two we've mounts.

SEC. 14. Copies of any certified record of a Proost-Marshal or Board of Enrollment shall be
leemed evideace in any civil or military Court.

SEC. 15. All claims to exemption shall be verited upon oath; also all evidence to substantiate claims.

SEC. 16 and 17. Any person procuring exemption by fraudulent means shall have the exemption canceled, and he shall be considered and punished as a deserter. Any person pleat a false report of he physical condition of any person in the barries of the physical condition of any person liable to be perature so inturiously apple private interests, et as uncompaintingly borns.

If a second private interests are some of the Commonced among other causes by the prospectry of
whermen at that period, until the present year,
comot insignificant quantities have been sold,
mation in the demand forbidding the offering
it lands for sale. It is true that at the present
11, under the influence of a disturbed currency,
obably the closure of the lumber ports of the sed. 18. The fees of agents or attorneys in making out papers of exemption shall in no case exceed \$5; physicians or surgeons, furnishing certificates shall not receive any fees. Persons violating this section shall be fined \$3.0, and subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. Sec. 19. No person engaged in enforcing the enrollment or draft, either officer, surgeon, clerk, assistant or employe, shall engage in the business of furnishing substitutes; penalty for violation, imprisonment from thirty days to six months, and fine from \$100 to \$1,000.

Three Children Frozen to Beath.

[From the Mattoon Independent.]

A most distressing case of suffering from the late tertible snow storm occurred at Whitley's Point, Moultrie county, about 7 miles from this place, on Thursday night last. Three boys, sons of Mr. W. B. Hendricke, in attempting to return home from school, about one mile from their father's house, were frozen, the two youngest, aged 9 and 11 years, to death, and the oldest, 15 years of age, so badly that we understand he has since died. When school was dismissed the three started for home, but becoming blinded and benumbed by the intense cold of the stinging wind and snow, soon returned to the school house, where they remained until two or three o'clock in the morning, when they again, attempted to make their way home. When within sight of the lights at home, made by the family who were up by four o'clock, the two smallest boys were no longer able to walk, and leaned up against a corn shock to keep off the wind whilst the eldest went home for assistance. When he reached the house his face was badly frozen, and his limbs so thoroughly frozen that he could exarcely move. As soon as he could make known the condition and whereabouts of the order, assistance was sent them. But, ains! it was too late. They were both dead-frozen stiff—and that too, in sight of home!

But little uncasiness was felt by the family for the safety of the children on Thursday night, from the fact that they were in the habit of going home with the neighboring boys, and it was thought they had done so in this instance.

USEFUL BALLAST.—Passing along Delaware Three Children Frozen to Death.

USEFUL BALLAST.—Passing along Delaware avenue yesterday, where a vessel was unloading, we found that her ballast was being conveyed into a storchouse. The ballast in question proved to be an article mined in Russia—literal rock sait. The vessel was ballasted in Russia, made a voyage to England and thence to Philadelphia, the ballast remaining unshifted. The sait sells here for twenty dollars per ton. It is mined in blocks that to the eye appear to be quartz. It is sufficiently hard for building purposes; but it is, of course, soluble, and would yield to the action of the elements. Farmers buy it for their cattle. A thirty pound block of it placed in a box in a field, will supply a herd of cows for some weeks. It is as hard stone. Ordinary salt would dissolve in one-fourth the time. No other country yet known yields this peculiar product. It is quarried precisely as we quarry marble.—Philadelphia North American, Jan. B. USEFUL BALLAST .- Passing along Delawar

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

Indian corn only....

The following gover n the 11th instant by

(From the Milwankee Sentinel, 12th.)

18,589 9,488

11,881 11,138

No. of Parkers, Cattle, J. Plankinton. 8,713 E. Rocdis 850 Pt. C. Johnson & Co. 1,72 Layton & Co. 534

Names of Packers. Test. Bris m. Beet. Beet Hams, J. Piankmion. 2,260
E. Roddis. 3,165
E. C. Johnson & Co. 55
Layton & Co. 150

neeting his keep his place his place

Montreal Fur Market.

St. Louis Cattle Market-Jan. 11.

LINES Enle of Weel at Rockford, Ill.

(From the Rockford Register.)

We learn that Mr Shopped Cleach, of Rockford, has Jast coold the wood lip for this ensour, resulting for it, wood grower in the doublet, and also had been constructed to the country, and also had been constructed to the country and also had been constructed from the doublet, and also had been constructed from the country and also had been constructed from the country and also had been constructed from the country and the

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1961 The money market continues close, and if Ex-hangercmains at % it will soon be much closer, change remains at ½ it will soon be much closer, for the scritup process is going on actively. Close as currency is, large parcels are shipped Eastward every night to make exchange. It is hoped that balances will in a few days or weeks at most, be-come adjusted, and that business will move of more smoothly. ome adjusted, and that business will move on more smoothly.

New York Exchange is still in active demand. Most bankers to-day reported the calls not quite so heavy; but the supply is still inadequale. The buying price is firm at \$\times\$; selling \$\times\$. Several bankers drew for each other at \$\times\$.

The rates of Gold in Wall street are reported as follows:—At 9.30 a. m., 153%; 10, 155%; 12 m., 185%; 20 m., 155%; 10, 155%; 12 m., 185%; 30 p. m., 155%; 100, 155%; 12 m., 185%; 30 p. m., 155%; 100, 155%; 12 m., 185%; 100, 185%; 10, 175%; 12 m., 185%; 100, 185%; 10

the Exchange Bank, and the Casmer, and Jones, Cashler in former years of the Exchange Bank. The capital stock is \$200,000, with the extension of increasing to \$1,00 000. It has been privilege of increasing to \$1,00 0.00. It has been made a permanent depository of the National treasure to the amount of \$100,000. ne to the amount of \$100,000. New York Stock Market—Jan. 13. Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bend Brokers, 21 Clark street, Chleago. 1st bd. 2d bd. 1 1st bd. 2d bd.

Market—let Board weak. 2d Board irregular.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1954.
The following are the receipts for the last twent RECEIPTS, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

the one-riggs are too instruct and the control of StO pes Gramber lands and Short Rib. loose, was sold at 7½ and 5½ respectively. Lard was in good demand and a shade higher—with sales of upwarfs of 2,00 tree, mostly in small lots, however, at 12½612½ for prime ceity, 12½612.50 for prime country, and 12½6 for reity No 1 Lard. At the close holders were very firm at 12½6, and many were holding at 12½615€. Wheat was quiet and .½ loower on No. 15pring—with seless it 1.761.1½. No. 2 Spring was steady and tolerably active at £1 1161.1½. 'Old Corn was journed only but there was no change in prices—No. 1 selling at 16¢, and No. 2 at 95c. New Corn was in good demand and 1c higher—with sales in store at 57c.

Only one were in good demand and firmer—the sales be ong there at at 15½60c for No 1 and 63½65c for No 2—the bulk of the seless of No 1 having been at 65%6.

-the bulk of the keles of No.1 manny oven at 60,88 Syc.

Bye was quiet but firm. Barley was steady and firm.

High wines were usectiled and irregular—the sales amour ting to 180 bries at 876,880—the latter for 'a lot to arrive. At the close of the market was quiet at 876. Sic. STOK OF LUMBER IN CHICAGO. The publish in another column a review of the Chicago Lumber trade for the year 1885, in which will be found a complete statement of the amount of Lumber, Eslingles, Lath, &c., on hand in this city on the lat of January of the present year, with comparties statistics. The statistics of the stock on hand this

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1964.
FREIGHTS-There is no change with the change count, commend this subject to your consideration, an t you take such action in the premises of The following is an extract from the annual Message f Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts to the Legislature tirck.
VHEAT-Received, 3,150 bu. Market dull and lower on No 1 spring. bales were: 7,60 bu No 1 ing in store at \$1,174; 5,00 bu do at \$1,174; 500 bu at \$1,174; 25,00 bu do at \$1,174; 25,00 bu do at \$1,174; 25,00 bu do at \$1,114; 60 bu Rejected Spring in store at \$1,114; 60 bu Rejected Spring in store at \$1,00 but of OHN-Eccived, 1,25 bu. Market quiet for Old, Kew Corn is firm. Sales were:-2,000 bu No 1 natfec; 10,00 bu No 2 Corn in store at 30c; 1,600 New Corn in store at 50c; Fample:-200 bgs Eat Corn at 90c per 75 Bs, on on transition of the state of t nt 20c. good demand and firm. Sales to-day good demand and firm. Sales to-day good at \$2.45; \$2.40; 10 bushels at \$3.45; i moderate demand. Market very i moderate demand. Dauge, (ini., (red and blue).

Deer Skins, (red and blue).

Deer Skins, (grey).

Fishers, (dark, large, and silky).

Fisners, (paie or brown).

Foxes, cross the less red the better.

Foxes, red, southern and western. duli and a guote:

Fine fleece.

Fine fleece.

Medium fleece.

Tub Washed.

Fectory Tub Washed.

WOOD—In cood demand and very firm at pr quotations. We quote:

1.00—delivered.

11.00 se Cats, black and grey. Awards of Government Contracts at n, dark without red , common and pale... , Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin... Tilinols and Iowa... Black, large and fine.... g government contracts were awarded tant by Lieut. Col. M. P. SMALL, C. S., Brown im, Northern, dry and clean... im, Eouthern, on, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c.... in this city:— 1,410 bris Flour...... Hayt, Whaling & Co ...\$ 550 2,410 "Corn Meal, kd' Boyington & Mack ONDON EYE AND EAR IN-have been enecessing treates which in the months. In months, the months are the month of Trout,
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Ilackerel, acw, whalf bri.

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CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

No.1 "Old "2.25 G2.54
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No.2 "2.25 G2.55
No.2 Dried Herring, \$\pi\$ box. \$2.25 G2.55
No.2 Dried Herring, \$\pi\$ box. \$3.6 G2.55
No.2 The Control of t Beef Packed at Milwaukee in the Season of As the beef pecking season has now closed, we pre-tent leaveling a tabular statement texhibiting the visit has been present the statement of the statement with the packing of lact season. It will be seen there is an increase of \$2.85 in the number of cattle packed, and a proportionate increase in the products. The in-dia mers beef pecked by Mr. Roddis, was nearly all for the Egglish market, Messer, Layton & Co. did not com-tre Egglish market. Messer, Layton & Co. did not com-Hickory Nuts. & Du.

Briere, & bri.

Briere, Briefer, B P 189-1.

brism. brisex. tcs pr.
Beef. m. Beef. m.Beef
8.150 7.824
8.53 8 2.000 1,955
1,952 1,453
94 1,002 1,975 1,390 Dried Raspberries....

(A) here the centrally dull and thooping the control of the contro 8,506 2,510 St. Louis Lumber Murket—Jan. 11.
There is but little doing at present in the trade, the cold weather puttings a stop to nearly all operations, and the moving of lumber. There have been no re-receips during the week, the roads having been block aded their entire length. The Chicago roads refuse to recove further free kind rosone weeks to come. ce over present rates.
ie annex retail and yard prices for all descriptions unber, lath, shingtes, &c. &c.; st clear, \$1,000 test. \$57.003 averaging \$20 b io averaging \$20 has, at 750 has 2 h reen Country..... Sr. Louis Cattle Murket-Jan. 11.

Bef Catile-The weather has been so excessively cold that but few cattle thave arrived, and the market has been dult. Common to fair beeves have been taken the been to be the second of the second to the seco

Dr. B. P. Keynolds, 47 Clark street, Chicago, performed a surgical operation for Strabesmus or Cross Eye, very successfully on both my eyes. One of them was very weak before the operation, but it is now strong and the eight is perfect. The eyes iook as well and as straight as ever.

CAPT. JOHN SMITH.

Milwanker, Dec. 5, 1863. Mr. James O'Dowell, 129 Market street, had Neuralgis in the ears, and was in great pain until Dr. Reprofes relieved him instantly and in three days totally ctred bins. Mr. T. Morrice, Morris, Ill., had a piece of steel in the pupil of his left eye, which required a very delicate operation. Dr. Reynolds extracted it without any injury to the eye. cate operation Dr. Reynolds extracted it without any injury to the eye.

Dr. Reynolds, Resident Surgeon Oculist and Aurist, Chicago, still continues to tree recreasfully cases of the state of the surgeon of the state of the surgeon of the state of the surgeon of a still surgeon operations. Insertion of Artificial Eyes without any pann or previous operation. These eyes are of the besiquality, imported from France. It is so compute an imitation that it ennot be detected from the sound eye, and giving it silt the natural motion.

It is not be detected from the sound eye, and giving it is it the natural motion.

Cases when the organs are percet in formation. Examination and opinion free. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 6 P. M. Sunday form 5 to 5 P. M. Office and Surgery 47 Suth Clark street, Chicago, Ill. OAK LEATHER. 216 Kinzie Street, Chicago. Also, all kinds of PATENT LEATHER, as hereto ore always on hand from their factory in Pittsburg a. jai-u:09-im is TO RECRUITING OFFICERS. The following Blanks can be had at the Tri-bune Office, by the single sheet or 160. Music: Bolls. Music: In Rolls. Music: and Fay Rolls. Yolunter Enlistment Oath, \$2.00 per hundred. Master and Pay Roils.
Volunteer Emilstement Oath, \$2.00 per hundred.
Volunteer Emilstement Oath, \$2.00 per hundred.
Volunteer Emilstement Oath, \$2.00 per hundred.
Volunteer Pay Account.
Requisitions for Fael, Forage, Stationery, etc., etc.
Special Fequisitions.
Descriptive Roils.
Descriptive Roils.
Profit of Certificates.
Tri-Monthly Reports.
Company Morning Reports.
Consolidated Morning Reports for Artillery.
Clothing Recept Roils.
Cantermaster Blanks—all kinds.
Also, all the blanks used in the collection of back pay and bounty of solders and seamen
For Sale at the Tribune Office, 51 South Clark
Street, Unicago.
jai2-u69-St .. 840 84 946 94 946 94 240 84 Owing to the large accumulation of freight hicago and on the line of the road intended lovernment, this company is compelled to decline CAIRO FREIGHTS
or the present, but that of Government,
ROBT, FOLSYTH,
Jai3-u72-lw
General Freight Agent. Country at Sac; the Green cutous as \$2.5 - 2.5 |

LEATHERIE—Market generally quiet Sole Leather and all imported goods are very firm—tending upwards. We quote the sole of the Harres, # 100t. Hg25c | aged. 17633c |
Harres, # 5. 646c | Slaughter's Sole | -945 |
Elp, medium, \$10041.25 | French Kip., 12361.45 |
Kip, beavy. 8565c | Best Calf, 77 3a. 2006 |
Calf, No. 1. 1409 |
Calf, seconds. | 1061.25 | Lamelno, # dos \$60061.00 |
Upper, # 1000. 206470 | Russett Linings. 7.86612.00 |
Fill Linings. 7.70313.00 |
Fill Mikelit — Market quiet and firm at provious quotations. We quote: PLOW MAKERS' CONVEN-DLOW MAKERS' CONVENTION of Plow
Makers at the Tremon House, in Chicago, on THURS
DAY, January 14th, 18th
By order of Committee, In Alberte,
E. H. BEERE,
M. BATTELL.

WEDERDAY RYEFIEG, Jan. 13 1861.

HOG8—The daily receips of Live Hess posted as 'Change this morning amount to 889 head; these, however, refer to the arrivals of yesterday, and the receipts to-day at the various yards amount to \$600 head. With the continuance of favorable weather for the shipment of stock, the supply is becoming more commeasurate with the demand of the market. One natural result of which has been very apparent in the transactions of to-day, namely, that with re-GREEN MEATS—100 tres Green Shoulders from docaat 6c.

Lako—In good demand and advanced 1c. Salco
to day were:—300 tres prine city readered Lesf at
to day were:—300 tres prine city withis 60 days
100 tres do on private terms; 50 tres de in lots at
126; 120 tres country steam at 125; c; 40 tres flenapin kettle rendersd Leaf at \$12,50; 200 tres prime
term Leaf at 125; cellvered at Footis; 100 tres city
head and gut Lard at 125; 100 tres steam Lard at
1 POTAT/DES—In limited demand and first at previous quotations. We quote:

8 0.72275
Franch Blows,

COMMENS.

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POULTRY - The supply generally is rather limiting due to the present demand. Providing two the market rules to the present demand. Providing two the market rules to the present demand. The present Christopher Chri Cd. we doube:

Pure
Pure
DeLand's Chemical.
Healthy.
SAIT—Both Foreign and Domestic are unchanged. We quote: TOBACCOS—Market very active and arrections rates, with a strong upward tendency on choice qualities of other descriptions

W HOLESALE TEA HOUSE. TEAS EXCLUSIVELY Country Buttehers. 103(3)

Country Buttehers. 105(3)

Country Buttehers. 105(3)

Country 105(3)

Country 105(4)

Country 105(4 IAS IN STORE A FULL ASSOUTMENT OF THE FOLLOWING STYLES: Japan Leaf Uncolored. Refired and Colored. GUNPOWDER. Fine Moyune.

IMPERIAL.

The Fine. ment.
· OOLONG.
Extra Flue.
SOUCHONG.

.....\$10.00—delivered \$11.00 11.00— " 12.00 11.00— " 12.00

J. Y. McLaughlin & Co.,

UPPER,
KIP AND CALF,
WAX SPLITS,
FAIR SKIRTING,
FAIR BRIDLE,

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FLOWERY PEROE. ORANGE PEROE. Which he will Sell at THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

20 South Water Street. CORNER MICHIGAN AVENUE. Office Second Floor.

HUSBANDS LOOK TO YOUR FIRESIDES. AND BUY THE

YEW LAW FIRM.—Thomas Hoyne, Benjamin F. Ayer and Oliver H. Horton beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have associated themselves together for the transaction (fageneral law business, under the drugame of HOYNE, AYER & HORTON. Office 89 Lasalle Street,

MONEY TO LOAN. GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN,

43 SOUTH CLARK STREET, UP-STAIRS. ALBUMS, AUTION.—The public are here—by cautioned against purchasing a certain judgment note, dated July 1, 1888, to the order of "ourselves," payable six menths after date, fr (820,20) Five Hundred and Twenty and 50,100th Dultars, with interest at 10 per cent, per annum after due, signed interest at 10 per cent, per annum after due, signed back, " Press and Tithone Company by Wm. Bross," and with the signatures of "J. L. Scripps, Wm. Bross, B. W. Spears, C. H. Ray and A. Cowics," attached to the judgment, # said note has been paid, and consequently its second payment will be contacted to steller the "Fress and Tribune Company" at the Tribune Company have. "COVILES, Seety Chicago Tribune Company. Chicago, Ill., January 7, 1864.

Change of Time.

PASSENGER STATION FOOT OF LAKE ST. 6:15 8. M., (Sundays Excepted) Detroit, New York and Boston Express. 5:10 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays Excepted) Detroit, New York and Boston Express. 9:45 P. M., (Saturdays Excepted) Detroit, New York and Boston Express. 6:15 A. N., (Sundays Excepted) Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville Express. 9:15 P. M., (Saturdays Excepted) Indianapolis, Clacinnati and Louisville Express.
One Train on Sanday at - - 9:15 P. M.
Niles Accommodation on Saturdays only at - - 5:10 P. M.
Ticket Offices in the Tremont House Block and at
Depot, Foot of Lafe street.
HKNEY C. WENTWORTH,
jaid-1996-iw General Western Passenger Agent. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND

LLINOIS CENTRAL, R. R. CO. GENERAL FREIGHT DEPARTMENT, } CHICAGO, JANUARY 12, 1861. PLLSWORTH ZOUAVES THE ANALY SHOWN THE POT A LIKE AT MOTOR OF MINISTERS AND SHOWN THE POT AND THE MEAN THE POT AND THE MEAN THE POT AND THE POT A ZEWING MACHINES.-Clark's Improved Family Machines, Still, simple, easy to learn and manage and durable. The best in the world for all linds of work.

P.O. BIX 2007.

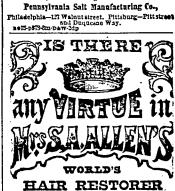
100 Lake street, Chicago.

Miscellanenos. MUNN & COMPANY, Soliciton SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 57 Park Row, New York.
Famphicts of information about Patents Figure
Specimen copies of the paper FREE.
net-p576 lm-hip

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. Br. KENNEDY, of Rezbury, Mass. Has discovered a COMMON PASTURE WHEN to cure Secotial, Erythpelas, Salt Edoum, Ragewor Secald Head, Fimples, Ulcerated Sore Len, Sechas Blotches of every name and nature. When every the blood purifier has falled, try this old standard as popular remedy. For sale by all draggists.

SAPONIFIER. CONCENTRATED LYE

Family Scap Maker, WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce em. It makes SOAF for FOUR cents a pound, by hing your kitchen gresse. EF CAUTION !—As sparlous Lyes are offered size, careful and only buy the PATENTED article put up 1100 x cans, all others being counterfelts.



ZYLOBALSAMUM? CONVENCING TESTIMONY

DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN: Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, Ass't Treasurer Americ Bible Union, N. Y. City, writes: "I very cheerful nev. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they pro-mote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have

Sold by Druggists throughout the World. PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York. Numerous Certificates as above. 🚳

P. A. HAWES

YOUNG HYSON,
Fine. Extre Fine Moyune.
Choice Moyune.
JAPAN.

Fine. Extra Fine. Ch.
HYSON AND TWANKAY. ENGLISH BREAKFAST.

Being the Largest and Most Complete Assort-ment Ever Offered in this Market,

THE BLACK RIVAL

Braceville Coal. John B. King. Jai2-1994-St 242 South Water-st., foot of Franklin

Opposice the Court House—same offices heretofore THOS, HOYNE, BENJ F. AYER OLIVER H. HORTON, jail-1957-1w Chicago, January 11, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS FOR R. B. APPLEBY'S, 134 South Clark Street.

Don't buy till you see his stock, su2-k7-6m CAUTION.—The public are here-

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

RAILROADS.

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, January 10th, Trains with Day Express. 6.15 s. m.
Evening Express, with Steeping Car to 5.40 p. m.
Cleveland. 5.40 p. m.
light Express, with Steeping Car to Toledo. 10.00 p. m. Cornecting at Cleveland with the Atlantic and Great Western; at Dunkurk with the New York and Eric, and at Botalo with the New York central and Eric Balirads. Trains for DETROIT leave at 6.15 a. m. and 5.50 on Sunday one Train only will leave, at 5.40 p. m. SAMUEL C. HOUGH, Western Passenger Agent, ja9-1887-lw 56 Clark et., under Sherman House. ARTIFICIAL LEGS—C. Stafford, sole proprietor had manufacture of DR. WICOX STANDOND by the Union States dovernment soliders, Frag. Orders addressed to C. STAFFORD, 128 South Clark street, Chicago, will receive immediate attention. Bend for Famphiets. P. O. Box 2506. THERE WILL BE A TRIAL OF

the new organ built by George N. Andrews, L. Uitca, N. Y., Freenity built up in the Ssiem urch George and Lassie or the Community of the Stephen organ to the Community of the Stephen organ is age interreted in the same, especially the organ are respectfully invited. SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE—The subscriber has about 300 Sewing Machines mainly completed, from a most excellent paient, which he denies to sell with all the tools and machinery for manufacturing the same. And place declivous of engaging is such a business with 5 to their interest to communicate with 5 to 600 U.S. Agent, Sonce Falls, N. 1.