Civilian & Telegraph.

MINERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' JOURNAL.

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Civilian & Telegraph.

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday Morning.

WILLIAM EVANS, Proprietor.

OFFICE in Second Story of McKaigs' Row, Baltimore Street.

TERMS—One copy, one year, $2—invariably in advance.

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One square,	1 25	2 25	3 50	6 00	10 00
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Persons ordering the insertion of legal advertisements will be held responsible for payment for the same when the time for which they were ordered to be inserted shall have expired.

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The losses we have sustained compel us to adopt this course. It will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and no advertisement from a distance will be inserted unless accompanied by the cash.

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Sheriff—HANSON WILLISON.
State's Attorney—JAMES M. SCHLEY.
Surveyor—DENTON D. BROWN.
Clerk to County Comm'ners—T. A. HOPKINS.
Judges of the Orphans' Court—
MOSES RAWLINGS,
ALEXANDER KING,
PATRICK HAMMIL.

Business Directory,

CUMBERLAND, MD.

HEALEY & SHRIVER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,
Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, &c. Physicians' orders put up with dispatch at the lowest prices—Corner of Baltimore and Mechanic Sts.

JOHN BEALL,
IRON FOUNDER and MACHINIST,
Keeps constantly on hand and manufactures to order, Steam Engines, Stoves, Grates, and every thing in his line of business, corner of Harrison and Centre Streets.

K. H. BUTLER'S
Steam Chair and Cabinet Factory,
Centre Street, near the Lutheran Church.—Turning and Sawing of all descriptions done to order. Coffins and hearse furnished at short notice.

J. B. H. CAMPBELL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,
Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, &c. Physicians' orders put up with dispatch at the lowest prices, McKaig's Row, corner of Bltimore & Liberty streets.

JOHN E. RUSSELL,
Candle and Soap Manufacturer,
and dealer in Groceries, North Mechanic strett, near Shipley's Hotel.

E. F. SOMERKAMP,
Upholsterer and Paper Hanger,
and dealer in WALL PAPER, UPHOLSTERY, &c, McCleary's Row, Baltimore street, offers his services to the public.

JAMES P. WRIGHT,
Watches, Clocks, Breast-Pins, &c.,
Baltimore St.,

ANDREWS & SWARTZWELDER,
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
Books and Stationery, Periodicals,
Useful and Fancy Articles, Baltimore Street, in the room under the Museum. Also, Book Binders and Blank Work Manufacturers at city prices.

JOHN G. TREIBER
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Confectionaries and Fancy Articles,
and all kinds of Toys. Wedding and other Cakes prepared to order at the shortest notice. Baltimore st., 3 doors west of McKaig's Row.

CHARLES W. BRENGLE,
Dealer in and Manufacturer of
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.,
McKaig's New Block, Baltimore Street.

HOPEWELL HEBB,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore street.

HENRY D. WINEOW,
FANCY DRY GOODS MERCHANT,
McKaig's New Block, opposite the Post Office, Baltimore Street.

WILLIAM R. BEALL, & CO.,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, TEAS, LIQUORS &c.
near the Depot, Balto. Street.

A. J. BOOSE,
Dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, Feed, &c.,
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HERMAN H. HOBACK,
Dealer in
Groceries, Confectionary, Toys, &c.
North Mechanic St., near Beall's Corner.

HENRY J. LEAR,
Restaurateur & Dealer in Oysters,
Corner of Baltimore and Mechanic sts.
Oysters served up to order at short notice. a5

JOS. A. CHAPLINE. A. H. DILLON, JR.
CHAPLINE & DILLON,
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery,
Dubuque, Iowa. Will practice in all the courts of this and adjoining States. All business from the east will be promptly attended to.—Particular attention paid to the collection of claims.

M. RIZER & BRO.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Cabinet Furniture of all kinds,
South Liberty St., near Beall's Foundry.

THOMAS KcKEE,
Manufacturer of
Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, &c.,
At short notice, and on reasonable terms. Centre Street, one door South of Pioneer Engine House.

JOHN L. THOMAS.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Pipes, &c.,
Mechanic Street, keeps on hand an assortment of German Segars, which are offered low.

S. HEIDELBERGER,
Keeps always on hand a full supply of
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
and Ready-Made Clothing of all descriptions Baltimore Street, opposite Savings Bank.

P. R HALDEMAN,
Restaurateur & Dealer in Oysters,
Wild game and fresh fish, at wholesale and retail. Baltimore Street, 3 doors west of McKaig's Block.

THOS. CAIN,
(Of the firm of Blake & Cain.)
Merchant Tailor,
One door west of Bush & Saylor's Tobacco Store, Baltimore Street, Cumberland, Md.

H. I. CARLETON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
McKaig's New Block, Baltimore Street, keeps on hand and makes to order all kinds of Gent's and Boys' wearing apparel.

JOHN T. WOODSIDE,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
STEAM SAW-MILL,
Lynn's Wharf,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

JOHN JOHNSON,
Tin and Sheet-Iron Worker,
Respectfully asks a share of public patronage. Tinand Sheet-Iron ware always on hand and for sale low. McCleary's Row, Baltimore St.

JAMES T. MAGILL,
Manufacturer of
Tin, copper and Sheet-Iron Ware,
Keeps constantly on hand and makes to order all kinds of Tin-Ware, copper and sheet-iron ware. Orders from a distance will be promptly filled. Semmes' Row, Baltimore street.

DR. E. C. GASKILL,
SURGEON DENTIST,
George's street, next door to the Cumberland Bank, *Cumberland, Md.*

J. W. MAGRUDER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hardware, and Pocket Cutlery,
Corner Baltimore and Mechanic streets.

THOMAS JOBNS,
Wholesale and Retail
Dealer in Hardware,
Corner Baltimore and Centre streets.

WILLIAM BAIRD,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
Having located himself in Cumberland, offers his services to Mining Companies, and others, in Allegany and adjoining counties.
Office and residence on Decater St., corner of Fulton dec. 9—y.

WM. BRACE,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER,
Surveyor & Draughtsman,
MINERAL Lands in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, Surveyed and Maps, Profiles and Plans furnished, together with estimated cost of new openings and the construction of Railroads, Tram Roads, Incline Planes, Buildings, Bridges, Trestle Work, &c., attended to on the most reasonable terms. Office—Cumberland, Md. Dec 23—1y.

A. RUSSELL & SON,
Carriage Manufacturers,
Centre street, below Harrison stree,
Keep constantly on hand, *Carriages, Rockaways, Phetons, and Buggies,* of the latest style and finish, and all other kinds of VEHICLES, to suit city or country trade. Carriage Harness of every description. REPAIRING done at short notice.

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FOUNDED 1852. CHARTERED 1854.
LOCATED
COR. BALTIMORE & CHARLES STREETS,
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The Largest, Most Elegantly Furnished and Popular Commercial College in the United States.
DESIGNED EXPRESSLY FOR YOUNG MEN
Desiring to obtain
A THOROUGH PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.
Every Young Man has a Counting Desk to himself, and is separately instructed.
Students in attendance from Nearly every State in the Union.
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Baltimore Commercial College.
This method of instruction is nowhere else introduced in this country.
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Should write immediately for one of those Large and Beautiful Ornamented Circulars, representing the Exterior and Interior View of the College, Penmanship, &c., which will be sent by return mail, *free of Charge*, with Catalogue containing List of Students, Terms of Tuition, Opinions of the Press on our new System of Book-Keeping, etc.
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E. K. LOSIER, Principal—Lecturer on the Science of Accounts, Business, Customs, etc.
J. M. PHILLIPS, Professor of Book-Keeping and Commercial Calculations.
H. H. DAVIES, Associate Prof. of Book-Keeping.
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The time usually required to complete the full course, from 3 to 12 weeks.
A DIPLOMA is awarded to all Graduates.
Large Circulars and Catalogues stating terms, &c., sent by mail *free of charge.* Address
K. E. LOSIER,
Jan. 27, 1859.—1y. Baltimore, Md.

WM. R. BEALL & CO.,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
PIPES, SNUFF, MATCHES, &c.,
Baltimore Street, near the Railroad Depot,
CUMBERLAND, MD.
RETURN their thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of G. S. WATTS & CO., and begs leave to invite the attention of purchasers to their NEW STOCK, which is composed of, in part, as follows, viz:

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Payton Gravely,	Lb.	J. Ellis,	" "
J. R. Keen,	"	Harry Hill,	" "
W. Barrett,	"	Clinton,	" "
W. Crumpton,	"	Mountain City,	10 "
Sallie Willie's	"	McNelly,	" "
John Logan,	"	Trotten,	Twist.
St. Lawrence,	"	Williams,	"
John Dair,	"	Jewel of Ophir,	"
Leatherwood,	"	Geo. Cooper,	"
Esmeralda,	"	Continental,	"
Grape Brand,	½ "	Pomona,	"
W. R. Arrington,	" "	M. A. Butler,	"
I. F. Warl,	" "	W. Crumpton's Pancake	
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La Rosarite,	La Alemana.
" Union	" Jenny Lind,
" Esmero,	" Principe,
" American Flag	" Plantation
" Baltimore Club,	" Jose Frasquieris,
" Vigilancia,	" Opera,
" Los Tres Amigos,	" Virginia,
" Flor Sevillano,	" Estrella,
" Rio Hondo,	" Victoria,
" Vieka,	" Plat Presen
" Chicken Cock,	

Also, a large assortment of DOMESTIC SEGARS always on hand.
SNUFF, PIPES, &c.,
comprising the best Brands of Tobacco and Segars, and in great variety. They respectfully solicit a call from dealers in their line, feeling assured of their ability to please those who may favor them with a visit. July 15, 1858.

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JUST published and for sale by ANDREWS & SWARTZWELDER, Balto. st., under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Harper's Magazine, for April,	price	25
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The Laird of Norlaw, by the Author of Margaret Maitland,		1.00
Sylvan Holt's Daughter, a Novel,		1.00
The Old Plantation, and What I Gathered There, by Hungerford,		1.00
The Afternoon of Unmarried Life, by the Author of Jno. Halifax,		1.00
Lady of the Isle, by Emma D. E. N. Southworth,		1.25
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Pictures of Country Life by Alice Carey,		1.00
Two Ways to Wedlock, a Novel,		1.00
Diary of Lady Morgan, from my Autobiography,		1.00
Scientific Discoveries, 1857, a Year Book of Facts,		1.25
Opportunities for Industry and Capital or One Thousand Chances to make money, by a Retired Merchant.		1.25
Man and His Dwelling Place,		1.00
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Ethel's Love Life, by Margaret J. M. Sweet,		1.00
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Three Visits to Madagascar, by Rev. Wm. Ellis,		2.50
Principles of Social Science, by H. C. Carey,		2.50
La Plata, The Argentine Confederation and Paraguay, by Thos. J. Page, U. S. Navy,		3.00

The above books will be forwarded to any part of the Country upon receipt of the price annexed with the postage added.
March 31, 1859.

YOUTH and MANHOOD.
JUST PUBLISHED, the 25th Thousand and mailed in a sealed oneveloped, to any address, post paid, on receipt of three stamps.
A Medical Essay on the Physical Exhaustion and Decay of the Frame, caused by "Self-Abuse," Infection, and the Injurious Consequences of Mercury, by R. L. Culverwell, M. D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.
☞Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, Loss of Energy, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and Impediments to Marriage, and promptly and effectually removed by the authors' novel and most successful mode of treatment, by means of which the invalid can regain pristine health without having recourse to dangerous and expensive medicines.
[From the London Lancet.]
The best treatise ever written on a subject of vital importance to all, well worthy the author's exalted reputation.
Address, the Publishers J. C. KLINE & CO., 1: Avenue, cor. 19th street: Post Box 4586, New York City. [Feb. 15, 1859—1y.

☞Wall Paper.
E. F. SOMMERKAMP & SON.
PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS and UPHOLSTERERS, also DEALERS in Paper Hangings, Borders, &c., of all kinds.—We have just returned from the Eastern markets, and we are now opening the handsomest and best selected stock of *Paper Hangings, Borders, Prints, &c.,* ever offered in this city (all of the very latest styles) and according to quality will be sold as low as they can be bought this far west of Baltimore. We mention in part, *Oaks Satins, Medium, and Common Paper Hangings,* from 12½ cents up; also CORDS, TASSELS, BINDINGS, &c. BLINDS, Venitian, India, transparent, and other kinds.
MATTRESSES,
of all kinds and sizes on hand and made to order. Old mattresses and old Venetian blinds done up to look as well and be as good as new.
Thankful for past favors, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, and invite the public generally to call and see our goods, learn our prices, then judge for themselves. We are now prepared to execute any work in the papering line in or out of Cumberland, and warrant the same to be done in the best manner, with dispatch and in the latest city style, The work done by us for the last 12 years in and for many miles around our city affords us the best of recommendations.
☞At the old stand, M'Cleary's Row, Baltimore street, Cumberland, Md.
Feb. 19, 57—1y.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!
A FULL assortment of Stoves, such as Parlor, Egg and Cooking Stoves of the latest patterns constantly kept on hand, and will be sold cheap.
Odd Castings, Fire Brick and Soap Stones for Stoves, kept constantly on hand.
Call at JOHN JOHNSON'S.
Sept. 9, 1858.

PARASOLS AND PARASOLETS—At H. D. Wineows, a large, beautiful assortment.
April 14. H. D. WINEOW.

Poetical.

The Future Life.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

How shall I know thee in the sphere which keeps
The disembodied spirits of the dead,
When all of thee that Time could wither, sleeps
And perishes among the dust we tread?

For I shall feel the sting of ceaseless pain
If there I meet thy gentle presence not:
Nor hear the voice I love; nor read again
In thy serenest eyes the tender thought.

Will not thy own meek heart demand me there?
That heart whose fondest throbs to me were given?
My name on earth was ever in thy prayer,
Shall it be banished from thy tongue in Heaven?

In meadows fanned by Heaven's life-breathing wind,
In the resplendence of that glorious sphere,
And larger movements of the unfettered mind,
Will then forget the love that joined us here?

The love that lived through all the stormy past,
And meekly with my harsher nature bore,
And deeper grew, and tenderer to the last,
Shall it expire with life, and be no more?

A happier lot than mine, and larger light,
Await thee there; for thou hast bowed thy will
In cheerful homage to the rule of right,
And lovest all, and renderest good for ill.

For me the sordid cares in which I dwell,
Shrink and consume the heart, as heat the scroll,
And wrath has left its scar—that fire of hell
Has left its frightful scar upon my soul.

Yet, though thou wearest the glory of the sky,
Will thou not keep the same beloved name,
The same fair, thoughtful brow, and gentle eye,
Lovelier in Heaven's sweet climate, yet the same?

Shalt thou not teach me in that calmer home,
The wisdom that I learned so ill in this—
The wisdom which is love—till I become
Thy fit companion in that land of bliss?

Miscellaneous.

Brownson on Home Politics.

In the election of 1856 almost the entire vote of the Roman Catholics of this country was given for the Democratic candidates.—The relations between papal Catholicism and false Democracy have, in general, for a long time past, been intimate. But, while there is no conclusive evidence that these bonds are about to be generally sundered, a large portion of the Catholic leaders are very much dissatisfied with the connection. The kind of an Administration Mr. Buchanan has given the country, in the first half of his term, does not suit them, and they are speaking out quite freely on the subject. The weekly organ of that church in New York, the Freeman's Journal, (which worked hard for the Democracy in 1856,) early took strong ground against the Lecompton, and other vicious schemes of the President, and has since continued to be bold and unsparing in its denunciations of the Administration. Other Catholic organs have assumed a similar attitude towards the present Government, for one reason or another. Among these is the Catholic Telegraph, of Cincinnati, which now declares that it is "very hard for any Catholic to be a Democrat."

To these occasional complainings we should not give much heed, were not some of the leading writers of that ecclesiastical connection not only earnestly repudiating and denouncing the Administration, but also strongly presenting reasonable grounds for thus rebeling.

One of the chief of these writers is Dr. O. A. Brownson who very elaborately treats of this subject in the last number of his Quarterly Review. Unlike some other Romanists, however, Brownson does not seek refuge from Buchanan by fleeing to Douglas. Both are to him alike dangerous, and equally to be shunned. He dreads Scylla no less than Charybdis, and warns his readers to look out for each. "We advocated," he says, "with reluctance, indeed, the elevation of Mr. Buchanan in 1856, but our worst apprehensions have been realized. We can hardly call to mind a single statesmanlike measure that he has recommended, nor a wise act of much magnitude his administration has performed." Of the Lecompton infamy, he speaks in terms of merited reprobation, affirming that the only safety is in a strict adherence to the principle of State Rights, failing of which, the course of our Republic will be "through Democratic Absolutism, in the direction of Cæsarism, hastening the day when, by a *coup d'etat*, the President will make himself a parvenu Emperor."

On the other hand, Dr. Brownson shows up, in a plain yet entirely conclusive and unanswerable argument, the absurdity of the squatter sovereignty doctrine of Douglas, thus:

"We do not agree with Mr. Douglas in his doctrine of squatter sovereignty, or the legislative capacity of a Territorial people. A Territory under our system is neither a State organized, nor an incheate State; it has no existence but what it derives from the Federal government; no rights or powers but those conferred on it by Congress. While a Territory it has no autonomy, no substantive political existence. The power of Congress over it is no doubt limited, but by its own constitution, not by the rights and powers of the Territory. If Congress has the right to legislate on the subject of slavery, it may delegate the exercise of that right to the Territorial legislature, and that legislature may authorize or exclude slavery as it sees proper; but if Congress has no right to legislate on the subject, the Territory can have none.—The pretence that Congress cannot intervene, and yet that the people of a Territory, remaining a Territory, can settle the question of slavery or any other question demanding legislation, is simply absurd. Either Congress has power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories, and then admit or exclude it, as it judges proper, or there can be no legislation on the subject, till the Territory becomes a sovereign State. In no way, then, can Mr. Douglas' doctrine, if it aims at anything more than transferring the dispute from Congress to the Territory be defended. His doctrine of popular sovereignty, as we understand it, is the most dangerous doctrine that can be asserted, and one which every American statesman should set his face against."

The reviewer next considers the question of further territorial acquisitions in the South. As a Roman Catholic, he would gladly see his Church strengthened, of course, by the addition of the Catholic population of Mexico and Cuba. But as to the former country, he regards the thing as impossible, on account of the opposition of foreign powers; and to attempt to force a sale of Cuba, which is not in the market, he thinks to be an insult and an outrage against a friendly power. No military advantage could be derived from gaining that island; but on the contrary, "its annexation would extend and weaken our line of defence." He grants that "it would perhaps extend our trade," yet it would "add little to the revenue of the Government." But there are positive and very serious objections growing out of the very controlling motive which occasions the clamor in favor of annexation. These he states in the following explicit words—reiterating the much-denounced doctrine of Gov. Seward's Rochester speech:

"It [Cuba] is wanted only to give us another slave State, and to strengthen the institution of slavery, which, after all, it would weaken. The South is strong, if she remains as she is, and does not attempt to extend slavery beyond its present limits, or to acquire new slave territory. *Slavery and the free labor system are entirely antagonistical*, and the expansion of the one necessarily resists that of the other. *It is not possible that the slave system of labor should triumph in this country, and the South may as well give up the hope of it at once.* There is yet power enough in the Southern States, and loyalty to the Constitution in the Northern to protect slavery where it is; but let the South attempt to extend it beyond its present constitutional limits, and she will lose what she has. Secession from the Union, and the formation of a Southern slave republic, even if attempted, will not save slavery, but precipitate its abolition."

Of the Dred Scott decision, Dr. Brownson says:

"The attempt to go beyond the Constitution in support of slavery made by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, has destroyed much of the respect hitherto entertained for its members, and weakened the hold of the Judiciary on the public mind; and the attempt on the part of the President and his advisers has demoralized the Democratic party throughout the Union. A pro-slavery party can no more succeed than an abolition party; and is no more in accordance with the Constitution, while it is less in accordance with the sentiments of the great mass of the American people."

It must be confessed that there is a peculiar significancy in the expression of these views, at this time, and from such a source. They bear on their face the marks of earnest conviction—of candor triumphing over prejudice—of free-spoken truth. Nor are they wanting in suggestiveness as to the Presidential contest of 1860. The Roman Catholic population of New York probably still retain not a little tenderness of sentiment toward Gov. Seward, whose mature views are pretty nearly reflected in the article from which we have quoted. Perhaps a close inspection may detect still more decisive intimations of this sort, in this concluding extract:—

"Whatever party succeeds in 1860, we trust will not be called "Democratic," and any party in the country not called by that name, will prove a gain. We do not sympathize with the Republican party, so called—it is not purely Republican in contradistinction from Democratic, has too many Democratic principles and tendencies, and is tinctured with Abolitionism, is even yet a little "woody headed;" but it has a good name, and if it succeeds to power under that name will be forced to eliminate its Democratic elements; and develop in a constitutional sense. It is even now assuming a ground less unconstitutional than that which it formerly occupied, and approaching, on the question of Slavery a policy equally removed from Abolitionism and Pro-slavery. *We should not fear its accession to power so much as we did in 1856. The election, even, of Mr. Seward to the Presidency, would do less to try the strength of the Union, than the election of Mr. Buchanan has done.* Even the American party, if it has really dropped the dark lantern, and given up its organization as a secret society, of which we are far from certain, would be preferable to the success of the present Democratic party."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Conclusion of the Sickles' Trial.

This long and tedious trial was brought to a close on Tuesday, 26th inst., and the case submitted to the jury.

During the absence of the jury, the Court remained in session, Judge Crawford keeping his seat the entire time. The crowd in the court room kept their places and engaged in conversation, which Judge Crawford was compelled to check several times, telling the crowd that although he could not expect the strictest silence, yet he would be pleased if they would talk in a tone somewhat lower. After the jury had been out about half an hour, bulletins commenced arriving from them, each one creating more or less stir in the court room. The first rumor announced that the jury stood ten for acquittal, and two for conviction of manslaughter. Thus the tidings continued for about twenty minutes, when it changed to eleven to one. This caused Sickles stock to rise considerably, but as the minute hand of the clock with measured tread approached the hour of 3—when it was pretty certain that the Judge would adjourn the Court—the countenances of the immediate friends of Mr. Sickles began to elongate, for all feared that another night of suspense was about to be spent by those who were most anxious for his acquittal. As the clock struck 3, several officers of the court rushed in through the Marshal's office, and as if by an electric shock, the vast crowd became at once aware of the fact that the jury had agreed upon a verdict.

RENDITION OF THE VERDICT.

Slowly the twelve gentlemen composing the jury entered the Court room accompanied by the special bailiffs having them in charge. The greatest excitement prevailed for a few moments. It was some time before sufficient order could be restored to enable the Court to proceed with the business—a number of men were standing on the chairs and benches, and a perfect sea of upturned faces could be seen looking towards the jury box. Mr. Middleton, the clerk, called the roll of the jurors, and they answered to their names. The clerk then said, "Daniel E. Sickles stand up," which was complied with. Again he asked, "gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?" To which an affirmative response was made. Mr Middleton then in a slow and measured tone asked, "how say you, gentlemen of the jury, is Daniel E. Sickles guilty or not guilty as charged?" Mr. Rezin Arnold, the foreman of the jury, who stood with the indictment in his hand, and looking as pale as death, replied "not guilty."

Here a scene occurred which we feel utterly unable to describe. One spontaneous yell went up from the hundreds of voices present which fairly shook the building; the crowd outside took it up, and for a few minutes Pandemonium seemed to be outdone. Cheer after cheer went up, and clapping of hands and stamping of feet, and a universal rush was made to get Mr. Sickles by the hand. The officers in vain tried to restore order. Judge Crawford rapped with his mallet, but all to no purpose—the universal joy which appeared to fill every heart would have its vent. In the midst of all this excitement, Mr. Stanton essayed to say something, but his stentorian voice was drowned in the tumult. At last Judge Crawford rose to his feet, and the respect due to the halls of justice appeared to return to all on the instant. He informed Mr. Stanton that as soon as the verdict was recorded he would be pleased to listen to him, to which Mr. S. replied that he hoped the Court would excuse those present—there were occasions, happening but seldom, yet they would sometimes occur, when the veriest cynic that ever breathed could not help feeling jubilant—he said he felt so at the present time, and commenced capering around in a manner that would have done no discredit to a French professor of dancing. At length Mr. Middleton announced that the verdict had been recorded, when Mr. Stanton arose, his face radiant with wild excitement, and said, "May it please the Court, I move that the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles be released from custody." Judge Crawford instantly replied, "I so order it." Again Mr. Stanton said, "I crave pardon of your Honor, but Mr. Sickles desires before the Court adjourns to shake every gentleman of the jury by the hands. The kind-hearted Judge ordered the officers to make way for Mr. Sickles to get to the jury box, which was done; and amid another scene of excitement, he who had but a few moments before been a prisoner, was warmly greeted by his deliverers. This scene really beggars description;—and we will only say that big tears were seen to run down the cheeks of many of the strong men who composed the jury. After a minute or two the Court adjourned till Monday morning next.

MR. SICKLES OUTSIDE THE COURT HOUSE.

As soon as the officers could clear the way, Mr. Sickles left the court room surrounded by a host of his personal friends. He was preceded by his aged father, who wept for joy. As soon as Mr. Sickles reached the front of the City Hall, he was surrounded by a vast crowd of all sorts of people, who yelled and cheered their approbation of the verdict; those who could do so gave him a hearty shake of the hand. He at once took a carriage and drove off to his own house in Lafayette square, where he received the congratulations of numerous friends. The crowd around the court house soon dispersed. As if by lightning the news of the verdict spread through the city, and during the afternoon go where you would the topic of conversation was the acquittal of Mr Sickles, for while all pity the fate of the unfortunate Key, they at the same time admit that Sickles pursued the only course left him as a man of honor.

The Two Pictures.

No. 1.

'Fannie?'
'What?'
'Pa is tired: can't you bring him a drink of water, dear?'
'I suppose I'll have to.'
Down goes the doll, slam goes the door, and out hirts the 'darling Fannie' for the wished for beverage. When the water is brought it is cool, but in it there is no refreshment. 'Pa' looks sad. His heart aches for a loving daughter. But it's nothing to Fannie—she don't care.

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Years have flown.
'Fannie?'
'What?'
'Is dinner ready?'
'Yes, that's the first cry always. And you know Biddy is so slow. Now sit down there and listen to this new piece of music.'
Thum, thum.
'Isn't that delightful, Harry?'
'Yes, Fannie, dearest, but business cannot be delayed.'
'It can't? Well, perhaps you expect me to go into the kitchen and cook? If you do, I want it distinctly understood that I wasn't brought up to it, and I did'nt marry for the sake of stooping to it.
Thum, thum, thum, thrash! with a vengeance. Two, ringle, ringle! lingle! dinner is ready at last. Cold and heavy, burnt and raw. Husband looks sad; but wife don't care. Away he goes—perhaps to a saloon, or to stand by the counter till his brain reels and he looks more like a corpse than a live man. And for whom? A thing which sits in the parlor and plays on the piano, and gives him to understand that 'she was'nt brought up to be a woman,' and did not marry him for the sake of 'stooping' to be his wife.

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PICTURE NO. II.

'Fannie?'
'Oh, pa has come, sis!' And down patter little feet, and pa's neck is encircled with tiny white arms, and his face covered with soft, warm kisses.
'Now, will Fannie bring father a drink?—He is tired.'
And away twinkle the dainty feet; and a minute more, and dimpled hands are handing it. And then the hat is carried away, and the cane is set in the corner, and pa looks so happy that Fanny taxes her active little brain to its utmost to think of something to do for him.

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Years have flown.
Twelve. 'Harry Nellie. Set up the chairs while I bring a pitcher of water. Father will be here in a few minutes, now.'
Click, slam, tramp, trip.
'Fannie?'
'Well, dear?'
'Is dinner ready? I am in a great hurry.
'Just this minute ready, Harry.
'I knew it would be.
Clatter, clatter, clatter. Bread good, vegetables good, meat good, all good; but the wife the best of all.
'Fannie, I am in trouble.'
'About what, pray tell?'
'Oh, my wife is the great torment of my life. The little minx runs so fast that it keeps me all the time in a sweat to keep up with her. The fact is, she wilts me with her unnumbered little kindnesses. It isn't so very comfortable to feel lost, like a speck in a blaze of—of—oh, dear, how red our Nellie's cheeks are to-day! Been using some of mother's cosmatic—helping to get dinner,—eh?'
Wife laughs, and husband looks pleased in spite of his sorrows. Away he goes to his humble work. But he forgets fatigue, for he is blessed with a loving wife and a happy home.

GOSSIP.—The bane of social life; always indicating a small mind, having affinity with petty concerns; often a malicious mind, delighting in traducing others; irreverence for truth; risking the violation of it for the pleasure of telling stories, which may be false, often are known to be so; great lack of honor—a sneaking disposition, saying behind the back of another what would not be said before his face; presumptive want of power to converse on nobler subjects; at least lack of interest in them. Generally supposed to belong exclusively to woman, but supposed very incorrectly. Male gossips are very numerous, and are worse than female. Their spheres are different.—Women gossip chiefly about domestic life, love, marriage, flirtation, servants, entertainments—and a world of mischief they do there—of heart-burnings, heart-sinkings and heart-breakings—of broken ties and alienated affections. But men gossip, too. Authors, professors, commerical men—oh! what keen, biting, withering gossip they have! half untrue, wholly needless. Literary gossip, political gossip!—why, the world is half ruled by gossip—half its miseries are made by gossip.

☞"HOME! that synonym for the sweetest sanctities! how it falls upon the heart of the homeward streaming crowd. That fixed boundary of peace that society cannot encroach upon; where we can look calmly out upon the frowns of the world, and our perplexed spirits find inspirations of strength and space for rest.

Home! where gentle memories steal upon us with shadows of the twilight, and forever tapestry the walls, while the voice of the music is hushed, and each soul within the silent circle, catches a nearer glimpse of heaven a dearer view of sweet ferms and faces gone before. Happy are those who can turn from the festive gaieties of the world, and meet outstretched arms and loving hearts in whose affection there is no decay and no deceit—*"at home!"* With eyes of hope and tearful rapture, we look forward to our arrival at home. And when our vital lamp burns low, and the golden bowl begins to shudder, and the silver cord to untwine, let our look be upon the face we best love! Oh, let us die at *Home!*

A curious case has occured at Pittsburg.—An old German woman and her daughter, by name Klotts, recently arrived from Germany and with them came a young man, one Joseph Schmidt, who loved the daughter. But the mother objected. The old lady had with her and her daughter 3,000 francs in gold, which was left by the deceased husband to be distributed as follows: 1,000 francs to the widow, and two ninths of the other 2,000 francs as long as she miantained a state of widowhood, the balance to be divided among the