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—nvariably in advance.

TO THE ADVERTISING PUBLIC this paper affords unrivaled advantages, as it is read by **1000 Families.** As it has a more extended circulation than any other journal published in the county, advertisements would consequently reach a greater number of readers an object worthy of consideration by those wishing to advertise.

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TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance—$2.50 if not so paid, and $3.00 if not paid within the year.

Those who expect to receive the CIVILIAN & TELEGRAPH for $2.00 must pay invariably in advance.

☞Bear in mind that no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

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If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to tkat newspapers from the office, or removing, and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

Rates of Advertising.

One square of 12 lines, 50 cents for one insertion—subsequent insertions 25 cents each. All advertisements under 12 lines charged as a square.

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MONTHS.	ONE	TWO	THREE	SIX	TWELVE.
One square,	1 25	2 25	3 50	6 00	10 00
Two squares	2 25	4 00	5 00	9 00	14 10
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Four squares,	4 50	6 00	8 00	14 00	20 00
Quarter col.,	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00	30 00

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Yearly advertisers must confine their advertising to their own business.

ALL TRANSIENT ADVERTISING, out side the city of Cumberland, cash in advance.

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.

INSOLVENT NOTICES, cash in advance.

PATENT MEDICINES, one half in advance and the balance in six months.

ALL JOB WORK, cash.

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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Clerk of Circuit Court—HORACE RESLEY.
Register of Wills—JOHN B. WIDENER.
Sheriff—HANSON WILLISON.
State's Attorney—JAMES M. SCHLEY.
Surveyor—DENTON D. BROWN.
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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.,
also, wholesale dealer in Salt, Canal Basin, below Clabaugh's Liquor Store,

HERMAN H. HORROCK,
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. as

JOS. A. CHAPLINE. A. R. DILLON, JR.
CHAPLINE & DILLON,
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in hancery,
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. D. 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,
STEAM SAW-MILL,
Lynn's Wharf,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

JOHN JOHNSON,
Tin and Sheet-Iron Worker.
Respectfully asks a share of public patronage. Tin and 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.

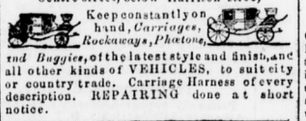
DR. E. C. GASKILL,
SURGEON DENTIST,
George's street, next door to the Cumberland Bank, *Cumberland, Md.*

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

THOMAS JOHNS,
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 Decatur 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.

BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
FOUNDED 1852. CHARTERED 1854.
LOCATED
COR. BALTIMORE & CHARLES STREETS,
Baltimore, Md.
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.
The most Comprehensive and Thorough Course of Study, and the Only
PRACTICAL METHOD OF INSTRUCTION
Are here introduced.
No Copying from Printed or Manuscript Forms
In
LEARNING BOOK-KEEPING
At the
Baltimore Commercial College.
This method of instruction is nowhere else introduced in this country.
EVERY YOUNG MAN
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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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.

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Presbyterian—Liberty Street. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 8. Pastor—Rev. J. H. Symmes.

English Lutheran—Corner of Baltimore and Centre Streets. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. A. J. Weddell.

Methodist Episcopal—Centre Street. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. B. H. Crever.

Methodist Protestant—Bedford St. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. H. C. Cushing.

Episcopalian—Washington Street. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 8. No regular pastor at present.

Baptist—Bedford Street. Services in the morning at at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. Jno. B. T. Patterson.

German Lutheran—Bedford Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Pastor—Rev. F. Fuscel.

St. Patrick's—Centre Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and vespers at 4. Pastor—Rev. Edward Brennan.

St. Peter and St. Paul—Fayette Street.—Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and vespers at 2½. Pastor—Father Seelos.

Jewish Synagogue—Baltimore Street. Services Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. A. Laser.

Second German Lutheran Church—Centre Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Pastor—Rev. Louis Biltz.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!! NEW BOOKS!!!

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Godey's Lady's Book.	25
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Pictures of Country Life by Alice Carey,	1.00
Two Ways to Wedlock, a Novel,	1.00
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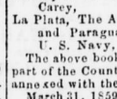
The above books will be forwarded to any part of the Country upon receipt of the price annexed with the postage added.

March 31, 1859.


YOUTH and MANHOOD.
JUST PUBLISHED, the 25th Thousand and mailed in a sealed oneloped, 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., 1st Avenue, cor. 19th street: Post Box 4586, New York City. [Feb. 15, 1859—1y.

Wall Paper.
E. F. SOMERKAMP.
PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER and UPHOLSTERER, also DEALER in Paper Hangings, Borders, &c., of all kinds.—We have just returned from the Eastern markets, and he is 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, I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, and invite the public generally to call and see my goods, learn my prices, then judge for themselves. I am now prepared to execute any work in the paperingline 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.

QUEENSWARE/ GLASS!!
JUST OPENED AND FOR SALE a very handsome and complete assortment of Queensware, China and Glass Ware.
W. R. BEALL,

Poetical.

A Beautiful Scotch Ballad.

Do you think of the days that are gone,
Jeannie,
As ye sit by your fire at night?
Do you wish that the morn would bring back the time
When your heart and your step were so light?
I think of the days that are gone, Robin,
And of all that I joyed in then;
But the brightest that ever 'rose on me,
I have never wished back again

Do you think of the hopes that are gone,
Jeannie,
As ye sit by your fire at night?
Do you gather them up as they faded fast,
Like buds with an early blight?
I think of the hopes that are gone, Robin,
And I mourn not their stay was so fleet,
For they fell as the leaves of the red rose fall,
And were even in falling sweet.

Do you think of the friends that are gone,
Jeannie,
As ye sit by your fire at night?
Do you wish they were round you again once more,
By the hearth that they made so bright?
I think of the friends that are gone, Robin,
They are dear to my heart as then;
But the best and the dearest among them all
I have never wished back again.

Miscellaneous.

After Marriage.

BY MRS. BELLA Z. MINTER.

Generally in tales, romances, novels, etc., we find that after innumerable troubles, difficulties and heartrending trials, the fair heroine and noble hero settle down to a blissful domestic life, and then the curtain drops upon the scene, and seldom is it drawn aside to reveal the after-life of the parties, drawn together by suffering and opposition. And yet, could we look into the scenes that follow the consummation of their one desire—to be united—how oft would we find that with the utterance of the marriage vow, comes the cup of bitterness that shall taint their future lives with darkness and despair.

Lilla Montrose was a gentle-hearted, whole-souled woman, and when she gave her hand to Walter Huntington, she but cemented the bonds that united their hearts with a deep and strong affection. He was twenty-six, she fifteen years of age at the time of their marriage, and though both belonged to a class of refined, noble and intelligent beings, both were full of faults that were well-calculated to wreck their domestic peace forever, unless proper means were taken to uproot them from their natures. Walter was tender and affectionate as a woman when in his gentle moods, but he possessed a proud, imperious disposition, and expected all within the limit of his influence to bow to him and his will in all things, and so long as this was done he was good-natured and affectionate, but let any one dare to rebel and he was furious. And like many other proud persons he would never confess himself wrong, to heal a wound inflicted, even though he knew he had been in the wrong. This he would have looked upon as a forfeiture of his dignity and rights, and that would never do. In fact, though Walter possessed many noble qualities, he was a tyrant in every sense of the word.

And so poor gentle Lilla found him ere they had been married many months, and strove in all things she deemed it her duty to do, as a loving and true-hearted wife, to make their home the abode of happiness, but her efforts were vain, for she could not humble herself to seek forgiveness of *him*, when *she* had been the wronged and aggrieved party, and he was too proud to acknowledge the wrongs he had done her, and seek her forgiveness, so many dark clouds rose upon the horizon of their married life.

One evening Lilla drew her chair up to her little work-stand, and taking up a shirt she was making for her husband, was soon working away very briskly. The little back-parlor looked very neat and inviting with its cheerful fire, for it was cold weather, warm hued carpet, soft chairs and lounges, and pretty and tasteful ornaments, all the work of her own skilful fingers, but the young wife heeded them little on that evening, for there was a cloud upon her bright young face, and a dreary sickening sensation at her heart that told of sorrow. She was alone. Walter had, in a sudden freak of passion, left the house soon after dinner, and had not returned yet though 'twas long past tea-time, and after making everything tidy, and preparing his tea to keep warm for him, she had taken her sewing to work till he should return. After waiting some time, a step in the hall told of his return, and a slight glow suffused her cheeks, but she did not run to meet him. She longed to do so but feared a repulse from which her sensitive nature shrank. Therefore, when Walter came in he found her still at her sewing.

"What is the matter with you Lilla, that you did not come to welcome me to-night as usual?" he inquired abruptly, after gazing for a moment into her troubled face.

"I thought you might not be pleased to have me come dear," she replied gently.

"Why not?"

"You were angry with me when you went away, you know dearest, and I feared you would not wish me to come."

"If I was angry with you it was your own fault, and you should have come to me with a kindly welcome, and sought a reconciliation."

"No, Walter, it was *not* my fault that you tore your coat in too great haste to get it on, and then swore so dreadfully, that my heart stood still with horror. Nor was it an offence sufficient to excuse the unkind language you used to me, to entreat you to desist, with kindness. I used no harsh term, but sought by loving words to win you from your anger. You turned it upon me and used most unkind words. I have a right to expect an apology from you."

"That you will never get," was the passionate response.

"But, Walter, husband, if you will not seek a reconciliation, you can at least try to forget what has passed."

"Not very easily."

"Then what would you have me do?" she asked with a touch of bitterness. "Surely you cannot expect me to come to you and beg forgiveness for a fault I conscientiously know I have never committed."

"If my wife can be happy when her husband's anger is upon her, and be content to have it rest upon her still, she need not seek a reconciliation. Do you intend to give me any tea?"

"Certainly, dear, pardon me for not having done so sooner," and, rising quickly, she soon had it in readiness for him.

Walter's heart smote him while eating the nice supper prepared for him, and he felt grieved and unhappy when he looked upon the childish innocent face so overcast with trouble. He would have given anything to recall the few past hours, but that was impossible, and with stubborn determination he would not yield an inch of the ground he had usurped. Had he gone to her with one kind word, or kiss, all would instantly have been forgotten, and they would have been happy; but he would not do this, and she felt herself wronged, and thus were they both made miserable.

As time passed on, the rose began to fade from the young wife's cheek, and the bounding step became slow and weary. She was as unhappy as a wife could be, but she cheated her conscience with the belief that she did all she could, and fulfilled her duty as a true wife.

And had Walter aided her, her duty would have been faithfully performed, but he did not, therefore, the more devolved upon herself. She was weary, almost despairing, and would have made almost any sacrifice to obtain peace. She set seriously to work to examine her own heart, search out the key to happiness, and use it.

Once, after a scene of unusual wrong and injustice on his part, she had retired to her own room to indulge in a fit of unavailing grief.

"What," she asked herself. "Is life to me—nothing attractive. I am wretched and cannot bear to have so much exacted, yet what can I do? If I tacitly acknowledge myself in fault he will be satisfied, loving and kind, but can I do this? Were I to do so I should take upon myself the blame I do not deserve, but if this will bring me peace and his love, I will even make any sacrifice. I will crush pride, respect, every selfish feeling for the sake of attaining this one great object, and then if I fail—God help me!"

She left the room, went down stairs, entered the parlor where her husband sat, and falling upon her knees beside him, wound her arms about his neck and buried her head in his arms. She would have spoken, but tears choked her utterance, and she sobbed there long and bitterly ere she asked him to forgive *her* for the fault *he* had been guilty of, and he took her to his heart tenderly and lavished a wealth of endearing words upon her.

Reader, strange as it may seem, this course of conduct had a good effect upon Walter. He knew his faults, and did not try to hide from his own mind the knowledge of his sinful injustice, and when he daily saw his injured, innocent wife assuming all the blame for every unpleasant occurrence, he became humbled and repentant, and all the good of his nature rose in battle array against the evil, and the good was victorious. He too put down pride, and learned to plead for forgiveness when he felt he had done wrong, and by earnest and mutual effort their life became fraught with serene happiness.

A Woman's Wit.

A little romance was enacted in this city a short time ago, the details of which we were so fortunate as to obtain. A gentleman who resides on Prospect street has a wife who, for some months past, has gradually become imbued with the idea that her lord is recreant to his vows. A note which she intercepted confirmed her in her suspicions, and his movements were watched with a secrecy and cunning known only to jealous wives. She ascertained where the frail one lived who had estranged her husband's love from its lawful object, and succeeded in renting a room in a house directly opposite, representing herself to be a dress-maker. From this point of observation, she saw enough to convince her that her faithless spouse was a constant and welcome visitor at the house across the way, whose reputation was not at all questionable. By the promise of a liberal reward, she induced a daguerrean artist to remove his apparatus to her room, and to follow her directions without asking questions. Wondering what deed of horror he might be called upon to daguerreotype, the artist prepared to obey her commands. She ordered him to place his instrument so as to command the front door of the house opposite, and to be prepared to take an impression at a moment's notice. He did as he was requested, and for many long hours, two anxious faces might have been seen peering from the window, and the artist's camera pointing grimly and relentlessly at the door of the opposite house.

The next day when the naughty husband entered his own house, his wife advanced towards him, looking unusually sweet and cheerful (in fact, he thought he had never observed her looking so charming before) and presented him with a daguerreotype, saying she had been at considerable pains to obtain it, regretting that it did not do the subject entire justice, and ending by begging its acceptance with one of her sweetest smiles.—Thinking his dear little wife had been getting her miniature for him, and recalling his disloyalty with an ugly spasm of the heart, he proceeded to unclasp the case which contained, as he supposed the features of the loving and confiding creature before him.—The first glance disclosed a house which looked astonishingly familiar; the second revealed to his petrified gaze the form of himself, standing on the steps with his hand upon the door knob; and gazing sheepishly round as if fearful of detection. His head swam, the infernal miniature danced before his eyes, and falling upon his knees, the wretch frantically besought her forgiveness. 'Tis said that room presented a fearful scene. There were reproaches, entreaties, threats of separation, supplications, mingled with a considerable quantity of hysterics and tearing of hair. We are informed that the affair was at length adjusted, and that he has become an exceedingly meek, attentive and obedient husband.—*Cleveland Democrat.*

MEN OF BUSINESS.—Rare almost as great poets—rarer, perhaps, than veritable saints and martyrs—are consummate men of business. A man, to be excellent in this way, must not only be variously gifted, but his gifts should be nicely proportioned to one another. He must have in a high degree that virtue which men have always found the least pleasant of virtues—prudence.—His prudence, however, will not be merely of a cautious and quiescent order, but that which, being ever actively engaged, is more fitly called discretion than prudence. Such a man must have an almost ignominious love of details, blened (and this is a rare combination) with a high power of imagination, enabling him to look along extended lines of possible action, and put these details in their right places. He requires a great knowledge of character, with that exquisite tact which feels unerringly the right moment when to act. A discreet rapidity must pervade all the movements of his thought and action. He must be singularly free from vanity, and is generally found to be an enthusiast, who has the art to conceal his enthusiasm.—*Helps.*

THE WASTE OF WAR.—In the sixteen years intervening between 1797 and 1815 the French army absorbed 4,556,000 men. The number raised by conscription for Napoleon's army was 2,476,000 men. The army of 1812 was composed of recruits from eighteen to twenty years of age. Of a million and a quarter raised in 1813 only 100,000 remained alive in 1814. France, in addition to this loss of her citizens, had to pay seven hundred millions of francs as indemnity of war to the allied Powers and four hundred millions for the support of foreign garrisons. These figures show the cost of a war such as the Powers of Europe are now about entering into.

AN Irishman dropped a letter into the post-office the other day, with the following memorandum on the envelope:

"Please hasten the delay of this."

I Knew She Would.

Deacon W. was a staid and honest Baptist deacon in one of the interior towns in this State, who had a vein of dry, caustic humor in his composition. The deacon had a boy of some dozen summers who was somewhat inclined to be a little ugly when not under the parental eye. In school especially John was a source of constant annoyance to the teacher. One day the mistress punished him for some misdemeanor, and John went home, crying, to enter his complaint, and told his father that the mistress had whipped him.

"What!" exclaimed the deacon, elevating his eyebrows, "been whipped?"

"Ya-a-s," sobbed the boy.

"And did you let a woman whip ye?" shouted the deacon.

"Ya-a-s, I couldn't help it."

"Well, John, you little rascal, you go to school to-morrow, and if Miss —— undertakes to whip ye agin, you just pitch in; don't let a woman whip ye, if ye can help it. Don't take any stick to strike with, but ye may strike, bite, scratch and kick as much as ye're a mind to."

The next day the boy went to school, and, emboldened by the permission given by his father, was soon brought before the tribunal of violated rules. The teacher undertook to correct him. The result was that John got a most unmerciful trouncing and was thoroughly subdued. When he went home, he went to his father, crying:

"Well, dad, I got an awful bad licking to-day."

"What!" said the old deacon, "have ye let that woman whip ye again?"

"Ya-a-s," whimpered John, "I kicked her, and struck, and fit her all I could, but she lammed me orfully."

"Aha!" chuckled the humorous old deacon, "you tarnal little fool, I knew she would, and she'll give ye a trouncing every time she undertakes it; and I advise ye to behave yourself in future."

John began to have some perception of his father's motive, and ever after was a sadder and wise boy.

Religious Intelligence.

SCHEME TO CARRY OFF THE POPE.—The Nord, a journal generally extremely well informed, contains the following significant telegram:

"The greater part of the army of occupation of Rome has been recalled; only 2,000 men will remain in the Holy City. The meaning of this withdrawal of the French garrison, at the present juncture, may be explained by a reference to the history of the First Napoleon's Italian campaigns, and the policy of the nephew, as laid down in the pamphlets that have recently appeared in France.

In these pamphlets the cessation of the temporal power of the Pope is urged as an essential condition of the "regeneration of Italy" *id est*, her annexation to France. But how accomplish such a *coup* without arousing a fanatical opposition on the part of the strict Catholics—a powerful element throughout Italy and France?

Very simply, by a revolution in Rome, which will surely follow upon the departure of the French troops, and the capture of the Holy Father by the remaining two thousand, under the convenient and plausible pretext of protecting him against the violence of an infuriated mob.

The Holy Father, thus saved a second time, would be respectfully but speedily removed to Civita Vecchia, under escort of his 2,000; thence to go on board ship to Toulon or Marseilles, and thence to Paris, and at every station he, no doubt, will be received with great honor and enthusiasm.

Such is the most proable meaning of the short telegram of Le Nord; the withdrawal of the garrison it would be difficult to explain, in any other way, for the troops are not needed, just now, for the occupation of Sardinia, and if they were Rome is a point of high strategetical importance, which cannot be abandoned—and abandoned it will not be, for the Revolution having served the above purpose, the troops would hasten back to re-establish law and order there. It is very likely, though, the Pope will see through the scheme, and be fortunate enough to make a timely escape from protectors.

ACCORDING to the "*Annaies de la Propagation de la Foi*," for June, 1859, there were then in China 8 bishops, 57 foreign priests, 114 native priests, and 303,000 converts, connected with the Romish Church. It is difficult to know just what amount of credence to assign to these statistics; our impression is, however, that they do not overstate the case. Indeed, we think the number of foreign priests in China has considerably increased since the foregoing statistics were published. The provisions of the recent treaties with China are exciting the livliest interest throughout the ranks of Romanism. In the 13th article of the French treaty there is a clause declaring that, "Whatever has been heretofore written, proclaimed or published in China, by order of government, against the Christian faith, is wholly abrogated and nullified in all the provinces of the empire." Under cover of this clause, the Romish missionaries in China declare their purpose to institute claims against the Chinese government for the recovery of all their ancient Church property, at Pekin and elsewhere throughout the empire, which was confiscated during former persecutions. If successful in this measure, as seems entirely probable, they at once will be in possession of wealth, prestige, and Church appliances which will be of immense advantage to them in the propagation of their faith among the Chinese.

PRAYER-MEETING IN FRANCE.—An interesting letter from Cannes, dated Dec. 29, 1858, gives an account of meetings for prayer among the English residents and the native Protestants. They are held in the chapel built by Admiral Pakenham every Tuesday morning, each meeting lasting for an hour. The meetings have always been conducted in the same simple way, pauses intervening now and then. There were objections to the usual way of calling on persons to pray, and therefore the meeting has been left in this way very much to take its own course. Those who have hitherto engaged in prayer have been Admiral Pakenham, and the Rev. Mr. Douglas of the Free Church of Scotland, Mr. Evans of the Church of England, M. Napoleon Roussel of the Free Church of France, M. Espinette, of the Brethren, Prof. Chapui of the Swiss Free Church, and M. Boucher, pastor of the French congregation at Aix-en-Provence. The prayers have been in French or English, according to the convenience of the speaker.

A TRUE CHRISTIAN SENTIMENT.—Rev. Dr. Johns whose death in Baltimore recently has been announced, once said of excessive denominationalism:—

"Wherever this goes beyond love for souls, something is wrong.

"So fearful am I of this spirit, that I have been accustomed for years, in passing a house of some other denomination than my own, to lift my heart to God in prayer for that minister and his people."

A NOVEL CHURCH CASE—*The Sin of Listening To Heretics.*—A curious case of Church discipline has occurred in Cortland village, New York. On the 15th of March last, by a solemn vote of the Presbyterian Church of that village, Mr. Stephen Brewer, a prominent and influential citizen, was tried and suspended for a "breach of covenant," for having attended public services in a neighboring Church on the Sabbath, and listening to discourses from Ralph Waldo Emerson, George W. Curtis and Wendell Phillips. The history of this case is as follows:

For the three winters past "The Cortlandville Literary Association" have invited distinguished scholars to lecture in the "stone church," so called in that village—and some of them lectured Saturday evenings, and stayed over and preached in the same Church on the Sabbath. They were Wendell Phillips, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Horace Greeley, Joshua R. Giddings, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, E. H. Chapin, T. Starr King, A. D. Mayo, George W. Curtis, and others. Among the others, were Henry Ward Beecher, Thomas Beecher, and Theodore Parker. Esquire Brewer, attended these meetings, and the ministers and elders of the Presbyterian Church to which he belonged labored with him because he did so. Mr. Brewer thought the elders had no authority to restrain him in this matter, but they insisted they had, and because he refused to submit, they indicted, tried, and suspended him for "breach of covenant."

MARTYRS IN POLYNESIA.—The Rev. S. M. Creagh, of the London Missionary Society, stationed at the Loyalty Group, Polynesia, reports the massacre of two unoffending native Christians by a party of heathens. They had been out with a deputation of native brethren, to preach the gospel to the heathen tribe to which the murderers belonged. In returning, they were met and set upon with clubs, axes, and spears, murdered, and their bodies cooked and eaten. The first native convert of the blood-stained island of Erromanga had just been received into the Church at the latest advices from the successors of the murdered