Civilian & Telegraph.

MINERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXII. CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1859 NUMBER 38.

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.

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.

Terms of the Civilian & Telegraph.

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.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

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 take 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.

Business Cards in the Directory, per annum, including subscription, $5.

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
Three squares,	3 50	5 00	7 50	12 00	18 00
Four squares	4 50	6 00	8 00	14 00	20 00
Quarter col.,	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00	30 00

Larger space for short periods, as per agreement.

Advertisements before Marriages and Deaths, 10 cents per line for first insertion—sucsequent insertions, 5 cents per line. Nine words are counted as a line in advertising.

Merchants and others, advertising by the year, will be charged $12 00.

Proceedings of meetings not of a general character, charged at 4 cents per line for each insertion.

Yearly advertisers must confine their advertising to their own business.

ALL TRANSIENT ADVERTISING, outside 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 to 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.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Judge of Circuit Court—Hon. THOS. PERRY.
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.
Clerk to County Commissioners—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.

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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.

JOHN T. WOODSIDE,
LUMBER
Commission Merchant,
Office, Corner Decatur & Frederick Sts.,
Cumberland, Md.
July 14, 1859—1y.

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.

H. N. 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.

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

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

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

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 street,
Keep constantly on hand *Carriages, Rockaways, Phatons, 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.

CUMBERLAND FOUNDRY,
TAYLOR & CO.,
Iron and Brass Founders,
George's street, CUMBERLAND, MD,
Manufacturers of
Steam Engines, Boilers, Railroad and Mine Cars, Mining Machinery, Furnaces, Stoves, Grates, Mill-Irons, Plows, Agricultural Implements, &c.
March 17, 1859—y.

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.

FACULTY.
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.
N. C. JOHNSON, Professor of Penmanship.
S. T. WILLIAMS, Esq., Mercantile Law.
REV. E. Y. REESE, D. D., Commercial Ethics.
TRUSTEES.
Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. Joshua Vansant, Hon. Thomas Swann, Wm. H. Keighler, Esq., Jacob Trust, Esq., William Knabe, Esq.
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.

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.

Second Arrival of Splendid Spring and Summer Goods.
WM. BLAKE has just received a splendid stock of Goods suited to the season. All in want will do well to call and see them, as I am sure I can please all that will give me a call.
WM. BLAKE,
Next door to Belvidere Hall.
Cumberland, June 23, 1859.

JUST received a fresh supply of Boehm's Diarrhœa Syrup. Price per Bottle, 50 cts.—For sale by
ANDREWS & SWARTZWELDER,
Under the St. Nicholas Hotel, Balt. St.
June 30.

A Fine Assortment of Silver Goods
JUST OPENED AT
S. T. LITTLE'S
JEWELRY STORE,
Baltimore Street, near the Depot,
SUCH AS
SUGAR Spoons and Sifters,
Preserves and Cream Spoons,
Mustard and Salt Spoons,
Ice Cream and Float Spoons,
Salt Sellars,
Pickel Knives and Forks, Butter Knives, Tea and Table Spoons, Port Monies, Card Cases, &c.
S. T. LITTLE.
Cumberland, Oct. 21—tf.

Pure Rye Whiskey.
15 BARRELS of genuine, copper distilled, Rye Whiskey, on consignment, and will be sold low. Persons desiring a pure article can see samples on application to
O. C CLARKE & Co.
Centre St., next door to Eng. Luth. Ch.
Aug. 11, 1859. A. and F. G. copy.

Boat Stoves.
A SUPPLY of Boat Stoves, of a quality not to be surpassed, just received and for sale by [ap.28] JOHN JOHNSON.

Country Cured Bacon.
A LOT of choice HAMS, SIDES, & SHOULDERS. Also, a few saddles of dried VENISON.—a very nice article for sale by
April 16. O. C. CLARKE & CO.

Patent Lard Lamp.
THE subscriber is now manufacturing a Patent Lard Lamp, which he offers for sale. It will also burn any kind of dirty grease. Call and examine it. m19. JOHN JOHNSON.

Religious Services.

Presbyterian—Liberty Street. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7. 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 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. A. J. Weddell.

Methodist Episcopal—Centre Street. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. B. H. Crever.

Methodist Protestant—Bedford St. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. H. C. Cushing.

Episcopalian—Washington Street. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7. Rev. Dr. Spear, Pastor.

Baptist—Bedford Street. No Pastor.

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

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.

MEDICAL HOUSE,
11 *South Frederick street,*
Baltimore, Maryland,
Established in order to afford Sound and Scientific Medical Aid, and for the supression of Quackery.

DOCTOR SMITH
HAS for many years devoted his whole attention to the treatment of private complaints in all their varied and complicated forms. His great success in those long standing and difficult cases, such as were formerly considered incurable, is sufficient to commend him to the public as worthy of the extensive patronage which he has received.—Within the last eight years, Dr. S. has treated more than 23,500 cases of Private Complaints in their different forms and stages; a practice which no doubt exceeds that of all the other physicians now advertising in Baltimore, and not a single case is known, where directions were strictly followed, and medicines taken a reasonable time, without effecting a radical and permanent cure; therefore, persons afflicted with office, No. 11, South Frederick Street.

The afflicted should bear in mind that Dr. S, who is the only regular physician advertising, diseases of the above nature. "No matter how difficult or long standing the case may be," would do well to call on Dr. SMITH, at his has for many years devoted his whole attention to the treatment of this class of Diseases.

His medicines are free from Mercury and all mineral poisons; put up in a neat and compact form, and may be taken in a public or private house, or while travelling, without exposure or hindrance from business, and except in cases of violent inflammation, no change of diet is necessary.

Let the unfortunate bear in mind when affliction overtakes them, that no time should be lost in making application to a competent physician, as they would not only obtain relief from pain, avoid mortification through exposure, and elude great constitutional injury, but enable their medical assistant to be moderate in his charges than he could justly be, where symptoms have become confirmed or the disease more widely diffused. The rapid advance of this truly terrifying disease, is sufficient to alarm the boldest heart. When ulceration and discolored Pleches with rocking pains, betray to the unhappy victim the deadly poison preying upon his vitals, then, "and not till then," do many awake to a full sense of their danger.

We are called upon every few days to cure Chronic Diseases which were supposed to have been cured years ago, but instead of which, were only checked, driven into the system by mercury or copaiva and therefore seems to be well but in a longer or shorter time, by some slight cause, break out in its worst and most difficult forms, producing ulcers in the throat, nose or roof of the mouth, eruptions of the skin, pains or swelling of bones, etc. On account of the number of such which have lately come under my care, and the immense suffering which a little neglect or improper treatment in the first stages of the disease may cause, Dr. Smith thinks it his duty to advise the unfortunate, *particularly strangers*, to be careful lest they are not deceived by *false advertisements of boasting quacks* who make promises which could not be fulfilled even by the most experienced physicians. By neglect or improper treatment, the patient is often reduced to a state which makes the case extremely difficult to cure. Therefore he should be aware of the importance of consulting a skillful physician in the early stage of the disease.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY

Young men! beware of the pernicious indulgence and almost fatal injury you inflict upon your constitutions, by evil examples and the morbid influence of the passions.

How many young persons do we daily behold, whose countenances and debilitated constitutions depict disease arising from that horrible and devastating vice.

It could be shown how attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion and a train of symptoms indicative of consumption, are often ascribed to wrong causes, when in reality, they are the consequence of an alluring and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind and body.

You who have brought this affliction upon yourselves, why embrace the secret to your hearts and vainly attempt to cure yourselves, instead of making immediate application to a skilful physician, who, in a short time, would restore you to perfect health, and save you from exposure which the fatal consequences render it envitable?

☞ Dr. Smith gives his special attention to the treatment of this destructive malady. Patients can be cured at home by addressing a letter to Dr. Smith, describing symptoms, and receive medicine securely packed from observation, forwarded by express or otherwise to any part of the country.

N B.—Persons afflicted with any of the above complaints will do well to avoid *boasting impostors* whether foreign or native, as also the numerous Specifics advertised as a certain cure for any and every disease. These preparations are put up to sell but not to cure, and often do more harm than good, therefore avoid them.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

Address. DR. J. B. SMITH,
No. 11, S. Frederick St., Baltimore, Md.

☞ No letters will be answered unless they contain a remittance or Postage Stamp to pay postage on the answer.

March 17, 1859.—Dec. 7, 1858—1y.

OLIVER C. CLARK, SAMUEL M. HALLER
O. C. CLARK, & CO.,
FLOUR, FEED, GROCERY,
AND
Produce Store,
Centre street, next door to Lutheran Church,
CUMBERLAND, MD.,
NOW offer to the public a well selected stock of SUPER, EXTRA and FAMILY FLOUR, CORN MEAL, RYE AND CORN CHOP, FEED OF DIFFERENT KINDS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEAS, CRACKERS, SPICES, FRUITS IN CANS, PUT UP EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE, CANDLES, SOAPS, FISH, TOBACCO, SEGARS, &C. also, a choice lot of LIQUORS, consisting of WINE, BRANDY, RUM AND WHISKEY. An examination of the stock is invited, when prices will be made to suit the times. [March 31, 1859.

SALT.
1000 Sacks G. A. Salt,
500 " Fine "
For sale by J. N. HARPER & Co.
Alexandria, Va., June 2—tf.

Dr. BAAKEE

TREATS ALL DISEASES!
DR. BAAKEE,
WILL give special attention to the following diseases:
Coughs, Colds Consumption, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Nose, Mouth, Throat and Lungs. Attention given to the treatment of all Skin diseases—Lumbago, Lumbar Abscesses, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Piles and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels; also, all Chronic Diseases peculiar to Women and Children. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing CANCERS, OLD SORES or ULCERS, FISTULA, SCALD HEAD, WENS, HIP DISEASES, SWELLINGS and TUMORS of every description and without the use of the knife. These last named diseases cannot be treated by correspondence, therefore the patients must place themselves under the Doctor's personal supervision.

DR. BAAKEE has made a new discovery of a Fluid that will produce perfect absorption of the cataract, and restore permanent vision to the Eye, without the use of the knife or needle, and he cures all diseases of the
Eye and Ear,
Without the use of the Knife or Needle, and he has constantly on hand an excellent assortment of beautiful
ARTIFICIAL EYES,
AND
Tympanums or (Ear Drums,)
suitable for either sex and all ages—inserted in five minutes.

Also a large assortment of Ear Trumpets of all sizes and every description known in the world. Also, a large assortment of beautiful Artificial Hands, with Wrist, Arm and Elbow attachments; also, of Feet, with Ankle, Leg, and Knee joint attachments—natural as nature itself. These articles can be sent by Express to any part of the world.

Dr. Bakee is one of the most celebrated and skillful Physicians and Surgeons now living. His fame is known personally in every principal city of the World. All letters directed to Dr. Baakee, (inclosing ten cents,) asking any questions pertaining to any disease, shall be promptly answered, and all Chronic diseases can be treated by correspondence, except those mentioned, that will require his personal supervision.

☞ *Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.*
DR. BAAKEE.
Office, No. 704 Broadway, a few doors above Fourth street, New York City.
April 14, 1859—1y.

MADE BY STEAM
AND
PRICES REDUCED!
Having all the facilities of STEAM MACHINERY, we can compete with all factories in city or country.
Persons desirous of purchasing, are solicited to COME AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

K. H. BUTLER'S
STEAM CABINET
AND
CHAIR FACTORY
CENTRE, NEAR BALTIMORE STREET,
CUMBERLAND, MD.,
Where he keeps constantly on hand and manufactures to order, a large variety of articles in his line, such as
Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, and Cherry Sideboards, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, &c.
ALSO
Sofas, Lounges, and Chairs, in every style and finish, together with a FULL ASSORTMENT of
MATTRESSES
☞ Special attention is called to his
Undertaking Department!
COFFINS
of every style kept on hand and furnished to order at all times, in the town or in the vicinity of the adjoining counties.
A HEARSE.
of appropriate construction and finish, built for his especial use, furnished when desired.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
TERMS MODERATE.
April 14, 1859—1y.

JAMES S. ROBINSON,
Paper Warehouse,
No. 24 South Charles St.,
A few doors below German-st,
BALTIMORE.
Keeps on hand and has made to order all kinds of PAPER.
Purchaser Rags, Rope, Canvas and other Mill Stock. Sept. 1, 1859—1y.

PROSSER'S PATENT
LAP WELDED
IRON BOILER TUBES!
EVERY article necessary to DRILL THE TUBE-PLATES and to SET THE TUBES in the best manner.
Tube CLEANERS, Steel-Wire and Whalebone BRUSHES.
Tubes for ARTESIAN WELLS, &c., Screwed together, flush on both sides, or with Couplings either outside or inside.
THOMAS PROSSER & SON,
Aug 18, 1859—3m 28 Platt St., N. York.

BUY
THE
Wamsutta Prints.
They are the BEST CALICOES yet offered to the Public for the money.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
June 30, 1859—6m. NEW YORK.

Insolvent's Notice.

Lawrence Larkin, vs. His Creditors. } ORDERED, this 1st day of October 1859, that Lawrence Larkin give notice to his creditors, endorsers and sureties, that the first Monday of January next is fixed for the said Lawrence Larkin to appear in the Circuit Court for Allegany County, to answer such interrogatories as his creditors, endorsers and sureties may propose or allege against him; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Cumberland, once a week for three successive months prior to the said first Monday of January next, as such notice.
Test—H. RESLEY, Clerk.
Oct. 5 1859.—3m. *4

1000 BUSHELS MILL OFFAL just receiving by Canal, and for sale by
O. C. CLARK & CO.,
Centre St., next door to Eng. Luth. Ch.
August 25, 1859.

Tobacco and Segars.
JUST received and for sale a full assortment of Tobacco and Segars.
June 9 WM. R. BEALL & CO.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
For sale at this Office

Poetical.

Live for Something.

Live for something, be not idle—
Look about thee for employ!
Sit not down to useless dreaming—
Labor is the sweetest joy.
Folded hands are ever weary,
Selfish hearts are never gay,
Life for the hath many duties—
Active be, then, while you may.

Scatter blessings in thy pathway!
Gentle words and cheering smiles,
Better are than gold and silver,
With their grief dispelling wiles.
As the pleasant sunshine falleth,
Ever on the greatful earth,
So let sympathy and kindness
Gladden well the darkened hearth.

Hearts there are oppressed and weary;
Drop the tear of sympathy,
Whisper words of hope and comfort,
Give, and thy reward shall be
Joy unto thy soul returning,
From this perfect fountain head,
Freely, as thou freely givest,
Shall the grateful light be shed.

Miscellaneous.

THE TWO SUICIDES;

OR,

A New Cure for Low Spirits.

There were two certain men living in a village near New York. The one, still young and immensely rich; the other, somewhat past the vigor of life, and extremely poor.—At the splendid mansion of the first, there was a continual succession of feasting, playing, and dancing; the most consequential persons in the village frequenting his gilded parlors. At the humble cabin of the second, there was always a succession of fasting days, and of new miseries.

The rich man had not married, as he desired to remain free, and pass his days in idleness and extravagance, and hence he knew nothing of the pleasures or unhappy hazards of labor. The poor man, on the contrary, was the father of an honest and laboring family, having many children, and a wife in ill health; he had been, despite his industry, so unfavored in his business, as to be reduced to the last necessity—being too proud to beg, and not knowing how to longer procure the bread he and his family required.

The rich man had so much abused the pleasures of the world, that he had become sick of everything, and was dying of *ennui*.

The poor man, thus reduced to extreme poverty, was dying of despair.

On the same day, and the same hour, these two men entered a thick forest near the village. Both were so completely absorbed in their sinister purpose, that they did not see nor hear each other.

The rich man untied his magnificent satin cravat, and made a slip-knot in the end, fastening the other to one of the lower limbs of a sturdy oak, and saying:

'I am sufficiently disgusted! Life is a miserable farce! I'll take myself out of the way.'

The poor man took a piece of bed-cord from his pocket, made a slip-noose on one end, and passed it over the crook of a willow, at no great distance from the oak.

'God fergive me!' he said; 'but I can no longer endure this miserable life. My children are dying of hunger, and my wife is deathly sick. When I shall be no more, doubtless some charitable person will take pity upon them!'

The rich man raised his eyes, for the last time towards Heaven, and, through a chink in the wood, his eye fell upon the poor man, who was on the verge of 'swinging off.'

'What are you doing there?' he cried.

The poor man turned his eyes in the direction from which the voice seemed to proceed.

'It strikes me,' he said, 'that I am doing just what you do.'

'But what right have you to hang yourself here? This forest belongs to me. Go and hang yourself somewhere else!'

'A man ought to have the privilege of hanging himself wherever he pleases,' said the poor man, and as he slipped his head out of the noose; 'but I will not complain. I do not wish to disturb your last moments, and will go and hang myself in some other spot.'

The rich man was touched by these simple words. He also slipped his head out of the noose, advanced towards his companion, and said:

'What under heavens do you wish to hang yourself for—*you?*'

'I might ask you the same question. I suppose, by way of reply, but I will frankly say, I am so wretched, and my family is in such want, that I can no longer support this unhappy existence!'

'What! is that all the trouble? Kill yourself for want of a little money! See here! behold the medicine for that sort of thing!' and he instantly gave him a handful of gold. 'And now,' he added, 'farewell!'

The poor man was moved to tears, and could not believe his ears nor his eyes. 'My children, my dear children!' he said; 'my dear wife! I shall see you all once more!'

There was something so touching in the voice of the poor man, that his benefactor felt deeply moved in his heart. He allowed himself to be detained by the greatful man, who cried:

'Come with me to my humble home, and enjoy, for a few moments, the happiness of which you have been the cause. Come!'

On the way, the rich man related that he had no cause for killing himself, except that he was disgusted, and found nothing worthy of his notice or attention.

"Have you tried your hand at doing good?"

'Doing good? No! mankind are a set of ungrateful wretches. I have scattered gold by the handful, but have not succeeded in making anything more than fawners and flatterers, with whom I am out of all sorts of patience.'

'But you deceive yourself, sir. Look at the good your gift to me will do, and believe me when I say, that I shall be devoted to you forever.'

'Perhaps so,' muttered the rich man, with an air of doubt.

'Have you labored?'

Labored! Why should I work? I am rich enough already!'

'But labor is a law and a necessity to every man. He who avoids it will repent, some day or other'

Thus conversing, the twain reached the poor man's cabin, where all was mourning and gloom. A few words explained all, and the overjoyed wife and children cast themselves at the feet of the rich man, who could not refrain from tears of joy, at seeing how happy they were at their unexpected good fortune.

When the rich man went home, there was a great fount of joy in his soul.

'Doing good,' he said, 'is the greatest pleasure of living.'

He felt at peace with himself and everybody. Often going to visit his new friends, he learned that the poor man had invented a valuable machine, which he was not able to bring into use, because of his want of means. The rich man accordingly associated himself with the poor man, and they thus rendered great service to each other, and to the cause of industrial progress, becoming widely known and respected. Since then, the rich man has espoused the daughter of his partner, and they are about to be married, much to the joy of this deponent, who can vouch for her beauty and merit. May the bridegroom never have occasion to lament the day when he was so singularly saved, and so fortunately saved another, from hanging! F. C. B.

For the Civilian & Telegraph.

Sunday School Incidents and Suggestions.

Messrs Editor.—I have been deeply interested in the printed report of the proceedings of a convention of S. S. Teachers in Connecticut, which was held at Bridgeport in September last. It fills more than a dozen close columns of the S. S. Times. I can hardly suppose that many of your readers see that paper, or would take the trouble to read it through. For their gratification and profit, I have extracted the following *incidents and suggestions*, which seem to me capable of affording much pleasure and comfort to all who are laboring for the religious instruction of children as well as induce others who have time and strength to engage in this work of faith and love, with full assurance of success.

PASTOR.

Mr. S. refered to the singing of the little children's hymns as of incalculable value. A little boy came into our Sunday-school one day, of less than 4 years of age. He could not read, but he stood wrapped in delight as he heard the children join in singing—

"The Sunday-school, the Sunday school.
O, 'tis the place I love!"

The next day, when his brothers and sisters had gone to school, he went over to a neighbor's and brought in a little girl about his own age to teach her to sing. They sat down on the door-step and he began. "Now when I sing you must sing too," he said.

"E tunny 'chool, 'e tunny 'chool,
O 'tis the place I love!"

Oh, there is a mighty power in these little songs to win the little ones, and to make the "tunny 'chool" the most delightful spot on earth to them.

Oh, if we could feel as did a little blind girl, what a different state of things we should see! This little girl had learned to read, using the volumes that are introduced into institutions for the blind. She had learned there to read, the Bible; and as her fingers passed over the sacred pages, her heart had been afflicted and she had been led to Christ. She felt she loved him. She was a poor little girl, and was obliged to earn her living by picking oakum. But she found after a while that the ends of her fingers became so callous in consequence of her labor that they refused to enable her to read her Bible. Feeling that she was suffering a great loss, she finally got the idea that she might, with a razor, pare the ends of her fingers, and cut off the callous part, and again be able to read. She attempted it, and for a little while could read her Bible. But very soon her fingers lost their sensitiveness, and even by resorting to such expedients she found she could no longer read. In agony of soul, she was saying to herself, "O! how I love my Jesus! How I love the story of the cross! O! how I love this precious Bible. But I can no more read it. I must bid it good bye!" She took it in her hands, and as she said "farewell," pressed it to her lips. Oh! what joy! She found in kissing it that she could read it with her lips! And ever after that, as she read her Bible, she kissed it.

Oh, that we had this love for the Bible! that our children had it! and that God would pour his Spirit out upon all our schools, upon all the commonwealth, that we might see more glorious things than these!

We have for some two or three years contributed to the support, in part, of a missionary in Michigan, which thing has done much for our own school. From our missionary we receive monthly letters which are read at the Sabbath-school concert, or children's meeting, which we held on the afternoon of the second Sunday of each month.—Last year we contributed $35 for the support of our missionary. We are now connected with the "Sunday-school Union" composed of five schools in the immediate neighborhood, Farmington, Unionville, Suffolk and Bristol; and we have made an arrangement in the "Union" to contribute to the support of a missionary in Kansas. From him we expect to hear monthly of the work at the west. The idea of *doing* something, and the fact of hearing from *our* missionary, is wonderfully pleasing to the children; and they give gladly of their pennies to help in the support of this missionary. It has created a deep interest in the school; and I would earnestly recommend it to be adopted by every school in the State. Do something tangible. Give the children something to do by which they may *know* they are at work. We have sent library books out which were used by ourselves, though in a respectable condition, and then have replenished our own.—From these books we have heard that great good has been done.

Set the children to work.

(*Conclusion next week.*)

For the Civilian and Telegraph.

Female Prayer Meeting.

Fancy loves to picture forth the retired spot away from the noise and turmoil of the busy city, "by the river side" "where prayer was wont to be made." The *women* resorted thither, how many we cannot now tell. The name of one has come down to our time—Lydia whose heart the Lord opened. Though I was not there I think it was a Female Prayer meeting, (before the apostle's visit to the place.) Had I lived in that day I feel that I would have liked to have been there. And there is another retired spot where I *have been* and where *memory* and *not fancy* loves to dwell. I expect never to forget the voices that have mingled there, and never to forget the women that resorted thither. Nor shall I forget the solemn though joyous scenes, of that loved spot. I stand, I hesitate, to lift the veil, for the scenes that were there enacted are almost too sacred to be portrayed to those who scoff and jeer. Too sacred too for the gaze of mere idle curiosity. On some of those scenes I believe angels loved to gaze, ah more, I believe angels *did* look upon those scenes with joy.

Will you deem it wild fanaticism when I say, I believe if those who have there mingled, were scattered abroad over the earth, they would turn their eyes and their hearts to that spot, somewhat as the captive Jews when in a strange land, turned toward their loved Jerusalem. Even from China, Africa and South-America, their thoughts would wander back to the prayer room among the mountains. M.

P. S. Shall we have such a loved spot, such a prayer room in Cumberland.

STATE OF HUNGARY.—Of Hungary we hear little, and that little is not good The dearth of money among the landed proprietors is so great that many of them are selling their unthreshed corn at ruinous prices, while others take money of usurers, who make them pay thirty, forty and even fifty per cent. for the accommodation. A correspondent of the *Pesthi Naplo* asserts that landed property is now frequently sold by auction at one-half, and even one third of its real value, "because the owners find it impossible to raise money with which to satisfy their creditors." An Arrad paper has learned from an authentic source that the Hungarian magnates, and more particularly those who played a prominent part in the Diet, will in future reside in Pesth, instead of Vienna, "in order that the country may have the benefit of their moral and material support." There is a complete stagnation of trade in all parts of the empire, and such a super-abundance of paper money that the Discount Bank has considered it advisible to lower its rates of interest on cash deposits.—*Vienna correspondence of the Times.*

Religious Intelligence.

HOW TO SUSTAIN THE POPE.—An Irish editor of a Roman Catholic paper is about to settle matters in Italy without any more trouble. If the French troops are withdrawn he will raise twenty thousand 'bould soger boys,' to go to the assistance of his Holiness, and he is quite sure that half a million of dollars can be raised in this country and in Europe, annually, to sustain this army. This would be just $25 a year for the support of each man. Our share of the contribution is to be $100,000. The whole programme will be found in the subjoined article:

'AN IRISH GUARD FOR THE POPE.—The Dundalk Democrat, a furious Ultramontane journal, makes (forgetting the Foreign Enlistment Act,) a ludicrous proposition of raising an army of Irish for the Pope. It writes: 'Thousands upon thousands of our young men go into the English army, and prove faithful to their enemy; and it would be strange, indeed, if we could not muster twenty thousand of them who would enlist under the banner of Pius IX., and prove the devoted defenders of their illustrious friend. With a brave and chivalrous army in Rome and the States of the Church, who would drive away the rabble of cut throats and emancipate the subjects of the Pope from their outrageous tyranny, peace would be restored to the mind of his Holiness and safety to his person; and he would be left in quiet and security to attend to the duties of his high and holy mission, in directing the affairs of the Church, whose children are scattered over the world.

Money would also be required, and that would be forthcoming. The Catholics of Europe and America would easily contribute £100,000 a year to sustain the army of Rome. We should say Ireland would pay a tribute of £10,000 a year; England, £5000; France, £20,000; Spain, £10,000; Portugal, £5000; Austria, £20,000; Belgium, £5000; Prussia, other Continental States, and America, £20,000; Canada, £5000; making a grand total of £100,000 to maintain a true and faithful Irish army in the Eternal city, for the preservation of the Vicar of Christ from the ruffian hands of his Infidel enemies. As to Ireland's portion of the tribute, £10,000, it could be made up by 200,000 persons paying a shilling each, or 2,400,000 persons paying 1d., or 1000 parishes paying £10 each. At all events it would come very light if it were sustained by all the male Catholics in the country over ten years of age.

This would be the proper way to sympathise with his Holiness, menaced as he is by the rabble of revolutionists and anarchists, who threaten to lay their sacrilegious hands on the patrimony of the Holy See. It is the way in which Pius IX showed his heartfelt sympathy for Ireland in the day of her affliction, when one million of human beings were permitted to die in the mid