Civilian & Telegraph.

MINERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIII. CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1860. NUMBER 13.

Civilian & Telegraph

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday Morning.

WILLIAM EVANS, Proprietor.

OFFICE in Second Story of McKaig's 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.

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 these 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 22,500 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 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 office, No. 11, South Frederick Street.

The afflicted should bear in mind that Dr. S. who is the only regular physician advertising, 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 great 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 obviate 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 terrifying disease, is sufficient to alarm the boldest heart. When ulceration and discolored Blotches with racking 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 that they are not deceived by *false advertisements of unfeeling 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 but 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 skillful physician, who, in a short time, would restore you to perfect health, and save you from exposure which the fatal consequences render it inevitable?

☞ 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. 30, 1859—1y.

SINGER'S

Sewing Machines!

A New Machine Which makes no Noise!

WE desire to call the attention of Tailors to our New Machines, just from our Manufactory, which is the Fastest Machine in the World, runs easy, and makes no noise.

This improvement is found in no other machine and is secured by letters patent.

To those who have refrained from buying we offer the most perfect machine, the only one that does every kind of tailoring, the finest and the coarsest, all the work of the Family; binds hats, caps, fronts, gaiters, shoes, and every thing necessary to be sewed. The reputation of our machines, (3,000 in operation in this city,) is sufficient recommendation to the new improvement.

☞ Send for a copy of I. M. SINGER & Co's GAZETTE, which will be sent free. Parties wishing to purchase, will notice our Machine with one operator—will do more work than any other two machines, which is a gain of 100 per cent. Prices ranging from $50 to $125.

W. E. BRODERICK, Agent,
159 Baltimore St.

Baltimore, Md., Jan 26, 1860—1y.

BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

ESTABLISHED 1852. CHARTERED 1854.

LOCATED
N. W. BALTIMORE & CHARLES STREETS,
Baltimore, Md.

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 in the shortest possible time and at the least expense.

A Large and Beautiful Ornamented Circular, containing upwards of SIX SQUARE FEET, with SPECIMEN OF PENMANSHIP, and a Large Engraving (the finest of the kind ever made in this country) representing the Interior View of the College, with Catalogue stating terms &c., will be sent to every Young Man on application, FREE OF CHARGE.

Write immediately and you will receive the package by return mail.

Address E. K. LOSIER,
Feb. 2, 1860—1y. Baltimore, Md.

Butter! Butter!!

ROLL and KEG BUTTER, of excellent quality regularly received every week. We have also made arrangements for furnishing *Prime Glade Butter* in kegs for winter use. Persons desiring to secure a *first rate article* can do so by making engagements with us during the month of October.

Sept. 29. O. C. CLARKE & CO.

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 facie 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	3 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—subsequent 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 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.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Judge of Circuit Court—Hon. THOS. PERRY.
Clerk of Circuit Court—HORACE RESLER.
Register of Wills—JOHN B. WIDENER.
Sheriff—HENRY H. ATKINSON.
State's Attorney—C. B. THRUSTON.
Surveyor—DENTON D. BROWN.
Clerk to County Commissioners—WM. KILGOUR.
Judges of the Orphans' Court—
MOSES RAWLINGS,
ALEXANDER KING,
FRANCIS MATTINGLY

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 Coarse 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.

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.

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.

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

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. Tinand 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.

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 7½. Rev. Dr. Spear, Pastor.

Baptist—Bedford Street. No Pastor.

German Lutheran—Bedford Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 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.

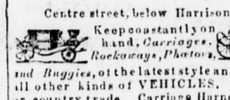
Jewish Synagogue—Baltimore Street. Services Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. A. Laser.

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

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.

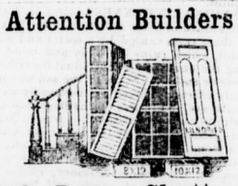
M. RIZER & BRO.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Cabinet Furniture of all kinds,
South Liberty St., near Beall's Foundry.

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.

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.
Purchases Rags, Rope, Canvas and other Mill Stock. Sept. 1, 1859—1y.

Attention Builders!

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Window and Door Frames, Mouldings and Venitian Blinds,
MANUFACTURED and for sale at R. D. Johnson's Steam Planing Machine, on Centre Street.
Orders received either at the Shop, or at Dr John J. Bruce's Lumber Yard. H. DAMM.
June 30, 1859—1y.

NEW YORK
MACHINERY DEPOT.
222 Pearl St., New York.
MILBANK & ANNAN,
Successors to A. L. Ackerman,
Manufacturers and dealers in
Iron and Wood-Working Machinery, Steam Engines and Boilers, Leather & Rubber Belting, Manufacturers Findings, &c.
August 25, 1859—6m.

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.

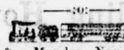
HARPER'S FERRY
Taken Without Bloodshed!
WM. BLAKE has this day received a fine lot of those beautiful
BUSINESS SUITS, (CASSIMERE),
which are so popular. Call and see them
Also a fine lot of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods,
of all kinds and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash to suit the times. WM. BLAKE.
Nov. 24, '59.
☞ Frostburg Gazette and Piedmont Independent copy.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
For sale at this Office

CUMBERLAND
HAT & CAP EMPORIUM.
THE subscriber has a large and complete stock of seasonable GOODS on hand
Mens', Boys' and Childrens' Hats and Caps, of every variety, quality and style, calculated to suit the most fastidious and judicious taste of the customer.
He being encouraged by the liberal patronage of an appreciating public; and desirous to keep fully up with the improvements of the age we live in, has been induced to make arrangements with an experienced and skillful manufacturer, to introduce in Cumberland, a HOME-MADE Fall style of
Silk and Fur Hat,
which for symmetrical proportions, quality of materials, and elegance of finish, are unsurpassed by the productions of the leaders of fashion, of either New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.
His home made HATS shall be, all that Hats can be, in combination of quality and style, using nothing but the very best material for manufacturing purposes, which material is enhanced in quality, by a new *modus operandi* of manipulation in the making process, by the operators who are the most skillful in the practical execution of the art, and who possess a thorough knowledge of all the modern improvements and processes necessary to a successful operation.
With these facilities at my command, I can now, in the spirit and pride of honorable competition, with all due candor assure my patrons and the public generally, that I am prepared to produce a HOME MADE HAT of unsurpassed elegance, combining neatness with style, beauty with quality, lightness with durability, elasticity with strength, and soft and agreeable to the head of the wearer. Please call and leave your orders, as a good fit is guaranteed to the most difficult shaped head. Constantly on hand, a large assortment of fashionable Silk Hats, Moleskins and Satin, Beaver and Plain Silk Hats, Fur Hats, Beaver, Nutria, Cassmeres, Brush, and every quality style and variety of soft Hats, Boys' Plain and Childrens' Fancy Hats and Caps in all their variety.
F. MINKE,
Hat Manufacturer,
Oct. 27, 1859. Cumberland, Md

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Improved Schedule for Travel.



ON and after Monday, Nov. 14th, 1859, the passenger trains will run as follows:

For the East.

MAIL THROUGH TRAIN (daily ex. Sundays.)
Leaves Wheeling 9.40 p. m. } Arrives at Baltimore
" Cumberland 8.15 a. m. } more 5.00 p. m.

EXPRESS THROUGH TRAIN (Daily.)
Leaves Wheeling 12.05 a. m. } Arrives at Baltimore
" Cumberland 10.40 p. m. } more 6.45 a. m.

Passengers from Cumberland for way stations East, will take Mail Train only.

For the West.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, between Cumberland and Wheeling,
Leave Cumberland 8.00 a. m. Arrive at Wheeling 6.30 P. M.

MAIL THROUGH TRAIN (daily ex. Sunday,)
Leaves Baltimore 7.45 a. m. } Arrive at Wheeling
" Cumberland 4.35 p. m. } 3.00 a. m.

EXPRESS THROUGH TRAIN (Daily.)
Leaves Baltimore 4.05 p. m. } Arrives at Wheeling
" Cumberland 11.35 p. m. } 9.00 a. m

Passengers from Cumberland for Way Stations West will take Accommodation Train; and for Stations on N. W. Va. Road will take Express train.

Through Tickets for all important cities West can be procured at this office.

L. C. BOEHM, Agent.
Cumberland Station, Nov 17, 1859.

The University's Familiy Remedies:
Issued under the Seal and Authority of
THE UNIVERSITY
OF
FREE MEDICINE
AND
POPULAR KNOWLEDGE,
Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 29th, 1853,
WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,
Mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the Community with
RELIABLE REMEDIES
Wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed this Institution, located in Philadelphia—Home Dispensary and Office, 322 South Second Street, where application for new agencies must be made to
JOHN P. RESSE, President.
ROWAND'S CELEBRATED TONIC MIXTURE,
known years of twenty-five years as the only cure and safe cure for
FEVER AND AGUE, &c.,
and his inestimable Remedy for
BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
ROWAND'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, which highly improved and
POPULAR REMEDIES,
TOGETHER WITH
The University's Remedy for COMPLAINTS of the LUNGS, Bronchial affections;
The University's Remedy for DISPEPSIA or INDIGESTION;
" " " COSTIVE-BOWELS;
" " " SORE EYES;
" " " EAR-ACHE or
DEAFNESS;
" " " TOOTH-ACHE;
" " " FEVER & AGUE
(in Pills;)
These Remedies not are like the nostrums of the day, but depend upon their intrinsic merit for popular favor.
Also for sale at the Home Dispensary, 322 south Second Street, Philadelphia, Dr. Cullen's celebrated Indian Vegitable Panacea, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases and all other impurittes of the Blood, and his other Remedies.
For sale by all Druggists and others throughout the United States Canada, &c., and for sale by J. B. CAMPBELL, Cumberland Lowndes & Clary, Frostburg, Hart & Hatfield, Annapolis Samuel Anderson, Gov. Ridge.
Nov. 3, 1859—1y.

Grain Wanted.
FARMERS and others having Wheat, Rye and Oats for sale, will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will at all times give market price, either in cash or exchange for goods, for grain. O. C. CLARK & Co.,
Centre St., next door to Eng. Luth. Ch.
Aug. 25, 1859.

Lehigh Gas Burning

Cooking Stoves!
THE undersigned has just received an assortment of the above stoves, which he offers to the public at moderate prices. There is a great saving of fuel by the use of these Stoves
Sept. 15, 1859. JOHN JOHNSON.

WINDSOR PLASTER.
300 TONS superior Soft Windsor Plaster, just received and for sale by
J. N. HARPER & CO.,
July 7, 1859.

Poetical.

It Will be Morning Soon.

The night is o'er the land,
And darkness rules the hour,
Yet sink not down, poor soul,
Beneath the gloomy power!
A mist dims the blue sky,
Dim clouds wrap up the moon—
But wait in patience—wait and pray—
It will be morning soon.

Hope told thee fickle tales,
Time grinds thy dreams to dust—
The glittering dross of wealth and fame
Has turned to yellow rust;
Grim fortune sneers, and deigns thee not
Even her meanest boon;
But cheer thee up, there's light above;
And ...ill be morning soon!

The darkest hour is always near,
The breaking of the day—
And heavy shadows cling around
The shining river's way!
And blacker is the forest depths
When midnight stars illume
The trees' broad tops—so be not said!
It will be morning soon!

Walk well thy path with patient trust,
That all will be for good,
To those who have with prayer and faith
God's system understood;
And bow not down, thou craven head,
And at misfortune croon—
Look bravely up to hills of light,
It will be morning soon!

Miscellaneous.

The Ladies of Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and New York.

"Burleigh," the correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Philadelphia, March 7th, says:

"In no one thing do Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore so much disagree, as in the appearance of the ladies as they walk out on the daily promenade.—Boston and Philadelphia are somewhat alike. The dresses of the ladies are rich, but not showy; in Philadelphia the staid Quaker look abounds. The ladies are intellectual looking, but plain. They all have a pale, sallow look, as if raised in the shade; and as a body they are far from handsome. A pretty woman on the side-walk of Chesnut street is a rare sight. But Baltimore is flooded with beautiful women. It may be in the climate—it may be from the style of dress—it may be because they—no matter what—but the ladies of Baltimore drift along Baltimore street in droves of beauty, while the decided showy and often gaudy colors worn attract attention; and this is not in one or two instances, but dozens and dozens pass you all of one style of beauty, and the eye is dazzled with numbers.

But the ladies of New York are heterogeneous. The crowd that floats along Broadway is immense; but no two look alike—no two dress alike. The rich, the poor, the belle, the domestic, the native, the foreign, the elegant, the homely—all mingle and blend the picture, so that one only sees a vast mass of moving creatures, having no distinct form or character. In dress the New York ladies overload themselves, and the ornaments seem cumbrous and not elegant. If they wear plumes they load themselves down like an ostrich. If they put on furs, they pile them up till they seem like porters carrying home goods. If they put on jewelry, they wear it as if their husbands manufactured the article, and it was needful for them to become a stand from which it is to be displayed. The same is seen in the dwellings, where the gaudiness of the steamboat and the tinsel of the circus seem to be the standard of taste adopted. The New York ladies could learn a lesson that would be of great service to them, from the ladies of Boston or Baltimore."

The Wages of Males and Females.

It is a curious feature of California domestic economy that a woman is paid for labor, just as handsomely as man is. In the Eastern States another rule prevails, and it is one of the greatest griefs of those who have girded themselves for the recovery and maintainance of "woman's rights." There, a female teacher receives but about one-third of the amount that a male teacher of the same class would command. A woman stitching a pair of pants, gets scarcely a third as much for her work as if her husband does it. If a washerwoman sweats over the tub from sunrise to sunset, she gets for her toil not quite half so much as the common laborer in the streets. The only reason for such disparity of wages is, that the supply regulates the demand—that the work of women is in greater competition than that of men. But it takes as much to clothe, to keep in a comfortable condition, a woman as a man; her eyesight is as precious as his, her nerves when overstrained feel as sharp a pain as his. Difficult as it is to remedy, the evil is confessed, and the shameful disparity is well worthy the attention of all good citizens.

It is pleasant to know that a different state of things prevails in California. Here the laborer is deemed worthy of his hire, without reference to the laborer's sex. A washwoman in the rural districts earns $3 a day, and the carpenter at the same place earns no more. The female teacher draws wages according to her worth, and for the same style of teaching the male receives no more. Not long ago the question was mooted, why males were so much oftener selected for teachers than females. There is no longer any ground for querying on that subject.—Of the persons nominated for teachers in our City Public Schools by the Board of Education, on Tuesday night, 53 were females, and 12 males; of the Principals 12 were females and 10 males. *San Francisco Bulletin.*

EXCELLENT ADVICE TO A SON.—An old gentleman in Eastern Virginia, writes to his son at Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, as follows:

"The fortune-hunter, Simon, is too frequent a hanger-on at watering places, to escape notice. Mark and treasure up your contempt for him, my son. Give him the cold shoulder on all occasions. You will know him by his diligent and exclusive attentions to all the young ladies who are reputed to be great heiresses. He will be a frequent visitor at the cabins of large sugar and cotton plantations girls. Young ladies who have large investments in State stocks will be the objects of his adoration. I would not have you, Simon, to be of that romantic turn of mind that some people profess to be—that you should turn from a lady because she had money, providing all the qualities of head and heart were there which we should prize more highly. Money is very useful in the married state. Love is a plant that flourishes remarkably well in an auriferous soil. The chill winds of poverty frequently wither it, and make it look so lank and shrunken that even Cupid would scarcely know his own victims.

"No, Simon, I do not want you to avoid a lady because she is rich, if she is worthy in other respects; but what I would impress upon you is, that you should not seek her for her wealth alone. The priceless affections of the heart, which adorn and ennoble humanity, are not to be bartered for gold. The dollar is not the yard stick, so to speak, of human happiness, and he or she who makes it so, will have purchased misery. Money is perishable and ends with life—often before—but the qualities of head and heart are infinite and immortal; they range throughout the universe; they live beyond the tomb; they are the undying parts of man and woman; and when I see a rational being oblivious of these for gold, I lament that humanity can so far forget itself and sink so low. You cannot hold, then, my dear Simon, in too great abhorrence, the character of the fortune-hunter—the man or woman who would put a moneyed value upon the heaven-born qualities of our nature. That was a sublime remark made by a stakebound martyr to a rich tyrant: 'Sire, there is one thing which your gold cannot buy for you—a good heart—nor can all your treasures equal the worth of a good conscience.'"

USE OF TOBACCO.—A few weeks ago a great hue and cry was raised in some of the newspapers against the practice of smoking, because a gentleman, who was an habitual smoker, had recently died of cancer in the mouth. Since then, we have observed that the anti-tobacco society in Connecticut, under the lead of the Rev. Mr. Trask, have taken ground against the raising of tobacco as a sin! In this progressive age it is not improbable that before long the question of tobacco or no tobacco will be made a test of church-membership in a certain quarter of the Union; and indeed we shall not be surprised if it gives rise to a new political party, who will even present a candidate for the Presidency. The movement is certainly a promising one, and we would advise all political aspirants to be cautious how they commit themselves to either side.

But, seriously, we do think, there is an immense amount of nonsense in the outcry which some people make about the use of tobacco. It is no doubt injurious to particular constitutions, just as the common articles of diet are, but that it is a comfort and blessing to thousands of men and women we have no less doubt. The celebrated English chemist Johnson, lately deceased, discusses the subject at length in his work called "The Chemistry of Common Life," and comes to the same conclusion. He says that all people on the earth, civilized and savage, use some kind of narcotic, thus showing that it is a want of our nature; and after summing up the testimony for and against tobacco, he declares that he cannot give his voice against a stimulant which injures so few persons and seems to benefit so many more. This is the opinion of one who was regarded as the highest scientific authority, and who did not himself use the weed.—*Stanton Spectator.*

LADIES HOOPS.—A correspondent of the Hartford Times gives the following curious facts respecting the manufacture of steel hoops for ladies' skirts, at the mill of Henry S. Washburn, of Worcester, Mass.:

"He showed us a specimen of No. 62 iron wire, finer than a hair. It weighed only seven ounce, and 68,900 feet, or 13 miles, 15 rods, 12 feet and 6 inches in length. It was drawn cold from iron ¼ inch in diameter. Mr. Washburn manufactures 20,000 yards a day of steel crinoline, or flat wire, which is hard tempered and covered, all ready for the ladies' skirts. The manufacture of this kind of wire, or hoops, is immense. Mr. Washburn estimates that at least 5,000 tons of steel and iron are used annually in this way for the ladies of the United States, South America and Mexico. It is sold, when covered, at wholesale, at about fifty cents a pound, and about three quarters of a pound is required for each. Indeed, we suppose that his estimate of 5,000 tons of hoops a year is quite too low. There are, undoubtedly, ten millions of females in this country and the South American States who wear hoops. Many of them wear out half a dozen skirts a year; suppose the average to be three a year to each, and that the iron of each weighs only half a pound—we have 15,000,000 of pounds of steel and iron hoops used by the ladies of the United and South American States every year, or 7,552 tons, costing $7,500,000.

THE SLAVE TRADE—*Its Profits.*—A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from the West coast of Africa, on the subject of the slave trade, thus alludes to the profits made by those engaged in it:

"I may state with safety, that the average profit, over and above all expenses, upon each negro landed upon the coast of Cuba, is between three and four hundred dollars. I am taking the average of a cargo. Let us put it at the lowest mark—three hundred dollars. It does not require the intellect of a Newton to calculate the profits that must accrue to the safe landing of a cargo of negroes. One thousand negroes would give a return of at least three hundred thousand dollars—a sufficient sum to set all parties concerned 'upon their legs.' Well can those parties afford to burn their fine vessels; well can the Cuban, after such a magnificent return upon his invested capital, afford to go to New York and have a grand splurge; and the "merchant prince," he, too, can be more princely still. The bait of profit is certainly a tempting one; where there is no penalty, who would not bite?"

WHEN LADIES SHOULD BE LOOKED AT.—A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly*, thus enlightens the belles of the street concerning the inalienable rights of men to look at their pretty faces:

"There are some very pretty, but unhappily very ill-bred women, who don't understand the laws of the road with regard to handsome faces. Nature and custom would no doubt agree in conceding to males the right of at least two distinct looks at every comely female countenance, without any infraction of the rules of courtesy, or the sentiment of respect. The first look is necessary to define the person of the individual one meets, so as to avoid her in passing.—Any unusual attraction discovered in a first glance is sufficient apology for a second—not a prolonged and impertinent stare, but an appreciating homage of the eyes, such as a stranger may inoffensively yield to a passing image. It is astonishing how morbidly sensitive some vulgar beauties are to the slightest demonstration of this kind. When a lady walks the streets she leaves her virtuous indignation countenance at home; she knows well enough that the street is a picture gallery, where pretty faces framed in pretty bonnets are meant to be seen, and everybody has a right to see them."

A citizen of one of the pleasant towns in Middlesex county, Mass., bequeathed the sum of $500 to the *silent poor* of the village.—*Salem Gazette.*

A female never forgave a man who doubted her possessing beauty; 'tis an unpardonable sin, in the court of gallantry.

Religious Intelligence.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 6, 1860.

Yesterday evening, Senator Scott of Buchanan submitted to the Senate the following resolution:

Resolved, That the use of the Senate chamber be granted to the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., for the purpose of giving a tea party for the benefit of the Church.

This was passed with two or three dissenting votes only, and they were so weak as hardly to be heard. They got stronger, however, during the night. This morning Senator Thompson of Clay moved a reconsideration, on the ground that the Methodist E. Church is Anti-Slavery, and enemies to the "institutions" of the State. This brought out Senator Scott, in one of the finest vindications of political and religious freedom it has been my fortune to listen to in the State. It is more valuable, coming as it did from a most decided advocate of Slavery. It is impossible to do it justice in a hasty sketch.

He said he hoped the resolutions would not be reconsidered. He remembered no instance in which the chamber had been refused any other denomination. It was true the Method Episcopal Church was thoroughly Anti-Slavery. They had the constitutional right to be so, as much as he had to be Pro-Slavery His right to be Pro-Slavery, and theirs to be Anti-Slavery, had a common origin in the inalienable rights of man, beyond the just control of human governments. He believed Slavery to be a moral, social and political blessing—best for the white man and best for the negro—and he was not afraid of Anti-Slavery sentiments or Anti-Slavery arguments in the or out of them. If Slavery was right, it would be maintained. There was no danger in error, when truth was left free to combat it. He asked for himself the common rights of a citizen—of a freeman and was willing to grant them to all others. Was Slavery so weak that it must be maintained by proscription? by a violation of the constitutional rights of our citizens? the denial of the freedom of thought and religion? If so it was time it was out of the State.—He was not willing to make the admission, and was sorry that anybody else was. Proscription would defeat its own purposes. The freedom of thought and of discussion could not be crushed out by it. The Christian religion had reached us through the proscription of ages, standing the test of infidel oppressions and arguments, supported by local tyrannies and temporal persecutions. The Reformation swept over Europe like a tornado, unappalled by the terrors of the Inquisition. Even Mormonism flourished as long as it was animated by the fires of proscription. Driven into the wilderness, a desert State astonished the world at the base of the mountains. Another example was the proscription of the Catholics by the Know-Nothings. The charge of proscription broke up the organization. Many who were in it were proscribing the Methodists. Were the lessons of experience lost upon them? Would they never learn them? The Methodist Episcopal Church was one of the oldest and most numerous denominations in the country. Founded by the great Wesley, thoroughly Anti-Slavery its discipline had undergone no change for three-quarters of a century. It was now what it had been before the division of the Church, when its members from all parts of the Union worshiped at the same Anti-Slavery alter. He was willing that they should worship God as of yore, according to the dictates of their own consciences, unmolested by the hard hand of proscription. He believed them obedient to the Constitution and the law. If not, he did not doubt the power of the State to bring them to punishment. To exclude them from the Senate chamber for their religious opinions, learned from Wesley,