Civilian & Telegraph.

MINERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' JOURNAL.

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Civilian & Telegraph

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday Morning.

WILLIAM EVANS, Proprietor.

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

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

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 suppression 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 20,500 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 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 Plotches 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 copavia and then for seemed 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 fist 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 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 unavoidable?

☞ 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 no 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.

FOUNDED 1852. CHARTERED 1854.

LOCATED

CORN. 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 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 EGG 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.

MARK THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

—OXO—

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores & Ulcers.

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with ten-fold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment as salt is forced into meat.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once. Whoever tries the unguent in the above manner for the diseases above named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should not lose a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth,—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in once place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humour from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis, and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases of such diseases, will yield in a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs,	Fistulas,
Bad Breasts,	Gout,
Burns,	Glandular Swellings,
Bunions,	Lumbago,
Bites of Mosquitoes and Sand-Flies,	Piles,
	Rheumatism,
Coco-bay,	Scalds,
Chiego-foot,	Sore Nipples,
Chilblains,	Sore-throats,
Chapped Hands,	Skin Diseases,
Corns (Soft)	Scurvy,
Cancers,	Sore-heads,
Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Tumors,
	Ulcers,
Elephantiasis,	Wounds,
	Yaws.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernable as a *Water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions, around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

***Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients, in every disorder, are affixed to each box.

May 3, 1860—1y.

Dr. Esenwein's TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

IS the best MEDICINE in the world for the CURE of

Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Diptheria,

And for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a practical Physician and Druggist, and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the Cure of Bronchial Affections. Price 50 cents per Bottle.

☞ PREPARED only by

Dr. A. ESENWEIN, & CO., Druggists and Chemists,

N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts., Philad'a.

☞ Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.

Philadelphia, March 29, '60—1y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

AND

NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

THE subscriber, for several years a resident of Asia, discovered while there, a simple vegetable remedy—a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Nervous Debility.* For the benefit of Consumptives and *Nervous Sufferers*, he is willing to make the same public.

To those who desire it, he will send the Prescription, with full directions (*free of charge*) also a *sample* of the medicine, which they will find a beautiful combination of Nature's simple herbs. Those desiring the Remedy can obtain it by return mail, by addressing

J. E. CUTHBERT,
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,
No. 429 Broadway, New York

April 12, 1860—3m

WINDSOR PLASTER.

300 TONS superior Soft Windsor Plaster, just received and for sale by

J. N. HARPER & CO.,

July 7, 1859.

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 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 RESLEY.
Register of Wills—JOHN B. WIDENER.
Sheriff—HENRY R 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 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 Dealers 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 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. J. Clay.

Episcopalian—Washington Street. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 8. 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 8 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.

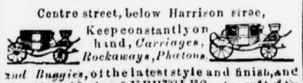
Second German Lutheran Church—Centre Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Pastor—Rev. Louis Biltz.

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.

J. E. RUSSELL & Co.,
CUMBERLAND STEAM MILLS,
Cumberland Md.

NOTICE

To Farmers and others.

THE subscribers having leased the Cumberland Mills and put them in thorough repair and renovation, are now prepared to purchase all kinds of GRAIN at the highest Cash prices. Will keep constantly on hand the best grades of Flour, such as

Family, Extra & Super, Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Rye Chop,

and Mill Feed generally. Also, Plaster, either in stone or ground. We hope by strict attention to business and a desire to please we will be rewarded by a liberal share of public patronage. J. E. RUSSELL & CO.
June 7, 1860—6m.

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.
June 30, 1859—1y. H. DAMM.

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.

Boat Stoves.

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

BACON.
10,000 Shoulders,
10,000 Sides,
2,000 Hams.
For sale by J. N. HARPER & Co.,
Alexandria, ju 2—tf. King st. Dock

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
For sale at this Office

Poetical.

"AT THE LAST."

Man goeth forth unto his work and to his labor, until the evening. [Ps. civ. 23.]

The stream is calmest when it nears the tide,
And flowers are sweetest at the eventide,
And birds most musical at close of day,
And saints divinest when they pass away.

Morning is lovely but a holier charm
Lies folded close in Evening's robe of balm;
And weary man must ever love her best,
For Morning calls to toil, but Night brings rest.

She comes from Heaven, and on her wings doth bear
A holy fragrance, like the breath of prayer;
Footsteps of Angels follow in her trace,
To shut the weary eyes of Day in peace.

All things are hushed before her, as she throws
O'er earth and sky her mantle of repose:
There is a calm, a beauty, and a power,
That Morning knows not, in the Evening hour.

"Until the evening" we must weep and toil,
Plough life's stern furrows, dig the weedy soil,
Tread with sad feet the rough and thorny way,
And bear the heat and burden of the day.

Oh! when our sun is setting, may me glide,
Like summer evening, down the golden tide;
And leave behind us, as we pass away,
Sweet, starry twilight round our sleepy clay!

Edinburgh. M.

Miscellaneous.

The Boy who Conquered.

Some few years ago, a lad who was left without father or mother, of good natural abilities, went to N. York, alone and friendless, to get a situation in a store as errand boy, or otherwise, till he could command a higher position; but this boy had got into bad company, and had got into the habit of calling for his "bitters" occasionally, because he thought it looked manly. He smoked cheap cigars, also.

He had a pretty good education, and on looking over the papers he noticed that a merchant in Pearl street wanted a lad of his age, and he called there and made his business known.

'Walk into the office, my lad,' said the merchant; 'I'll attend to you soon.'

When he had waited on his customer, he took a seat near the lad, and he espied a cigar in his hat. This was enough. 'My boy' said he, 'I want a smart, honest, faithful lad; but I see that you smoke segars; and in my experience of many years, I have found cigar smoking in lads to be connected with various other habits; and, if I am not mistaken, your breath is an evidence that you are not an exception. You can leave; you will not suit me.'

John—for that was his name—held down his head and left the store; and as he walked along the street, a stranger and friendless, the counsel of his poor mother came forcibly to his mind, who upon her death-bed, called him to her side, and placing her emaciated hand upon his head, said, 'Johnny, my dear boy, I'm going to leave you. You well know the disgrace and misery your father brought on us before his death, and I want you to promise me before I die, that you will never drink one drop of the accursed poison that killed your father. Promise me this, and be a good boy, Johnny, and I shall die in peace.'

The scalding tears trickled down Johnny's cheeks, and he promised ever to remember the dying words of his mother, and never to drink any spirituous liquors; but he soon forgot his promise, and when he received the rebuke from the merchant, he remembered what his mother had said, and what he had promised her, and cried aloud, and the people gazed at him as he passed along, and the boys railed at him. He went to his lodgings, and throwing himself upon the bed, gave vent to his feelings in sobs that were heard all over the house.

But John had moral courage. He had energy and determination, and ere an hour had passed, he had made up his mind never to taste another drop of liquor, or smoke another cigar as long as he lived. He went straight back to the merchant.

Said he, 'Sir, you very properly sent me away this morning for habits that I have been guilty of; but, sir, I have neither father or mother, and though I have occasionally done what I ought not to do, and have not followed the good advice of my poor mother on her death-bed; nor done as I promised her that I would do, but I have now made a solemn vow never to drink another drop of liquor, nor smoke another cigar; and if you, sir, will only try me, it is all I ask.'

The merchant was struck with this decision and energy of the boy and at once employed him. At the expiration of five years, this lad was a partner in the business, and is now worth ten thousand dollars. He has faithfully kept his pledge, to which he owes his elevation.

Benjamin Franklin had a nephew who was a sad spendthrift, for whom, however, in spite of his faults, he entertained a warm regard. Being in Philadelphia, John Williams was on one occasion reduced to great straits, and found himself compelled to have recourse to his friends. His first application was to his uncle, of whom he asked the loan of sixty dollars. Franklin told him to call next morning, when, if possible, he would accommodate him. Of course John was there, and had the gratification to see his uncle counting out the cash. While this was going on, he took a sheet of paper from the desk, with the intention, no doubt, of giving his I O U. If such was his design, he was disappointed for Franklin gently drew away the paper, and with a benevolent smile, said, "You need not waste my paper, too, John."

HOW TO SECURE SUCCESS.—Complaining of adverse fortune, keeps fortune adverse.—A happy disposition to improve opportunities, sooner or later, I believe, never fails of success.—*Walker.*

Honesty the Best Policy.

Of course it is, take it in its highest, and broadest, and deepest meaning; but in a narrower, more worldly sense, and we are not quite so certain about it, and we do honestly believe most unsafe, unsound, and dangerous maxims for the young.

Now isn't it so, dear reader? There will certainly come crisises to almost every business man's life, when honesty will *not* be the best policy; when he will be much shrewder and wiser according to the wisdom of the world—to take a little advantage here, and to 'sham' a little there, and make 'a good haul' out of that other 'wind of good luck.'—Nay, more, we do believe that the wicked may prosper for a season, that there are many people who live, and flourish, and fatten on ill-gotton gains, and who perhaps die without any especial judgement befalling them for their sins.

We believe too, in that good old-fashioned book, the Bible that this life *does* have intimate relations with the life that is to come and that sooner or later 'whatsoever a man sows that shall he reap,' but not always in this world.

"Honesty is the best policy!" Oh, fathers and mothers of children, you must lay the foundation of their character deeper and broader than this. They must be laid on the eternal principles of truth, and right, and justice; and they must be made to reason in this wise, when the terrible temptations of selfishness and money getting, and the greed of life beset them. 'Policy!' what has that to do with honesty? I will be true to the eternal right, let come what will. God has declared what my duty is, and I will do it, let the world stand or fall, and He must look out for the rest.

Such a stand point as this will alone keep the soul stout and strong, and any principle weaker, and frailer than this will be a *failure.*—*V. F. Townsend.*

Offence taken by a Jude at the Pope's Likeness in the Court Room.

A scene of an unusual description occurred in the Court of the Queen's Bench the week before last in Quebec. Upon the meeting, an oil painting of Pius IX., in a large gold frame, was observed in the most conspicuous place in the Court Hall, and within a few feet of the Judges. While one of the members of the bar was addressing the Court—then composed of Messrs. Lafontaine, Duval, and Mondelet, (three French and Roman Catholic Judges,) and but one Judge of old country extraction, and a Protestant, viz: Mr. Justice Aylwin—the whole of the proceedings of the Court were abruptly interrupted by Mr. Justice Aylwin, who said:—'By what authority has that picture been placed here?'—Receiving no answer, he repeated the interrogatory in energetic language, and receiving no answer again, he said he would not sit there so long as the picture remained in that place. He accordingly left the Bench, and there being no quorum, the whole business of the Court was stopped for the day. It appears the picture was introduced into the Court house with the permission of the three French Canadian Judges.

Novel Divorce.

In Cincinnati some six years ago, Billy Peale, a darkey, black as a June thunder cloud, and about as handsome, captivated the heart of an Irish maiden, somewhat whiter, but fully as ugly, and in due course of the law made her Mistress Peale. Since the honey moon waned, they have been as prone to fight as are the sparks to fly upward. A day or two since, as we learn from the press of that city, they appeared before the 'One-hoss Court;' with a sort of criminal hotch-potch; the thing being generally mixed.

After hearing the case patiently, the Court proceeded to give them much good advice, when both parties put in a plea for divorce. "Mister Squire," said the wife, 'divorce me from the nasser.' 'O! massa,' petitioned the darkey, 'do for de Lord's sake, leff me off from dat Irishman.' 'Stand up,' commands the Court, 'raise your right hands if you want to be divorced, I'll give it to you quick as thunder.' The parties were then sworn never to speak or look at each other. After which the Court decreed, Now you Bill, and you Mrs. Peale, you are divorced forever and ever, Amen, and if you ever speak to each other, blamed if the Court don't send you on the chain gang for seven years. You are divorced forever, '*a vinculo matrimonii.*'

Wife vs. Lady.

It is certainly not in good taste for a gentleman to speak of his wife as his lady, or to register their names upon the book of a hotel as 'John Jones and *Lady*;' or to ask a friend, 'How is your *lady?*' This is all fashionable vulgarity; and invariably betrays a lack of cultivation. The term *wife* is far more beautiful and appropriate and *refined*, whatever may be said to the contrary. Suppose a lady were to say, instead of 'my husband,' 'my *gentleman*;' or suppose we were to speak of 'Mrs. Fitz Maurice and her *gentleman*' The thing would be positively ludicrous, and its reverse is none the less so, if rightly considered. A man's wife is his *wife*, and not his *lady*, and we marvel that this latter term is not utterly tabooed, in such a connection, at least by educated, and intelligent people. It ought to be left for the exclusive use of the codfish aristocracy.—*Providence Press.*

A Wife Sues for Wages.

A woman in Detroit has brought an action against her husband to recover wages as a domestic, It seems he procured a divorce from her eight months ago. She knew nothing about it, and lived with him, performing her usual domestic duties. He recently told her of the divorce, and she, much exasperated, seeks to punish him, or at least to make him pay for eight months' service from which his own act had legally released her.

A negro being caught stealing from a hen roost, excused himself by saying: 'Dat he only came dar to see if de chickens sleep wid dar eyes open.'

Comparative Produce of Tin and Silver.

In looking a short time since in Dr. Ure's valuable Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures, we noticed a very singular error. He states that tin, though much rarer than silver, is yet very inferior in price to it. What was probably meant is that tin is cheaper than might be expected from its rarity, taking silver as the standard of comparison. On examining the comparative productions of the two metals for the past few years, it would appear that the annual produce of tin in the world is about eighteen thousand tons, while that of silver is twelve hundred tons. Thus the annual product is as fifteen to one. The value of a ton of silver is in round numbers thirty thousand dollars, of a ton of tin five hundred dollars; a ton of tin is, therefore, sixty times cheaper than one of silver. If the prices of tin and silver were regulated by their comparative abundance, that of silver remaining stationary, the price of tin should be four times as great as at present. The chief cause of this difference is the comparatively greater demand for silver in the arts. More than half the tin annually produced in the world comes from Cornwall and Devonshire, England, the mines of which have been worked nearly three thousand years, without exhibiting any signs of exhaustion or diminution. The tin mines of Banca, east of Sumatra, furnish two-thirds of the remainder, nearly the entire balance being found in Malacca, Bohemia, and Saxony. It has not yet been found in this country, at least in sufficient quantities to render it of any importance.

Slack Rope Performance by a Rat.

Rats are somewhat proverbial for their natural instinct, which often manifests itself in expedients resorted to by them for self-preservation. We were witness of an instance of this a day or two since. Dick our family cat had caught a rat, and in its struggles for liberty and dear life the latter animal escaped up a post on which was stretched a clothes line. Out of this the fugitive walked, *a la* Blondin and De Lave, till he had reached what he doubtless considered a safe distance from his pursuer, where he paused to await the issue, watching, with distended orbs, his enemy the cat. The latter, meanwhile, had lost no time in pursuing his prey, and having reached the top of the post, attempted to imitate his ratship in his slack-rope performances. But finding this impossible, he descended to the ground, and after pausing for a moment watching his prey he apparently became bewildered at the strange turn matters had taken, and returned to watch the hole from whence the rat had emerged. This was the rat's opportunity, and seizing upon it he decended to the ground and made good his escape.—*Newport (R. I.) News, June 25.*

Religious Intelligence.

CHRISTIANITY IN CITIES.—Now, as at all past periods, the great battle of Christianity and of the church is in the large towns. Those central seats of human activity and life are the fulcrum by which she would move the world. The leaven that would leaven the whole lump must be planted in the very centre of the mass. Wherever man is, there Christianity, the religion of man, follows, and the cities are pre-eminently the haunts and the rallying points of man. They constitute the very back bone and spinal cord of the social system of the world, through which, therefore, every intellectual and moral influence that is to tell upon the happiness and welfare of the race, must circulate. Here, then, in this thronging, teeming place of concourse, the heavenly wisdom ever lifts her voice. Incarnate love still beholds the city and weeps over it; and the same instinct, caught from His inspiration, which led the steps of the Missionary apostle straight to the Antiochs, the Corinth and the Romes of the old world, still directs the eyes of the Christian philanthropists to the Londons, the Manchesters and the Glasgows of the new. The course of ages has only tended to enhance the importance of this principle. If the city has always been the master position in the battle-field of faith, it is pre-eminently so now.—*North British Review.*

...Eloquent preachers are invited daily to fill what are termed 'private pulpits' in Paris. A 'private pulpit' may be erected in the parlor of some fashionable lady who dislikes the opera and the theatres. The pulpit is built in the largest parlor, and the devout hostess, having secured the services of an eminent priest, is very choice in her invitations to persons to attend, what may be called her *matinees religieuses.*

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—Among the passengers by the Kangaroo on Saturday were Mrs. Dr. Campbell and family, consisting of four children, the eldest girl seventeen years. Mrs. Campbell was sent out with her husband, Dr. Campbell, some twenty-five years ago to Northern India, by the Reformed Dutch Church, and has occupied the Sarahimpour station; she returned three years ago to complete the education of her children, and having accomplished this she now returns to India.

A CAMP-MEETING of the Frederick (Md.) circuit is announced to be held at "Lane's old camp ground," three miles south of Frederick city, beginning on the 3d of August.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN ITALY.—Perfect religious liberty for all Protestants has been proclaimed by the Legislative Assemblies of Parma, Modena: Tuscany and the Legations. Naples, Venetia, and the Papal States being now the only remaining States of Italy in which the free organization of Protestant congregations is still forbidden. There is a Presbytery of the North of Italy, embracing Nice, Genoa,