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 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 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 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 2?,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 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 copaiba 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 low*-minded 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 skillful physician, who, in a short time, would restore you to perfect health, and save you from exposure which the fatal consequences render 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 a 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
INCORPORATED 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 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. S. S. 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 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—suceequent 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 E 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.

Geo. B. Fundenburg, M. D.
DENTIST.
OFFICE and residence, on Centre St., a few doors above Butler's Steam Cabinet Factory, n20-1y. 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.

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.

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

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

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

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.

A. RUSSELL & SON,
Carriage Manufacturers,
Centre street, below Harrison stree,
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.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
CHEAP FOR CASH!
Repairing of every description done with Neatness and Dispatch.
CALL AT
J. H. KELENBECK'S,
Next to Post Office, Baltimore Street
July 19, 1860.

PLASTER.
500 Tons Windsor Plaster
For sale by J. N. HARPER & Co.
Alexandria, ju 2—tf. King St. Dock.

Queensware! Queensware!
A GENERAL assortment of Queensware of every description, just received at
une 9. WM. R. BEALL & CO'S.

Boat Stoves.
A SUPPLY of Boat Stoves, of a quality not to be surpassed, just received and for sale by
[sep 26] 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— B.Rev. H. Crever.

Methodist Protestant—Bedford St. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7 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 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.

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.

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.

JOSIAH WITT,
MANUFACTURER
AND
Dealer in Lumber,
West side of Mechanic Street, near the Rail Road Viaduct,
Aug30 y. CUMBERLAND, MD.

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.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY
A Good Watch, Clock, or Jewelry, etc?
YES!
WELL THEN GO TO
S. T. LITTLE'S.
HAVE been often deceived in buying an inferior article elsewhere?—If so, go to S. T. LITTLE'S. Are you afraid it is no use?—Then once more I say, go to S. T. LITILE'S. Why go to S. T. LITTLE'S? If you will keep it a secret I will tell you. S. T. LITTLE is to be relied upon. All goods sold by him are just what he says they are. If it is soft solder plated Jewelry he will tell you. If the goods are filled he will tell you. If you want to buy a good Watch, you can rely upon his judgment as well as his word. If you want a good Clock, he has some of the very best make, especially those of Seth Thomas'. The beauty of his business is, he sells
CHEAP FOR CASH.
If you want your Watch or Clock put in good order, go to S. T. LITTLE, as he warrants all his work. His place of business is on the West Side of
BALTIMORE STREET,
BETWEEN THE
St. Nicholas Hotel & Revere House.
July 19-tf S. T. LITTLE.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
SILVER and PLATED WARE,
ON HAND AND WILL BE SOLD AS
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST
CALL AT
J. H. KELENBECK'S,
Next to Post Office, Baltimore St.
July 19, 1860.

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

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

Lighte & Bradburys'
Patent Insulated Full Iron Frame New Scale
Grand and Square Piano-Fortes.
The Insulated Iron frame preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable tinny quality of tone invariably found in all other Iron frame Piano-Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case and thus keeps the Piano-Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to all climates and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artiste" the greatest improvement of the age in Piano-Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials in regard to the superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano-Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano-Fortes of Lighte & Bradburys' with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere."—DR. LOWELL MASON.

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal."—H. A. WOLLENHAUPT.

"In volume, richness, evenness, and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable yet so seldom found."—WM. MASON.

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano-Forte"—ARTHUR NAPOLEON.

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano-Fortes made by you.—There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury' Piano-Fortes."—GEO. F. ROOT.

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument."—GEO. F. BRISTOW.

"I consider them as to beauty, riceness, fullness and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal if not superior to any Pianos made in this country or Europe."—KARL WELS.

"In power, quantity, and quality of tone, they certainly excel; while for that peculiar rich and singing tone so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voice, I have never met their equal."—C. BASSINI

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions."—M. STRAKOSH.

Wareroom, 421 Broome St., a few doors East of Broadway, New York.
SATISFACTORY GUARANTEE GIVEN.
Oct 18, 1860—1ycow.

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.
STARTLING DISCLOSURES!!!
DR. TELLER'S great work for the married or those contemplating marriage—200 pages full of
Plates.
Price twenty-five cents—sent to all parts under seal by mail, Post Paid. 50,000 copies sold the past year. The single married, and the married happy. A lecture on Love, or how to choose a partner; a complete work on midwifery. It contains hundreds of secrets never before published—warranted to be worth three times the amount asked for it, 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, enclosed, will secure a copy by return mail.
Addres J. TELLER, M. D.
No. 5 Beaver st., Albany, N. Y.
☞ Dr Vichois' FEMALE PILLS, one dollar a box, with full directions. Married ladies should not use them. Sent by mail. Address Dr. Teller, as above. sept 27, '60—1y.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Schedule for Winter Travel.

ON and after Monday, Nov. 26th, 1860, the passenger trains will run as follows:

For the East.

MAIL THROUGH TRAIN (daily ex. Sundays.)
Leaves Wheeling 10.05 a. m. } Arrives at Baltimore 4.50 a. m.
" Cumberland 8.50 p. m. }
EXPRESS THROUGH TRAIN (Daily.)
Leaves Wheeling 9.45 p. m. } Arrives at Baltimore 2.35 p. m.
" Cumberland 7.12 a. m. }
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (daily except Sundays.)
Leave Cumberland 7.50 a. m. Arrive at Baltimore 4 40 p. m.

For the West.

MAIL THROUGH TRAIN (daily ex. Sunday,)
Leaves Baltimore 4.00 a. m. } Arrive at Wheeling 8.45 a. m.
" Cumberland 11.13 p. m. }
EXPRESS THROUGH TRAIN (Daily.)
Leaves Baltimore 4.00 p. m. } Arrives at Wheeling 8.35 a. m.
" Cumberland 11.20 p. m. }
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, (daily except Sundays.)
Leaves Baltimore 8.30 a. m. Arrives at Cumberland 5.30 p. m.

Passengers from Cumberland for Way Stations East will take Accommodation train. Passengers for Way Stations West will take Mail train.

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

L. C. BOEHM, Agent.
Cumberland Station, Nov. 1860.

GENUINE FAMILY LIQUORS.
WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO.,
Impotters and Wholesale Dealers in
Brandies, Wines, Gins, and Segars,
beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of the United States to their Pure Wines and Liquors, put up under their own supervision, for Family and Medicinal use, in cases assorted to suit customers. Clubs, Military and other public bodies who require to purchase in large or small quantities, in casks or bottles, will be liberally dealt with. Price list sent on application.

Old Morehouse Bitters.
Recommended by the first physicians as the best remedy know for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility, and all Nervous Diseases. As a beverage, it is pure, wholesome, and delicous to the tast. Sold by all Drugsists.
WM. B MOREHOUSE & CO., Prop'rs,
3 & 5 Exchange Place.
Jersey City, N. J.
P. S.—The subscribers wish to engage a few active men Local and Traveling Agents for their house, to whom liberal inducements will be offered. For particulars, address as above.
Nov 1, 1860—3m.

Road Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the undersigned will make application at the next meeting of the County Commissioners to locate a road beginning at the head of Murley's Branch, and leading from Williams' road to Geo. Robinetts, across Martin's Mountain to Moses G. Robinett's, running into the county road at that point.

WM. ROBINETT,
GEO. ROBINETT,
F. A. JAMISON,
Nov 15—1m* AMOS WILSON.

A Potter Wanted.
A journeman potter, who is a good workman, will find constant employment and good wages, on application to Wm. Kilmer, New Creek Station Va., Balt. & Ohio Rail Road.

Hickery & Oak.
GOOD Hickery and Oak, split out or by the Cord, wanted at K. H. Butler's Steam Chair and Cabinet Factory, Centre St., near Lutheran Church, Cumberland, Md. n29.

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.

Poetical.

Matrimony.*

That man must lead a happy life,
Who's free from matrimonial chains;
Who is directed by a wife,
Is sure to suffer for his pains.

Adam could find no solid peace,
When Eve was given for a mate,
Until he saw a woman's face,
Adam was in a happy state.

In all the female face appears,
Hypocricy, deceit and pride;
Truth, darling of a heart sincere,
Ne'er known in woman to reside.

What tongue is able to unfold
The falsehood that in woman dwell?
The worth in woman we behold
Is almost imperceptible.

Cursed be the foolish man, I say,
Who changes from his singleness;
Who will not yield to woman's sway,
Is sure of perfect blessedness.

*Married people will please read as written. Single ones please read the first line, then the third, then the second, and finally the fourth in each verse.

An Epgiram for the Times.

A little stealing is a dangerous part,
But stealing largely is a noble art;
'Tis mean to rob the henroost of a hen.
But stealing millions makes us gentlemen.

Miscellaneous.

From the N. Y. Weekly.

Jones and the Robbers.

A Tale of the Early West.

BY HAZEL GREENE, ESQ.

"In early times," said Jones, "I organized a party near Louisville, Ky. to go down and commence a settlement on the Ohio river, in Hardin county; or what is now Hardin county, Illinois. The country round about there bore rather a bad name at that day, for people generally believed a strong band of robbers were quartering among the rocks skirting the stream; nevertheless I was determined to carry out my plans. Rich specimens of lead and iron ore had been brought up by boatmen from that region, with the assurance that it existed in large quantities. That was the magnet that drew me thither.

"The company organized consisted of ten men—all heads of families. Our programme of actio was the first go down ourselves and get ready our cabins, etc; and then to return for our women and children.

"Preparations for prosecuting the enterprise having been made complete, a morning was set for our departure from the settlement. On the night preceding it I went to bed as usual, but not as usual calmly to sleep. Something laid heavy upon my mind, yet I knew not what it was. It occurred to me that there was danger near at hand, or that something would occur to prevent our voyage down the river in the morning. My wife, to whom I unfolded my thoughts, laughed at my fears, and being anything but superstitious myself, I tried to shake them off.

Next morning I found, however, that they were not wholly without foundation. Only two of my men made their appearance equipped for the expedition; the other seven sent word that they had changed their minds, and, consequently, would not accompany me. What was to be done? Must the enterprise, which has cost me so much labor, both mentally and physically, be abandoned? We three consulted together, and, with out a dissenting voice, resolved to go at all hazards.

"Smith and Steene, my only backers in the new enterprise, were both as resolute as lions, and but little inferior to lions in point of physical ability. They were a host within themselves—capable of felling more trees, chopping more logs and splitting a larger number of rails in a day than half-a-dozen ordinary men; and I, myself, was not slow at such things. knowing our ability to make a mark in the woods, we doubted not but we would be as successful as if accompanied by our over nerved neighbors; besides, reasoned we, the fewer the claimants the grater the glory. A large canoe was loaded up with such articles as our wants in prospects demanded, and, under the influence of buoyant spirits, we paddled off down the river. In due time, we landed at a suitable place some four miles below 'Cave in Rock,' and took possession—not like Cortez, in the name of our sovereign, but in the name of Jones, Smith and Steene.

"Our first care after locating, was to erect a shanty for our own accommodation. This we completed in two days, after which we boarded at home and slept at the same place. From the beginning our work of improvement was pushed on with giant strides—in six weeks we expected to go back after our families. At the end of two weeks nothing had disturbed us. The robbers so much dreaded by these living at a distance and in perfect safety, had not made their appearance. Not a human *being*, save those composing our little party; or, in other words, our own trio, and the crews of two flatboats, that had floated down the river without landing, had been within sight of our new homes, so far as we knew. The story of the robbers began to be regarded by us as a myth, in consequence of which we felt entirely secure. Why not? If robbers really *did* exist in the vicinity, what had we to fear from them? They robbed for profit, and had they taken it upon themselves to rob us, the profit would not have paid the expense, for we had no valuables with us. The only score upon which we could have the *least* apprehension was, that they might wish to check our operations in order to prevent the encroachment of civilization upon their den.

"As before stated, two weeks passed without the least disturbance. At the end of that time, and late in the night, I was suddenly awoke from sleep by an unusual sound in our cabin. A large fire was burning upon the hearth, by the light of which I discovered, on opening my eyes, that two strange men each armed with an axe, and making suspicious gestures, were in our apartment. I was lying on the side bunk with Smith at the time—Steene was sleeping by himself in a bunk in the opposite corner.

"Ere I had time to speak the strangers seperated, and with poised weapons leaped each to a bunk. Two dull heavy sounds followed, and poor Smith and Steene—it was all over with them! Their brains were spattered upon the walls and floor of the shanty. I leaped up in bed, and warding off a blow aimed at me, struck the villain who had wounded Smith, whith all the power I could command. He rolled over on the floor like a log, and his companion on the other side of the room was to intent on his hellish work to observe what was going on. Seizing the momentary advantage thus gained, I bounded from the bunk and made the best of my way to the open air.

"In less than a minute the robbers in close pursuit; and owing to the fact that I was barefoot—in short, almost wholly unclad—and the land was thickly spread with an undergrowth of thorns and briars, and masses of broken rocks, they could not do otherwise than gain upon me. The struggle on my part, was one of almost superhuman endurance, however, for I knew life or death depended upon its finale.

"The chase continued for at least two miles; the robbers gained ground slowly all the while. The fates seemed against me, for a full round moon was looking down upon the scene, and destroying all my chances of dodging them—chances which might have been good in the dark. Finally I lost my reckoning, and becoming entirely bewildered, ran on I knew not whither. The result of this was that a few minutes later found me standing upon the range of a cliff looking down upon a small stream that gurgled among the rocks full two hundred feet below. I was trapped and wholly in the power of my merciless foes. No, not *wholly* in their power! There was still a chance to escape them, but no hope of cheating death out of a victim. What would I do? Would I deliver myself into the bloody hands of these fiends, or would I dare the leap and die among things which had never, of themselves, committed a crime? Would I suffer my blood to be bespatter the garments of murderers—devils—to be exhibited by them as marks of triumph, or would I let it bury itself among the silent rocks at the bottom of the precipice? Thus debated I for a moment, while the robbers paused to laugh in derision at my condition, In that moment my verdict was made up—I would elude their grasp. A short prayer, and closing my eyes I sailed from the giddy hight and *alighted upon the floor!* I had jumped out of bed—it was only a dream. On getting fairly awake I found myself still in my comfortable room in Kentucky, on the night before starting on the expedition.

A Southernor Visits Mr. Lincoln.

The only article of a conservative character we have observed in the Charlestown journals within the last two or three weeks is the following, which we find in the Charleston Courier of Saturday last, credited to a Tennessee paper. It is true?

[From the Charleston Courier of November 24.]

A SOUTHERN PLANTER VISITS LINCOLN—*Lincoln's Policy as Defined by Himself.* A wealthy planter of Mississippi, a native of Maury county (Tenn.), and a Breckinridge Democrat, passed through this city on Saturday last, and related to a gentleman of one of the upper counties, whom we know to be entirely reliable, the following: We take the liberty of giving the facts elicited publicity because of their importance.

The planter desired to purchase an additional supply of negroes to pick his present crop of cotton, but feared to do so on account of the great depreciation in their value and the alarming excitement which prevaded the South. In order to ascertain from his own lips Mr. Lincoln's policy, he visited him at his residence in Springfield. Mr. Lincoln informed him that he was opposed to any interference with slavery in the States, or with the inter-State slave trade: that he was opposed to abolishing or interfereing with slavery in the District of Columbia; and that he was only opposed to its extension in the Territories, but added "that was only an opinion of his." He was then asked what would he do in the event that South Carolina seceded from the Union? He replied that he would let her go if Congress did not pass a force bill." He stated that if no one would accept office in that State of course they could receive no benefit from the Government, and the whole expense for the distribution of the mails would devolve on her own citizens. He concluded by advising the Mississippian to purchase as many negroes as he needed; and expressed the opinion that, in twelve months, slave property would be worth more than it ever had been.

Upon these assurance the gentleman was, on Saturday, making his way to Virginia to purchase more negroes. He says that Lincoln is a man of profound acquirements, and that he doubts not will make as good if not better President than Mr. Buchanan has done.—*Chattanooga Gazette.*

ORIGIN OF COAL.—Geological examinations of coal fields are believed to have afforded abundant evidence of the vegetable origin of coal, although the manner in which the carboniferous strata—as the coal measures, or assemblage of rocks which include coal, are termed—have been deposited, is by no means agreed upon. Some geologists suppose that the coal measures were originally peat bogs, and that the successive layers were occasioned by repeated subsidences of the land; others contend that the vegitable matter originated from rafts, like those of the Mississippi, which floated out to sea and there became engulped; a third opinion is that they were formed in vast inland seas or lakes, the successive beds of vegitable matter being supplied by periodical land floods. All these causes may have been in operation in the formation of coal, but, however deposited, the coal is always accompanied by a thick bed of clay beneath every layer, and it is moreover, a peculiar fact, that the common plant of the coal strata, named stigmaria, invariably occurs, more or less abundantly, in this bed of under clay, although it is rarely to be met with in the coal or shale above.

The Heart.

The little I have seen of the world, and known of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon the errors of others in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles, and temptations it has passed thro' the brief pulsations of joy; the feverish inquietude of hope and fear; the pressure of want; the desertion of friends; the scorn of the world that has little charity; the desolation of the soul's sanctuary, and threatening vices within; health gone, happiness gone, even hope, that remains the longest, gone, I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellow-man with Him from whose hands it came.—*Longfellow.*

In the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Virginia Mr. Bell has pluralities over Mr. Breckinridge according to the fullest and latest returns, amounting in the aggregate to about 51,800 votes. In the States of Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Alabama Florida, and Loisiana Mr. Breckinridge's pluralities over Mr. Bell amount to 39,500 votes. To this must be added his pluralities North Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, and Arkansas, from which we have not returns sufficiently definite to enable us to make reliable estimates.—We will venture to calculate that they will add 25,00 to Mr. Breckinridge's pluralities over Mr. Bell in the total popular vote of the South. Mr. Douglas's vote in the entire South is 160,000 or 170,000, and Mr. Bell's and Mr. Breckinridge's in the neighborhood of a half a million each. This shows that the Douglas party holds the balance of power in the South.—*Columbus (Geo.) Enq.*

An anecdote is related of Monsigneur Saconi, the paple nuncio, who is as much a man of the world as churchman. He entered a saloon lately while the company were playing "comparisons," and the charming woman was being "put to the question" on the culprit's stool.

"Ah! Monseigneur," she cried out to the nuncio, pray relieve me from penance. I cannot tell how to answer the question they have asked me."

"What is it, then?"

"They asked me why is friendship like my crinoline."

"I see nothing very embarrassing in that, madam. Tell them that in friendship as in crinoline, appearances are very deceitful."

SECESSION BONNET.—The Charleston Mercury gives the following description of a bonnet worn by a South Carolina lady:

"The bonnet is composed of white and black Georgia cotton, covered with a net work of black cotton, the streamer ornamented with Palmetto trees and Lone Stars, embroidered in gold thread, while the feathers are formed of white and black worsted."

What would our Lincoln ladies think of a distinctive bonnet of Conneticut corn cobs, trimmed with pumpkin vines and ornamented with wooden nutmegs.—*Hartford paper.*

Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no clime destroy—no enemy alienate—no despotism enslave. At home a friend—abroad an introduction—in solitude a solace—in society an ornament. It checks vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once grace and government to genius. Without it what is man? A splendid slave / a reasoning savage! vacillating between the intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of brutal passion.

Religious Intelligence.

The New York *Evangelist* says the first camp-meeting held in America was in Kentucky. Two preachers—one a Presbyterian, the other a Methodist—met in a village on Sabbath, where there was but one church. The Presbyterian officiated in the forenoon, and the Methodist in the afternoon. The interest upon the subject was so great that they continued the meeting for a day or two at the church. The attendance soon became so large that they adjourned to the woods, and continued the meeting for a week. And this is the origin of the modern campmeeting.

The East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will assemble at Chambersburg, Pa., in the latter part of February, and remain in session for eight days.

Rev. Michael Domence has been appointed (Roman Catholic Bishop) to the See of Pittsburgh in place of Right Rev. Dr. O'Conner resigned.

A recent number of the *Religious Telescope* contains a table of the Statistics of the United Brethern Church, from which we learn that the membership in about a source of Conference is 90,580, being an increase during the past year of 8,828. There are 1,092 meeting houses owned, and they have 54,256 scholars attending 1,442 Sunday Schools under their control.

The *Congregationalist* has a long article on Rainy Sabbaths, and gives as the principle reason why churches are so thinly attended on those days, the vanity of dress—people do not wish to soil their nice clothes and are unwilling to go in their common ones, etc.

The 114th annual session of the U. S Synod of the German Reformed Church has recently been held in Lebanon, Pa. The whole body, it is stated, embraces 366 ministers, 1,050 congregations and 86,176 members.

According to the Church Almanac for 1861, the Episcopal in the United States contains thirty-three dioceses. The number of Bishops, provisional bishops, and assistant bishops, is forty-three; priests and deacons, two thousand and thirty; parishes, two thousand one hundred and ten.

The Irish Wesleyan Conference has eighteen hundred preaching places in Ireland, one hundred and sixty-three ministers, supernumaries and preachers on trial.

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