Civilian & Telegraph.

MINERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIV. CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY MORNING, FEB 7, 1861. NUMBER 6.

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.

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.

ANTI-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.

Geo. B. Fundenburg, M. D.

DENTIST.

☞ Dr. F. pays especial attention to diseases of the

EYES and EARS

and to Surgical cases generally.

OFFICE and residence, on Centre St., a few doors above Butler's Steam Cabinet Factory. n24-1y. CUMBERLAND, MD.

K. M. 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.

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.

H. D. CARLETON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

JOHN 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.

JOSIAH WITT,

MANUFACTURER AND

Dealer in Lumber,

West side of Mechanic Street, near the Rail Road Viaduct,

Aug30-y CUMBERLAND, MD.

Wheeler & Wilson's

Sewing Machine

AGENCY.

New Style: - - $50.

MRS. O. C. GEPHART is prepared to furnish all styles of these

Unrivalled Machines,

at manufacturers prices. Full instruction in use of the machine given to all purchasers. Feb 8, 1861.

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.

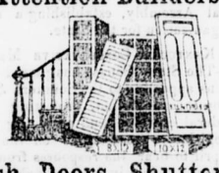
St. Patrick's—Centre Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and vespers at 4. Pastor—Rev. Edward Brennan.

St. Peter and St. Paul—Fayette Street.—Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and vespers at 3½. 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.

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, Grater, 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.

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. LITTLE'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.

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS,

Damasks, Diapers, &c.,

CONSUMERS of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the Genuine GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWEN,

as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCHE & J. B. LOCKE, Ag'ts,

Sept 37, '60—1y. 34 Reade St, N. York.

INSOLVENT'S NOTICE.

Abner Somerville vs. His Creditors. } ORDERED, this 20th day of Dec. 1860, that Abner Somerville give notice to his creditors, endorsers and sureties, that the second Monday of April next is fixed for the said Abner Somerville to appear in the Circuit Court for Allegany County, to answer such interrogatories as his creditors, endorsers and sureties may propose or allege against him; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Cumberland, once a week for three successive months prior to the said second Monday of April next, as such notice.

Test—H. RESLEY, Clerk.

Dec. 20, 1860—3m.*

Patent Lard Lamp.

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

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 mace in this country or Europe."—KARL WEES.

"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.

Warerooms, 421 Broome St., a few doors East of Broadway, New York.

SATISFACTORY GUARANTEE GIVEN.

Oct. 18, 1860—1y eow.

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
" Cumberland 8.50 p. m. } more 4.50 a. m.

EXPRESS THROUGH TRAIN (Daily.)

Leaves Wheeling 9.45 p. m. } Arrives at Baltimore
" Cumberland 7.12 a. m. } more 2.35 p. 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 11.15 p. m. }

EXPRESS THROUGH TRAIN (Daily.)

Leaves Baltimore 4.00 p. m. } Arrives at Wheeling
" Cumberland 11.20 p. m. } 8.35 a. 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. ROEHM, 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.

Howard Association,

Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, Prest.

GEO. FATCHILD, Sec'y.

Jan. 26, 1860—1y.

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 29, 1860.

MEDICAL HOUSE,

11 South Frederick St.,

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 29,000 cases of Private Complaints in their different forms and stages; a practice which no doubt exceeds that of all the physicians now advertising in Baltimore, and not a single case is known, where directions were strictly followed, and medicine taken at 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 neat and compact form, and may be taken in 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 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 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 DEBILLITY.

Young men! beware of the pernicious indulgence and lmost 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 consequences 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 skillfull physician, who in a short time, would restore you to perfect health and save you from exposure which the fatal consequences render it enviable.

☞ 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 Societies advertised as a certain cure for every disease. These preparations are put up to sell and 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 Street., Baltimore, Md.

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

Jan. 1st. 1861.—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

CORNER 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.

Almanacs! Almanacs!

ENGLISH and German Hagerstown Almanacs for 1861, just received and for sale by the dozen or gross at

ANDREWS & SWARTZWELDER'S

Under St. Nicholas Hotel, Balto St

Cumberland Nov 22

Poetical.

Words for Music.

Fare thee well—we part for ever!
All regrets are now in vain!
Fate decrees that we must sever,
Ne'er to meet on earth again.
Other skies will bend above thee,
Other hearts may seek thy shrine;
But no other e'er will love thee
With the constancy of mine.
Yet farewell—we part forever!
All regrets are now in vain;
Fate decrees that we must sever,
Ne'er to meet again.
Fare thee well!

Like the shadow on the dial
Lingers still our parting kiss!
Life has no severer trial,
Death no pang to equal this.
All the world is now before thee,
Every clime to roam at will,
But within the land that bore thee,
One fond heart will love the still.
Yet farewell—we part forever,
All regrets are now in vain!
Fate decrees that we must sever,
Ne'er to meet on earth again.
Fare thee well!

Miscellaneous.

Terrible Fall and Fatal Result.

One of those horrible casualties which sometimes happen, and the recital of which chills the blood of the listener, occurred on Saturday afternoon, at half past 5 o'clock.—Mr. Washington Lynch, a tinner, had been employed during the day in fitting water pipes to the new five story building of Blair, Reynolds & Walsh near the Custom House. As it was Saturday night, and fast growing dark, he hurried his work, so as to go home to his family, and spend that sweetest of all times to the laboring man—Saturday evening—with his wife and children. His work was almost finished, when he had occasion to join a pipe, way up in the fourth story of the building. The wall there, which is facing the Custom House forms an angle, the edge of which it was necessary for him to reach to perform his work. Taking a board, he placed it obliquely out of the window, the farther end of it resting against the spot which he wished to reach. To secure the plank in its place, he put an upright joist on the end that was inside the building, one extremity of the joist resting on the board, and the other against the upper floor. With only this slight platform to separate him from the solid pavement that lay seventy feet beneath him, he walked out to his work. The plank stood firm until he reached the end, which was some six feet from the building, when he leaned over to reach the pipe. The weight of his body bearing against the oblique incline of the board, forced it back to a straight line, and flying in an instant from beneath his feet, it precipitated him head foremost to the pavement below. He struck on the solid stone with a heavy chud, forcing his body into itself like the barrels of a telescope.—His skull was a shapeless mass of clotted brains and blood, and his arms and thighs were broken. The body as it lay there, surrounded by crowds of curious citizens, presented the appearance of a huge mass of flesh thrown hastily on to the pavement.—Not a movement or sign of life proclaimed that it had once been a human being. His wife had already prepared supper, and was awaiting the arrival of her husband when informed of the occurrence. Her agony on witnessing the mangled remains, moved all who beheld it to tears.—*St. Louis News, Monday.*

A HERO.

Miss Pardee, in a recent work, relates the following interesting anecdote:—At the battle of Montmirail, a young officer, named Durosier chanced to be in attendance on the Emperor at the moment when it became essential to despatch an order to one of the Generals of Division; and Napoleon, hastily summoning him to his side, gave him instructions to deliver without delay.

"Spare neither yourself nor horse, sir," he said sternly; "for there is not a moment to lose, and return at once to report to me that my order has been obeyed."

Durosier galloped off amid a shower of shot and shells, and within a quarter of an hour he was again beside the Emperor. His duty was performed.

"You have behaved well, monsieur," said Napoleon, when he had received his report; "you have a stout heart and a clear head; though you are still only a youngster. I give you a captain's brevet, and attach you to my person. What's your name?"

"Durosier, sire."

"It seems familiar to me. On what occasion have I before heard it."

"I was the colonel of the boy battalion, your majesty."

"Ah, I remember. Well, that is an additional reason why I should attach to my person."

"It is too late, sire," murmured the young soldier.

"Too late, Captain Durosier, and why?"

"Sire, they have hit me;" and as he spoke he withdrew a handkerchief saturated with blood from the breast of his coat. "All will soon be over—*Vive l'Empereur! Vive la France!*"

He reeled for an instant in his saddle, and then fell heavily into the arms of an officer who had sprung forward to support him.—Timoleon Durosier was a corpse.

"So young!—so young!—and so brave!—and to die on his first battle-field!" exclaimed the Emperor, as he bent down, for an instant over the body. "Poor boy! Poor boy!"

Then setting spurs to his horse, he galloped off, as if unable to linger over so sad a spectale.

An Editor's Love Story.

An editor of a Southern paper relates as follows how he once fell in love;

"We were never, kind reader, 'desperately in love' but once, and that was with a red—no, auburn haired girl, with a freckled complexion, who had but a few pretentions to beauty; but then she had such really beautiful eyes, deep liquid orbs, through which her soul, in moments of tenderness, looked out in passionate fervor, and in joyous mirth dashing and sparkling with a light of a thousand dew drops—diamonds we were going to say—but we never saw a thousand. Her name was Laura—which, when breathed softly by a very soft lover, is a very sweet name—and her clear ringing laugh fell around you like a shower of silver bells. Moreover, she wore a dark, wine-colored dress, trimmed with lilac-colored velvet and black fringe, with a neat little white collar of fine lace, which is prettiest of drasses, and has the effect to make a very plain girl look absolutely charming. She never perforated her ear to hang thereby a pendulum of glass or brass, and the only ornament on the little white hand, which needed none, was a plain gold ring, sacred to the memory of a maiden promise. Well, one evening, it was moonlight in the summer time—we sat alone on the porch, by the cottage door, holding that little white hand in a gentle pressure, but one arm had inadvertantly stolen around her waist, and a silent song of joy, "like the music of the night,' was in her soul Our lips met in a sweet delicious kiss, and bending softly to her ear, we whispered the tale of passionate devotion we proposed. In a moment she tore her hand from ours, and with a look of ineffable scorn, she said, in a voice trembling with suppressed rage—

"What, marry an editor! You get out!"

We slid.

Origin of Odd-Fellows.

The origin of the order of the Oddfellows is of an ancient date; it was established by the Roman soldiers in camp after the Order of the Israelites, during the reign of Nero, the Roman Emperor, who commenced his reign A. D. 55, at which time they were called Fellow Citizens. The name of Oddfellows was given to this order of men (A. D. 79) by Titus Cæsar, Emperor of Rome, from their singularity of notions, and from their knowing each other by night as well as by day, and for their fidelity to him and their country. He not only gave them the name of Oddfellows, but at the same time, as a pledge of friendship, presented them with a dispensation, engraved on the Arch of Titus Cæsar, the Ark of the Covenant, the Golden Candlesticks, the Golden Table, (weighing one great talent,) the Sun for N. G., the Moon and Stars for V. G., a Lamp for Secretary, the Lion for Guardian, the Dove for Warden, and the Emblems of Morality for the G. M. It is very probable that the first Oddfellows made their appearance in North Wales about that time, as an invasion was made by one of Titus Cæsar's generals (Agricola) on North Wales, and shortly afterwards on the island of Mona, now called Anglesea. The first account we have of the order spreading into other countries is in the 5th century, when it was established in the Spanish dominions, under the Romish dispensation; and in the 6th century by King Henry in Portugal; and in the 12th century it was established in France, and afterwards in England by John de Neville, attended by five knights from France, who formed a Loyal Grand Lodge of Honor in London, which order remained until the reign of George III. when a part of them began to form themselves into a union, and a portion of them remain until this day; on this account, the lodges which remain, and are very numerous throughout the world call themselves 'Loyal Ancient Independent Oddfellows,' being a portion of the original body.

Training the Memory.

The *Monthly Religious Magazine* thinks there is danger of neglecting the memory in endeavoring to make children understand thoroughly everything they are taught. It says:

"Sir William Hamilton, whom we have once before quoted on this subject, tells some huge stories in his lectures on memory. Ben Johnson could not only repeat all he had ever written, but whole books that he had read. If we had this faculty, we should pray to be delivered from the full exercise of it. Niebuhr, in his youth, was employed in one of the public offices in Denmark, where, part of a book of accounts having been lost, he rest red it from his recollection. Seneca complains of old age, because he cannot as he once did, repeat two thousand names in the order they were read to him—and he avers that on one occasion, when at his studies, two hundred unconnected verses were read to him by the different pupils of his preceptor, he repeated them in a reversed order, proceeding from the last to the first uttered.

In our days, we have learning made easy—altogether too easy, sometimes.—We disparage, already, a "verbal memory," and "getting things by rote." We read novels in rocking chairs, or skim them rather—grow restless under sermons that tax our attention very much. A quick and retentive memory, both of words and things is an invaluable treasure, and may be had by any one who will take the pains. Theodore Parker, when in the Divinity School, had a notion that his memory was defective, and needed looking after, and he had an immense chronological chart hung in his room, and taxed himself to commit the contents—all the names and dates from Adam and the year one, down through Nimrod, Ptolemy, Heliogabalus and the rest.

Our verbal memory soonest fails us, unless we attend to it, and keep it in fresh order. A child will commit sooner than an adult, and girls easier than boys. To keep the verbal memory fresh, it is capital exercise to study and acquire new languages, or commit and treasure up choice passages, making them a part of our mental wealth.

"I have forgotten more than you ever knew," said a boaster once, in contempt.

"Perhaps so,' was the answer, "and if you could forget some other things, that I know, it might be for your peace of mind hereafter.'

Wisely to forget is often a more difficult thing than to remember. There are some things that most people would fain rub out, and for which we may implore the Lord to pour His soothing Lethe over the soul.

Young Ladies Read!

The following is from the Hartford Daily Courant:

"What a number of idle, useless young women—they call themselves young ladies—parade our streets.' "They toil not nei ther do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of them.' Do they ever look foward to the time when the real cares and responsibilities of life will cluster around them? Have they made, or are they making any preparations for the onerous duties which will assuredly fall to their lot—duties to society, the world and God?—They lounge or sleep away their time in the morning. They never take hold of the drudgery, the repulsive toil, which each son and daughter of Adam should perform in this world. They have no habits of industry, no taste for the useful, no skill in any really useful art.—They are in the streets, not in the performance of their duty, or for the acquisition of health, but to see and be seen. They expect thus to pick up a husband who will be as indulgent as their parents have been, and support them in idleness. Those who sow wind in this way are sure to reap the whirlwind. No life can be exempt from cares. How mistaken an education do these girls receive who are allowed to imagine that life is always to be a garden of roses! Labor is the great law of our being. How worthless will she prove who is unable to perform it.

"It has been observed that, 'by far the greatest amount of happiness in civilized life is found in the domestic relations, and most of those depend on the home habits of the wife and mother.—What a mistake is then made by our young girls and their parents, when domestic education is unattended to! Our daughters should be taught practically to bake, to cook, to arrange the table, to wash and iron, to sweep, and to do everything that pertains to the order and comfort of the household. Domestics may be necessary, but they are a necessary evil, and the best "help" a woman can have is herself. If her husband is ever so rich the time may come when skill in domestic employment will secure to her a comfort which no domestic can procure. Even if she is never called to labor herself, she should, at least, know how things ought to be done, so that she can never be cheated by her servants.

"Domestic Education cannot be acquired in the streets. It cannot be learned amidst the frivolities of modern society. A good, and worthy, and comfort-bringing husband can rarely be picked on the pavement.

"The nymph who walks the public streets,
And sets her cap for all she meets,
May catch the fools who turns to stare,
But men of sense avoid the snare.'

The highest and best interests of society in the future demand a better, a more useful, a more domestic training of our young ladies."

The New York papers say that a living speckled brook trout weighing 5lbs. 10 oz., is now swimming in Barnum's Museum Aquaria. It arrived Friday from Andes, Delaware county, N. Y. Barnum paid one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) for it.

Religious Intelligence.

Recently the Berean Baptist Church, of West Philadelphia, was filled to its utmost capacity, as it had been previously announced that the interesting ceremony of baptism would take place.—Previous to the administration of the ordinance, the Pastor, Rev. Mr. SPALDING, delivered a very instructive and edifying discourse, upon the sacrament to be administered. In the explanation of this tenet of the church, Mr. Spalding did not wish to do so for the purpose of making an issue with any one, or out of a spirit of controversy. He would speak of the doctrine of baptism, from an honest conviction of God's requirements of him. He then said that none but believers were entitled to baptism, which was immersion of the body in water in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. He alluded at some length to the baptism of Jesus in the river Jordan The Son of God walked sixty miles to receive this baptism. Mark, in speaking of the baptism of Jesus, emphatically states that Jesus was baptised of John in *Jordan*. Baptism was not essential to salvation. We must believe first; thereby we are saved. John preached the Gospel at Salem because there was much water there. It was a singular fact that John remained at one place because of the abundance of water. The Acts of the Apostles were next referred to, as proving the necessity of immersion. Throughout the discourse the Rev. speaker was attentively listened to. His logical arguments evidently made a deep impression. At the conclusion, the ordinance was administered to three sisters and one brother, and the audience then slowly departed.

Recently the ceremony of blessing a bell took place in the presence of a large concourse, at St. John's Church, Thirteenth street, near Market, Philadelphia. The bell is about 1500lbs in weight, and has a clear ringing sound. In the Catholic Church no bell is ever placed on the belfry before being first blessed by the Bishop of the diocese The ceremony possesses a universal interest to the members of that Church Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood officiated on this occasion, and was assisted by Rev Fathers Dunn, Imasso, and Keenahan They were dressed in the full canonical robes. The ceremony occupied about an hour, the services consisting entirely of singing in Latin by the officiating clergymen At the conclusion of the singing, the Bishop drew the sign of a cross four times upon the bell He then rang the clapper three times, producing an effect at once startling and impressive