

# Civilian and Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1861.

NUMBER 52.

VOLUME XXXIV.

**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 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 receives. Within the last eight years, Dr. S. has treated more than 20,000 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 diagnosis was strictly followed, and medicine taken at reasonable times, without effecting a radical and permanent cure; therefore, persons afflicted with diseases of the above nature, and 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. is the only regular physician advertising, who 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 houses, 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 may not only obtain relief from pain, avoid mutilation through exposure and undue medical assistance to be moderate in his charges, but also obtain relief from pain, avoid mutilation through exposure and undue medical assistance to be moderate in his charges, but also obtain relief from pain, avoid mutilation through exposure and undue medical assistance to be moderate in his charges.

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 copious and excessive use of medicine, and a longer or shorter time, by some slight cause, break out in its worst and most difficult form, producing ulcers in the throat, nose or roof of the mouth, eruptions of the skin, pains of various kinds, 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, or by the many who attempt to cure themselves 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 most fatal injury you inflict upon your constitutions, by evil examples and the morbid influence of the passions.

It could be shown how attenuation of the frame, palliation 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 adhering to the pernicious practice allusive to the mind and body.

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

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

N. B.—Persons afflicted with all of the above complaints will do well to avoid boasting quackery whether foreign or native, as also the numerous medicines 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.

**Attention Builders!**

**Sash, Doors, Shutters, Window and Door Frames, Mouldings and Venetian Blinds,**  
MANUFACTURED and for sale at R. C. Johnson's Steam Planning Machine, on Centre Street.

Orders received either at the Shop, or at Dr. John J. Brown's Lumber Yard, No. 29, 1859.—1y. H. DAMM.

**JAMES S. ROBINSON, Paper Warehouse,**  
No. 24 South Charles St., Baltimore.

**Civilian & Telegraph**  
IS PUBLISHED  
Every Thursday Morning.

W. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.  
Office in Second Story of McKaig's Commercial Block, Balto. St.

**TERMS:**  
TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance, \$2.50 if not paid, and \$3.00 if not paid within the year.

Bear in mind that no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

**Rates of Advertising.**  
One square of 12 lines, \$1 for three insertions; subsequent insertions 25 cents each. All advertisements under 12 lines charged as a square.

Business Cards in the Directory, per annum, including subscription, \$5.  
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Merchants and others, advertising by the year, will be charged \$12 00.  
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Nearly all advertisements must conform to their advertising for their own business.

**COUNTY DIRECTORY.**  
Judge of Circuit Court—Hon. THOS. PERRY.  
Judge of Circuit Court—HONORABLE HENRY B. WIDENER.  
Recorder of Deeds—JOHN B. WIDENER.  
Sheriff—HENRY B. WIDENER.  
State's Attorney—C. B. THURSTON.  
Surgeon—DENTON D. BROWN.  
Judge of County Court—W. W. KILGOUR.  
Judge of the Orphans' Court—

**Business Directory,**  
CUMBERLAND, MD.

**DR. GEO. B. FUNDENBERG,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
OFFICE and residence on the corner of Baltimore and George Streets, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, Cumberland.

**DENTISTRY.**  
DR. HUMMELSHIME, DENTIST, Corner of Baltimore and Liberty Streets, over Read's Grocery Store, Cumberland, Md.

**ANDREWS & SWARTZWEIDER,**  
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 Boy's wearing apparel.

**JOHN JOHNSON,**  
Tin and Sheet-Iron Worker,  
Respectfully asks a share of public patronage. Finest Sheet-Iron was always on hand and for sale low. McCleary's Row, Baltimore St.

**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.

**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, Pumps, Agricultural  
Implement, &c.  
March 17, 1859.—y.

**CLOTWORTHY & FLINT,**  
WHOLESALE  
**DRUGGISTS,**  
and Dealers in  
Paints, Glass & Oil.  
No. 839 Balt. St.,  
Baltimore.

**Auditor's Notice.**  
The creditors of Dr. George Lynn, deceased, who are entitled to the benefit of the provisions of Article 1, Sec. 95, &c., of the Public Local Laws of Maryland, (known as the Miners and Manufacturers Lien Law) are hereby notified to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the undersigned, on or before the last day of December next, as on that day, I will proceed, under the decree of the Court, to ascertain the names of the claimants and the amounts due to each respectively.  
J. J. McHENRY, Auditor.  
Nov. 14, '61.—2y.

**Poetical.**

**NEVER! NEVER! NEVER!**

"I may be asked, as I have been asked, when I am for a dissolution of the Union? I answer never—never—never!"—[HENRY CLAY.]

You ask me when I'd read the scroll  
Our father's names are written o'er,  
When I would see our flag unroll  
Its mingled stars and stripes no more—  
When with a worse than felon's hand,  
Or felon's counsels, I would sever  
The Union of this glorious land?  
I answer—never, never, never!

When you can find the lawless knight  
Where carriage trails its crimson way,  
Where burning cities gild the night,  
And cannon smoke obscures the day:  
In towns deserted, fields of ground  
Abandoned by the faithful plough,  
Security, hope, peace, profound,  
The blessings Heaven vouchsafes you now.

Think ye that I could brook to see  
The emblem I have loved so long,  
Borne peaceful o'er the distant sea,  
Torn, trampled by a frenzied throng;  
Divided, measured, parcelled out,  
Tamefully surrendered up forever,  
To gratify a lawless rout  
Of traitors? Never—never—never.

On yonder lone and lovely steep,  
The sculptor's art, the builder's power,  
The landmark o'er the soldier's sleep,  
Have reared a lofty funeral tower;  
There it shall stand until the river  
That rolls beneath shall cease to flow,  
Ay, till the hill itself shall quiver  
With Nature's last convulsive throes.

Upon that column's marble base,  
His shafts that soar into the sky,  
There still is room enough to trace  
The list of millions yet to die,  
And I would cover all its height  
And breadth before the hour of shame,  
Till space should even fail to write  
Even the initials of a name.

Nay, I would hate to swell the ranks,  
Direct the fire or lead the way,  
While battle swept the rifted ranks  
And bore the serried lines away;  
Fall bleeding in the doubtful strife  
Beneath the motto of my sire,  
And draw the latest breath of life  
Before that Union flag expires.

Dissolve the Union! nay, remove  
The last asylum that is known,  
Where patriots find a brother's love,  
And truth may shelter from a throng;  
Give up the hope of high renown,  
The legacy our fathers willed,  
Tear our victorious eagles down  
Before their mission is fulfilled.

**Miscellaneous.**

**Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of War.**

This document which occupies too large a space in our columns if published full length. We will give a brief abstract of its contents. The number of volunteers are estimated as follows:—For three months, 77,875; for the war, 640,637; aggregate, 718,512 volunteers. Estimated strength of the regular army, 20,334. Grand total of the army for the year, 669,971. The several arms of the service are estimated as follows:

	Volunteers.	Regulars.	Aggregate.
Infantry,	567,208	11,775	578,983
Cavalry,	54,654	4,744	59,398
Artillery,	20,380	4,508	24,888
Rifles and Sharpshooters,		8,395	
Engineers,		107	
	640,637	20,231	660,868

The appropriations asked for the service of the next fiscal year are computed for a force of five hundred thousand men. In alluding to the excess of expenditures over the estimates of the year, the increase is attributed in a good degree to the heavy expense of the large mounted force which has been organized, and which was not computed for in the estimate. This branch of the service, which was necessarily increased, has however reached a numerical strength more than adequate to the service, and measures will be taken for its gradual reduction.

The Secretary pays a just tribute to the efficient aid he has received from the loyal Governors of the several States, and says that so thoroughly aroused was the national heart, that instead of 600,000 men called for, under the act, he believes that the force would have swollen to one million, had not the Department felt compelled to restrict it.

"So numerous were the offers (says the Report) that it was found difficult to discriminate in the choice, where the patriotism of the people demanded that there should be no restriction upon enlistments. Every portion of the loyal States desired to swell the army, and every community was anxious that it should be represented in a cause that appealed to the noblest impulses of our people." Hence the number of troops in the field beyond the number authorized, and the wisdom of Congress is appealed to, to determine whether the army shall be further augmented, with a view to a more speedy termination of the war, or whether it shall be restricted to the original 500,000 called for by the law. In the latter case, if so decided by Congress, the regiments will be consolidated, as they may from time to time

fall below the regular standard, by which the number of officers will be decreased and the expenses diminished.

As an evidence of the strength of our institutions and the patriotism of our people, people, the Secretary alludes to the fact that in "April 76,000 volunteers were called upon to enlist for three months' service, and responded with such alacrity that 77,875 were immediately obtained. Under the authority of the act of Congress of July 22, 1861, the States were asked to furnish 500,000 volunteers, to serve for three years, or during the war; and by the act approved the 29th of the same month, the addition of 25,000 men to the regular army of the United States was authorized. The result is, that we have now an army of upwards of 600,000 men. If we add to this the number of the discharged three months' volunteers, the aggregate force furnished to the Government since April last exceeds 700,000 men."

The Secretary alludes to the course of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, in pretty much the same terms as the President has done in his message.—He alludes to the fact the Government found itself deficient in arms, &c., at the breaking out of the rebellion, "through the bad faith of those entrusted with their control during the preceding administration. The Army at Harper's Ferry having been destroyed to prevent its possession and use by the rebels, the Government was compelled to rely upon the single armory at Springfield, and upon private establishments, for a supply of arms." This latter armory has had its capacity increased, and 10,000 muskets per month it is now expected will be made, and as a large amount of new machinery has been purchased, it is confidently anticipated that it will the coming year turn out 200,000 stand of arms. In addition to which, numerous private establishments have been encouraged by the Government.

It is proposed that a national foundry shall be established at some suitable point, for the manufacture of artillery.

A re-organization of the militia of the country is proposed, upon some uniform basis, by which it can be organized, armed and disciplined, and made effective any moment for immediate service.

From the evidences displayed by recent events of the alacrity of our people to fly to arms in defence of the country, the secretary does not hesitate to express the belief that no combination of events can arise in which this country will not be able, not only to protect itself, but, contrary to its policy, which is peace with all the world, to enter upon aggressive operations against any power that may intermeddle with our domestic affairs.

Recommendations are made to put our coast defences in a state of preparation for any emergency.

The sanitary condition of the army is referred to, and a just tribute is paid to "the good men and women in the different States, impelled by the highest motives of benevolence and patriotism, have come in aid of the constituted sanitary arrangements of the Government and been greatly instrumental in diminishing disease in the camps, giving increased comfort and happiness to the life of the soldier, and imparting to our hospital service a more humane and generous character." It is promised that vigilant care shall be given to the health of the well soldier, and the comfort and recovery of the sick.

The Secretary thinks that there is no army in the world better provided for than ours, and that no force so large and so well equipped, was ever put in the field in so short a space of time at so small an expense; and adds that—"while it is my intention to preserve the strictest economy and accountability, I think the last dollar should be expended and the last man should be armed to bring this unity rebellion to a speedy and permanent close."

Allusion is made to a proposed reconstruction of the boundaries in connexion with the Capital, and the adjacent States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The importance of this question to our own State requires that we should give the remarks of the Secretary in full. He says:

"Wisdom and true statesmanship would dictate that the seat of the National Government, for all time to come, should be placed beyond reasonable danger of seizure by enemies within, as well as by foes from without. By agreement between the States named, such as was effected, for similar purposes, by Michigan and Ohio, and by Missouri and Iowa, their boundaries could be so changed as to render the Capital more remote than at present from the influence of State governments, which have arrayed themselves in rebellion against the Federal authority.

"To this end, the limits of Virginia might be so altered as to make her boundaries consist of the Blue Ridge on the east, and Pennsylvania on the North, leaving those on the south and west as at present. By this arrangement, two counties of Maryland (Alleghany and Washington) would be transferred to the jurisdiction of Virginia.

"All that portion of Virginia which lies between the Blue Ridge and Chesapeake Bay could then be added to Maryland, while that portion of the peninsula between the waters of the Chesapeake and the Atlantic, now jointly held by Maryland and Virginia, could be incorporated into the State of Delaware. A reference to the map will show that these are great natural boundaries, which, for all time to come, would serve to mark the limits of these States.

"To make the protection of the Capital complete, in consideration of the large accession of territory which Maryland would receive under the arrangement proposed, it would be necessary that that State should consent so to modify her constitution as to limit the basis of her representation to her white population.

"In this connection, it would be the part of wisdom to re-annex to the District of Columbia that portion of its original limits, which, by act of Congress, was retroceded to the State of Virginia."

"What shall be done with the negroes who come into our camp at Beaufort, S. C. ?—Can we afford to send them forward to their masters to be used against us, or used in producing supplies to sustain rebellion?—Their labor may be useful to us, withheld from the enemy it lessens his military resources.

"The representatives of the people will unquestionably secure to the loyal slaveholder every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country."

**SOUTHERN NEWS.**

**The Riot at Nashville.**

The Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following particulars of the reported riot at Nashville, Tennessee:

"I have news from Nashville to the 6th. Indignation at Gov. Harris' order to raise troops by draft from the militia was intense even among the Secessionists. The Daily Gazette denounced it in unmeasured terms, declaring it worse than Lincoln's call for men to 'subdue the South.' In the Fourth ward of Nashville Captain Patterson refused to obey the order for conscription, but was afterwards forced to obedience by a threat of court martial. In South Nashville, on the 21st inst., a mob of more than one hundred men rushed upon the Governor's officers, and broke up the boxes used in drafting—A fight ensued between the Confederate officers and the people, in which two persons were killed and ten or twelve wounded.

Gov. Harris was compelled to keep his room at the St. Cloud up to the time my informant left, under strong guard, for fear of assassination by the incensed people.—He had received many anonymous letters threatening his life. Col. Henry Claiborne, of the militia, was also afraid to show his head on the streets.

Unfortunate gentry of the better classes who had fallen victims to the king's conscription, were hiring substitutes. They were offering as high as \$2,000 for Southern mulattoes to fill their places.

The famine prices of provisions were becoming frightful. Coffee could with difficulty be had at \$1.10 per pound; butter was worth 50 cents per pound, and more useful articles were selling in proportion.—There were over two thousand sick soldiers in the Nashville hospitals.

**Specie in the Rebel States.**

The Richmond Examiner of the 12th inst., is complaining of the enormous premium on specie in the Rebel States; they think that as their trade is altogether domestic, their paper currency is all that is required, and adds:—"The brokers are guping from the Jews and domestic misers, who have a peculiar attachment for the glitter of gold, the most extravagant premiums for gold and silver. A Nashville paper before us reports that the brokers have advanced the price of gold to forty per cent. premium, and quotes silver at thirty-five to thirty-eight per cent. premium. The rates in New Orleans, the money city of the Confederate States, are scarcely less."

**The Union Feeling in Arkansas—Union Men Hung.**

ROLLA, Mo., Dec. 16.—Several citizens from Arkansas have reached here during the week and enlisted in the Arkansas company, under Capt. Ware, late member of the Legislature of that State. These men say that there was a Union Society established in Izard, Fulton, Independence and Quincy counties, numbering 2,500 men, which would have made an organized stand in two weeks more time; but it was betrayed by a recreant member and broken up and the members scattered. Many of these Union men have been arrested and taken to Little Rock.—Some have been hung, and a large number are now in the woods, trying to effect their escape from the State.

**From the Stone Fleet.**

A private letter from Beaufort informs the New York Post that the stone fleet, which had arrived safely off Savannah, for which port it was originally destined, had sailed, in company of a man-of-war, for Charleston.

It was intended to sink the ships in Charleston harbor, and this was to have been done on Saturday, the 14th inst. The plan was to sink a double row of ships across the harbor in the following order:—

In this way it is supposed the harbor is already permanently sealed.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 16.—The rebels at Columbus, Ky., have received a large number of heavy anchors and cables for the purpose of obstructing the navigation of the Mississippi at that place. Great preparations are being made by the rebels at that point in expectation of an early attack.

**European Intelligence.**

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 20.—The steamer Jura arrived here this morning from Liverpool, with dates to the 5th and London to the 6th inst.

Warlike preparations continue in England, and a considerable number of troops were under orders for Canada.

The seamen on leave are ordered to join their ships.

It is reported that Mr. Adams, the American Minister, regards his call inevitable.

The American shipping interest was already disastrously affected.

The excitement relative to the Trent affair continues unabated. The stock market was more unsettled than ever.

The U. S. Consul at Paris had communicated to the French papers a letter from Gen. Scott, in which he declares that there is no truth in the report that the Washington Cabinet had ordered the seizure of the Southern Commissioners even under the protection of a neutral flag. He is ignorant of what will be the decision of his Government, but says that it is necessary to preserve the good relations between England and America, and he hopes that the governments will agree on a solution of the question whether the prisoners were contraband or not. If they were the agents of the rebels he says it will be difficult to convince even unprejudiced minds that they were less contraband of war than rebel soldiers or cannon. In conclusion, Gen. Scott expresses his conviction that war between England and America cannot take place without a more serious provocation than is at present given.

The London Star thinks that Gen. Scott's letter will receive a hearty response in England as a message of peace.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News states that Mr. Sidiell's dispatches were entrusted to his wife as he was leaving the steamer Trent.

The strength of the American navy is being canvassed in England. The London Times says:—"Although the whole Federal navy scarcely presents a dozen worthy antagonists, yet it is imputed in the extreme to despise the power of the Americans at sea, we have done this twice and paid the cost of our thoughtlessness; the Americans will do little, but that little will be done well; they will give our heavy squadrons a wide berth, and concentrate their efforts on single vessels."

Humble demonstrations are being made in various parts of England towards the U. S. One was made at Bristol on the occasion of the departure of an Armstrong battery for Canada.

FRANCE.—The Paris Patrie learns that in November the San Jacinto searched a French, a Danish and a Portuguese vessel. These facts, says the Patrie, are important as proving that the Washington Cabinet fancied that it has the power to exercise the right of search to the fullest extent.

Speculations from France represent the predominant tone as being favorable to the reconciliation of England and America.

The tone of reserve on the part of the French press increases. Several of the leading Paris papers blame the English government for having yielded to the pressure of public opinion, as represented merely by Manchester and Liverpool, and having acted too hastily in the Trent affair.

**The War in Kentucky.**

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 18.—Four companies of Col. Millick's German Regiment were attacked this afternoon, on the South Green River, opposite Mumfordsville, by Colonel Torny's Regiment of Texas Rangers, two regiments of infantry and six pieces of artillery.

Col. Millick was reinforced, and drove the rebels back with a loss of thirty-three killed, including Colonel Torny, and fifty wounded. The Federal loss was eight privates and a Lieutenant killed and sixteen wounded.

The Democrat has advised that the Federal troops were crossing Green River Southward all day with great rapidity.

**Wit and Humor.**

A darkey who blacks boots at the National Hotel, in Washington, has the following motto conspicuously displayed over his stand:

"SO NORTH, NO SOUTH,  
NO EAST, NO WEST,  
NO TRUST!"

The following verse is worthy of the English *Any satan* age. It was composed by a student of Union College:

"Here lies a Dodge, who dodged all good,  
And dodged a deal of evil;  
But after lodging all he could,  
He couldn't dodge the devil."

Teacher—Tommy, what did the Israelites do when they crossed the Red Sea?  
Tommy—"I don't know, ma'am; but I guess they dried themselves."

Cuffy said he'd rather die in a railroad smash up than a steamboat burst up, for this reason—"If you gets off and smashed up, dar you is; but if you gets blowed up on de boat, whar is you?"

A poor Frenchman, when his wife aroused him from his sleep with the cry:—"Get up, Baptiste, there is a robber in the house," answered sensibly:—"Don't let us molest him. Let him explore the house, and if he should find anything of any value we will take it away from him."

A lady in Northwestern Missouri offers a premium for whoever Yankee scalps to make a bed quilt.—*Whedding Intelligence.*  
Perhaps she would like to take a whole Yankee as a comfort.—*Prentice.*

Why is Russell, the American correspondent of the London Times like the Mississippi river?  
Because he runs down a great country.

Home guards are great safeguards.—  
Guards that are safe enough from fighting, at any rate.

Misses may be wives, but oftentimes wives even though they die are not the sea he sang.  
"My native land good night." When Mason and Slide I attempted to cross they woke up me morning and made the salutation, "My native land, good morning."

"You may depend upon me, wife; I give you my word."  
"I had rather you would sometimes keep your word."

Oh!—Why is a sailor's sword like a girl discarded by a bean? Because it's a cutlass.

Rebels, like fire wood, should be measured by the cord.

Said a Sunday school teacher to a playful child, "What would you have been without your pious father and mother?" The little rascal replied, "I suppose, ma'am, I would have been an orphan."

**Useful Recipes.**

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—Contributed to the *American Agriculturist* by Mrs. S. H. Ingalls, Macaine county, Iowa.

"As inquiries have been made, and much has been said about making these indispensable for the breakfast table, without soda, or 'det-stable' saleratus, I would recommend the following recipe, in using which there need be no necessity for 'sweetening the sour batter,' for it will never be sour, if the cook does her duty. Take one quart of warm water, and add sufficient buckwheat flour to make a rather thin batter; stir in half a teaspoonful of good sweet hop yeast, and a little salt; beat well together, cover up, and set in a warm place, or where it will not freeze over night. If it is very cold, the batter should be mixed early in the evening, that it may have time to rise before the fire is put out, otherwise it will not ferment, and rise sufficiently. If these directions are followed, and fresh batter be made every night in a clean pan, you will have delicious light cakes every morning, without either saleratus or cream of tartar. Judgment must decide about the thickness of the batter; if too thin, it will not be light; if too thick, the cakes will be rather dry. Many cooks leave a little batter in the pan for 'rising,' as they say, because it will not take so much yeast, and day after day the batter is mixed in the same pan without cleaning! No wonder 'soda' is needed to purify its acidity! My own taste prefers the clean pan, and fresh batter. If yeast is properly made, it will keep perfectly sweet and light, without setting, for two or three weeks in winter; yeast that settles, leaving water on the top, soon sours, hence the need of soda."