Civilian and Telegraph.

VOLUME XXXV. CUMBERLAND, MD., THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862. NUMBER 22.

Civilian & Telegraph

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday Morning.

W. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.

Office in Second Story of Brooks' Block, Balto. St., near the Bridge,

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance, $2.50 if not so 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.

	MONTHS.	ONE	TWO	THREE	SIX	TWELVE.
One square,	1 25	2 25	2 50	6 00	10 00
Two squares	2 25	4 00	5 00	9 00	14 10
Three "	3 50	5 00	7 50	12 00	18 00
Four "	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 cts. per line for first insertion—subsequent insertions, 3 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, 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.

Job Printing 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 will be inserted unless accompanied by the cash.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Judge of Circuit Court—Hon. D. WEISEL.
Clerk of Circuit Court—HORACE RESLER.
Register of Wills—JOHN R. WIDENER.
Sheriff—THOS. G. McCULLOH.
State's Attorney—C. B. THRUSTON.
Surveyor—WILLIAM BRACE.
Clerk to County Comm'ners—JACOB BROWN.
Judges of the Orphans' Court—
MOSES RAWLINGS,
ALEXANDER KING,
FRANCIS MATTINGLY.

Business Directory,

CUMBERLAND, MD.

DENTISTRY.

D. HUMMELSHINE, DENTIST, Corner of Baltimore and Liberty Streets, over Read's Grocery Store, and opposite Campbell's Drug Store, Cumberland, Md.

ANDREWS & SWARTZWELDER,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
Books and Stationery, Periodicals,
Useful and Fancy Articles, Baltimore Street, in the room under the Museum. Also, Book Binders and Blank Work Manufacturers at city prices.

M. RIZER & BRO.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Cabinet Furniture of all kinds,
North 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,
In Kaig's New Block, Baltimore Street, keeps on hand and makes to order all kinds of Gent's [illegible]

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 29,500 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 Blotches with racking pains, betray to the unhappy victim the deadly poison preying upon his vitals, then, "and not till then," do many awake to a full sense of their danger.

We are called upon every few days to cure Chronic Diseases, which were supposed to have been cured years ago, but instead of which, were only checked, driven into the system by mercury or copaiva and therefore seems to be well but in a longer or shorter time, by some slight cause, break out in its worst and most difficult forms, producing ulcers in the throat, nose or roof of the mouth, eruptions of the skin, pains or swelling of bones, etc. On account of the number of such which have lately come under my care, and the immense suffering which a little neglect or improper treatment in the first stages of the disease may cause, Dr. Smith thinks it his duty to advise the unfortunate, *particularly strangers*, to be careful that they are not deceived by *false advertisements of boasting quacks* who make promises which could not be fulfilled even by the most experienced physicians. By neglect or improper treatment, the patient is often reduced to a state which makes the case extremely difficult to cure. Therefore he should be aware of the importance of consulting a skillful physician in the early stage of the disease.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY.

Young men! beware of the pernicious indulgence and most 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 unutterable.

☞ 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 quacks* 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.

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 J. Bruce's Lumber Yard.

June 30, 1859—1y. H. DAMM.

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.

Rages Rags, Rope, Canvas and other Mill [illegible]
Sept. 1, 1859—1y.

Lehigh Gas Burning

Cooking Stoves!

The undersigned has just received an assortment of the above stoves, which he offers to the public at moderate prices. There is a saving of fuel by the use of these Stove [illegible] Oct. 15, 1859 JOHN JOHNSON

Poetical.

A Spring Morning.

It is a joyous morning:
The western gale blows free,
And rolls the light clouds eastward
Like billows of the sea.

Oft bursts the silver sunshine
On woodland, vale and hill,
But neither shade nor sunshine
Stands for a morning still.

For now the hills are silvered,
The valleys dark with shade;
Then rush the shadows upward,
And light is in the glade.

Their dry and leafless branches
The trees about them fling—
They seem to feel within them
The beating pulse of spring.

The black rooks, cawing ever
Are wheeling in the skies;
The blackbird to the throstle
In merry note replies.

Among the woods, the squirrel
Leaps glad from tree to tree;
And all the gushing waters
Sing songs of liberty.

There is a sense of gladness,
A thrill of joy and mirth
That runs through all nature,
Through water, sky, and earth.

Then forth into the sunshine,
Ye sons of toil and care!
And ye shall own that nature
Is mighty to repair!

Woman's Love.

When man is waxing frail,
And his hand is thin and weak,
And his lips are parched and pale,
And white and wan his cheek;
Oh! then doth woman prove
Her constancy and love.

Until the hour when death
His lamp of life doth dim,
She never weareth,
She never leaveth him—
Still near him night and day,
She meets his eye alway.

And when his trial is o'er,
And the turf is on his breast,
Deep in her bosom's core
Lie sorrow's unexpressed,
Her tears, her sighs are weak
Her settled grief to speak.

And there may arise
Balm for her spirit's pain,
And though her quiet eyes
May sometimes smile again,
Still, she must regret,
She never can forget.

Miscellaneous.

From the Baltimore American.

The Question of the Hour.

In our last issue we gave the Proclamation of the President, promptly disclaiming for the Government any agency in the policy attempted to be initiated by General Hunter in his military department, and in said Proclamation the Executive takes occasion once more to urge upon "the States and people most immediately interested" the emancipation policy comprised in the resolution recently adopted by large majorities in both houses of Congress, and which reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the United States ought "to co-operate with any State which may "adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, "giving to such State pecuniary aid, to "compensate for the inconveniences, public "and private, produced by such change of "system."

The repetition by the President of this proposal in his recent manifesto, shows conclusively that his feelings are thoroughly enlisted in the emancipation project, and is a new evidence that this question cannot be kept under, brought to the surface as it is almost every day by some new provocation. We meet it in some shape, just now, at every turn; and whether it comes up, as in the case just given, elicited by the presumption of a high military function, or makes itself apparent from some other quarter as an item of news, there it is, confronting the press and the people, and determined to have consideration, happen what may. That this is so, let the telegraphic despatches for the last twenty-four hours from Washington prove, because when we glance at the neighboring newspaper column for current news, on the same page with the President's Proclamation, another item challenges attention from the citizens of Maryland, comprised in the following announcement:

"This afternoon about fifty of the citizens "of the adjoining counties of Maryland pro-"ceeded to the White House, accompanied "by Hon. Messrs. Crisfield, Calvert, Webster "and Leary, Representatives in Congress "from that State, who had a conversation "regarding the interests of their constituents "as involved in the Fugitive Slave Law. "They say that the President promised a re-"sponse on some other occasion."

Here, now, we have it stated that *nearly the whole Congressional delegation of our State*, with a formidable retinue of substantial citizens, have taken up the line of march for the Presidential mansion—for what?—Not merely to have an evening's chat about the weather, or the crops or any other ordinary topic, but they have rallied to see what can be done in a grave crisis—*for a great trust imperilled!*

And yet, with twenty millions of dollars worth of property demanding through its immediate representatives better protection, with these men in the most public manner possible recognizing its *insecurity*, there are yet in the same State a set of old fogy politicians who cry themselves hoarse with "Peace! peace! when there is no peace!"—Like the hunted ostrich who thrusts its head into the desert sands, and thus vainly supposes that it has escaped the eye of its pursuer, so slavery, hunted, would seek to deceive itself. Are not press and people bound by every consideration of public safety, of *public interest*, to recognize facts which challenge the attention of the whole world?

In view of what is now occurring in Maryland, we propose this morning to enlighten a certain class of politicians here—men who determinately shut their eyes to the signs of the times, and who still cling to the delusion that the policy indicatad by South Carolina and the Cotton States, was just the policy for slavery. Most of these gentlemen are well known in Maryland as staunch believers in one *John C. Breckinridge*; men who did their best to make him President, and would consider him to-day, doubtless—if comfortably located in the White House—as all that was orthodox on the subject of slavery.

In February, 1849, a meeting was held in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, by the "friends of *gradual Emancipation*." A committee reported resolutions "declaring "that they disclaim all sympathy with po-"litical abolitionism, regarding emancipa-"tion as of a purely local character. That "they were in favor of inserting a clause in "the new Constitution, fixing a period at "which slavery shall cease—to take effect "at a period and in a manner that shall "best subserve the interests of both master "and slave. That a postponement of the "question will occasion increased difficul-"ties."

"Mr. Breckinridge offered a substitute, in "which are the following declarations on "this subject:"

"That it is our deliberate and solemn con-"viction that the *lasting prosperity and true* "*glory* of this Commonwealth will be pro-"moted by such changes in the Constitution "as will gradually ABOLISH SLAVERY *and* "*tend to remove the colored population.*

"That primary meetings and free, open "and manly discussion be held and had in "every part of the commonwealth. That a "delegate Convention be held at a future "day, to consider the best means of concen-"trating public opinion upon the subject of "*Emancipation.*"

"That the subject belongs exclusively to "the citizens of their own State, and they "deprecate the interference of all other per-"sons whatsoever."

Now, we should be glad if any devotee of John C. Breckinridge would tell the people wherein his position thus defined on the subject of slavery is one whit better than that of another Kentuckian—Abraham Lincoln. Nay, the President takes occasion, by the power of his high position, to deal more liberally by it than the late head and front of Secession—proposing, as the President does, with "gradual emancipation," to *pay* the owners of slaves for their property, a measure which it seemed that Mr. Breckinridge never dreamed of in putting the question to his people.

And if we come to the position occupied by Mr. Breckinridge on that other great bone of contention, the "rights of slavery in "the Territories," he was the next year after this demonstration of his at Louisville for anything else than a purpose to make slavery aggressive, since he offered in the Legislature of Kentucky, in January, 1850, the following amongst other "*Resolutions*:"

"*Resolved, by the General Assembly of the* "*State of Kentucky*, That the question of "slavery in the Territories, being wholly lo-"cal and domestic, properly belongs alone "to the people who inhabit them."

This resolution, we see, is quite in accordance with the position taken at the Louisville meeting the year previous, and who can doubt but that if his followers could have elevated him to the Presidency that he would have been considered everything that is sound on the slavery question?

But here comes another Kentuckian, occupying essentially the same position—especially in relation to the matter most vital to us—proposing, better still, to pay the people of Maryland twenty millions of dollars if *they choose* to adopt the plan of "gradual emancipation," and the devotees of John C. Breckinridge cannot find words to express their horror of the proposal. We leave the people of Maryland to pronounce upon the case at their leisure, from the facts that we have laid before them. Our business now is *merely to present the two cases for comparison.*

We cannot close this article without showing our readers where some of those who have figured most fiercely in this war, gotten up by South Carolina, stood as the backers of John C. Breckinridge on this question. All have heard of the Louisville-Bowling-Green-Nashville *Courier*.

The Louisville *Examiner* had proposed that the Legislature should "direct the Sheriffs to open a poll at each precinct" (in that year) and let the people vote directly on the question—"*Shall slavery be perpetu-*"*ated in Kentucky or not?*" and to let this "vote be the instructions of the people to "the Convention."

Hear, now, the *Courier*, of that period, on the proposition thus made to leave the matter to the people:

"If the advocates of slavery are as strong "in Kentucky as they say they are they "can make no objection to the proposition, "and their refusal to support such a propo-"sition would be conclusive evidence that "they have less confidence in the popularity "of their cause than their words would in-"dicate. Now, gentlemen, toe the mark "and face the music—are you willing to let "the people of Kentucky express themselves "at the polls on the question of slavery? "If the people say it shall be perpetuated, "there is an end of the controversy. Now, "let those who pretend that they have the "*vox populi* with them show their hands."

"Emancipation is not dead in Kentucky, "nor is it likely to die. Such principles as "it can never die, nor can they be killed. "Nor do its enemies believe for a moment "that it is dead. If they believed so they "would not fear to submit the question to "the people themselves for a direct decision. "*We dare the enemies to put the question to* "*the people of Kentucky so that they may* "*vote on that question alone!* We prefer, as "Mr. Guthrie did in his great speech in an-"swer to Robert Wickliffe, *Emancipation* "to making Kentucky a frontier Slave "State, *to fight the battles of the South.* The "spirit of renovation is alive and in vigor, "and must go forward in its onward march. "We are decidedly in favor of emancipat-"ing Kentucky from the incubus that has "weighed her down for many years, and "*from the awful dangers* that threaten her "more strongly now than they did when "Mr. Guthrie so clearly and triumphantly "pointed them out in the debate to which "we have referred."

That was the Louisville *Courier* of the olden time, the paper which, with the man it championed, plunged headlong afterwards in the morass of anarchy and revolution, as the miserable dupes and sycophants of South Carolina and the rest of the Cotton Oligarchy. And when John C. Breckinridge is held up here as an exemplar, when his followers here seek to condemn the Federal Executive for merely proposing to leave a question to *their own decision* of vast public importance, a question that thunders every day more loudly at every door in the land *as the consequence of their folly*, let every loyal man point them to the record to see whether amongst their other assumed virtues they have that one of silence in the presence of facts which should cover them with confusion of face?

THE FIGHT AT PRINCETON, VA.—*Franklin, Va., May* 20.—Reports from Gen. Cox from the Kanawha District, are favorable.

The battle of Princeton was, according to these reports, a severely contested engagement, but we were decidedly victorious.—The town, which had been taken by the enemy, was retaken by Cox, though the force which held it was considerably superior to that which Gen. Cox could bring against it.

There are, as yet, no details of the contest. It is only known that the enemy was driven out and that the loss on both sides is severe.

The headquarters of the Mountain Department are now at this place. The guerilla parties in this region are tolerably active; but our cavalry are continually on their tracks, and the bushwhackers lead an uneasy life.

A few days ago a train with four officers and convalescent soldiers was attacked by guerillas, between Morefield and Petersburg, and the whole party was killed or captured, except a surgeon, who got away, and bro't in a report of the affair.

Lieut. Col. Downey, with a detachment from the 3d Maryland Regiment, who was sent after the bushwhackers, reports today that he got on the trail of the party, overtook them, killed their captain and three men, wounded a number, and took twelve prisoners. Lieut. Col. Downey and his party did not receive a scratch. Thus one more band of guerillas is broken up.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW MONITORS.—The three iron gunboats of the Monitor model, which were ordered by the Government immediately after the engagement of the Monitor with the Merrimac, have been commenced at Greenport, near New York. They are to be built very much like the Monitor, except that they are each to have two revolving shot-proof turrets instead of one. The model is also slightly altered, so as to make them better sea boats, and to give them greater speed. Like the Monitor, they are to be propellers, the deck being but little above the water line. Their length is to be three hundred and two feet over all, with a breadth of beam of forty-one feet, and a depth of hold of twelve feet. The armor is to be six inches in thickness. There are at present but two of them commenced, but the blocks have been laid for the reception of the keel of the third. The work is well along on the first one, however, which is inside the ship house. The frame, which is entirely of iron, is up, except at the bow and stern, and the work of putting on the first layer of iron plates has already commenced. The iron ribs and plates are forged in a separate workshop, but small forges are set up all along each side for heating the bolts. As large a crew of men as can work with convenience are busily engaged in riveting the plates. It will be at least some four months before the first boat is launched.

INTERESTING FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE LATE FIGHT AT McDOWELL.

The Wheeling Intelligencer has been furnished by Lieut. Fickle with the particulars of the fight, on the 8th instant, at McDowell Virginia, brief accounts of which were published several days ago. We copy from that paper as follows:

It appears that Gen. Milroy's force had advanced from Monteroy in the direction of Staunton as far as McDowell, two regiments ten miles beyond and one sixteen. Just before noon on the 8th the pickets of this advanced regiment were driven in, and it fell back to the other two. They all fell back in good order to about a mile and a quarter of McDowell, where they made a stand.—Skirmishing continued until a quarter to six in the evening, then the main fight began. The enemy were posted along the top of a mountain which terminated abruptly on our left. Gen. Milroy's forces were disposed in front of the mountain, some distance along, with the batteries on elevated ground in the rear.

About seven o'clock in the evening Gen. Schenck's brigade came up, having left Franklin at half-past ten in the morning. The fight raged furiously, and lasted till nine o'clock at night. Shortly after dark the 32d and 82d Ohio made a brilliant bayonet charge up the mountain in the face of the enemy's fire, and drove them from their position, but much to their surprise found a heavy force in reserve on the other side of the mountain. They fell back of course. Meantime the enemy had come around the bluff termination of the mountain and flanked our force. The 25th Ohio was posted on the extreme left, and the weight of this flank movement fell upon them. They fought gallantly, and were considerably cut up.—Their ammunition gave out, and they stood upon the field and waited till a fresh supply was brought them.

Upon the discovery that the enemy were greatly superior in numbers our force fell back in good order about 9 o'clock, having given the rebels at least a Roland for their Oliver. Our loss amounted to thirty-seven killed and one hundred and sixty wounded. That of the enemy was believed to be much larger, from the fact that our men, firing up hill, were more accurate in their aim, and on account of the terrible execution of the shells thrown from our batteries. Deserters, who came in after the fight, declared that their loss was four hundred killed besides the wounded.

While the battle was going on a couple of companies, from the Virginia regiments, left at Monterey to guard the baggage and provisions, and who had orders to fall back, were attacked with such suddeness that they had to retreat on the double-quick and leave everything—even their own baggage, clothing, uniforms, &c., in their trunks. There was no fighting, as they obeyed the order to fall back as soon as the pickets were driven in; consequently nobody was hurt, but there was considerable loss of personal effects.

After the fight our forces fell back to Franklin, the capital of Pendleton county, and next day this side. The enemy, 14,000 strong, followed. There were two or three days' skirmishing; our batteries playing on them with shell and keeping them back in spite of their superior force. They came up and occupied our deserted camp at one time, but a well-posted battery soon made that too hot for them, and they 'fell back.' In this skirmishing three of our pickets were killed, and we killed six of their men in return.

Heavy reinforcements from Fremont had arrived before our informant left Franklin. Gen. Fremont was there in person. It was believed that Jackson was reinforced by Johnston, and that the combined forces between Franklin and Staunton were not less than 40,000. One regiment had been four miles beyond Franklin, and reported no enemy in sight. The force directly in front of ours is reported at from 14,000 to 20,000.

THE REBEL POSITION AT CORINTH.—The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, whose letter is dated at Hamburg 12th inst., says of the rebel position at Corinth:

"It is regarded by our engineers as having been well chosen and well fortified.—Its natural defences are strong, and the intrenchments and rifle-pits make it so much stronger. A small creek, a mile and a half or two miles in front of Corinth and running semi-circularly around exactly in front of our line of advance, protects their rifle-pits. These are further defended by abattis of fallen timber and by the swampy ground which stretches along a great part of their front. Above these are redoubts protecting their heavy siege guns. Much, however, of their fortifications may be described as simply a rude breast-work of logs and earth for infantry. Major General Pope, who was in full view of the fortifications on the rebel right the other day during his reconnoisance in force from Farmington, says he will have no trouble in going right over them whenever Gen. Halleck will give him permission.

AN immense and highly enthusiastic meeting was recently held at Nashville, to concert measures for the reorganization of the State of Tennessee. Many of the most influential and distinguished men of the State were in attendance, among them Ex-Governor Johnson, Ex-Governor W. H. Polk, brother of President Polk, and Ex-Governor Campbell. It was the largest meeting ever held in Tennessee.

Wit and Humor.

THE CONTRIBUTION BOX IN CALIFORNIA.—Those who go around with the contribution boxes in California churches, plead and argue the case as they go along. In one instance the following dialogue occurred:

Parson L. extended the box to Bill, and he slowly shook his head. 'Come, William, give us something,' said the Parson.

'Can't do it,' replied Bill.

'Why not? Is not the cause a good one?'

'Yes, but I am not able to give anything.'

'Poh! I know better; you must give a better reason than that.'

'Well, I owe too much money—I must be just before I am generous you know.

'But William you owe God a larger debt than you owe anybody else.'

'That's true, parson; but then he ain't pushing me like the balance of my creditors.

A waggish old squire was one winter day walking with the minister, when he slipped and fell.

'My friend,' said the reverend gentleman, 'sinners stand on slippery places.'

'I see they do,' said the squire, 'but unfortunately I can't.'

A parson once prefaced his sermon with 'My friends let us say a few words before we begin.'

This is equal to the chap who took a short nap before he went to sleep.

Man, anatomists say, changes entirely every seven years 'Therefore,' says the inimitable Jones, 'my tailor should net remind me of the bill I contracted in 1855. I ain't the man.

Carrying politeness to excess is said to be raising your hat to a young lady in the street and allowing a couple of dirty collars and a pair of socks to fall out upon the sidewalks.

An Irishman just from the sod was eating some old cheese, when he found to his dismay, that it contained living inhabitants.

'Be jabers,' said he, 'does your chanse in this country have children?'

If Jeff. Davis wants to get in a safe place, we advise him to climb a high tree and draw it up after him.

Some things come by odd names.—The most uncommon quality in man is called 'common sense;' a paper half a mile long is a 'brief;' and a melancholy ditty, devoid of sense or meaning, is a 'glee.'

Good dinners have a harmonizing influence. Few disputes are so large that they cannot be covered with a table cloth.

We have no doubt that Nature gave Humphrey Marshall so broad a seat, to indicate unmistakably that all mankind should kick it.

'Bob is that dog a hunter?'

'No, he's half hunter and half setter—he hunts bones when he is hungry, and sets by the fire when he is satisfied'

When some women get talking together, they club all their husbands' faults together for the general entertainment, just as children club their cakes and apples, to make a common feast for the whole set.

A gentleman whose father was hanged, was accustomed to say of him:

'He died suddenly upon a platform at a large public meeting.'

We don't think there will be much of a crop of rebels the next season, though all that we see now are remarkably *seedy*.

'You flatter me,' said a thin exquisite to a lady who was praising the beauty of his moustache.

'For heaven's sake, madam,' interposed an old skipper, 'don't make that monkey any flatter than he is now.'

There is a deed on file in Cambridge, Mass., which describes a piece of land as bounded by 'stumps and stones where Daniel Harrington licked William Smith.'

Always bequeath to your wife as much money as you can; her second husband, poor fellow, may not have a cent in his coat.