Civilian and Telegraph.

VOLUME XXXV. CUMBERLAND, MD., THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1862. NUMBER 27.

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 rankling 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 almost fatal injury you inflict upon your constitutions, by evil examples and the morbid influence of the passions.

How many young persons do we daily behold, whose countenances and debilitated constitutions depict disease arising from that horrible and devastating vice.

It could be shown how attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion and a train of symptoms, indicative of consumption, are often ascribed to wrong causes, when in reality, they are the 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 advisable.

☞ 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

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.

JAMES S. ROBINSON,

Paper Warehouse,

NO. 24 South Charles St.,

A few doors below German-st,

BALTIMORE.

Keep on hand and has made to order all kinds of PAPER.

Purchases Rags, Rope, Canvas and other Mill Stock. 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 great saving of fuel by the use of these Stoves

Sept. 1, 1859 JOHN JOHNSON

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	3 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, 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, cash in advance.

Persons ordering the insertion of legal advertisements will be held responsible for payment for the same when the time for which they were ordered to be inserted shall have expired.

INSOLVENT NOTICES, cash in advance.

PATENT MEDICINES, one half in advance and the balance in six months.

ALL JOB WORK, CASH.

The losses we have sustained compel us to adopt this course It will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and no advertisement will be inserted unless accompanied by the cash.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

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

Business Directory,

CUMBERLAND, MD.

DENTISTRY.

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

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.

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, Plows, Agricultural Implements, &c.
March 17, 1859—y.

CLOTWORTHY & FLINT,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
and dealers in
Paints, Glass & Oil.
No. 839 Balt. St.,
Baltimore.
BEST COAL OIL and BURNING FLUID on hand. ☞ Orders filled with great care, and at the lowest rates. April 11, '61—y.

Nails! Nails!
A GENERAL assortment of NAILS on hand and for sale by
Nov. 21 WM. R. BEALL & CO.

Flour! Flour!
A LOT of Family and Extra FLOUR just received and for sale by
Nov. 21 WM. R. BEALL & CO.

Coal! Coal! Coal!
10,000
Bushels of FINE COAL
For sale in my yard at the low rate of 3 cents per Bushel, delivered in any part of the city by the Cart load, FOR CASH.
Nov. 28—3m. H. FLURY.

Poetical.

Popping Corn.

And there they sat a popping corn,
John Stiles and Susan Cutter:
John Stiles as stout as any ox,
And Susan as fat as butter.

And there they sat and shelled the corn,
And raked and stirred the fire,
And talked of different kinds of ears,
And hitched their chairs up nigher.

Then Susan she the popper shook,
Then John he shook the popper,
Till their faces grew as red
As saucepans made of copper.

And then they shelled and popped and ate,
All kinds of fun a-poking,
And he haw-hawed at her remarks,
And she laughed at his joking.

And still they popped and still they ate,
(John's mouth was like a hopper,)
And stirred the fire and sprinkled the salt,
And shook and shook the popper.

The clock struck nine, the clock struck ten,
And still the corn kept popping;
It struck eleven, and then struck twelve,
And still no signs of stopping.

And John he ate, and Sue she thought—
And the corn did pop and patter,
Till John cried out, "the corn 's a-fire!
Why, Susan, what 's the matter?"

Said she, "John Stiles, it 's one o'clock!
You 'll die of indigestion;
I 'm sick of all this popping corn—
Why don 't you pop the question?"

Miscellaneous.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

The West Point Foundry—Parrott Guns—The Incendiary Shells—Ballard's Carbine.

WEST POINT, N. Y. June 19.

Opposite the Point and near the village of Cold Spring, is the celebrated foundry of Governeur Kemble. The works employ five hundred men, all engaged in making the Parrott rifled cannon and the solid shot and shell suited to this kind of ordnance. Captain Parrott, who superintends the works, is a graduate of the Military Academy. He served in the army twelve years, but has resigned, and now devotes his entire attention to scientific investigations connected with cannon and various projectiles. The war has developed the practical talent of our engineers and directed it towards improvements in all kinds of military engines, so that now the American mind has the advance of all other nations, and our guns for fortifications, siege trains and light batteries are more efficient than those of France or England.

The practical results sought by inventors are to increase the effective range of cannon; to throw a shot or shell of great weight—two or three hundred pounds—without making the gun so large as to be unmanageable and incapable of transportation in the presence of an enemy. These advantages are attained by the Parrott gun, and hence make it superior to the columbiad, the Dahlgren or the Armstrong. By means of a band of wrought iron which surrounds the breech great strength is secured, and by the use of elongated or conical shot a smaller bore is required, and hence less weight of metal in the gun. The range of the 200-pounders is between four and five miles. At the distance of three miles 200-pound shot can be thrown so as to fall within the space of twenty feet square. The initial velocity of the ball is twelve hundred feet per second, and the whole distance is accomplished in about seventeen seconds. The power of the 100-pounder Parrott has been tested upon wrought-iron plates, thicker than the armor of the Monitor. At a distance of fifty feet a plate eight and a half inches thick, inclined at an angle of twenty degrees, was broken through the middle, vertically, by the first shot. So convinced is the Government of the power and accuracy of these guns, that Captain Parrott has an order to furnish as many as he can make by employing all the force that can work in the foundry. Six hundred have been sent to various fortifications and divisions of the army—10, 24, 100 and 200-pounders, with others of intermediate calibre. It was a 200-pound Parrott which caused the evacuation of Yorktown and the retreat of Beauregard from Corinth.

These guns are cast in the usual manner and then transferred to the turning platform, where they are cut down to the proper diameter. after which they present the appearance of highly polished steel. They are bored out and passed into the hands of the rifler. The process of rifling is by a simple gouge, working so as to give the proper twist. One groove is made at a time. The gun now passes into the shop to receive its wrought iron band. This surrounds the breech, and is about one-fifth the length of the cannon. It is made of a wrought iron bar, varying from two to six inches square, according to the calibre. This bar is heated to a white heat and then twisted into a spiral and welded into a cylindrical mass by a powerful trip hammer. The diameter of the band is little less than that of the breech of the gun. It is made red hot, and while expanded fixed upon the breech, where it shrinks firmly into its place and forms almost a solid portion of the cannon. This process is upon the same principle by which tires are fitted to carriage wheels. The strength thus attained is greater than that of any single casting, however thick. For a 100-pounder a bar of wrought-iron four inches square and 69 feet long is required; 200-pounder, eighty-five feet of five inches square; 300-pounder, one hundred feet, six inches square. The cost of the smallest gun—6-pounder—is two hundred dollars; for 200-pounders two thousand dollars each, which is said to be one-tenth the cost of the Armstrong gun. The charge of powder is one pound to every ten of the ball, and the cost of powder and shell for every discharge is nearly ten dollars. The weight of the 200-pound Parrott is little more than one-half that of the columbiad which carries the 150-pound solid shot, or the 10-inch shell.

The practice with these guns is excellent. Experiments are made daily, and with an accuracy most astonishing. The shriek of the ball, as it flies through the air at a velocity of over six hundred miles per hour, is like that of a railroad train at full speed. The concussion upon the rock on the opposite side of the river, one and a half miles distant, is so great that the sound is distinctly heard just as the reverberation of the discharge dies away.

At the foundry of Gen. Hemay, of New Jersey, is preparing a number of his *incendiary shells*, with which he will start for headquarters of one of our Generals to-morrow. This shell, when it explodes, covers a space of twenty feet diameter with a blazing fluid, the heat and smoke from which will render any fort untenable. It is an approach to the ancient Greek fire, the effects of which were so terrible. We expect to hear of great results when the inventor opens fire from his battery.

Every day Captain Bruet, of the Ordnance Department, is engaged in testing some new style of fire arm or projectile. Among the former is a valuable breech-loading carbine, which is effective at half a mile distance, and can be discharged with great rapidity. It is called 'Ballard's breech-loading carbine,' and is pronounced to be one of the best yet presented for inspection.

X.

HON. Reverdy Johnson, one of the commissioners appointed by the Government to investigate and settle questions that have arisen, or may arise, between the military authorities of New Orleans and the representatives of foreign powers, sailed from New York in the U. S. transport Connecticut, on the 25th ult. The exact nature of the Commissioners powers are not known, but they are understood to be ample for every emergency.

A special dispatch from Memphis to the New York Tribune, dated 22d ult., says that three hundred merchants have taken the oath of allegiance. Preaching treason has been stopped by Gen. Wallace, and the rector of an Episcopal church, who offered prayers for the Southern Confederacy has been effectually admonished. The citizens of Brownsville, Hayward county, raised the stars and stripes yesterday. Gen. Coles, originally a secessionist, of Hayward county, sends word to Gen. Wallace that, since his cotton has been burned by the rebels, he wants to take the oath of allegiance.

IT is understood that the military protection and defense of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad east of Cumberland to the city of Baltimore, and of the railroad between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, is especially assigned to the command of Major General Wool. Officers on the line of that road will accordingly report to him. The operations of the Winchester and Potomac railroad will remain under the direction of Maj. Gen. Banks, it being his line of supply.

Although the South has discontinued all our periodicals, we continue to take their magazines.

[From Vanity Fair.]

McArone on the taking of Fort Donelson.

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 25, 1862.

DEAR VANITY: The newspapers are so full of my praise and exploits that it really seems a work of superesogation for me to write anything about the taking of this work.

I should not have said a word of it had not the Tribune, Times, and Herald evinced a disposition to ignore the hero to whom the greenest laurels are obviously due.

The Tribune, in order to give its customary nasty little fling at McClellan, awards my friend Stanton all the credit, and says he took Fort Donelson—

The Times, to hurt the Tribune's feelings, says that McClellan took it—

The Herald, misjudging as usual, says that Halleck took it—

It remains for you, then, my dear Vanity, to announce the truth.

I took it.

Aye, this bold right hand, that now deftly wields the intellectual pen, has slewed its thousands, and has planted the Old Flag upon the boasted bastions of this redoubtable redoubt.

Unaided, save by my gallant army—unarmed, save with such weapons as soldiers use—I scaled the batteries, charged the ramparts, breached the intrenchments, shelled out the fascines, and surrounded the magazine! Roanoke Island was a fool to it—

The resistance of the Rebels would have been much stouter if they had fought better—

There would have been many more to defend the Fort if they had not ran away—

That was thought all along of Floyd.

Do you know Floyd?

He had command of an outwork, with five thousand men and a pretty good armament—

But all men have their peculiarities. Floyd's passion is a whole skin: wounds and injuries are inimical to his well being.

He is not bullet-proof—and bullets were very plentiful around his post—so he left his post—

Left in the night, stole quietly away. In point of fact, I may say sneaked away.

But, then, consider his profession—

All thieves do that sort of thing.

When I found that Floyd didn't want his outpost any longer, I took it and worked it right merrily.

There were multitudinous seas incarnadined.

We found no valuables in the place—

Floyd had been there.

The report is unfounded that the rebels showed the black flag; it was the white feather.

Gen. Buckner sent me this note by the penny post:

DONELSON, Sunday.

Dear Mac: As your troops are evidently routed and beaten terrifically, what terms of capitulation can I have?

BUCKNER.

I replied as follows:

BEFORE DONELSON, Sunday.

Dear Buck: Uncondish surrender.

MCARONE.

He returned word that the terms were entirely satisfactory: the rebel flag was instantly hauled down, and Buckner delivered up his sword—

He was pretty drunk.

We took 150,000 prisoners, and would have taken more if they had been where we could get them.

Of the five Generals taken, one had left before the fight; another has not yet arrived; and a third wasn't there at all.

The fourth was another man; a minor officer.

The other is Buckner.

I shall hang him—partly for example's sake, partly for fun.

Then I shall go to Gnashville.

I am around—

Expect news shortly.

Believe nothing in the daily papers,

Believe me.

As ever, very truly,

MCARONE.

ROSS WINANS, JR.—In company with other members of his family, this gentleman has been made the subject of a number of rumors, impeaching his loyalty, and asserting that he was a 'secessionist,' a 'rebel sympathizer,' &c. He, however, has at last proved himself a Union man up to the hub. Last evening he was married to the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Alderman Munson, of this city.—*Paterson (N. J.) Register.*

The Tax Bill.

Since the report of the tax bill, published some time since, was given to the public, several new amendments have been made to it as follows:

For kissing a pretty girl, $1.00.

For kissing a homely one $2.00—the extra amount being added probably as a punishment for the man's folly.

For ladies kissing one another; Ten Dollars. The tax is placed at this rate in order to break up the custom altogether, it being regarded by our M C's as a piece of excusable absurdity.

For every flirtation, 10 cents.

Every young man who has more than one 'girl' is taxed $5.00.

For courting in the kitchen, 25 cts.

Courting in the sitting room, 50 cts.

Courting in the parlor, $1.00.

Courting after 10 o'clock, $1.00.

Courting after 11 o'clock, $3.00.

Courting in a romantic place, $5.00, and 50 cents for each offence thereafter.

Seeing a lady home from church, 25 cents for each offence.

Seeing her home from the dime society, 5 cents—the proceeds to be appropriated to the relief of disabled army chaplains.

From a lady who paints, 50 cts.

For wearing low necked dress, $1.00.

For each curl on a lady's head above ten, 5 cents.

For every unfair device for entrapping young men into the sin of matrimony, $2 00.

For wearing hoops larger than ten feet in circumference, 8 cents for each hoop.

Old bachelors over 30 are taxed $10.

Over 40, $20.

Over 50, $50, and sentenced to banishment in Utah.

Each pretty lady is to be taxed from 25 cts. to $25, she to fix the estimate on her own beauty. It is thought that a very large amount will be realized from this provision.

Each boy baby, 50 cents.

Each girl baby, 10 cents.

Families having more than twelve babies are not to be taxed.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM GEN. McCLELLAN!

Advance of the Left Wing by Gen. Heintzelman's Corps—Enemy Driven from his Camps, etc.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following dispatches were received at the War Department this afternoon:

REDOUBT No. 3,
June 25—1.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. Secretary of War:—We have advanced our pickets on our left considerably to-day, under a sharp resistance. Our men have behaved very handsomely.

Some firing still continues.

(Signed,) GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

REDOUBT No. 3,
June 25, 3.15 p. m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—The enemy are making desperate resistance to the advance of our picket lines. Kearney's and one half of Hooker's Divisions are where I want them.

I have this moment reinforced Hooker's right with a brigade and a couple of guns, and hope in a few minutes to finish the work intended for to-day.

Our men are behaving splendidly. The enemy are fighting well also.

This is not a battle---merely an affair of Heintzelman's Corps, supported by Keyes', and thus far all goes well, and we held every foot we have gained. If we succeed in what we have undertaken it will be a very important advantage gained. The loss is not large thus far. The fighting up to this time has been done by Hooker's Division, which has behaved as usual, that is, most handsomely.

On our right Porter has silenced the enemy's batteries in his front.

(Signed,) G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

REDOUBT No. 3,
June 25th---5 p. m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.---The affair is over and we have gained our point fully, and with but little loss. Notwithstanding strong opposition our men have done all that could be desired.

The affair was partially decided by two guns that Capt. DeRussy brought gallantly into action under very difficult circumstances.

The enemy have been driven from his camps in front of this, and all is now quiet.

(Signed,) G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Charleston.

A little more than a year ago, when Beauregard, after being permitted by the imbecile President and treasonable Secretary of War at Washington to build fortifications for the purpose of attacking Fort Sumter, opened upon that little devoted band who had been suffered to be half-starved in their castle by the machinations of the traitors, thousands of the citizens of that rebel nest were to be seen upon the wharves, cheering on the murderous bands which had been raised in her midst to destroy the gallant Anderson and his heroic guards; at the bursting of every shell and the stroke of every shot, the frantic shouts of exultation from men and women were heard, and the whole city was holding a jubilee on the occasion. The scenes have now changed; these same demoniacs see that glorious flag which their traitor Governer declared, when it was hauled down from Sumter, was for the first time trailed in the dust, now proudly floating in the breeze in front of their doomed city; her population fleeing in terror from the impending storm which the conspirators have caused to be raised around them; and their professed 'chivalry' shaking in their shoes at the approach of the vindicators of that flag which they had attempted to disgrace; they feel that the hour of retribution is at hand; and the Mercury, whose boastful threats of 'blood' were so blatent a year ago, is now preparing for a flight to the hills and mountains, which they are calling upon to hide them from the wrath of an indignant nation. High is the honor to be awarded to that man who first plants the "Star Spangled Banner" upon the walls of Charleston—a civic procession should be decreed to him in every loyal State of the Union.—[Baltimore Clipper.

The Perils of the Unfortunate.

You have hitherto earned, with some exertion, your own bread, and that of your family; but suddenly employment fails, or your health gives way, or your usual resources vanish. This is an opportunity which the devil will not neglect to improve. He will not dare to propose to you to deceive or to steal; but he will say, 'Has God, thy Father, no other banquet for thee but those stones, and those thorns, amidst which he allows thee to vegetate? Well, since He forsakes thee, help thyself; be not afraid of wandering a little from the beaten track, and of providing for thy wants by some of those means about which you are too scrupulous. Speculate, try the dazzling chances of the gambling-table; be less exact respecting the choice of thy acquaintances; command this alone that it may be made bread.' Let your answer be, 'The God whom I serve can deliver me!' and He will deliver me; but if not, I will not turn aside from his paths; and should I die of hunger, I will abstain from every appearance of evil!'

THE number of horses in the world is estimated at about 27,000,000; of this number, the United States have 5,000,000. The general estimate has been eight to ten horses in Europe for every hundred inhabitants.

LET your promises be sincere, and so prudently considered as not to exceed the reach of your ability; he who promises more than he can perform is false to himself; and he who does not perform what he has promised is false to his friends.

ACQUAINT yourself perfectly with your business. See that you excel in that. If your business is blacking boots, see that you black them better than anybody else. So, whatever you engage in, see that you excel in it.

THE best Christians generally make the best soldiers. A man who has faced the devil successfully will not shrink from a mortal foe.

WHY is the Star Spangled Banner like the Atlantic Ocean? Because it will never cease to wave.

PRAISE not the unworthy, though they roll in riches.

Unofficial information has been received by Gen. Halleck that White river has been opened for 170 miles, and that Gov. Regan and his rebel government has fled from Little Rock, Ark., on a flatboat towards Fort Smith.

Official information has been received at the War Department of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap, Tenn., by the rebels, and of its occupation by the Federals.