

Civilian and Telegraph.

VOLUME XXXV.

CUMBERLAND, MD., THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1862.

NUMBER 29.

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 trying 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. He has treated more than 25,000 cases of Private Complaints in his different offices and stages, a practice which no doubt exceeds that of all the physicians now practicing in Baltimore, and not a single case is known, where directions were strictly followed, and medicine taken at reasonable times, without effecting a radical and permanent cure. He has cured many 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, Baltimore, Md. He 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 traveling, without slight cases, or hindrance from business, and except in case of violent inflammation, no change of diet is necessary.

The unfortunate here in mind when afflicted with these troubles, that no time should be lost in making application to a competent physician, as they not only obtain relief from pain, avoid mortification through exposure and elude great constitutional injury, but enable them to be moderate in their charges than he could justly be, where symptoms have become confirmed or the disease more widely spread. The rapid action of his potent purifying medicine, is sufficient to alarm the bold heart. When ulceration and discolored blotches with itching pains, betray to the unhappy victim the deadly poison now lurking 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 opium, and therefore seems to be well but in a longer or shorter time, the disease breaks out in its worst and most difficult forms, preceding ulcers in the throat, nose or roof of the mouth, eruptions of the skin, pains or swelling of bones, and a host of other troubles, which have lately come under our 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 is duty to advise the unfortunate of the nature of the disease, to be careful that he is not deceived by false advertisements of boasting quacks who make promises which could not be fulfilled, and by the most experienced and 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 world indulging in 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 would be a boon to the afflicted if they could be shown how to attain to the state of health, vigor and strength, which is the result of a sound constitution. Dr. Smith gives his special attention to the treatment of this class of cases. Patients can be cured at home by addressing a letter to Dr. Smith, describing symptoms, and receive medicines sent 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 leaving their homes, or traveling, or attending to business, or any other exertion, until they are fully restored to health.

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.—ly.

Attention Builders!

Sash, Doors, Shutters,
Window and Door
Frames, Mouldings and
Venetian Blinds,
MANUFACTURED and for sale at R. D.
Johnson's Steam Planing Machine, on Center
Street.

Orders received either at the Shop, or at Dr
John J. Bruce's Lumber Yard.
June 30, 1859.—ly. H. DAMM.

JAMES S. ROBINSON, Paper Warehouse,

No. 24 South Charles St.,
A few doors below German-st.,
BALTIMORE.

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

Purchases Rags, Rope, Canvas and other Mill
Stock. Sept. 1, 1859.—ly.

Lehigh Gas Burning Cooking Stoves!

The undersigned has just received a new 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. 18, 1859 JOHN JOHNSON

Civilian & Telegraph

IS PUBLISHED
Every Thursday Morning.

W. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.

Office in Second Story of Brooks' Block,
Baltimore, Md., near the Bridge.

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 arrears 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.
Judge of District Court—HON. D. WEISEL.
Register of Wills—JOHN B. WIDENER.
Scriber—THOS. G. McCULLOUGH.
State's Attorney—C. B. THURSTON.
Surgeon—WILLIAM BRACE.
Deputy County Commissioners—JACOB BROWN.
Judges of the O. P. Court—

MOSES RAWLINGS,
ALEXANDER KING,
FRANCIS MATTINGLY.

Business Directory,

CUMBERLAND, MD.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HUMBLESHINE, DENTIST, Corner of
Baltimore and Liberty Streets, over Reed'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 & BROS.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Cabinet Furniture of all kinds,
South Liberty St., near Bell's Foundry.

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

H. D. CARLETON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
40 King'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.
Finest Sheet-Iron 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, Plovs, Agricultural
implements, &c.
March 17, 1859.—ly.

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.—ly.

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

loaf! Flour!
A LOT of Family and Extra FLOUR just re-
ceived and for sale by
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. 21
WM. R. BEALL & CO.

Against these insidious attempts let
us be on our guard; let us bear in
mind that the great impending peril, by
which all other perils are eclipsed, is

Poetical.

A Pretty Foot.
There's magic in a lady's foot,
And well the ladies know it—
And she who has a pretty one
Is pretty sure to show it;
At time you too are martyred by
The nicest little ankle,
That shoots an argo through the eye,
Within your heart to rankle.

But when it trips along the street,
Through wind and mud and vapor,
By sheerest accident you see
How beautiful they taper;
And as its steps upon the walk,
Amid the crowd to mingle,
Two roguish eyes look up and say,
"I wonder if she's single?"

True Friendship.
The rosebud opens to greet the sun,
And drink the heavenly dew,
Unconscious of the loveliness
That dwells in every hue;
A little while it flourishes,
Like shoots of childhood's day;
And, while its perfume lingers still,
It softly fades away.

So friendship blooms in human hearts,
Warned by congenial smiles,
The rugged path of life it smooths,
And sorrow oft beguiles.
But absence comes—it droops and fades,
As sinks a plaintive strain;
Yet recollections sweet and sad,
Like odors will remain.

Miscellaneous.

Proclamation by the Governor of Maryland.

Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, has issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, July 4, 1862.

To the Loyal Men of Maryland.

The call which has been made by the President of the United States for an additional force of three hundred thousand men must command a prompt response from every loyal heart.

Whilst the Southern leaders—the champions of a pretended popular revolution—with all their rebel ranks only at the point of the bayonet, by the exercise of a most odious conscription, the cause that we uphold tolerates no such tyranny.

Its appeals are in behalf of a country and a constitution too dearly loved and prized to require a force of any kind stronger than that affection to marshal the hosts of its defenders.

Hitherto these defenders have even anticipated such appeals and outnumbered their requirements. It was necessary to suspend the recruiting; and now when, at the instance of the loyal States, the government renews its appeal to the patriotism of their people, and it is repeated and emphasized by the voice of our bleeding countrymen upon so many battle fields, who can doubt the response that it will receive.

Men of Maryland, I look to you with confidence to be among the foremost in responding to this call. There are reasons why you should be. You are, as it were, the natural body-guard of the capital of the nation. If this diabolical rebellion ever makes another forward movement, its first step will be upon your soil. In your very midst there lurks a comparatively small, but still influential, plotting, determined, treasonable element, watching the first opportunity to pilot the rebellious hosts into your midst, and to give up to the desolations of war your present peaceful firesides. Though such a probability may be remote, it behooves you to be ready for all contingencies, and prepared by an ample and organized force for the open rebel and the secret traitor.

The one great paramount object which the patriotic everywhere have in view, and which with us in Maryland should, and I am sure does, outweigh and nearly extinguish all other considerations, is the restoration of the Union. Whilst among those professing the same object, there may be found in some places a comparatively small class, anxious to combine with it other and ulterior views of a selfish and sinister character, we have in our own State, I fear, a still more dangerous class—secret sympathizers with secession, who by the exaggerated importance they constantly seek to attach to these factious movements, and their affected fears of these ulterior purposes, are in fact seeking only by such means to undermine the great cause we have at heart, and to paralyze the arm we are prepared to raise in its defense.

Against these insidious attempts let us be on our guard; let us bear in mind that the great impending peril, by which all other perils are eclipsed, is

this rebellion, that it is to be put down; put down by force of arms, at whatever cost and regardless of all other considerations.

That once subdued, the nation thereby rescued, and the Union restored, we need have no fear for its future preservation, or the renovated vigor of our existing constitution.

The mighty masses of our population having themselves achieved this success, and mindful of the experience of the past, will be sure to provide for our security in the future, whilst the very last whose influence need be feared in this national regeneration, will be the sectional agitator and demagogue, who will serve hereafter only as a beacon to warn us from the breakers where we have been so nearly wrecked.

Let the loyal men of Maryland, then, remembering only the great stake they have in the Union, and that their local position subjects them to the first shock of its assailants, prepare to take a corresponding position in the front rank of its defenders.

Let no collateral distinctions distract their councils. Let no pretended caution against comparatively imaginary dangers, ingeniously magnified and whispered in our ears by rebel sympathizers, suspend for a moment our determined purpose to restore the Union and crush the rebellion—the only danger that now threatens it. Conscription levies and hired substitutes can never stand before volunteers in such a cause. The crisis is at hand—no more effective blow and the rebellion must crumble. Let Maryland, then, if the blood of her Revolutionary Line of old still courses through the veins of her sons, answer, and answer promptly, to the call of the President, and let our bleeding brethren on recent battle-fields be cheered by the assurance that on the next these sons will be beside them.

I make this appeal to the people of the State in advance of any notice I have yet received of the actual quota required of them for the new force now ordered into service. Whenever I am advised more particularly upon this point, their attention will be called to the details of the subject, and all the information given that may be of interest or importance.

A. W. BRADFORD,
By the Governor:

WM. B. HILL, Secretary of State.

Artemus Ward and the Temperance Lecturer.

At Ann Arbor, been seized with a sudden faintness, I called for a drop of suthin to drink. As I was stirring the beverage up, a pale-faced man in gold spectacles laid his hand on my shoulder and said:

"Look not upon the wine when it is red"

Sez I, 'This ain't wine. This is Old Rye!"

"It stingeth like a Adler, and biteth like a Serpent!" sez the man.

"I guess not," sez I, when you put sugar into it. That's the way I allers take mine."

"Have you sons grown up, sir?" the man axed.

"Wall, I replide, as I put myself outside my beverage, 'my son Artemus jr. is going on 18.'"

"Ain't you afraid if you set this example b4 him he'll cum to a bad end?"

"He's cum to a waxed end already. He's larnin the shoe-makin business," I replide. "I guess we can both on us git along without your assistance," I observed, as he was about to open his mouth agin.

"This is a cold world!" sez the man.

"That's so. But you'll git into a warmer one by and by, if you don't mind your own business better."

I was a little riled at the feller, because I never take anything only when I'm on well. I artorwards larned he was a temperance lecturer, and if he can injure men to set settin their inards on fire with the frightful licker which is retailed round the country, I shall heartily rejoice. Better give men Prusick Acid at onst than to pizen them to death by degrees.

In New York the era of shipplasters, naturally enough under the circumstances, has begun. The leading dry goods establishments in Broadway having set the example, the restaurants, the corner groceries, and the grog-shops even, are following in their wake. These promises to pay are 'good' for sums ranging from one dollar down to six cents.—People grumble a good deal at having to take them.

In New York sixteen per cent. premium is bid for gold. Exchange 28 per cent. Stocks have gone up from two to three per cent.

No Third Party Wanted at Present.

There has been — we see — another meeting of the so-called 'Conservatives' in Congress, with Mr. Crittenden at their head, to proclaim a policy in the conduct of the war and the adjustment of all sectional controversies. We cannot but think such a movement premature, even if it comprised every 'conservative' at Washington, and we cannot help thinking, too, but that just such movements have already, in the hands of such men as Vallandigham, and others who figured at this meeting, done a vast deal to distract public attention from the true issues, and the real and only method of dealing with an atrocious rebellion.

Whoever else may be caught by any such devices, the Union men of Maryland are not likely to be. They will remember the advent here of this same Vallandigham and his particular friend Breckinridge, backed by some others who have since clearly demonstrated their standing, for the purpose of advocating a conservative policy of some kind that was to tie the hands of the Government until Mr. Jefferson Davis and his friends should at leisure accomplish their vile purposes. That many of the gentlemen who figured at the recent meeting at Washington, are patriotic, we shall not assume to doubt, but even these we fear are to be made subservient to sharper men in the present crisis of public affairs, and so we hope to hear that, like the last meeting of the kind in Washington and the recent one in New York, the people will severely let them alone.

When Richmond has fallen, and when the Rebel Government is compelled to hide in the swamps of the Cotton States, or to cut and run for foreign parts, it will be plenty of time — we think — to talk of leniency, compromise, and to use all the other soft phrases in vogue with men of the Breckinridge school who figured a few months ago in endeavoring to paralyze the strong arm of the Government in dealing with the rebellion. And we imagine that Mr. Jefferson Davis, if he were permitted to dictate a course of action here himself, would desire nothing better in the way of an effective diversion in his favor than these so-called 'conservative' efforts on the part of the politicians.

We hope, then, that for the present, at least, the masses — the real people — will unmistakably frown upon this movement. There can be but two parties until the rebellion is put down — those for the Government, and those against it, as avowed by the lamented Douglas. We want no 'buffers,' nothing to come between the 'belligerents' until the question of power is settled, and after that peace will come of itself, and without having anybody to thank for 'intervention.' That Vallandigham did not figure in this last Washington meeting is nothing to the purpose when we notice some of the other names that did. He has become so obnoxious that those in sympathy with him have at last learned to keep him in the background, if they would have a shadow of hearing from the really patriotic of the nation. 'This rebellion is not to be put down by any kind of 'conservative' oratory or 'resolution' making. That was tried thoroughly at first, and with the 'Crittenden Compromise resolutions.' The atrocious foolery of that period even now makes one feel indignant, as we think of the part taken by such men as Mason, Benjamin, Davis, and others, in manoeuvring merely to gain time, and with no purpose whatever of accepting any terms at all which should stop them, short of an appeal to arms. They have sought the latter, insisted upon it; let them get a sufficiency of what they were after, and let the nation frown down all attempts to make terms for them until they are thoroughly whipped — as they richly deserve. — [Baltimore American.]

The directors of the American Express Company, of New York city, have unanimously resolved that any of their present employees who shall promptly enlist under the recent call for troops, shall continue to receive half pay during their term of service in the war, and have their situations restored to them on their return. Two thousand men are in the regular employ of the company, at an average salary of over \$600 per annum.

Eleven hundred and thirty bales of confiscated cotton were sold in N. York recently, at auction, on account of the Government, at 31 and 39 cents, bringing about \$200,000.

Time never sits heavily upon us but when it is badly employed.

A Queer Duel.

Old Colonel S., of Wisconsin, was an odd genius, a queer compound of comic seriousness. Replete with jokes, both original and selected, he was not slow in hashing them up and dealing them out in small doses on different occasions.

One evening at a party, a young gentleman, upon whom the Colonel had told some cutting jokes, feeling himself insulted challenged the Colonel to mortal combat.

The challenge was accepted.

Having the choice of weapons and the appointment of the place of meeting, the Colonel told the young man to repair, the following morning, at 6 o'clock, to a certain spot, and added "that he would see that the weapons were there."

The following morning, at the indicated time, the young man repaired to the indicated spot, (said spot being among the lead mines, was naturally furrowed with mineral holes.)

"Well, youngster," said the Colonel, sticking his hands in his pockets and ejecting a superfluous quantity of tobacco juice from his capacious mouth, "are you ready?" Receiving an affirmative answer, he continued:

"Here's where we are to fight," indicating a mineral shaft near by, which was at least sixty feet deep — and here is our weapons — pointing to a pile of rocks. "You're to go down that ar hole and throw rocks up, and I'm to stay up and throw rocks down!"

It is needless to add that the challenge was withdrawn.

A Secessionist and a Savage.

Lieutenant Beverly Kennon, late U. S. Navy, is now a prisoner on board of the Onida. In the engagement of Thursday morning, near New Orleans, he commanded the rebel steamer Gov. Moore, formerly the Morgan. Kennon states that the fighting was one of unparalleled fury. The Cayuga fired a stand of grape at his pivot gun where fifteen men were stationed; thirteen of his men were killed by it, one man and himself escaping. Previous to the fight his steward in some manner displeased him, and he in his fury and madness literally hacked him to pieces with his sword and then threw him overboard half alive. This vile wretch says that a ship gave him a broadside which sunk him. He then set her on fire, without making the feeblest attempt to rescue his wounded and dying. An officer on one of our vessels boarded the Gov. Moore with the intention of putting out the fire; but so far had the flames progressed that he was obliged to leave. He reports that the decks were covered with the dead and dying, some of whom were already in the flames writhing in their last agonies. It was impossible to save the poor fellows and they burnt up, many of them alive. The horrors of that morning will never be known, and I think now that the enemy have lost at least a thousand men in killed and wounded.

A Successful plan of Courtship.

At a wedding recently celebrated, were present some twenty-five young persons, all of them in a condition which, for various reasons, they generally concurred in regarding as undesirable — the "unengaged." One of the gentlemen of the party suspected the prevalence among them of feelings that might easily be exchanged for others infinitely more fixed and agreeable. He accordingly proposed the choosing of a President, a person worthy of all confidence, whose duty it should be to receive from each individual a folded paper inscribed with a name of the person of the other sex whom the first would be willing to marry. The President, in addition to the restraint of his own sense of honor, was to be put under a solemn pledge of secrecy. All refusing to accede to the proposition were for a time to leave the room. — Those whose choice was reciprocal — that is, whose papers contained the same two names — were to be privately informed; while the selections of the others were to remain undisclosed. The result was that the trial was made; and all shared in the experiment, and eleven couples were found to have made themselves happy — and their several unions were afterwards consummated.

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, and Adj. Gen. Schouler have prepared and published the military apportionment of that State, designating the number of men each city and town shall furnish to make up 15,000 men, the proportion Massachusetts is expected to send to the field under the call for 300,000 more volunteers.

THE COST OF COLLECTING THE TAXES.

The cost of collecting the taxes under the new tax bill is estimated at nearly four millions of dollars on \$110,000,000. The bill provides for a whole army of officeholders, and their salaries and fees will range from \$10,000 to \$1,000. Each collector is to receive, as compensation for his services and those of his deputies, a certain commission on the amount of money collected, the total of which is limited to \$10,000 per annum for each collector. — Each assessor is to receive \$3 per day when making preparations, issuing instructions, &c., and \$5 per day when engaged in the performance of the regular duties of his office. They are also to receive a commission of one dollar for each hundred names on the tax lists which they furnish to collectors. Assistant assessors receive a salary of \$3 per day, and the same commissions as assessors.

WORTH READING. — "Pot, you are wearing your stocking wrong side outward." "Oah, and don't I know it, to be sure: there's a hole on the other side, there is."

Woman — the morning star of our youth; the day star of our manhood; the evening star of our age. Heaven bless our stars!

The Persians have a saying that 'Ten measures of talk were sent down upon the earth, and the woman took nine' —

"If ever you have a dispute with any one about money," said a seedy fellow to a rich friend, "just leave it to me."

Reader, whether you are old or young, you have at this moment in your heart a wilder romance than was ever written.

Kindness is a language which the dumb can speak and the deaf understand.

Young folks tell what they do; old ones what they have done; and fools what they will do.

Children are the bolts and screws that best fasten a man to a community.

When a pickpocket pulls at your watch, tell him plainly that you have no time to spare.

A hint to ladies with gray hair. — Never say 'dye.'

The man who spelt coffee *kaupfy*, was some at orthography, but they beat him in Cincinnati. There's a sign in Western Row which reads:

'Kaiks Krakers Kandeeds and Konfeksunary hole sale and re-ale.'

Beat it if you can. — Ex.

We can beat that all hollow. A gentleman handed us a note a few days since, and we think it can't be beat. Here it is as we got it:

'Dere sur my yf hev rund away & i waunt u tu sa in yr paipre that i sint a gin tu pa ene dety of hurn after toda ma ate 1800 and fifty 6.'

A PRINTER'S TOAST. — The Printer — the master of all trades. He beats the farmer with his fast nos, the carpenter with his rule and the mason in setting tall columns; he surpasses the lawyer and doctor in attention to his case, and beats the parson in the management of the DEVIL.

If men were better, women would be. The errors of the latter must certainly lie at the doors of the former, whether the world believes so or not.

Keep out of bad company, for the chance is, when his Satanic Majesty fires into a flock he will be sure to hit somebody.

Christianity is both a form and a power: the form, however, is valuable only as it expresses and cultivates the power.

A man can't help what is done behind his back; as the seamp said when he was kicked out of doors.

Chastened sorrow leads to prayer, but inordinate grief hinders devotion.

Try to let everybody's faults be forgotten, as you would yours to be.

Time is like a creditor, who allows an ample space to make up accounts, but is inexorable at last.

The Federals are a very pushing people — especially with the bayonet.

The Confederates feel sore at the loss of Fort Henry. We imagine a running sore.

Good for Determining a Man's Weight — The Balance at his Bankers.

The National tax bill will go into effect the 1st of August, and expires by limitation in 1866.