Civilian and Telegraph.

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Civilian & Telegraph

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

Brooks' Block, Balt. St., near the Bridge

CUMBERLAND, MD.

William Evans

Proprietor.

ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

PRINTING

Neatly and expeditiously executed, SUCH AS

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CHECKS, BILL-HEADS, PAY-ROLLS, CHECK ROLLS, BUSINESS CARDS, BLANK FORMS, PROGRAMMES, Manifests, Ball Tickets, &c.

We are prepared to execute in style not surpassed in the larger cities, every description of

COLORED PRINTING.

Having recently received from the Type Foundry an extensive assortment of FINE CUTS, for the purpose of printing Bill Heads, &c. Those in want of anything in that way will do well to call at the office of the "CIVILIAN & TELEGRAPH," where they can have their work gotten up in style, and price that will compare with those of any of the cities.

THE

SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.

ALWAYS READY

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

LOOK AT THE SUFFERING SOLDIER! Exposed to all points, his hardships and privations are great, but what the Soldier must endure. Mothers! remember this, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this old healing and healthy ointment is to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It barbes and invigorates through the feet, so that they can endure great fatigue. It anoints and relaxes the joints and stiff cord muscles, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

BAD CUTS AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS

it is unsurpassed, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation, and healing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsack of your Husbands and Brothers a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Unsurpassed Military Salve.

The female sentry walking his rounds at night exposed to drenching rains and cold night air, is often seized with most severe pains, cough and suffocating horseness, the symptoms of quick consumption, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted. A few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed into and over the throat and chest will remove the worst cold and stop the most distressing or tedious cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army.

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!!

See to your own health, in the first trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested; they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks. For Forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the *Crimean Campaign* he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these sweet remedies. Many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the soldier to wit,

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, AND Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these *precious remedies*, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualties of the battle field, how many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions, around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients, in every disorder, are affixed to each box.

Jan. 16, 1862—1y.

Pig Iron For Sale.

I HAVE 52 Tons good quality PIG IRON for sale at my Coal Yard in this city, which will be sold at a very low rate.

H. FLURY.

Cumberland, June 12, 1862—3m.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

For sale at this Office

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 rooms, or while travelling, without exposure or hindrance from business, and except in case 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, and a mortification through exposure and elude great constitutional injury, but enable their medical assistant to be moderate in his charges when he could justly do, 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. Whole ulceration and discolored Plotches with racking pains, betray to the unhappy victim the deadly poison preying upon his vitals, then, and not till then," do many awake to a full sense of their danger.

We are called upon every few days to cure Chronic Diseases, which were supposed to have been cured years ago, but instead of which, were only checked, driven into the system by mercury or cosmetic 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 initiatory 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, with sallow countenances and debilitated constitutions, a sad disease arising from that horrible and destroying vice.

It would be shown how attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the nervous system, fatigue, 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 skillful physician, who in a short time, would restore you to perfect health and save you from exposure which the fatal consequences render it unbearable.

☞ 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."

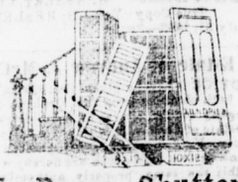
Address, DR. J. B. SMITH.

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.

Estate of Keziah Wilson.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Allegany County, Letters Testamentary on the estate of Keziah Wilson, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against said dec'd are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 24th day of January, 1863, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 24th day of July, 1862.

MOSES C. ROBINETT,

June 24, 1862—3t Executor.

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 Stove

Sept. 15, 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 Comm'ners—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.

ov. 23—3m. H. FLURY.

Poetical.

A Mother's Prayer.

DEDICATED TO MRS ——, ST. LOUIS.

We venture to say that there are few mothers whose hearts will not swell responsively to the tender sentiments expressed in the following lyric. Every stanza is brimful of unshed tears:

Father! in the battle fray,
Shelter his dear head, I pray!
Nerve his young arm with the might,
Of Justice, Liberty and Right.
Where the red hail deadliest falls,
Where stern duty loudly calls,
Where the strife is fierce and wild.
Father! Guard, Oh! guard my child!

Where the foe rush swift and strong,
Madly striving for the wrong,
Where the clashing arms men wield,
Ring above the battle field!
Where the stifling air is hot
With bursting shell and whistling shot—
Father! to my boy's brave breast
Let no treacherous blade be pressed!

Father! if my woman's heart—
Frail and weak in every part—
Wanders from Thy mercy seat
After those dear roving feet,
Let Thy tender pitying grace
Every selfish thought erase;
If this mother's love be wrong—
PARDON, BLESS and MAKE me strong.

For, when silent shades of night
Shut the bright world from my sight—
When around the cheerful fire
Gather brothers, sisters, sire—
There I miss my boy's bright face
From his old familiar place.
And my sad heart wanders back
To tented field and bivouac.

Often in my troubled sleep—
Waking,—wearily to sleep—
Often dreaming he is near,
Calming every anxious fear—
Often startled by the flash
Of hostile swords that meet and clash,
Till the cannon's smoke and roar
Hide him from my eyes once more!

Thus I dream—and hope and pray
All the weary hours away;
But I know his cause is just,
And I center all my trust
In Thy promise:—"As thy day
So shall thy strength be"—alway!
Yet I need Thy guidance still!
Father! let me do Thy will!

If new sorrow should befall—
If my noble boy should fall—
If the bright head I have blessed
On the cold earth find its rest—
Still, with all the mother heart
Torn, and quivering with the smart,
I yield him 'neath Thy chastening rod,
To his Country and his God.

Miscellaneous.

A Historic Battlefield—The Siege of Yorktown in 1781.

History repeats itself, and, in the late siege before Yorktown, by Gen. McClellan, we have on a much larger scale, the repetition of the siege of 1781.

On the 28th of September, 1781, Gen. Washington marched from Williamsburg, on the peninsula between the James and York rivers, for the even then old Yorktown. He was accompanied by Rochambeau, Chatelleux Du Porteail of the French army. Lafayette was already in advance, and the Count De Grasse lay off with the French fleet in Linhaven Bay. The allied army, including militia, amounted to about 16,000 men. The English army did not number more than 7,500.

The main body of the English, under Lord Cornwallis, was encamped in the open ground around the town, within the range of outer redoubts and field works calculated to command the peninsula, while a detachment of 600 or 700 men held Gloucester Point, projecting from the opposite shore, far into the river, and narrowing it to the space of one mile. Communication between was protected by the batteries and English ships-of-war lying under the batteries.

The allied army advanced upon the town—the Americans having the right and the French the left—and pressed on so eagerly that on the night of the 30th, Lord Cornwallis withdrew from his outer lines, and the works he had evacuated were next day occupied by the besieging army, which invested the position in a semi circle; 2,000 men were stationed on the Gloucester side for the purpose of keeping up a rigorous blockade, which, after a sharp skirmish, terminating unfavorably for the British, they made no further attempt to interrupt.

On the night of Oct. 6th, the first parallel was opened within 600 yards of the British lines, and by the evening of the 9th, several batteries and redoubts were completed, and the fire of the allies became very effective, compelling the enemy in many cases to withdraw his cannon from the embrasures, and shells and hot shot passing over the town, set fire to the Chaser frigate, of 44 guns, and several transports, which were entirely consumed.

The second parallel was opened on the night of the 11th, within 300 yards of the British lines, when, finding that it was flanked by two advanced redoubts in front of the British works, it was determined on the 14th to carry them by storm, and accordingly two attacking parties, one American, led by Lafayette, with whom served Alex. Hamilton, as Lieut. Colonel, the other French, led by the Baron de Viomenil, toward the close of the day rushed upon their works, and, though receiving a hot and rapid fire, returned not a single shot, but carried them at the point of the bayonet—Hamilton leading the American column with his battalion of light infantry. These captured works being now included in the second parallel, the fire on the fort became so fierce that surrender seemed unavoidable. A vigorous sortie, led by Lieut. Col. Abercrombie, was made on the 16th of October, but was triumphantly repulsed, and Lord Cornwallis then conceived the desperate plan of passing his force over to Gloucester Point, and thence, mounting them as best he might by impressed horses—to force his way through Maryland to Philadelphia. A part of the army were actually thus transferred, when a storm arose, which put an end to the transportation of the rest of the army, and as soon as possible those sent over were brought back. On the morning of the 17th, the fire of the allies became so hot that the place was no longer tenable, and Lord Cornwallis asked a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours, and the appointment of commissioners to treat for surrender.

Gen. Washington replied that only for two hours could he consent to suspend hostilities, and transmitted at the time such articles of capitulation as he would be willing to grant. Commissioners were appointed in conformity, on the 18th, on both sides—Viscount de Monilles and Col. Laurens on the side of the allies, Col. Dundass and Major Ross on behalf of the English. They agreed upon certain articles, of which a rough copy only was made, but this Gen. Washington transmitted to Lord Cornwallis early on the 19th, expressing his expectation that the terms would be agreed to and signed by 11 o'clock, and that the garrison would march out by 2 P. M. Accordingly at that hour the posts of Yorktown and Gloucester Point, with their garrisons, and the ships in their harbor, with their seamen, were surrendered to the land and naval forces of America and France. The army, artillery, arms, military chest, and public stores of every kind, were surrendered to Gen. Washington—the ships and seamen to Count de Grasse; the total number of prisoners, excluding seamen, rather exceeded 7,000 men, among whom were two generals, thirty-one field officers, three hundred and twenty-six captains and subalterns, &c.

The negotiation for surrender was opened on the eleventh day after breaking ground, and the capitulation was signed on the thirteenth day.

The military and naval forces surrendered as 'prisoners of war—the artillery, arms, accoutrements, and military chests and public stores of every denomination, to be delivered up unimpaired—the garrison to march out at 2 o'clock to a place appointed in front of the post, with shouldered arms, colors cased, and drums beating—they are then to ground their arms and return to their encampments—officers to retain their side-arms, and officers and soldiers to keep their private property, and no part of their baggage or papers to be subject to search or inspection.' The spot on which this memorable surrender was made is well known.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, ex-President of the United States, died on the 24th inst., at his late residence called Linderwald, an estate at Kinderhook, New York, at which town he was born, on the banks of the Hudson, December 5th, 1782. He was consequently in the 81st year of his age at the time of his death.

AN immediate organization of all the militia of Missouri has been ordered for active service against the guerillas in that State.

THE Board of Aldermen at Boston, have voted $200,000 for the construction of an iron-clad Monitor for the the harbor.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has contributed $50,000 to provide for the payment of bounty to volunteers.

Important from Gen. Pope's Army.

Headquarters Army of Virginia,
WASHINGTON, July 21.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

Sir—The cavalry expedition I directed General King to send out on the 19th instant has returned.

They left Fredericksburg at 7 P. M. on the 19th, and after a forced march during the night made a descent at daylight in the morning upon the Virginia Central Railroad at Beaver Dam Creek, twenty-five miles west of Hanover Junction, and thirty-five miles from Richmond They destroyed the railroad and telegraph line for several miles, burned up the depot, which contained forty thousand rounds of musket ammunition, one hundred barrels of flour and much other valuable property, and brought in the Captain in charge, as prisoner.

The whole country round was thrown into a great state of alarm. One private on our side was wounded. The cavalry marched eighty miles in thirty hours The affair was most successful and reflects high credit upon the commanding officer and his troops.

As soon as full particulars are received I will transmit to you the name of the commanding officer of the troops engaged.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JOHN POPE,

Major General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following order has been issued by Gen. Pope relative to passes.

Headquarters Army of Virginia,
WASHINGTON, July 21.

General Order No. 9.—Hereafter no person will be allowed to visit Fredericksburg, Warrenton or other places near the lines of this army except by authority direct from these Headquarters.

Passes for this purpose will only be granted to persons presenting proof of their loyalty to the United States, upon their giving full and satisfactory explanation of the nature and importance of the business requiring the journey.

By command of Maj. Gen. POPE.

(Signed) GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Col., A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

A MEETING of the prominent citizens of Philadelphia was held on the 24th instant, and forty-five thousand dollars subscribed towards raising ten regiments of volunteers in that city. The city council of Philadelphia also appropriated five hundred thousand dollars for the payment of a bounty of fifty dollars to each volunteer from the city.

THE New York banks have now on hand $31,926,603 in specie, and the Philadelphia banks $5,613,724.

Point Lookout, at the mouth of the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay, has been selected as an army hospital, and it is expected to accommodate 4,000 or 5,000 patients.

THE report that the Confederates were approaching Nashville, Tenn., proves to have been a false alarm.

THE recent Congress enacted a law punishing persons found guilty of wilfully removing from any postage stamp or stamped envelope the cancelling or defacing marks thereon, with intent to use the same or cause the use of the same the second time, shall upon conviction thereof be adjudged guilty of felony, said punishment to consist of three years' imprisonment or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both imprisonment and fine; one-half such fine, when collected, shall be paid to the informer.

THE Secretary of War has telegraphed to the Governor of Pennsylvania that the services of nine and twelve months' volunteers will be accepted. Pennsylvania's quota of the three hundred thousand called for by the President is 40,000.

THE rebel guerilla, Col. Morgan, whose recent raid into Kentucky has created considerable excitement, has retreated into East Tennessee, pursued by Gen. Smith's forces.

THE Secretary of the navy has issued an order stating that from and after September 1st next, there shall be allowed and paid to each person in the navy now entitled to the spirit ration, five cents per day, in lieu of said ration. The order is in accordance with an act of Congress, prohibiting forever the issuing of spirit rations in the Navy, except for medicinal purposes.

There are now fifty recruiting offices opened in New York city.

MANNERS make the man.

Beautiful Answers.

A pupil of the Abbe Sicord gives the following extraordinary answers:

What is gratitude?

Gratitude is the memory of the heart.

What is hope?

Hope is the blossom of happiness.

What is the difference between hope and desire?

Desire is a tree in leaf; hope is a tree in flower, and enjoyment is a tree in fruit.

What is eternity?

A day without yesterday or to-morrow—a day without an end.

What is time?

A line that has no ends—a path that begins in the cradle and ends in the grave.

What is God?

The necessary being, the sun of eternity, the machinist of nature, the eye of justice, the matchless power of the Universe, and the soul of the world.

Does God reason?

Man reasons because he doubts; he celebrates—he desires. God is omniscient, he never doubts he therefore never reasons.

What I have never Known.

I have never known a poor man to obtain a premium at a fair where there was a rich man to compete with him.

I have never known a naturally dishonest man to become morally honest by becoming a member of any church.

I have never known a minister to be called from a high to a low salary.

I have never known a really poor man elevated to an important office let his intellect be ever so brilliant.

I have never known a man to be respected because he was poor.

I have never known a rich man but what was respected on account of his riches.

I heve never known a merchant to continue talking with a poor man, when a rich man entered his store.

THE following is said to have passed in a school down east:

What is the most northern town in the United States?

'The North Pole.'

'Who is it inhabited by?'

'By the Poles, sir.'

'That's right. Now what's the meaning of the word stoop?'

'I don't know, sir.'

'What do I do when I bend over thus?'

'You scratches your shins, sir?'

'What is the meaning of the word carve?'

'I don't know, sir?'

'What does your father do when he sits down to the table?'

'He axes for the brandy bottle.'

'I don't mean that. Well, then, what does your mother do when you sit down to the table?'

'She says she will wring our necks if we spill any grease on the floor.'

A wounded Irishman wrote home from the hospital, and finished by saying:

'I've fought for this country, I've bled for it, and shall soon be able to say, I've died for it.'

THE earth was made and adorned for a life of joy as well as sorrow—it was not hung in eternal darkness and winter, it has sweet returns for day and summer.

A crazy wag met a milkman the other day, and says he,

'Bones, you ought to shingle dem cows of yours.'

'What for?'

'To keep the water from running in the milk.'

FOLLOW the laws of Nature, and you will never be poor—your wants will be but few. Follow the laws of the world, and you never will be rich—your wants will never be satisfied.

'AS FOR sleeping on a picket,' says Mrs. Partington to a three months' volunteer, who had dropped in to see her, 'I don't see how they can do it without hurting 'em. Sleeping on a post would be a good deal more sensible, unless there was a nail in it, which might be prejudicious for the uniform. Every one to his taste, and such things as where a man shall sleep is at his own auction; but nobody could help thinking thrt either a picket or post is a very comfortable place to sleep on.'

WHAT is the difference between truth and eggs?

'Truth crushed to earth will rise again.'

But eggs won't.