Civilian and Telegraph.

VOLUME XXXVIII. CUMBERLAND, MD., THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1865. NUMBER 27.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The undersigned have agreed on the following rates for advertising, which will be strictly adhered to:

One square one insertion	$1 00
One square two insertions	1 50
One square three insertions	2 00
One square one month	2 25
One square two months	3 25
One square three months	4 00
One square six months	6 00
One square twelve months	8 00
Two squares one month	3 25
Two squares two months	4 25
Two squares three months	5 00
Two squares six months	7 00
Two squares twelve months	10 00

☞ Ten lines or less to constitute a square.

☞ All legal advertisements will be charged according to the above rates, and the party sending the same will be held responsible for the payment thereof.

One fourth of a column, three months	$10 00
One fourth of a column, six months	15 00
One fourth of a column, twelve months	20 00
Half of a column, three months	15 00
Half of a column, six months	20 00
Half of a column, twelve months	25 00
One column, three months	20 00
One column, six months	30 00
One column, twelve months	40 00

Persons carrying on business within the city of Cumberland will be charged as follows, including the paper:

One fourth of a column, per year	$15 00
One half of a column, per year	25 00
One column, per year	35 00

They will have the privilege of changing their advertisements for two dollars additional to the above rates. The advertisements must be strictly limited to their immediate business.

Present contracts will be faithfully complied with: Business Cards, including paper, 3 months, $4; 6 months, $6; 12 months, $8.

HANDBILLS.

One eighth of a sheet, 25 copies, $1 50; 50 copies, 2 00; 100 copies, $2 50; every additional 100, 75 cats.

One quarter of a sheet, 25 copies, $3; 50 copies, $4; 100 copies, $5; every additional 100, $1 50.

Half Sheet, 25 copies, $5; 50 copies, $3; 100 copies, $10; every additional 100, $3.

GEO. T. KNORR, Union. Civilian and Telegraph.
THE ALLEGANIAN.

Cumberland, June 30, 1864.

DR. G. J. BEACHY,

DENTIST,

Office on South Centre street, (formerly occupied by Dr. B. A. Dougherty,) a few doors below Baltimore Street. Jan. 1, 1864.

WILLIAM R. BEALL & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES, TEAS, LIQUORS &c.

Baltimore street, near the Depot.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HUMMELSHIME, DENTIST,
Corner Baltimore and Liberty streets, over Read's Grocery Store, and opposite Campbell's Drug Store.

HUMBIRD & LONG,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Hardware
Corner Baltimore and Mechanic streets.

CHAS. F. SOMERKAMP,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER
and Dealer in
PAPER HANGINGS BORDERS, &C.,
Baltimore Street, opposite McKaig's 3 Story Block, Cumberland, Md.

He has just returned from the eastern cities with a large and handsome stock of Blinds, Wall Paper, Mattresses, Pictures, &c., to endless variety.
March 2, 1865—1y.

JOSEPH SPRIGG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CUMBERLAND, MD

j.y 64

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

THE subscriber is again in the 'COAL FIELD,' ready to attend to any business that may be entrusted to his care. Will

OPEN COAL MINES,

and put the same in thorough working order or

FURNISH PLANS, AND MAKE ESTIMATES AND PLATS OR MAPS,

as the parties may require.

WM. BRACE.

☞ Address, Post Office, Cumberland Md. Residence on Columbia street, a few doors above Polk. jan26-1y*

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
Opposite the City Hall Park, Corner of Frankfort Street, New York.

Spacious Refectory, Bath Rooms, and Barber Shop. Bed-rooms warmed gratis, and only one bed in a room. Do not believe runners or hackmen who say we are full. Servants are not allowed or receive perquisites. ap21-1y

WM. R. BEALL & CO.

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

Queens and Glassware, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,

PIPES, SNUFF, MATCHES, ETC.,

Baltimore Street, near the Railroad Depot'

THE two extensives stores of WM. R. BEALL & CO. adjoining each other on the southside of Baltimore Street, are now stocked with a full, fresh and varied assortment of the above articles, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, WHOLE, SALE and RETAIL, to their City and Country customers.

FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, LIQUORS, etc. constantly on hand.
Jan. 5, 1865—yt

Pigs Feet and Bologna.

PIGS FEET in kegs and half barrels, also a lot of Bologna Sausage just received and for sale by
HARRISON & JENKINS,
Feb. 2 1865. Corner Baltimore & Mechanic Sts.

Dried Pears.

AN excellent article of dried Pears, just received and for sale by
HARRISON & JENKINS.
May 4. [U] Cor. Balto & Mech Sts.

Raisins, Currants, and Citron.

A large supply of fresh Raisins, Currants and Citron, just received and for sale by
HARRISON & JENKINS,
Jan. 12—1865 cor. Balt. & Mechanic Sts.

TO OLD COUNTRYMEN!

SIGHT DRAFTS
ON
ENGLAND, IRELAND AND GERMANY
FOR SALE BY
GEO. E. LEONARD,
Feb. 9—3m. Mount Savage, Md

Civilian & Telegraph,

PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

WILL. H. LOWDERMILK, Proprietor.

Terms of Subscription:

$2.00 Per Annum, in advance.

☞ All subscription must invariably be paid in ADVANCE, otherwise TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF WILL BE CHARGED INVARIABLY.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDER FOR 1865.

1865.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDN'SDY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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1865.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDN'SDY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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	31	...	...	...	...	...	...

GENERAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

FOR THE EAST.

Express Train, arrives ..... 11.10 P. M.
" " leaves ..... 11.20 "
Mail Train arrives ..... 9.36 A. M.
" leaves ..... 9.45 "

FOR THE WEST.

Mail Train, arrives ..... 7.35 P. M.
" leaves ..... 7.25 "
Express Train, arrives ..... 7.16 A. M.
" " leaves ..... 7.25 "

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Mail East, closes daily, (except Sunday,) 8.50 A. M.

Mail West.—Through mail closes 6 P. M.; through and way mail, closes 9 P. M

Stage for Bedford, leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 7 A. M.; Mail closes, 6 A. M.

Stage for Frostburg, arrives 6.30 P. M.; leaves, 9 P. M.; Mail closes, 8.30 P. M.

Stage for Somerset, arrives, 5 P. M.; leaves, 7 A. M.; Mail closes, 6 A. M.

Hinkstone, semi-weekly—Leaves Tuesday and Friday, at 1 P. M.; Mail closes, 12.30 P. M.

City Government.

Mayor—DR. CHAS. H. OHR.
Councilmen—J. B. B. CAMPBELL,
HENRY BRUCE,
JOHN KOLB,
GEORGE M. RIZER,
WILLIAM ARMBRUSTER,
JOSIAH ENGLER.
Clerk—JOHN SCHILLING.
Collector—FRANCIS MADORE.
Bailiff—LEVI W. BRANT.

BOARD meets on the first Monday in each month.

County Directory.

Judge of the Circuit Court—Hon. JAMES SMITH.
Clerk of the Circuit Court—HORACE RESLEY.
Register of Wills—GEO. W. HOOVER.
Sheriff—BASIL T. GARLITZ.
State's Attorney—GEO. A. THRUSTON.
Surveyor—JAMES CHISHOLM, JR.
Judges of the Orphans' Court—
J. B. B. CAMPBELL,
DOUGLAS PERCY,
A. M. L. BUSH.
County Commissioners—
CHARLES BIDGELY,
ELIJAH FRIEND,
JOHN BELL.
J. H. STALLINGS,
J. L. TOWNSHEND.
Tax Collector—S. L. TOWNSHEND.
Clerk to Commissioners—JACOB BROWN.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

NEW SCHEDULE FOR PASSENGER TRAINS.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 6th 1864.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS.

Mail Train Leaves Baltimore at	9.00 a. m.
" " " Cumb'd at	7.25 p. m.
Arrives at Wheeling	6.50 a. m.
(Daily except Sundays.)	
Express Train Leaves Baltimore	9.40 p. m.
" " " Cumb'd	7.25 a. m.
Arrives at Wheeling	7.10 p. m.
(Daily.)	
Mail Train Leaves Wheeling at	10.10 p. m.
" " " Cumb'd at	9.45 a. m.
Arrives at Baltimore	6.45 p. m.
(Daily except Sundays.)	
Express Train Leaves Wheeling	11.20 a. m.
" " " Cumb'd	11.20 p. m.
Arrives at Baltimore	8.40 a. m.

Through tickets for all the principal cities North and West of the Ohio River, may be procured at this office.

L. C. LOEHM, Agent.
Cumberland Station, Nov. 7, 1864. 1.]

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ON and after Monday, November 2d, and until further notice, Passenger Cars on this road will run as follows:

EAST.		LEAVE.	WEST.	
5.45 a.m.	*6p m.	Piedmont.		
6.05 "	*6.20 "	Barton.	5.15a.m.	5.30p.m
6.25 "	"	Lonaconing	5 " "	5.10p.m
"	12.15 "	Frostburg.	4.30 p.m	
7.45 "	1 "	Mount Savage	10.45a.m.	3.45p.m
		Cumberland	10 "	3 "

*To Lonaconing only.

C. SLACK,
Superintendent.
Jan. 1, 1864—tf.

Wheeling Stogies!

15,000 Wheeling Stogies just received and for sale by
HARRISON & JENKINS,
Jan6 or. of Baltimore Mechanic Sts.

Potomac Herring.

IN Barrels and half Barrels. Just received and for sale by
HARRISON & JENKINS,
May 4. [U] Cor. Balto. & Mech. Sts

Poetry.

A HYMN OF PEACE.

BY DR. A. M. CORT.

Victorious joy our hearts inspires,
To give Thee, Lord, triumphant praise;
We gather round our altar-fires,
For those of war have ceased to blaze.

Nor more shall loving ones be led
To sacrifice our land to save;
Nor pure devoted friendship shed
The parting tears o'er patriots brave.

No more shall news of misery rend
The hearts of loving ones at home,
Of starving captives; now they blend
Their voice in praises, free to roam.

Thy hand hath set the prisoner free,
And stayed the tide of crimson gore;
All now enjoy sweet liberty;
And color shall make slaves no more.

Thy hand hath lifted off the curse
That on our nation long hath lain;
And traitors every where disperse
To bear the cursed traitor's pain.

They who their traitorous swords have wet
In blood of innocence, to bind
God's free, have retribution met,
And fetters of remorse shall find.

Our nation, mightier than before—
The land with purest freedom blest—
Hath Christian hands at every door
To welcome yet, all such oppress.

We mourn for all the patriot dead,
Almost three hundred thousand strong,
Who still as faithful sentries tread,
And haunt the fiendish traitor throng.

We weep for all the sad to-day,
Where erst the patriot fire did burn,
And from the hearthstone marched away
The dear ones who will never return.

Our noble victors now we greet,
Returning with exultant voice,
And bow before the mercy-seat
For peace and victory to rejoice.

O Lord, we bless thee for the men
With honest hearts and courage true,
Who have so quickly brought again
A better peace than that we knew.

Our tales of victory will show—
By many tongues told many times—
The bliss unspeakable we know,
And bells ring out more perfect chimes.

Do Thou our Nation ever guard
From error and tyrannic foes;
And may its peace no more be marred
Ere its great moral mission close.

Miscellaneous.

HANS PLUMP.

Away off on a high mountain cliff there stood an old castle. An aged nobleman lived in it, and two of his sons were so wise and shrewd that I never saw their equal. They both wished to marry the king's daughter.—She was a very beautiful princess, and said that she would become the wife of a man who could speak most promptly and sensibly, without hanging down his head in bashfulness.

The two gentleman had but eight days to prepare themselves, for that was the time which the princess had limited for her suitors. They both began to study up those subjects which they were best acquainted with, so as to be all ready to talk before the king's beautiful daughter. One of them knew his whole Latin Lexicon by heart, and could recite the entire village newspaper without looking at it after he had read it over two or three times. The other brother was an accomplished lawyer, and could tell the contents of a great many deep books on the laws of all countries.

"I'll get the king's daughter!" they both said, when they told their father that they wanted to strive for her. So the noble man gave them each a horse; to the one who could repeat the village newspaper and his Latin Lexicon, he gave a coal-black horse; to the other he gave one as white as snow. Then the young men rubbed their lips and the corners of their mouths with the sweetest ointment in the country, so that they could speak without any trouble when they came into the king's palace before the great princess.

And off they rode.

They had no sooner gone than their brother—for there were three of them in all—came up to his father and said: "Father please give me a horse too. I wish to marry the princess just as much as my brothers do."

This young man had but little education and was very rough and plain in his manners, and for that reason every one called him Hans Plump.

So his father replied: "Away with you.—What a ridiculous idea! Hans Plump speaking before the king's court! Your brothers have some sense, but its very little that you've got."

"Well father, if you won't give me a horse I will take my trusty goat. He is my own, and can carry me fast."

Out he ran into the yard jumped on his goat, and without saddle or bridle, rode as rapidly as he could to catch his brothers.

"Where are you going in your splendid clothing, and on your large sleek horses he called out.

"We are going to the king's court to see if we cannot marry the beautiful princess.—We suppose you haven't heard of her promise to marry the young man that could speak the best in her presence without being overcome with bashfulness. Shame on you. The news is all over the land."

"Dear me!" said Hans Plump, "if that be true I will try to get the princess for my wife."

The two brothers thought it would be of no use to pay any attention to foolish Hans Plump. So all they did was to laugh at him and gallop on ahead of him.

After a while they went very slow, and each thought of what he could say when he reached the king's court.

"Halt! halt!" cried Hans Plump; "here I come. See what I have found in the road." And then he showed them a dead chicken that he had just picked up.

"Hans, what are you going to do with that chicken?" they asked.

"Oh! I will make it a present to the princess."

"Well, do it, Hans; that would be a capital idea!" And when they said those words they hoped he would be dunce enough to do it.

On the two brothers galloped again. But by and by, Hans Plump came up and cried at the top of his voice: "Here I am again. See what else I have found. People don't find such things as these every day."

The brothers then turned to see what it was.

"Why, Hans, that is an old wooden shoe. Are you going to make that also a present to the princess?"

"Certainly I am," he answered them.—They laughed aloud and then rode on ahead.

"Stop! stop!" shouted out once more Hans Plump. "I've found something else."

"Well what have you got this time?" asked the brothers. "Oh! no matter to you.—But it is something that the princess will rejoice over."

"Hans, it's nothing but dirt," they replied.

"Dirt or not, it is something worth saving," said Hans Plump, and he filled his pocket with it.

Then the brothers left him and rode for an hour as fast as their horses could carry them. They did not stop until they reached the gate of the royal city.

Hundreds of young men were assembled there and hundreds more were crowding all along the street—all having come to see who could get the king's beautiful daughter for his wife.

Many of the noblemen of the land had collected around the palace, and some were even standing around the doors and looking up into the windows. They were eager to see how the princess received her suitors. But every one who went in to speak before her was sent out.

"You are not the one," said she to hundreds. And out they passed with sad hearts and weeping eyes.

At last came the brother who knew his lexicon and village paper by heart. He expected that his great knowledge would insure him success. The floor on which he stood when he went up before the beautiful princess, who was glistening with diamonds, was a great looking-glass, he could see himself from head to foot. At each window there were setting three writers who were taking down every word that was said. Next day it would all come out in the morning papers, and be sold very cheap at the street corners. The great room was very warm, and the stove was so heated that the pipe was red hot.

"It is very warm here," said the learned brother.

"That is because we are frying chicken to-day," replied the princess.

Bah! He stood as silent as a millstone. After such an answer what could he do with all his dictionary learning. He did not know a single word, that he could answer for only a witty answer would be in place then! Bah!

"Good for nothing!" said the princess.—And off went the learned young man, who was the picture of despair.

Than came in the second brother, the great lawyer. He was sure of success.

"How very warm it is in here!" he said

"Oh! yes," answered the princess. "That is because we are frying chickens to-day.

"What estate—what—what—title—what mortgage—what—what—what," he replied together with many other law expressions that were out of place.

"Good for nothing," exclaimed the princess "Away!"

Then came Hans plump for his examination. He rode right into the great shining saloon on his old goat, and trotted him up before the beautiful princess.

He said: "Why, it is red hot here."

"That is because we are frying chickens to-day," responded the princess.

"Oh! I am so glad of that, for now I can get my chicken fried," replied Hans.

"Certainly you can," rejoined the princess. "But have you a pan to fry it in? All our pans happen to be in use to-day."

"I think so, princess. Here is a pan," and then Hans Plump drew out the old wooden shoe and pushed the chicken into it.

"Now, that will make a good dinner," said the princess, "but where will you get the sauce from?"

"Oh! I can manage that," answered Hans Plump. And then he emptied his pocket containing the fine dust.

"*How much I like a ready answer!*" exclaimed the beautiful princess. "*You know how to answer a plain question in a plain sensible way. You shall be my husband as long as I live!*

And Hans Plump married the beautiful princess, and afterward became king of that great country. His crown was very bright and his sceptre very splendid. The queen was happy, and Hans was happy, too.

THE LAST GRAND CAMPAIGN.

The Report of General Meade.

Major General Meade's report to the War Department, dated April 10, of the last grand campaign of the Army of the Potomac presents a clear and graphic, but somewhat technical account of the operations which resulted in the surrender of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, under Gen. Lee.

On the 29th of March, in pursuance of orders from General Grant, the Second Corps, under command of General Humphreys, and the Fifth Corps, led by Gen. Warren, broke camp, and crossed Hatcher's Run, and moved in the direction of Gravelly Run.

These movements were executed with but little opposition by the enemy and at evening the two corps occupied the line from Dabney's Mills to the Quaker Road. On the following day General Humphreys advanced and drove the enemy into his main line of works. This movement was supported by General Warren, who advanced his lines in a northwesterly direction toward the White Oak Road. No fighting of any importance occurred except picket skirmishing and artillery firing. At night the two corps entrenched.

On the following day, 31st, General Warren was ordered to dislodge the enemy from a strong position on the White Oak Road. This movement was repulsed by the enemy; whereupon General Humphreys was ordered to support the Fifth Corps, and succeeded in driving the enemy back to his lines with a loss of colors and prisoners.

While this movement was executed by the Fifth Corps, the Second has succeeded in effecting a lodgment on the White Oak Road.

Heavy firing having been heard in the direction of Dinwiddie Court House, General Warren was ordered to move his entire corps during the night to the support of General Sheridan, and Gen. Humphreys was directed to extend his left to support this new movement.

In the meantime the Sixth and Ninth Corps remained at Petersburg, with orders to attack in case the enemy's lines in front were weakened. On the first of April Gen. Grant, believing that the proper moment had arrived, ordered Generals Parke and Wright to attack at daylight on the following morning (Sunday). This order was brilliantly executed.

General Wright, at the head of the Sixth Corps, carried everything before him, and captured the enemy's works and guns, from his front to the Boydtown Plank Road, Meeting the head of the Twenty-fourth Corps at Hatcher's Run, he returned and aided the Ninth Corps in carrying the inner and strongest line of the enemy's works at Petersburg During the afternoon, Generals Parke and Wright reported no enemy in their front, and at night Petersburg was evacuated and occupied by our troops.

When the success of the Sixth and Ninth Corps was assured on Sunday, General Humphreys was directed to advance, but found that the enemy's position on the Boydtown Road had been evacuated. Early on Monday morning he gallantly attacked the enemy at Sutherland's Station, and drove back the enemy, capturing many guns and prisoners.

After the evacuation of Petersburg General Wilcox's Division of the Sixth Corps was ordered to occupy the city, and the remainder of the Ninth, and the Second and Sixth Corps were ordered to Sutherland's Station.

The enemy by this time was in full retreat. The three following days, the 3d, 4th, and 5th of April, the pursuit was vigorously continued. The cavalry, under General Sheridan, was in the advance, and the Fifth Corps directly supporting the cavalry. The Ninth Corps was detached to guard the Southside Railroad. On the 5th of April the bulk of the army was moved toward Amelia Court House to attack General Lee, but it was ascertained that the latter had retreated toward Farmville The pursuit was then resumed, the cavalry in advance as before, and the Fifth and Sixth Corps moving on parallel lines.—At evening, on the 6th, the enemy was so closely crowded at Sailor's Creek, that Gen. Ewell and the greater portion of his corps were compelled to surrender.

On the 7th of April General Humphreys came up with the enemy at the High Bridge over the Appomattox, and captured eighteen guns; crossing over in pursuit, he again came up with them at the intersection of the High Bridge and Farmville Roads, and found the Rebels entrenching, evidently with a view of getting off their supply trains. An assault was then made, but it proved unsuccessful, and the Sixth Corps was ordered to cross the river in support. By great exertions a bridge was constructed, but it was night before the troops could get across.

On the 8th the pursuit was continued on the Lynchburg road, the enemy having abandoned the position on the previous day. On the 9th of April the head of the Second Corps came within three miles of the enemy at Appomattox Court House. Preparations for an attack were made, when a letter was received from General Lee asking for a suspension of hostilities, with a view to negotiations for a surrender. A two hours' truce was granted, and afterward General Grant commanded the armistice to continue until further orders.—"At four P. M." says General Meade, "I received the welcome news of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia."

General Meade concludes by calling attention "to the handsome repulse of the enemy by Griffin's Division, Fifth Corps on the 29th ult., to the important part taken by the Fifth Corps in the battle of Five Forks; to the gallant assault on the 2d inst., by the Sixth Corps, in my judgment the decisive moment of the campaign; to the successful attack of the Sixth Corps in the battle of Sailor's Creek; to the gallant assault, on the 2d inst., of the Ninth Corps, and the firmness and tenacity with which the advantages then gained where held against the assault of the enemy; to the brilliant attack of Miles' Division, Second Corps, at Sutherland's Station; to the energetic pursuit and attack of the enemy by the Second Corps, on the 6th instant, terminating in the battle of Sailor's Creek; and to the prompt pursuit the next day, with Barlow's and Miles' attacks, as all evincing the fact that this army, officers and men, all nobly did their duty and deserve the thanks of the country. Nothing could exceed the cheerfulness with which all submitted to fatigue and privations to secure the coveted prize—the capture of the Army of Northern Virginia."

READING AT NIGHT.—The American *Monthly* for April has an excellent article entitled "Reading as a means of Culture." We make the following extract, the truth of which should be remembered and regarded by all who are inclined to read late at night or in bed.

"Reading should be avoided when it interferes with necessary repose, as it does when pursued at a late hour at night. It then has a pernicious influence upon the health first, then upon the spirits, then upon the mind itself. The knowledge gained this way is for the most part but of little value, for it is gained at the expense of mental vigor, and sometimes even of life itself. The celebrated William Pinkey, the great Maryland orator, fell a sacrifice to late reading. To read when in bed, is to inflict a great evil on yourself without an equivalent. It is to *injure your eyes, your brain, your nervous system, your intellect.*"

WHAT TO READ.

"Are you deficient in taste? Read the best English poets, such as Gray and Goldsmith, Pope and Thomson, Cowper and Coleridge, Scott and Wordsworth.

Are you deficient in imagination? Read Milton and Akenside and Burke.

Are you deficient in power of reason? Read Chillingworth, and Bacon and Locke.

Are you deficient in judgement and good sense in the common affairs of life? Read Franklin.

Are you deficient in sensibility? Read Goethe and Mackenzie.

Are you deficient in vigor of style? Read Junius and Fox,

Are you deficient in political knowledge? Read Montesquieu, the "Federalist," Webster and Calhoun.

Are you deficient in patriotism? Read Demosthenes and the life of Washington.

Are you deficient in conscience? Read some of President Edward's works.

Are you deficient in piety? Read the Bible.

GEN. GRANT ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—General Grant, both from his position as head of the army and from the prestige he has won, is likely to become as important to our Government for the remainder of his life as the Duke of Wellington was to the British Government in the latter half of his public career. His views, therefore, will always be of interest.—In this connection, we give the following from the Chicago *Tribune*;

"General Grant in conversatsion with his friends, says that it is too soon to declare that the loyal blacks in the South shall not be allowed to vote. Aside from the abstract right and the legal problem of what authority can confer or withhold the franchise—whether it be Congress or the States—the question may assume the shape of a political necessity.—The Government and people may have to choose between keeping a standing army of 100,000 men at an expense of $100,000,000 a year to the tax-payers, to support the white minority in the South against the white Rebel majority, or of enfranchising the blacks, and thereby enabling them to support the white loyalists. General Grant foresees that the suffrage question may take this form."

LETTER OF JEFF. DAVIS.—Among the "curiosities" at the Chicago Fair is the following letter from Jeff. Davis. The "Johnson" alluded to is the President of the United States:

RICHMOND, June 27, 1861.

"*To his Excellency, Isham G. Harris, Governor of "Tennessee.*

"*Sir*—I received this morning a telegram from General Beauregard, as follows: 'I am informed that Ethridge and Johnson sent from Washington, on Monday morning, ten thousand (10,000) rms to East Tennessee, *via* Lexington, Ky.' It will be necessary for you to keep a close watch, and seize these arms the moment of their entrance into Tennessee. A strong force will possibly, if the traitors have organized, be required to aid in this seizure. Hoping that all the vigilance may be used that the case requires, and a successful seizure be made.

"I am, most respectfully, yours, &c,.

"JEFFERSON DAVIS."

☞ As there appears to be a difference of opinion even among well informed men in all quarters as to the precise effect of the Executive proclamation of the 13th instant, on the cotton trade, it is thought proper to state that all restrictions on trade in that article east of the Mississippi are removed, and the only tax it is now required to pay is that of two cents per pound imposed by the internal revenue laws.

☞ "Pat, do you love your country?"

"Yes, your honor."

"What's the best thing about Ireland, Pat?"

"The whiskey, yer honor?"

"Ah, I see, Pat, with all her faults you love her *still*."

☞ John C. Breckenridge, the Rebel Secretary of War, has arrived at Havannah, having made his escape in an open boat from the Florida coast. The Rebel Gen. Slaughter had also arrived there, having been driven out of Matamoras by his own soldiers.

☞ Boys are like vinegar—the more "mother" there is in them, the sharper they become.

A QUEER STORY ABOUT THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.—An incident, not generally known, concerning one of the St. Albans raiders, has recently come to light. Immediately after his acquital, one of the raiders, having little faith in the Judge's decision, determined to leave the country. It being unsafe to travel, unless disguised, he bethought himself for a while. The difficulty was perplexing, and time was scarce. If he stopped much longer, he would likely be arrested, and there were few disguises the lynx-eyed officers of the law had not seen through. An idea however, struck him. He hired a baby, paying $400 as security for its safe return. He then dressed himself as a lady and started for Halifax with the child, and for a great part of the way had for an escort the very officer detailed to catch him. He, however, gives the detective a very good recomendation for gallantry, for during the trip there was nothing either himself or the child needed that the officer of the law did not get for them. He arrived safe in Halifax and took a passage for Europe.

BURSTING OF A PETROLEUM BUBBLE.—An alleged gigantic oil company swindle was under investigation before Justice Dodge, of New York, on Monday. The United Service Petroleum Company is the institution involved and it is charged that two of its reputed officers have defrauded different persons of many thousands of dollars. Several well known citizens of New York, who subscribed to the stock, are heavy losers. The World says:

"The principal operator turns out to be a retired army officer, who, by the aid of a gorgeous prospectus, an easy address, and an extensive army acquaintance, has succeeded in possessing himself of many thousands of dollars of other people's money, with nothing to show for it but a few office stools and sundry packages of stationery He has been arrested but the other is still at large."

☞ A Lady once declared that she could not understand how gentlemen could smoke. "It absolutely shortens their lives," said she.

"I don't know that," replied a gentleman. "There's my father, who smokes every blessed day, and he is now seventy years old."

"Well, was the reply. "if he had never smoked he might have been eighty."

CONDITION OF MRS. JEFF. DAVIS.—Mrs. Jeff Davis is at present residing at the city of Savannah Ga,. and is in a most destitute and helpless condition. She is wholly without money and a sufficiency of necessary clothing, and has not a single servant to nurse or care for her young children.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ROGER A. PRYOR.—After the evacuation of Petersburg, Pryor settled at his home near that city, and soon began the publication of the Daily *News*. After three different warnings from the Government authorities, this journal has now been suppressed for its disloyal sentiment a, and Roger is thrown upon his oars again.

☞ General Grant's father, in a speech at the Ohio State Convention, said: "He had been often asked if he did not feel proud of that boy of his. This reminded him of an occasion when this question was asked in the presence of a Dutchman, who interrupted him by saying. "He isn't to blame; he couldn't help it.'"

MR. BOTTS POSITION.—Hon. John Minor Botts, who has been in Washington for several days, has defined his position. He is not opposed to the new State of West Virginia; acknowledges Francis H. Pierpoint as lawful Governor of Virginia, accepts the abolition of slavery; doubts the validity of the constitution framed at Alexandria, and is opposed to the appointment of disloyal men to office.

SHERMAN ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—General Sherman says in one of his letters on civil affairs:

"If you admit the negro to this struggle for any purpose, he has a right to stay in for all; and when the fight is over, the hand that drops the musket cannot be denied the ballot?"

—The Richmond papers say that Dick Turner, the keeper of Libby Prison, under rebel rule, was recaptured on Saturday week, and is now confined in one of the cells of Libby, constructed by the rebels for the confinement of Col. Streight.

—Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, the man who fired the first gun on Sumter, blew his brains out near Richmond on Saturday week. A statement was found among his papers to the effect that he preferred death to living under the United States Government.

☞ Three fourths of the workmen employed in the Philadelphia Navy Yard are to be discharged, owing to the termination of the war having rendered their services no longer necessary, and the work of dismissal has already commenced.

FOURTH DISTRICT REVENUE.—The internal revenue assessment in the Fourth Congressional District of this State are reported as follows: Frederick county, $134,363,04; Allegany county $100,849,85; Washington county, $87,511,38; Carroll county, $51,143,44; making a total of $373,872,71.

☞ A woman was enjoined to try the effect of kindness on her husband, since it would heap coals of fire on his head, replied that she had tried bilin' water, and it didn't do a bit of good.