Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

EVANS & MAUPIN, Editors.

Thursday Morning, March 17, 1859.

Agents for the Civilian & Telegraph.

The following are the only agents of the Civilian & Telegraph, authorized to collect and receipt for moneys due this office:

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The Civilian & Telegraph.

We this morning present our numerous readers, the first number of the "Civilian & Telegraph," in an enlarged and improved form, indulging the hope that it will prove a welcome visitor at every fireside at which it is read. By consolidating the two papers, we are enabled to offer greater inducements to advertising and business men, and to afford the general reader, a greater quantity of interesting and instructive reading matter. Our design is to publish a paper, equal in its several appointments to any in the State or Union. Shall we not, gentle reader, at the announcement, and deem us super-presumptuous. It is true, we cannot boast of a long list of distinguished contributors to our literary columns. We cannot pride ourselves upon a mammoth sheet, elaborately embellished and illustrated with fine steel and wood engravings; nor, yet are we so self-conceited as to confidently promise you a "treat of reason and a flow of soul" in our editorial columns. But a reference to either side of this paper will demonstrate that we have occasional contributors of intellectual merit. We flatter ourselves, too, that our paper is quite respectable in its dimensions, and we are sure that our patrons will properly appreciate our efforts to supply them with a paper, flattering to their county pride We shall endeavor to furnish one acceptable in every respect to the people among whom it circulates, as we design it to be the medium of communicating not only the general news of the day, but especially matters of a local interest.

Reference to the first page will show the terms of the enlarged paper.

Post Office Appropriation Bill.

The defeat of the Post Office Appropriation Bill during the last hours of the thirty-fifth Congress, has given rise to a great deal of newspaper criticism. The failure of this Bill leaves things in just about this position. The posts — mode of the people will have to be greatly reduced, or an extra session of Congress will have to be convened in order to complish those very important things which the late *Democratic* Congress left undone. Men of all shades of political opinion see and acknowledge the embarrassing condition in which the failure to pass this bill precipitates the country. Under democratic economy, a treasury of overflowing millions has been exhausted, and a public debt of millions has accumulated upon the nation; and notwithstanding the fact that the expenditures of the government have enormously augmented, and that the country is saddled with a debt of millions, Congress has not only made no provision to meet the deficiency of five or six million in the Post Office department for the current year, ending June 30, but has left the Department nothing but the postal receipts to meet its requirements during the next year, which are largely inadequate. The passage of the Post Office Appropriation bill was deemed not only important but absolutely necessary, to carry on the operations of this Department of the Government, as they should be carried on, and now the country is gravely informed that the opposition are responsible for the defeat of this wholesome and necessary measure. Locofoco politicians and presses seek to transfer the responsibility from the democratic party to the opposition, and pray how? Why, we are told that Mr. Grow, a Black Republican leader in the House of Representatives, in a spirit of factious opposition, introduced a resolution declaring the Senate's Amendment, raising the Postage unconstitutional, and pushed it through by the united votes of Republicans, Know Nothings, and a few Democrats, and that before another effort could be made, and another bill reported, the Constitutional term of Congress expired. This is a poor, pitiable excuse—a miserable *ruse*—a paltry subterfuge to parry the effect of that storm of indignation which it will bring upon the Democratic party. Look at it, reader. The time of Congress was wasted in buncombe speech-making and action upon the Post Office Appropriation Bill delayed till the closing hours of the session. Why was this? Did members overlook the important fact that appropriations were necessary to the post office department, until a few hours before its termination, or did they culpably neglect action till the time? There was plenty of time for Congress to have thoroughly discussed this subject of appropriation for postal service in all its bearings, and to have acted upon it in a calm, deliberate and judicious manner, as becomes the senators and representatives of a great people. But, on the contrary, for no good reason in the world, they delayed legislation upon this important matter until near the last moment of its appointed existence. Was, we think, it is plain to the commonest comprehension, that this attempt to screen the Democracy from the responsibility of its defeat, became Mr. Grow sprung an unexpected thing upon them, and there was not time enough left to report another bill, as a miserable failure, for the very simple reason that the Democrats had a clear majority of votes in the two houses of Congress, and could have carried the bill, if they had been so disposed, and besides there was no necessity in the world to have delayed action until that hour of the session. We do not set ourselves up as the defenders of Mr. Grow in regard to his course upon this measure. The bill which he assumed upon this bill can have no possible connection with the question of fixing the responsibility of its defeat where it properly belongs. Both Houses of Congress were strongly democratic, and the former could have carried the appropriation bill, if they had been so inclined, in spite of Mr. Grow & Mr. everybody else, belonging to the opposition, or all the Mr's of the opposition combined. They failed, neglected to do it. Consequently, they are responsible for the results of that failure—that neglect. This is another of the manifold exemplifications of the fact, that the Democratic party hold "the *word of promise* to the *ear* and *break* it to the *hope*."

For whatever wholesome legislation signalized(?) the late Congress, the country is indebted to the opposition. Without sufficient force to accomplish anything by themselves, some of them lent their aid to whatever wise and salutary legislation was proposed. And even with this aid a large democratic majority did nothing calculated to reflect honor and glory upon the country. A query naturally suggests itself here. As the overwhelming democratic majority, with the aid of a portion of the opposition, did nothing to reflect glory and honor upon the country, how disgraceful would its legislation have been, had it been unanimously democratic? The Lord only knows! Wise's single rule of three won't answer to work out this proposition.

Fillibusterism.

The acquisition of Cuba by fair and honorable negotiation, men of all parties admit to be desirable, but the conservative masses of this country unqualifidely condemn that rampart spirit of democratic fillibusterism which would lay violent hands upon it without provocation, and dispossess Spain of it. The Richmond *Dispatch*, in a very sensible article upon this subject, remarks that there is not in the passages of history a crime as shameless as would be the violent seizure and appropriation of Cuba by the United States. This proposition will no doubt be admitted by the rankest fillibuster alive. Cuba belongs to Spain by every title, is as much her property and under her dominion as Liverpool to England, Manhattan Island to New York, Richmond to Virginia; as a farm, a watch, or a horse belongs to an owner, who holds it by a title that all the world admits. To wrest it violently from Spain would be an act of the exact moral character and complexion of highway, robbery and the nation which would commit it would occupy the position in the eyes of the whole civilized world of a nation of bandits and outlaws, that ought not to receive any other treatment from other powers than that which they themselves awarded to the weak and helpless. If anything could heighten the iniquity of the spoliation, it would be the supposed weakness of the object; it would be passing by pusilanimously the gates of Canada, at which the British Lion lies crouched, and rushing fiercely upon Cuba, which is not able to defend herself. And yet, even this broad, daylight, undisguised robbery, which no one advocates, is more manly and heroic than a pretense to purchase of a party who does not desire to sell, and a determination to make him sell or to seize his property. The arguments urged for Cuban spoliation, and the programme laid down by the politicians, reminds us in principles, honesty and probable results, of a certain narrative in the 21st chapter of the 1st book of Kings, which we commend to the fillibustering politicians, and the main part of which we annex for their edification:

And it came to pass after these things, *that* Naboth the Jezreelite had a vineyard, which was in Jezreel, hard by the palace of Ahab king of Samaria.

And Ahab spake unto Naboth, saying, give me thy vineyard, that I may have it for a garden of herbs, because it is near unto my house and I will give thee for it a better vineyard than it; or if it seem good to thee, I will give thee the worth of it in money.

And Naboth said to Ahab, The Lord forbid it me, that I should give the inheritance of my fathers unto thee.

And Ahab came into his house heavy and displeased, because of the word which Naboth the Jezreelite had spoken to him: for he had said, I will not give thee the inheritance of my fathers—and he laid him down upon his bed, and turned away his face, and would eat no bread.

But Jezebel his wife came to him, and said unto him, Why is thy spirit so sad, that thou eatest no bread!

And he said unto her, Because I spake unto Naboth the Jezreelite, and said unto him, give me thy vineyard for money; or else, if it please thee, I will give thee *another* vineyard for it; and he answered, I will not give thee my vineyard.

And Jezebel his wife said unto him, Dost thou now govern the kingdom of Israel? arise, *and* eat bread, and let thy heart be merry: I will give thee the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite.

So she wrote letters in Ahab's name, and sealed *them* with his seal and sent the letters unto the elders and to the nobles that were in the city, dwelling with Naboth.

And she wrote in the letters saying, Proclaim a fast, and set Naboth on high among the people.

And set two men, sons of Belial, before him to bear witness against him saying, thou didst blaspheme God and the King. And *then* carry him out, and stone him that he may die.

And the men of his city, *even* the elders and the nobles who were the inhabitants in his city, did as Jezebel had sent unto them, *and* as it *was* written in the letters which she had sent unto them.

They proclaimed a fast, and set Naboth on high among the people.

An there came in two men, children of Belial, and sat before him: and the men of Belial witnessed against him, *even* against Naboth, in the presence of the people, saying, Naboth did blaspheme God and the King. Then they carried him forth out of the city and stoned him with stones, that he died.

Then they sent to Jezebel, saying, Naboth is stoned, and is dead.

And it came to pass when Jezebel heard that Naboth was stoned and was dead, Jezebel said to Ahab, Arise, take possession of the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite, which he refused to give thee for money; for Naboth is not alive but dead.

And it came to pass when Ahab heard that Naboth was dead, that Ahab rose up to go down to the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite, to take possession of it.

And the word of the Lord came to Elijah the Tishbite, saying,

Arise, go down to meet Ahab king of Israel, which is in Samaria: behold he is in the vineyard of Naboth, whither he hath gone down to possess it.

And thou shalt speak unto him, saying, Thus saith the Lord, Hast thou killed and also taken possession? And thou shalt speak unto him saying, Thus saith the Lord, In the place where dogs licked the blood of Naboth shall dogs lick thy blood, even thine.

☞ The Belmont Furnace in Wheeling, Va., is now making pig Iron, from ore dug on their own grounds, at the rate of 14 tons per day. The Belmont is the first blast furnace establishment in that section of country.

Blackwood for February.

This classic of magazines is on our table, freighted as usual with solid sensible articles, and suggestive thoughts. The national character of our foreign Reviews detracts somewhat from the interest which an American reader would feel in their perusal. They however present a pretty fair picture of the English mind, the modes of thought, and the topics, political, ecclesiastical and social which attract the attention of our brethren of the "fast anchored Isle." Those who wish to become acquainted with English life and English subjects cannot do better than subscribe for one or all of the periodicals.

The articles in the present number of Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine however possess a general interest as may be inferred from their subjects. They are: "Carlyle"—"How We Went to Skye"—"Objectionable Book"—"Popular Literature"—"Rawlenson's Herodotus"—"Falsely Accused"—"Meplutis and the Antidote"—"A Cruise on Japanese Waters."

We select the article "Falsely Accused" as one of the most interesting. It is a report of a criminal trial in Nuruberg in 1790, in which are exhibited some of the revolting features of the continental criminal courts of the last century. In reading it we could not help congratulating ourselves on living in the 19th century and in a country where the right of a fair, impartial trial is granted to every accused member of society however humble.

With us, it is held as a sound maxim that, every man should be regarded innocent till proven guilty.

The Nurubergers seemed to regard every man accused as guilty till proven innocent, and hence the terrible punishment inflicted upon the innocent to extort confessions of guilt or extort evidence.

We may sometimes feel astonished, and perhaps indignant, at the efforts made by counsel among us in defence of those regarded as guilty by public opinion, whose guilt seems clear as sunshine; but when we consider the fallibility of testimony, and the liability even in honest, truthful witnesses to err, we cannot help having a preference for our own mode of criminal trial however much abused it may be. To see innocent families, as at Nuruburg, imprisoned for months, scourged, and a mother dying in the horrors of a dungeon, and at last having their innocence attested by the conviction of the guilty, and then sent forth without indemnity for their sufferings and losses, is enough in the name of humanity, to make us thank God for our criminal courts, our judges, our juries and our lawyers, however censurable they may sometimes appear.

The article on "Meplutis and Its Antidote" is an able comment on the sanitary regulations of cities and towns.

Pestilence and disease sometimes sweep down upon us and our citizens wonder whence they come. An inspection of the receptacles of filth, sewers, yards and cellars might often give a satisfactory answer. The laws of society and the laws of the Bible enjoin cleanliness; and when communities or individuals disregard these laws, diseases act as officers of the Divine Government to enforce its laws and execute its penalties. Where communities permit the atmosphere which they breathe to be filled with meplutic vapors rising from yards, alleys, gutters and cellars, it is hardly rational to suppose that God will work a miracle to preserve them from their iniquity. It has been said that God made the country and man made cities, and man would do well to imitate, at least in purity and cleanliness, the works of his creator.

The Birth Place of Gen. Jackson.—It is well known that for some time past the subject of General Jackson's birth-place has elicited considerable interest among our countrymen of Virginia and the Carolinas, each claiming the distinguished honor of being his mother. A writer in the National Intelligencer, who says he is neither a native nor an inhabitant of either of those States, in an article upon this subject says: "In the different summaries of proof in behalf of the *locus in quo* of his nativity, submitted through the newspapers in the States in question, I have seen no reference nor allusion to Gen. Jackson's own opinion upon the subject; and I have been the more surprised at this as it was alluded to by him in a manner and upon an occasion the most solemn and important. In the *proclamation* elicited by the South Carolina ordinance he begins an appeal of touching pathos and eloquence to the people of South Carolina with this language: "Fellow-citizens of *my native State*." If an individual can be presumed to *know* anything as to the place of his birth, I should think this language would decide the point in debate. Andrew Jackson was either a native of South Carolina or he was ignorant of his birth-place."

Dog Trains on the Lakes.—Perhaps it may be a matter of interest to our readers to know something of the *modus operandi* of carrying mails on the Lakes, during the winter months. A letter from Bay County, Michigan thus describes it: "We have, during the close of navigation, what we call the 'dog mail,' and, by the bye, I will describe to you how our mail is carried in this new and wild country. The route is from Saginaw city to Green Bay or Mackinaw, by land. The contract is taken by half-breeds, French and Indian, hardy, athletic men.—They have the things arranged that one train of dogs leaves each end of the route every week. That gives all the offices on the bay shore a mail a week each way. The train is composed of from four to six large dogs, harnessed in single file, and attached to what they call a traineau. This is a kind of dray, some seven feet long and about fifteen inches wide, turned up before, so that it will run easily over the snow, on which they bind their mail-bags first, then their blankets, snow-shoes, provisions, hatchets, &c.—They are prepared to camp at night wherever darkness overtakes them. There are generally two men and six dogs to each train. They feed their dogs on dry cornmeal and tallow. Their mail and baggage, &c., make up quite a load, which the dogs seem to draw with much ease and speed. This mail continues only during the close of navigation."

☞ Strumous or Scrofulous affections are the curse, the blight, the potatoe rot of mankind. They are vile and filthy as well as fatal. They arise from contamination and impurity of the blood, and are to be seen all around us everywhere. One quarter of all we meet are tainted with them, and one quarter of these die of them: die foolishly too, because they are curable. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cleanses out the Scrofulous corruption from the blood, renders it pure and healthy, and effectually expurges the foul contamination from the system. No groan under your Scrofulous disorders, since the irresistible Ayer has provided his masterly combination of curative virtues that he calls Sarsaparilla.—*Democrat, Waterbury, Ct.*

An European Tableau.—The affairs of the European continent just now, present a subject which has invoked much comment both on that and this side of the Atlantic. The attitude of the different nations towards each other certainly constitutes a curious *tableau*. A cotemporary thus graphically pictures it: "Sardinia restive to dash in upon her old enemy Austria, eight times her size—France ostensibly backing her, and squaring off in regular style for a fight, yet all the while talking about it in such ambiguous style as to completely puzzle every one about her real intentions—her ally, England, afraid that France is in earnest and yet more afraid to interfere—Austria planting herself in the best possible attitude to receive the shock, yet visibly shaking in the knees, and beginning to talk about yielding a point or two—Prussia standing by her cousin-german, but afraid to stir—and the giant Russia, himself lately thrashed so soundly, looking on very good naturedly and quite disposed to think it 'a very pretty quarrel as it stands.' This *tableau* of course cannot last long. It is a very awkward posture for the parties themselves, and besides keeps the world in a state of painful suspense. The affair must take a new turn soon, yet nobody is sure what. The general feeling, however, is that warm work may be expected."

Communicated.

Messrs Editors—The failure of the Post-Office Appropriation bill at the late session of Congress, it seems now to be generally conceded will involve the necessity for an *extra session*. In which event Maryland along with the great majority of her sister southern States, will be required to hold *special* elections for Representatives.

The position assumed in the message of the President at the late session, taken in connexion with the action of the Pennsylvania delegation, and of the Northern and Southern opposition generally, leaves but little room to doubt that in the event of an extra session, action will be had not merely upon Post-Office *deficiencies* but upon the *Tariff* and other important measures.

In view of such a prospect, our own State, and especially our own Congressional district, cannot afford to go *unrepresented*, but should look well and earnestly to it that we be not *misrepresented*.

Permit me thus early therefore to direct attention to the name of George A. Pearre, Esq., as one peculiarly well qualified to lead the *opposition* hosts in the approaching canvass.

In a communication of this kind, and especially in this county, any reference to Mr. P's ability and fitness for the position designated might be deemed a work of supererogation. But for the benefit of those in the adjoining counties where Mr. P is not so well known as in this, the county of his adoption, since 1839, it may not be out of place to remark that Mr. P, his political opponents being judges, unites the experience of the sound and able lawyer with that of the keen and practical, discerning mind of the politician and statesman. The country moreover seems to be just about returning to those great principles of national policy which have been comparatively *ignored* for years past.

The writer recurs now with peculiar pleasure to the period between the present and 1840, during which he was accustomed to hear from the lips of Mr. P. those lucid and eloquent expositions of a sound American Tariff policy, which gave him the front rank and conceded him the championship of our local and national policy, in this county. We do not doubt for a single moment that should this suggestion be responded to in that spirit of cordiality and unanimity with which we hope and believe it will be from all parts of the district, the result will be the complete success of the "Opposition" in the coming canvass.

* * *

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Frauds.—There are no frauds so execrable as those which imperil health and life. Therefore the late attempts to disseminate counterfeits of the above-named great balsamic remedies are infinitely more detestable than the operations of the common forger. The victims of scrofula, eruptions, cancers, tumors, sore legs, etc., throughout the Union, look to the Ointment as the only element of cure. Sufferers from dyspepsia, bilious disorders, affections of the bowels, etc., have an equally firm reliance on the Pills. What, then, should be the punishment of the miscreant who offers a pernicious salve in the place of the one, and a vile drastic compound under the name of the other? In order to be sure you have the genuine article, see that the water-mark, "Holloway, New York and London," is on every leaf of the book of directions enclosing each.

An article in the January number of the Edinburgh Review reiterates some curious facts about the contents of the library of the British Museum. It appears that a number of gentlemen have been employed twenty years upon a new catalogue of books. It has already reached the size of two thousand folio volumes. There are forty miles of book shelves. There are five hundred and sixty thousand volumes. This is, perhaps the largest library in the world: though the Biblotheque Imperial at Paris has eiget hundred thousand separate volumes and *pieces*. The Museum has a collection of about 30,000 books published in the United States, which is more than double the extent of any similar collection of American books in our own country.

American Independence.—The Trinity (Texas) Journal says: We met an Indian on Trinity river, traveling by himself and carrying a huge pine bur, which he had provided for dinner. He stopped in a big flat rock and prepared to dine, and having beaten the seeds from the bur with a small stone, he ate them with manifestations of an extremely good appetite, Having dined, the rascal had the audacity to pick his teeth with the apparent satisfactian of a casual Astor House boarder, and started on his journey, with nothing on but a shirt of very indecorous brevity. We thought he afforded a very stiking illustration of true American Independence.

Thunder and Lightning.—On Monday night, a regular thunder storm passed over Chambersburg about 11 o'clock. A heavy shower of rain fell, accompanied by strong, sonorous thunder, and vivid, summerish lightning. It seems this winter as if things were reversed in weather matters. and that really 'Time had turned up the wrong side of the year,' as Dryden hath it.—*Independent.*

Wild Geese.—On Thursday morning, an immense flock of Wild Geese passed over Chambersburg on their way North. The weather-wise pronounce this a sure sign of an early and pleasant Spring. So mote it be.—*Independent.*

A Freak of Nature.—Moses M. Neely, Esq., of Reading township, Franklin county, informs us that he has a cow which had a calf on the 25th ult., born totally blind, having no eye balls. Otherwise the calf is perfect, large, healthy and doing well.—*Gettysburg Star.*

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN
Merchants and Dealers.
LEATHER, LEATHER HIDES.

SHOE FINDINGS, LASTINGS, &c.

Wholesale Agency for Shoe Pegs, Beltings, Best Tanner's Oil, Patria Kips, Bark Mills, Tanner's and Courier's Tools, Depot for Oils, Tan-Lace, Leather Pickers, largest assortment of Leather Shoe Findings, Hemlock and Spanish Soles to be be found in Baltimore, and by far the cheapest. Call and look at my goods and prices before purchasing, is all I ask, and then compare prices, quality, quantity, and I feel satisfied that my House will be pronounced the House for the South and West, where New York and Boston prices are duplicated and shall be kept so.

Now on hand and to arrive 5000 Bushels of Shoe Pegs at 5 to 10 per cent. less than New York or Boston Prices. Send for Catalogue of prices and read for yourselves.

Cheapest and largest assortment of gents', boys' and ladies' gaiter and shoe uppers.

☞ Highest cash prices paid for Hides, green and dry sheepskins, Wash Tallow, Beeswax, Leather in Rough, &c.

☞ Always on hand and for sale, splendid Patna Kips in hard pure Tanner's Oil, dry and salted Hides. Leather sold on commission and cash advances made on same. Warehouses, 42 South Calvert street and 23 Grant street, Baltimore. F. H. GRUPY.

March 17, 1859—6w.

First Premium Enamelled
COTTAGE FURNITURE.
R. W. HEYWOOD,
No. 107, North Charles Street, BALTIMORE.

HAVING been engaged for the last seventeen years in the Manufacturing and Sale of the above desirable FURNITURE, suited to country residences. Has on hand a large variety, manufactuted expressly for retail sales.

Also, Oak and Walnut Chamber Setts, Oak and Walnut Extension Tables, Dining Room and Fancy Chairs, Sideboards, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, &c., &c.

March 17, 1859—1y.

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.

New and Extensive Stock of
HARDWARE.

HAVING now completed my Spring purchases and in possession of a new and spacious warehouse, I am prepared to furnish to my friends and transient purchasers a large and well selected stock of Goods.

My assortment of Iron, (rolled and hammered,) Steel, Nails, Spikes, Stoves, Sheet Iron, Lead Pipe, Pig lead, &c., is very complete, and I am adding daily.

Builders will find a great variety of Locks, Hinges, Screws; and carpenters every description of Planes and other Tools.

Also—BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, such as Bellows, Vices, Anvils, Hammers and Buttresses.

I have all the different descriptions of Spades Shovels, Hoes, Axes, Hatchets, Chisels, Saws, &c.

It is my intention, now that I have an abundance of warehouse room, always to keep on hand a full supply of all articles in the Hardware line, at much reduced prices, for cash; or to punctual dealers at short dates.

I have a fine stock of TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, and having imported my Table Cutlery direct from Sheffield, will sell at a much lower price than any house in the city.

J. W. MAGRUDER,
Corner Balto. and Mechanic streets.
Cumberland, Md., March 17, 1859—y.

What the Press Say.

"Costar's" Exterminators are invaluable remedies for clearing houses of all sorts of vermin. With all confidence we recommend them.—*N. Y. Daily State Register.*

"Costar's" remedies for all domestic pests such as Rats, Roaches, Bed-Bugs, Ants, Fleas, &c. are invaluable; we can speak from actual knowledge of their merits. Druggists and Dealers should send their orders early, if they would secure a trade in them.—*New York Journal.*

"I shall write something about your Exterminators, as I can do so with propriety. They are selling rapidly here and destroying all vermin.—*Ed. "Banner," Fayette, Mo.*

"Death to all Vermin!"

As *Spring* approaches,
Ants and Roaches,
From their holes come out.
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about.
Beb-bugs bite
You in the night,
As on the bed you slumber,
While insects crawl
Thro' Chamber and hall,
In squads without number.

IT IS TRULY WONDERFUL WITH WHAT certainty, Rats, Roaches, Mice, Moles, Ground Mice, Bed-bugs, Ants, Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Insects on Animals, in short, every species of Vermin, are utterly destroyed and exterminated by

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator,
"Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator,
"Costar's" Electric Powder, for Insects.

Supplied *direct*, by mail, to any address in the United States, as follows:

On receipt of $1, 00, a box of the Rat, Roach, &c. Ext.:
On receipt of $2,00, a box each of the Rat, Roach, &c. Ext., and Electric Powder, (sent postage paid,) sufficient to destroy the vermin on any premises.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.
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OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

A weekly publication of Sheet Music, suitable for the players and singers of the Home circle, and consisting of sixteen pages full folio size, stitched in a handsome cover. It contains all the popular dances of the day; arrangements from the most favorite operas; scenas, songs, ballads, &c. An abundant supply of everything that the popular taste demands; never too difficult, always instructive, and ever fresh and delightful.

The favor with which OUR MUSICAL FRIEND has been received by the public, and the commendations it has won from the Press, are guarantees of its worth. A work so cheap, accurate and elegant, does not exist in any other country. The same amount of music procured at the regular stores would cost at least twenty times what it costs in "Our Musical Friend." Variety and excellence are secured by subscribing to a periodical so cheap, and much needed. Pieces by the following composers have appeared in the first ten numbers; the names speak for themselves: Mozart, S Lover, Wallerstem, Meyerbeer, Flotow, Burgmuller, F. Schubert, Verdi, Donnizetti, Strauss, Mussad, Thalberg, Balfe, Rossini, J. Weber, Kucken, Speyer, Abt, G. A. Macfarren, Bellini H. Smart Ascher, Crouch, D'Albert, Bishop, Auber, Paesiello, Lindpainter, Beethoven, &c., &c. All these pieces are within the range of ordinary players and singers and are invariably characterized by delicious melody and easy accompaniments.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND

is published weekly, price 10 cents, and may be ordered from any bookseller or periodical dealer It will be sent direct from the office of publication at the rates, yearly $5; half year $2 50; Clubs, 3 copies, $14; 6 copies, $26; 10 copies, $40, same rates for half year. No subscription taken for less than 6 months, payable in advance.

Office of "Our Musical Friend," 13 Frankfort street, New York.

C. B. SEYMOUR, & CO.
March 17, 1859. Proprietor.

LANDRETH'S FRESH
GARDEN SEED!
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Fresh Garden Seed,
Just received and for sale by
Feb. 10, 1859. HEALEY & SHRIVER.

Howard House,
Cor. Howard and Baltimore Sts.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
NEW PROPRIETORS.

FARE reduced to $1,50 per day. Call for the Howard House Coaches at the Depot.

A. SHIPE,
J. N. BUCK,
Jan. 27, 1859—1y. Proprietors.

TO CANAL
BOAT OWNERS!
Of High Cabin Boats, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

GENTLEMEN:—The Corporation of George town has refused to permit the raising of the Canal Bridges in that town now obstructing the Canal navigation, although it was gauranteed to the said Coporation, that new and handsome Iron structures would be substituted for the present imperfect and primitive ones, without costing Georgetown a single dollar.

To procure a free navigation of the Canal, thus obstructed, THE

HOFFMAN
Steam Coal Company,
OF ALLEGANY,

offers freights from Cumberland to its wharf at "THE MOLE," Georgetown, for the same price per ton as is paid to Alexandria; thus saving to the Canal boat owner, the distance from Georgetown to Alexandria—from $2,50 to $3, each trip.

To enable the high cabin boats to avail themselves of this offer, and return, when unloaded, under the obstructing bridges, it will be necessary to cut down the high cabin about 15 inches, and to lower the cabin floor—the expense will be about $12. The Company will make the necessary alteration, to be repaid in freight.

The Company will forthwith enter into contract with owners of boats so altered for freight as above, to continue during the season.

The Company will ship during the season

200,000 Tons

of Coal, and *now* wish to arrange for its transportation, to commence immediately upon the opening of the Canal.

Owners and Captains of boats, desiring to enter into this arrangement, will please give notice to the Company through its Superintendent, O. D. ROBBINS, at the Company's Mines, or to GEO. A. PEARRE, Esq, at Cumberland, or to its President.

S. BROOKE POSTLEY,
Dec, 27, 1858—Jan.20,3m. New York City.

Furniture, Furniture,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
H. P. DEGRAAF,

87 BOWERY, (Wholesale Ware House,) and 462 PEARL St., (Retail Store,) New York. Where will be found the largest and most extensive assortment in the city.

☞ Bills of $25 Retailed at Wholesale Prices at the Bowery Store.

All Furniture guaranteed as represented. One hundred and fifty hands constantly employed in manufacturing. All stock laid in for *net Cash.* It comprises, in part,—

Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Furniture. In Brocade, Brocatelle, Delaine, Plush & Hair Cloth.

Rosewood, Mahogany and Enamelled Chamber Furniture.

In sets, from twenty to one hundred and fifty dollars. Also, CANE SEAT and COMMON FURNITURE, in great variety. A large assortment of Gilt and Mahogany MIRRORS, Spring and Curled Hair MATTRESSES, PATENT Premium SOFA BEDSTEADS, with Spring and Hair Matresses attached, &c.

STEAMBOATS AND HOTELS FURNISHED.

Dealers will find it to their interest to give us a call. January 20—3m.

Dr. E. C. Gaskill,
SURGEON DENTIST.

Having opened rooms next door to the Mineral Bank, on George's Street, for the practice of his profession, most respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, promising that no pains shall be spared to render all who may favor him with a call the highest satisfaction.

FILLING OF TEETH,

that most important branch of DENTISTRY, executed with fidelity and judgment.

Artificial Teeth

Inserted on gold, silver or platina, from one tooth to a whole sett, and so adapted to all the irregularities of the mouth as to be worn with perfect ease.

Irregularities of children's teeth remedied by the most approved methods. All work guaranteed. Charges moderate.

Cumberland, October 19, 1855.

200,000 CUBIC FEET OF
TIMBER
WANTED!
At the CUMBERLAND STEAM SAW-MILL.

THE undersigned will receive the above amount of Timber, either hewn or round out the whole length of the tree upon the following terms, viz:

To saw upon shares,
" " per 1,000 feet B. measure,
" " for timber exchange,
" " and sell on commission,
" sell on commission,

or in cases of heavy contracts will take them in connection with parties having the largest amount of timber at the Mills.

Kinds of Timber wanted are White Pine, White Oak, Poplar, Cherry, Walnut, Ash and Yellow Pine. JOHN T. WOODSIDE,
December 16, 1858. Proprietor.

Ten Dollars Reward!

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Cumberland, on the night of the first day of March, 1859, JOHN TURNER, aged about 18 years, about 5 feet high, light hair and eyes—an indented apprentice to the farming business. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me.

March 5, 1859—3t.* JOHN RICE.

FOR RENT!

THE large Warehouse on Canal street, near the bridge, adjoining the warehouse now occupied by G. W. Clabaugh, Esq.

Also, two STORE ROOMS situated on Baltimore street, near the public square, one of them being occupied by Charles B. Isaacs, Esq., the other adjoining, and lately occupied by Wm. H. Billmire, Esq.

Also, an OFFICE on Baltimore street, next to the Cumberland City Bank. Apply to

March 10, 1859. HENRY BRUCE.

50 Casks New Bacon!
Consisting of
Shoulder, Sides, & Plain Hams
H. NYE'S
CELEBRATED EXTRA
SUGAR CURED HAMS!
By the tierce, or single Ham.
New Crop N. O. Sugar.
" " " Molasses.
50 Boxes
Prime Western Reserve Cheese,
Just received and for sale wholesale and retail by W. R. BEALL & CO.
Feb. 10. 1859.

Salt, Salt!

2,500 SACKS GROUND ALUM AND FINE SALT, just received direct from Alexandria via Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

I respectfully solicit the patronage of my old customers and the public generally, as I am now selling Salt lower than has ever been before offered in this market.

WANTED to buy 5,000 Bushels

OATS AND RYE,

for which the highest market price will be paid. Canal Basin, the last Warehouse below the Bridge. A. J. BOOSE.
Cumberland, Sept. 30 1858

A. RUSSELL & SON,
Carriage Manufacturers,
Centre street, below Harrison stree,

Keep constantly on hand, *Carriages, Rockaways, Phaetons, and Buggies*, of the latest style and finish, and all other kinds of VEHICLES, to suit city or country trade. Carriage Harness of every description. REPAIRING done at short notice.

Fine Watches and Rich Gold Jewelry
SOLD CHEAP.

JUST received from the eastern cities a fine stock of Jewelry of the latest styles and make. Any person wishing to get a fine set of Gold Jewelry will do well to call at the store on Baltimore stree, next door to the Post Office, where they will be sold cheap for cash. P. C. KRAMER.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Real and Persona
PROPERTY!

—o—

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale at 12 o'clock, M., on

SATURDAY,

the 26th day of March, 1859,

at Mount Savage, Allegany county, Md., the following property to wit:

All that TRACT OF LAND known as the

Con Farm,

situated about one mile East of the Mount Savage Iron Works, which is now in possession of William R. Powell, and which is described in a deed from Samuel M. Semmes, Trustee, to said William R. Powell, now recorded among the Land Records of said county, containing one hundred and twenty-five Acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon. Also,

150 CORDS OF WOOD,

cut and corded on said farm.

Also about 20 ACRES of RYE in the Ground. Also 1 pair of BURR MILL STONES, with wheels and other gearing. Also one CORN and COB CRUSHER. Also one lot of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN Furniture,

now in possession of said Powell, Also a variety of other articles.

TERMS for Real Estate one-half cash, and the balance in six and twelve months. For Personal Property on all sums over ten Dollars a credit of three months will be given

J. H. GORDON,
Trustee of William R. Powell.
March 10, 1859—3t. [A.]

Order of Publication.

Grafton W. Elliott, vs. Eliza Jane Elliott. } In the Circuit Court for Allegany county as a Court of Equity.

NO. 1294, CHANCERY.

THE object of this suit is to procure a decree divorcing Grafton W. Elliott, a vinculo matrimonii from his wife Eliza Jane Elliott.

The Bill states that on or about the 29th day of September, 1847, Grafton W. Elliott intermarried with a certain Eliza Jane Meek, in the town of Peoria in the State of Illinois, that they lived together as husband and wife until the year 1854 or 1855 when the said Eliza Jane Elliott abandoned her husband, that the abandonment has continued uninterrupted for more than three years and that there is no possibility of a reconciliation.—That she is now and has been for a long time living and committing open adultery with an individual at or near Peoria, Illinois, and that the said Eliza Jane Elliott is a non-resident of the State of Maryland, and beyond the jurisdiction of this court.

It is thereon this seventh day of March 1859 by the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Allegany county, as a Court of Equity, adjudged and ordered that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Allegany county once in each of three successive weeks, before the eleventh day of April next, giving notice to said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill and warn her to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the first day of June next to answer the premises and show cause if any she has, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

H. RESLEY, Clerk.

March 10, 1859—4t.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

—o—

THE undersigned as Trustee under the Insolvent Laws, of Monroe C. Garton, will offer at public sale, on

SATURDAY

the 19th day of March, 1859.

1859, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the city of Cumberland, a

HOUSE & LOT

fronting on Polk Street, in the city of Cumberland. The Lot is one leased by George Blocher to Monroe C. Garton, by lease bearing date upon 24th October, 1846, and recorded among the land records of Allegany county in Liber H. B., No. 3, folios 268, 269, 270, 271 and is subject to a ground rent of fifteen dollars per annum, payable semi-annually. The lease is for 99 years renewable for ever. The lot is improved by a neat, and substantial

BRICK
DWELLING HOUSE

and is a very comfortable residence for a small family.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

GEORGE A. PEARRE,
Feb 24, 1859—ts Trustee.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE
Of 24 BUILDING LOTS
near Grafton.

Emily Yates, Guardian, vs. James A. Yates' Heirs. } PURSUANT to a dec