# Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

*EVANS & MAUPIN, Editors.*

**Thursday Morning, July 21, 1859.**


**Agents for the Civilian & Telegraph.**

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

J. A. RUTHRAUFF, Baltimore.
JOY, COE & CO., Philadelphia.
JOY, COE & CO., New York.

WHAT DEMOCRACY HAS DONE FOR THE SOUTH.—As the pseudo-Democracy have always claimed to be, *par excellence*, the devoted friends of the South willing to risk all they have, are, and hope for, for the rights, honor and interests of the South—we think it would be well to glance at the record, and see of what advantage its friendship has been.

Nearly all the new *Free States* in the confederacy were made such under Democratic rule.

JAS. G. BIRNEY, the Abolition candidate for the Presidency in 1840 and 1844, was a Democrat.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, the *anti-slavery* candidate for the Presidency in 1848, was a Democrat.

JNO. P. HALE, the Abolition candidate for the Presidency in 1852, was once a Democratic U. S. Senator.

JNO. C. FREMONT, the *anti-slavery* candidate for the Presidency in 1856, was a Democrat.

DAVID WILMOT, author of the celebrated *anti-slavery* Wilmot Proviso, was a Democrat.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS, the Champion of the *anti-slavery* measure, "Squatter-Sovereignty," and the most probable Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1860, is a Democrat.

N. P. BANKS, the first *anti-slavery* Speaker of the House of Representatives, was a Democrat.

GERRIT SMITH, late *anti-slavery* candidate for the Governorship of New York, was a Democrat.

SALMON P. CHASE, *anti-slavery* Governor of Ohio, was a Democrat.

And so with many other prominent men in the anti-slavery party of the present day—they were raised and nurtured in the Democratic party.

The democratic governor elect of Virginia is an ex-abolitionist, and the result of his election has been more detrimental to the cherished institution of Slavery than the Seward's and Garrisons have ever proven themselves to be.

The late Democratic representative from the eighth district of Virginia, is an ex-abolitionist of 1832 notoriety. He pronounced Slavery the bitterest drop from the chalice of the destroying angel.

But we might continue this enumeration almost *ad infinitum*, but it would be a work of supererogation, as these are entirely sufficient to show what sort of stuff Democracy is made of.

To have once entertained emancipation sentiments is regarded by the Democracy as an unpardonable political sin in their opponents, but in Locofocos, it seems marvelously proper. Thus it appears through democratic optics.

HON. J. M. KUNKLE.—In our issue of the 7th inst. as faithful chroniclers of passing events, we noticed that the gentleman whose name heads this paragraph had made a visit to our city for the purpose of seeing after his interests as the Congressional representative from this district. Since then we have received the Frederick Examiner, which throws some additional light upon the subject. It appears from this journal, that there is realy a "screw loose in Allegany County" and that the Hon. gentleman was about to suffer damage in his claim to a re-nomination. Some ambitious aspirant, has been troubling the waters, and his officious friends have not been slow to urge his claims, maintaining that he would make as good a poll as the Hon. Mr. Kunkle, and be at least his equal, as an eloquent expounder of the inexplicable democratic creed. Who this troubler of the harmonious is, the Examiner does not inform us—Is he an old liner, or is he a new convert,—which? Speak out Mr. Examiner—or it may be our friend up the street can tell us.

☞ A Maryland cotemporary, of the Democratic stripe, felicitates himself upon the happy state of affairs existing in our country, when contrasted with the sanguinary conflicts that are now drenching the soil of Italy with human blood. He tells us that.—

The mind can scarcely grasp the magnificient career before us, if by wise and prudent counsels our union is preserved and harmonious action maintained. But if with sacrilegious and fratricidal hands the great fabric of the Union, erected by the valor and wisdom of our fathers, is torn down, and in the place of one beauteous and harmonious whole, our country shall be seperated into rival and hostile powers, who can tell, or who can even foreshadow the horrors which await us and our children. What would be the contrast then between our country as it now is, and may continue to be under the blessings of a Federal Union, and what is sure to be, if the mad schemes of *fanatical demagogues and disunionists* shall be carried out?"

We agree with our cotemporary, that a career of unprecedented glory awaits us, if wise and prudent counsels prevail, and that unexampled horrors will follow a dismemberment of the Union. And in view of the momentous results that hang upon the issues of the future, it becomes us to pause amid the angry strife of contending parties, to see where the rock is, upon which we are likely to split—to see what it is that threatens our existence as "one people," so that being forewarned we may be fore-armed. The danger to be apprehended is in the "mad schemes of *fanatical demagogues and disunionists*." Where, then, are the *disunionists* to be found? We answer in the folds of that Democratic party which, to-day, hangs as a dead weight upon the body politic.

The red-hot disunionists are R. Barnwell Rhett, L. M. Keitt, W. L. Yancey Jeff. Davis, and a host of other deified democratic Southern leaders. "If then, the people of the United States desire the future peace and prosperity of our common country, let them frown down such men, and the party whose principles they represent.

We do not think we hold severe or extreme opinions in regard to the disunion tendencies of the Locofoco party, when we consider that the Mississippi Democracy, in Convention assembled, solemnly resolved a few days ago, that if a majority of the people of the United States should prefer a Republican to a Democrat ruling over them, that they were willing to blow the Union to the regions where the "eternal horrors" that "hang around the second death" are manufactured, or any where else. The whole sense of the resolution is, that if the Democracy are denied the pleasure of *ruling* the country, they will wreak their savage vengeance by *ruining* it. Such is a full sized, life-like daguerreotype of modern Democracy.

BRANDETH'S PILLS HAVE NO ACTION SAVE ON IMPURITIES.—Young people cannot, but middle-aged and old people can, appreciate that medicine which being used in sickness, acts only upon the cause of the disease. Around every organ affected, there the medicine penetrates, removing impurities, preventing all settling of the humors into ulcers, swellings or tumors. In Heart Affections, in Epilepsy, in Pleurisy, in Sore throats and affections of the respiratory organs generally, in Dyspepsia, these wonderful Pills give immediate relief; and perseverence will be sure to cure. Maladies which have been pronounced beyond human skill have been cured by their use. And is this so wonderful? Behold the reason! BRANDETH'S PILLS purify the blood; they have no power, except over impure humors, and these being removed, the disease is removed. Millions are deriving health from the use of this innocent medicine, which never weakens, but always strengthen; firstly, by taking out of the body these matters, which held, as it were, the life principle in custody; and, secondly, by imparting a life giving property to the blood. Sold at Dr. Brandeth's Principle Office, No. 294 Canal Street, N. York and by Lowndes and Cramer, Cumberland, Md. and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

## Notices.

RURAL REGISTER.—We have received the second number of this interesting and valuable periodical. Its very neat appearance, and the important character of its contents recommends it to its patrons and the Farming community in the strongest sense.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR AUGUST.—As usual Godey presents himself in an attractive form. The plates, the literary matter, the typography, all are of the first order. No better Magazine for the ladies is published in this or any other country.

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL.—We acknowledge the receipt of the June number of this journal. "The American Eagle, Guarding the Spirit of Washington," is the steel plate, which for beauty of expression is seldom surpassed. The contents of this number are magnificent, and worthy of a careful perusal from all.

We would be much pleased if the Association would send us the preceeding number, which has never reached us, but to which we are justly entitled.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board, held on Wednesday, the following report was read showing the revenue of the road for the month of June, 1859. The revenue for the month has been as follows:

MAIN STEM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers | $55,541 80 | |
| Mails | 7,833 33 | |
| Express | 3,770 00 | |
| Tonnage | 245,321 60 | |
| | | $309,466 72 |

WASHINGTON BRANCH

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers | $25,984 26 | |
| Mails | 1,000 00 | |
| Express | 1,360 00 | |
| Tonnage | 6,359 48 | |
| | | 34,703 74 |

NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA BRANCH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers | $3,715 35 | |
| Mails | 866 66 | |
| Tonnage | 10,339 54 | |
| | | 14,918 55 |
| Total | | $359,029 01 |

The financial year of the Company commenced with October. The receipts of the first nine months of the present year, compare with those of the previous year as follows:

| | 1858. | 1857. |
|---|---|---|
| | $3,297,303 96 | $3,457,533 76 |
| | 3,137,433 76 | |
| Dec'r. present year | $160,229 80— | *Balt. Pat.* |

*From the New York Express:*

**Reasons why no Northen Candidate Can be elected to the Presidency in 1860.**

Having carefully studied the facts and figures in connection with our prospects for electing a Northern candidate to the Presidency in 1860, I beg briefly to present the reasons by which I am compelled to arrive at this conclusion.

First, then, no Northen man can be nominated who does not stand on a sectional platform; this necessarily raises a sectional issue and forces the conservative elements of the Whigs and Americans, *North*, to the support of the Democratic nominee.

This sectional issue will necessarily unite all the Southern States, including Maryland, that was against them in 1856, making 120 electorial votes. California and Oregon will make 127. Kansas will be in the Union by that time, which will make 362 electorial votes in all. 152 of these will be necessary to elect. The Democrats start with 127, consequently they will only want 25 Northen electorial votes to succeed.

In 1856 New Jersey gave Buchanan 46,943 votes; Fillmore, 24,115, and Fremont, 28,338; making a total of 99,396, of which 49,698 is just one half, consequently the Democracy would only want 2,756 votes to give them the State. Does any one doubt, that between the Republicans and Democrats, the latter would obtain five times that number, if not greatly more. This then, would give the Democracy 496 electorial votes.

In Pennsylvania, Fremont 147,510 votes.—Buchanan, 230,710 and Fillmore 85,175, making a total of 460,895. In this State we should have to Make gains from the Democratic party to carry it, with the combined vote given to Fremont and Fillmore.

In a sectional contest between the Democrats and Republicans, it is known a very large proportion of the 82,175 votes given Fillmore, would be given to the Democratic candidate, which would give them the State, by a large majority. This then would add 27 more electoral votes, making 161—nine more than is necessary for an election.

In Illinois, Fremont had 96,189 votes, Buchanan 105,348, whilst the balance of power, amounting to 37,444 votes, remained with the Whigs and Americans of that State, the greatest part of which would be given for the Democratic nominee, and this adds 11 more votes, making—to say nothing of Indiana, which, at best, is a doubtful State, even if the American, Republican and Whig vote was united; as, in that State, Fremont had 94,475, Buchanan 118,670, and Fillmore 22,388; which, added to Fremont's vote, does not equal that of Buchanan!

On the other hand, by uniting the Republican, American and Whig votes on a general opposition ticket, we can carry every Free State, with the exception of California, Oregon, and perhaps Indiana; which, including Kansas, would leave 162 electoral votes *without the aid* of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Virginia, which last would be far from certain for the Democracy, as may be seen from the recent Gubernatorial vote of that State. HANCOCK.

## Foreign Intelligence.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says, the Minister of War and Marshal Pelissier have had another conference, for the purpose of concerting measures to complete the organization of the army of the East.

An eighth division is in course of organization at Lyons, to reinforce the army in Italy.

A dispatch from Trieste, dated July 7th, says advices from Naples to the 28th ult., announces that legal proceedings have been taken against a secret political society at Messina, and several arrests have been made. General Coltermatten had taken command of the town and declared it in a state of siege. A general disarming of the citizens had also been ordered.

An address from the Sardinian Admiral to the people of Messina had been issued.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that letters from the headquarters of Prince Napoleon state that another great battle was expected on the banks of the Adige. The Austrians are believed to have two hundred thousand men in line.

Fresh battalions are organizing at Paris for Italy.

The London Times also says the French will act only on the offensive.

Reliable information had reached Vienna that Garibaldi's men had violated Tyrol by entering the Tonale pass. Prince Windischgratz has been sent to Berlin to acquaint the Prussian government with this fact.

A Frankfort letter announces that the Austrian government, having been compelled by the battle of Solferino to dispatch to the seat of war three troops which it had in reserve in the Tyrol, that province being consequently menaced by the invasion of Garibaldi's corps, it intends to propose to the Diet, in virtue of the treaty of Venice, which requires the German States to guarantee each other's German territory, to send the German army into the Tyrol.

Kossuth has issued a proclamation calling the Hungarian nation to arms to struggle for liberty, and he announces that he will soon be among them.

The Invalide Russe discusses the possible complications of the war. Prussia, it says, has called out an army of three hundred thousand men which will be reinforced by a federal contingent of one hundred and fifty thousand men, and it is with such an enormous display of force that she proposes to offer her mediation to France and to hasten the conclusion of peace. But such an armed mediation constitutes a part of an ultimatum.—Is not France entitled to reply that the conditions of peace ought to be proposed by all the Great Powers conjointly—not by Prussia alone; and that such an armed mediation made by a single power is equivalent to a declaration of war. But when, to maintain the Austrian possessions in Italy, a German army of one million men shall be put in motion to attack France, can Lord Palmerston's and Russell's administration remain indifferent spectators of a new confederation? The English ministry will most certainly not allow a new war to begin without first exhausting all her powers of persuasion.

News has been received from Bormio that a corps of three to five thousand Tyrolese Chasseurs had been threatening the Valtelline, but several columns of Garibaldi's and Cialdini's Corps had repulsed them from Bormio and driven them as far as the first Canton of the Stelvia. The Austrians suffered severely.

It was reported in England that the British mail steamers had been requested to prepare to carry armaments.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The feeling of anxiety and gloom is announced to have increased in all the German cities.

It is reported that the various ocean mail steam companies are ordered to prepare for the clause in the contracts, which stipulates that they shall carry armaments, being put in force. The vessels are directed to take heavy guns, and the notice is said to have therefore met with some remonstrance.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED GENERALS.

Of all the generals who were wounded in the battle of Solferino, none is out of danger but Forey, the same who received a slight wound at the commencement of the campaign while bringing up his troops at Montebello. General Douai was so severely hurt that the senior colonel of the brigade had to take the command. Gen. Dieu had a bullet in the groin. Gen. L'Admirault, who commanded the second division of the first corps is dangerously wounded, having received a bullet in the upper part of his chest, and another through his thigh. Canrobert's conduct in the late action is severely blamed, as it very nearly compromised the success of the battle.

The following interesting letter was written by a young officer in the French army.

"On the morning of June 24 we were encamped between Corpelado and Castiglione. About two o'clock we were roused from our slumbers by a brisk cannonade. The bugles immediately sounded La Diana, (the Reveille.) After marching about half an hour, we began to meet stretchers, on which the wounded were being conveyed to the camp hospitals in our rear, and in a couple of hours later we were deployed in line, and opened fire. The enemy's shot and shell fell into our ranks like hail, and, within the first 20 minutes, our Colonel was shot down mortally wounded; the chief de batallion was killed; several other officers also fell.

The ensign (porte-drapeau) was wounded; a color-sergeant, who replaced him, had hardly taken the colors from him, when he was killed; the third man who took them up was only slightly wounded, and refused to go to the rear. For six hours we fought exactly on the spot where we had first taken up our position, and all that time it was load and fire, load and fire, under a broiling sun. We were then ordered to advance and take a village in which the Austrians had strongly entrenched themselves, but we were three times repulsed, and as were about to make a fourth attempt, the Austrians advanced upon our right.

Then took place a scene which I cannot describe. Our division, supported by the 73d Regiment of the line, was unable to withstand the shock, and fell back, our ranks plowed up by such a shower of projectiles, that, though no novice, I confess I felt for a moment quite bewildered, and we were thrown into some confusion; the artillery and cavalry followed our movement; the terrified horses were rearing, plunging, throwing their riders, and then scampering wildly across the plain; in fact, matters were beginning to wear a very ugly look, when Marshal Canrobert arrived with a large body of fresh troops.

This decided the day, and we then turned the tables upon the Austrians. But we did not take their positions until it was quite dark, and we slept during the night in a midst of a heap of corpses. Our only meal was a ration of brandy and our wretched bread. We have lost on an average about forty men per company.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ERZEROUM.—The official returns of the earthquake on the 2d of June report the number of dead at 380, of wounded at 200, and the missing at 60. Of the 6,000 houses, or thereabouts, of which Erzeroum consisted, 2,000 have been totally distroyed, 1,500 have been seriously damaged, and nearly 1,000 of the remainder have been more or less injured. While the foregoing, therefore, happily overrates the number of human victims to the calamity, it rather under estimates the injury to the town itself.

FROM THREE TO FIVE THOUSAND SOLDIERS WANTED.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says: The Mexican Minister has a dispatch from President Juarez's Minister of Finance, who arrived at New Orleans from Mexico yesterday, on his way to this city. Juarez would like the assistance of from three to five thousand American troops, commanded by brave gentlemen and efficient officers, but desires no aid from rowdies or filibusters. He says he has more to fear than to expect from such help. He is determined to maintain his position, and does not doubt his ability to do so. Senor Mata does not think Santa Anna has any intention of attempting to return to Mexico at present.

☞ The Democratic State Convention, to nominate a candidate for State Comptroller, met in Frederick city, yesterday.

## State News.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.—The Advocote recommends the use of cast iron rails on the horse Rail Road about being built from Towsettown to Baltimore.

Mr. Wiley Hunt, was thrown from his wagon on the 11th instant, and considerable hurt.

Blackberries are very abundant.

The Democratic County Convention was held on the 16th inst.

CARROLL COUNTY.—Theodore Poole, son of Chas. A. Poole, about 14 years of age, fell from a load of hay whilst loading in the field, and broke his arm very badly near the shoulder joint.

The Primary meetings of the American Party will be held on the 30th instant.

HOWARD COUNTY.—We clip the following from the Patapsco Enterprise:

Prof. J. Veith of the Patapsco Institute, has purchased of Mrs. Campbell the property (owned and improved by the late B. U. Campbell) back of Patapsco Bank. It consists of four acres of ground, improved by our cottages, with fine springs, orchard, garden, &c. The price paid is over $3,000.—Mr. Wm. W. Warfield's farm was sold on the 9th instant for $1,633, Mr. Cushen being the purchaser. The farm lies between Lisbon and Woodbine, and contains about 70 acres.—On Tuesday last the farm of Miss Jane Knock, on which Mr. Joshua Scrivener resides, was sold for $35,20 an acre. It contains about 133 acres.

The Postmaster at Woodbine met with an accident on Tuesday in handling the mail bag. The cars were running by at a high speed, when he was struck on the shoulder by one of the cars and thrown down violently on the platform. He was much bruised, and his face cut, but no serioueslyi injury fortunately resulted.

FREDERICK COUNTY.—We copy the following from the Middletown Register:

*A Drought.*—A drought is prevailing in this section; there has been no rain for several weeks past, while the weather has been unusually warm. The corn, potatoes, and vegatation of all kinds, is suffering greatly for the want of rain, much of which, if the drought continues a little while longer, will be blasted.

*Robbery.*—The German Reformed parsonage in this place was entered sometime during the past two weeks, while the pastor, the Rev. G. W Glessner, and his family were absent, and robbed of a gold watch, breast-pin, a pair of ear-rings, and a $10 gold piece, which had been deposited in a box, and placed under the sofa for safe keeping.

CECIL COUNTY.—From the Elkton Whig we copy the following:

We learn that Edwin Wilmer, Esq., has sold his farm containing over 400 acres, on the Sassafras River, in Kent County, to Alexander Wilson, Esq., of Elk Neck, in this county, for the sum of 30,000. This property is considered one of the most valuable and desirable estates in Kent county, and a bargain to Mr. Wilson at the price paid for it.

Several lots of new wheat have been sold here this week. One very superior lot raised by Mr. A. McIntire brought $1,35 per bushel; other lots brought $1.29.

A camp meeting under charge of the Methodist Protestant Church will be held near Gilpin's Falls, in this county, commencing on the 19th of August.

The farmers of this county have commenced to cut their oats. The crop is said to be much larger than last year and the grain of better quality.

## Meeting of the State Central Committee.

At a meeting of the American State Central Committee, held at Temperance Temple, in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, July 13th instant, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That a State Convention be held in the city of Baltimore on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, to nominate a candidate for State Comptroller, and that each county be requested to send Delegates equal in number to its representation in the State Legislature.

*Resolved*, That the State Central Committee request those counties composing the two districts from which members of the Board of Public Works are to be elected, to send delegates to the State Convention empowered to nominate candidates to that Board for those Districts respectively.

*Resolved*, That in pursuance of the resolutions of the Maryland State Council of the American Party, all the conservative elements of opposition to the present Federal Administration be invited to co-operate in the selection of Delegates to the State Nominating Convention.

GEO. E SANGSTON, Chairman.
WM. THOMSON, Secretary.

A Brittish officer writing from Teheran, Persia, to the 'London Times,' remarks:—"A Cathartic Pill manufactured by 'an American Chemist' (DR J. C. AYER, of Lowell, Mass.) cured the Shah of a Liver complaint that threatened his life. This simple fact, as might be expected, renders the Americans immensely popular here, while we English are overlooked.—Doubtless our own scholars made the discoveries which he employs, and thus it is in everything; we do the labor, then the mousing Americans put their mark on it and take the reward. Doct. AYER is idolized by the Court and its retainers here, which will doubtless be reflected to him on a gold snuff-box, or diamond hilted sword, while not the name even of Davy, Christoson or Brodie—the great lights by which he shines is known."—*New York Sunday Paper.*

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.—Not long since, says the New York Express, a certain class of financial optimists were at some pains to impress upon the public mind the conviction that, as the summer wore on, our heavy shipments of specie to Europe, as well as our enormous importations of foreign merchandise, would certainly cease, and that all apprehensions to the contrary were but old fogy misgivings. Well, the summer is wearing away fast, and in six week's time, or less, autumn will be here, but, some how or other, almost as much specie as ever continues to go, while the imports seem to be multiplying rather than diminishing. The steamers took out on Saturday nearly two millions and a half cash—while the importations for the week exhibit an aggregate of between six and seven millions.

If there were any prospect of ready market abroad, at paying prices, for the heavy surplus of breadstuffs we are certain of having next fall and winter, or if there were a market for anything else we have to sell besides cotton (at declining prices) these peculiar features of our foreign trade might create no uneasiness—but in the absence of any such prospect, they start the suggestion whether we are not "rushing it" a little too fast, and laying the foundation for another "crash" and another "crisis."

Since the 4th of July, it has been unlawful for any person to pass or receive in the State of Arkansas, any bank bill of less denomination than ten dollars


TO DYSPEPTICS

And all who suffer the tortures which this disease inflicts in one form or another of its many phases, cure yourselves permanently and speedily by using.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The "Weekly Novelette" of Sept. 18, says:

Dyspepsia is one of the prevailing diseases of our country. This is owing both to climate and the almost universal habit of eating our meals too rapidly to admit of proper digestion. But in spite of these adverse circumstances, this disease, even when it has become chronic, disappears rapidly by the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, which have been found to prove an infallible remedy.

*From the Publisher of a widely circulated Magazine.*

BOSTON, July 1, 1858.

MESSRS. S. W. FOWLE & Co.—I have taken three bottles of the Oxygenated Bitters, and have derived great Benefit from their use. I have been much troubled with Dyspepsia for several years, and found nothing that afforded me any relief until I used the Bitters. I most cheerfully recommend them to all who are afflicted with this troublesome and *stubborn* complaint,

JAMES ROBINSON, of the "Student and Schoolmate."

From GEN. A. C. DODGE, our minister to Spain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.

DR. GEO. B. GREEN,—*Dear Sir*:—The *Oxygenated Bitters* with which you were so kind as to furnish me, have had a most salutary effect in my case. I was troubled with Dyspepsia for four years, during which time I tried many remedies but never met with any so good as your Bitters. I am now in the enjoyment of good health, and I hope, and believe, that all who use the *Oxygenated Bitters*, will find them as serviceable as I have found them.

With high respect your, obt. servant,
A. C. DODGE.

Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., BOSTON, and for sale by.

J. B. H. CAMPBELL and HEALEY & SHRIVER, Cumberland.
Dr. HENRY C STEWARD, Frostburg.
HENRY WILSON, Westernport.
And by dealers everywhere.
July 21, 1859—4t

DR. P. A. HEALEY'S

ANODYNE MIXTURE!

*Prepared and sold at Wholesale and Retail by*

HEALEY & SHRIVER,
Druggists and Chemists,
Cumberland, Md.

For Diarrhœa,
Use Dr. P. A. Healey's Anodyne Mixture.

For Dysentery,
Use Dr. P. A. Healey's Anodyne Mixture.

For Summer Complaint,
Use Dr. P. A. Healey's Anodyne Mixture.

For Cholera Morbus, &c,
Use Dr. P. A. Healey's Anodyne Mixture.

It is a safe, pleasant and certain cure. Having been used during the past ten years, it is recommended with confidence.
July 21, 1859.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 11 North Howard St., 2 Doors North of the Howard House.

THE undersigned, having made large additions to his stock, is prepared to furnish House Keepers, Country Merchants and others, with such Articles as they want, on the very best terms.

BRUSHES:

White Wash, Sweeping, Dusting, Paint, Hair Tooth, Silver, Shoe, Scrub, and Horse Brushes.

WOODEN WARE:

SUCH AS

Tubs, Buckets, Measures, Tar Buckets, Churns Mauls, Rolling Pins, Rutter Prints, &c.

Brooms, Baskets, Mats & Cordage.

Masser's 5 Minute Ice Cream Freezers, Refrigerators, upright and chest—the most approved kinds. Water Coolers, in wood or metal. Tin and Wire Safes.

Arthur's and other most approved Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Cans; Plain Tin Ware, Japanned, Block Tin, Britania and Plated Ware. Albata Forks and Spoons, Urns, Coffee and Tea Pots, Egg Boilers, Waiters, Chaffing Dishes,

Knives and Forks, Waffle Irons, Sauce Pans, Scales and Weights, Coffee Mills, Table Castors, Old Dominion Coffee Pots, Shovel and Tongs, Nurse Lamps, Toilet Sets, Foot Tubs, Bath Tubs, Knife Cleaners, Wire Dish Covers, Table Mats, together with

a Variety of Articles useful and necessary to House-keepers. Rohr & Davis' Patent Excelsoir WASHING MACHINES. Plain Tin and Sheet Iron Ware and Brushes of every description, manufactured to order.

GEORGE A. MILLS,
No. 11 North Howard Street,
march 10, 1859—1y. Baltimore, Md.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
202 *Baltimore Street*,
BALTIMORE,
*Manufacturers of Improved Tight Stitch*
Sewing Machines,

For Families and Manufacturing Establishments.

LET Manufacturers, Planters, Farmers, House-keepers, or any other persons in search of an instrument to execute *any kind of Sewing now done by machinery, make sure they secure the best*, by examining ours before purchasing.

☞ SAMPLES OF WORK SENT BY MAIL.

*What constitutes a good Sewing Machine?*

1. It should be well made, simple in its construction and easily kept in order.
2. It should make a *tight lock-stitch*, alike on both sides of the material.
3. It should sew any and all materials that can be sewed.
4. It should be able to use Cotton, Thread, or Silk, directly from the spool.
5. It should be able to sew from coarse to fine, and from thick to thin, with rapidity, and without changing the tension.
6. It should be able to make the tension greater or less, on both the under and upper threads, and with uniformity.
7. It should have a *straight* needle; *curved* ones are liable to break.
8. The needle should have perpendicular motion. This is absolutely necessary for heavy work.
9. It should be capable of taking in the largest pieces of work.
10. It should be able to bind with a binder, hem with a hemmer; should stitch, fell, run and gather.
11. It should be always ready to work.
12. It should be capable of using the same size of thread on both sides of the work, and of using different colored thread or silk, above or below, to correspond with any two colors of cloth to be united.
13. It should be able to make a long or short stitch.
14. It should be able to fasten off the seam, and commence sewing tightly at the first stitch.
15. It should run easily and make but little noise.
16. It should have a wheel feed; none others are in constant contact with the work.
17. It should not be liable to get out of order.
18. It should not be liable to break the thread, nor skip stitches.
19. It should not be necessary to use a screw-driver or wrench to set the needle.
20. It should not be liable to oil the operator's dress.
21. It should not form a ridge on the under side, nor ravel out, nor be wasteful of thread, as is the case with *all chain-stitch* machines.
22. It should not be "more trouble than it is worth."
23. Finale—All of these advantages are possessed by our Sewing Machines.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.
June 9, 1859—1y.

FRUIT CANS, that any person can seal, the cheapest article ever offered in this market. Also—Powder, Shot, Caps, Wads, Cartridges, Guns, &c. J. T. MAGILL.
July 14, 1859.

Watches! Watches!!

JUST received, a good assortment of FINE GOLD Low Priced Wathes at
J. P. WRIGHT'S,
Jewelry Establishment.

TRUSTEE'S SALE!
OF THE
REAL ESTATE
Of Henry Bevans, dec'd.

BY virtue of two decrees of the Circuit Court for Allegany County, the undersigned, will offer at Public Sale, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the town of Cumberland,

On Saturday, 23d day of July, 1859,

[at 11 o'clock, A. M., all the

REAL ESTATE,

of which the late Henry Bevans died seized, lying in Allegany County, consisting of various Tracts and Parcels of Land, on and near the Turnpike Road, about 22 miles East of Cumberland containing together, according to Deeds and Patents, about

1704 Acres,

part of which is under CULTIVATION. The

HOME PLACE

of the deceased, which is IMPROVED by a large

Stone Dwelling,

BARN, &c., being upon it. There are also SMALLER

DWELLINGS, &c.,

on other portions of the property, it having heretofore been occupied as *Several Farms*.—This portion of the Estate will be sold together or divided to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

3 Tracts of Land,

lying on and near the Potomac River, containing together,

539¾ Acres,

except 63¾ ACRES, condemned for the use of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, (subject to the right of which Company, it will be sold.) This is known as the

RIVER,

OR,

Brick House Farm,

part of which is RIVER BOTTOM LAND, and highly productive. The improvements are a COMFORTABLE

Brick House,

and other outbuildings. The Canal passes through this Farm and affords a convenient market, with a fine location for business.

The above lands adjoin the property of Lady Stafford, on the North and South. The road property is believed to be valuable for its minerals, and for the most part is

Heavily Timbered.

The sub-divisions of the property with the names of the various Tracts, and the contents of each, will be make known on the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decrees—As to the property on and near the Turnpike Road, one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal instalments, with interest at 9 and 18 months, after the day of sale. For the RIVER or BRICK HOUSE FARM, one third cash on day of sale, and the residue in two equal instalments with interest, at 1 and 2 years. The credit payments to be secured by notes of purchasers with approved security. On ratification of sale and payment of the entire purchase money, but not before, a Deed or Deeds will be made for the property sold.

For further information, apply to A. M. Bevans, or R. Higgins, on the premises, or the undersigned.

JOHN T. EDWARDS,
June 30, 1859.—4t. Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Allegany County as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at

PUBLIC SALE

to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, July 23, 1859,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of Cumberland, those

TWO TRACTS OF LAND

lying and being on the Warrior Mountain, in Allegany county, one called

'Green Oak'

Containing about 41 Acres;

the other called

"Poor Luck,"

Containing about 10 Acres.

TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the decree, one third cash, and the balance in six month from the day of sale, the whole to bear interest from the day of sale, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with surety approved by the Trustee. GEORGE A. PEARRE,
June 30, 1859—tds. Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF A
Lot in the town of Frostburg.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Allegany County, as a court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder,

Lot No. One,

in the Frostburg Coal Company's Third Addition to the Town of Frostburg, together with the improvements thereon, at the McCulloh House, in the town of Frostburg,

On Monday, the 25th July next,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

The sale will not embrace the Coal or Minerals under the said lot.

The Terms of Sale as prescribed by the decree are cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Court.

GEORGE A. PEARRE,
June 30, 1859—ts. Trustee.

JUST RECEIVED FOR JULY 1859.

Harper's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Peterson's Magazine, Great Republic Monthly, Leslie's New Family Magazine, Household Words. For sale by
ANDREWS & SWARTZWELDER,
J30. Under St. Nicholas Hotel, Balt. St.

THE NATURAL REMEDY.

WARM SPRINGS MEDICAL Water, from FLINTSTONE, Md.—Recent Important Analytical and Experimental Discoveries.—This water is bottled and for sale. Guarantied as recommended, or the money refunded.—Cures both internally and externally. When drank rests lighter on the stomach than any other known—a perfect reconciliator to the excited bowels and kidneys. It contains cooling, healing and invigorating properties. One tumbler full drank removes from the stomach in ten minutes, foul gases, heart-burns, weight and feverish sensations. One tumbler drank per day acts as a protectorate in many respects. Two or three tumbers and one towel bath per day cures in a short time Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Diarrhœa, Mercurial diseases, Kidney diseases, Chills, Fevers, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Colds, &c., and is the best remedy known to strengthen the stomach and give appetite. It also cures diseases of the skin—removes pimples, chaps, sores, sore eyes, sun burns, insect bites, poison, scald head—opens the pores, softens and smoothes both the skin and hair, giving a delightful glow and clearness to the skin not excelled or met with.

Any amount of certificates can be procured from highly respectable sources to fully corroborate the above. N. B.—See further notice and directions on the bottle. Sold by

HEALEY & SHRIVER, Druggists, Cumberland, Md. For the genuine, see written signature on the seal of the bottle of

T. McELFISH, Flintstone, Md.
June 9, 1859.—tf. [Balt. Clipper copy.]

1859. HOPEWELL HEBB, 1859.

No. 3, McKaig's Commercial Block,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FOREIGN

AND

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Has just returned from the East with a large and splendid stock of Dry Goods, of every variety.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silks, | Embroideries, | Ducals, |
| Shawls, | Laces, | Challies, |
| Mantillas, | Jaconets, | Brilliants, |
| Gloves, | Percales, | Lawns, |
| Mitts, | Skirts, | Mouselins, |
| Cravats, | Tarlatons, | Plaids, |
| Handkerchiefs, | Nainsooks, | Bereeges. |

DOMESTIC GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

DRESS GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY

Call at the Old Stand and examine for yourselves.
March 24, 1859. HOPEWELL HEBB.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, in the case of Alpheus Beall and Samuel Eckles Trustees against John and Sarah C. Longabaugh, I will sell at public sale,

On Saturday, 30th of July, 1859,

at 11 o'clock, A. M. of said day, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the city of Cumberland, all that lot or parcel of ground known and distinguished on the plot of "GEPHART'S ADDITION to the town of CUMBERLAND" as parts of Lots

Nos. 17 and 18,

as described in the mortgage from the said John Longabaugh to the said Beall and Eckles, dated on the 27th day of February 1846 and recorded in Liber H. B. No. 1, folios 619 and 20 with the

Brick Dwelling House

and improvements thereon.

Terms of Sale to be cash on the day of sale, and upon payment of the purchase money a good and sufficient deed will be made to the purchaser. W. W. McKAIG,
July 7, 1859—ts. Trustee.

Steam Tug & Canal Boats For Sale.

WE have for sale an excellent STEAM TUG, three years old, 96 feet in length, 7 feet hold, substantially built, and of great power. Her engines and boilers are in first rate order. She is capable of carrying 6000 bushels of grain under deck drawing six feet of water.

We have also seven first-class CANAL BOATS, nearly new and in good order. They carry about 125 tons each, on 4 feet water.

We are authorized to sell the above much below their cost, and on very easy terms, and would invite the attention of parties interested in Canal Navigation, to the great bargains here offered. FOWLE & CO.
July 7, 1858.—1m. Alexandria.

Marriage Guide!

A NEW BOOK, BY

WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D.

The secret clue to Courtship, Love and Marriage: with the diseases incident to Youth, Maturity and Old Age—being Lights and shades of Married Life, its Joys and Sorrows, Hopes, Fears and Disappointments. Let all married people or those contemplating marriage and having the least impediment to Married life, read this book. Let every young man and woman in the land read this book. It is FULL OF PLATES, and discloses secrets that every one should know: a little knowledge at first may save a world of trouble in after life.

Send for a copy (enclosing 25 cents) to DR. WM. YO