Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

EVANS & MAUPIN, Editors.

Thursday Morning, July 28, 1859.

Agents for the Civilian & Telegraph.

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Presidential Election of 1860.

The Washington *States*, the Metropolitan organ of the Douglas Democracy, has been prospecting for some time past for an issue for the approaching Presidential campaign which will secure to that conglomerated political organization another four years' lien upon the public plunder. The immortal negro, of which Locofocoism has so long made a handle, is deemed most available, and no opportunity is permitted to pass unimproved by the most persistent endeavors to force the conviction upon the public mind, that the contest for supremacy will be between Sewardism on the one hand, and pro-slavery Democracy on the other—that the North will be engaged in a "war to the knife, and knife to the hilt" upon the beloved South—and that in such an event the only hope of the country is in the Democratic party. This is the sectional and geographical division of parties which is so pleasant to the contemplation of the *States*, and its kith and kin. But this negro question has become a hackneyed theme. For twenty years or more this stereotyped cry of the Democracy has been assailing the public ear, until the country has grown sick and tired of it. It has proved a fruitful source of evil to the South, and been of incalculable advantage to our Northern brethren, whose peculiar prejudices and predilections have been strengthened thereby, and their power augmented. But notwithstanding this "whole head" of the Nation "is sick" and the "whole heart is faint" with this everlasting hue and cry about the sable representative of Africa, the Democracy, which claims to be the "Great Physician" for all the ills that afflict the body politic, recommends a "little more nigger still," as a sovereign and infallible remedy. How long O! cruel demon of mis-called Democracy, dost thou intend thus to abuse the patience and long-suffering of this people?

In the *States* of the 19th inst., there is an editorial article, under the caption, "*Seward Nominated for President by Exeter Hall,*" in which there are "painful forebodings with respect to the future security of the Union," and recommendations of Democracy as a pleasant and reliable antidote. In this, we humbly conceive, there is neither wit nor wisdom—good sense, sound sense, hard sense, common sense, or any kind of sense, except a species of nonsense. It makes the wonderful announcement that its prediction in regard to Mr. Seward's trans-Atlantic visit has been literally fulfilled within the brief period of six weeks, and that it is ominous of danger to the liberties of his people. Henceforth the *States* must be regarded as gifted with prophetic ken, but the country has only the poor consolation to know that it prognosticates only evil, and evil continually. If Democracy is not permitted to retain the seals of power and place to protect the odiferous African from the invading philanthropy of his pale-faced worshippers residing just on the other side of Masons and Dixon's line. The thing which seems to have awakened and confirmed the apprehension of the fulfillment of its prophecy, is an article in the London *News*, which is said to be the "recognized organ of the Foreign and British anti-slavery Society. The *News* says, "it is understood that Mr. Seward is to be the free-soil candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and *probably the first anti-slavery President.*" Immediately thereupon the *States* commences its doleful whines about the "great aid and comfort" which this "explicit" and "authoritative" endorsement of the *News* is likely to afford Mr. Seward. This journal, it seems, has become exceedingly jealous and fearful of foreign influence of late. The mere endorsement of Mr. Seward as the next free-soil candidate for the Presidency, by the *News*, causes it to tremble with fear, and distrust the future of the Union. We can not however regard the *States* as serious in this matter. It looks to us very much like a species of buncombe which is intended to increase and strengthen Southern prejudice on the Slavery question, and knit the interests of the South and the Democratic party together. This is too plain not to be seen through. It is an old game, and has been so often played, that it is an insult to the intelligence of the people to offer to play it again. It is a favorite game, too, with the Democracy, which "believes no imposture too monstrous for the public credulity," and if once relinquished it's occupations gone. We are not surprised therefore that it clings to it with such death-like tenacity.

But the "painful forebodings" of the *States suggests* one or two important enquiries. Is it afraid that, Seward having been endorsed by the *News*, foreigners will flock hither by hundreds and thousands, settle in the States where Democracy clothes them with the elective franchise before they have become citizens of the United States, and vote for William H. Seward for President, and thus ensure his election? Or, that his authoritative endorsement by the *News*, will have the effect of alienating the affections of our adopted citizens from the Democracy, and transferring them to the Republicans? Or, again, that Seward, will return burthened with the species of which the free-trade policy of Locofocoism is constantly robbing the country to buy up the suffrages of the American people? It seems to us that in one of these three ways his trip must operate to his advantage, if there be any grounds for the "painful foreboding" of the *States*. The two first are a gross insult to the foreign voters, whose well wishes and support, the Democracy have always sedulously cultivated. And the last is an insult alike to native and adopted citizens from a party which *professes* an abiding faith in the virtue and intelligence of the people. We should like to be enlightened as to which of these modes of aid and comfort to Seward excites such distressing fears. It is due to the country that an explanation should be made.

But while the Democracy are thus engaged in endeavors to bring about a conflict of the sections, the Opposition, disgusted with the rabid fanaticism of Northern abolitionists, and the ultraism of Southern fire-eaters, are patriotically laboring to bring about a union of the conservative elements, and thus prevent a triumph of either section, exclusively, and the purchase of peace and security by a most glorious victory of the patriotic masses North South, East and West, over the sectional enemies of the Constitution and the Union. This would be a victory worth fighting for. It would be a triumph of national sentiment over the bigotry and intolerance of sectionalism—a triumph of patriotism over the foes of constitutional liberty. Democracy, the pandora's box from which have issued all the ills that afflict the country, is already stricken with fear at the union of the conservative elements for the sake of the Union, because it will most surely thwart its unholy machinations against our republican institutions, and sweep it from the positions it has corrupted, and the places which know it now shall know it no more forever.

The Frederick Convention.

A State Convention of the Democratic party was held in Frederick City, on the 20th inst., at which Mr. A. Lingan Jarrett, of Harford county, was nominated for the office of Comptroller of the State. This convention, we have been told by Democratic journals, was composed of the best men of that party, and we suppose the statement is correct. If so, then we would enquire what advantage it would be to the quiet and orderly portion of the commonwealth, to take from the present dominant party in the State the management of our affairs and entrust it to those represented by this convention. If the conventionists are to be judged by their declarations, and if they are a fair reflex of their constituents then most assuredly a change would be from bad to worse. What was the temper and spirit of these men may be gathered from the following remarks made by the most prominent men in the convention. The first called upon to address the meeting was Ex-Governor Lowe. This gentleman, the Baltimore Patriot informs us, had been elected Governor of the State, by the Democracy voting in the City of Baltimore every male pauper in the Almshouse, and by 53 Democratic voters, voting in every ward in the City.—Such a damaging fact as this ought to have been sufficient to shut his mouth forever, but in the malignity of his hate for that city by which, through the above cited means, he had attained to the Gubernatorial chair, he declares that the object of the convention is to "inaugurate a campaign for the redemption of Baltimore, which for the last five years has been ruled by rowdyism." To effect this he exhorts the Democracy "to go to work harmoniously with their whole hearts and strong arms, *and redeem themselves by means more powerful than reasoning.*" This is not the first time that the leaders of the Democracy have counciled the use of other means than reason to secure the vote of Baltimore. A Mr. Wright, who opposed Mr. Swann when he was elected to his first term as Mayor, advised his party to go to the polls well armed, and to wade through blood knee deep. Is it any wonder then that there should be strife on the day of election? Is it a matter of astonishment that blood should be shed and that men should be murdered when the leaders of the party council such proceedings?—By the way we may remark that it is a fact, one that points unmistakeably to the source of the riots on election days in Baltimore, that the murdered and maimed as a general thing are those who are opposed to the Democracy. Another speaker at this celebrated convention by the name of Freaner, from Washington county, "hoped that the convention which it was proposed to hold on the 2d of next March would not be held in the 'God-accursed, God-forsaken,—damned City of Baltimore.'" Hon. J. Vansant in answer to a remark of this man Freaner viz: that Baltimore could not be won back to Democracy, made the following remarks: "What could the party do when they were surrounded by a standing army of 600 men, who constitute the city police force, and also by hundreds of armed desperadoes who were the minions of the Prince of Americans, the Mayor. The Democratic party were always a quiet, well-disposed and peaceable party, they had tried almost every way imaginable to surmount these difficulties, but the party had not yet risen in their strength to try the last expedient, if it should become necessary, however, to do so, the gentleman would find that there would be hundreds and thousands of strong arms ready to support the cause." Vansant has represented Baltimore in the Councils of the nation. He has always been a bigoted, heady, intracticable and self-willed politician, and because he has been cast off by the people as unfit to serve them he vents his impotent wrath against the City that took him from obscurity, and made him all he is, and now he has the impudence to stand up and denounce the City, and like Lowe, threaten the use of brute force to accomplish that which a majority of the citizens of Baltimore say the Democracy shall not possess—the control of the City Government. The spirit and temper of this convention has fully satisfied us that the democracy are doomed in the coming contest to an overwhelming defeat. Thoughtful, quiet, peaceable and well-disposed men will not vote with a party that announces beforehand its purpose to carry the election at all hazards—that it will not stop at the shedding of blood and the sacrifice of life in order that it may possess the reins of government.

Platform of the Allegany Democracy.

As the period is rapidly approaching when the sovereign people of this Congressional District will be called upon to elect a Representative to Congress; and as the several aspirants on the part of the Democracy for that honor are busily engaged in adjusting the wires and arranging the party machinery so as to compass their success, we think it would be a matter of great interest to know what platform of political principles the Allegany county Democracy advocate. At a recent meeting of the unterified in this city, it was —with "acclamation"—

"*Resolved*, That the Democracy of Allegany county entertain undiminished confidence in the patriotism, the honor and integrity of the National Administration, under the guidance of James Buchanan and his able advisers. The patriotic measures of the Administration have withstood the assaults of open and avowed enemies, and the contrivances and secret plottings of pseudo friends, and now challenge the love and admiration of every right-minded Democrat in the country."

We may, therefore, consider the Democracy of Allegany county unconditionally committed to the support of the following measures:

1. The admission of a State into the Union, provided it has a pro-slavery constitution, before it has population sufficient to entitle it to a Representative; but if it has an anti-slavery constitution it must remain in its territorial condition until the population equals the ratio of representation.

2. Giving the President thirty millions of money, to use as he may see proper in negotiating for Cuba, and "making an advance to the Spanish Government immediately after the signing of the treaty, *without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate.*"

3. A Protectorate over Chihuahua and Sonora, two Mexican States, and the establishment of military posts within the same.

4. The granting of authority to the President to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to punish the Central Americans, whenever he may think they are interfering with the right of American citizens traversing the transit routes.

5. A tariff of specific duties.

6. "A uniform Bankrupt Law, applicable to Banking Institutions."

7. The construction of the Pacific Railroad by the assistance of the General Government.

These, we say, constitute the platform of the Allegany county Democracy, as these measures have been strenuously urged by the present administration, so unconditionally endorsed by the late meeting of the Democracy of Allegany county. Will the Democracy of Allegany insist upon the adoption of this platform in the Congressional Convention soon to be held? We shall see.

Craw-Fishing.

Gen. Cass, the veteran Secretary of State, has rendered himself eminently worthy of the sobriquet of "the political Craw-Fish." But his movements are by no means graceful, and are entirely too discoverable. Some few weeks ago, he asserted in explicit terms, that the naturalization of a foreigner by this Government did not exempt him from the claim of military service on the part of his native government should he voluntarily place himself within its jurisdiction, no matter what the circumstances of his naturalization were.—Very soon, however, he discovered that he could not travel in that direction without encountering a great many impediments to his future aspirations, and the hopes of his party, and immediately he commences craw-fishing in the hope of finding a backward motion free from all obstruction, and promising to himself and his party. Now, we find him instructing our Minister at Berlin to demand the release of a native of Hanover, a naturalized citizen of the United States, who, upon his voluntary return to his native country, has been pressed into military service by the Hanoverian government. This, we think, is unquestionably a clear backing out from his first position on the subject of the rights of naturalized citizens—just as certainly contradictory as if a man should solemnly affirm that the Moon is a black object, and then swear it is white. The Secretary's indecision of character shows that he is neither the man for the times, nor the distinguished place he now occupies.

"CAT OUT OF THE BAG."—We stated a week or two ago, that Hon. Jacob M. Kunkle had honored our city with a visit, and as Madame Rumor averred, with the view of arranging matters so as to secure his renomination to Congress by the Democracy. Our Frederick cotemporary the *Examiner*, said his business was to thwart the aspirations of certain democrats in this county. We then inquired whether they were old liners or new converts. No journal has yet responded. But from the movements of the "*Sandy Hook*" Democracy of Washington county, we are inclined to the opinion that a new convert, our friend Thomas Deveeman, Esq., is the man who stands so much in the way of Mr. Kunkle. Should Mr. Deveeman's friends throughout the District urge his claims, and he consent that his name shall go before the Convention, the Hon. Jacob M. Kunkle will find "Jordan a hard road to travel." There is evidently some partiality for Mr. Deveeman elsewhere than here, as witness the "following resolution, adopted at a recent primary meeting of the free and independent Democratic sovereigns of the Nineteenth Century, residing in that formidable district of country known on the map of North America, as "*Sandy-Hook*" in Washington County:

"*Resolved*, That Thomas Deveeman, Esq. of Cumberland, be, and is hereby declared, the choice of the Democracy of District No. 11 for the next Representative to Congress, and we would respectfully beg leave to recommend him to the confidence and support of our fellow Democrats of Washington County."

Notices.

We have on our table the Home Magazine for August,—equal we think to any of its predecessors. Price $2,00 per Annum. The publishers failed to send us the July number.

Peterson's Ladies National Magazine for August has been received. This number is particularly interesting, and will give general satisfaction. Price $2 per Annum.

Great Republic Monthly.—With age this valuable periodical increases in interest. We have been pleased with it from the first issue and with pleasure observe a grave effort upon the part of the editor, not only to obtain new, but to attach old friends more firmly. The number for August which is before us will be read with avidity. Price $3,00 per Annum.

The Constellation.—This is a Mammouth illustrated Sheet, being 100 in. by 70, and is the largest paper published in the United States, if not in the world. An enterprize so magnificient should meet with encouragement, but we have our doubts about the publisher being sustained.

POWERLESS FOR EVIL—POTENT FOR GOOD.—When pain or inflammation is present, and Brandreth's Pills are used, they at once seize upon the humors which are the occasion of the pain and inflammation, and remove them from the body. This quality of alone seizing hold, and causing the expulsion of depraved humors is possessed by no other medicine.—For Brandreth's Pills operate solely upon those impurities which surround and affect the tissues and organs affected by disease.—BY NATURAL AFFINITY, THEY SEIZE THESE HUMORS, BECAUSE THEIR LIFE IS BELOW THAT OF THE SURROUNDING PARTS, and expel them from the body. Young people cannot, but middle aged and old people can in measure, appreciate that medicine which being used in sickness, acts only upon the causes of disease, and which has no power except upon those humors whose presence produces every pain and whose removal removes every disease.—Whatever organ is affected, there these wonderful pills penetrate, and remove impurities from; thus preventing settling of the humors, because they are removed from the body.—In rheumatism, fevers, pleurisies, pains in the side, dyspepsia, head aches, costiveness, asthma colds, coughs, sore throat, piles ulcers, boils, they give immediate relief; and taken early, prevent organic disease. Maladies, pronounced beyond human skill, have yielded to their influence and millions of human lives have been saved by their timely use. Oh! how important in sickness to use that medicine which only distinguishes the disease, and leaves no evil effect behind. Sold at Dr. Brandreth's principal Office, No. 294 Canal Street New York, and by Lowndes & Cramer, Cumberland Md, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

RAILROAD IRON.—The ship Elizabeth Bibby, from Newport, Wales, with a cargo of iron rails for the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad Company, reached Alexandria on Friday last. The ship had on board 750 tons of T rail.

North German Prosperity.

An interesting illustration of the success of the industrial policy of the North German States appeared in the Berlin correspondence of a New York paper. Very soon after the devestation of the wars of 1812, Prussia, which had suffered as much or more than any other part of Europe, entered upon a vigorous course of encouragement to domestic industry. History has not yet clearly told us to whom the honor of initiating this system is due, and the writer above referred to credits the Prussian minister Stein first, and after him his successor, Hardenburg. We would be glad to know accurately who it was, and to heap one stone on the pile reared in his honor. The leadership was taken by Prussia, however, and for nearly ten years from 1815 that State stood alone in maintenance of a protective policy. In 1826 eleven Saxon and other duchies formed a tariff union, called *Der Mittle Versin;* and in 1827 and 1828 Bavaria and Wurtemberg joined this union. Prussia then invited all these small States to join in its own system, which was more highly protective than their own association, but jealousy of Prussian influence prevented the consummation of the plan until March, 1833, at which time the *Zoll-Verein*, or general union of customs was formed. Nearly all the remaining small States joined before 1845, and now Bremen, Hamburg, Lubec and Mecklenburg are the only exceptions in the north of Germany. The revenues are divided in certain defined proportions among the several States, Prussia receiving over fifty per cent. of the whole.

But our great interest is in the result of this system in recent years. It is now, more than ever astonishingly prolific in benefits to all public and private interests. The increase of revenues is the culminating point of interest, and for the edification of those who think an increase of protective duties the sure way to exhaust the country and reduce the revenues, we give the statistics for the Zollverein during the last five years.

REVENUES, IN THALERS, FROM

	Imports.	Exports.	Trans. toll.	Bt Sug.
1855,	25,463,510	212,811	717,050	3,923,931
1856,	25,549,599	226,866	375,985	4,685,235
1857,	26,014,819	198,013	382,956	5,869,916
1858,	28,002,849	224,546	379,197	7,416,637

The total revenues, reduced to dollars, were as follows:

1855	$22,693,728
1856	23,130,513
1857	24,349,278
1858	27,017,460

Thus the revenue of the German Union rapidly increased at the very moment ours disappeared, and this because our system hung upon external prosperity. In preserving their industry they secured the permanence of their revenues as certainly as we scattered our revenues in despising home industry. The writer from whom we get these figures, puts the argument in decisive language, which we need not repeat, upon every branch of the statistical returns for this tariff union. Iron gains as rapidly as any other article, and production in Prussia rose from 2,193,839 tons in 1854, to 3,381,169 tons in 1857. The increase of imported iron was even greater in the same period. In manufactures of iron the writer cities locomotives at Berlin, as having reached the number of one thousand at a single establisment, while in 1849 Philadelphia locomotives were imported for the earlier railways.

At Berlin the external evidences of prosperity are abundant. House building, on an extensive scale, was in progress when the existing political troubles began—iron works, blocks of buildings for laboring families, and a great new canal basin named after Humboldt, were among the works. "In Breslau, now a city of 130,000 inhabitants, whole streets of great German houses up; on every hand one sees the mason and the carpenter at work. So in Magdeburg; so in other cities." Such is North Germany under a protective tariff union, and this at the very time that our revenues of State, and the rewards of our labor are at their minimum under practical free trade. Such also is France; and all the States of Eur pe, which advocate and sustain this sensible policy, exhibit its results equally in the public revenues, and in the external evidences of property in the towns and the country. The lesson is a most impressive one to Americans abroad, and not only do our citizens traveling there express themselves strongly on this subject, but we understand that our Minister at Berlin expresses freely and forcibly his convictions in regard to building up domestic industry. The density of ignorance in high places here is too great to hope that these ideas can penetrate their present occupants. We live in hopethat changes may come.

DOUGLAS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—An article taken from a prominent Democratic journal of South Carolina, the Edgfield Advertiser—which undertakes to answer for the State the grave question, "Shall we accept Douglas?" The Advertiser pronounces decidely enough in the affirmative; and does not shrink from giving its reason for this conclusion.

Mr. Douglas, thinks the Advertiser, is the most "available' Democratic man of the hour—he is a Notional Democrat. If he is not elected Banks, or some other Abolitionist worse than Banks, may be; for there is no other candidate upon whom Northern Democrats can concentrate. And finally, it is idle to hope that the defeat of the Democracy in 1860 will work that long-prayed-for desideratum of the South; disolution of the Union. For these various reasons, the Edgefield Abvertiser deem it better to win with Douglas than to oppose and be beaten.

As matters now stand the Little Giant is, unquestionably the *pis-aller* of the Southern Democracy. Their gorge rises at him. But they have nearly a year in which to prepare for the odious embrace. Who shall say that the bans will be finally forbidden by the Charleston Convention? A sugar-coating process has already commenced upon the bitter pill, and the reasons which have convinced the Edgefield *Advertiser* may have their weight with the Southern mind generally. One of the strongest possible recommendations of a candidate is confidence in his success. That is a qualification which, like the mantle of charity, covers a multitude of offences. Our Palmetto brethren are chivalrous, self-sacrificing, devoted, heroic. But they relish defeat as little as any other people. When they credit the Yankees with a superior clearness of vision for the "main chance," they do themselves gross injustice. They are by no means so mad or so blind as they would have us believe; of this fact nobody, probably is more thoroughly aware than the Senator from Illinois.—*N. Y. Times.*

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.—It has long been a matter of wonder to many unsophisticated people, what those things are which Loco Foco papers talk so much about, and which they call *Democratic Principles.* We have at last met with a brief sentence in an Administration journal, which may serve to throw some light upon the subject. Here it is:

"He who disputes the Dred Scott decision is virtually against the Democracy in the approaching contest, as he who adheres to it is for and with the Democratic party."

This, of course defines Buchanan Democracy. The Douglas wing of the party insists upon "squatter sovereignty" as the great principle of their battallion; the Wide wing makes special legislation to protect slavery in Territories the great principle, and the Southern secession all of Democracy considers the African slave trade as the *sine qua non* of the party.

Here is certainly an elegant variety, and its evident without the "nigger" there would be nothing left of Democracy.

HOW IT WORKS.—A contempory presents the two following paragraphs, one from a foreign, the other from a domestic source, to show the beautiful working of our free-trade policy.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.—Owing to the great pressure of goods for shipment to the United States, the Hamburg-American Packet Company have resolved to send out a reserve steamer in order to furnish the import trade the additional facilities required at this period. The steamship Teutonia will consequently leave Hamburg on the 15th of July, the Hammonia, an extra boat, on the 23d of July, and the Saxonia as usual, on the 1st of August, making three departures from Hamburg in 17 days."

The second was from a cotemporary, viz:

"The imports at the New York Custom House yesterday (Monday) were larger in amount than the total of any preceding day's work as far as we know, since the Custom House was erected. The total value was $1,686,617."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Protection to the sick.—Each leaf of the pamphlets which envelop the genuine Pills and Ointment, is water-marked with the words "Holloway, New York and London." If this trade-mark is not visible on holding the paper between the eye and the light, the article is spurious. We learn from authentic sources, that the ladies everywhere are abandoning the pernicious cosmetics which choke and drive in eruptive diseases, and adopting this safe, penetrating disinfectant, which expels the principle of irritation from the blood, removes the superficial inflammation without danger, and imparts transparency and bloom to the skin.

Foreign Intelligence.

Peace Concluded.

The news is most important. *Peace had been concluded between the Allies and Austria.*

There is to be an Italian confederacy formed under the honorary Presidency of the Pope.

Austria concedes Lombardy to France, and Napoleon gives it to Sardinia.

Austria retains possession of Venice.

The steamer sailed just as this news was received before its effects had time to be developed.

The Paris *Moniteur* explains the circumstances attending the armistice. It says the great neutral powers exchanged communications with the belligerents offering mediation, but it was unsuccessful until the French fleet was about to commence hostilities against Venice and a conflict became Verona was imminent, when Napoleon, anxious to prevent further bloodshed, ascertained the disposition of the Emperor of Austria, and finding him willing, an armistice was concluded. The two Emperors had an interview on the 11th at Villa Franca,

THE ARMISTICE.

Napoleon issued a bulletin from Vallegio announcing the armistice, and congratulating the troops on their glorious achievements, and announcing his immediate departure for Paris, leaving the provisional command of the army to Marshal Vailant.

The London Times claims that England brought about the armistice.

A Verona telegram says that the armistice was concluded only after repeated request from France, and after Austria had obtained all she asked.

It was reported that Kossuth was to propose a monarchical government for Hungary.

THE COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The London Daily News says the first hopes and expectations of Italy are deceived by this peace. History will call the Emperor Napoleon to a strict account for having made war on false pretences, and signed a mock and selfish peace that leaves Austria impregnably justified as the heart of Northern Italy, and commits Central Italy to the patronage of the Pope.

The closer we examine this pretended pacification, the more futile and iniquitous it appears.

The Morning Post, referring to the peace, contends that the Pope is deprived of the substance but keeps the shadow of supremacy.

The *Times* says France has spent £50,000,000 sterling, and 50,000 men, only to give Milan a Piedmontese, instead of an Austrian master, and establishes the Pope in a temporal dignity even beyond his imagination! Is all this real? The Emperor's game must be a very long one.

The announcement of Peace was read in the House of Lords and House of Commons on the 12th, and received with loud and prolonged cheering.

RUSSIA.—It was rumored at Berlin that the Emperor of Russia would soon arrive there to attend a family conference, touching the disposal of the crown, after the abdication of the king.

NAPLES.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to revolt on the 7th among the soldiers, but they were met by a discharge of artillery from those who remained faithful. Forty were killed.

A Trieste telegram says that the Austrians war steamer Curlatone, backed by the garrison of the fortress, sustained a successful contest.

Additional by the North Briton.

THE WAR

The Paris Moniteur gave the following explanation of the circumstances attending the armistice between France and Austra:

The great neutral Powers exchanged communications with the object of offering their mediation to the belligerents, whose first act was to be an armistice; but the endeavor to bring about this result was not successful until some days ago, when the French fleet was about to begin hostilities against Venice, and a new conflict before Verona was imminent. The Emperor of France, faithful to his sentiments of moderation, and anxious to prevent the useless effusion of blood, did not hesitate to assure himself whether the disposition of the Emperor of Austria was conformable to his own. It was a sacred duty for the two Emperors immediately to suspend hostilities which mediation could render objectless. The Emperor of Austria having shown similar intentions the armistice was concluded.

The two Emperors had an interview at Villa Franca on the morning of the 11th. The Emperor of Austria was accompanied by General Hess, Grammne, Kellner Kollonstein, Roming, Schlitter and others of his staff.

TURIN, July 11, 1859.—An offical bulletin publishes the text of the armistice. Besides the articles already known it is stated that the belligerent armies will keep the positions they now occupy. The railways to Verona, Peschiera and Mantua may, during the armistice, be used to carry provisions to these fortresses.

Paschiera and Mantua are being provisioned, and the provisioning of Verona will be completed in two days.

The works offensive and defensive of Peschiara are to remain in their present state.

The Convention signed by Marshall Vaillant and Generals Martinbrey, Della Rocca, Hess and Murdorf

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL OF BLACKS FROM CANADA, EN ROUTE FOR THE SOUTH.—Thursday morning Packet Union arrived from Port Sarnia, Canada, with sixteen fugitive slaves, who had escaped from the South at various periods within the last two years, and who had been living at the negro settlement at Chatam, Canada West. Becoming weary of Canadian freedom which, to many black, embraces the exalted liberty of going inadequately clothed, and of being nearly starved to death, they were about to return to the South preferring plantation life to the responsibilities attendant on a state of existence for which circumstances have rendered them peculiarly disqualified. One family consisting of a colored man, his mother, wife and three children, who escaped from near Paris, Kentucky, about one year ago, after the experience afforded by a hard Canadian winter, began to sigh for their "Old Kentucky Home," and a short time ago they wrote to their master, informing him of their desire to return, and requesting him to meet them at Cleveland. When they arrived on the old packet, their master was there to meet them and the expressed his ratification at the meeting in a manner which denoted a sincere regard for the "Old Aunty," a venerable negress, whose black and shining face stood out in strange contrast with her hair, white as the driven snow, took occasion to "express her mind" in regard to Canada. 'Dey kin all talk about dar freedom over dar," (pointing with a cane-brake finger across the blue water in the direction marked Union's wake, "but I'd a heep lever stay with we dem down in old Kentucky." The entire party took the train for Cincinnati, happy in the thought that they were going home.—*Cleveland Dem.*

MORE WASTEFUL EXTRAVAGANCE.—Washington letter writers assert that nearly $1,000 were paid for the funeral expenses of the late Postmaster-General Brown, upon the order of a Secretary, and without the color of law. The matter will be investigated. Gov Brown was rich, and this imposition upon the Treasury is a matter of much mortification to real friends. A poor clerk died recently and was buried through a subscription among his associates.

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 Stoves 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 sooulh *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.

JOHN T. WOODSIDE,

LUMBER

Commission Merchant,

Office, Corner Decatur & Frederick Sts.,

Cumberland, Md.

July 14, 1859—1y.

Second Arrival of Splendid Spring and Summer Goods.

WM. BLAKE has just received a splendid stock of Goods suited to the season. All in want will do well to call and see them, as I am sure I can please all that will give me a call.

WM. BLAKE,
Next door to Belvidere Hall.
Cumberland, June 23, 1859.

JOHN JOHSNON,

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker,

Baltimore Street,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

Would respectfully announce to the public that he is prepared to manufacture to order, at short notice, anything in his line of business. He has on hand a large variety of Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware, which will be sold at wholesale or retail, at prices to suit the times.

Roofing and Spouting

done in Town and County, at the lowest cash prices.

All work executed at this establishment is warranted to be as represented. ☞ Country Merchants in want of Tin Ware would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. dec23.

Howard House,

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

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

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

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.

Boat Stoves.

A SUPPLY of Boat Stoves, of a quality not to be surpassed, just received and for sale by [ap.28] JOHN JOHNSON.

WINDSOR PLASTER.

300 TONS superior Soft Windsor Plaster, just received and for sale by

J. N. HARPER & CO.,
July 7, 1859.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS For sale at this Office.

1859. 1859.

HOPEWELL HEBB,

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,	Berenges.

DOMESTIC GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

DRESS GOODS IN EVERY VARILTY

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