Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

EVANS & MAUPIN, Editors.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 8, 1859.

Opposition Ticket.

For Comptroller of the Treasury

WILLIAM H. PURNELL,

Of Worcester.

For Congress.

HON. HENRY W. HOFFMAN,

Of Allegany.

County Convention.

The County Convention, on the part of the American and conservative Opposition, to nominate candidates for County officers, will be held in the Court House, on Friday, the 23d day of September next. The various districts throughout the County are requested to hold meetings and appoint delegates. By order of the

AMERICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Congressional Nomination.

It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification, that we announce to our readers, the nomination by acclamation of our talented fellow citizen, Hon. H. W. Hoffman, as the candidate of the Opposition, in this district, for Congress. It is well known that Mr. Hoffman had determined not to allow his name to go before the Convention, but the delegates from the two lower counties, with an uncommon unanimity, had selected him as the man. Mr. Hoffman persisted in declining, and never gave his consent, until he was informed by a committee appointed for that purpose, that he had not only been unanimously chosen as the standard bearer of the party, but that it had been done by acclamation. The convention which made this nomination, and which assembled in Hagerstown on last Thursday, was one of the largest that ever met in that town, and in its personnel, of the highest respectability. Men of the first order of talents, commanding in their influence and truly patriotic in their views, united with the utmost harmony, and without one dissenting voice, in presenting to the voters of this Congressional district a candidate of whom as Alleganians, we are justly proud. It behooves us then, when such large and influential counties as Washington and Frederick, withhold their own claims, and give us as our standard bearer an Alleganian, that we should evince our appreciation of the honor by entering the contest with that spirit which its importance demands. If there should be that determination of purpose on our part which indicates a consciousness of being in the right, what is there to hinder our success? Frederick and Washington counties have pledged themselves to do better than ever, and if Allegany should do the same, victory will perch upon our standard, and the evening of the first Wednesday in November next will witness the redemption of this district from the rule of the Sham Democracy.

Tell us What it Is!

The last issue of the Frederick Citizen contains an elaborate account of the proceedings of the Democratic Congressional Convention which held its tumultuous session in this city on the 24th ult. John W. Baughman, one of the editors of that paper, was a delegate to that convention, and being in the confidence of the Democracy, enjoyed an excellent opportunity of knowing what was transpiring behind the curtains, and to what end every movement of the wire-pullers was directed. In his report he developes a species of political legerdemain on the part of the Allegany delegation which is by no means commendable. We have neither time, space nor inclination to conduct the reader through the whole of this report, but there is one thing in it to which we desire now to direct his attention—and which, unless met and disproved by the delegates to the convention from this county, places them in an unenviable position. The following cautiously-worded paragraph contains the charge:

"About the hour for the assembling of the Convention, the Frederick delegation moved in a body to the Court House (at a considerable distance from the hotel) and before one-third of the members had entered the Court room, the delegation was surprised to perceive that the Convention had already been organized by the appointment of a well known gentleman of Allegany to the position of Chairman. Not a delegate from Washington County, we believe, had yet arrived; at all events, the great body of the delegation came in afterwards. That movement itself alone was well calculated to mar the harmony of the body, *especially as every subsequent developement plainly showed the motive and design which occasioned it.*"

If it be true, as here asserted, that the Convention was organized before one third of the Frederick delegation had entered the Court-Room, and before Washington county was at all represented, there is certainly room for complaint on the part of the lower Counties of the district, and the action of the delegation from Allegany needs explanation. Notwithstanding Mr. Baughman says his animadversions are dictated more in sorrow than in anger, it is plainly discernible that, while he would desire to expose them fully, he would yet wish to do it in such an oily manner, that no Alleganian, or friend of Mr. Devecmon, would take offence at it. The language italicised is a positive assertion that the organization of the Convention was a manœuver dictated by a motive which looked forward to the accomplishment of a purpose designed to be concealed, but which *"every subsequent development plainly showed."* Now Mr. Baughman, you were in the Convention and witnessed every development of its proceedings, and you have contented yourself with simply declaring that the Allegany delegation were actuated by motives they would not avow, but which were clearly shown at every stage in the subsequent proceedings. Why don't you tell your readers, who were not there, what those motives were, that they may know exactly what happened in Convention, and how it happened. It is due to truth, to the Democracy of the District, and to your own readers especially, that you speak out and tell them what it was, let us have the whole truth about the matter. Meantime, we will see whether the Allegany Delegation mean to rest under this serious imputation, or defend their conduct through their organ here.

TICKETS FOR 1860.—A Washington correspondent, noticing the fact that a great many prominent politicians from different sections of the Union, are now in that city, says:—"Some on business, some for pleasure, and others, no doubt, arranging a Presidential programme. The last rumors on that subject are :Hunter, for President, and Gen. Dodge, of Iowa, for Vice President; Douglas, for President, and Hon. Shelton F. Leake, of Virginia, for Vice President, and Gen. Lane, of Oregon, and Leake, of Virginia; and Breckenridge, for President, and D. S. Dickinson for Vice President."

The Rutherford (Tenn.) Telegraph, and several other Whig journals in that State, nominate the Hon. John Bell as a candidate for the Presidency, to be supported by the "United Opposition" party in 1860.

The Columbus (Ky.) Crescent nominates the Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky, for President, and Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, for Vice President; subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.

Hon. John Minor Botts arrived in New York on Sunday evening, and in a few days will proceed to the Lakes and the Western country. On Monday he was visited by large numbers of leading citizens. A great mass meeting, it is said, was held in Richmond, last week, to respond to the effort now making in various parts of the country to nominate Mr. Botts for President.

Notices.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW FOR AUGUST, Republished by L. Scott & Co., 54 Gold street, New York. Price, $3 per annum.

Opens with an article on the second volume of Guizot's Memoirs, which is declared to be one of the most important books published in France since the Revolution of February. The object of the reviewer is to impress on the British public the necessity of a truer knowledge than they now possess of what passes in France. *"Painters Patronized by Charles I."* contains a fair amount of agreeable art gossip, and gives sufficient evidence that that monarch was an encourager of art and a cultivator of taste. *"Syriac Church History"* is a review of Cureton's Ecclesiastical History of John, Bishop of Ephesus, being a picture of the sixth century in church and state drawn by a cotemporary hand. *"Wanderings of an Artist"* calls attention to a book by Paul Kane containing sketches and pictures illustrative of North American Indians and scenery. Another paper which, as relating to this country, will gain attention here, is entitled *"New England Provincial Life and History."* Its drift may be gathered from the closing paragraph: "The Englishmen of the age of George III. knew little of New England and its people. We know still less. Both ages agree in wilfully forgetting that, up to the Revolution, New England history is a page of our own. We *will* regard it as having sprung into babyhood in the reign of Charles I and the existence of old families, old grudges, and old prejudices, in a settlement of a century or two old, is looked upon by us as ridiculous and incoherent fancy. We do not consider that the oldest tree, if you can but transplant it, with all its roots and soil about it, will bear with it its old age and its majesty thousands of miles away."

Price of the four Reviews, $8 a year; "Blackwood" and the four Reviews, $10.

WHY THE TREASURY IS EMPTY.—Some fine morning during the coming Winter, says the New York Tribune, Congress may expect a call for money under the name of a deficiency bill. These bills have been annually growing larger; so that knowing the chronic propensity of this Administration to waste money, it may be announced beforehand that the next will overtop any of its predecessors. Yet in the face of this increasing deficiency, an impudent pretense of economy is set up by the official organs of the party. A few loafing clerks are discharged from a Custom-House where for years they have been mere partisan supernumeraries, and credit is taken for retrenchment. Almost in the same breath the scandal is enacted in Utah of selling 700 valuable mules at auction in a neighborhood where there are no buyers but such as it had been prearranged should be there, and then giving them away at less than half price. When Buchanan came into power there were $26,000,000 in the Treasury, in ten months it had all disappeared, and $20,000,000 had to be borrowed. Eight months afterwards another $10,000,000 were borrowed, and five months later another $10,000,000 were had in the same way, or $36,000,000 in all. But on the heels of this came the further demand for $30,000,000 with which to steal Cuba, making it quite apparent that had the Treasury unluckily contained the aforesaid money, means would have been found to use it in the accomplishment of that nefarious project. The chances are that Congress will be asked at an early day for such a sum as will swell the public debt to a round one hundred mill on of dollars. Whether a House of Representatives will be found pliant enough to grant that demand remains to be seen. Yet with all this sum of money the Government maintains but a shuffling and beggarly existence. It keeps its head above water only by the unexpected receipt of duties on imports which are destroying the industry of the people, and which have sent gold out of the country this year in a continuous stream at the rate of $86,000,000 per annum, or $50,000,000 more than the previous year, and $20,000,000 more than the disastrous year 1857. Now if the export of that year precipitated such a crisis, what consequences are to follow the drain of this? The management of the Post-Office is a scandal to a free people—it would be disgraceful even in despotism. In many places the people who pay large and ample sums for postage are cut off from mail facilties, and are compelled to either carry their mails themselves or do without them. That Department shuffles along a mere financial cripple, by issuing scrip for its debts, and this scrip is peddled among the money-changers and contemptuously shaved at 20 per cent, grave doubts being entertained of its legality. Shifts and expedients of various kinds, unworthy of the power and resources of the nation, are resorted to to keep it in motion, some of them alleged to be so grossly illegal as to call for investigation by Congress. Let the imports only fall back to where they stood a year ago, and the Treasury is at once bankrupt.

But there are many other ways by which the public money goes than selling mules at half price in Utah. That stroke of financiering resulted in a single loss There are outlets through which gold runs from the Treasury all the year round. The whole revenue -collecting system is a stupendous sham. When Mr. Cobb was called on by the Senate to make a clean breast of it, and say how many loafers he kept in his Custom House, how much money these fellows collected, and how much they got for doing it, he was compelled to acknowledge that at Wilmington, Delaware, the sum collected in 1857 was $2,004.57, to do which he employed eight men, whose salaries amounted to $15,848.38—a dead loss of nearly $14,000. At Annapolis four men, ardent as a Southern sun could make them, were kept painfully busy a whole year in collecting $374, for which they received $988. At Ocrakoke, North Carolina, $82 were collected at a cost of $1,390. At Port Oxford, in Oregon, $5.85 were collected by two stout able-bodied men, who received the insignificant sum of $2,702 for this extraordinary effort. Monterey, California, the amount collected reached the snug sum of $42, but it required three men to perform the feat. They performed a much greater one by drawing salaries to the amount of $7,050. At Buffalo, in this State, $10,140.53 were collected, for which laborious service 10 men received the comfortable sum of $16,896.51.

What kind of a man must Mr. Cobb be to suffer such atrocious abuses as these to go unreformed? Doubtless he is not responsible for their original existence—these leeches may have been hanging to the public teat when he assumed the office. But he suffered them to continue until the call from the Senate uncovered their atrocioiusness. Nay, we have no evidence that he has ever stopped this deliberate robbery of the public purse, nor any that it is not continued to the present hour. Of what avails it that duties or imports run up to a high figure, if the money is to be squandered in this scandalous manner. Here are only six Custom Houses whose gross receipts are $12,648.95, to collect which costs $44,779.89, thus making a clean loss of $32,130.94. There must be gross, corrupt partizanship involved in this shameful waste of public money. This excess of cost must have gone into the pockets of the bullies and whippers whom the Administration everywhere retain to carry elections. We doubt not the next House of Representatives will uncover a tissue of sickening villainies, enacted in connection with the Philadelphia Navy Yard, just previous to the last election. With waste like this in a single department of Government outlay, no surprise should be felt at the magnitude of any deficiency bill to be submitted to Congress. But the same corrupt extravagance may be seen in every department and will, no doubt, be hereafter detected where it may not now be even suspected.—Every investigation so far has developed its existence. The next Congress will contain more than one Hercules, strong enough to grapple with the task of unveiling the hidden abominations of the powers that be, and of thus showing why the Treasury is empty. Such investigation, pushed with proper energy, may make even illustrious personages curse the day they consented to take office.

Congressional Convention.

Pursuant to previous notice the Delegates elected from Frederick, Washington and Allegany Counties, assembled in Convention at 11 o'clock, in Lyceum Hall, Hagerstown, September 1st 1859.

The Convention was called to order by Ulysses Hobbs, Esq., of Frederick, on whose motion, the Convention was temporarily organized by calling FREDERICK SCHLEY, Esq., of Frederick, to the Chair, and appointing HORACE RESLEY, Esq., Secretary.

On motion, it was ordered, that the Chair appoint two from each County as a committee on the permanent organization of the Convention, whereupon the Chair appointed Messrs. Herbert and Nesbitt, of Washington, Hoffman and McCleary, of Allegany, Keller and Hobbs, of Frederick.

On motion, a Committee of three from each County, was appointed to draft rules for the government of the Convention, consisting of Messrs. Joseph A. Skinner, R. Sheckles, Josiah Knodle, A. Kimmel, Jno. A. Lynch, J. M. Kilgour, Wm. Hall, Lloyd Lowe and James Sowders.

During the absence of the Committees, the Convention was ably addressed by Mr. Carper, of Frederick.

The Committee on permanent organization reported the names of the following gentlemen as the permanent officers of the Convention, which was unanimously adopted: FREDERICK SCHLEY, of Frederick County, President; LLOYD LOWE, of Allegany, and Dr. HENRY GROSH of Washington, Vice-Presidents; *Horace Resley* of Allegany, and *Jno. H. Keller*, of Frederick, Secretaries.

The President, on resuming the Chair, thanked the Convention for the distinguished honor conferred upon him, in some pertinent and appropriate remarks.

The Committee on rules reported the following which were adopted:—

1st—*Resolved*, That Frederick County be entitled to seven votes, Washington County to six votes, and Allegany County to five votes.

2nd.—*Resolved*, That a majority of the whole vote thus created be necessary to a nomination.

3rd.—*Resolved*, That the Rules of the House of Delegates, so far as applicable, be the Rules for the government and regulation of this Convention.

4th.—*Resolved*, That every member of this Convention have the right to present the name of an individual, to be voted for as a candidate for Congress.

5th.—*Resolved*, That each County shall determine for itself its mode of voting, whether it shall be by ballot or *viverace*.

On motion of Capt. U. Hoobs, a committee of four from each County was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this Convention, as follows: Messrs. Hobbs, Lynch, Kilgour and Jones of Frederick; Messrs. Stake, Davis, McAtee and Nesbitt, of Washington; Messrs. McCleary, Hoffman, Sowders and Ferguson, of Allegany.

On motion of J. M. Kilgour, Esq., the Convention adjourned until 2½ o'clock, at which time the Convention re-assembled, when the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted by acclamation.

The Committee on Resolutions desire to submit to the Convention the following report:—

Resolved, That this Convention adopts and endorses in all their amplitude and meaning the resolutions adopted by the American State Council of Maryland at their meeting, on the 6th of April, as follows:—

Resolved, That the State Council of the American Party of Maryland, repudiating Sectionalism in every shape and form, whether as Abolitionism at the North, or Secession at the South, congratulate the Country on the auspicious prospect of the union of all conservative elements of opposition to the present Democratic Administration, and inspired by this prospect, the people of Maryland, whilst they re-affirm and hereby express their unalterable attachment to the principles which have hitherto characterized the American Party, invite the whole body of Conservative Opposition in all the States of the Union to co-operate with them in selecting hereafter delegates to a National Convention, to be charged with the sole duty of nominating candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States, to be voted for by the whole body of the Opposition in 1860, and whose past lives, eminent fitness and unquestionable nationality shall entitle them to the vote of the whole country.

And whereas the State of Maryland, in the contest of 1856, evinced her loyalty to the Union, her stern repudiation of all Sectionalism, whether South or North, and her unfaltering devotion to those principles of a broad and earnest nationality, intended to be perpetuated by the Federal Constitution, in adherence to which alone rests the safety and honor of the country in the strife of factions and the struggles of geographical parties, therefore

Resolved, That we will enter upon the State election with an unwavering faith in our ability to maintain the high position hitherto held by our State, and determined to devote our best energy, personally and collectively, to the accomplishment of such results as will keep Maryland in the vanguard of a triumphant national movement.

And be it further *Resolved*, That the American Party of this Congressional District and all other citizens opposed to the corruption of the present Administration, are earnestly invoked to a united support of the nominee of this Convention, and that we pledge our best efforts to secure his election.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Congress, when the names of Geo A. Pearre and H. W. Hoffman of Allegany; G. Eichelberger and Dr. Thomas Sinnn, of Frederick; and Jos. A. Skinner, of Washington, were presented to the consideration of the Convention. Mr. Schley, upon the presentation of his name, promptly but positively withdrew it from the consideration of the Convention. The name of Mr. Pearre was withdrawn by Mr McCleary, and a letter read from that gentleman, which will be found below.

CUMBERLAND, August 29, 1859.

To the Congressional Convention of the Opposition, to assemble at Hagerstown on 1st Sept., 1859.

GENTLEMEN:—The fact that I have been kindly spoken of as a candidate for Congress in the approaching election, and which had my conditional approbation, induces me, prompted by the gratitude due to my partial friends, to address you this communication.

Its chief object is to say, that the health of my wife is such, that I cannot, consistently with my obligations to her, accept the nomination even if tendered me by the Convention.

When called upon in the early part of this month, by some gentlemen from Frederick County, I then said that nothing would prevent my acceptance of the nomination if tendered, but the circumstances above named.

As early as the 17th of this month, I gave out to my friends here, my determination, for the reasons above named, not to be a candidate; and I take this opportunity to make known to you officially, the conclusion to which I have been constrained to come.

I cannot let this occasion pass, without returning to you, and through you, to the Opposition of the district, my grateful acknowledgements to the many kind friends, who have not thought me unworthy to represent them, at this important juncture, in the Congress of the United States.

It is a constituency of which any man might be proud; and one which if truly represented, is entitled to hold a commanding position in the councils of the nation.

I trust you may select from the able men of the district, one who will deserve, as well as receive, the united support of the Opposition. To your chosen representative, my hearty support will be given.

The election in this District may be a most important one, not only to the people of the State, but to the Union. A change, in its representative complexion, will most probably give to the Opposition a preponderance in the representation of the State in Congress; and this, in a contingency very likely to happen, may determine the next Presidency.

To the Middle States, North and South, must all conservative Union men look, to put an end forever to this wicked and useless agitation of the slavery question, which the Democracy continue to keep alive to frighten from their propriety the slaveholders of the South. Unfortunately, the South has by this trick been deceived and defrauded.—They have been made to believe that the Democracy of the North were the peculiar friends of Southern institutions. It is to be hoped that the people of this district, at least, will be no longer deceived by the cry of wolf, wolf, when there is no wolf. It is time Æsop's fable had some practical illustration.

The questions which really concern the great working classes have been overshadowed and kept out of view by the eternal agitation of a question, that has not now, and never had anything of a practical utility about it. All the discussion and legislation which has been upon the subject has not made one slave State more or less.

Under the Missouri Compromise Kansas and Nebraska would have been free. With it repealed they will still be free.

Squatter Sovereignty and Popular sovereignty are a delusion to the South. Slaveholders cannot go into any territory whose domestic status is uncertain. It is the uncertainty which prevents the introduction of slave property—under either doctrine, popular or squatter sovereignty, the same uncertainty exists, and both therefore forbid the introduction of slaves. It is of no advantage to the slave-holder merely to know that the people of a territory have the *power* to make it slave holding, and that in the meantime, whilst it remains in a territorial state, slavery will be prohibited under the Dred Scott decision. They also know that a free-soil constitution may be adopted, and after an expenditure of four or five years labor they may be compelled to abandon their homes, and remove with their negroes. It is impossible for any slave-holder to know, in advance, what will be the character of the settlers in any territory, whether pro-slavery or free-soil; and as a consequence he cannot foresee what domestic institutions will be adopted in its State Constitution—*until* that question is decided he cannot enter, and because he cannot enter it must be free-soil. Free-soil men can enter, the uncertainty is no bar to them. Popular sovereignty is to the South *practically*, the Wilmot Proviso.

Let these false issues be dismissed from the political arena, and let the people of the middle States, the grain-growing, iron-producing, and coal furnishing middle States press upon Congress, through their representatives, such a policy as will afford protection to the great interests which are the foundation of the prosperity of their citizens. English iron should cease to make American railroads and European labor should no longer throw out of employment the working men of America, who must sit idle by the side of the cold furnace and the hushed rolling mill, while millions of gold are yearly shipped from the country to pay for the products of foreign labor and skill. The middle grain-growing States should insist upon a policy which will create for them a home market for their grains, as well as for the smaller products also, and not advocate a policy which sends American gold to purchase foreign fabrics, worked into shape by men who consume the products of their own country.

If cotton cannot be "King," but at the sacrifice of the bests interests of the middle States, then let cotton cease to be "King;" and come down from its exalted position to a republican equality with the other great products of the country.

The policy of aggression upon our weaker neighbors, which has of late been growing at the expense of our national honor and good name among the nations of the earth, should be frowned upon by all conservative men.

We have ourselves witnessed within the last few years, expeditions fitted out in the United States, with the avowed object, by force of arms, of taking hostile possession of the territory of a friendly power, and of robbing the conquered people of their lands and property. These expeditions have not only not been discountenanced by men in high places, but winked at and encouraged by grave Senators, and publicly justified upon the miserable pretext that Anglo-Saxons qualified for self-government, would establish a better system of polity, and thus ameliorate the condition of the people. Under this same pretext it is that tyranny justifies the establishment of despotism. Though it were true, that the establishment of our form of government might be better for other people than their own, yet it is no less tyranny to force it upon them against their will. If they prefer a different form it is not our mission to interfere with their choice.

It should be our aim to render our Government a perfect reflection of the moral portraiture of its great father; plain, without ostentation; powerful, yet just to all; energetic and enterprising, yet so controlling and directing that energy and enterprise as to avoid all interference with the rights of others; dignified and courteous; brave, yet forbearing; a giant in war, yet a maintainer of the peace of the world.

Perhaps I have already said more than I should, certainly more than I intended; I hope the Convention will pardon the length of my letter. My feelings as well as my judgment are enlisted in the success of these opinions.

Very truly yours, &c.,

GEORGE A. PEARRE.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate, when Hon. HENRY W. HOFFMAN, of Allegany county, received the unanimous nomination of the Convention amidst shouts of applause.

On motion of G. Eichelberger, Esq., a Committee of two from each county was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Eichelberger, Kimmel, Skinner, Reitzell, McCleary, and Resley, to wait upon Mr. Hoffman, and apprise him of his nomination and request his presence in the Convention. The committee shortly after returned with Mr. Hoffman, who accepted the nomination in a speech of great power and eloquence, which was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause.

The Convention was also ably addressed by Jos. A. Skinner and A. K. Syester, after being vociferously called for by the Convention.

On motion of J. C. Jones, Esq., it was unanimously agreed that the next Congressional Convention should be held in the City of Frederick.

On motion of Col. Kimmel it was—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to its officers for the very able and satisfactory manner with which they discharged their respective duties.

On motion of Jos. A. Skinner, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by its officers, and published in all the American papers in the Congressional District.

FRED'K SCHLEY, Pres't.

LLOYD LOWE, HENRY GROSH, } Vice Prest's.

H. RESLEY, JNO. H. KELLER, } Sec'ys.

☞ The Hon. Henry Winter Davis has been nominated as the American candidate for Congress in the fourth Congressional District.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegany County, the subscriber, as Administrator of Normand Bruce, late of said county, deceased, will sell at public sale, for cash, on

Saturday, 8th day of October, 1859,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., in front of of the St Nicholas Hotel, in the Town of Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland,

Scrip of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, bearing interest	$1421.50
1 Bond of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co. dated Dec. 23, 1842, with interest	2000.00
1 do. " " " "	100.00
1 do. " June, 2, 1842. " "	175.00
1 do. " 3, " "	300.00
1 do. " " " 6*	400.00
1 do. " " " "	300.00
1 do. " " " "	100.00
No. 50 Certificate of Indebtedness of the Ches. & Ohio Canal Co., dated Aug. 15, '55, with int. from Apr. 1, '55, for	1000.00
" 31 " " " " "	1000.00
" 32 " " " " "	1000.00
" 33 " " " " "	1000.00
" 34 " " " " "	1000.00
" 35 " " " " "	1000.00
" 36 " " " " "	1000.00
" 37 " " " " "	1000.00
" 38 " " " " "	1000.00
" 39 " " " " "	825.05

5 Shares of the stock of the Lonaconing Coal & Transportation Company.

5 Shares of the Stock of the Caledonia Mining Company.

4 Shares of the stock of the Wellersburg and West Newton Plank Road Company.

A Certificate of last mentioned Company for $10 dividend on said stock, convertible into stock of said Company.

JOHN T. EDWARDS, Adm'r of Normand Bruce, dec'd.

Sept. 3, 1859—5t.

Sands' Sarsaparilla

THE VERY BEST REMEDY

For Purifying the Blood,

AND FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Stubborn Ulcers, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

The health of the human system depends almost entirely upon the state of the blood. If the vitalizing fluid which pervades every tissue, every membrane, fibre, filament, gland, or other organ primary or subsidiary; if the body be charged with the element of disease, sickness must be the consequence, and until the

Causes of Disease

existing in the blood are eradicated, no permanent relief can be expected. It is here that the powerful health-restoring properties of this Medicine are manifested; its searching operation reaches the causes of disease, and the cures it performs are therefore radical and thorough

Scrofulous Ulcer Cured

GIBSON'S WELLS, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1855.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen.—My daughter seventeen years of age, was some time ago seized with an ulcer in the front of her nose, which gradually increased, eating away the flesh, and became very painful. We tried all the remedies we could hear of, without checking the disease. At length procured a bottle of your Sarsaparilla, which afforded her almost immediate relief; and after taking three bottles, was entirely cured.

Yours, respectfully, PATRICK GLESON.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

For sale by HEALEY & SHRIVER, Druggists Cumberland Md.

Aug. 18, 1859—1m.

JOHN WILSON,

Established in 1807—Retired 1853

JOHN E. WILSON,

Agent.

THE SURVIVING PARTNER OF

JOHN WILSON & SON,

No. 14 Baltimore-st., near the Bridge,

NOW REMOVED TO

N. W. Cor. Howard & Camden Sts., Baltimore.

☞ Constantly on hand and for sale, OLD WINES, BRANDIES, OLD RYE, BOURBON WHISKEYS, &c., in Wood or Draught and Bottles.

OLD Diploma Rye Whiskey.

1852. 1852.

The Diploma of the Md., Institute.

This Diploma, of the first class, was awarded by the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts, to John E. Wilson, of Baltimore, for best OLD RYE WHISKEY, exhibited at the Exhibition of Articles of American Manufacture, held in the city of Baltimore, on the 1st day of October, 1852."

JOSHUA VANSANT, Pres.

G. H. HUNT, Sec'y.

The Old Diploma Rye Whiskey.

Together with selections from the choicest stocks of RYE WHISKEY in Allegany, Washington and other counties in Maryland, ranging in price from 75 cents, $1, $1 25, $1 50 $2, $2 50, and $3 per gallon, constantly on hand and for sale by bbls., half bbls., demijohns, gallon and single bottle, at the

"*Diploma Old Rye Whiskey Warehouse, Cor. Howard and Camden Sts*

Nearly opposite the Passenger Station of the B. & O. R. R.

☞ Call and examine. Orders solicited and promptly executed by the Agent.

Aug. 4, '59—1y. JOHN E. WILSON.

PROSSER'S PATENT

LAP WELDED

IRON BOILER TUBES!

EVERY article necessary to DRILL THE TUBE-PLATES and to SET THE TUBES in the best manner.

Tube CLEANERS, Steel-Wire and Whalebone BRUSHES.

Tubes for ARTESIAN WELLS, &c., Screwed together, flush on both sides, or with Couplings either outside or inside.

THOMAS PROSSER & SON,

Aug 18, 1859—3m 28 Platt St., N. York.

House For Rent.

A new Brick House with a two story back building containg 7 rooms and hall, cistern an excellent cellar and all necessary conveniences for a comfortable home, on Bedford St. in one of the most respectable and healthy locations in Cumberland. For further particulars enquire of

Aug. 4—tf. E. F. SOMMERKAMP.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS For sale at this Office.

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 Teeth, Silver, Shoe, Scrub, and Horse Brushes.

WOODEN WARE:

SUCH AS

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

Brooms, Baskets, Mats & Cordage.

Master'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, Chafing 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, Housekeepers, 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, tell, 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; 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 shed 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 want full 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 JOHNSON,

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 Country, 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.

CUMBERLAND Brass Band!

THE Cumberland Brass Band, under the leadership of Prof. GODFREY G. SNIDER, would respectfully inform the citizens of Cumberland and neighboring country, that they are now prepared to fill engagements for processions, picnics, or other purposes.

Political meetings, irrespective of party, desiring their services can obtain them on moderate terms. For particulars address

GODFREY G. SNIDER, Or, GUSTAVUS RIZER,

Camb'd, Aug. 11, 1859—3m. Sec'y.

J. WEATHERBY & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CHILSON'S FURNACES,

Brick and Portable.

Cooking Ranges of the most approved patterns, Cooking Stoves of every description for Wood and Coal; also, Church, Hall, Store and Office Stoves, Franklin, Air Tight, Bar Room, and Cannon Stoves, Fienour Gas-Burning and Latrobe Stoves. Orders from the Country respectfully solicited. Merchants supplied on the most reasonable terms.

J. WEATHERBY & CO.,

40 and 42 Light St., one door from Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.

Aug. 18, 1859—tjan.1.

Insolvent's Notice.

Geo. A. H. Waltz vs. His Creditors. } ORDERED, this 13th day of July, 1859, that George A. H. Waltz give notice to his creditors, endorsers and sureties, that the first Monday of January, next is fixed for the said Geo. A. H. Waltz to appear in the Circuit Court for Allegany county, to answer such interrogatories as his creditors, endorsers and sureties may propose or allege against him; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Cumberland, once a week for three successive months prior to the said first Monday of January next, as such notice.

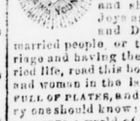
Test—H. RESLEY, Clerk.

Aug. 4, 1859—3m.

Marriage Guide!

A NEW BOOK, BY

WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D.



The secret time to Courtship, Love and Marriage; with the diseases incident to Youth, Maturity and Old Age—being Sights 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. YOUNG,

No. 416 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 12, 1859—1y.

Artists', Painters' AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' DEPOT.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand a full assortment of materials for the use of

Artists, Painters & Photographers.

Also on hand a large and beautiful assortment of

Stereoscopic Instruments and Views

Embracing every variety of Foreign and American Landscapes, Statuary, Parlor and Rural Groups, &c. The beauty and interest of the Stereoscopic Views upon the parlor table furnish a never ending source of entertainment both to visitors and the home circle.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied on the most reasonable terms.

W. A. WISONG,

No. 2 N. Liberty St., Baltimore, Md.

June 30, 1859—1y.

J. H. MILLER'S

Fire and Burglar's Proof SAFES, BANK LOCKS, Vault Doors, &c.

MANUFACTURED IN BALTIMORE.

PERSONS in want of these articles will find it much to their advantage to purchase from the manufacturer where they can find a large Stock, and have any they desire built to order at a low price.

Miller's Safes and Bank Securities have long been unrivaled in New England where they are considered indispensable to those who want perfect protection from Fire and Thieves.

For prices, S