Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

WM. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 24, 1859.

The Union.

It is astonishing with what flippancy some men talk of a dissolution of the Union.—What an easy matter they consider it to be to separate these States—to burst asunder the bond which has so long bound them together. They have dreamp over this subject until it has become to them as familiar as the daily routine of their ordinary avocations; so that in every event that transpires they see unmistakably involved the dissolution of the Union. The States, a democratic paper published in Washington, and the advocate of Douglas for the Presidency, in its issue of the 19th inst. tells us that the next contest for the Presidency "*is virtually a contest for the abrogation or continuance of the Constitution, and the result will decide practically, adversely to the one or the other.*" The simple meaning of which is, if the democracy are successful, the Constitution will be preserved, but if any other party should succeed the Constitution will be destroyed and the Union dissolved. We have no faith in such declarations. We don't believe one word of this alarming announcement. We are satisfied that nothing short of a *direct, palpable and wilful violation of the Constution* upon the part of the contracting parties, will justify a separation of these States, or meet with the sanction of the people of this great Republic. Differences of opinion, it is true, exists among the people on many subjects, and have existed ever since the Union was formed. One set of politicians have stoutly maintained that their principles were the only correct ones upon which to administer the government, while another has been equally convinced that the views which they believed and promulgated were the true ones to give prosperity to the land and permanency to the nation, and as the one or the other has prevailed, there has been a ready acquiescence upon part of the other in the carrying out of the policy of the successful party, and so it will be unless the single event to which we have referred should unfortunately occur, and of this we have no gloomy apprehensions. There is one thing connected with this battle about dissolution, that our readers should not lose sight of, and it is this, *the leaders* of the democracy are they who are so blant upon this subject.—With the exception of Wendell Phillips and his clan, so small in number that they are beneath notice, the only disunionists in the land are found in the democratic ranks, and these in the South, and they arrogate to themselves to speak for the whole South. We have seen it stated in some of our democratic exchanges, that at their convention in Charleston, they intend to demand a slave code for the Territories, and if they fail to get it, the whole South is to withdraw from the Convention and take steps tending to the erection of a Southern Republic. That is the democracy is to dissolve the Union, the Opposition are entirely overlooked, they are not to be considered in the acts of these secession democrats, but as they have ruled them *in* the Union at their own will and pleasure, they intend to rule them *out, nolens volens*. But will the Opposition consent to be so appropriated by their opponents? We think not. The majority for democracy in the South is too small to justify them in indulging the idea that they can controle the destiny of their opponents, and leave them no choice but to follow the lead of their old political enemy. Taking the entire South, we do not believe that the democracy has a majority that will overreach 150,000 at the most, and with this vote shall they be permitted to dictate to that large and influential body of citizens who have always been opposed to them the choice of staying in or going out of the Union? We are sure not. Unless we have grately mistaken their temper, this cannot be accomplished, and therefore we are satisfied there will be no dissolution of the Union, even though the democracy should not harmonize at Charleston, or should they be defeated in the Presidential campaign.

State Finances.

We often see our folly when it is too late to remedy it. Of the truth of this remark we were forcibly impressed on reading the following account of the finances of the state from the Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore Sun. Under the admirable arrangements instituted and carried into practical effect by the American party, the financial affairs of the State have been conducted to a most flourishing and imposing condition.—Large sums have been added to the sinking fund,—the State debt materially lessened, and sources of taxation which were annoying to our people having been abandoned while the flourishing condition of the Treasury at this time justifies a large reduction in the direct tax, the whole of the foregoing indicating that by proper management, in a few years, the taxes in this State will be but a nominal affair.

But while this favorable state of the finances has been brought about by the policy and admirably management of the American party, unfortunately the Legislative Department of the Government has passed into the hands of the Democracy. What schemes they may concoct, what measures devise or changes make, remains to be seen. With their known and avowed hatred of everything that has been done by the American party, they may so manage as to give into the hands of such men as Hickman and Downey the control of the monies of the State, and thereby endanger their diversion from their proper sources to the pockets of their appointees. We hope this may not be the case, but that there is danger, the developments of the last few years fully demonstrate. The following is the article of the Suns correspondent to which we refer:

In the Treasury Department, the fiscal year of which closed on the 30th of October, it is stated, that the receipts for the year from direct taxation have amounted to nearly $250,000, being an increase of a few thousand dollars over last year. The receipts from clerks of courts from various sources of specific taxation, is said to be about $290,000, being an increase of nearly $12,000 over the previous year. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have paid a six per cent. dividend on the stock held by the State in said road, and the usual dividend on the stock of the State of the Washington Branch, also over $120,000 for the one fifth of the passenger receipts on said branch road. The latter payment includes the payments for some arrears on that portion of the Washington road between the Relay House and Baltimore city, which was for some time previous a subject of dispute.

The receipts into the State treasury, from all sources, is over $1,000,000, and the surplus remaining on hand at the close of the fiscal year was over $500,000, after deducting about $140,000, which was added to the sinking fund in the course of said year. It is stated that about one-half of the above surplus has been added to the sinking fund since the close of the fiscal year, which will leave about $250,000 in the treasury subject to the disposition of the next Legislature. The sinking fund now amounts, it is supposed, to nearly $4,900,000. The Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Companies are said to be in arrear to the treasury over $100,000. The comptroller has ordered a suit to be brought against Messrs. France & Broadbent, contractors for the State lotteries, for $12,500, being the amount due the State for the three months of the contract ending April 1st, 1859. It is understood here that the comptroller will recommend in his next report a reduction of the State direct tax to five cents in the hundred dollars, and also a new assesment of the taxable property of the State outside of Baltimore city.

Great Excitement at Charlestown.

Ever since the outrage of Brown and his associates at Harper's Ferry the community in the neighborhood for miles round has been in a state of the most intense and feverish excitement. Imagination has been permitted to play all kinds of pranks, and every little occurrence has been magnified into something serious. The burning of barns has been attributed to the friends of Brown prowling about to seek revenge for his condemnation and as the prelude to an organized effort to rescue him from his certain and deserved doom. Some wicked wag, anxious to trifle with the fears of the people, circulated a report that a large body of armed men were about to leave Ohio for the purpose of Brown's rescue, and forthwith a telegram was sent to Gov. Wise for more troops, which the Gov. answers by bringing on in person a regiment of well appointed militia, so that there is now in and about Charlestown more than a thousand men under arms. To us this appears supremely ridiculous, and we think is calculated to bring the Virginians in to disrepute. We dont believe that any body seriously contemplates the rescuing of Brown from his richly deserved fate, and we would be sorry to entertain the idea for a single moment, that the people of Jefferson and Berkeley counties are not adequate to protect themselves from any invading force that might have the presumption to enter upon such an expedition as that of rescuing Brown. We think therefore, that the calling from their homes such a body of men as that to which we have referred might have been avoided, and the ends of justice fully secured, the fears of the people would have been allayed, and the hurtful excitement would have more ready died out.

MEDICAL ADVICE.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our numerous readers to the card of Drs. Goldsmith & Co. Drs. G. & Co. are properly qualified physicians having graduated with the highest honors at one of the best Universities in the United States. Like many other eminent physicians they have made a few complaints their peculiar study, and in their successful treatment, have as far as we know, not a rival in the west. Their system of treatment is founded on a thorough knowledge of the human frame, and an intimate acquaintance with each and every symptom appertaining to the various stages of the complaints which they undertake to cure.—There have been in all large cities, so many quacks who profess to cure all diseases to which flesh is heir, by impossible means, and in impossible times, that it is a pleasure to have it in our power to refer to *some few* who follow their profession in a legitimate manner, and in whose hands the sick and suffering can place themselves with the certain assurance of being treated with skill and attention, and to insure a restoration to health.—We take pleasure in recommending them to all who may need their services. Seed their card in another column.

Notices.

THE WESMINSTER REVIEW FOR OCTOBER.—This number, just issued, is a very full one, and remarkable for the variety and general attractiveness of the subjects discussed Witness the following table of contents: Militia Forces. Rousseau: his Life and Writings. Spiritual Freedom. Modern Poets and Poetry of Italy. Physical Geography of the Atlantic Ocean. Garibaldi and the Italian Volunteers. Tennyson's Idylls of the King. Bonapartism in Italy. On the scope and treatment of these articles there is no room for comment in a passing notice, and we content ourselves with this brief indication There is one feature, however, in the Westminster,—one at first sight apparently subordinate and unattractive—to which it is proper that attention should be particularly invited. We allude to the brief notices of the publications of the day under the comprehensive head of Contemporary Literature, which follow immediately after the articles forming the bulk of the number. In this department are found concise critiques on such books published during the preceding quarter as are not made the topic of elaborate essays and reviews. Republished by L. SCOTT & Co., 54 Gold street, New York. Price, $3 per annum.

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

A TEXT FROM SIR ASTLEY COOPER.—"A stomach, gentlemen," says Sir Astley Cooper in one of his lectures, "has been compared to a laboratory and to a kitchen, but gentlemen, it is a *stomach*, and like nothing *but* a stomach." The great surgeon was right. Digestion and assimilation resemble no other process in nature or art. It was with a vivid appreciation of this fact that the distinguished Holloway originated his system of treatment. His Pills which have become the popular specifics of the age, act directly upon this controlling organ, and through it upon all its dependencies. Dyspepsia, a terrible disease in itself, and the primal source of as many evils as were contained in Pandora's box, yields rapidly and certainly to their aperient, anti-septic and restorative properties. Unlike any other medicament in use, they seem to carry on the three processes of purgation, disinfection and invigoration, simultaneously; so that the system is regulated, the blood purified, and the nervous and muscular organization renovated at the same time. Hence their almost miraculous cures of nearly all internal diseases. Their popularity, and that of the Ointment for external complaints and injuries, is simply the homage of the world to Truth. Men, women and children, upon whom the disciples of a musty, unphilosophical, and vapid pathology have pronounced sentence of death, recover by the use of these medicines, and shame the oracles of the profession by taking a new lease of life. These are results that all mankind can appreciate. No interested opposition can withstand them. The old Pharmacopœia, the old practice of physic (venerable lumber!) are being swept away by the new regime. HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment are supplanting them in all parts of the globe.—*N. Y. "Nat. Pol. Gaz."*

Political Items.

The Washington *Constitution* has a vehement attack upon Hon. EDWARD BATES, as "about the only Southern Abolitionist in existence." Except his approval of the Fugitive Slave law, it sees no difference between his position and that of GIDDINGS. It is quite sure the body of the Republican Party will never accept a man "so ineffably inferior to CORWIN as Mr. BATES,"—and that, in the South, "there is not a corporal's guard who *dare* to sustain a man who holds in substance the same opinions as Gov. SEWARD."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* cautions the Southern Press against the danger of copying the inflammatory Abolition documents with which the New-York *Herald* has been filling its columns since the Harper's Ferry affair. It says that "Abolitionism has succeeded, in these few weeks, in penetrating into all parts of the South with papers that never reached us before, and in quantities unheard of until they were dispensed under such patronage."

The Clark County Va., *Journal* has given great offence to the Richmond *Enquirer* by publishing a very temperate and sensible remonstance against the excessive ferocity with which the great mass of the people insists upon the execution of BROWN and his accomplices. It heads the article "More Treason," and says that it was "probably paid for and prepared under the orders of Mr. HORACE GREELEY." The *Enquirer* is greatly enchanted with the course of the New-York *Observer* in insisting that BROWN shall be hung.

Dr. T. W. MOORE of Chester, S. C., wrote a letter to the recent Slave-trade Convention held at Mount Pleasant, urging the increasing price of negroes as the great obstacle to Southern progress. They cannot be employed in building fences, or in reclaiming lands under water—the two great necessities of South Carolina agriculture. The only remedy which can be found for this evil, in his judgment, consists in the importation of more negroes from Africa.

Hon. J. S. PALMER, a member of the South Carolina State Legislature, has written a letter urging the importance of reopening the Slave-trade as a means of cheapening Southern labor. Slaves are wanted for constructing railroads, working mines, manufacturing wool, &c., as well as for raising cotton. But he does not believe Congress will ever consent to change the existing laws on this subject, and therefore the sooner the South can "divorce herself from an unnatural confederacy," the better.

The *National Intelligencer* remonstrates against the violence and rancorous heat with which the political contests of the day are discussed, and especially the language held concerning the relations of the North and South. Such sneers and taunts cannot be indulged without leaving rankling wounds. It says that "the flippancy with which it is common to invoke a dissolution of the Union at the South can only be equalled in folly by the flippancy of those at the North who would avert it by repealing to no higher sentiment than a craven fear."

The Boonville (Mo.) *Observer* urges the nomination of Judge DOUGLAS as absolutely essential to the salvation of the Democratic Party. It ascribes the divisions in the party to the Lecompton policy of the President, and says that there is not a single Northern State which can be carried by the Administration on that issue.

EDWARD BATES ESQ., of St. Louis, Mo., has been spoken of in a number of our exchanges as a suitable candidate of the Opposition or Union party for President in 1860. Recently he has published his views on those topics which now seem most to interest the people of this country. The following *resume* we find in the Balt. Patriot of the 11th inst., and transfer them to our columns presuming they will be interesting to our readers:

The St. Louis Evening *News* of the 8th instant, puts forth what purports to be an authoritative statement of this gentleman's opinion upon the everlasting Slavery Question. As he is a candidate of certain portions of the Opposition for the Presidency, we have thought it might not be uninteresting to submit a brief summary of his views on this subject.

On the abstract question of slavery, he occupies Mr. Jefferson's ground, to wit, that it is a state of war, and cannot be justified upon any principle except that of the will of the master.

He is unalterably opposed to its extension into the Territories of the United States, where it does not exist, and holds to Mr. Clay's doctrine on this point namely, "That his arm should drop from his shoulder, before he would vote to extend slavery over one foot of Territory already free." He rejects the dogma, that the Constitution, by its own proper vigor, carries slavery into all the Territories of the United States, but believes that freedom is the rule, and slavery the exception. Slavery cannot, in his view, exist in any free Territory of the United States, except by a positive law of Congress, and he is opposed to the enactment of any such law.

The distinction between slave and other property, he contends, is co-eval with the establishment of the compact of Union, which localized slavery, that is prohibited it from migrating into Territory already free. In exchange for this limitation of the institution, the Slave States got more than an equivalent, in being allowed three votes for every five slaves, in the election of national officers, so that two votes in the slave States count as much as the votes of five men in the free States.

Slave property is not like other property, says Mr. Bates, because it is entitled to votes, while other property is not. This distinction is as old as the Constitution, and, therefore, he argues, there is no unfairness in excluding this kind of property from the Territories acquired by the common blood and treasure of the Union. To allow it to go there would make the owner of other property inferior to the owner of slave property. Slavery cannot go into the free States, and therefore cannot go into free Territories, because it is the creation of the local law. If slavery be national, the Constitution could not permit the owner of slave property to be despoiled of it in a free State, any more than in free Territory. The discrimination against slavery in the free States has always existed, and has never been regarded as a hardship by the slave States, because the privilege to vote on slaves more than compensated for its exclusion from the free States. If the South is tired of this discrimination against slave property, Mr. Bates thinks it can easily be removed, if the privilege of voting enjoyed by such property is abandoned, and then it would be entitled, under the Constitution, to go wherever other property goes, and to be protected there.

He does not regard the non-admission of of Slavery into free Territories, as establishing a distinction between Slave and other property, but simply as maintaining a distinction established at the formation of the Government by the assent of the slave States. He is therefore opposed to allowing slave property to overleap its Constitutional limits. He does not believe that Congress will ever protect Slavery in the Territories, because all parties in the free States are opposed to it. The principle of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, that is, Squatter Sovereignty, he thinks, renders the introduction of Slavery into free Territories absolutely impossible, and therefore the question of slavery is no longer an open one, but merely an abstraction.

He firmly adheres to the right of property in Slaves wherever slavery exists, and will go as far as any man living, to protect that species of property wherever it is maintained.

He holds to the unqualified rigit of the owner to recover his slaves if they escape to a free state, and if he were President, he would use the whole power of the Government to execute the Fugitive Slave law if necessary. If that law were repealed, or if it should be found to be inadequate to secure the return of slaves to their masters, he would call on Congress to pass other laws for carrying out the Constitutional guarantee of the slave-holders rights. The Union he would regard as a broken compact, if this guarantee were not observed.

Should Congress pass laws legalizing and protecting slave property in the Territories previously free, though he would be opposed to the enactment of such laws, he would, if President, execute them as promptly as any other laws of the land. And if Territory, duly organized as a State, with a sufficient population, and with a Constitution tolerating slavery, should ask to be admitted into the Union, he would not oppose her admission because she was a slave State.

His creed is, that every State has a right to say how much it wants of slavery, and how long it wants it, and how to get rid of it.—He does not regard it as a perpetual institution. He is glad to know that Missouri is rapidly becoming a free State, without the aid of "Emancipation Societies" and without the acrimony of domestic discord, and especially by means of transportation, for he is opposed to the presence of emancipated negroes in a white community. He thinks that the fate of slavery is in the hands of a higher power than that of man. He is not a slave-holder himself.

He is opposed to any national organization for interfering with slavery in the States. The function of the Federal Government, in relation to slavery, is to protect it where it is—not to extend it. So far as policy may allow, it might help those States desiring to get rid of it, to procure foreign territory for the colonization of free blacks, because he thinks they are a national nuisance. He is utterly opposed to the policy of reducing free negroes into slavery again, as cruel and barbarous. It would be a disgrace to the Federal Government to allow such a policy to be adopted, from the lack of such an intervention to procure a suitable home for them.

Whether these views on this vexed question will satisfy the Opposition nominating Conventions, when they meet next summer, time alone will disclose. For ourselves, we are perfectly willing to leave this question, as well as all others, to the prudence and discretion of the Delegates of the Nominating Conventions, fully satisfied that the candidates for President and Vice President, named by them, will be such men as the whole country, East and West, South and North, will gladly hail as its delivers from the oppressive domination of the Democratic party.

DEATH OF THE INVENTOR OF PERPETUAL MOTION.—Mr. James G. Hendrickson, of Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, well-known for his "perpetual motion" machine, died on Saturday last. He had devoted his life to obtaining perpetual motion, and his machines have been a puzzle to all who examined them, as they have certainly moved for six years without the application of any external powers, and apparently with no intention of stopping. Mr. H. suffered much ridicule and persecution, but was a quiet, honest, and patient old man. He was once arrested at Keyport for practicing "jugglery," under the "Act for suppressing vice and immorality." At the trial several builders, millwrights, and engineers, and philosophers were called who testified positively that no such motive power as that alleged could drive the machine, and that there must be some concealed spring. So the machine was broken, but no motive power could be discovered. At the time of his death, Mr. H. was engaged in applying his machines to clock-work. He had been so much persecuted by the incredulous that he had provided a secret place beneath the floor of his shop, where his two last machines were deposited. It was in the form of a vault, covered by a trap door, which was locked, and the floor so replaced as to avoid suspicion. After his last illness commenced, he made known this secret to his family, who examined the spot carefully, and found the contents exactly as described. The night of his death, the shop was broken open, the floor taken up, the trap door pried off, and both models stolen. It is probable that the family in their visits had not taken the same precaution as the inventor, and some prying eyes had discovered the secret. Fortunately the drawings are preserved, and there is a little machine, one of the earliest made, now running in Brooklyn, where it has kept up its ceaseless ticking for nearly six years. Mr. Hendrickson leaves a family of four sons and four daughters, all of them, we believe, given to inventions.

A GAY DECEIVER IN DAYTON, OHIO—*He Gains the Affections of Five Ladies in that City, and Two Elsewhere.*

[From the Dayton Journal, 12th.]

We heard yesterday some particulars in regard to the proceedings of a certain Joseph Hemphill. Hemphill, under compulsion and to avoid imprisonment, married in Dayton on the 3d of September last, a widow whom he had deceived and ruined, and immediately after the ceremony took her to the Lafayette House, where he left her and did not return, and she has never seen him since.

At the same time this affair of his was in progress, he had made arrangements to marry another widow, whom he had persuaded to meet him at Springfield, the very day after he was married in Dayton, under the circumstances above named. The friends of his second *fiancee*, however, discerned the purpose, and prevented the consummation.

He was courting the third widow living in Dayton and finally gained her consent to marry him. He persuaded her to let him have about $60 in money which she had saved, on pretence of making preparations for the nuptials, and assuring her that he had just bought a farm near Dayton; he ran off with her money after he was married to the woman first named.

It is well understood that two young women living in Dayton and vicinity were the objects of his attentions, and the recipients of his promise to marry.

Since his departure, letters have been received detailing his deceptions in other places. One instance is given of his engagement to a lady, who made all preparations for the marriage, the day fixed, the company assembled but the expected bridegroom turned up missing. Another instance is authenticated by letter of his engagement to another woman living some distance from here—making in all seven who have suffered from his machinations.

Hemphill is about forty years of age, near six feet high, heavy set and dark complexion. He had been living in the vicinity of Harshmansville for about two years. When last heard from he was at Bellefontaine.

Holloway's Pills.—It seems as if the pharmacopeia were eventually to be narrowed down to two specifics, Holloway's Pills and Ointment. We have conversed with individuals who have witnessed the effect of the Pills in cases of epilepsy, ordinary convulsions, spasms, bilious colic, palpitation of the heart, dispepsia, etc., and they all tell the same story of their efficacy and infallibility. So, too, of the Ointment. The general opinion seems to be that it never fails in ulcerous and eruptive cases. It is an indisputable fact that those best acquainted with the preparations have the most implicit confidence in them.

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

A Most Valuable Medicine

This preparation which is purely vegetable will arrest and speedily cure the most inveterate cases, of Scrofula, Stubborn Ulcers, Fever sores, Pimples, Mercurial diseases, Liver complaint, loss of appetite, and other similar diseases. In its operation it enters into the circulating fluids, passes through every part of the body, and assimilates itself with the different fibres, tissues and parts which comprise

"THE WONDERFUL MACHINE."

It harmonizes and unites with the *medicatrix nature* or life preserving principal, causes healthy secretions, invigorates the constitution, gives stamna to the debilitated frame, and soon restores the patient to sound and perfect health.

Prepared and sold by A. B. and D. SANDS Druggists, 100 Fulton Street New York.
For sale by HEALEY and SHRIVER, Druggists Cumberland, Md.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION
For diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsy.

PLASTER.
500 Tons Windsor Plaster
For sale by J. N. HARPER & Co.
Alexandria, ju 2—tf. King St. Dock.

Medicine for the Afflicted!

DRS. GOLDSMITH & CO., No. 132 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., still continues to be consulted on all diseases of a private or delicate nature. From a long course of study and practical experience of unlimited extent, Drs. G. & Co., have the gratification of presenting the unfortunate with remedies that have never failed to cure the most alarming cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis. Beneath his treatment all the horrors of Venereal and Impure Blood, Scrofula, Ulcers, Pain and Distress, or Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Abscesses, Humors, Frightful Swellings, and the long train of horrible symptoms attending this class of diseases, are made to become as harmless as the simplest ailings of a child.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—Drs. G. & Co. devotes much of their attention to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret and solitary habit, which ruins the body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. Some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by these early habits of youth are, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, derangement of the Digestive functions, symptoms of Consumption, etc., etc. The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded, viz: Loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, aversion to society, self-distrust timidity, etc., are among the evils produced. Such persons before contemplating marriage, should consult a physician of skill and experience, and be at once restored to health and happiness.

AGUE AND FEVER CURED AND WARRANTED.—All letters containing a fee, addressed to Drs. Goldsmith & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., will meet with prompt attention, and medicines forwarded, secure from observation, and a cure guaranteed. The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. Don't forget the place, No. 132 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

November 24, '59—1y.

Grand Jury Report.

CUMBERLAND, October 22, 1859.

To the Hon. Thomas Perry,
Judge of the Circuit Court:

The Grand Jury of the State of Maryland, for the body of Allegany County, beg leave to report that they have in the discharge of their duty, visited the Almshouse of the County, and are highly gratified to be able to bear testimony to the very efficient manner in which the Steward, Mr. Charles A. Scott, discharges his duty. They found everything connected with the Farm and House in the most perfect order. The inmates numbering upwards of forty, appeared to be both comfortable and happy, so far as persons in their unfortunate condition can be, we would, however recommend to the careful consideration of the next Levy Court, the great necessity of appropriating a sufficient sum of money to build a Steward House. The Steward at present occupies a portion of the structure designed for the paupers, which, apparently, should be occupied by the female paupers, as the present arrangement renders it impossible to maintain the constant separation of the sexes, which is very desirable.

The Jury would also beg leave to state, that they visited the County Jail, and regret that they are compelled to report a different state of things concerning it; not that any censure should attach to Sheriff Willison or his assistants; on the contrary, the Jurors believe that they have done everything that could be done to ameliorate the condition of the Institution The building, in the opinion of the Jury, is very badly planned—for the following reasons: The cells are low, and those on the ground floor are evidently very damp, as well as poorly ventilated. The Jury believe that persons confined in the Jail for a considerable period of time, are liable to contract disease. The Jury also think that the County Commissioners should provide iron bedsteads for the use of the prisoners.

GEORGE W KILDOW,
November 24, 59. Foreman.

WM BLAKE,
Merchant Tailor,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

HAS now on hand, and for sale, a new, large and beautiful

Double Spool Sewing Machine,

which is capable of doing all kinds of sewing, from a shirt bosom, to that of the heaviest tailed cloth, and will sew leather, bind hats, and bind shoes, in a word, it will do all kinds of sewing. It is very large, placed on a beautiful stand, and is finished as well as any $50 or $125 machine, and warranted to be as represented.

They will be sold for the low price of $30 and $40, according to size. The public are invited to call and see them, and judge for themselves WM. BLAKE.

Nov. 24, '59.—4t.

☞ Frostburg Gazette and Piedmont Independent publish four times.

APPLICATION FOR Extension of Frederick Street.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that application hath been made by Burgess Magruder, to the Mayor and Council of Cumberland, for the passage of an ordinance, to open and extend Frederick street from its present terminus at its junction with Decatur street, in said city, in a north-easterly direction to the outer limits and boundary of said city. The Mayor and Councilmen will take up the matter of said application and act upon the same on the first Monday of January next. By order of the Mayor and Councilmen,

G. B. W. ROPER, Clerk.

Nov. 24, '59.

Full Length Steel Engravings of
WASHINGTON & EVERETT,
Including a Viewof Mount Vernon,

In the Engraving of Washington. These splendid engravings are from orig nal paintings by Healy, and are *engraved on Steel* in the highest style of the Art. They are each 25x35 inches, *each* CONTAINING SIX SQUARE FEET. So many coarse, miserable pictures have been palmed upon the public as works of art—and especially in cheap, black and muddy engravings—that it is difficult to convince persons of taste that they are safe in ordering what they have not first seen. We have paid the first artists their own prices, amounting to MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS, to produce ENGRAVINGS REALLY BEAUTIFUL, as well as THE BEST PORTRAITS, and that shall be SPLENDID ORNAMENTS TO ANY PARLOR. ☞ Opinions that can be relied on.

☞ The Editor of the *New York Observer* says:—"These engravings are genuine works of art—the likenesses are admirable. The portrait of Mr. Everett will take precedence of all others."

☞ *The New York Christian Advocate* says—"They are among the finest engravings we have ever seen, and THE PUBLISHERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL THEY PROMISE."

TERMS, ALMOST GRATIS.

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PERAMBULATORS, Spring Gigs, Old Dominion Coffee and Tea Pots, Patent and Stick Churns, Table and Castors, Looking Glasses of large size can be found at Corner of Baltimore and Centre Streets.

THOMAS JOHNS.

Cumb'd, May 28. A & F G.

THE GLOBE:
The Official Paper of Congress.

I publish now my annual Prospectus of THE DAILY GLOBE, and THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, to remind subscribers, and inform those who may desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall recommence publishing the above named papers. They have been published so long, that most public men know their character, and therefore I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will contain.

THE DAILY GLOBE will contain a report of the Debates in both branches of Congress as taken down by reporters equal, at least, to any corps of short-hand writers in this, or in any other country. A majority of them will, each, be able to report, *verbatim*, ten thousand words an hour, while the average number of words spoken by fluent speakers rarely exceeds seven thousand five hundred words an hour. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty-five columns, they will appear in the Daily Globe of the next morning, which will contain, also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX will contain a report of all the Debates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Annual Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing eighteen pages. The whole will make, it is believed, between 3,800 and 3,900 pages, the long sessions for many years past have ranged between those numbers, and the next session will be a long one. This I believe is the cheapest work ever sold in any country, whether a reprint, or printed from manuscript copy, taking for *data* the average number of words of the long sessions since the year 1848 The average number of pages is 3,876, and the average number of words on a page is 2,397, consequently the average number of words of a long session is 9,290,772 As I have sold to subscribers that number of words for *six dollars*, it follows that they have paid *less than six and one half cents for every 100,000 words I have furnished them*, while I have paid my reporters $6 29 for every 2,397 words, of this work, *in manuscript*.

The coming session will, without doubt, be an unusually interesting one, because the candidates of the respective parties for President and Vice President of the United States will be nominated before it closes, and, therefore, the debates will be mostly on such political questions as, it may be thought, will tend to influence public opinion in regard to the persons to be supported for these offices, and the Globe will be, as it has been for many years past, the only source from which the full debates of Congress can be obtained.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX pass free through the mails of the United States as will be seen by reading the following Joint Resolution passed by Congress the 6th of August, 1852:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the present session of Congress, the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the DAILY GLOBE free of postage.

Approved, August 6, 1852.

TERMS,

For a copy of *The Daily Globe*, during the session, $5 00
For one copy of the *Congressional Globe and Appendix*, during the session $6 00
For two copies ditto, when ordered at the same time, $10 00

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it.

Bank notes current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps, which is preferable to any currency, except gold or silver.

I cannot afford to exchange with all the newspapers that desire the Globe; but I will send the Daily Globe during the session to the editors of those papers who publish this Prospectus three times before the first Monday of next December, and send to no one number of their paper containing it, marked with a pen to direct my attention to it.

JOHN C. RIVES.

WASHINGTON, *October*, 27, 1859.

Stray Heifer.

Maryland, Allegany County, to wit:

I hereby certify that Anne Mimmey of said county, brought before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, this 8th day of November, 1859, as a stray trespassing upon her enclosures, a Black Heifer, white between the fore legs, large horns, crop and slit in the right ear, no other marks perceivable and supposed to be 3 years old. Appraised by John Ferrall and Charles Leese, under oath, at 12 dollars. Given under my hand.

WM. SLIAR, J. P.

The owner of the above described property is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ANNE MIMMEY,
Living 3 miles west of Grantsville on the National Road. Nov 17, 1859—3t*

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by J. M. Strong a Justice of the peace, in and for Allegany county, and to me directed, at the suit of John Zenilig use of Eli Rice, use of Lowndes & Cramer, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James Brant and David Valentine. I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, claim, and demand at law and equity, of the said David Valentine, in and to the following property, to wit:—

All that lot piece or parcel of ground situated lying and being in Allegany county, the same being part of a tract or parcel of land, called "High Germany" and bounded and described as follows to wit, begining at a stone standing on the west side of the Bedford road and at the end of the line dividing the land hereby conveyed from the lands of Thomas Schriver and others, and running thence north thirty six and one half degrees east, twelve perches north fifty two and one half degrees west, sixty three perches near to two pine saplings, marked with six notches each on the top of nobley Ridge, south forty five degrees west, ourteen perches then by a straight line to the begining containing four acres three roods and ten perches of land more or less with all the improvements thereon.

And I hereby give notice that on Friday the 16th day of December, 1859, at the Public Square, in the city of Cumberland, I will offer said property so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said claim and costs.

T. A. OGLE,
Nov 24, 1859—3t Constable.

Attention Builders!

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Window and Door Frames, Mouldings and Venitian Blinds,

MANUFACTURED and for sale at R. D. Johnson's Steam Planing Machine, on Centre Street.

Orders received either at the Shop, or at Dr John J. Bruce's Lumber Yard.

June 30, 1859—6m. H. DAMM.

SAM'L N. PIKE & Co's.
PURE OHIO
CATAWBA BRANDY!

AN article manufactured for medicinal and domestic purposes, and which is regarded as pure and superior to any liquor of the kind heretofore sold in this market. Nearly all of the Medical Faculty of Cumberland have used it, and the public are referred to them for its character. It is put up in quart bottles, and for sale wholesale and retail by

O. C. CLARKE & CO., Agents.

April 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 Sales.

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.

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*Manufactur