Civilian & Telegraph

CUMBERLAND, MD.

WM. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday Morning, April 19, 1860

FOR PRESIDENT,

EDWARD BATES,

Of Missouri.

The Union—"it must and shall be preserved"
Its friends are our friends—its foes our foes

MARYLAND PRESS FOR BATES.

Civilian & Telegraph, Baltimore Patriot,
Cambridge Intelligencer, Cecil Whig,

The Convention.

To day, a convention of the Opposition is to meet in the city of Baltimore, in obedience to a call eminating from two independent sources. First, the Opposition members of the Legislature, issued a call, signed by A. Kimmell, for a meeting of all the Opposition in Baltimore city, on the 19th of this month. Subsequently the executive committee of the Constitutional Union Party, issued a call for a convention to meet at the same time and place. Whether it is designed to have two Conventions or not, does not appear, or whether the delegates answering to the call of the members of the Legislature, and those answering to the call of the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union Party, are to meet together, and organize as one body, we have not learned. Which ever may be the programe, we are satisfied it will require a very large share of that virtue denominated prudence, to manage affairs, so as to prevent disaster to the cause, for it is a fact patent to every member of the party, that we do not see eye to eye in reference to what is best to be done.

If there should be manifested a spirit of harshness,—if dictation is to rule, and denunciation is to be paramount, it had been better the Convention had never met. We hope however for the best and, trust that there will be manifested a spirit of conciliation and a disposition to unite the entire Opposition of the State.

It will not do for the Convention to utter denunciations against any part of the Opposition,—this is not its object and design as we understand them, and an effort in that direction, would be sure to produce discord and confusion. Neither has the Convention any business with side issues—any reference to any other subject than the simple one for which it has been called, viz: to seek a common ground upon which to act in opposition to the Democracy in the coming Presidential campaign. If such a course is pursued, then it will be easily demonstrable, that the man upon whom the united Opposition shall cast their vote, will be triumphant in the Presidential contest in this State.

Our convictions in reference to what the convention should do toward placing a Presidential candidate before the people, are well known, and we are fully satisfied that they are the sentiments of nineteen-twentieths of the Opposition voters of Allegany. The Convention should nominate a candidate for the Presidency; and that candidate, without disparagement to other gentlemen, we say, should be Edward Bates, of Missouri. We believe he can poll a larger vote in this State than any other man, and that he has more of the elements of availability and success than any other candidate in the field.

But we are not wedded to our opinions. If any other gentleman is more available, if J. M. Botts, Judge McClean, John Bell or Mr. Crittenden would more certainly receive the nomination of the National Conventions to meet in Baltimore and Chicago, we shall most cheerfully render our support to such candidate; but we protest against a division of the Opposition. We have on other occasions referred to the madness and folly of perpetrating again the blunder—the crime of '56. We want no third-party candidate—the contest must be narrowed down to a fight between the Democracy and a united Opposition. Under such circumstances we will have some heart to enter the campaign—some prospect of success in the contest; otherwise all our labor would be utterly futile—worse than useless—consumate folly.

The Pryor and Potter Difficulty.

A brief history of the recent excitement may be of interest. Immediately after the occurrence in the House, Mr. Pryor despatched, through Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, a note to Mr. Potter, asking him to leave the District to receive a written communication. Mr. Potter replied that as his (Potter's) disqualification was contained in the Constitution of Wisconson, he could not leave the District.

On this, Mr. Chisman handed Mr. Potter a peremptory challenge from Mr. Pryor, dating his note Virginia.

Colonel Lander, Mr. Potter's friend, accepted the challenge, naming common bowie knives as the weapons, and to fight in open air, with two friends, each armed with Colt's pistols.

Mr. Chisman protested against this form of weapon as absurd, barbarous and vulgar, but was willing to construe the code in the most liberal way, provided other arms was suggested.

Potter authorized Mr. Lander to decline any other terms, and Mr. Lander offered to substitute himself for Mr. Potter, with other weapons, to which propositions, without consulting Mr. Pryor, Mr. Chisman, (Mr. Hindman's substitute), replied that the first is vulgar and inadmissable, and that they have no cause of quarrel with Mr. Lander.

We learn the result of this difference of opinion as to the proper weapons has been to put an end to the whole matter.

From the proceedings of Congress, as reported, there was no just cause for Mr. Pryor taking offence at what Mr. Potter said; under such circumstances we think it showed a want of genuine courage, to refuse to fight because of the weapons Mr. Potter chose, and as to the charge of vulgarity and inhumanity, in the choice of the weapons, we cannot see how it applys, for in our estimation, it is just as vulgar and inhuman to shoot a man with a pistol, as to cut him down with a bowie knife. We are pleased to find that the professed duelist, Pryor, has been compelled to back down, and we hope that hereafter he will give up the vulgar practice of challenging men to mortal combat.

Both gentlemen have again appeared in the House.

The Bulletin Again.

In our last issue, it became necessary for the vindication of truth, that we should expose an effort made upon the part of the above named sheet, to mislead and deceive the public.

The occasion of this, was the publication in the paper referred to, of the list of unc alled for letters, which list the Editor copied from our columns. In his notice of our charge of falsehood and deceit, he does not attempt a denial, but says he copied the list as an item of general interest, and that he had a right to do so. His right we have never questioned, and had he confined himself to a simple publication of the item, we should have never noticed him; but it was his evident design to deceive the public, which we deemed it our duty to expose, that led to the article which we published. We ask the Editor, what was his object in publishing the foot note, declaring that the list was published by law in the paper having the largest circulation within the delivery of the office? that note was not found with the item, but was appended by himself. What object had he in view in placing said note in italics? was it not to make the impression stronger, that his circulation was the largest? What was his design in the use of the index hand? was it not to call special attention to the announcement contained in that sentence? But a friend has called our attention to another fact. It will be perceived that the names have been transposed. The first column in the Civilian & Telegraph from which he copies, commences with the name of Alexander Brown, while in the Bulletin it is Philip Brecke. The second column in the Civilian & Telegraph commences with Horace Mass, while in the Bulletin it is Patrick McCormick, the whole of which shows most unmistakably the artful tricks of a man bent on deception.

We had not intended to refer again to this matter, but the re eption of the following note, inclosed in a copy of the Bulletin, which we received through the Post Office, has made it necessary:

BULLETIN OFFICE,
April 13, '60.

Mr. Evans

Sir:

I have seen your notice of the Bulletin, wherein (as I can readily prove) you assert deliberate falsehoods & make charges that I defy you to substantiate—all such things will only recoil on your own head—& I cannot condescend to enter into a newspaper quarrel with a man who will deliberately make such an attack as you have. I leave you to the lashings of your own conscience believing you to be a Jonah.

Respt'y,
E. S. ZEVELY.

I keep a copy of this as the man who would misrepresent in one way will do so in another.

We made the charges of falsehood and deception against Mr. Zevely openly, and gave the proof, which he has not dared to gainsay, and as to his being able to prove that we "assert deliberate falschoods and make charges that he defies us to substantiate," we have simply to say that our assertions have all been proven, and our charges substantiated, the public being witness.

If the Editor of the Bulletin imagines he can deter us from exposing the deception he manifestly designs to perpetrate upon the people, he is greatly mistaken. We were not born when that Planet ruled. But we give him fair notice, and he may govern himself accordingly, that we shall expose to the fullest of our ability, any deception he may undertake to practice on this or any other community, while if he confines himself to honorable journalism we shall treat him accordingly.

Notices.

GODEY'S LADYS' BOOK FOR MAY.—With his accustomed punctuality, Godey has reached our table. We know not how it is with others but, one thing is certain, *we* never receive a copy of the Ladys' Book, without being so attracted by its appearance, as to lay aside every thing else, and commence an examination of its pages. The present number, is one of the finest yet issued. The engraving, "A May Party" cannot be surpassed, and the fashion plate is perfection itself, and will be so pronounced by all the ladies. This number abounds in so many excellent things that it would take up a column to notice them all. If you are not a subscriber for Godey, we advise you to become such without delay, for you are not aware of how much you lose by your neglect. Price $3.00.

COSMOPOLITON ART JOURNAL, for March is before us. It is what it professes to be, a journal of Art, and is gotten up in a very superior style. The engravings are perfectly life like, and indeed the whole appearance of the Journal cannot do otherwise than make a favourable impression. Price $2.00 per annum.

A Strong Stomach.

The Jonesborough *Express*, an Opposition paper, says Douglas, according to the Nashville Union and American, and Memphis Avalanche—good Democratic authority—is a "gambler in politics"—a "swindler"—a "pettifogger and demagogue"—a "sneaking assassin"—a "rogue"—a "traitor," and a "Judas, ready to betray with a kiss," and asks the Greenville Democrat, the home organ of Senator Douglas, if it can "support such a character?" To which the Democrat aforesaid replies:

"In short, if Douglas should be the nominee of the Charleston Convention, having implicit confidence in the integrity, intelligence and patriotism of the men who will compose it, we will take him *"gambler," "swindler," 'pettifogger,' 'demagogue,' 'assassin,' 'rogue,' 'traitor,' 'Judas'* and all. We hope this will be satisfactory."

Entirely satisfactory. You can pass, as a practical, live specimen of modern Democracy. No one will doubt your genuineness as long as you keep that stomach for the reception of the Charleston Convention prescription.

STATE DEBT OF VIRGINIA.—The Petersburg Intelligencer figures up the present State indebtedness of Virginia as follows:

Public debt, as per Auditor's report, at close of last fiscal year,	$31,452,159.62
General appropriations at last session, say	9,000,000.00
To James River and Kanawha Company	2,700,000.00
Preferred stock in same, here after to be assumed,	2,500,000.00
Previous appropriations uncalled for,	3,300,000.00
Total State indebtedness,	$48,552,159.62

Thus we have an actual State indebtedness, at the present time, of upwards of *forty-eight millions of dollars*, and with no prospect of a speedy dimunition. It is well to call public attention to these unpleasant subjects. It is well to let the people—the great mass of the tax-payers of the Commonwealth, know the rapid progress they are making under their present rulers, towards bankruptcy, if not repudiation.

Are we Returning to Barbarism.

For weeks and even months, thousands in England and America have been all excitement about an anticipated prize fight. The newspapers have been full of it. The pictorial sheets have crowded their pages with most puerile and ridiculous cuts, representing the champions, their different exercises, their places of training, even to their reception by the different artists who like cringing spaniels followed their footsteps.

The whole thing is disgraceful and disgusting, and the manner in which it is received, and the interest taken in it, show plainly that even in our land, and age of civilization, we have the scum of a past barbarism floating about in society. Perhaps our civilization has culminated and we are now on the descending scale. The civilization of Egypt, Carthage, and Babylon went back to barbarism, and so may ours, unless Christianity arrests its progress. We were accustomed to look upon the Bull fights of Spain with horror, as the relics of a darker age.

The Gladiator;

Butchered to make a Roman holiday, used to excite pity for himself and indignation against those for whose amusement he was compelled to bleed.

But the encouragement given to prize fighters shows that we are not far from the revival of the cruel scenes of the Roman circus and the bloody sports of degenerate Spain.

Are we drifting back to barbarism! With Heenan and Sayers, brutes in human form the heroes of the day—with an American Congress displaying scenes that would disgrace a pow-wow of Indians—with Mormonism battening in its polution on our borders and scarcely enough national virtue left to crush out its abominations, we may well tremble for religion and civilization among us, and sincerely ask the question, are we going back again to barbarism?

At a meeting of the American members of the General Assembly, held at Annapolis, March 7th, 1860, the following resolution was unanimously dopted:

RESOLVED, *by the members of the General Assembly of the American Party*, That it is, in their opinion, expedient, that all the citizens of this State, opposed to the present Democratic party, should take measures, at once, to make their opposition effective, by organization, and the union of all the elements of such opposition:—And that they respectfully recommend to their fellow-citizens, throughout the State, who think with them in this matter, to elect Delegates to a STATE CONVENTION to be holden in in Baltimore City, on THURSDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF APRIL NEXT for further consultation and action.

It was also further ORDERED: That all journals, throughout the State, favorable to the union and opposition proposed against the Democratic party, be requested to publish the foregoing Resolution.

In pursuance of the foregoing Resolution and Order, the journals favorable to the union and opposition proposed against the Democracy throughout the State, are respectfully requested to publish the same. ANTHONY KIMMEL,
Chairman.

Meeting of the Convention.

Agreeable to the above call a county convention was held in the Court House on last Saturday afternoon 14th inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 19th inst.,; on motion T. A. Keller was appointed to the Chair, and E. C. Gaskill Secretary. Mr, J. Brown offered the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the members of the Opposition party now present from Districts where no meetings were held and delegates appointed by primary meetings be allowed to participate in the proceedings of this Convention as delegates, said persons to represent the districts in which they reside, which was carried. Dr C H, Ohr moved that five delegates be appointed to attend the State Convention, which after being amended so as to read ten, was carried, nominations being now in order a number of gentlemen were placed in nomination, which resulted in the election of the following named gentlemen to represent this County: Geo. A. Pearre, Wm. Evans, Jacob Brown, Elijah Fuller, Alex King, T. A. Keller, J. L. Townshend, S P. Smith, Jno. S. Combs and Geo. A. Thruston, it was also moved that the delegation have power fill vacancies, which was carried. Mr. Fuller moved that the Chairman appoint a committee of five from the two Cumberland districts, whose duty it shall be to select two persons from each district in the County, as a Central Committee, which was carried, and the following named gentlemen were appointed by the Chair, Wm. Evans, J. Brown, S. Luman, J. H. Young and Wm. Hoblitzell, on motion adjourned.

T. A. KELLER,
Chairman.

E. C. GASKILL, SEC'Y.

List of Delegates.

The following is a list of Delegates to the Convention which is to meet in Baltimore on the 19th inst., from the Counties specified:

Cecil County.—J. J. McCullough, Thomas P. Jones, F. A Crouch, A. McIntire, James Crawford, Joseph R. Thomas, Jacob Tome, C. B. Cutler and J. F. Vanarsdale.

Talbot County.—Howes Goldsborough, Jr, Leonidas Dodson, Samuel T. Hopkins, Henry F. Byrne, John Harper, John McQuay, John Donovan, John F. Mullikin, Isaac W. Jump, Henry P. Hopkins, Thomas Arringdale, Jr., James H. Ridgway, William Bruff of Jos., Thomas P. B. Seth and William K. Lamdin.

Washington County.—J. Dixon Roman, Daniel Weisel, Peter B. Small, Benjamin F. Lushbaugh, Levi Benton and Frederick K. Zeigler.

Queen Anns County.—Stephen J. Bradley, Samuel T. Harrison, Dr. R. Goldsborough, delegates; Col. James Merick, David H. Crane and A. A. Duhamel, alternates.

A Democrat's Opinion.

The Southern *Star* published at Camden, Arkansas, a decided Democratic paper, favors its readers with the following complimentary opinion of the action of the Charleston Convention:

"Our opinion is, and we think it a rational one, that the man to be selected by that Convention, is yet to be brought forward. His name has not yet been mentioned in connection with the nomination. As in the case of James K. Polk in 1844, the Convention will be compelled to center upon some compromise man. In this event some may think that the compromise man will hail from the "Sunny South." If they do, then we can only say that we think it quite doubtful. The man selected will be some one wholly without a record as a politician, and his residence will be "up North." He will be open to "conviction," and ten to one, in less than two weeks after his election, he will be, politically, a second Douglas."

Well, this is honest at all events, though it is somewhat surprising that a man who has so just an appreciation of Democratic principles should be found fighting beneath a Democratic banner.

Douglasism.

The Memphis *Avalanche* has about the same love for Douglas that a mad dog has for water. It cannot see his name in print without going into paroxisms. The following delicious morsel appears in that paper of the 28th ult notwithstanding which, should Douglas receive the Charleston nomination, the *Avalanche* will support him!

"Douglasism is still flourishing in the Abolition States. It grows most vigorously where Abolitionism is rankest. It is a noxious weed that thrives best in steaming and fermenting composts, where society is rotting, rankling and decomposing."

If this be true—and we have no disposition to question the fact—then "Abolitionism" is becoming quite vigorous all over the South—for Douglasism is beginning to "flourish" throughout the South like a green bay tree.

An Exciting Scene in Congress.

In the House of Representatives last week, after the passage of a bill for the suppression of bigamy in Utah, Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois rose and commenced a violent speech against slavery. He said:

He was a member of the Republican party which was pledged to war upon those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery.—They had disposed of one twin, and he now wanted to get at the other. He believed with Wesley that slavery was the sum of all villainies; more unjust than robbery, bloodier than piracy and more lustful than polygamy. It was defended on the ground that the negro was inferior; that it civilized and christianized the negro; and that it was guarranted by the constitution. Granted that the negro was inferior, did that authorize his enslavement? Such a principle would make the weakminded a slave to the gifted. Men slaves to angels, angels slaves to archangels, and Jehovah a universal juggernaut, rolling the chariot of his omnipotence axle deep in the wounded, bleeding bodies of the human race.

Mr. Lovejoy had begun his speech where he usually sits, on the Republican side of the House, to the left of the Speaker; but speaking with great vehemence, and repeatedly raising his arm, with closed fists, and shaking it in the direction of the Southern benches, he gradually advanced towards them, and at this point in his speech he had reached the front of the Clerk's desk, at the centre aisle, which separates the two sections of the House.

Mr. Pryor of Va., advancing, met him here with clenched hand. Both parties had their arms raised and fists extended threatingly, Mr. Pryor exclaiming: He shall not in a menacing and ruffianly manner, vent his treason and rascalities in our faces! Let him speak at his seat.

A crowd from both sides quickly gathered in the area. The Chairman, in vain rapped to order.

Mr. Adrian, of N. J., hoped that the gentleman would be allowed to speak.

Voices.—Let him speak at his seat.

Mr. Pryor.—I rise to a point of order.

The Chairman.—The Chair will hear no gentleman until quiet is restored.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio.—I make the point of order that it is out of order for any member to speak except at his seat.

Mr. Pryor.—Exactly. That is my point of order.

Mr. Lovejoy declared that he desired no more than his rights, and those he was determined to have.

Mr. Pryor.—There is no wish to intimidate.

Mr. Lovejoy.—No one can intimidate me. (Great sensation.)

Mr. Burnett, of Ky., (vehemently,)—He shall not cross this aisle. The rules of the House declare that he must speak at his seat and he *shall* do it.

The crowd gathered more thickly, and the Chairman called the Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve the order of the House.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, declared loudly that Mr. Lovejoy should have his rights respected, come what might.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, with his Mace, appeared among the crowd, but the members did not take their seats.

Mr. Grow, of Pena., moved that the Committee rise.

The Chairman, without putting the question, called the Speaker to the Chair.

The Speaker took the Chair, and called upon members to take their seats.

Many members obeyed the call, but Mr. Lovejoy remained standing in the position he occupied when stopped by Mr. Pryor.

Mr. Barksdale, of Miss.—Let that negro thief take his seat.

The Speaker again appealed to the House to come to order, and Mr. Lovejoy, yielding to the persuasion of some members, took his seat.

Mr. Washburn, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, reported that such disorder had prevailed in the Committee that business was rendered impossible.

Mr. Sherman of Ohio, said that as order had been restored, he moved that the House go again into a Committee of the Whole.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Washburn resumed the Chair.

When Mr. Lovejoy rose to resume, the Chair decided that he must either speak at his seat or at the clerk's desk.

Mr. Lovejoy took his position at the clerk's desk, and repeated his language about Jehovah.

A Voice.—Why, he is a crazy man.

He continued declaring that the slave in the South was christianized by the whip, that a Presbyterian elder in Tennessee had stretched his slaves out at all fours, and cut christianity into him with the flat side of a handsaw. (Laughter and sensation.) A servant girl in the city of Washington had been found dead on the morning after a whipping with the blood oozing from the corners of her mouth, and he supposed that some pro-slavery priest had been summoned to pray that the last whipping had injected christianity into her dying soul. The South was only saved from barbarism by the women of the North, who had intermarried there, and the pure women of the South, who were uncorrupted by the influence which surrounded them. The implements were used on the Southern plantation, and contact with the North prevented the South from retrograding still further. He had endorsed the "Helper Book," and gloried in it. He wanted the right to speak these sentiments at Richmond and Charleston.

Voices.—You had better try it.

He knew he could not go South, yet he wanted the Government of the United States to protect him in the South as in England.

Mr. Miles.—Could you go to England and urge the peasantry to rebel and murder the Queen and the aristocracy.

Mr. Lovejoy replied that he would do that in the South, but he had a right to go there and express his opinions.

A Voice.—Why don't you assert it.

The Helper book was written by a Southern man, and that may account for its violence.

Mr. Barksdale.—The meanest slave in the South is your suprior.

He believed that John Brown had done wrong in his deed, but in his heart he was right, and in all the affair he was the best man engaged, from the man who seized him to Governor *Fusation* who strangled him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jenkins.—Yes, and we'll hang all that come.

Mr. Lovejoy.—I have no doubt that you would.

Mr Barksdale you stand there an infamous, worthless villain.

He continued, denying that any people could be christianized who had no homes nor conjugal rights.

Mr, Jackson—Do you give your runaway negroes homes in Canada?

Mr Barksdale hoped that his colleague would have no parley with a perjured negro stealer.

Mr. Lovejoy continued quite bitterly, declaring that he would speed the fugitive on his way. He said that if anypeople could maintain slavery, the South could. He loved the South, but the slaves in their sense fought against it, and it was in vain to resist the decrees of Providence.

His hour having expired, a republican suggested that he be allowed more time.

Mr. Jackson.—I would give time to a gentleman, but not to a perjuried traitor.

The committee then rose, and at 5¼ o'clock the House adjourned.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Allegany county, in favor of George A. Pearre, administrator of Abraham Brown, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Gustavus Beall, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title claim, interest and estate, at law and in equity of the said Gustavus Beall, in and to the following property, to wit:

1st.—All those lots or parcels of land, described in a deed from Wm. M. Holliday, trustee to Gustavus Beall, dated 15th January, 1846, and recorded in Liber H. B., No. 2, Folio 72, one of the land records of Allegany county, and in deed from Zadock Clark and wife to Gustavus Beall, bearing date 27th June, 1844 and recorded in Liber A. B., No. E. E., folio 279.

2nd.—All those parcels of lands described in a deed from Samuel Hughes and wife to Gustavus Beall, bearing date 28th March, 1843, and recorded in Liber A. B., No. D. D., folio 701.

3rd.—All those tracts and parcels of land mentioned and described in a deed from John Brant to Gustavus Beall, by deed dated 30th May, 1846, and recorded in Liber H B, No. 2, folio 73, together with all the right, title and interest to the coal under the said lands or any of them, belonging to said Beall.

And I hereby give notice that on the 2nd day of May, 1860, in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the city of Cumberland, I will offer for sale said property, so seized and taken in execution, by public auction to the hig est bidder, for cash.

HENRY R. ATKINSON,
Sheriff of Allegany County.

April 12, 1860—ts.

$100,000 WORTH OF WATCHES and Jewelry offered to the Trade at less prices than any other house in the city Send for my Catalogue of articles and prices.

On receipt of one dollar by mail, I will forward to any address a beautiful set of Gold Studs and Sleeve Buttons, or a No. 4 Gold Locket, or a Gold Stone or Seal Ring; for $3, a Ladies' Breast Pin and Ear Drops, either Cameo, Mosaic, Florentine, Gold Stone, or any other styles; or for $7, a silver, open face watch; or for $25, a Fine Gold Hunting Case, Lever Watch, warranted to keep good time; or for $10, a Fine Gold Vest Chain; or for $6, a Fine Gold Neck Chain, as samples of any of my goods. Young men out of employment could not do better than invest a small sum in my Jewelry, and dispose of it through the country.

Address,
MOSES K. GLINES,
Wholesale Jeweler,
208 Broadway, N. Y.

April 12, 1860—4t

Constable's Sale

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued by John Hartly, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland and Allegany county to me directed, I will expose to sale in Oldtown, Allegany county, on Saturday the 5th day of May, 1860, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for cash, all the right, title, interest and claim of Elies Crabtree, in and to a tract of land called

"Crabtrees' Neglect,"

in Allegany County, and containing 27 acres. Also, another tract called "ELBA," containing 26 acres and 2 perches. Also, all the right that Charles Stallings has in a tract of land called "DEER PARK," being the undivided third part of one-half of said tract, as will more fully appear by reference to a deed made by Samuel Stallings, bearing date April 1st, 1844, and recorded in Liber E E, folio 88, one of the land records of said Allegany County. Also, all the undivided interest of said Charles Stallings, in the real estate of Samuel Stallings, deceased, in Allegany County, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Crabtree.

JOHN H. STALLINGS,
April 12 1860—ts ($5.) Constable.

Estate of Henry Barnes.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court Allegany County, Letters of Administration on the estate of John Barnes, late of Allegany County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of October, 1860, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit in said estate. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1860.

JOHN BARNES,
April 12 1860—3t. Administrator.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. Clark & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Jackson Clark is authorized to settle the business of the firm.

GEO. HENDERSON, Jr.,
JACKSON CLARK,
Eckhart Mines, March 30th, 1860.
April 12, 1860—3w.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Drs. C. H. Ohr & V. L. Perry, was dissolved on the 1st of April. All persons indebted to said firm are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts without delay. Persons having claims against the firm will present them.

C. H. OHR,
V. L. PERRY.

April 12, 1860—3t—a

Egg Beaters,

A NEW and very useful article, Clothes Sprinklers, Sandwich Boxes, Fish Hooks and Lines, Cake Boxes, Plated and Common Table Castors, and a gread variety of new and useful articles for housekeepers. Also, a fine supply of Shelf Hardware, Cook Stoves and Wooden Ware, just received at the corner of Baltimore and Centre streets, Cumberland.

THOMAS JOHNS.

April 7, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE!

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

On North Branch of Potomac River.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to the undersigned, executed by John T. Greenwade, on the 17th of January, 1860, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder, all that part of the

Real Estate

of the said John T. Greenwade, particularly described in a deed from B. S. Pigman, trustee, to Moses Greenwade, bearing date upon the 5th day of December, 1837, and recorded among the land records of Allegany County, in Liber A B, No. W, folio 69, and containing

253¼ Acres.

This land comprises a first rate river bottom farm, and owing to its proximity to the Railroad, and to the Depot at Brady's Mill, is most favorably located.

The improvements on the property consists of a good

LOG DWELLING HOUSE, A Log Stable.

There is a Spring of fine water near the door and several other fine Springs on the farm.

The Sale will take place at 2 o'clock, P. M., **On Saturday, 28th of April, 1860,** at the house of John T. Greenwade, near the premises sold.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can call upon the undersigned, who will, at any time show the property.

TERMS OF SALE $1000 cash on the day of sale—$1000 payable 18th October next, at which time possession will be delivered: the balance of the purchase money in three equal annual instalments from the 18th October next, the purchaser to give his notes, with security approved by the trustee, bearing interest from 18th October next.

SAMUEL D. BRADY,
April 5, 1860—ts. Trustee.

K. H. BUTLER'S FURNITURE ROOMS!

All kinds of Furniture such as CHAIRS, SOFAS, TETE a TETES, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, PARLOR, EXTENTION and BREAKFAST TABLES, STANDS OF ALL KINDS, &c., &c.

I have the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of furniture ever offered in Cumberland, and would solicit a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to SELL LOW FOR CASH.

ALL KINDS OF MATTRESSES
Your attention is called to.
STONE'S FOLDING CLOTHES RACK,
The best ever invented.
GILT FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

UNDERTAKING,

Particular attention paid to this department. All kinds of coffins furnished at the shortest notice. Persons living along the Rail Road, can be supplied at one hours notice. TERMS moderate.

Near the Lutheran Church, Centre St., Cumberland, Md.

WM. R. BEALL & CO., GROCERIES, LIQUORS,

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

HAVE now in store one of the largest and best selected Stocks of Queensware and Glassware, ever brought to this market.

Have now on hand a lrrge lot of FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, PLASTER, &c, &c.

LIQUORS of all kinds.

TOBACCO, SEGARS, SNUFF, &C.

We have one department of the establishment devoted EXCLUSIVELY to this branch of business, and are now receiving our Spring suppy, to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants.

Store on Baltimore Street, near the Depot,

Feb. 23, 1860—y **Cumberland, Md.**

HEALEY & SHRIVER, DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

OILS, PAINTS, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS
PATENT MEDICINES.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

TOILET ARTICLES.—Such as perfumery, Soaps, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Combs, &c.

Proprietors of Dr. P. A. Healey's Cough Syrup, Anodyne Mixture, Vermifuge; Healey & Shriver's Liniment, and Horse Powder. J. 19

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.

For New York.

The New York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's New and Elegant Steamship

MOUNT VERNON.

F. C. SMITH, Commander.

Will leave New York EVERY SATURDAY at 4 o'clock, *P. M., from Pier No.* 12, North River, arriving at Alexandria early Monday morning. Returning, will leave the Company's Depot at ALEXANDRIA at 4 o'clock, P. M., every WEDNESDAY.

Passage, including meals $7,50

Accommodations, first class in every respect.

☞ *Shippers will please observe that this is the only direct line of Steamers between New York and Alexandria.*

A commodious Depot has been erected where goods can be received and shipped without regard to weather, and under the care of a competent agent. Merchandise intended for CUMBERLAND or intermediate points, will be forwarded *with dispatch, and without Commission for forwarding.*

This will be found *much the cheapest* route for all merchandise purchased in New York.

Insurance on all goods can be affected at the office of the Co., in New York at ½ premium.

FOWLE & CO., Agents Alex. H. B. CROMWELL & CO. Agents. New York office corner West & Albany Streets

Oct. 27, 1859—1y

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

Never Debilitates.

IS compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and now resorted to with is confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to settle gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Bilious Attacks, Sour Stomach, Habitual Chronic Diarrhœa, Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Dropsy, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and many be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure Sick Headache, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATER, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO—

SANFORD'S Family CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The Family Cathartic Pills are, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement.

PRICE 3 DIMES.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

Oct. 6, 1859—1y.

Flour and Feed.

HAVING a large stock of FLOUR, of various brands, in store, we invite wholesale and retail dealers, as well as consumers, to call and examine the quality and prices.

Mill Feed, Rye Chop, Corn Meal, Oats and Buckwheat on hand and for sale by

Sept. 29. O. C. CLARK & CO

DR. BRUNON'S

Concentrated Remedies.

FOR DELICAT DISEASES.

No. 1.—THE GREAT REVIVER.—Speedily eradicates all the evil effects of Self Abuse, such as general debility, loss of memory, wasting away of the organs, or any constitutional derangement as impotency, and weakness of the sexual organs, brought on by the unrestricted indulgence of the passions. Price $1.

No. 2—THE CONCENTRATED BALM.—Will cure in eight days, any case of gonnorrhœa, is without taste or smell and requires no restriction of diet. Price one dollar.

No. 3.—CONCENTRATED TEDER.—The use of this remedy will cure Gleet in a short time, and I can show certificates of cures effected after all others have failed; this is also tasteless and without smell. Price one dollar.

No. 4.—CONCENTRATED PURIFIER.—This the only remedy known that will positively cure strictures of the urethe, no matter how long standing or neglected the case may be. Price one dollar.

No. 5.—ANTIMERCURIAL PILLS.—All persons who have used this dreadful drug (mercury,) (which remains in the system for years, causing so many chronic diseases,) should use these Pills, which will entirely counteract the effects and remove it from the system. Price one dollar.

No. 6.—ORIENTAL PASTILLS—Is a certain cure for female irregularities, or suppression of the menstruation. Price two dollars.

No. 7.—THE CONCENTRATED AMARIN. Cures the whites, falling of the womb, nervousness, painful menstruation. Price one dollar.

No. 8.—THE SOLUTOR.—Is a remedy that has never been known to fail curing Gravel, and all affections of the kidneys and bladder. Price one dollar.

Either of the