Civilian & Telegraph

CUMBERLAND, MD.

WM. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday Morning, May 31, 1860.

NOMINATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY.

For President,

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice President,

EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

State at Large—
ALEXANDER EVANS,
J. DIXON ROMAN.

1st Dist.—JAS. U. DENNIS.
2d do. JNO. E. SMITH.
3d do. SAMUEL M. RANKIN.
4th do. WM. PRICE.
5th do. JAS. T. CARPER.
6th do. ALEX. E. HAGNER.

PLATFORM.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY,
THE UNION OF THE STATES, and
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

The African Slave Trade.

This nefarious trade, instead of coming to an end with the advance of civilization and religion, is absolutely on the increase, and though it has been declared by nearly every nation on the earth to be piracy, the penalty of which is death, the number who engage in it is multiplying. England, France and the United States with Spain, have entered into treaty stipulations for its suppression and keep a fleet on the coast of Africa to accomplish this end, but all without effect.

Recently a vessel escaped from New York which was evidently fitted up for this diabolical trade, and the other day the barque Cora was seized at the same port under suspicion that she was about to engage in the same business. We have it also announced that the United States ship Wyandotte has captured the slave barque William, Capt. Wm. Weston, near the Isle of Pines, with a cargo of five hundred and fifty negroes and also their arrival at Key West.

The particulars give new evidence of the brutality of the traffic, and of the undisguised participation of the Spanish officials of Cuba in the nefarious profits. It appears that a Cuban custom house officer was actually on board to receive the Captain General's share of the proceeds. Almost simultaneously with this intelligence comes the President's urgent appeal to Congress for some immediate action that will enable him to dispose of those at Key West previously rescued from the *Wildfire*. The Philadelphia Inquirer says, the rapid recurrence of such events must awaken serious reflection in the public mind on a number of points.

First, as to the heavy burden cast upon the National Treasury by the existing plan of stopping the slave trade. Second, the fact that the slave trade, and consequently the aggregate number of persons enslaved, instead of decreasing, are alarmingly on the increase. And third, the additional fact that the main stimulus and support of the barbarous traffic are given by the Spanish authorities in the Island of Cuba. As these points may hereafter require discussion in detail, a brief glance at each will suffice for the present.

The cost of the government efforts to suppress the slave trade is growing into great magnitude by the frequent captures resulting from the increased activity of our little fleet of cruisers. Under the third section of the Act of March, 1819, the officers and crew of any national vessel are entitled to twenty-five dollars for every negro rescued from a slaver and delivered into the hands of the nearest United States Marshal. This is the first item. Then comes the cost of maintenance while the negroes are in the care of the United States and during their return to Africa; making the second item, which, for the ten hundred and fifty now at Key West, sums up $25,000 per month. After they are delivered into the custody of a government agent in their own country, appointed for the purpose, under our laws, the humane policy first adopted by President Madison, requires that provision shall be made for the support of the liberated captives for one year, which is done at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars for every person. The expense under the second and third of these heads, of returning and supporting the two hundred and seventy-one negroes rescued from the *Echo* last fall was about fifty thousand dollars, without taking into account any charge for the use of the steamer *Niagara* which furnished the means of transportation. It is the President's opinion that the cargo of the *Wildfire* will cost for the same items, over one hundred thousand dollars. The cargo of the *William* being still more numerous, will of course exceed that sum. Hence, the total cost for prize money, and for support and transportation of the rescued Africans from these three vessels, will be considerably above three hundred thousand dollars. If to this is added the expense of keeping up the African Squadron which last year consisted of the *St. Louis, Cumberland, Vincennes, Dale* and *Marion*, it will be found that our total bill for the suppression of the slave trade foots up every year but little short of a million. Should captures continue at the present rate of one a month the expense will reach two millions. The practical question that arises here is, what adequate return is made for this heavy outlay of the public moneys? It is true that an occasional slaver is intercepted and the negroes returned to Africa, but whether to meet the same fate again, or to be placed in a better or worse condition is not very clear. But, however this may be, one thing is certain, the slave trade is not only not extinguished but is on the *increase*.

This brings us to the second point, which is so plain as to require but little comment—From the frequent rumors of the fitting out of suspected slavers on the N. York and New England coasts, it is clear that not one in ten of those actually engaged in the trade is captured, and it is therefore equally clear that the aggregate of slaves is increased from this source tens of thousands every year. Here is a practical field for the labors and energies of our anti-slavery philanthropists; a field in which they can effect a vastly greater amount of good than by the discussion of questions about territorial rights, which, whether they are decided one way or the other, will neither increase nor diminish the numbers held in slavery a single soul.

The third and most suggestive point is that this horrible slave trade has its chief source in the Spanish government of the island of Cuba. It would, hence, appear to be plain that any further efforts for the extinction of the traffic, must be based on a change in the affairs of that island. Whether this shall be by urgent appeal to the Queen of Spain for radical reform amongst her officers there, and an honest and severe enforcement of penal laws on the subject; or by a change of front on the part of those who have heretofore opposed the acquisition of Cuba on anti-slavery grounds, are questions entitled to the candid and dispassionate consideration of every sincere opponent of the slave trade. These are questions that rise clear of the ordinary scope of anti-slavery agitation, and deserve other treatment than the idle sentimentalities or frothy invective of those who take the merely humanitarian view of the subject.

Leaving this view for the present, we again invite attention to the rapid augmentation of these unfortunate wards of the government, the burden and embarrassment of maintaining such large numbers and returning them to Africa, and to the important question how to dispose of them in the future, if they continue to increase at the present rate.

Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR:—The Editor of the "Democratic Alleganian" has finally awakened from his lethargy. In an editorial of May 19th he takes occasion to give those stubborn and unruly Democrats, who would not prostrate themselves to be towed at the last municipal election for selfish purposes by the notorious Fitz clique, a pretty good lecture. This chevalier of modern Democracy did not show so much impartiality, independence and courage last fall, when 11 out of 24 of the regular Democratic ticket were struck down and defeated by a vile and treacherous clique. Then it was not a *"rule or ruin"* policy with a vengeance, as this great expounder of Democratic doctrines in his explusion of May the 19th chanced to term it.

Last fall when the Fitz clique committed an unpardonable treason against good taste and every obligation of honor towards the Democratic party, the Alleganian had very little to say upon the subject. And why "can it be expected that one crow should pick another crows eyes out." We always thought "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." But the Alleganian seems to differ with us. In an editorial of Nov. 5, 1859, he simply remarks about the shameful result of the election on the 2d of that month, "A B and C cut D, E and F, and vice versa.—As a consequence every candidate suffered more or less. When our feelings are more calm, and we can better understand the operating causes, we may have more to say upon this subject." It takes the Alleganian a long time to cool off, and to understand the operating causes; his conduct reminds me of the old doggerel

"Who's so blind as he
That can and will not see."

The Alleganian has not attempted a word yet—on the contrary when interogated about his silence, the Editor very promptly remarked, *"I have said more already, than I should have said."* This is the kind of justice by which petty crimes are punished while actual criminals escape. There are some very queer things, which the honest members of both parties should be looking after, as the Civilian & Telegraph in its issue of the 9th of *Nov.* last, admirably remarked, 'Why should honest partisans allow themselves to be used as voting tools to elevate political hypocrites and traitors as has lately become fashionable.' The Declaration of Independence says whenever a people become oppressed they have an inalienable right to dissolve their political allegiance. Those Democrats who did so at the last corporation election had more than good cause to do so, and to censure is therefore uncalled for and malicious.

The Alleganian in its article of the 19th inst., says:

"The gentlemen who constituted that ticket were brought forward in a spirit of consilation, and were in all respects worthy the support of the Democracy of the municipality."

Who brought those gentlemen forward?—Was it not the very clique who figured in the defeat of the Democratic party last fall? Had they not an understanding about this ticket beforehand? On the morning of the nominations the names of the candidates had been mentioned already by some of that clique,—yes, some of them had made their brags about the offices they could get if that ticket should be elected, and this the Alleganian calls a spirit of conciliation and as fairly conducted a convention as has ever been held in this city. We understand all about the fairness—yes the whole movement. After the Fitz clique had done all the mischief they could do, and the spoils were nicely divided among the bolters, they declared themselves satisfied, not that they care a straw about the success of the Democratic party or the gentlemen who constituted the ticket.—They seek a reconciliation for the purpose of showing abroad that they are perfect masters in Allegany county—that they could elect whom they pleased and that the people approved their treacherous conduct. But they were mistaken. As men become every day older, they also become every day wiser.—They soon discovered the cunning manouvres of the clique, and took their thunder from them, and although they called "Sun and Moon" into requisition, their calculations fell as a splendid failure to the ground; and this is, mark my word for it, just the commencement of the end.

I do not wish to reflect upon the gentlemen who constituted the Democratic ticket, but as the Alleganian ventures to say "some individuals hitherto loudest in their professions of fealty to party nominations sacrificed *good and true Democrats* to their mistaken notions of retaliation." We must ask what does the Alleganian mean by good and true Democrats? Does he mean such men as vote at every election as they please? We have been informed, by good authority, that there was not a single man upon the ticket who had not cut the Democratic nominees more or less in days gone by, and such men the Alleganian calls good and true Democrats, unobjectionable and innocent men who were sacrificed by some, to the mistaken notion of retaliation. Some of the very candidates upon the so-called democratic ticket figured a few days before their nomination in the Opposition convention, allowed their names to be brought forward and voted for, and after they were defeated they returned back to the simon pure democratic Fitz convention, who grabbed them up and placed them on their ticket, while at the same time they were electioneering for some of the candidates upon the Opposition ticket. Is not that a beautiful state of affairs in the democratic party in Allegany county.

But what can be expected under the guidance and supervision of such corrupt leaders as we have? There is an old saying, "As the master so the servant." Unless those old wire-workers and worn out party hacks, who rest upon the democratic party like a nightmare are driven from their positions, our glorious party in old Allegany county, never will, and never can prosper—her glorious days are gone, and the once so proud name of "BANNER COUNTY" will belong to the relics of those things which once existed.

VERITAS.

THE ECLECTIC FOR JUNE.—The Magazine of the day is the Eclectic. The beauty of its mechanical execution—the excellency of its selected articles and the superior character of its Engravings, all commend it as worthy of universal patronage. The Engraving in this number, is Count Cavour, president of the council of the king of Sardinia, one of the greatest men of the age, the sketch of whom is full of interest. We are glad to learn that there is a continual addition to its list of subscribers.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.—We are under obligations to the publisher for the June number of this excellent periodical. We have had the pleasure of an acquaintance with this work for many years and are happy to say that it has never cloyed on our hands, but has always been highly interesting and instructive and never more so than at the present. Country friends if you have no agricultural periodical subscribe for the American Farmer. Price $1,00.

REV. WM. COSGROVE.—We have observed in the Frederick Herald, a notice over the signature of Leeland A Hart characterizing the gentleman whose name heads this article as a swindler. We had published the gentlemans card and sent him our bill, on seeing the above notice we concluded that we were "done for" the amount of our bill, but we have since received a letter containing five dollars in which he declares his willingness to pay the press in this State whatever he may owe them and remarks:

"I have changed my location as my former residence, in the suburbs, was difficult to find and the streets not properly numbered. I have been told that the press in some parts of your State are abusing me because certain parties who visited Brooklyn could not find my late residence.

We give the above facts as a matter of justice and because Mr. Cosgrove desires to make the explanation.

THE CODE.—It has been a legal maxim of long standing, that ignorance of the law is no excuse for a violation of its precepts. It behooves everybody therefore, who would not be made to endure its penalties, to make himself acquainted with its provisions. This can only be done in a proper manner by having the laws in your possession, and Mr. Murphy as you wil perceive by refernce to his advertisement in another column, proposes to aid you in this matter by publishing an edition of the new Code, on such terms, as will place it in the power of every man who feels a desire to possess it. We hope he will be able to sell a large number of copies in this county.

Views of John Bell on the Protection of American Industry.

It will be seen from the following extract that Mr. Bell the Union nominee for the presidency is the laboring mans friend inasmuch as he favors encouraging the industry of the country, as such he should meet with a hearty support from the toiling hundreds of old Allegany—but to the extract:

[From his Speech in the Senate, May 20, '58]

What is the true policy of this country? To encourage and protect, by all constitutional and just means, its internal trade and industry; to promote the division of labor and the diversity of industrial pursuits; to provide congenial and profitable employment, as far as practicable, for the whole population. Let all the arts of production and civilization be cherished by a discriminating patronage. Let the flame and smoke of the smelting furnace be seen rising from every hill and mountain side, and from every valley where Nature has stored her mineral wealth. Let beautiful villages spring up along the line of all our railways, great and small, and dot over all the interior; and, in or round all of them, let the stately factory appear, with its busy hum of looms and spindles, and heard by the great workshops be found in which that sort of machines are made that produce the wealth of England. Let the draught stocks of the country diversify the scene, and the stroke of the big forge-hammer, reducing the crude metal to the desired forms, be heard; nor let the decent school-house be forgotten, and first and above all, let the tall church spire ascend pointing to heaven. In a word, let domestic industry and the manufacturing arts be encouraged and sustained so that agriculture may find its surest market at home, and be relieved of the foreign dependence and fluctuations to which it is now subjected.

Thus the producers and consumers of agricultural products will be brought together. The producers of the raw material, and the manufacturer who fashions it into a thousand forms for use or ornament, will be placed side by side. So Jefferson, with all his original prejudices, at last advised. Washington and Hamilton, and the Adamses, also favored this policy. So did Madison and Monroe, and so did Lowndes and Calhoun, in 1816, both of them advocating and voting for the tariff of that year, which was strongly protective in all its features. Even General Jackson, with all his wild notions about credit and commerce, was still too practical a statesmen not to see and acknowledge that all such manufacturers as are necessary to make a nation independent of foreign supplies in time of war, ought to be encouraged. In fact, all those who, in their day, have made their name illustrious in the annals of this country by their civil or military services, have at some period of their lives, favored this policy. The illustrious names of Clay and Webster will occur to every one, without mention from me, as champions of this great American policy.

Hon. Abram Lincoln.

We have already given short biographical accounts of Bell and Everett the nominees of the Union party for President and Vice President. We now present a short account of Mr. Lincoln the Republican nominee for the Presidency:

ABRAM LINCOLN was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809, and is now 1 years old. He is very probably of the Massachusetts Lincolns, though his parents were of Quaker stock, that migrated from Pennsylvania to Virginia, whence his grandfather removed in 1781-2 to Kentucky and was there surprised and killed by Indians while at work on his clearing. Like most pioneers, he left his family poor; and he also died prematurely, leaving a widow and several children, including Abram, then six years old. The family removed soon after to Southern Indiana, where Abram grew to the stature of six feet and some inches, but enjoyed scarcely better opportunities for instruction than in Kentucky. Probably six months in all of the rudest sort of schooling comprehends the whole of his technical education. He was in turn a farm laborer, a workman in a sawmill, and a boatman on the Wabash and Mississippi rivers, doing hard work and plenty of it, the ruggedness of aspiring poverty, the wild sports and rude games of a newly and thinly peopled region—the education born of the log cabin, the rifle, the axe, and the plow, combined with the reflections of an original and vigorous mind, eager in the pursuit of knowledge by every available means, and developing a character of equal resource and firmness—made him the man he has since proved himself.

At 21 he pushed further West into Illinois, which has for the last thirty years been his home, living always near and for some years past in Springfield, the State Capital. He worked on a farm as hired man his first year in Illinois; the next year he was a clerk in a store; then volunteered for the Black Hawk war, and was chosen a captain by his company; the next year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature; he was chosen the next, and served four sessions with marked usefulness and steadily increasing popularity, studied law mean time, and took license at the bar; was early recognized as an effective and convincing advocate before the People of Whig principles and the effective policy, and of their illustrious emblem, Henry Clay; was a Whig candidate for Elector in nearly or quite every Presidential contest from 1836 to 1852 inclusive; was chosen to the XXXth Congress from the Central District of Illinois in 1846, and served to its close, but was not a candidate for re-election; and in 1849 measurably withdrew from politics and devoted himself to the practice of his profession until the Nebraska Iniquity of 1854 called him again into the political arena. He was the candidate of the Whigs for U. S. Senate before the Legislature chosen that year; but they were not a majority of the body; so he declined and urged his friends to support Judge Trumbull, the candidate of the anti Nebraska Democrats, who was thus elected.

In the gallant and memorable Presidential contest of 1856, Mr. Lincoln's name headed the Fremont Electorial Ticket of Illinois. In 1858, he was unanimously designated by the Republican State Convention to succeed Mr. Douglas in the Senate and thereupon canvassed the State against Mr. Douglas with an ability in which logic, art, eloquence, and thorough good nature were alike conspicuous and which gave him a national reputation. Mr Douglas secured a predominance in the Legislature and was elected, though Mr. Lincoln had the larger popular vote, so that if the question had been decided by the majority of the people, the champion of Squatter Sovereignty and of indifference as regards Slavery extension would not now be a Senator from Illinois.

National Fertilizer

A SUPERIOR AMERICAN-MADE GUANO, having all essentials of the foreign article, and additional qualities of great value to soils over worked or naturally thin. Its mode of preparation and the discovery of components are results of long and laborious research of Dr. Louis Harper, recently State Geologist of Mississippi and now Superintendent of Factory whence this is shipped to points coastwise and inland. 3 varieties of "National Fertilizer" are made, all stamped with stencil mark, and selling at same price, viz:

"General Fertilizer,"

for CORN and all CREALS, also for POTATOES and other products of farm and garden in the Middle States.

"Tobacco Fertilizer,"

specially for TOBACCO, and

"Sugar Cane Fertilizer,"

mainly for CANE CULTURE. All put up in new bags of 200 pounds each; 10 to the ton.

Quantity per acre 300 to 500 pounds, rated according to condition of land. As it is the best permanent invigorator of land, *and as the Farmer's Capital exists in maintenance of his soil*, we solicit a liberal application as its just demand. In this quality it is the most valuable manure known: It stimulates vegetation, prevents insects, enlarges yield, hastens harvest out of reach of rust, and puts ground into rich and healthy tilth for next crops. Sow broad cast or apply to hills as has been the case with foreign guano.

$32 per ton Cash.

Success is realized where "NATIONAL FERTILIZER" is reasonably and liberally used. ORDERS SOLICITED and ready attention given to forwarding the "Fertilizer."

ALEX. KING, Agent.
May 31, 1860—1y. Cumberland, Md.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Allegany County, and to me directed in favor of Thomas Perry against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of George M. Blocher, Daniel Blocher and Hiram B. Wolfe, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and estate at law and in equity of Daniel Blocher, in and to the following property, to wit:

All those parts of Lots Nos. seven and eight, lying and being in Blocher street, in the town of Cumberland, Maryland, numbering or measuring thirty-eight feet front on said street, being composed of twenty feet of Lot No. seven and eighteen feet of Lot No. eight, beginning at the end of thirty feet on the first line of Lot No. seven in "Blocher's Addition to Cumberland" and running thence with Blocher street, North seventy-two degrees, East thirty-eight to the end of eighty-six feet on the first line of lot No. Eight on said Street, then North sixty-eight degrees, West one hundred and sixty feet to an Alley, South seventy-two degrees, West thirty-eight feet to the end of twenty feet on the third line of said lot No. Seven, thence by a straight line to the beginning, together with all and singular the improvements, advantages, profits and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appurtaining, and which is more fully described in a deed from George Blocher to Daniel Blocher, bearing date the 27th day of April, 1843, and recorded in Liber D. D. folio 242 one of the land records of Allegany county.

And I hereby give notice that on the 5th day of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M., 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, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash.

H. R. ATKINSON,
May 10, 1860—ts. Sheriff.

A STATEMENT

OF THE

Receipts & Expenditures

Of the City of Cumberland to the 8th May, 1860.

SOURCES OF RECEIPTS.

Amount of Taxes levied,		$6,937.45
Rec'd from late Treas. as cash,	$1,053.01	
" " L. M. Rizer, Col.	5,668.22	
" " County Collector,	1,000.00	
" " Market Master,	495.29	
" " Weigh Master,	188.31	
" " G. M. Blocher col.	100.00	
" " Watchmen for fines	144.25	
" " Clerk for license	82.00	
" " Rents, Market house	60.00	
" " Other officers,	411.34	
		9,202.42
Balance due Treasurer,		104.41
		$9,306.83

EXPENDITURES.

Pd drafts issued by for coun.	2,109.80	
" interest thereon,	15.16	
	2,124.96	
" dfs. issued by pres't coun.	7,181.87	
		9,306.83
Am't of drafts issued by present council to 8th May, '60,	7,810.13	
Am't of these Paid " "	7,181.87	
Am't of these dfs. outstanding		$ 628.26
Am't of taxes levied,		$6,937.45
" collected,	$5,668.22	
" Insolvencies,	375.78	
" Discount for prompt payment	113.99	
" Uncollected taxes,	779.46	
		$6,937.45
Unpaid Taxes,	779.46	
" Drafts,	628.26	
Excess of	$151.20	

Purposes for which these drafts were issued.

*Work on streets	962.43
Watchmen	1463.84
Gas and fixtures	1040.32
Printing	33.00
Plastering and Whitewashing	18.00
Removing Nuisances	19.37
Blacksmithing	52.22
Carpenters and Lumber bills	167.04
Tinners bills	122.33
Ground Rents	384.50
Magistrates fees	59.69
Judges and Clerks of election	12.00
Continentals	50.00
†Povisions and merch'd	307.06
†Coal and hauling	230.38
Bridges and Culverts repairs	24.26
Druggists	164.14
G. M. Blocher salary	121.00
Clerk Bailiff and Collectors salaries	609.46
Mayor and Councilmen	394.56
Fire Companies	500.00
Brick Lime and Sand	95.67
Old Town Road	75.00
Counsel fees	75.00
Watch House	425.00
Cistern	75.73
Sheriff and clerks bills	84.36
Miscellaneous	248.69
	$7810.13

*Over three hundred dollars of this accrued under the former Bailiff.

†Near the whole of these items was for the benefit of the poor.

G. B. WAGER ROPER, Clerk.

Order of Ratification.

Jost J. Stutsman, vs. Wm. Baker and wife and others. } In the Circuit Court for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity. No. 1306 Equity.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by William W. McKaig, trustee for the sale of the Lot and premises in the proceedings in the cause mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Cumberland, once in each of three successive weeks before the 2d day of June next. The report states the amount of sales to be $300.

True copy,
Test—H. RESLEY,
May 10, 1860. Clerk.

Estate of Frederick Shipley.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Allegany county, Letters of Administration on the estate of Frederick Shipley, 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 10th day of November, 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 10th day of May, 1860.

H. CLAY SHIPLEY,
May 10, 1860.—3t. Administrator.

Estate of John Vallentine.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Allegany county, letters testamentary on the estate of John Vallentine, late of Allegany county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 10th day of November, 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 our hands and seals this 10th day of May, 1860.

JOHN GEPHART,
WM. HOBLITZELL,
May 10, 1890—3t. Executors.

Patent Ice Cream Freezers.

PATENT EGG BEATERS.
PATENT SUMMER OVENS.
ICE PICKS, CAKE BOXES.

Joint and other Fish Rods, Fish Hooks, and many other Notions, for sale by

May 10 A. THOS. JOHNS.

Six Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber living in Cherry Tree Meadows, twelve miles South of Grantsville, on Sunday, May the 6th, 1860, JOHN ECKLES, an indentured apprentice to the Farming Business, bound by the Orphans Court of Allegany county. I will give the above reward and no thanks to any person who will return the said boy. And I hereby forwarn any person or persons from harboring or trusting the said apprentice on my account, as I will put the law in force against such persons.

WM. C. CUNNINGHAM.
May 17, 1850—3t.*

Insolvent's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of William Brown an applicant for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, that a personal discharge hath been granted to said debtor, and that the second Monday of October 1860, being the first day of the Circuit Court for Allegany county next succeeding this date to which notice could be given, hath been set apart for the final hearing in his case, when his creditors may attend and show cause, if any they have, why a final discharge shall not be granted to said debtor.

Test—H. RESLEY, Clerk.
May 10, 1860.—3m.

ASTHMA. For the INSTANT RELIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint use

FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,

Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & Co., 107 Nassau Street, N. Y. Price, $1 per box; sent free by post. For sale at all Druggists. m10—6m.

This is the Place to buy Cheap for Cash!

ANDREWS & SWARTZWELDER have just received the largest assortment of Envelopes ever brought to this city, comprising all the different sizes of White, Buff, Opaque and Fancy, ranging in price by the thousand from $1.50 up to $4.00, and by the package at 5, 6, and 10 cents. Stores on Baltimore street, under St. Nicholas Hotel, and under Museum Rooms, Cumberland, Md.
March 15, '60.

Agricultural Fertilizers

Peruvian Guano,	California Guano,
Nevassa "	Columbia "
De Burg "	Mexican "A.A.

Kettlewell's Manipulated,
Zin's Phosphate of Lime,
Paynter's " "
Sombrero Guanno,
Robinson's Manipulated,
Pulverised Bones,
Ground Plaster,
For sale by
J. N. HARPER & CO.,
Alexandria, Va., Oct 20, 1859

A FEW barrels left of Baker's Old Rye Whiskey. For sale by WM R. BEALL & CO.
June 9.

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 large 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 fo 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 8 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.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

IT 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 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 act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and if you are troubled with Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, 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.

CATHARTIC PILLS.

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 Pill is, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety the purest Vegetable Extracts, which a slike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are in cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleeplness, 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.

A LOT of choice HAMS, SIDES, & SHOULDERS. Also, a few saddles of dried VENISON,—a very nice article for sale by

April 16. O. C. CLARKE & CO.

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

DR. BRUNON'S Concentrated Remedies.

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 derangements as impotency, and weakness of the sequal organs, brought on by the unrestrained indulgence of the passions. Acts alike on either sex. Price $1.

No. 2.—THE BALM.—Will cure in from 2 to 6 days, any case of gonoorrhœ is without taste or smell and requires no restriction of diet.—Price one dollar.

No. 3.—TEREB.—Will cure in the shortest possible time any case of Gleet, even after all the other Remedies have failed to produce the desired effect. No taste or smell. Price one dollar.

No. 4.—THE PUNITER.—Is the only remedy known that will really cure strictures of the urethe, no matter of how long standing or neglected the case may be. Price one dollar.

No. 5.—THE SOLUTOR will cure any case of Gravel, permanently and speedily remove all afflictions of the bladder and kidneys. Price one dollar.

No. 6. FOR PARTICTLARS SEE CIRCULAR.

No. 7.—THE AMARIN will cure the whites radically, and in a much shorter time than they can be removed by any other treatment. In fact, is the only remedy that will correct this disorder. Pleasant to take. Price one dollar.

No. 8.—THE ORIENTAL PASTILLS are certain, safe and seedy in producing Menstruation, or correcting any Irregularities of the monthly periods. Price two dollars.

No. 9. FOR PARTICULARS SEE CIRCULAR.

Either Remedy sent free my mail on receipt of the prices annexed. Enclosing postage stamp and get a Circular.

General Depot North-East corner of York Avenue and Callowhill Street. Private Office 401 York Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale in Cumberland only by Healy & Shriver, where Circulars containing valuable information, with full description of each case will be delivered gratis, on application.

Address
DR. FELIX BRUNON,
Post Office Box 99, Philadelphia, Pa
April 26, 1860—1y.

H. D. CARLETON. O. W. LAKEY

CARLETON & LAKEY,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Cumberland, Md.

The suscribers having associated themselves together in conducting the Merchant Tailoring business in its various branches, in the Store Room formerly occupied by H. D. Carleton, where they now have in store the largest and best selected stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

also, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest and most choice styles in market.

From a long experience in the manufacturing of Gentlemen's Wear,