

Civilian & Telegraph

CUMBERLAND, MD. WM. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor. Thursday Morning, Sept. 20, 1860. NOMINATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY.

For President, JOHN BELL, OF TENNESSEE. For Vice President, EDWARD EVERETT, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORAL TICKET. CHARLES F. GOLDSBOROUGH, J. DIXON ROMAN.

1st Dist.—JAS. V. 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.

Hon. H. W. Hoffman on the Stump. The largest political assemblage of the campaign assembled on Saturday night, to hear our fellow townsman on the pending political issues.

Mr. H. appeared only in compliance with a request preferred by a number of gentlemen, his political friends and embracing some of our most substantial citizens. The address was well considered, each point clearly stated and maintained by irrefutable argument.

We regret that we are not enabled to lay the speech entire before our readers. It was a thorough vindication and endorsement of the course we have seen proper to pursue in our columns throughout the canvass.

His denunciation of the fusion in New York and elsewhere was justly severe and drew out such manifestations as showed that the hearts of his audience beat responsive to his own. He deprecated the effort which was seeking to carry the choice of a President into Congress, and believed that those who were engaged in it could not possibly do the country a worse service; nor could they involve the Union in more tremendous perils or hang a blacker cloud over our political horizon.

Regarding the election of Mr. Lincoln as more than probable, he referred to the fact that friend and foe united in pronouncing him honest, and then quoted from Mr. L. wherein he had said that "all the guarantees those (our) fathers gave (to slavery) should be not grudgingly, but fully and fairly maintained."

Mr. H. assumed that if Mr. L. was honest he was, then the constitutional rights of the South would not be interfered with during his administration. So far as we have been able to ascertain Mr. H. reflected the opinions of almost the entire Opposition party in this section of the State.

Still Catechised. Our new friend of the Bulletin is still disposed to catechise us, though this time he does not demand a categorical answer.

We want to know why we do not run up the Lincoln flag, in as much as we said that if our party was to withdraw to the democracy we would go for Lincoln. Now the event to which we referred has not occurred. The sale of the Bogus Bell concern of New York, to the Douglasses, was what he took to be the event to which we referred, our neighbor will see that the time for our running up the Lincoln flag has not come. The truth is, our neighbor is as fully aware of that fact as ourselves, but he wants to keep his hand in, and it should forget its cunning in this line, and therefore the inquiry. Drive ahead friend, it may be that by and by we will publish the whole batch of questions just to show your skill in that line.

The Bell & Everett Mass Meeting. The mass meeting of the Bell and Everett men was held on Tuesday. The day was unfavorable, rendered so by the falling of rain nearly all the afternoon,—at night the meeting was held in Belvidere Hall. Several gentlemen from a distance were present. We have not received a list of the officers or any account of the proceedings, nor have we time or space to give any extended report ourselves.

We deem it proper however to state, that the speakers with one accord and most eloquently portrayed the glories of our Union, and most vehemently denounced the Breckinridge party as bent on its destruction. Mr. Dennis, of the Eastern Shore, dwelt upon this point with peculiar force, and denounced, in unmeasured terms all who engaged in the unhallowed work and called upon Heaven to send a thunderbolt to destroy the wretches; and then announced that it was "acted, as he said he certainly would be, in acting about, and contenting the vote; if he used that by voting for Breckinridge, he would vote for Mr. Lincoln, he would vote for Mr. Breckinridge. We state this fact now, that our readers may understand the position Mr. Dennis occupies.

The closing speech was by Mr. Roman, and it sustained his reputation as a first rate speaker, and was received with marked approbation, as it well deserved.

Let the People Take Notice.—That the Lynchburg Republican, a hot Breckinridge organ, announces that "the most lightning flash shall convey the intelligence of the election, it will not be to the breeze the flag of Disunion." Let the people remember, also, that the Republican's position is the position of a man who is ready to be cut off at the neck.

Douglas and the Tariff.

In his speech at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Douglas delivered himself on the tariff in the following terms:

"The negro question has always prevented Congress from acting in the matter. It was invariably the excuse at the close of each session that it could not be attended to for want of time. Thus the Tariff bill was the last bill in each year. A new law or a new issue of treasury notes followed as a necessary consequence, in order to keep the wheels of government in motion. Pennsylvania has a deep interest in the revenue question, and she desires all that protection to American industry which can be furnished by a revenue tariff. The demand for a tariff which is sufficient to defray the expenses of an economical administration of the government, and in that way furnish such protection to American industry as a revenue tariff may afford."

While Mr. Douglas does not announce in the above extract, that he favors a tariff that will afford protection to American interests, it is very evident that such is his purpose—it is a repetition of the old game of Polk, Dallas and the tariff of '42. The people however do not intend to be deceived again, and cunning and artful as is the Little Sucker, he may rest assured they will be up to his tricks this time, and foil all his well laid schemes. But let us for a moment look at the record Mr. Douglas presents of his official career, in order to learn of his importance on this subject of such vital importance to Pennsylvania and Maryland: From Mr. Douglas' entrance into Congress up to the late session he has either voted against a protective tariff or has refused to vote at all. Seventeen years ago he made his first record on this question, when in December, 1843, he voted for a resolution of Mr. Rhet, of South Carolina, to repeal the tariff of 1842. A year later—on third of January, 1844—he again voted for the same resolution. On the 8th of March, 1844, he voted for McKay's bill to alter the duties on articles of iron, steel, and on railroad iron from \$20 to \$10 per ton, and on coal from \$1 75 to \$1 per ton. On the 14th of April, 1846, he voted for the tariff bill repealing the act of 1842, and upon every stage of it, including the final passage, where his name is recorded in the affirmative. On the 28th of February, 1853, he voted for the repeal of the duties on railroad iron. On the 10th of April, 1854, a bill was offered in the Senate to give a credit of five years on foreign railroad iron, allowing bonds to be issued for the duties. He proposed a substitute, to suspend the duty entirely, until the 1st of July, 1857; that is, to admit it free for three years. He voted for the tariff of 1857, through all its stages and in all its obnoxious forms.

Senator Douglas, in the extract from his speech which we have quoted, asserts that the tariff was introduced at the close of the session, and was lost because it could not be attended to for want of time. In this statement he is not sustained by the record. The Morrill bill passed the House of Representatives, last session, on the 10th of May, and was sent immediately to the Senate for consideration. In that body it was referred to the Committee on Finance, composed of a majority of Democrats, who did not report it until the 18th of June. A motion was then made to postpone the consideration of the bill, and it prevailed—Yea, 25; Nays, 23. Mr. Douglas dodged this vote, and his friend and follower, Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, voted in favor of the postponement. Had both voted in the negative, the measure would have become a law. Now let us compare this record with Mr. Douglas' professions on the "stump" in Pennsylvania, and we can see how vile a demagogue he is.

Mr. Douglas has also asserted that the democratic party is pledged to raise a revenue by a tariff, sufficient to defray expenses, &c.—Where can this "pledge" be found? Not in the platform of either wing of the party, as he must be aware. At Charleston a resolution on the subject was laughed down in the Convention, and it was not revived at Richmond or Baltimore.

Bell and Everett in Allegany, Md. At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Bell and Everett of District No. 1, at Swanton, on Saturday, 15th inst., on motion of S. W. Wardwell, Esq., Mr. James S. Patton was appointed Chairman and John F. Francis, Esq., Secretary. The Chairman on taking his seat explained the object of the meeting to be the formation of a Bell and Everett Club. Whereupon Samuel Fred, Esq., moved that a committee of five be appointed to report resolutions to the meeting. The chairman then appointed the following committee: Samuel Fred, S. W. Wardwell, James P. Hamill, Philip A. Thompson and W. W. Turner, who after retiring a short time reported as follows:

Resolved, That the distracted condition of the democratic party has rendered that party powerless in the present Presidential contest, and

Whereas, a new and powerful organization styling itself the Constitutional Union party, has sprung into existence, having for its object the suppression of sectionalism on the one hand and disunionism on the other; and at the same time seeking to preserve and perpetuate the Union of these States—the priceless heritage so gloriously bequeathed to us by our ancestors, be it therefore,

Resolved, That we do heartily approve of and ratify the nominations by the Constitutional Union party of John Bell of Tennessee and Edward Everett of Massachusetts, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That in our candidates we recognize men of the most eminent abilities, the truest position, and whose unrivaled characters and past useful careers, are sufficient guarantees, that if elected, the Union will be preserved, the Constitution faithfully maintained, and the Laws strictly enforced.

Resolved, That all lovers of the Union of whiter creed or party are cordially invited to unite with us, in our efforts to crush out, forever, the spirit of sectionalism which is now so rapidly spreading over our beloved country.

Resolved, With a view to the execution as far as is in our power, of the foregoing resolution, we recommend that a Bell and Everett Club be organized, to be called the Swanton "Union" Club.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be instructed to appoint a President, and Vice President and a Secretary, whose duty it shall be to preside at the meetings of the Club—to disseminate documents and otherwise aid as far as possible in the promotion of our noble cause.

Resolved, That the regular meetings of the Club shall be held at Swanton, every two weeks from this day until the election, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to report the resolutions and proceedings of this meeting to the "Civilian and Telegraph."

On motion of A. Harshbarger, Esq., the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In accordance with instructions in the resolutions, the chairman appointed S. Friend, Esq., President, Basil S. Benton, Esq., Vice President, and Jno. E. Friend, Esq., Secretary of the Swanton "Union" Club.

There being no other business the meeting adjourned to meet again on the regular day.

JAMES S. PATTON, Chairman. JOHN F. FRANCIS, Secretary.

The wildest enthusiasm prevailed. You may put down No. 1, for Bell and Everett.

Mr. James Brooks, one of the N. York effluentials has been to Maine addressing the people in various localities and endeavoring to induce men of views as distinct as Heaven is to Earth, to unite to elect Lincoln as President, but the result of the election having indicated his complete failure, he writes the following impudent letter to the President of the United States:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1860. Maine votes for Abolitionism Monday next the 10th, and you are responsible for it. The same traitors here that rescued Rhode Island, and almost rescued Connecticut, was rescuing the ship-building, freighting, manufacturing, trading State of Maine, and you are responsible for it. The boats of your old holders, that line, four hundred miles, Maine's indented sea coast, and the boats of postmasters that dot every village of the interior, trembling in fear of removal from you, have not, with few exceptions, dared to stop or act with any efficiency, even in a new State election! Hence, a heroic army of rank and file, going to battle without their customary Generals will be ready to fight the will of the people. Upon you is all the responsibility. One word from you, and we all could have merrily sung—

"Morn' breaketh in the East," &c., &c.

The same responsibility is now resting upon you in the Empire State. One word from you, and we will have the same result. You run against the common enemy. Or, if others run a ticket in spite of you, it will not poll votes enough to rank you with the respectable scattering. You, and you alone, can save the Opposition of the North, and forbid the election of a Northern sectional geographical President, purposely selected to make war upon organized society in 16 States of our Union. We, in New York, are ready to make, should you see fit, a similar arrangement, should you see fit, to make war upon organized society in 16 States of our Union. We, in New York, are ready to make, should you see fit, a similar arrangement, should you see fit, to make war upon organized society in 16 States of our Union.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES BROOKS.

A GEORGIA DEMOCRAT.—The Douglass papers have announced with a great flourish that the Hon. W. B. Gaudin, of Georgia, has taken the stump for Douglas and Squatter Sovereignty. That the reader may form some idea of the doctrines which this honorable gentleman advocates in his stumping tour, we copy the following extract from one of his speeches in the Charleston Convention:

"It was a slavery extension, slave trade man. He believed the institution to be bright socially, politically, morally, and religiously. He believed that, if the institution of slavery were abolished, the world would be back 200 years. The prohibition of the slave trade had put an end to all hope of extending the area of slavery at the present time, and if the one remedy presented for the evil the South complained of, that was to re-open the African slave trade, it would be a heathen land and brings the savage here, and Christians and moralists here, and sends him down to perdition a happy man."

It is said that at the close of these extraordinary remarks, Mr. Reed, a Douglas delegate from the State of Indiana, said "I am with you. I favor it. And yet Mr. Douglas and his friends in the North assert that the object is to put down Southern ultras and stop the agitation of the Negro question."

A PERTINENT QUESTION.—The Louisville Democrats ask, "what the doctrine does Breckinridge care about the protection of slavery in the territories? Though moderately wealthy and living in the midst of slavery, he does not own a single slave. Is he conscientiously opposed to the peculiar institution?"

"Cannot his organs answer?"

The Norfolk Herald says—"Hon. Roger A. Pryor, in his Ashland Hall speech, while commenting on the reply of Mr. Douglas to the question proposed, to the effect that Norfolk would up with the startling declaration that if a President of the United States should have the temerity to use force to prevent the secession of a Southern State from the Union, and an effort were made by any other quarter should be put forth to resist the exercise of Federal power, he, the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, and slave, would be the Brutus to slay a dagger in his heart."

Conspicuous man is that Roger. We remember the old saying, "Brag dog is a good dog but hold fast is a better."

DEDICATION OF THE RICHMOND (VA) CLUB HOUSE.—The Richmond Whig says—Never have we witnessed anywhere within the limits of this Commonwealth a more enthusiastic political demonstration as that made by the Bell and Everett men of Richmond, evening before last. We sincerely and honestly believe that it was the grandest and most patriotic display of the kind ever came off in the State. Not even in 1840 was there anything that could surpass it. The torch-light procession was exceedingly magnificent, and all honor to the gallant and patriotic Whigs of Richmond for their zeal and energy in getting it up. It was the longest and largest procession that we have ever seen on any occasion, in Richmond. The streets were literally thronged with people packed with a living mass of humanity, and the doors and windows of the private houses on Broad street and Grace and Franklin and Main along which the procession moved, were filled with men and women and children, all over-flowing with enthusiasm and excitement. The men and the boys hallooed and shouted, and the ladies and the little girls waved their handkerchiefs until the air resounded with the sound of their voices. The most oldest inhabitant in the city never saw anything like it before. It was a demonstration grand, glorious and enthusiastic beyond example.

It appears from the representations of the Michigan State, that John W. Turner, formerly a leading member of the Legislature of Michigan, announced at a political meeting, held in Adrian, a town in that State, on the 31st ultimo, that "the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, as decided upon by the Democratic leaders at far back as 1848," and gave as his authority for this statement the name Mr. Cass, the present Secretary of State. According to Mr. Turner's recollection, presented to the view of the Legislature of Michigan, in the winter of 1848-9, that statesman, while a candidate before the Legislature of Michigan for the post of Senator in that State, was literally thronged by the passage of any resolutions instructing the Senators from that State to vote for the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, and informed him at the same time that "the Missouri Compromise must be repealed, and that it was resolved upon, and would be carried out as soon as a Democratic President was inaugurated."—"Our Michigan contemporary justly

Political Excitement

The Democratic Rally and Barbecue at Raleigh, N. C., on Thursday last, was largely attended. Among the speakers were Hon. L. O. Branch, Bedford Brown, W. W. Avery, Gov. Bragg and Senator Clingman. During the speech of Senator Clingman, quite an exciting interruption occurred. It is related by the Goldsboro' Rough Notes as follows:

"But said Mr. C., if Lincoln be elected, some day, he will call men to hold office under him, for those that would do so, would be driven out of the State."

At this point Duncan S. McKee interrupted the speaker, to whom he propounded the following question:

"In the event of Lincoln's election, does Mr. Clingman mean to say that no man should accept and hold office under him, and that the result of the election should thereupon be stopped?"

Great confusion ensued, cries of "Douglas, Douglas," "put him out," proceeded from the friends of Mr. Clingman, and Mr. McKee, not being daunted, said something which in the confusion, we could not distinctly hear, but it was to this purport:

"You can overpower me numerically, and put me out, but no man in the house can do so."

Again the cry, "Douglas," "Douglas," "put him out," rang through the house. Mr. Clingman and other gentlemen on the speaker's stand, trying to restrain the mob, requested that Mr. McKee should be heard. Mr. Clingman often and loudly proclaimed that he was willing to answer any pertinent question that any gentleman might propose. When Mr. Clingman was restored, Mr. Clingman inquired whether the gentleman had any other question to propose, stating that he did not wish to enter into an argument with him, and preferred to settle all the questions he might have, at once so that he might not again be interrupted.

Mr. McKee again stated his question, in substance at least, as above recorded. Now, said Mr. Clingman, let me proceed to answer the gentleman's question—which I intend to do directly and unequivocally. I wish him to answer me one question, and address Mr. McKee, let me hear from him. In the event of Mr. Lincoln's being elected, will you accept and hold an office under him?"

Mr. McKee—This is a contingency which I do not think will long be realized. Mr. C.—That is not an answer—the gentleman evades. I want a direct, categorical answer."

Mr. McKee—"Then I will understand that you do not accept Mr. Lincoln. If so he were elected, but with the understanding that I was independent of him."

Mr. C.—"Then the gentleman likes to hold office under me. I do not."

Mr. McKee—"I have been snatched from the grave by the application of your wonderful 'Inspection,' or 'Painful Fever Chalmers.' For several years I have suffered every reason from fever and ague, and a wonder of nature or art. I would not be without this 'inspection' a single day, as it constantly wears it I seem to be 'ague proof.'"

Yours Very Truly, E. M. STOUT, Mobile, Alabama, July 29, 1860.

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NOTICE.

SALE OF Canal Boats AND MULES

By virtue of a deed of mortgage, executed to me by Charles Reicher, dated on the 19th day of May, 1860, and duly recorded, I will sell at public sale, at A. B. Moore's Store, near the Canal Basin, in the city of Cumberland, on Saturday, 20th of September, 1860, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, the Canal Boat,

S. M. PETRE

for default of payment of purchase money, and for failure to run the boat as required by the mortgage.

Terms of Sale—Cash, to be paid at the time of sale.

Also, At the same time and place, by virtue of two deeds of mortgage executed to me by R. C. Campbell, dated on the 14th day of April, 1859, and duly recorded, I will sell at public sale, the Canal Boat called

'Robert Stewart,' AND R. A. Powers

and 1 Bay Mare Male, one Sorrel Horse Male, one light Sorrel Horse Male and four sets of Harness, for default of purchase money, and failure to run the boats as required by the mortgages.

Terms of Sale—Cash, to be paid at the time of sale.

Also, At the same time and place, by virtue of a deed of mortgage executed to me by James W. Merchant, dated on the 14th day of March, 1859, and duly recorded, I will sell at public sale, the Canal Boat called

'HERCULES' AND Three Horses,

for default of payment of purchase money and failure to run the boat as required by the mortgage.

Terms of Sale—Cash, to be paid at the time of sale.

Read! Read!! Read!!! Cairo, Illinois, July 29th, 1860. Messrs. Jones Wilcox & Co.

Your "Inspection," or "Painful Fever Chalmers," has done wonders. I was weak and debilitated and wretched when I applied it, and in five hours the chills were removed and I was enabled to perform my usual duties. It is a wonderful and a wonder of nature or art. I would not be without this "inspection" a single day, as it constantly wears it I seem to be "ague proof."

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