Civilian & Telegraph.

MINERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIV. CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, 1861. NUMBER 2.

Civilian & Telegraph.

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday Morning.

WILLIAM EVANS, Proprietor.

OFFICE in Second Story of McKaigs' Row, Baltimore Street.

TERMS—One copy, one year, $2—invariably in advance.

TO THE ADVERTISING PUBLIC this paper affords unrivaled advantages, as it is read by **1000 Families.** As it has a more extended circulation than any other journal published in the county, advertisements would consequently reach a greater number of readers an object worthy of consideration by those wishing to advertise.

MEDICAL HOUSE,

11 *South Frederick street,*

Baltimore, Maryland,

Established in order to afford Sound and Scientific Medical Aid, and for the suporession of Quackery.

DOCTOR SMITH

HAS for many years devoted his whole attention to the treatment of private complaints, in all their varied and complicated forms. His great success in those long standing and difficult cases, such as were formerly considered incurable, is sufficient to commend him to the public as worthy of the extensive patronage which he has received.—Within the last eight years, Dr. S. has treated more than 29,500 cases of Private Complaints in their different forms and stages; a practice which no doubt exceeds that of all the other physicians now advertising in Baltimore, and not a single case is known, where directions were strictly followed, and medicines taken a reasonable time, without effecting a radical and permanent cure; therefore, persons afflicted with diseases of the above nature, "no matter how difficult or long standing the case may be," would do well to call on Dr. SMITH, at his office, No. 11, South Frederick Street.

The afflicted should bear in mind that Dr. S. who is the only regular physician advertsing, has for many years devoted his whole attention to the treatment of this class of Diseases.

His medicines are free from Mercury and all mineral poisons; put up in a neat and compact form, and may be taken in a public or private house, or while travelling, without exposure or hindrance from business, and except in cases of violent inflammation, no change of diet is necessary.

Let the unfortunate bear in mind when affliction overtakes them, that no time should be lost in making application to a competent physician, as they would not only obtain relief from pain, avoid mortification through exposure, and elude great constitutional injury, but enable their medical assistant to be moderate in his charges than he could justly be, where symptoms have become confirmed or the disease more widely diffused. The rapid advance of this truly terrifying disease, is sufficient to alarm the boldest heart. When ulceration and discolored Blotches with racking pains, betray to the unhappy victim the deadly poison preying upon his vitals, then, "and not till then," do many awake to a full sense of their danger.

We are called upon every few days to cure Chronic Diseases, which were supposed to have been cured years ago, but instead of which, were only checked, driven into the system by mercury or copavia and there for es seems to be well but in a longer or shorter time, by some slight cause, break out in its worst and most difficult forms, producing ulcers in the throat, nose or roof of the mouth, eruptions of the skin, pains or swelling of bones, etc. On account of the number of such which have lately come under my care, and the immense suffering which a little neglect or improper treatment in the first stages of the disease may cause, Dr. Smith thinks it his duty to advise the unfortunate, *particularly strangers,* to be careful that they are not deceived by *false advertisements of costly quacks* who make promises which could not be fulfilled, eve. by the most experienced physicians. By neglect or improper treatment, the patient is often reduced to a state which makes the case extremely difficult to cure. Therefore he should be aware of the importance of consulting a skillful physician in the early stage of the disease.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY

Young men! beware of the pernicious indulgence and almost fatal injury you inflict upon your constitutions, by evil examples and the morbid influence of the passions.

How many young persons do we daily behold, whose countenances and debilitated constitutions depict disease arising from that horrible and devastating vice.

It could be shown how attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion and a train of symptoms indicative of consumption, are often ascribed to wrong causes, when in reality, they are the consequence of an alluring and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind and body.

You who have brought this affliction upon yourselves, why embrace the secret to your hearts and vainly attempt to cure yourselves, instead of making immediate application to a skillful physician, who, in a short time, would restore you to perfect health, and save you from exposure which the fatal consequences render it inevitable?

☞ Dr. Smith gives his special attention to the treatment of this destructive malady. Patients can be cured at home by address ing a letter to Dr. Smith, describing symptoms, and receive medicine securely packed from observation, forwarded by express or otherwise to any part of the country.

N. B.—Persons afflicted with any of the above complaints will do well to avoid *boasting impostors* whether foreign or native, as also the numerous Specifics advertised as a certain cure for any and every disease. These preparations are put up to sell but no to cure, and often do more harm than good, therefore avoid them.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

Address, DR. J. B. SMITH,
No. 11, S. Frederick St., Baltimore, Md.

☞ No letters will be answered unless they contain a remittance or Postage Stamp to pay postage on the answer.

March 17, 1859.—Dec. 30, 1859—1y.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines!

A New Machine Which makes no Noise!

WE desire to call the attention of Tailors to our New Machines, just from our Manufactory, which is the Fastest Machine in the World, runs easy, and makes no noise.

This improvement is found in no other machine and is secured by letters patent.

To those who have refrained from buying we offer the most perfect machine, the only one that does every kind of tailoring, the finest and the coarsest, all the work of the Family; binds hats, caps, fronts, gaiters, shoes, and every thing necessary to be sewed. The reputation of our machines, (3,000 in operation in this city,) is sufficient recommendation to the new improvement.

☞ Send for a copy of I. M. SINGER & Co's GAZETTE, which will be sent free. Parties wishing to purchase, will notice our Machine with one operator—will do more work than any other two machines, which is a gain of 100 per cent. Prices ranging from $50 to $125.

W. E. BRODERICK, Agent,
159 Baltimore St.

Baltimore, Md., Jan 26, 1860—1y.

BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1852. CHARTERED 1854.

LOCATED

COR. BALTIMORE & CHARLES STREETS, *Baltimore, Md.*

The Largest, Most Elegantly Furnished and Popular Commercial College in the United States.

DESIGNED EXPRESSLY FOR YOUNG MEN Desiring to obtain

A THOROUGH PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION in the shortest possible time and at the least expense.

A Large and Beautiful Ornamented Circular, containing upwards of SIX SQUARE FEET, with SPECIMEN OF PENMANSHIP, and a Large Engraving (the finest of the kind ever made in this country) representing the Interior View of the College, with Catalogue stating terms &c., will be sent to every Young Man on application, FREE OF CHARGE.

Write immediately and you will receive the package by return mail.

Address E. K. LOSIER,
Feb. 2, 1860—1y. Baltimore, Md.

Butter! Butter!!

ROLL and KEG BUTTER, of excellent quality regularly received every week. We have also made arrangements for furnishing *Prime Glade Butter* in kegs for winter use. Persons desiring to secure a *first rate article* can do so by making engagements with us during the month of October.

Sept. 29. O. C. CLARKE & CO

Terms of the Civilian & Telegraph.

TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance—$2.50 if not so paid, and $3.00 if not paid within the year.

Those who expect to receive the CIVILIAN & TELEGRAPH for $2.00 must pay invariably in advance.

☞ Bear in mind that no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing, and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

Rates of Advertising.

One square of 12 lines, 50 cents for one insertion—subsequent insertions 25 cents each. All advertisements under 12 lines charged as a square.

Business Cards in the Directory, per annum, including subscription, $5.

MONTHS.	ONE	TWO	THREE	SIX	TWELVE.
One square,	1 25	2 25	3 50	6 00	10 00
Two squares	2 25	4 00	5 00	9 00	14 10
Three squares,	3 50	5 00	7 50	12 00	18 00
Four squares,	4 50	6 00	8 00	14 00	20 00
Quarter col.,	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00	30 00

Larger space for short periods, as per agreement.

Advertisements before Marriages and Deaths, 10 cents per line for first insertion—subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line. Nine words are counted as a line in advertising.

Merchants and others, advertising by the year, will be charged $12 00.

Proceedings of meetings not of a general character, charged at 4 cents per line for each insertion.

Yearly advertisers must confine their advertising to their own business.

ALL TRANSIENT ADVERTISING, outside the city of Cumberland, cash in advance.

Persons ordering the insertion of legal advertisements will be held responsible for payment for the same when the time for which they were ordered to be inserted shall have expired.

INSOLVENT NOTICES, cash in advance.

PATENT MEDICINES, one half in advance and the balance in six months.

ALL JOB WORK, cash.

The losses we have sustained compel us to adopt this course. It will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and no advertisement from a distance will be inserted unless accompanied by the cash.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Judge of Circuit Court—Hon. THOS. PERRY.
Clerk of Circuit Court—HORACE RESLEY.
Register of Wills—JOHN B. WIDENER.
Sheriff—HENRY R ATKINSON.
State's Attorney—C. B. THRUSTON.
Surveyor—DENTON D. BROWN.
Clerk to County Comm'ners—WM. KILGOUR.
Judges of the Orphans' Court—
MOSES RAWLINGS,
ALEXANDER KING,
FRANCIS MATTINGLY

Business Directory,

CUMBERLAND, MD.

HEALEY & SHRIVER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,
Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, &c. Physicians' orders put up with dispatch at the lowest prices—Corner of Baltimore and Mechanic Sts.

K. H. BUTLER'S
Steam Chair and Cabinet Factory,
Centre Street, near the Lutheran Church.—Turning and Sawing of all descriptions done to order. Coffins and hearse furnished at short notice.

ANDREWS & SWARTZWELDER,
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
Books and Stationery, Periodicals,
Useful and Fancy Articles, Baltimore Street, in the room under the Museum. Also, Book Binders and Blank Work Manufacturers at city prices.

JOHN G TREIBER
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Confectionaries and Fancy Articles,
and all kinds of Toys. Wedding and other Cakes prepared to order at the shortest notice. Baltimore st., 3 doors west of McKaig's Row.

M. RIZER & BRO.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Cabinet Furniture of all kinds,
South Liberty St., near Beall's Foundry.

WILLIAM R. BEALL, & CO.,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, TEAS, LIQUORS &c.
near the Depot, Balto. Street.

H. D. CARLETON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
McKaig's New Block, Baltimore Street, keeps on hand and makes to order all kinds of Gent's and Boys' wearing apparel.

JOHN JOHNSON,
Tin and Sheet-Iron Worker,
Respectfully asks a share of public patronage. Tinand Sheet-Iron ware always on hand and for sale low. McCleary's Row, Baltimore St.

A. RUSSELL & SON,
Carriage Manufacturers,
Centre street, below Harrison strae,
Keep constantly on hand, *Carriages, Rockaways, Phatons, and Buggies,* of the latest style and finish, and all other kinds of VEHICLES, to suit city or country trade. Carriage Harness of every description. REPAIRING done at short notice.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Repairing of every description done with Neatness and Dispatch.
CALL AT
J. H. KELENBECK'S,
Next to Post Office, Baltimore Street
July 19, 1860.

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

Queensware! Queensware!
A GENERAL assortment of Queensware of every description, just received at
une 9. WM. R. BEALL & CO'S.

ROAD NOTICE.

WE, the Examiners appointed to view the route for a Public Road, commencing at the west end of the Stone Bridge, in the Narrows, and ending at the intersection of Allegany and Fayette streets, in Cumberland, hereby give notice, that we will meet at the Bridge, on the National Road, in the Narrows, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, the 7th day of JANUARY, 1861, for the purpose of examining the route for said road and reporting on the same.

S. P. SMITH,
T. F. WHITE,
CORNELIUS CONNER,
Dec. 6, 1860—1m. Examiners.

Religious Services.

Presbyterian—Liberty Street. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7. Pastor—Rev. J. H. Symmes.

English Lutheran—Corner of Baltimore and Centre Streets. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. A. J. Weddell.

Methodist Episcopal—Centre Street. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Pastor—B. Rev. H. Crever.

Methodist Protestant—Bedford St. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. J. Clay.

Episcopalian—Washington Street. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 8. Rev. Dr. Spear, Pastor.

Baptist—Bedford Street. No Pastor.

German Lutheran—Bedford Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. F. Vassler.

St. Patrick's—Centre Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and vespers at 4. Pastor—Rev. Edward Brennan.

St. Peter and St. Paul—Fayette Street.—Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and vespers at ½. Pastor—Father Seelos.

Jewish Synagogue—Baltimore Street. Services Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. A. Laser.

Second German Lutheran Church—Centre Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Pastor—Rev. Louis Biltz.

Attention Builders!

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

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

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

June 30, 1859—1y. H. DAMM.

CUMBERLAND FOUNDRY,
TAYLOR & CO.,
Iron and Brass Founders,
George's street, CUMBERLAND, MD,
Manufacturers of
Steam Engines, Boilers, Railroad and Mine Cars, Mining Machinery, Furnaces, Stoves, Grates, Mill-Irons, Plows, Agricultural Implements, &c.
March 17, 1859—y.

JOSIAH WITT,
MANUFACTURER AND
Dealer in Lumber,
West side of Mechanic Street, near the Rail Road Viaduct,
Aug30 y. CUMBERLAND, MD.

JAMES S. ROBINSON,
Paper Warehouse,
No. 24 South Charles St.,
A few doors below German-st,
BALTIMORE.
Keeps on hand and has made to order all kinds of PAPER.
Purchases Rags, Rope, Canvas and other Mill Stock. Sept. 1, 1859—1y.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY
A Good Watch, Clock, or Jewelry, etc?
YES!
WELL THEN GO TO
S. T. LITTLE'S.

HAVE been often deceived in buying an inferior article elsewhere?—If so, go to S. T. LITTLE'S. Are you afraid it is no use?—Then once more I say, go to S. T. LITTLE'S. Why go to S. T. LITTLE'S? If you will keep it a secret I will tell you. S. T. LITTLE is to be relied upon. All goods sold by him are just what he says they are. If it is soft solder plated Jewelry he will tell you. If the goods are filled he will tell you. If you want to buy a good Watch, you can rely upon his judgment as well as his word. If you want a good Clock, he has some of the very best make, especially those of Seth Thomas'. The beauty of his business is, he sells

CHEAP FOR CASH.

If you want your Watch or Clock put in good order, go to S. T. LITTLE, as he warrants all his work. His place of business is on the West Side of

BALTIMORE STREET,
BETWEEN THE
St. Nicholas Hotel & Revere House.
July 19-tf S. T. LITTLE.

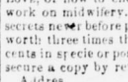
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
SILVER and PLATED WARE,
ON HAND AND WILL BE SOLD AS
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST
CALL AT
J. H. KELENBECK'S,
Next to Post Office, Baltimore St.
July 19, 1860.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS,
Damasks, Diapers, &c.,
CONSUMERS of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the Genuine GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,
J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWEN,
as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.
This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.
J. BULLOCHE & J. B. LOCKE, Ag'ts,
Sept 27, '60—1y. 34 Reade St., N. York.

Almanacs! Almanacs!
ENGLISH and German Hagerstown Almanacs for 1861, just received and for sale by the dozen or gross at
ANDREWS & SWARTZWELDER'S
Under St. Nicholas Hotel, Balto St
Cumberland Nov 22

1000 BUSHELS MILL OFFAL just receiving by Canal, and for sale by
O. C. CLARK & CO.,
Centre St., next door to Eng. Luth. Ch.
August 25, 1859.

Lighte & Bradburys'
Patent Insulated Full Iron Frame New Scale
Grand and Square Piano-Fortes.



The Insulated Iron frame preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable tinny quality of tone invariably found in all other Iron frame Piano-Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case and thus keeps the Piano-Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to all climates and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artists" the greatest improvement of the age in Piano-Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials in regard to the superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano-Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano-Fortes of Lighte & Bradburys' with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere."—DR. LOWELL MASON.

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal."—H. A. WOLLENHAUPT.

"In volume, richness, evenness, and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable yet so seldom found."—WM. MASON.

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano-Forte"—ARTHUR NAPOLEON.

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano-Fortes made by you.—There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradburys' Piano Fortes."—GEO. F. ROOT.

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument."—GEO. F. BRISTOW.

"I consider them as to beauty, riceness, fullness and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal if not superior to any Pianos mace in this country or Europe."—KARL WELS.

"In power, quantity, and quality of tone, they certainlp excel: while for that peculiar rich and singing tone so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voice, I have never met their equal."—C. BASSINI.

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions."—M. STRAKOSH.

Warerooms, 421 Broome St., a few doors East of Broadway, New York.

SATISFACTORY GUARANTEE GIVEN.
Oct. 18, 1860—1yeow.

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.
STARTLING DISCLOSURES!!!

DR. TELLER'S great work for the married or those contemplating marriage—200 pages full of
Plates,
Price twenty-five cents—sent to all parts under seal by mail, Post Paid. 50,000 copies sold the past year. The single married, and the married happy. A lecture on Love, or how to choose a partner: a complete work on midwifery. It contains hundreds of secrets never before published—warranted to be worth three times the amount asked for it. 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, enclosed, will secure a copy by return mail.

Addres J. TELLER, M. D.
No. 5 Beaver st., Albany, N. Y.

☞ DR VICHOIS' FEMALE PILLS, one dollar a box, with full directions. Married ladies should not use them. Sent by mail. Address Dr. Teller, as above. sept 27, '60—1y.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Schedule for Winter Travel.

ON and after Monday, Nov. 26th, 1860, the passenger trains will run as follows:

For the East.

MAIL THROUGH TRAIN (daily ex. Sundays.)
Leaves Wheeling 10.05 a. m. } Arrives at Baltimore 8.50 p. m. } more 4.50 a. m.
" Cumberland 8.50 p. m. }

EXPRESS THROUGH TRAIN (Daily.)
Leaves Wheeling 9.45 p. m. } Arrives at Baltimore 7.12 a. m. } more 2.35 p. m.
" Cumberland 7.12 a. m. }

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (daily except Sundays.)
Leave Cumberland 7.50 a. m. Arrive at Baltimore 4.40 p. m.

For the West.

MAIL THROUGH TRAIN (daily ex. Sunday.)
Leaves Baltimore 4.00 a. m. } Arrive at Wheeling 8.45 a. m.
" Cumberland 11.13 p. m. }

EXPRESS THROUGH TRAIN (Daily.)
Leaves Baltimore 4.00 p. m. } Arrives at Wheeling at 8.35 a. m.
" Cumberland 11.20 p. m. }

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, (daily except Sundays.)
Leaves Baltimore 8.30 a. m. Arrives at Cumberland 5.30 p. m.

Passengers from Cumberland for Way Stations East will take Accommodation train. Passengers for Way Stations West will take Mail train. Through Tickets for all the important cities West can be procured at this office.

L. C. BOEHM, Agent.
Cumberland Station, Nov. 1860.

GENUINE FAMILY LIQUORS.

WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO.,

Impotters and Wholesale Dealers in
Brandies, Wines, Gins, and Segars,
beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of the United States to their Pure Wines and Liquors, put up under their own supervision, for Family and Medicinal use, in cases assorted to suit customers. Clubs, Military and other public bodies who require to purchase in large or small quantities, in casks or bottles, will be liberally dealt with. Price list sent on application.

Old Morehouse Bitters.
Recommended by the first physicians as the best remedy know for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility, and all Nervous Diseases. As a beverage, it is pure, wholesome, and delicous to the tast. Sold by all Druggists.
WM. B MOREHOUSE & CO., Prop'rs,
3 & 5 Exchange Place.
Jersey City, N. J.

P. S.—The subscribers wish to engage a few active men Local and Traveling Agents for their house, to whom liberal inducements will be offered. For particulars, address as above.
Nov 1, 1860—3m.

Howard Association,
Philadelphia.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Disease of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Attending Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, Prest.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y.
Jan. 26, 1860—1y.

Hickory & Oak.
GOOD Hickory and Oak, split out or by the Cord, wanted at K. H. Butler's Steam Chair and Cabinet Factory, Centre St., near Lutheran Church, Cumberland, Md. n29.

Poetical.

Dissolve the Union!

Dissolve the Union! Who would part
The chain that binds us heart to heart?
Each link was forged by sainted sires,
Amid the Revolution's fires;
And cool'd—oh, where so rich a flood?
In Warren's and in Sumpter's blood!

Dissolve the Union! Be like France,
When "Terror" rear'd her bloody lance,
And man became destruction's child,
And woman in her passions wild
Danced in the life-blood of her Queen,
Before the dreadful guillotine!

Dissolve the Union! Roll away
The spangled flag of Glory's day;
Blot out the history of the brave,
And desecrate each Patriot's grave,
And then, above the wreck of years,
Quaff an eternity of tears?

Dissolve the Union! Can it be
That they who speak such words are free;
Great God! did any die to save
Such sordid wretches from the grave—
When breast to breast, and hand to hand
Our patriot fathers freed the land?

Dissolve the Union! Ho! Forbear!
The sword of Damocles is there;
Cut but a hair and earth shall know
A darker, deadlier tale of woe
Than history's crimson page has told
Since Nero's car in blood e'er roll'd.

Dissolve the Union! Speak! ye hills!
Ye everlasting mountains cry!
Shriek out! ye streams and mingling rills,
And ocean roar in agony!
Dead heroes! leap from Glory's sod!
And shield the manor of your blood!

Miscellaneous.

THE EFFECT OF THE 100 GUNS YESTERDAY.—It was announced by the *Journal*, and no doubt flew by telegraph to different parts of the country, that one hundred guns were fired in this place at noon yesterday in honor of the secession of South Carolina. We would like to send along with that report a statement of the *effect* produced by the unnecessary waste of so much powder. It must have disconcerted the gentlemen engaged in the melancholy display very much.—In less than twenty minutes after the firing commenced every vessel in port, we believe, except one, *run up the stars and stripes!*

There has not been such a display of bunting in our river and long our warves for a long time. On our way to dinner we turned, and looked down Dock street, and across the river to where the secession cannon were placed; and *between* us and the smoke which rolled along the water at each discharge, and *far above* it floated serenely in all its pride, and beauty "the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, now known, and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms, and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased, or polluted, or a single star obscured—bearing, for its motto, 'no such miserable interrogatory as—*What is all this worth?* Nor those other words of delusion and folly—*Liberty first and Union afterwards* but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, that other sentiment dear to every American heart—"Liberty *and* Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

And we thanked God that it was still the flag of our country, and uttered a fervent prayer that it might still protect the sacrilegious hands that trample it in the dust, might still wave in triumph over every land, and sea, and continue throughout all time the refuge of the oppressed and the safe-guard of the free.—*Wilmington, (N. C.) Herald.*

THE CONSPIRACY.—The secessionists of South Carolina have now furnished abundant evidences that they have been long conspiring the dissolution of the Union, and have not the slightest idea of returning to their allegiance under any circumstances unless "coerced."—The following are extracts from speeches made in the South Carolina Convention, viz:

Mr. Packer, speaking of secession, said: "It is no spasmodic effort that has come suddenly upon us, but it has been gradually culminating for a long series of years.'

Mr. Inglis said: "Most of us have had this subject under consideration for the last twenty years.'

Mr. Keitt said: "I have been engaged in this movement ever since I entered political life.'

Mr. Rhett said: "It is nothing produced by Mr. Lincoln's election or the non-execution of the fugitive slave law. It is a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years.' And he further said: "We are about to sunder our relations with that section, [the North,] and I trust forever.'

On another occasion Mr. Rhett said: "The Federal laws laying taxes on the people of South Carolina have fallen this day; and so far as we are concerned, fallen, I trust, forever.'

Hence it appears that there has been a long concocted conspiracy to overturn the Government of the United States, and that the causes heretofore alleged are mere pretexts.

Does any friend of the Union believe that these men intend ever to return to their allegiance, no matter what concessions are made by the North? If so, he is under a dangerous delusion.

Col. Huger, the Postmaster of Charleston, has forwarded an order to the Post Office Department for $440 worth of postage stamps for the use of the Charleston office. The Department postpones filling the order for the present. Only twelve Postmasters have resigned in South Carolina. No contractor for carrying the mails has yet intimated a wish to throw up his contract.

The Richmond Enquirer say:—"We should not be surprised if individual action did not precipitate Virginia into collision with the Federal Government."

From the Louisville Journal, 23d inst.

The Constitutional remedy for Secession.

Extracts from the letter of Governor Wickcliffe of Kentucky.

MONDAY, Dec. 17, 1860.

MESSRS. HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.:—Gentlemen,—By reference to my letter of the 7th of November, it will appear that I was not mistaken in the opinion that the South, particularly South Carolina, was in earnest, and intended to try the strength of the Government of the United States, by declaring herself independent and free from her constitutional obligations. Other Southern States are treading in her footsteps, but with more caution and some unwillingness.

It is still in the power of the United States Government, in my opinion, by a firm but temperate exercise of its legitimate powers, to preserve the Union and that without the shedding of blood or the "declaration of war against a State."

I agree with the President, in the opinion expressed in his annual message, that a State has no right to secede from the Union; that secession is revolution or rebellion; that South Carolina has no cause of secession, nor of rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The President in his late message to the people expresses his desire to suppress rebellion in a State or States of the confederacy against the government, but says, other causes being enumerated by him, that the Constitution of the United States does not give him the power necessary thereto.

What mean the following clauses of the Constitution of the United States, in that article delegating powers to Congress?

"Congress shall provide power for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," &c.

Do not understand me as advocating a resort to millitary force by the United States, or the declaration of war against South Carolina, or any other State. My object is to suggest a remedy for the evil of secession or revolution of South Carolina or any other State.

"Congress has power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States; to lay and collect taxes, duties, and imposts and ex ises.'

In the exercise of these powers, she has established ports of entry and delivery, built custom houses, and enacted laws for the collection of revenue.

If a State, by resolution or ordinance of a convention, or by legislative enactment or millitaly force shall undertake to declare the powers of Congress at an end upon these subjects within her borders, it then becomes the duty of Congress to apply the proper remedy; and if a remedy can be found which will check the evil, without using military violence or force upon the citizens of the State it should be adopted.

That remedy will be found in the repeal of the law establishing their ports of entry and delivery, and a vigilant execution of the revenue laws of the United States, by the means already in existence, to permit no vessel, foreign or domestic, to enter or depart with merchandise from their waters.

Congress has power to establish judicial tribunals in the States or collection districts, and if South Carolina opposes this power, and her citizens refuse to fill the office of Judge and Marshal, abolish the district by law, and attach the territory to some other neighboring judicial district. If South Carolina desire no postal facilities of the United States, abolish the post offices, and withdraw the service.

If she will send no senators or Representatives to Congress, let her alone; the Government can get along without her services in Congress. Apply the same remedies to each seceeding State. This is making no war upon a State or upon its citizens; it necessarily does not involve the shedding of human blood.

If measures of this kind be adopted by Congress of the United States, it will give time for reflection and better councils, North and South, and all grievances, in due time, may be healed, and fraternal feeling restored.

I will not pursue the subject further. I have given my thoughts for what they are worth. I am anxious that Kentucky, my native State, shall not by evil counsels, or by hasty actions, surrender her proud position in this Union. I know her citizens are devoted to it, and I trust will so remain; and, if under the providence of God or wickedness of man, it shall be destroyed, let Kentucky's devotion and attachment to it be recorded on the historic page which shall perpetuate the folly and wickedness which has destroyed the best government made by man for man, that the sun of Heaven ever blessed with its light.

Kentuckians, let us all meet on the eighth of January next, and counsel together, discard all party feeling which has heretofore divided us, and with one voice proclaim our devotion to the Union as it was made by our fathers. Let us speak in temperate, but bold language, of the wrongs which have been done by the fanatics of the North and the disunionists of the South.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

From the Weekly Pittsburg Gazette.

Phrophetic Calculations.

MESSRS EDITORS:—I send you the following brief extracts from a curious production, which was originally published in the North-Western *Orient*, at Waukegan, Ill, in the spring of 1856, and afterward copied into other papers—files of which I have in my possession.

"These United States are about to be scourged with a sanguinary civil war: ° ° The seat of war will be transferred to the South. Confusion will rise among themselves. They will become reduced by internal broils between different factions of their incoherent masses. A President will be elected who will yield them the patronage of government, with the army, navy, and war munitions. Anarchy, wild confusion, and a painful sense of insecurity will succeed the present state of order and tranquility."

"The autumn of '56 will afford the last President that will be elected under the constitution, and he will not fulfil his term.—Then clouds, dark and portentious shall close around and above us; with one united voice the supplication will ascend, Help! help! or we perish. Then will angelic hosts rally to the rescue. ° ° ° A youth will then appear commanding public attention. By acclamation he will be chosen to preside.—Upon him will devolve the duty to arrest violence, and restore order from chaos, and he will prove adequate to the task. 'The spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him: the spirit of wisdom and understanding.' He will be the type of a perfect man, complete in form and appointments. He is the pattern to which the race will ultimately attain."

In 1860 troubles will have seriously thickened. In '66 the apex will have been attained. Our agonies will be protracted and severe; but they will have a termination.—We must first be purged—then we may administer to others." ° ° ° ° 'Europe, Asia and Africa will also be scourged by war, pestilence and famine. ° ° The wars will be exceedingly sanguinary and protracted, and finally result in a universal general jail delivery from religious and political despotism, from sectarian bigotry and from all violence and injustice." ° ° °

"We are approaching a crisis. Nature's labor throes to produce 'a new Heaven and a new Earth' must first be encountered; and, when the paroxysm is past, restoratives will be wisely administered. ° ° ° Then God shall govern. ° ° ° These are the latter days." ° ° ° °

"In the recital of these more incidental details we will not claim strict accuracy—neither in the order or occurrence. But that the main incidents are substantially true, our convictions would warrant the strongest asseverations."

The Washington Star declares that if the Senators and Representatives of the Border Slave-holding States will propose a plan of settlement, embracing the four following points, three-fourths of the Northern members will vote for its acceptance:

1st. The repeal of all personal liberty bills.

2d. An amendment of the fugitive slave law, granting the returned slave a trial by jury where he has escaped from, or making it obligatory on the party claiming him to produce a certified copy of a description of the person of the escaped slave, placed on record in his county clerk's office within five days, after his escape, when demanding him at the North.

3d. An amendment to the Constitution, forbidding Congress from ever legislating concerning slavery in the States, except with the consent of all the States.

4th. Another amendment to the Constitution, extending the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific, and providing that territorial legislatures of the Southern side territories shall neither legislate for or against slavery, but shall protect alike every description of property which settlers may please to carry into such territories.

The Richmond Whig, in arguing against "precipitation" on the part of the steady 'Old Dominion,' remarks as follows:—"So far as we are concerned, we are utterly opposed to any undue hurry in the assembling of a State Convention. In our judgement the election for members to the Convention ought not to be held before the middle or twentieth of April, and the Convention itself should not assemble before the 1st of May, and even a latter day would be preferable. We desire a full and fair discussion before the people of the questions which the Convention will be called upon to decide; and it is evident that a proper canvass and discussion cannot be carried on in the midst of winter. Let the people and the candidates have March and April for the consideration and discussion of the grave subjects in issue, and then let the Convention assemble in May, or about the first of June. This plan would best consult the convenience and the wishes of the people and candidates, and afford them all ample opportunity to take their position advisedly and wisely."

Toleration in Medicine

The practice of medicine is of necessity progressive. It had its origin in the necessities of the race; and rose from the most obscure and awkward beginnings. The first practice is necessarily empirical. Medicines are not used with reference to any particular principle, but because a drug has been given in a similar case with benefit, it is recommended again. As the domain of positive knowledge becomes enlarged, new methods of cure, new remedies, and new doctrines obtain, and the old and less efficient become obsolete and are laid aside. The practice of ten years ago is not that of twenty five years past, and the practice of ten years ago is not that to today.

Yet all experience has shown notwithstanding these facts, open and known to all men of reflection, that physicians are proverbially intolerant of progress in their own art. Old school phpsicians will nol see any good in Water Cure, or in Homeopathy. Cures may take place every hour all around them, yet every possible means is resorted to in order to evade their force. Homeopathic physicians justly complain of this intolerance and are