

TO THE ADVERTISING PUBLIC this paper affords unrivalled 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, and an object worthy of consideration by those wishing to advertise.

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 time for which it is published. Those who expect to receive the CIVILIAN & TELEGRAPH for \$2.00 must pay invariably in advance.

Clear 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 publishers have decided that referring to newspapers from the office, or removing, and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie 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.

Advertisements for 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 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.

AGENTS: TAYLOR & FRANCIS, outside the city of Cumberland, Md. in advance.

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

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Judge of Circuit Court—Hon. THOS. PERRY. Clerk of Circuit Court—HORACE RESLEY. Register of Wills—JOHN B. WIDENER.

Sherriff—HENRY R. ATKINSON. State's Attorney—G. B. THURSTON. Surgeon—DEXTON D. BROWN.

Clerk of County Court—Wm. KILGOUR. Judge of the O. P. Court—

MOSES RAWLINGS, ALEXANDER KING, FRANCIS MATTINGLY.

Business Directory, CUMBERLAND, MD.

DENTISTRY. DR. H. MUMFELSHIME, DENTIST, Corner of Baltimore and Liberty Streets, over the City Store, Cumberland, Md.

Geo. B. Fandburg, M. D. DENTIST. Dr. F. pays special attention to diseases of the EYES AND EARS.

K. H. BUTLER'S Steam Chair and Cabinet Factory, Centre Street, near the Lutheran Church—Furnishing and Sawing of all descriptions done to order. Colours and leaves furnished as short notice.

ANDREWS & SWARTZWELDER, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in Books and Stationery, Periodicals, Useful and Fancy Articles, Baltimore Street, in the room under the City Store.

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, 40 Kays' New Block, Baltimore Street, kept in 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, Finest Sheet-Iron always on hand and on sale low. McCleary's Row, Baltimore St.

A. RUSSELL & SON, Carriage Manufacturers, Centre Street, below Harrison Street. Keep constantly on hand, Carriages, Rockaways, Phaetons, and all other kinds of VEHICLES, to suit any 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.

JOSIAH WITT, MANUFACTURER AND Dealer in Lumber, West side of Mechanic Street, near the Rail Road Viaduct, August 9. CUMBERLAND, MD.

WINDSOR PLASTER. 300 TONS superior Soft Windsor Plaster, just received and for sale by J. M. HARPER & CO., July 7, 1859.

PLASTER. 500 Tons Windsor Plaster for sale by J. M. HARPER & CO., Alexandria, Va 2-4, King St. Dock

Civilian & Telegraph.

MINERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIV.

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1861.

NUMBER 26.

Religious Services.

Presbyterian—Liberty Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and evening at 7 1/2. Pastor—Rev. J. H. Symmes.

English Lutheran—Corner of Baltimore and Centre Streets. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. A. J. Weddell.

Methodist Episcopal—Centre Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. Mr. Barnhart.

Methodist Protestant—Bedford St. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. G. W. Burns.

Episcopal—Washington Street. Services in the morning at 10 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. Essler.

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's—Fayette Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and vespers at 7 1/2. Pastor—Father Seelos.

St. Joseph's—Baltimore Street. Services Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. L. L. Lase.

Second German Lutheran Church—Centre Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and afternoon at 2 o'clock. Pastor—Rev. Louis Biltz.

Attention Builders!

Let the unfortunate bear in mind when afflicting himself with a cold, that one should be lost in making application to a competent physician, as they would not only obtain relief from pain, but avoid continuation through exposure and neglect.

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MEDICAL HOUSE,

11 South Frederick St., Baltimore, Maryland.

Established in order to afford Sound and Scientific Medical Aid, and for the suppression 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 25,000 cases of Private Complaints in their different forms, and stages; a practice which no doubt exceeds that of all the physicians now advertising in Baltimore, and not a single case is known where directions were strictly followed, and medicine taken at 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, need not despair, but call on Dr. S.

The afflicted should bear in mind that Dr. S. who is the only regular physician, advertising, rewards his patients for consulting him, and that he will not fail to cure them, if they will only give him a fair chance.

His medicines are free from Mercury and all mineral poisons, and are given in neat and comfortable form, and may be taken in public or private houses, or while travelling, without exposure or hindrance from business, and except in cases of long inflammation, no change of diet is necessary.

Let the unfortunate bear in mind when afflicting himself with a cold, that one should be lost in making application to a competent physician, as they would not only obtain relief from pain, but avoid continuation through exposure and neglect.

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Poetical.

For the Civilian.

Our Flag.

BY REV. J. MILTON AKBERS.

God bless our native land; And bless our banner too! The pennon of a "free born band" The red, the white and blue.

Forever may it stand, The banner of the brave, And guide our patriotic band, To peace or glory's grave.

O grant that it may be The pride of friends at home, And hailed with rapturous joy when we Shall see it in our room.

Protect our "standard sheet," By angel hands 'twas given, And may it float o'er land and fleet, In every breeze of heaven.

Pleasant Grove, Md., June 18th.

Prompted.

Col. E. E. Elsworth, Feb 24, 1861.

BY RUFUS K. PHILIPS.

Hushed be each sorrowing murmur As in slow march we troop, And let no war be heard, As we bear back the gallant troop.

Dead! dead! with a death so royal That our full hearts dare not weep— Gently lay the true and knightly To his holy, happy sleep.

It is well our sad blood-offering Should be so pure a breast, That the coward's treacherous bullet Should find this stainless crest.

For among hero saviors and martyrs, Now to claim him bending down, There is none less a soul more loyal, None who wears a brighter crown.

Blessed they among the children Whom dear mother-land has nursed, Whose joyous lives beneath her banner Glorious fullest, freest, furthest.

Wrap the flag he loved about him, Beside him place his maiden blade, Fold the cold hands prayerfully Above the heart in stillness laid.

Happy love! on the field promoted From colonel's tent to patriot's grave; Bear to his rest the youthful martyr, Loved of the land he died to save.

Miscellaneous.

Another Letter From Honorable Edward Everett.

The following private letter was written by Mr. Everett without any thought of publication, to a correspondent in Virginia:

Boston, 15th May, 1861.

My dear Mr. — Your letter of the 9th reached me yesterday. I read it with mingled feelings; gratified that your friendly regard had as yet survived the shock of the times, and deeply grieved at the different view we take of the existing crisis.

It is well known to you that I sustained the South at the almost total sacrifice of influence and favor at home, as far as I thought she was pursuing constitutional objects. This I did, although the South had placed the conservative North in a false and indefensible position by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the persevering attempts to force slavery into the territory of Kansas, by surprise, fraud and violence, against the known wish of an overwhelming majority of the people. I pursued this course for the sake of strengthening the hands of patriotic Union men at the South; although I was well aware partly from facts within my personal knowledge, and partly from the reports of friends, that thirty years hence would be broken up the United States government, and that the slavery question was but a pretext for keeping up agitation and rallying the South.

Notwithstanding this state of things, and the wholly unwarrantable manner in which the policy of secession was initiated by South Carolina and followed up by the other Cotton States, and in spite of the seizure of the public establishments and the public property, which in the absence of any joint act of partition at the Court House, in Cumberland, commencing at 9 o'clock, A.M., on the 20th of May, 1861, Cumberland, Jan. 3, 1861.

JAMES SMITH, THOMAS F. WHITE, A. J. WEDDELL, Examiners.

Have you seen the Prince of Wales? If not, call at S. T. LITTLE'S JEWELRY Store and see his Photograph at the same time do not forget to examine his extensive stock as he has just returned from the Eastern and Northern factories with a full assortment in his line, and is able to sell exceedingly low for cash.

Sign of the big watchtorn shell of Baltimore at near the railroad.

S. T. LITTLE, N. B.—The American watches at factory prices, Nov. 6.

Almanacs! Almanacs! ENGLISH and German Hagerstown Almanacs for 1861, just received and for sale by the dozen or gross at ANDREWS & SWARTZWELDER'S, 11 South Frederick St., Baltimore, Md. Cumberland Nov 22.

CLOTWORTHY & FLINT, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, and dealers in Paints, Glass & Oil. No. 539 Balto. St.

BEST COAL OIL and BURTON'S FLUID for sale low. Orders filled with great care, and at the lowest rates. April 11, '61—J. A. GENERAL assortment of Queensware of every description, just received at J. W. M. R. BEALL & CO'S.

A FEW barrels of Baker's OIL Rye Whisky, for sale by WM. R. BEALL & CO.

The War a question of Resources.

The South, sit still while he is battering my house about my ears?

I certainly deprecated the choice of a President exclusively by the electoral votes of one section of the country, though consenting with the greatest reluctance to be myself upon one of the opposing tickets. It was, however, fully in the power of the opposing South to have produced a different result. But the Disunionists were determined to have their own candidate, though mistaken, I trust, in the belief that he shared their disloyal views. I make this charge against them without scruple, justified by subsequent events, as well as by the language of the entire Union press at the South during the canvass.

After the election was decided, the Disunionists would not wait for *secession*, because they knew none could be would be committed. They knew that there was an anti-Republican majority in the Senate, and that there would be in the present House. They precipitated the rupture of the Union, because they knew that if they waited, even the pretext for it would fail.

After the Cotton States had seceded, and although that circumstance greatly increased the difficulty of compromise, measures were nevertheless adopted or proposed in Congress which would have remedied all sincere arms on the part of the South, had their constitutional rights been threatened. The accredited leaders of the Republican party, including the President-elect, uniformly pledged themselves to that effect. The two Houses, by a constitutional majority, pledged themselves in like manner against any future amendment of the Constitution, violating the rights of the South. A member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) possessing the entire confidence of the incoming administration, proposed to admit New Mexico as a State, and three new Territories were organized without any anti-slavery restriction. While this was done in Congress the States repealed or modified the laws throwing obstacles in the way of recovering fugitive slaves—laws which have never been of any practical injury to the Cotton States. These conciliatory demonstrations had no effect in staying the progress of secession, because the leaders of that revolution were determined not to admit the right to shut up the South, and to maintain their policy, which in the light of the Constitution is simple rebellion and treason, they have appealed to the sword.

You say that the South desires nothing but peace, and ask whether the North will not "let you alone?" But, my good friend, the South demands a "real deal more than "peace." She claims the Capital of the country, although she has but the third of its population. She claims the control of the outlet of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, the right to command the most direct route to the Atlantic from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—States whose population amounts to five and a half millions—(the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad)—the right to dragoon the State of Maryland and the western part of your own State, with Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee into joining the Southern Confederacy, the right to occupy the fortresses which protect the trade of the Gulf of Mexico, the right to shut up the outlet of the Ohio, Mississippi and the Missouri; and finally, she claims the right for any State, that chooses to pass a law to that effect, to break up the Union. In enforcing these unconstitutional, monstrous, and unheard-of usurpations, she asks to be "let alone," and when the government of the United States, in obedience to the solemn oaths of its members, (from which the leaders of the revolt dispense themselves,) takes measures to assert its right to shut up the outlet of Chesapeake Bay, and to maintain the rights of the whole people against this invasion, long premeditated by ambitious and disappointed politicians, (for Mr. A. H. Stephens truly declares that to be "the source of a great part of our troubles,") she exclaims that the North seeks "to subjugate the South."

I cannot describe to you, my dear friend, the sorrow caused me by this state of things. Circumstances, as you well know, has led me to form a personal friendship with many of the leaders of the Union, the public establishments, and the support given, especially in the Border States, to the ticket on which my name was borne at the late election, filled me with gratitude. If the sacrifice of all I have could have averted the present disastrous struggle, I could have made it willingly, joyfully. But I pray you believe me, that I speak not only my own conviction, but that of the entire North, when I say that we feel that the only way to preserve the Union, is to grant fully the aspirations of ambitious men; it is our duty to ourselves, to our children, and to the whole people to sustain the government; and that it is, possibly, more the interest of the South than of the North, that this attempt to break up the Union should fail.

I remain, my dear Mr. — Sorrowfully and sincerely yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

A Soldier Story.

During the late Mexican war, the veteran General Riley, but since deceased, was ordered to lead the storming party at Cerro Gordo. During the war of 1812-16, General Riley had been shot in the throat, and consequently had a peculiarly strange intonation. He was ordered to storm one of the batteries of Cerro Gordo, and when his command was mustered, was thus addressed by his second in command:

"General, I do not think we can take that."

"Think? You are not paid for thinking?"

"But, sir, said Col. H., 'we can't take it.'"

"Can't take it—you have got to take it."

The old General put his hand to his belt, and pulling out a paper, he said, "I'll General Scott's order in black and white to take the infernal thing." And they did take it.—N. Y. Sun.

During the war of the Revolution 230,000 soldiers were furnished by the different States. Of these the Southern States furnished but 15,000, while Massachusetts alone sent 65,000.

Kind words breathed by the lips of dear ones, are often more valuable than gold dollars.

The War a question of Resources.

The South has boasted of its riches long enough; now we will test their extent and value. War is a trial of momentary and material resources as much as of valor in arms. If the south can get no bacon, nor flour, nor corn, it cannot long maintain fifty thousand men in the field. If it has no leather, its troops must use very inferior trappings for their steeds. If it has no cloth, the soldiers will be put to desperate shifts to clothe themselves. The mere want of paper has caused the death of twenty secession journals already; and as paper cannot be manufactured without superior machinery, which the confederacy cannot make, the ultimate consequence will be that sensation falsehoods must be verbal in the confederate States. If there are no chemicals, also, the fulminating powder required for their pyrotechny in arms will soon run short. Indeed, it is said that already there are desperate deficiencies on a hundred of these points of practical points; and that the bacon question alone presses heavily on the supreme authorities as well as on the men in detail.

The truth is that the south has for a long time chosen to lean upon others for nearly every thing except the two or three staples with which the public eye has been filled. Every northern man entertains a whole circle of resources, and draws his supplies through a dozen channels, while at the south every man depends himself on his special devotion to cotton, or to sugar. Enormous quantities of supplies of other necessities go southward in the Mississippi valley annually, supplies which form the bread and meat of entire cities and entire States. These supplies do not form their nature accumulate in permanent stocks, and when the road is closed for even a month, the planting States and cities are as suddenly in distress as we should be in Philadelphia if the market supplies of the "Neck" and the adjacent counties were to be cut off. The entire provision supply of points within reach of the rivers and railroads communicating with the States on the Ohio and northward is as regularly drawn from the north as are our vegetables and local market supplies from our near vicinity.

The closing of the Mississippi leaves the Cincinnati merchant with more pork and bacon than he needs, but his southern customer is absolutely starving. The one may sell his pig for five dollars, and the other, who has provisioned himself in revenge for being short of money; but the other has neither money nor provisions. Money comes to the south only as cotton goes out, and the door being closed to the exit of this staple, the power of the belligerent in that region is sadly restricted when tried for any considerable time on his own resources.

The last with which it is desirable on many grounds to prosecute the war, is one may sell his pig for five dollars, and the other, who has provisioned himself in revenge for being short of money; but the other has neither money nor provisions. Money comes to the south only as cotton goes out, and the door being closed to the exit of this staple, the power of the belligerent in that region is sadly restricted when tried for any considerable time on his own resources.

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