

TERMS—One copy, one year, \$2— invariably in advance. PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR BY WILLIAM EVANS, at No. 21 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING. One square of 12 lines, 50 cents for one insertion—subsequent insertions 25 cents each.

ATTENTION BUILDERS! Sash, Doors, Shutters, Window and Door Frames, Mouldings and Venetian Blinds.

CUMBERLAND FOUNDRY, TAYLOR & CO., Iron and Brass Founders, Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Railroad and Mine Cars, Mining Machinery, Furnaces, Stoves, Grates, Mill-Imports, &c.

JAMES S. ROBINSON, Paper Warehouse, No. 21 South Charles St., Baltimore.

Business Directory, CUMBERLAND, MD. DENTISTRY. DR. HUMPHREYS, DENTIST, Corner of Baltimore and Liberty Streets.

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

CH. H. BUTLER'S Steam Chair and Cabinet Factory, Centre Street, near the Lutheran Church.

ANDREWS & SWARTZWEDEL, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Books and Stationery, Periodicals, Useful and Fancy Goods.

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

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

MERCHANT TAILOR, J. K. KAIG'S New Block, Baltimore Street, keeps on hand and makes to order all kinds of men's and boys' clothing.

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Religious Services. Presbyterian—Liberty Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and evening at 7 o'clock.

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

Methodist Protestant—Belford St. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

Episcopal—Washington Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

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

St. Peter and St. Paul—Payette Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and vespers at 4 o'clock.

St. Joseph's—Baltimore Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and vespers at 4 o'clock.

St. Ann's—Baltimore Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and vespers at 4 o'clock.

St. George's—Baltimore Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and vespers at 4 o'clock.

St. James'—Baltimore Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and vespers at 4 o'clock.

St. John's—Baltimore Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and vespers at 4 o'clock.

St. Elizabeth's—Baltimore Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and vespers at 4 o'clock.

St. Francis'—Baltimore Street. Services in the morning at 10 o'clock, and vespers at 4 o'clock.

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Brownson on the Rebel Leaders. In the last number of Brownson's Quarterly, the editor has an article on the present war, abounding throughout in that clearness and energy of statement for which he is justly famed.

For thirty years or more, the South have been taught to regard the North as their enemies, and made to believe that they could not live in peace with us; they have been taught that we of the Free States are mere money makers.

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Judge Taney Contradicting Himself. The public has lately read with interest the decision of Judge Taney in the Merryman habeas corpus case, in which the majesty of the law was asserted against the necessities which the presence of a revolution have imposed upon the Government.

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EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH AT THE OFFICE OF

The Civilian and Telegraph.

A supply of Magistrates' and Constables' BLANK WARRANTS, and other legal forms, always on hand.

Whit and Hamor.

A New Dance.—Shall I have the pleasure of your company for the next week? asked a young gentleman of a pretty, but not well educated young woman at a ball.

'What is to be the dance, sir?' 'Ditto,' said the young man, referring to his programme.

'Oh you must excuse me then,' said she, 'I can't dance ditto.'

A Railroad Wagger.—Wags went to the depot of one of our railroads the other evening, and finding the best car full, said, 'I can't go.'

'Why, this car isn't going.' 'Of course these words caused a general stampede, and Wags took the best seat. The cars soon moved off. In the midst of the indignation, the wag was questioned.

'You said this car wasn't going.' 'Well, it wasn't going then; but it is now.' 'The 'old' laughed a little; but Wags came near getting a good thrashing.

The editor of the Texas Gazette confesses himself 'impatient to see blood.' 'We wish somebody would hit him on the nose,'—Louisville Journal.

A Fair Inference.—An old lady observing a sign over a tailoring establishment, bearing the inscription 'Fountain of Fashion,' exclaimed: 'All that must be the place where the squirts come from.'

A quaker having sold a nice looking but blind horse, asked the purchaser: 'Well, my friend, dost thou see any fault in him?'

'No, sir?' 'Neither will he ever see any in thee,' said old Broadbrim.

A wag seeing a lady at a party with a low necked dress and bare arms, expressed his admiration by saying she outstripped the whole party.

A lazy fellow begged alms, saying he could not find bread for his family.—'Nor I,' replied an industrious mechanic, 'I am obliged to work for it.'

A man boasting to a company of ladies that he had a very beautiful head of hair, a lady present remarked that it was doubtless owing to the mellowness of the soil.

Merry Folks.—A child with a rattle—'I shall lay on a holiday—two lovers walking by moonlight—a boy sucking cider through a straw.'

'Sir, you have broken your promise. Oh, never mind, I can make another just as good.'

To a lover there are but two places in the world—'one where his sweetheart is, and the other where she isn't.'

'Did you ever see an elephant's skin,' asked a teacher in an infant school in a fast neighborhood.

'I have,' shouted a six year old at the foot of the class.

'Where?' inquired old specs considerably amused at his earnestness.

'In the elephant,' shouted prodigy gleefully.

A SORT OF GENTLEMAN.—Mr. Child, the banker desiring to hire a valet, one of those green creatures presented himself, and inquired what wages Mr. Child allowed at the second table?

'I port and whisky,' replied Mr. Child.

'I like a glass of Madeira, sir,' returned the valet.

'Why,' said Mr. Child, 'there is the curate of the parish who cannot afford himself a glass of any sort.'

'Ah,' replied the valet, shrugging his shoulders, 'I always pitied that sort of gentleman.'

AN UNBROUGHT QUESTION.—A clergyman was in the habit of dealing with a slaughterer named Paul. He had a negro servant who generally attended to the marketing of his goods.

One day the slaughterer and the negro were engaged in expounding Scripture to his congregation, at a given point he elevated his arm and exclaimed with much vehemence, 'Brethren, what says Paul?'

'Of course, my friend, the negro servant, being in the church, and being in the question addressed to him, vociferated at the top of his voice, 'Massa, Paul says you can't have any more meat until you pay up the old score.'

USEFUL RECEIPTS. WATER-PROOF CLOTH FOR SOLDIERS' OVERTCOATS.—Twenty thousand times rendered water-proof and yet porous, were served out to the French army during the late war with Russia. They were prepared after the following receipt:—

Take 2 pounds and 4 ounces of alum, and dissolve it in 10 gallons of water; in sugar manner dissolve the same quantity of liquor of lead in a similar quantity of water, and mix the two together. They form a precipitate of the sulphate of lead. The clear liquor is now withdrawn, and the cloth immersed for one hour in the solution, when it is taken out, dried in the shade, washed in clean water and dried again.

This preparation enables the cloth to repel water, like the feathers of a duck's back and yet allows the perspiration to pass through it. One side of the cloth is dipped in water and then in the solution.

INSOLUBLE TRUST.—To those who have a strong desire to drink great quantities of water in summer a writer gives the following advice:—

'Take the twig of a birch, elm or other tree having a pleasant taste and cut it into pieces about half an inch in length each. Keep one of these in the month while traveling or working in the sun for about an hour, throw it away and supply its place with another of the same kind, and repeat the process at intervals of the day. By following this advice, a person will feel no more desire to drink in warm than cool weather.'

SIMPLE CURE FOR SORE THROAT.—The editor of the Farmer and Gardener states that a simple salt and water has come lately to cure sore throats and is very effective, though from which he had been suffering for many years past.

LAMP LIGHTERS.—A subscriber to the American Agriculturist says:—

'Uninjurious straws of rye, oats and wheat, cut in lengths of about six inches, are valuable for lighting candles or lamps. Placed in a glass or other small vessel, or the mantle or shelf they are quite ornamental. The above may be valuable in districts where waste paper is scarce.'

CHEAP SMALL BEER.—To twelve quarts of cold water, add a pint and a half of strong beer, and mix the two together. Mix it well together, and bottle it immediately. It will be fit for use the next day, if the weather is warm.

Violent Storm in Illinois. CHICAGO, Monday, July 8, 1861. A violent tornado, accompanied by rain, passed over Preopri, in this State, this afternoon, doing considerable damage. The freight house of the Illinois Central Railroad was unroofed, the machine shop of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad was demolished and the bridges over the Teocahica River at Yellow Creek and near the city were blown down. It also unroofed houses in Rockford, and at the same time equally effectual. When citizens of the same State are in arms against each other, and the constituted authorities unable to execute the laws, the interposition of the United States must be prompt, or it is of little value. The ordinary course of proceedings in courts of justice would be utterly unavailing for the crisis. And the elevated office of the President, chosen as he is by the people of the United States, and the high responsibility he could not fail to feel when acting in a case of such moment, appear to furnish as strong safeguards against the wilful abuse of power as human prudence and foresight could well provide. At all events, it is conferred upon him by the Constitution and