Civilian & Telegraph.

MINERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' JOURNAL.

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Civilian & Telegraph.

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday Morning

WILLIAM EVANS, Proprietor.

OFFICE in Second Story of McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street.

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

TO THE ADVERTISING PUBLIC this paper offers 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.

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 Commissioners—WM. KILGOUR.
Judges of the Orphans' Court—
MOSES RAWLINGS,
ALEXANDER KING,
FRANCIS MATTINGLY

Business Directory,

CUMBERLAND, MD.

Dr. GEO. B. FUNDENBERG,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE and residence on the corner of Baltimore and George's Streets, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, Cumberland.

DENTISTRY.
DR. HUMMELSHIME, DENTIST, Corner of Baltimore and Liberty Streets, over Read's Grocery Store, and opposite Campbell's Drug Store, Cumberland, Md.

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.

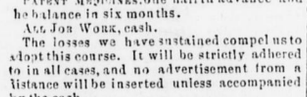
ANDREWS & SWARTZWELDER,
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
Books and Stationery, Periodicals,
Useful and Fancy Articles, Baltimore Street, in the room under the Museum. Also, Book Binders and Blank Work Manufacturers at city prices.

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. Tin and Sheet-Iron ware always on hand and for sale low. McCleary's Row, Baltimore St.

A. RUSSELL & SON,
Carriage Manufacturers,
Centre street, below Harrison street,

Keep constantly on hand, *Carriages, Rockaways, Phetons, 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.

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

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

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

Patent Lard Lamp.
THE subscriber is now manufacturing a Patent Lard Lamp, which he offers for sale. It will also burn any kind of dirty grease. Call and examine it. m19. JOHN JOHNSON.

Religious Services.

Presbyterian—Liberty Street. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½. 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 7½ o'clock. Pastor—Rev. A. J. Weddell.

Methodist Episcopal—Centre Street. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Pastor—Rev. Mr. Barnhart.

Methodist Protestant—Bedford St. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Pastor—Rev. G. W. Burns.

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 2½. 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.

JAMES S. ROBINSON,
Paper Warehouse,
No. 24 South Charles St.,
A few doors below German-st,
BALTIMORE.
Keep 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 37, '60—1y. 34 Reade St., N. York.

INSOLVENT'S NOTICE.

Abner Somerville vs. His Creditors. } ORDERED, this 20th day of Dec. 1860, that Abner Somerville give notice to his creditors, endorsers and sureties, that the second Monday of April next is fixed for the said Abner Somerville to appear in the Circuit Court for Allegany County, to answer such interrogatories as his creditors, endorsers and sureties may propose or allege against him; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Cumberland, once a week for three successive months prior to the said second Monday of April next, as such notice.

Test—H. RESLEY, Clerk.
Dec. 20, 1860—3m.

POTATOES.—1000 bushels Mercer Potatoes
150 tons Windsor Plaster
250 bbls. Apples, per Schr. Rockingham, for sale low from the vessel, by
J. N. HARPER & CO.
Alexandria, Va., March 28, 1861.

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 29,500 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, 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 advertising, 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 neat and compact form, and may be taken in 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 Plotches 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 copaiva and therefore 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 diserse 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 boasting quacks* who make promises which could not be fulfilled even by the most experienced physicians. By neglect or improper treatment, the patient is often reduced to a state which makes the cure 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 DEBILLITY.

Young men! beware of the pernicious indulgence and lmost 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 consequences 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 skillfull physician, who in a short time, would restore you to perfect health and save you from exposure which the fatal consequences render it enviable.

☞ Dr. Smith gives his special attention to the treatment of this destructive malady. Patients can be cured at home by addressing 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 Societies advertised as a certain cure for every disease. These preparations are put up to sell and not 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 Street., Baltimore, Md.
☞ No letters will be answered unless they contain a remittance or Postage Stamp to pay postage on the answer.
Jan. 1st. 1861.—1y.

Lehigh Gas Burning

Cooking Stoves!
THE undersigned has just received an assortment of the above stoves, which he offers to the public at moderate prices. There is a great saving of fuel by the use of these Stoves
Sept. 15, 1859. JOHN JOHNSON.

Notice to Teachers.
THE undersigned, Examiners of Teachers for the Public Schools in Allegany County, will continue to hold meetings for the examination of Teachers, on the last FRIDAY of each month, at the Court House, in Cumberland, commencing at 9 o'clock, A.M., until further notice.
Cumberland, Jan. 8, 1861.
JAMES SMITH,
THOMAS F. WHITE,
A. J. WEDDELL,
Jan. 10, 1861.—[A, B, F G] 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 of business and is able to sell exceedingly low for cash.
Sign of the big watch north side of Baltimore st 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
Under St. Nicholas Hotel, Balto St
Cumberland Nov 22

CLOTWORTHY & FLINT,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
and dealers in
Paints, Glass & Oil.
No. 839 Balt. St.,
Baltimore.
BEST COAL OIL and BURNING FLUID on hand. ☞ Orders filled with great care, and at the lowest rates. April 11, '61—y.

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

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

Poetical.

[*For the Baltimore Patriot.*]

"Maryland!"

ALTERED FOR THE UNION.

AIR—"*My Normandy.*"

THE despot's heel would press thy shore,
Maryland!
His touch pollute thy temple door,
Maryland!
Ashamed of patriotic gore—
Of murdered men in Baltimore.
Oh! be thyself again, once more,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Hark to a faithful son's appeal,
Maryland!
My mother State! to thee I kneel,
Maryland!
For life and death, for woe and weal,
Thy changeless loyalty reveal,
And gird thy beauteous limbs with steel,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Thou wilt not cower in the dust,
Maryland!
Forget not Washington's dear trust,
Maryland!
The nation's capital thou must
Protect against invader's thrust,
And be thou to thy honor just,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Come! for thy hopes are bright and strong,
Maryland!
Come! for the right: reject the wrong,
Maryland!
Come! with thy own heroic throng,
Give with thy voice, in tide or song,
Key's-tone to an Union, strong,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Dear Mother, see! dictator's chain!
Maryland!
Look to Virginia's bloody plain,
Maryland!
"*Sic Semper*"—'tis the sad refrain,
And requiem o'er the mangled slain—
Counting the cost of traitor's gain,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Withdraw the blush from off thy cheek,
Maryland!
Be ever brave—though bravely meek,
Maryland!
For Union to the country speak,
From hill to hill, from peak to peak,
Potomac and to Chesapeake,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Thou wilt not yield usurpers toll,
Maryland!
Thou wilt not crook to his control,
Maryland!
Better the fire upon the roll—
Better the blade, the shot, the bowl—
Than crucifixion of the soul,
Maryland! My Maryland!

List! in the North the thundering drum,
Maryland!
The quick'ned march, the ceaseless hum,
Maryland!
The Union *lives!* not dead, nor dumb;
She never can, nor will succumb;
Arise! to arms! her foes o'ercome!
Maryland! My Maryland!

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13th, 1861.

Miscellaneous.

The Nation's Settled Purpose.

The great body of the people of the Union have accepted the issue of war in a spirit singularly calm as well as determined, and enter on the great duties it imposes with a cool spirit of calculation which amply considers the worst as well as the best fortune that may attend it to the end. There was never a spectacle seen of such philosophical thoughtfulness, such passionless prosecution of duty as this which animates the whole of the loyal twenty-five millions, from the President down to the humblest soldier. Citizens of every pursuit submit with social coolness to whatever the situation brings them, whether it be losses outright, such as are ordinarily counted ruinous, or the paralysis of business which entails loss of resources finally as great as those accruing from the confiscation of debts months ago by order of some confederate State. Business is moulding itself to the present state of affairs with extraordinary facility. It is not killed by being cut off at one market by any means, and the same energy and skill which have given us the command of the southern States trade will open new lines, domestic or foreign, in which northern capital and labor will be fully and profitably occupied.

The war also is a business with us henceforth, until it is ended as it should be. The machinery for its prosecution will be prepared on the most comprehensive scale, and the men to work this machinery volunteer in the same spirit. It is clearly a wholesale business, an operation requiring the highest degree of talent, and the most thorough and systematic set of appliances. We can furnish them. The work is quite within the power of the twenty millions of the loyal States, and division of opinion exists no longer as to our duty to do the work, or as to the mode of doing it. These things being settled, the confederate States may as well look carefully at what they have undertaken, and measure their means by the side of their task. Even they must admit that a war, as a deliberate business, we have tenfold their capacity to accomplish results. The comparison is really the same as between their cities and ours, their railroads, their ships at at sea, and their development in every respect. They cannot extemporize resources or make passion strength. Their people are divided and under terrorism; ours are perfectly at their usual ease.

As we have said, the parallel does not exist in history to the spirit in which these States have put two hundred and fifty thousand men in arms, and are adding to this force five thousand men daily. Whatever the extent of the demand, the supply will go on in the same spirit, and the loans and taxes necessary to maintain them will be paid with equal promptness and cheerfulness. The duty of entering on a great war for the preservation of the nation was painful at first; but now we have all become soldiers in a certain sense, and all are ready for our turn of picket duty whenever it comes. The soldier's spirit accepts anything that falls to him, good fortune or ill fortune, with unruffled equanimity. Life itself is far less with him than his cause and his duty, and that which the soldier in arms accepts as his rule, a whole people may accept if they have the proper feeling.—We undertake to say that the loyal people of the nation as a whole are now one vast body of enrolled soldiers in the discharge of the great duty which has fallen to them, able and willing to do anything that the exigency may devolve upon them, whether that shall be losses in business and estates, or loss of health or of life.

Coming to this conclusion from the highest and coolest considerations and motives which can influence men, it will be found that nothing can stand against a nation so resolved. The doubtful time has passed with us, and hereafter the whole course of operations is clearly forseen. We shall punish our enemies in arms as traitors to a government the most beneficent the world has known, and shall have a clear field with those who have forfeited all they have, their lives and their property alike. Whatever they retain will be through the clemency of the restored Union, a Union then powerful enough to be able to show clemency in all cases having mitigating features.—There is no passion or malignity to blend the future rulers of the restored country, and the south generally will be in a condition which might move the most obdurate heart to pity. Whether this firm purpose of the rightful government of the country will have its proper effect on the secessionists before they are broken by military defeats is doubful, but it certainly will then impress them, and will crush their whole fabric in a very little time thereafter.—*North American.*

From the National Intelligencer.

An Oracle of the "Peace Party."

A body of highly intelligent gentlemen assembled a few days ago in the city of Baltimore under the name of a "Peace Convention." Plain minds, not duly sensible "how largely even honest men, in the pitiable weakness of human judgment, hoodwinked by natural affection, social relations, and surrounding influences, may be hindered from the perception of the strongest obligations of duty," would rush at once to the conclusion that this assemblage met especially to deprecate the rash and reckless proceedings, both civil and military, of the Disunion agitators who have plunged the nation into a sea of blood. But not so. This "Peace" Convention had no word of rebuke or remonstrance for the headlong "architects of ruin" who first precipitated this political crisis and who first brought it to a belligerent issue. One would naturally suppose that in proportion to the sincerity and fervor with which they espouse the cause of peace would be their antipathy to those who so rashly invoked on their own heads the Divine malediction pronounced on all who draw the sword—"they shall perish by the sword." How much more suitable to the character of a "Peace Convention," worthy of the name, would have been a fervent expostulation addressed to the people of the South, in earnest entreaty that they would return the sword to the scabbard, from which it should never have been drawn in provocation of a "deplorable civil war!"

And into what alliances does the "Peace Party" of Maryland propose to enter? We answer that it joins hands not only with the men who were the first to "cry havoc" in this day of civil confusion, but with men who wage a war of internecine ferocity as contrary to the usages of civilized nations as it is destructive to the Constitution and subversive of the laws of the land; and while they plead for peace in Maryland, the men for whom they plead in the Seceded States grow hoarse in fierce denunciation of war against all who do not yield a swift compliance to their arrogant behests.

In the following utterance of the Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal we have an exponent of the spirit which, in Maryland, speaks in the voice of Jacob, only the better to show the hand of Esau in Tennessee:

"We only speak the sentiment of the united South, we believe, in asserting that Kentucky *can never allow her destiny to be cast with the North*, whatever verdict Federal tyranny may force from her people under the duress of the bayonet. While we respect State rights and State sovereignty, *there are military and political necessities which override these rights as measures of retaliation* in a great revolution like the present.—Kentucky may bend her knee at present to the Baal of Abolitionism, but the strong arm of our national power will rescue her from the possession of the enemy before the termination of this war as certainly and effectually as the vast expanse of our territory upon the golden coast of the Pacific was rescued from the hands of prostrate Mexico.—The truth had as well be spoken, and we can tell her citizens—loyalists and traitors—that no such idea has ever for one moment entered the mind of the Southern people as that she shall remain under the iron rule of the Yankee despotism. *The South needs her territory, and must have it, though at the price of blood and conquest.*"

Does the 'State Rights' 'Peace Party' of Maryland recognise in this chosen organ of the Right Reverend Major General Polk a fit oracle of its evangel?—Yet that 'Warrior Bishop,' at once Ambassador of the Prince of Peace and Lieutenant of Mars, is to-day proclaiming by his warlike acts at Columbus, in the face of Kentucky's solemn protest against 'invasion,' that 'the South needs her territory, *and must have it though at the price of* BLOOD *and* CONQUEST." It is thus that the spirit of Secession illustrates its love of 'peace,' its respect for 'State sovereignty,' and its abhorrence of 'invasion.'

The Peace Party.

During the war of the Revolution there was a Peace Party in the United States. The members thereof were denominated Tories. They insisted on the inadequacy of the wrongs suffered by the colonists to justify a resort to arms; insinuated that the colonists had provoked the severities of which they complained; dissuaded their friends and neighbors from joining the army of Washington; magnified the difficulties to be encountered; gave aid and comfort to the enemy; exulted in the secession of the loyal arms, and felt gloomy and desponding when the continentals achieved triumphs.

There was a Peace Party during the war of 1812. The members of it were called Federalists. They declaimed against the horrors of battle fields; exaggerated the cost of armies and navies; bewailed the destruction of commerce and the currency; amplified dolorous statements of taxation to be borne and of ruin to be incurred. They communicated important intelligence to the foe; encouraged him to predicate hopes of success on internal dissensions, burnt blue lights to show him when and where to strike; and paralyzed the arm of the Government to the utmost extent of their ability. They held a famous Peace meeting at Hartford, and the result was that all the men who participated in that convocation were consigned to an immortality of shame.

There is a Peace party in the country now. It is difficult to say what the members thereof will adopt as their cognomen. They have inherited all the vices and none of the virtues of both Tories and Federalists. They have the jargon of each of those old parties, and compound the two into the most preposterous accusations against loyal men and into the shallowest justifications of themselves. In remote school houses, in unfrequented garrets, dismal dens they hold local meetings, to aid the public enemy and to weaken the National Government.—*Newark Mercury.*

What They Have Lost.

The Secessionists of the seceded States say that they are fighting for everything dear to freemen. We don't see that they have gained anything, but it is very easy to see what they have lost. Among their losses a cotemporary enumerates these:

1. They have lost the liberty of free speech, the dearest right of a freeman. They dare not speak except in one way. The tyranny and cruelties of Caligula Nero were tender mercies compared with the reign of terror now pervading the seceding States.

2. They have lost the right of voting upon the Constitution under which they live. The voice of the people are hushed, and they are bound hand and foot, and are at the mercy of the few purse proud aristocrats.

3. They have lost at least fifty per cent. of the value of their property, and received in its stead an increased taxation.

4. They have lost their titles to their property, it being subject to confiscation for the support of those whose feet are upon their necks.

5. They have lost their trade and commerce, all kinds of business being completely prostrated.

6. And last, though not least, they have lost their self-respect and civilization. They repudiate their debts, and appropriate other people's property, and make a virtue of it.

7. For opinion's sake they commit barbarities upon citizens of the United States which the most untutored and inhuman savage would blush to be guilty of.

These are a few of the 'liberties' they have lost. What liberties are they fighting for? And how many rights have they gained through the agency of Secession? Let some secessionist answer—*if he can.*

A Proper Distinction.

A broad distinction, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, exists between those who are lovers of peace for its own sake, on principle, and those who cry peace when there is no peace, for the purpose of aiding an enemy, or with the design of embarrassing the Government. It would be well for every one who imagines himself impelled by pure Christian motives in opposing war, and counselling peace, to inquire calmly and deliberately for the means of obtaining that which he desires. In other words, let him sit down with pen and paper and draw up a plan or treaty of peace for the present emergency. It has been tried by good men, and they have failed. The same experiment has been tried in every war of modern times. We can always name terms of peace for ourselves, but we seldom can for our enemies, and hence, in every instance where Christian nations have been plunged into war, the hearts of good men have sought with anxiety for peace from the moment of the first collision, but finding no opening, have been content to wait the time when the providence of God should make it possible. To cry peace, peace, is no way for a reasonable man to obtain peace. If you demand a thing as a duty, show the way to do it, and when you say the country must have peace, add to it a suggestion of the practical course for the Government to pursue in laying down arms.

That the moment will come when a lasting, honorable and glorious peace can be effected, we have not the slightest doubt. We shall be ready, and we believe the whole North are ready, to welcome the moment with exultation. But we do not expect it until we see some indications of a desire for it on the other side, and when that is visible the end of the war is at hand.

A Patriotic Maryland Lady.

In making the surveys of the entrenchments to be made on the Northern and Eastern side of Washington, the engineer officers came to a lovely spot near Bladensburg. A pretty cottage stood on the brow of a hill, surrounded on all sides by shrubbery, grape vines, orchards, shade trees, a superb lawn, a beautiful flower garden, &c. It was, indeed, a little paradise. It is the residence of a lady and her daughters, whose husband is now away fighting in the service of his country. The line of entrenchments, as surveyed, passed directly over this spot. The hill commands the surrounding country for miles, and therefore it is a proper spot for a battery. But the officers saw at a glance that if a battery was erected there, it would be necessary to cut down every tree in the orchard, to clear away all the shrubbery, and to make the ditch for the parapet in the midst of the flower garden. The officers made several surveys, in hope of finding some way in which to avoid the necessity of occupying this property at all. But in vain. There was no other hill in the neighborhood that possessed the necessary military qualifications. Calling upon the lady, therefore, the officers explained, in the most delicate manner, the object of their visit, and the military necessity which doomed her beautiful grounds to destruction. The lady listened in silence. Tears rose in her eyes. She arose, walked to the open window, looked for a moment upon the lovely scene, and then turning to the officers, said: 'If it must be so take it freely. I hoped to live here in peace and quiet, and never to leave this sweet spot, which my husband has beautified for years past.—But if my country demand it, take it freely. You have my consent.' Then offering refreshments to the officers, she said no more on the subject.

Why Children Die.

The reason why children die, says Hall's Journal of Health, is because they are not taken care of. From the day of their birth they are stupefied with physic, sloshed with water, suffocated in hot rooms, steamed in bed clothes. So much for indoor. When permitted to breathe of pure air, at once a week in summer, and once or twice during the colder months, only the nose is allowed to peer in daylight. A little later they are sent out with no clothes on at all on the parts of the body which need protection—bare legs, bare arms, bare necks, girted middles, with an inverted umbrella to collect the air and chill the other parts of the body. A stout, strong man goes out on a cold day with gloves and overcoat, woolen stockings, and thick double-soled boots, with cork between and rubbers over. The same day a child of flesh and blood, and bone and constitution, goes out with shoes as thin as paper, cotton socks, legs uncovered to the knees, neck bare; an exposure which would disable the nurse, kill the mother outright, and make the father an invalid for weeks. And why? To harden them to a mode of dress which they are never expected to practice. To accustom them to exposure which a dozen years later would be considered downright foolright foolery. To raise children thus for the slaughter-pen, and lay it to the Lord is too bad.

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Gen. Washington on Arrests for Treason.

At the time of the Revolutionary War, Gen. George Washington wrote to Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, in the following words. His language has been supposed by some to be capable of a modern application:

"Would it not be prudent to seize those Tories who have been, are, and we know will be active against us? Why should persons who are preying upon the vitals of their country be suffered to stalk about while we know they do us every mischief in their power?"

The Cause of the Burning.

A correspondent of the Steubenville Herald, writing of the recent defeat and punishment of the Secessionists in Boone County, says:

A private, who was carrying a small Union flag, was fired at from a house as the troops were marching through the town, the ball passing through both legs. This so fired the soldiers that they concluded to fire the town, which was accordingly done, and an hour later, the village of Boone was among the things that were, every house in it, including the Court House and Jail, being burned to the ground.

A Gun Fired by Electricity.

At Edinburgh, a wire has been stretched between Edinburgh Castle and the Calton Hill, 4,000 feet long, which fires a gun at the Castle daily at one o'clock. The objection to firing a gun at the observatory at Calton Hill was that it would derange the instruments there. Accordingly a wire was stretched clear across the city without a rest.—The electric current passing on it carries a clock at the Castle, which at one o'clock drops a weight that discharges the gun.

CONTRABAND IN A COFFIN.—On Monday afternoon the sentinels of the Second Maryland Regiment, on guard at the Long Bridge, on the Anne Arundel shore, on the Patapsco, had their attention attracted by the approach of a funeral procession, consisting of a sombre hearse and attendants. The first sentinel allowed the hearse to pass, but the second stopped it, and an examination revealed a lot of muskets and ammunition concealed in the coffin. The attendants escaped, but the hearse and horse were captured.—*Baltimore Sun*, 11th.

TWIN WIDOWS COME DOWN FROM THE REVOLUTION.—Two widows, twin sisters, aged 88 years each, were at the camp of the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut Volunteers at New Haven last week. They were born before the Revolution, and had lived to see the first attempt to destroy the nation established in their childhood. It is hoped they may also live to see the attempt frustrated.

The boy who was requested by his teacher, to step into the next room for whispering, is spoken of as starting on a whaling excursion.

An Incident.

Bones, who has the reputation of being a confirmed wag, met Jones, yesterday, on Delaware Street.

'My dear sir,' said Bones, earnestly, "this news is very startling, and may change the whole current of the war.'

'Indeed! what news?' replied Jones, in surprise.

'What news?' why, have'nt you heard of it? Two nations have recognized the Southern Confederacy.'

'You don't say so! Can it be possible? *What two nations?*'

'*Stagnation and Damnation!*' responded Bones.

Jones promptly 'confessed judgment,' 'stood the cobblers' at the adjoining saloon, and retired, with a feeling of inexpressible contempt for all low and disgusting jokes.—*Leavenworth Times.*

A Valuable Remedy.

Every family should keep a small quantity of chlorate of potash. We have never found anything equal to it for a simple ulcerated sore throat. Dissolve a small teaspoonful in a tumbler of water; and then occasionally take a teaspoonful of the solution so as to gargle the throat. It is nearly tasteless and not at all offensive to take, and hence it is well adapted to children.

Nothing is better for chapped or cracked hands. Wash them in the weak solution and they will soon be well. It is also good for a rough, pimply, or chapped face. It may be had at any druggists.

Common salt has been strongly recommended for the incipient stages of that dreadful disease, Diptheria; but have no doubt this would be better.

We have no doubt that if some schoaling medicine man should have a long sounding Greek oriental name, introduce some ingredients to conceal its nature and expend a hundred thousand in advertising, he might make as great a fortune out of it and possibly as honestly as some great patent medicine venders.—*Planter and Farmer.*

Elderberry Wine.

To make this wine take one quart of the juice of the ripe berries, and add two quarts of water, and 3½ lbs. of sugar. When the sugar is dissolved, strain and put in two tablespoonfuls of yeast to each gallon of the liquid, letting it stand about fifteen days in open vessels, after which drain off and bottle. Keep in a cool place.

Cantaloupe Pickles.

Take cantaloupes just when they begin to turn yellow, but while the flesh is still solid; pare, cut up in slices half an inch thick; dip a moment in hot water, and then pack in jars with spice and clo