

Civilian and Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1861.

NUMBER 52.

VOLUME XXXIV.

MEDICAL HOUSE,
11 South Frederick St.,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Established in order to afford Sound and Scientific Medical and Surgical aid for the improvement 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 success in these 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, he has treated more than 20,000 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 the treatment was 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. Smith is the only regular physician advertising, who 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 houses, or while travelling, without exposure or disturbance from business, and except in cases of violent inflammation, no change of diet necessary.

Let the unfortunate bear in mind when afflicted with any disease, that no time should be lost in making application to a competent physician, as they would not only be cured, but would avoid mortification through exposure and undue constitutional injury, but enable their medical assistants to be moderate in his charges, thus he could justify to the patient, the expense of 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 the bowels, 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 early stage of the disease may bring to the patient, I think it my 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, the importance of consulting a skillful physician in the early stage of the disease.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY.

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

How many young persons seem to be well, but who are often afflicted with the most distressing symptoms, which 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 continue the course to your parents and family, 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 the fearful consequences which the disease renders inevitable.

Dr. Smith gives his special attention to the treatment of this distressing disease. Patients can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Smith, describing symptoms, and receiving 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 quacks* whether foreign or native, as also the numerous Societies advertised in a certain part of 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: No. 11, South 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.

Attention Builders!

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

MANUFACTURED for sale at H. D. Johnson's Steam Planning Machine, on Centre Street.

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

Jan. 30, 1859-ly. H. DAMM.

JAMES S. ROBINSON,

Paper Warehouse,

No. 21 South Charles St.,

A few rows below German-st.,

BALTIMORE.

Kept on hand and has made to order all kinds of PAPERS.

Purchases Rags, Rope, Canvas and other Mill Stock.

Sept. 1, 1859-ly.

High 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.

Civilian & Telegraph
IS PUBLISHED
Every Thursday Morning.

W. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.

Office in Second Story of McKaig's Commercial Block, Balto. St.

TERMS:
TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance, \$2.50 if not paid, and \$3.00 if not paid within the year.

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

Rates of Advertising.

One square of 12 lines, \$1 for three insertions—subsequent insertions 25 cents each. All advertisements under 12 lines charged as a square.

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

NOTICES. ONE TWO THREE SIX TWELVE. One square, 1 25 2 50 3 75 5 00 10 00

Two squares 2 25 4 50 6 75 10 00 14 00

Three " 3 50 5 00 7 50 12 00 18 00

Four " 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 to etc. per line for first insertion—subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line. Nine words or more count 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 contact their advertising to their own business.

ALL TRANSIENT ADVERTISING, 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.

PARENT MORTGAGES, one half in advance and the balance in six months.

Att. JON WOOD, cash.

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

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Judge of Circuit Court—HON. THOS. PERRY.

Judge of Circuit Court—HON. RABE RESLEY.

Register of Wills—JOHN W. WIDENER.

Recorder—HENRY R. ATKINSON.

State's Attorney—C. B. THURSTON.

Surveyor—DENTON D. BROWN.

Director of County Comm.—W. M. KILGOUR.

Judges of the Orphans' Court—

MOSES RAWLINGS,

ALEXANDER KING,

FRANCIS MATTINGLY.

Business Directory,

CUMBERLAND, MD.

DR. GEO. B. FUNDEBERG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE and residence on the corner of Baltimore and George's Streets, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, Cumberland.

DENTISTRY.

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

ANDREWS & SWARTZWEDEL,

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,

Poetical.

NEVER! NEVER! NEVER!

"I may be asked, as I have been asked, when I am for a dissolution of the Union? I answer never—never—never!"—HENRY CLAY.

You ask me when I'd read the scroll
Our father's names are written o'er,
When I would see our flag unroll
Its mingled stars and stripes no more—
When with a worse than felon's hand,
Or felon's counsels, I would sever
The Union of this glorious land?
I answer—never, never, never!

When you can find the lawless might
Where carnage trends its crimson way,
Whore burning cities glad the night,
And cannon smoke obscures the day:
In towns deserted, fields of ground
Abandoned by the faithful plough,
Security, hope, peace, profound,
The blessings Heaven vouchsafes you now.

Think ye that I could brook to see
The emblem I have loved so long,
Borne peaceful o'er the distant sea,
Torn, trampled by a frenzied throng;
Divided, measured, parcelled out,
Tamely surrendered up forever.
To gratify a lawless rout
Of traitors? Never—never—never.

On yonder lone and lovely steep,
The sculptor's art, the builder's power,
The landmark o'er the soldier's sleep,
Have reared a lofty funeral tower;
There it shall stand until the river
Till rolls beneath shall cease to flow,
Ay, till the hill itself shall quiver
With Nature's last convulsive throes.

Upon that column's marble base,
Its shafts that soar into the sky,
There still is room enough to trace
The list of millions yet to die,
And I would cover all its height
And breadth before the hour of shame,
Till space should even fail to write
Even the initials of a name.

Nay, I would haste to swell the ranks,
Direct the fire or lead the way,
White battle swept the rifled ranks
And bore the serried lines away;
Fall bleeding in the doubtful strife
Beneath the motto of my sire,
And draw the latest breath of life
Before that Union flag expires.

Dissolve the Union! may, remove
The last asylum that is known,
Where patriots find a brother's love,
And truth may shelter from a throng!
Give up the hope of high renown,
The legacy our fathers willed,
Tear our victorious eagles down,
Before their mission is fulfilled.

Miscellaneous.

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of War.

This document would occupy too large a space in our columns if published full length. We will give a brief abstract of its contents.

The number of volunteers are estimated as follows:—For three months, 77,875; for the war, 640,637; aggregate, 718,512 volunteers.

Estimated strength of the regular army, 20,334. Grand total of the army for the war, 669,971. The several arms of the service are estimated as follows:

Infantry,	567,208	1,175	668,383
Cavalry,	51,654	4,744	56,398
Artillery,	20,380	4,308	24,688
Rifles and Sharpshooters,			8,395
Engineers,		107	107
	640,637	20,331	660,971

The appropriations asked for the service of the next fiscal year are computed for a force of five hundred thousand men. In addition to the excess of expenditures over the estimates of the year, the increase is attributed in a good degree to the heavy expense of the large mounted force which has been organized, and which was not computed for in the estimate. This branch of the service, which was necessarily increased, has however reached a numerical strength more than adequate to the service, and measures will be taken for its gradual reduction.

The Secretary pays a just tribute to the efficient aid he has received from the loyal Governors of the several States, and says that so thoroughly aroused was the national heart, that instead of 500,000 men called for, under the act, he believes that the force would have swollen to one million, had not the Department felt compelled to restrict it.

"So numerous were the offers (says the Report) that it was found difficult to discriminate in the choice, where the patriotism of the people demanded that there should be no restriction upon enlistments. Every portion of the loyal States desired to swell the army, and every community was anxious that it should be represented in a cause that appealed to the noblest impulses of our people." Hence the number of troops in the field beyond the number authorized, and the wisdom of Congress is appealed to, to determine whether the army shall be further augmented, with a view to a more speedy termination of the war, or whether it shall be restricted to the original 500,000 called for by the law. In the latter case, if so decided by Congress, the regiments will be consolidated, as they may from time to time

fall below the regular standard, by which the number of officers will be decreased and the expenses diminished.

As an evidence of the strength of our institutions and the patriotism of our people, people, the Secretary alludes to the fact that in "April 75,000 volunteers were called upon to enlist for three months' service, and responded with such alacrity that 77,875 were immediately obtained. Under the authority of the act of Congress of July 22, 1861, the States were asked to furnish 500,000 volunteers, to serve for three years, or during the war; and by the act approved the 29th of the same month, the addition of 25,000 men to the regular army of the United States was authorized. The result is, that we have now an army of upwards of 600,000 men. If we add to this the number of the discharged three months' volunteers, the aggregate force furnished to the Government since April last exceeds 700,000 men."

The Secretary alludes to the course of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, in pretty much the same terms as the President has done in his message.—He alludes to the fact the Government found itself deficient in arms, &c., at the breaking out of the rebellion, "through the bad faith of those entrusted with their control during the preceding administration. The Armory at Harper's-Ferry having been destroyed to prevent its possession and use by the rebels, the Government was compelled to rely upon the single armory at Springfield, and upon private establishments, for a supply of arms."

This latter armory has had its capacity increased, and 10,000 muskets per month it is now expected will be made, and as a large amount of new machinery has been purchased, it is confidently anticipated that it will be the coming year turn out 200,000 stand of arms. In addition to which, numerous private establishments have been encouraged by the Government.

It is proposed that a national foundry shall be established at some suitable point, for the manufacture of artillery.

A re-organization of the militia of the country is proposed, upon some uniform basis, by which it can be organized, armed and disciplined, and made effective any moment for immediate service.

From the evidences displayed by recent events of the alacrity of our people to fly to arms in defence of the country, the secretary does not hesitate to express the belief that no combination of events can arise in which this country will not be able, not only to protect itself, but, contrary to its policy, which is peace with all the world, to enter upon aggressive operations against any power that may intermeddle with our domestic affairs.

Recommendations are made to put our coast defences in a state of preparation for any emergency.

The sanitary condition of the army is referred to, and a just tribute is paid to "the good men and women in the different States, impelled by the highest motives of benevolence and patriotism, have come in aid of the constituted sanitary arrangements of the Government and been greatly instrumental in diminishing disease in the camps, giving increased comfort and happiness to the life of the soldier, and imparting to our hospital service a more humane and generous character."

It is promised that vigilant care shall be given to the health of the well soldier, and the comfort and recovery of the sick.

The Secretary thinks that there is no army in the world better provided for than ours, and that no force so large and so well equipped, was ever put in the field in so short a space of time at so small expense; and adds that—"while it is my intention to preserve the strictest economy and accountability, I think the last dollar should be expended and the last man should be armed to bring this unprovoked rebellion to a speedy and permanent close."

Allusion is made to a proposed reconstruction of the boundaries in connection with the Capital, and the adjacent States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The importance of this question to our own State requires that we should give the remarks of the Secretary in full. He says:

"Wisdom and true statesmanship would dictate that the seat of the National Government, for all time to come, should be placed beyond reasonable danger of seizure by enemies within, as well as by foes from without. By agreement between the States named, such as was effected, for similar purposes, by Michigan and Ohio, and by Missouri and Iowa, their boundaries could be so changed as to render the Capital more remote than at present from the influence of State governments, which have arrayed themselves in rebellion against the Federal authority.

"To this end, the limits of Virginia might be so altered as to make her boundaries consist of the Blue Ridge on the east, and Pennsylvania on the North, leaving those on the south and west as at present. By this arrangement, two counties of Maryland (Allegheny and Washington) would be transferred to the jurisdiction of Virginia.

"All that portion of Virginia which lies between the Blue Ridge and Chesapeake bay could then be added to Maryland, while that portion of the peninsula between the waters of the Chesapeake and the Atlantic, could be incorporated into the State of Delaware. A reference to the map will show that these are great natural boundaries, which, for all time to come, would serve to mark the limits of these States.

"To make the protection of the Capital complete, in consideration of the large accession of territory which Maryland would receive under the arrangement proposed, it would be necessary that that State should consent so to modify her constitution as to limit the basis of her representation to her white population.

"In this connection, it would be the part of wisdom to re-annex to the District of Columbia that portion of its original limits, which, by act of Congress, was retroceded to the State of Virginia."

"What shall be done with the negroes who come into our camp at Beaufort, S. C.?"—Can we afford to send them forward to their masters to be used against us, or used in producing supplies to sustain rebellion?—Their labor may be useful to us, withheld from the enemy it lessens his military resources.

"The representatives of the people will unquestionably recur to the loyal slaveholder every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Riot at Nashville.

The Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following particulars of the reported riot at Nashville, Tennessee:

"I have news from Nashville to the effect that the riot at Nashville, Tenn., was more serious than reported. In conclusion, Gen. Scott expresses his conviction that war between England and America cannot take place without a more serious provocation than is at present given.

The London Star thinks that Gen. Scott's letter will receive a hearty response in England as a message of peace.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News states that Mr. Sidell's dispatches were entrusted to his wife as he was leaving the steamer Trent.

The strength of the American navy is being canvassed in England. The London Times says:—Although the whole Federal army scarcely presents a dozen worthy antagonists, yet it would be imprudent in the extreme to despise the power of the Americans at sea; we have done this twice and paid the cost of our thoughtlessness; the Americans will do little, but that little will be done well; they will give our heavy squadrons a wide berth, and concentrate their efforts on single vessels.

Hostile demonstrations are being made in various parts of England towards the U. S. One was made at Bristol on the occasion of the departure of an Armstrong battery for Canada.

FRANCE.—The Paris Patrie learns that in November the San Jacinto searched a French, a Danish and a Portuguese vessel: These facts, says the Patrie, are important as proving that the Washington Cabinet fancies that it has the power to exercise the right of search to the fullest extent.

Speculations from France represent the predominant tone as being favorable to the reconciliation of England and America.

The tone of reserve on the part of the French press increases. Several of the leading Paris papers blame the English government for having yielded to the pressure of public opinion, as represented merely by Manchester and Liverpool, and having acted too hastily in the Trent affair.

The War in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 18.—Four companies of Col. Millick's German Regiment were attacked this afternoon, on the South Green River, opposite Mumfordsville, by Colonel Torny's Regiment of Texas Rangers, two regiments of infantry and six pieces of artillery.

Col. Millick was reinforced, and drove the rebels back with a loss of thirty-three killed, including Colonel Torny, and fifty wounded.

The Federal loss was eight privates and a Lieutenant killed and sixteen wounded.

The Democrat has advised that the Federal troops were crossing Green River Southward all day with great rapidity.

Our army is within a short distance of Bowling Green, and will move forward to Nashville, Tenn., as soon as Gen. Buell can brigade and otherwise dispose of the regiments arriving.

Ten thousand men from Indiana has arrived in ten days. Sixty-two regiments have been paid off in Kentucky in the last thirty days.

Terrible State of Affairs in East Tennessee.

East Tennessee is represented to be in a most wretched condition. All the Unionists have been driven from their homes, through fear of being drafted into the rebel army.—They have all fled to the woods and caves, leaving their wives and children to the mercy of the rebels.

The rebel chiefs have issued an edict that whosoever shall feed or clothe the women or children of the escaped Unionists shall be dealt with as enemies to the State and be made to suffer as such. This method has been adopted by these tyrants with the hope of working upon the sympathies of these oppressed people, and thus induce them to return to their families, and join the standard of oppression. The women and children thus left, will soon be in a starving condition, if the Federal Government does not soon go to their assistance. They have been anxiously looking for the arrival of the promised relief, but they have looked in vain.

From the Stone Fleet.

A private letter from Beaufort informs the New York Post that the stone fleet, which had arrived safely off Savannah, for which port it was originally destined, had sailed, in company of a man-of-war, for Charleston.

It was intended to sink the ships in Charleston harbor, and this was to have been done on Saturday, the 14th inst. The plan was to sink a double row of ships across the harbor in the following order:—

In this way it is supposed the harbor is already permanently sealed.

CAIRO, ILL., Dec. 16.—The rebels at Columbus, Ky., have received a large number of heavy anchors and cables for the purpose of obstructing the navigation of the Mississippi at that place. Great preparations are being made by the rebels at that point in expectation of an early attack.

European Intelligence.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 20.—The steamer Jura arrived here this morning from Liverpool, with dates to the 5th and London to the 6th inst.

Warlike preparations continue in England, and a considerable number of troops were under orders for Canada.

The seamen on leave are ordered to join their ships.

It is reported that Mr. Adams, the American Minister, regards his call inevitable.

The American shipping interest was already disastrously affected.

The excitement relative to the Trent affair continues unabated. The stock market was more unsettled than ever.

The U. S. Consul at Paris had communicated to the French papers a letter from Gen. Scott, in which he declares that there is no truth in the report that the Washington Cabinet had ordered the seizure of the Southern Commissioners even under the protection of a neutral flag. He is ignorant of what will be the decision of his Government, but says that it is necessary to preserve the good relations between England and America, and he hopes that the governments will agree on a solution of the question whether the prisoners were contraband or not. If they were the agents of the rebels he says it will be difficult to convince even unprejudiced minds that they were less contraband of war than rebel soldiers or cannon. In conclusion, Gen. Scott expresses his conviction that war between England and America cannot take place without a more serious provocation than is at present given.

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