

Civilian and Telegraph.

VOLUME XXXV.

CUMBERLAND, MD., THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, 1862.

NUMBER 89.

MEDICAL HOUSE,

11 South Frederick St.,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Established in order to afford sound and scientific Medical Advice, 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 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 2000 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 in which his directions were strictly followed, and medicine taken at reasonable time, without effecting a radical and permanent cure; therefore, persons afflicted with diseases of this nature, who 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 other poisons; put up in neat and compact form, and may be taken in public or private houses, or while travelling, without exposure or hindrance from business, and except in case 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 regular physician, who would not only obtain relief from pain, but also a permanent cure, and avoid the great constitutional injury, but enable their medical assistants to administer medicine with more confidence, and 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 discharges of blood, with racking pains, betray to the unhappy victim the deadly poison creeping upon his vitals, then, "and not till then," do many awake to a full sense of the danger which they are in.

He is called upon every few days to cure Chronic Diseases, which were supposed to have been cured years ago, but instead of which, were long and painful, driven into the system by mercury or opium, 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 form, producing ulcers in the throat, nose or roof of the mouth, eruptions of the skin, pain in the joints, 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, could occasion, I have written a treatise on this subject, which I send free of charge to all who apply to me.

Dr. Smith thinks it his duty to advise the unfortunate, particularly strangers, to be careful that they are not deceived by false advertisements, 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, and sometimes impossible. It is of the importance of consulting a skillful physician in the early stage of the disease.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY.
Young men beware of the pernicious indulgence and most fatal injury you inflict upon your constitutions, by evil examples and the world influence of the passions.
How many young persons do we daily behold, whose constitutions and debilitated constitutions depend 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, leigh, indigestion, and a train of symptoms, arising from the use of opium, are the consequences of an alluring and pernicious practice like destructive to the mind and body.

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

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

Persons afflicted with any of the above complaints will do well to avoid locating themselves in either foreign or native, as the numerous Bulletins 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.

Address, DR. J. B. SMITH,
No. 11, S. Frederick Street, Baltimore, Md.
Dr. S.'s letters will be answered unless they contain a remittance or Postage Stamp to pay postage on the answer.
Jan. 1st, 1851—17.

Attention Builders!

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Window and Door Frames, Mouldings and Venetian Blinds,
MANUFACTURED and sold at R. D. Johnson's Steam Planing Machine, on Centre Street, received either at the Shop, or at Dr. John J. Bruce's Lumber Yard.
June 30, 1859—17. H. DAMM.

Estate of Keziah Wilson.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Allegany County, Letters Testamentary on the estate of Keziah Wilson, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 24th day of January, 1863, otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, given under my hand this 24th day of July, 1862.
MOSES G. ROBINETT, Executor.
June 24, 1862—31.

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

Civilian & Telegraph JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,
Brooks' Block, Balt. St., near the Bridge,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

William Evans Proprietor.

ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

Neatly and expeditiously executed;

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

CHECKS, BILL-HEADS,

PAY-ROLLS, CHECK

ROLLS, BUSINESS CARDS,

BLANK FORMS,

PROGRAMMES,

Manifests, Ball Tickets, &c.

We are prepared to execute in style under the name of the larger cities, every description of LETTER PRESS and

COLORED PRINTING.

Having recently received from the Type Foundry an extensive assortment of FINE GALLEYS for the purpose of printing Bill-Books, &c. These in want of anything in that way, do well to call at the office of the "CIVILIAN & TELEGRAPH," where they can have their work gotten up in error, and at a price that will compare with those of any of the cities.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

LONG MARCHES, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure. Mothers, remember this, when your sons are grasping their muskets to march, think of what a relief a single pot of this all healing and cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It banishes and makes tough the feet, so that they can march with ease and without complaint, and the inflamed and stiff joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

SAB OTTS AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS

It is a powerful, removing and preventing of every vestige of inflammation, and gently bringing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husband and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely soldier walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most violent pains in his limbs, and sometimes with symptoms of quick consumption, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, and the Pills taken at night will remove all the Ointment rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the most distressing and stop the most distressing and dangerous cough. Therefore use it to the whole Army.

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested; they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks. For forty years Dr. H. has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaklava, for the exclusive sale of these great remedies. Many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the soldier in camp,

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Scoury, Sores, and Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease; place in their hands these precious remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fever, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and which are never cured by any other means, unless the means of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the ailments of the battle field, how many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON" are prominently printed on each leaf of the book of directions, around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one sending such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 30 Maiden Lane, New York and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients, in every disorder, are affixed to each box.
Jan. 18, 1862—17.

NOTICE

MY wife TACY, having left my bed and board without just cause, all persons are hereby forbidden not to harbor or treat her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt of her contraction.
July 10—1862. MOSES L. ROBINETT.

A NEW barrel of Baker's Old Rye Whisky for sale by WM. R. BEALL & CO.

Civilian & Telegraph

IS PUBLISHED
Every Thursday Morning.

W. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.

Office in Second Story of Brooks' Block, Balt. St., near the Bridge.

TERMS: TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance. \$2.50 if not so 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.

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 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

Largerspace for short periods, as per agreement.

Advertisements before Marriages and Deaths 10 cts. 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 advertisements must contain their address, referring to their own business.

All Transient Advertisements, cash in advance.

Persons desiring 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.

PATENT NOTICES, cash in advance.

Advertisements for 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 will be inserted unless accompanied by the cash.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Judge of Circuit Court—HON. E. WEISKEL.

Deputy Judge of Circuit Court—HORACE RESLEY.

Register of Will—JOHN B. WIDENER.

Sheriff—THOS. G. McCULLOUGH.

State's Attorney—C. M. THURSTON.

Surgeon—WILLIAM BRACE.

Deputy County Clerk—JACOB BROWN.

Judges of the Orphans' Court—

MOSES RAWLINGS.

ALEXANDER KING.

FRANCIS MATTHEW.

Business Directory,

CUMBERLAND, MD.

DENTISTRY.

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

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 B. BEALL, & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES, TEAS, LIQUORS &c.

near the Depot, Balt. Street.

H. D. CARLETON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

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.

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, Flows, Agricultural

Implement, &c.

March 17, 1859—17.

CLOTWORTHY & FLINT,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

and dealers in

Paints, Glass & Oil.

Poetical.

Haste Not—Rest Not.

BY GOETHE.

Without haste, and without rest—
Bind the motto to thy breast;
Heed not flowers that round thee bloom,
Hear it onward to the tomb.

Ponder well and know the right,
Onward then with all thy might.

Haste not—years can ne'er atone
For one reckless action done.
Duty be thy polar guide—
Do the right, whatever be the tide.

HASTE NOT, REST NOT—conflicts past,
God shall crown thy work at last.

True Friendship.

True Friendship is beautifully represented in the following lines:

"Take the bright shell
From its home on the sea,
And wherever it goes
It will sing of the sea;
So take the fond heart
From its home and its hearth,
'Twill sing of the loved
To the end of the earth."

Miscellaneous.

The Habit of Giving.

There are few sentences in the writings of Edward Burke which deserves better to be pondered upon than his advice to his son, "Not to lose the habit of giving." The number of persons who do not at times part with some portion of their property for the relief or benefit of others, is comparatively small. But this occasional and wholly unreliable giving is widely different from the settled habit of responding to the calls of benevolence. The formation of such a habit is ordinarily the work of time, even on the part of many who mean to be governed by Christian principle. Like all habits, it is the result of frequent repetition, and its establishment, therefore, if proceeding from right motives, is evidence of a long series of benevolent acts.

The habit of giving, like every other virtue, is more easily lost than won. What it has been the work of years to establish, a few months, often, are sufficient to destroy. By refusing, for only a short time, to contribute to our wretched objects of benevolence, we become spiritually poorer with a startling rapidity. Circumstances, it is true, may put it out of power to contribute to the same extent as we are accustomed to do, but the cases are very rare in which a Christian cannot give something, even though it be but a trifle, to the various forms in which Christ's kingdom asks his aid. If he withholds this from pride, the fear of poverty, or any other reason, he inflicts an irreparable injury upon himself. He takes an attitude of passive resistance to the objects which should engage his warmest interest. He inevitably becomes estranged from them, and, to a certain degree, from his brethren who are actively carrying forward these plans of Christian love. This coldness to the various forms of benevolent labor is itself a state of inward poverty, which is far more to be feared than any outward want.

The loss of the habit of giving is, therefore, a very great loss, and one against which no pains are too great to guard. Just now the danger is imminent. Some, there is reason to fear; are withholding more than is meet, yielding perhaps, to idle fears, or the suggestions of a weak and timorous faith. Let all such remember how precious is the habit of meeting the appeals of Christian benevolence with cheerfulness; with how much time and pains it is acquired; how easily it is lost, and how lamentable the loss is, and resolve once for all, that whatever else they may lose, they will not lose the habit of giving.—Christian Herald.

A Male Lady Yodiva.

The Chicago Times relates a novel runaway thus: Saturday evening last, several persons indulging in lake bathing, had a lesson taught them which it is presumed they will not soon forget. A number of horses came to the lake shore to quench their thirst, when they were caught by the bathers and mounted. The horses bore this treatment quietly, until one of their number became frightened, and, without waiting for the rider to dismount, started on a furious gallop up the street. The horse wouldn't stop nor could the rider dismount, so that the situation was becoming perplexing to the surprised bather, who, Manoppa-like, was compelled to continue his ride. How long that ride lasted, or what became of the rider, has not been satisfactorily shown. It is certain, however, that just at dark on that day, several

citizens who were enjoying with their families the evening twilight in front of their residences, were astonished by the unprecedented spectacle of a horse running furiously by, ridden by a rider in full undress uniform. A few moments afterwards another horse dashed by whose rider was evidently in search of the first, for he bore under his arm a bundle of clothes.

A Chapter for the Young.

Very frequently do I wonder why there is so much said to the women about making home happy, and nothing said to the "lords of creation." Does not any one suppose they are so perfect that they need not advice? Are they always kind and cheerful and do they never speak cross? A woman may try to make her home pleasant and comfortable, and the children happy and contented, but it is all in vain if the husband comes in moody. A sudden chill is thrown over the merry group—the household is gloomy and silent, the cross man has cast his shadow. Why did he allow that frown to cross his brow as he entered? He did not need to speak cross to his wife, and snap at his children—they surely did not deserve it. Such actions only tend to alienate the affections of his family, and there is nothing worse than to lose the affections of one's home friends. I do wish for the sake of my own sex, that those who have so much good advice to give, would let the men have a little—I know of no class that needs more than these "rulers" of the household. Don't they fret and sulk if the least thing is out of order, never noticing the thousand and ten things prepared expressly for their comfort? Don't they raise a row among the children, scolding one boxing another, whipping a third, making music that is anything but pleasant to hear? Don't they have the sulks about a week on a stretch, when nobody, not even themselves knows any cause for it? I tell you the men are anything but perfect. There are some noble exceptions, I admit; but they are but few. I do not mean to condemn all for the faults of the majority. In more than half the families where there is discord and strife, men are the most to blame, and I hope we shall hear less scolding of the women for the errors of the "sterner sex."

Traitors in Our Midst.

Judge Butler, of West Chester, in a recent charge to the grand jury, said at this time when the Government of the United States is engaged in putting down rebellion against its lawful authority, and has called for volunteer soldiers, and ordered a draft to be made from the militia of the several States, it becomes the duty of the Court to invite your earnest attention to the provisions of an act of Assembly, approved the 18th day of April, 1861, which provides for the punishment of traitors at home. The judge after reading this act to the grand jury, said: "If you know of any persons, who are guilty of any one or more of these offences specified in this act of Assembly, it is your duty to present him, or them, for trial and punishment. Such offences are of the gravest character; they strike at the foundation of all law and order, and threaten the peace and safety of the entire community. They deserve swift and severe punishment; and we trust that no one will be allowed for an instant, to doubt that there is sufficient power in the court, or virtue in its jurors to inflict it. At a time like the present, when bad, abandoned men are defying the rightful authority of the Government and encouraging a spirit of lawlessness throughout the country, every consideration of public and personal security demands an increased vigilance on the part of those whose study it is to uphold the law, and maintain the public order. No offence against government, no infraction of the public peace, as by lawless tumult, riot, or attempt to incite men to the commission of these and kindred offences, can, at this time, be allowed to pass unpunished, without danger of the most serious consequences to the community. The court trusts, therefore, that you will give to this subject that earnest consideration which its great importance demands. Let every man feel, and be thoroughly assured, that here, at least, the majesty of law will be respected and obeyed."

Fast Young Woman.

The Rochester Advertiser says: On Wednesday of last week, a fascinating young woman hired a gay turn-out at a livery stable in Albany. Not returning in the evening, the suspicions of the owner were aroused that all was not right

and officers were put on the track of the gay young woman. She was traced to Poughkeepsie, whether she had driven by a circuitous route of some 80 miles. On Thursday morning before daylight, the fatigued horse fell dead while dashing through Greenport, whereupon the young girl entered the stable of James Von Dousen, esq., selected out his best horse, hitched it to her carriage and dashed off no one knew where, leaving the dead animal in the place of the fresh one taken.

Bullets.

Bullets have a knack of imbedding themselves in the body and limbs, so that the surgeon and the wounded man are both alike ignorant of their presence; for pain, be it remembered, is but a late symptom of a gunshot injury, coming on as inflammation is developed. Larry relates minutely of an artilleryman who was struck by a ball on his right thigh. The femur was broken; as for the ball, it pierced the thickness of flesh, turned round the bone, and ended by dipping into the hollow of the thigh. "When he was brought to the ambulance, neither he nor his surgeons suspected the presence of a foreign body. The patient, however, was of opinion that the same ball had passed on and struck another bombardier. It was only when performing amputation that Larry discovered a ball five pounds in weight. Dupuytren relates that a ball of nine pounds' weight was so completely concealed in a patient's thigh that the surgeon did not at first discover its presence. On the morrow after the taking of the Mamelon Vert, a soldier applied at the ambulance said to be wounded in his left thigh. About its middle was found a small circular aperture, like that from a round ball, not a wound of exit. On examination, they could feel an obscure swelling in the popliteal space, but otherwise there was no swelling, redness, or special amount of pain. A large incision enabled them to discover and extract an enormous shot, which had run round the femur without breaking it. From the external appearance, perhaps, out of a hundred surgeons, fifty might have thought no ball had entered, but assuredly a hundred would have denied that there lay there a biscuit; but it was so, nevertheless."

Western Virginia.

The Editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer furnishes the following information in relation to Col. Jenkin's late raid at Barboursville, obtained from Lieut. Means, of the Twelfth Virginia Regiment: "Jenkins after leaving his farm went to Barboursville, in Cabell county, on the Guyandotte river, about seven miles from the Ohio. Col. Paxton, with six companies of his Second Virginia cavalry and two companies of the Fourth Virginia infantry, was in the mean time coming down from Gaulty. At Hurricane bridge he encountered Heindon, the guerrilla captain, and routed and dispersed him, capturing a number of prisoners and horses. Col. Paxton then pushed on down the river and came upon Jenkins at Barboursville. He made a furious charge through the town and succeeded in scattering the whole force in different directions. Some took to the river and some to the woods. At last accounts Col. Paxton was still pursuing the rebels and had captured quite a number of their horses."

What Vastal Says of Traitors

A traitor has been in all ages the most infamous of men. His crime is esteemed in baseness and the exhibition of a detestable nature more heinous than murder. Here is what Vattel in his Law of Nations says of him:—"If every man is obliged to entertain a sincere love for his country, and to procure it all the happiness in his power, it is a shameful and detestable crime to injure that very country.

He who becomes guilty of it, violates his most sacred engagements and sinks into base ingratitude; he dishonors himself by blackest perfidy, since he abuses the confidence of his fellow citizens, and treats as enemies those who had a right to expect his assistance and services.—We see traitors to their country only among those men who are solely sensible to a base interest, who have an immediate value for none but themselves, and whose heart is incapable of every sentiment of affection for others. They are, therefore justly detested by the whole world as the most infamous of all villains."

VENTILATION.

The method I now use is simple, economical, quite free from draught, and does not get out of order. Raise the lower sash of the window, and place in front of the opening, at the bottom rail, a piece of wood of any approved depth; this leaves a corresponding space between the meeting rails in the middle of the window, through which the current of air is directed upwards towards the ceiling; heavy blasts cannot ascend with the air, which is driven so high as to be warmed before it descends. The principle may be modified in various ways, making the bottom frame of wire blinds superseede the strip of wood; in a word, open the