

Civilian and Telegraph.

VOLUME XXXV.

CUMBERLAND, MD., THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1862.

NUMBER 48.

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 various 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 20,000 cases of Private Complaints in their different forms and stages, a practice which it is difficult to overstate as worthy of the extensive patronage which he has received. Within the last eight years, Dr. S. has treated more than 20,000 cases of Private Complaints in their different forms and stages, a practice which it is difficult to overstate as worthy of the extensive patronage which he has received.

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 subject, \$5.
MONTHS. ONE TWO THREE SIX TWELVE.
One square, 1 25 2 25 2 50 6 00 10 00
Two squares 2 25 4 00 5 00 9 00 14 10
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 20 00
Larger space 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 advertisers must contract their advertising to their own business.
ALL TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS, 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.
Transient Notices, cash in advance.
Parent Mentions, 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.

Civilian & Telegraph

IS PUBLISHED
Every Thursday Morning.

W. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.
Office in Second Story of Brooks' Block,
Balto. St., near the Bridge.

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.

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Poetical.

Mrs. Lofly and I.

Mrs. Lofly keeps a carriage,
So do I;
She has dapple grays to draw it,
None have I,
She's no prouder of her coachman,
Than am I;
Of my blue-eyed laughing baby,
Trundling by;
I hide his face lest she should see,
My cherub boy, and envy me.

Her fine husband has white fingers
Mine has not;
He could give his bride a palace,
Mine a cot;
Her's comes home beneath the starlight,
N'er cares she;
Mine comes home by twilight,
Kisses me,
And prays to Him who moves life's sand,
To hold the loved one in his hand.

Mrs. Lofly has her jewels,
So have I;
She wears hers upon her bosom,
Inside I;
She will leave her's at death's portals,
By and by;
I will bear my treasures with me,
When I die;
For I have love, and she has gold;
She counts her wealth—mine can't be told.

She has those who love her station,
None have I;
But I've one true heart beside me,
Glad am I;
I'd not change it for a kingdom,
No not I;
God will weigh it in the balance,
By and by;
And then the difference He'll define
Twixt Mrs. Lofly's wealth and mine.

Miscellaneous.

'But He is a Gentleman'

Not long since we chanced to hear a short dialogue between a mother and her daughter who had just arrived at the age of "sweet sixteen," on the propriety of associating with a certain individual who was not named but whom the mother seem anxious that her daughter should shun. From what we could learn from the conversation, it seem the individual in question possessed a prepossession exterior—dressed well—was familiar and affable in manners, and managed to keep up his head in what is termed "good society," in consequence of his "winning ways," but who was, nevertheless, a heartless depraved wretch—a debaucher, and a notorious gambler.—It was after these qualities of the man had been portrayed by the anxious mother as a warning to her inexperienced daughter, that the artless girl exclaimed, as though she had hit upon a reason that more than outweighed all her mother's objections: "But he is a gentleman."

The words struck our minds forcibly; nor will the honest simplicity with which they were uttered be soon effaced, "But he is a gentleman! What then? Why these cannot be vices—a gentleman would not practice any thing which is not proper, is the conclusion to which the unsophisticated girl at once arrived. How much misery, how much disappointment, how much overwhelming sorrow and regret has this one short sentence caused the world? How many heartless villains are there who move even in the best circles, and whose characters are known to be infamous, who yet hold up their heads for no other reason than because they are gentlemen—that is to say, they possess the exterior of gentlemen, a society person, affable manners a good suit of clothes! How few are there, especially among the young, who look beyond these accomplishments in forming their estimate of character! Let a man be ever so corrupt, let his character be what it may, if he possesses these little external accomplishments, it will not answer, under the present condition of society, to censure him, "for he is a gentleman." But let a female wander from the path of society—yes, let her even be suspected of it, though she may be ever so charming, this grand salvo, "But she is a lady," will not be sufficient to cover her falling. Such a certificate will not sustain her—she must be assigned to disgrace and infamy. In what consists the difference? What is it that men can practice with impunity what will not be tolerated in other sex? That there is a false standard of gentility set up in society, can be no doubt. That "worth makes the man," has gone out of vogue, at least with a large portion of society. Of else a different standard of worth has been set up, which is to measure a man's worth by the quality of the clothes he wears, or the grace with which he bows.

Hanging Sixteen Union men in Kentucky.

Sixteen loyal Kentuckians were hung about three weeks ago near the Cumberland Gap. Most of them belonged to Lincoln county, and were captured by a Tennessee regiment attached to Kirby Smith's command. Harper King, who lived within three miles of Crab Orchard organized a company for Col. Bramlitt's regiment, but afterwards resigned on account of ill health. But after Morgan's entrance into the State the life of King was in constant danger. His house was burnt, his horses stolen, and all his available property confiscated by Morgan and his gang. King and twenty-six of his friends fortified themselves into a company for mutual protection, and lived in the woods. They all succeeded in procuring arms and ammunition from the Union men, and eluded the pursuit of the guerillas during the entire reign of their chief. About this time a large part of a regiment was made up by Kirby Smith's Army, and the judge of Lincoln county court was made the lieutenant colonel. Of course King and his men were known by this rebel colonel and many of his men. On the retreat of Bragg's army, a found which all the little rebel squads gathered to make their final stand on Kentucky, these twenty six loyal exiles, with their gallant leader were surprised and surrounded by a Tennessee regiment. Some succeeded in escaping through the brush, but King and twelve of his men were captured.—They were taken to headquarters, and by the advice of this rebel judge and lieutenant colonel, were condemned as bushwackers. The day of their execution was put off until they could get into a safer position, for Gen. Buell's advance was in sight of Bragg's rear when these thirteen were captured. They moved on as rapidly as possible to the Gap, and, on arriving there, these men, with six others, were tried as bushwackers, and sixteen condemned and hung. A brother of King, fearing the execution of his brother, went to the Gap, but arrived too late to see him alive. They had buried them all in a common trench. He and his friends, on their way home with the disinterred bodies of King and his two sons, came across three rebel soldiers sick at a Union hospital, and hung them to a sycamore tree, on the banks of the Rockcastle river. The death of more, by hanging, will follow.

A Sailors Yarn.

An old salt of our acquaintance, says that when he was in the guano trade, he sailed as a mate of an old brig which might have been a tender of Noah's Ark. On a return trip with a load of guano, the hatches were left open one night, and a tremendous shower wet the guano in the hold, and produced the most surprising effect.

The timbers of the vessel sprouted and grew in all directions. Between decks was a complete bowery. The forecastle became an almost impenetrable thicket, and the cabin a beautiful arbor. The rudderpost, being made of white oak, grew up into a "live oak" tree, which afforded a grateful shade to the man at the helm, though he was some times annoyed by the scum rattling upon his tarpaulin hat. The masts became very imposing with their evergreen foliage, and strange to relate, the foremast, which had been carried away in a gale, grew out again, and the attitude of all the masts were so increased as to render the brig exceedingly croak. The vessel had boughs on her stern, and the figure head (speaking figuratively) was as full of boughs as a dancing master. They were obliged to prune the bowsprit and some of the spars twice a week. The quarter deck was covered with shrubbery, and the cook's caboose resembled a rustic summer house. Crab apples grew on the pump handle, and a cherry table in the cabin bore fruit. Perhaps the most remarkable circumstances occasioned by the stimulating and fertilizing influences of the guano was that the cockroaches on board became so large that they could get up the anchor and make sail on the brig. One of the owners of the craft facetiously remarked that she went out a full rigged brig, and came home half bark. There is nothing like guano for making things grow, and for strict truth and veracity give us an old sailor when he lays himself out on a big yarn.

Courtship in "Hard Times."

The following story of an English merchant's courtship when business was "pressing," may serve as an example while times are so very "hard."
"The lady called at his counting-house and said that her business was to consult him on the propriety, or otherwise, of her accepting an offer of marriage which she had received. New, for the first time, occurred to the merchant the idea of this holy estate in his own case. "Marriage, said he, listlessly turning over some West India correspondence. "Well, I suppose every body ought to marry, though such a thing never occurred to me before. Have you taken the gentleman an affirmative answer? "No. Are your feelings particularly engaged in this matter? "Not particularly. Well, then, madame, said he turning round, on his stool, if that be the case, and if you could dispense with courtship, for which I have no time, and think you could be comfortable with me, I am your humble servant to command." There were some people who thought the lady had a purpose in going there; but if so, she prudently disguised it. She said she would consider the matter. The merchant saw her out with the same coolness as if she was one of his correspondents, and when she was gone five minutes was once more immersed in his letters and ledgers. A day or two after he had a communication from the lady accepting his offer, very considerably exceeding him from an elaborate courtship, and leaving him to name the "most convenient day." They were married.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

The commissioner of internal revenue at Washington has been asked the following question:
"Is the farmer who sells cider-brandy which is distilled from apples—the product of his own farm—required to obtain a license? In other words, is cider-brandy, obtained under the above conditions, a farm product? He replied that—Cider-brandy cannot be considered a farm product, even if made for the farmer who furnishes the apples, and cannot be sold without a license. It would seem from this that not a barrel of cider-brandy can be sold by anybody without a license.

The Distress in England.

The distress in English cotton districts continues to increase, and directly affects all classes of the community. The few mills in partial operation are gradually stopping work, and it is estimated that by Christmas there will be 780,000 paupers to be fed in Lancashire alone.—At a recent meeting in Blackburn it was stated that in twenty-four Poor Law Unions the number of people receiving relief was 132,682 more than in the corresponding period last year. Of the population of Preston, amounting to 83,000 persons, 32,000 were at last account in receipt of relief from various sources. Of the eighty-seven mills of Preston thirty-four are shut up altogether, and in those still open there are now but 3,881 working full time; 11,185 are working short time, (nearly two-thirds on three days a week,) and 12,130 are altogether out of employment. Besides these, it is calculated that at least 2,000 workmen connected with or dependent on the mills, but not reckoned among the hands, are also out of employment. In Wigan 10,000 are absolutely dependent on charity for subsistence. In one week preceding the departure of the last steamer, a total of 7,000 paupers were added to the list previously receiving relief, and in twenty unions in the neighborhood of Manchester no less than 200,000 persons were on the relief lists. The American war, however, is not the sole cause of distress. Recent unexpected supplies of cotton have arrived from India, but there is no amelioration of prospects of the poor. The manufacturers do not avail themselves of it, from the fact that the markets of the world have been overstocked by the excessive productions of former years, and until the supply is exhausted, there can be no marked improvement. To the capitalists the war is a source of profit, it enables them to realize on their stock of goods.

THE ENGLISH AND THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALABAMA.

It has been stated in the New York papers that dispatches have been sent by the British Consul at that city to Admiral Milne, commander of the West India squadron, in reference to the destruction of British property by the Confederate steamer Alabama, and also that three British war vessels have been sent in search of her. The Express says:
Upon inquiry at the proper source, we learn that the simple fact of the destruction of British cargoes by the Alabama has been telegraphed to Admiral Milne, of the West India squadron, by the British Consul in this city. The story that already three British war sloops have put out for the Alabama is pronounced entirely untrue at the Consul's office. A very late dispatch from Halifax makes no mention of any vessel-of-war having been ordered out. The fact of the destruction of British property is true, as the entire cargo of the Lafayette belonged to British owners, but we are assured no definite action has been taken by the British Admiral.

PENSIONS.—Applications for pensions continue to come in daily by hundreds.

Already over four thousand applications for invalid pensions have been received by the commissioners of Pensions, and about five thousand applications for widows' pensions. Up to this date about six hundred applications for invalid pensions have been granted; but of widow's pensions a smaller number have been allowed, owing to the unavoidable difficulty and delay in obtaining the necessary evidence, &c, from the Adjutant General's office.

THE DRAFTED MILITIA.—The necessity of filling up the old regiments in the field, has elicited a new order from Adjutant General Thomas, through the recommendation of Governor Curtis, by which the drafted militia have the privilege of volunteering in the old regiments, either in companies or squads, under their own selected officers.

This order also requires all substitutes hereafter employed to enter the old regiments on being accepted and mustered into service. This must be distinctly understood by those who intend entering the army as substitutes.
When you hear a woman exclaim, "Oh, what a fool I was to reject so many lovers and take up what I did!" be assured that she married the first man who made her an offer, doing more than half the courting herself; and that many a time her hen-pecked husband wishes she had rejected him.

Follow the law of Nature, and you will never be poor; your wants will be but few. Follow the laws of the world, and you will never be rich, you will want more than you can acquire.

Prentice says: "A chap sometimes comes in our office and sits hour after hour without telling one word of truth during the whole time. He can outstep a lie, and outstep the Devil." He must be one of the telegraph reporters for the Associate Press.
A club of henpecked husbands met once a week—that being their only day of enjoyment and rest. When they adjourned they called it the rising of the tide.
When did Rosecrans make the rebels sneeze? When they came to the Hatchee.

Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes her.

Wit and Humor.

THE DANDY AND THE BARKEEPER.

At a hotel the other day, a young and fully moustached dandy from a certain city, was seated at the table at rather a late hour, when the barkeeper came in, and sat down directly opposite to him. The dandy dropped his knife and fork, tipped back his chair, gazed at the bar-keeper and exclaimed:
"Fellah, do the servants sup with the gentlemen in this house?"
No sir, was the reply.
Are you not the bar-keeper?
Yes sir.
Well, a bar-keeper is a help as much as the scrub girl.
True, replied the man of the toddy-stick, but I did not enter the hall until I looked in and seen no gentlemen at the table.
Hello!
Here the conversation ended. Moustache was fixed.

POST OFFICE SORNS.—Have you any letters here for my boss?

'Who's your boss?'
'The one that I work for.'
'What is his name, you idiot?'
'Robert Brown, sur.'
'There's none here for him.'
'It ain't for him, but I want's it. I'll a letter for myself, but I axes for him because his name is better known than mine.'

A country couple, newly married, stopped at the Gibson House, in Cincinnati, a few days ago, and the groom called for some wine. When asked what kind he would have, replied: "We want that kind of wine where the corks pop out and liquor boils up like spon-suds."

I know I am a perfect bear in my manners, said a young farmer to his sweetheart. No indeed, you are not, John; for you know you have never hugged me. You are more sheep than bear.

A Western Girl, after giving her lover a hasty smack, exclaimed: "Dog my cats, if you havent taken a little rye, old hess."
"Lowell has over nineteen miles of girls endwise."
"Whos been measuring em endwise."

USEFUL RECIPES.

TO PRESERVE CIDER.—The following receipt for preserving cider, was tested last fall by a friend, and found it to be all that is claimed for it: "When the cider in the barrel is in a lively fermentation, add as much white sugar as will be equal to a quarter or three-quarters of a pound to each gallon of cider, (according as the apples are sweet or sour) let the fermentation proceed until the liquid has the taste to suit, then add a quarter of an ounce of sulphite (not sulphate) of lime to each gallon of cider, shake well and let it stand for three days, and bottle for use." The sulphite should first be dissolved in a quart or so of the cider before introducing it into the barrel of cider.—Prairie Farmer.

GENERAL DROPS.—Make a tea of the roots of wild carrot, and put a small piece of saltpetre in, and drink freely.—If the water comes off (through the pores as well as otherwise,) so much as to weaken the person, give beef tea and other very nourishing food.

CURE FOR A COUGH.—A strong decoction of the leaves of pine, sweetened with loaf sugar. Take a wine glass warm on going to bed, and half an hour before arising, three times a day. The above is sold as a cough syrup and is making wonderful cures.

PICKLING APPLES.—Take not over large sweet apples, pare them, then in each one put a few cloves. To ten pounds of apples allow three pounds of sugar, a pint and a half of vinegar, and spices tied up in a cloth—cloves and cinnamon. Boil the apples till tender, taking them out as they become so, boil your syrup but a little longer, then turn over them.

TOOTHACHE.—A "Typo" in the N. York Rural, says:—I have been troubled more or less the past few weeks with the tooth ache, and failed to find any relief, until I received the following from a friend, which I can assure to your readers is a sure cure:—Take a small piece of alum and burn it on the stove or above, mix it with an equal part of common salt and pulverize; then saturate a piece of cotton with water and sprinkle the powder over it, and place it in the cavity of the tooth. In five minutes thereafter all pain will disappear.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Judge of Circuit Court—JES. D. WEISSEL.
Clerk of Circuit Court—HORACE RESELY.
Register of Wills—JOHN B. WIDENER.
Sheriff—THOS. G. McCULLOUGH.
Solicitor at Law—C. B. THURSTON.
Surveyor—WILLIAM BEAVER.
Clerk to County Comm'rs—JACOB BROWN.
Judge of the Orphan's Court—
Moses Rawlins,
Alexander King,
Francis Mattingly.

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 Dealers in

Books and Stationery, Periodicals,
Useful and Fancy Articles, Baltimore Street, in
the room under the Museum. Also, Book Bind-
ers and Blank Work Manufacturers at city
prices.

M. RIZER & BRO.
Manufacturers and Dealers in

Cabinet Furniture of all kinds,
South Liberty St., near Deall's Foundry.

WILLIAM B. BEALL & CO.,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES, TEAS, LIQUORS &c.
near the Depot, Balto. Street.

H. D. CARLETON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
46 1/2 N. York 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, Plows, Agricultural
Implement, &c.
March 17, 1859—y.

CLOTWORTHY & FLINT,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
and dealers in
Paints, Glass & Oil.
No. 639 Balt. St.

Baltimore.
BEST COAL OIL and BURNING FLUID
on hand. Orders filled with promptness,
and at the lowest rates. April 11, '61—y.

DR. GEO. B. FUNDENBERG
HAS resumed the practice of Medicine. OF-
fice and residence on Center Street,
Shriver's Row, in the house lately occupied by
James Schley, Esq. May 5, '62.

Lehigh Gas Burning

Cooking Stoves!

The undersigned has just received an assort-
ment 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

AMERICAN WATCHES for sale at LITTLE'S
Prices at Nov. 6.] S. T. FLETCHER'S

Attention Builders!



Sash, Doors, Shutters,
Window and Door
Frames, Mouldings and
Venetian 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. H. DAMM.
June 30, 1859—1y.

H. D. CARLETON,
Merchant Tailor,
Cumberland, Md.

The subscriber has just received a large and
well selected stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,
also, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's Fur-
nishing Goods, comprising the latest and most
choice styles in market.
From a long experience in the manufac-
ture of Gentlemen's Wear, he flatters himself
that he can give general satisfaction to his
friends and customers who may favor him
with a call.
All goods warranted as represented and
goods fit guaranteed.

A full assortment of goods will be kept con-
stantly on hand all of which will be sold for
Cash, or punctual time customers at the lowest
rates.

H. D. CARLETON,
McKays' New Block, Baltimore Street
Nov. 23, 1860.—y