Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

WM. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.
GEO. W. HOOVER, Publisher.

Thursday Morning:::Sept. 17, 1863.

Unconditional Union Nominations.

For State Comptroller,

Henry H. Goldsborough,

OF TALBOT.

Commissioner of Land Office,

Wm. L. W. Seabrook,

OF ANNE ARUNDEL.

For Congress,

Hon. Francis Thomas,

OF ALLEGANY.

County Ticket.

For State Senator,
DR. CHAS. H. OHR.

For House of Delegates,
A. C. GREENE,
WM. SHAW,
HENRY BROWN,
HOPEWELL HEBB.

For Clerk of Circuit Court,
WILLIAM R. McCULLEY.

For Register of Wills,
GEORGE W. HOOVER.

For Sheriff,
BASIL T. GARLITZ.

For State's Attorney,
STEPHEN W. DOWNEY.

For Judges of the Orphans' Court,
J. B. H. CAMPBELL,
DOUGLAS PERCY,
A. M. L. BUSH.

For County Commissioners,
JOHN BEALL,
CHARLES RIDGELEY,
J. L. TOWNSHEND,
ELIJAH FRIEND,
JOHN H. STALLINGS.

For County Surveyor,
JAMES CHISHOLM, Jr.

Election—Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1863.

TO ADVERTISERS!

The Civilian and Telegraph having a much LARGER CIRCULATION in the County than any other paper published here, while out of the County its circulation is four times larger, it affords a good medium for advertising. It numbers among its readers those who are able to buy liberally and pay promptly, and whose custom would be valuable to business men.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, the Unconditional Union candidate for Comptroller of the Treasury, defeated the REBEL BILL or SECESSION in the Senate of Maryland, assembled at Frederick, in June, 1861. No good Union man will *refuse to vote* for him! The People of Allegany county will *remember* his patriotic services.

Emancipation Once More.

We are sure our readers will not find fault with us for reverting to this subject again. It is deeply interesting and all-important to Maryland at this time. It is almost inexhaustible.

Since our last issue two important papers, which have direct reference to this subject, have been sent forth for their consideration. One proceeding from the Executive Committee of what has been designated the Union party—Union, in opposition to the Leagues organization, which is the *Unconditional Union party*. The difference, as our readers will readily perceive, is very marked, and was intended so to be. In the convention called by the State Executive Committee of the Union party of two years ago, the subject was warmly debated, and they repudiated the idea that they were unconditional Unionists, and proclaimed themselves to be the *Union* party. This course did not suit the Union men of the Leagues, it looked too much like as if, under certain circumstances, they might cease to be Unionists and identify themselves in sentiment and action with the Copperheads, the enemies of the Government; and as this supposition was altogether foreign from their purposes, and put them in a false position before the world, they chose to organize themselves as the UNCONDITIONAL Union party of the State—men who were resolved to stand by the Administration, the Government, come weal or woe. The other is a letter from the Governor of the State to the Hon. Francis Thomas, our candidate for Congress.

Both the address and the letter argue the subject from a false premise. They assume that the emancipationists are such a reckless and lawless set of citizens that they propose to accomplish their object at all hazards—if need be, by a violation of the Constitution and the laws. Where the Executive Committee of the so-called Union party, or the Governor of the State obtained their information, we are not informed; of one thing, however, we are very sure, and that is, they did not obtain it from the Unconditional Unionists, from emancipationists. It smacks, to our mind, very much of Copperheadism. We were among the first in this State, slaveholder though we be, to advocate this subject, and perhaps we are among the most radical in the State in reference to it; and yet we defy the Governor or the Executive Committee to find a single paragraph that we have written favoring such a policy as that to which they refer, and we think we can speak for our editorial brethren with equal confidence. Neither have they found anything of the kind in any resolutions passed by meetings of citizens that favor emancipation, or in any of the letters or speeches of the advocates of this measure. Opposed to this measure then, as they evidently are, and finding no grounds upon which to establish an argument against it, without warrant or the show of justification, they charge their fellow-citizens, who differ from them, with a policy they have never advocated, and enter upon a fierce contest with a man of straw of their own creation. We hope they may be successful in his complete discomfiture.

Emancipationists are divided into two classes. The first are for the immediate abolition of the institution, to which class we profess to belong. This class of emancipationists favor the President's policy of compensation, and think that it is better for the interests of the State and the slaveholder himself. They wish to accomplish the greatest amount of good in the least obnoxious manner to slaveholders themselves; and believing as they sincerely do that great good would result to the entire State by the speedy abrogation of the institution, they would not secure that good at the expense of the loyal slaveholder, but would compensate him for the loss of his property.

The other class of emancipationists are for the gradual removal of the institution, and we are not aware that they propose compensation; we think they do not; if so, we have never seen it so stated. On the contrary, those of this class with whom we have conversed are at a loss to know how to adapt compensation to their scheme, and think that it is not necessary to its accomplishment, inasmuch as they allow the master to hold his slaves for a definite period, in which period they suppose that the wages he would earn would be equal to the amount of compensation the master would receive if the slave were at once set free, and that he would be relieved from the difficulties that might encompass him in procuring labor if his slaves were permitted to seek employment elsewhere and immediately.

These are the views which we believe are entertained by the two classes among us who favor emancipation, and though differing as we have stated, they act in perfect harmony, and will cheerfully acquiesce in either scheme. They are not antagonist, but act in concert. They do not propose to accomplish their cherished object by lawlessness, by violence, but by an appeal to the philanthropy, the patriotism, the christianity, and *interests* of their fellow-citizens; and they think that this is the time—the highly favored time; none more auspicious will ever dawn. Slavery has brought upon us a bloody civil war; it has been the great source of our national troubles from the adoption of the Constitution until the present time, and if it is still permitted to exist, it will continue to be a Pandora's box to us. Marylanders are therefore urged to put the evil away from them; and in order to accomplish this end, they should send no man to the next Legislature who will not vote for a bill submitting to the people, at an early period, the question of a convention for the purpose of remodeling the Constitution with a special view to the abolishment of slavery.

Unconditional Union Central Committee for Allegany County.

In pursuance to a resolution adopted at the Convention held in this city on the 3d instant, the President of said Convention has appointed the following gentlemen as the Central Committee for Allegany county:

Dist. No. 1—S. W. Friend, John Paugh.
" 2—David Kent, Geo. A. Fearer.
" 3—Jacob Arendt, David Compton.
" 4—W. N. Belew, James Shearer.
" 5—J. J. Keller, Thomas H. Frost.
" 6—Charles H. Ohr, J. H. Young.
" 7—John Roby, John Hartley.
" 8—Ashford Trail, J. T. Nail.
" 9—G. E. W. Robinett, H. B. Elbin.
" 10—Arch. Chisholm, M. S. Biggs.
" 11—Sam'l Livengood, J. W. Boyer.
" 12—Jas. B. Thomas, John Cummy.
" 13—Jacob Wickard, John Rhind.
" 14—Elijah Friend, J. Brady.
" 15—S. L. Townshend, E. P. Brant.
" 16—Alex. Shaw, J. Douglas.

The members of the committee are earnestly requested to meet in Cumberland on Wednesday next, the 23d instant.

Colonel Downey's Declination.

Colonel S. W. Downey has written the following letter to the President of the Union convention declining the nomination for the office of State's Attorney:

CUMBERLAND, MD., *Sept.* 11, 1863.

A. C. GREENE, President, &c.

DEAR SIR: I have long had in view the practice of the law in Washington city, and having received a very advantageous offer I feel it my duty to accept the same.

I am therefore compelled, although very reluctant to do so, to decline the nomination for States Attorney so flatteringly bestowed upon me by the Union convention which assembled in Cumberland, on the 3d instant. Nothing could give me more pleasure than to serve the people of Allegany at this time, and it is with feelings of regret I relinquish my home amongst you.

To the Union convention which nominated me I return my sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me, and will ever hold in grateful remembrance that party whose cardinal principle is *the preservation of this Union*, and who are gloriously battling for the great principle of self-government.

Earnestly hoping that at the coming election old Allegany will again speak out in thunder tones for the Union, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN W. DOWNEY.

Important to Drafted Men.

The following important opinion of Judge Holt has been issued by the Provost Marshal General:

"Under the 13th section of the enrollment act, it is clear that a party drafted and wishing to furnish a substitute or pay the commutation, must do so on or before the day fixed for his appearance. The privilege expires with that day. If he fails to report himself and is arrested as a deserter, he has still the right to go before the board of enrollment and prove that he is not liable to do military duty; but if, on hearing his claim to exemption, he is to be held liable, he cannot escape personal service. He is also, under such circumstances, subject to be proceeded against as a deserter."

A NEW CONVENTION.

In the Union of last week, appears a communication suggesting the call of a Union convention, to meet in Frostburg, to nominate a ticket in opposition to the one nominated on the 3d instant. It smacks very much of *copperheadism*, for we do not think that a *true* Union man would have written it. If, however, it is the production of one professing to be such, he certainly is a most despicable one. After such a convention as we had on the 3d instant, convened at the call of the Central Committee, and the delegates elected by the free and truly loyal people of the districts, for a man, professing to be the same, to throw such a fire-brand into the ranks, is, to say the least, *rotten* to the *core*, and to subserve his *own interests* would trample under foot all that is right and good. And we think the same of the editor who would publish it, when professing to be so pure and *independently* loyal.

In Union there is Strength!

As every lover of the Union values its perpetuity, it behooves all such, more especially at the present time, to stand by the REGULAR NOMINATED TICKET, which was presented to the voters of the county on the 3d instant. It is one, taken as a whole, that should command the respect and support of every true Union man in the county. Do not be drawn aside by false issues. While our soldiers are confronting the enemies of free institutions in front, see that every true Union man sustains their efforts by a united action in the rear.

LETTER of ACCEPTANCE of THE HON. FRANCIS THOMAS.

The following is the letter of Hon. Francis Thomas, accepting the nomination of the unconditional Union Convention, which met in Hagerstown on the 3d inst. It will be seen that Mr. Thomas accepts unconditionally, on the basis of the resolutions adopted, and pledges his support to the measures of the Administration necessary and proper for quelling the rebellion:

FRANKVILLE, Sept. 5, 1863.

To Charles E. Trail, I. E. Pearson, Otho Baker, and S. W. Downey, Esqs.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter notifying me of my nomination, by the Union Congressional Convention, recently convened at Hagerstown, was received to-day.

The nomination is gratefully accepted, and, in the event of my election, the resolutions adopted by the convention will be a guide to my conduct, as they are in perfect accord with my own feelings, principles, and purposes.

Although often, very often, honored by the confidence of the people of Western Maryland, no nomination ever offered for my acceptance has stirred my blood more deeply than that which you have so kindly communicated. The perilous condition of our loved and glorious country; the vast responsibilities of a Representative in Congress at such a crisis, and the generous confidence reposed in my love for our republican institutions, as manifested by the manner in which this nomination has been made, all combine to make me appreciate very highly the honor of being the candidate of men, unalterably and sternly determined to sustain all measures of the National Government which are necessary and proper for quelling a most wicked insurrection against the best Government ever devised, under the providence of God, by the wisdom of man.

It will afford me great pleasure to avail of all suitable occasions which may offer to explain more fully and freely than the limits of this letter will allow, the principles by which my public course will be marked, in the event of my election.

Please accept, personally, for yourselves, my grateful acknowledgments for your agency, and my congratulations on the brightening prospects of a speedy restoration of law and order throughout our whole country, and of that Union which was, and will be, the pride of every unadulterated American heart.

I have the honor to be, your friend and fellow-citizen, FRANCIS THOMAS.

Brownlow's Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator!

Parson Brownlow, now with Burnside's successful army, makes the following announcement, under date of September 7:

I propose to publish a Weekley and a Tri-Weekly journal, bearing the above title, at Knoxville, in East Tennessee, and the Weekly paper, made up from the contents of the Tri Wecklies, I propose to send out to distant subscribers, for two dollars per annum, *invariably paid in advance*. Subscriptions and remittances will be forwarded to me at *Cincinnati*, from which point I expect to ship my paper and materials. I expect to issue the first number in October, as it was in that months two years ago, my paper was crushed out by the God-forsaken mob at Knoxville, called the *Confederate Authorities*. I will commence with this hell-born and hell-bound rebellion, where the traitors forced me to leave off, and all who wish the paper would do well to begin with the first issue, as I intend that single paper shall be worth the subscription price to any unconditional Unionist.

In the rule of my editorial conduct, I shall abjure that servility which destroys the independence of the press, and cast from me that factious opposition which gives to *party* what is due to *country*. And whilst the name of my journal indicates, in unmistakable terms, its polorics, I shall as a faithful sentinel, forge. Whigs, Democrats, Know Nothings, and republicans, and remember only my *Government*, and the preservation of the *Federal Union*—as richly worth all the sacrifices of blood and treasure their preservation may cost—even to the *extermination* of the present race of men, and the consumption of all the means of the present age!

Publishers inserting this prospectus once, prominently, and sending me the paper to Cincinnati, will be favored with an exchange.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

GEN. GILMORE ASKS INSTRUCTIONS.—It is reported that a letter has been received in Washington, from Gen. Gilmore, which states that he is now in a position to shell Charleston, but before doing so asks whether he would be justified under the laws of nations in bombarding the city, so as to result in its destruction. The instructions given him in reply, it is said, fully justify the destruction of that city if the rebel military refuse to surrender it.—*Phil. Inq.*

HOSPITAL REPORT.—The following is the official report of the U. S. General Hospital at Cumberland, Md., in charge of Surgeon J. B. Lewis, for the week ending Sept. 11th 1863:

Number patients remaining last report		473
Admitted since		29
Total treated		502
Returned to duty	42	
On Furlough	0	
Deserted	0	
Discharged	1	
Transferred	0	
Died	3	46
Total remaining in Hospital		456
Number of Nurses	40	
" Cooks	20	
Laundresses	20	
Ward Masters and Clerks	10	
Total in Hospital		546

The Successes at Charleston.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, (Va.) Sept. 10, 1863.—Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:—The steamer New York arrived this morning from Charleston, which port she left at 3 P. M. Tuesday, 8. instant.

Capt Chisholm reports that our forces captured at Fort Wagner seventy-five prisoners, twenty one guns, and a large amount of ordinance stores.

The rebel flag is still flying at Fort Sumter, but there are no guns mounted, and only a very small force remains there. Five Monitors and the Ironsides engaged Fort Moultrie and batterries Beauregard and Bee from 5 A. M. till 2 P. M. on Tuesday, the 8 inst. A shell from one of the monitors exploded in the magazine at Moultrie. The southwestern parapet was seriously damaged by the explosion.

EDWARD E. POTTER, Chief of Staff.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Headquarters in the Field, Sept. 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:—General: I have the honor to report that Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg are ours.

Last night our sappers crowned the crest of the counter scrap of fort Wagner on its sea front, masking all its guns and an order was issued to carry the place by assault at nine o'clock this morning, that being the hour of low tide.

About ten o'clock last night the enemy commenced evacuating the island, and all but seventy-five of them made their escape from Cummings' point in small boats.

Captured dispatches show that Fort Wagner was commanded by Keitt, of South Carolina, and garrisoned by fourteen hundred effective men, and Battery Gregg by between one and two hundred.

Fort Wagner is a work of the most formidable kind. Its bomb-proof shelter, capable of containing eighteen hundred men, remains intact after the most terrific bombardment to which any work was ever subjected.

We have captured a large supply of excellent ammunition.

The city and harbor of Charleston are now completely covered by my guns.

I have the honor to be, General very respectfully your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILMORE,
Brigadier General commanding.

ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER AT NIGHT.

A Morris Island letter, dated Wednesday, the 9th inst. gives an account of recent boat exidition against Fort Sumter. The flotilla consisted of between twenty-five and thirty boats, manned by over one hundred sailors, under Lieutenant Williams, of the Wissahickon, and a hundred marines, under Capt. McCawley. The entire force was commanded by Commander Stephens, of the Patapsco. The boats were towed within a short distance of the fort, when they advanced. Three boats under Commander Williams, Lieut. Remey, and Ensign Porter, landed, and the parties attempted to run up the ruins to the parapet, when they were fired upon by musketry, and hand grenades were thrown down upon them. The slope was so sharp that they were unable to reach the parapet. The signal was given from the fort, and in an instant all the rebel batteries opened on the fort and shelled it terribly. Three boats were smashed, and all who landed were either killed or captured. Lieut. Bradford of the marines, was mortally wounded and catured. Among others captured were Commander Williams, Lieut. Remey, Lieut. Preston, Lieut. Brower, Lieut. Bunce, Dr. Wheeler, and Ensign Porter. Forty or fifty sailors and marines were killed and wounded, and the entire list of casualities will number eighty. The remainder of the command retired safely. A flag of truce states that our captured officers and men are in Sumter, and well treated.

THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept 16.—The steamer Mary Sanford, from Charleston bar, on the night of the 12th, has arrived. She has dispatches for the Government, and a mail from the fleet.

General Gilmore was actively engaged erecting batteries on the upper end of Morris Island, sustaing a heavy fire from Forts Johnson and Moultrie.

The rebels have two fifteen-inch guns in Fort Moultre.

Fort Sumter is entirely silenced, but the garrison is still there and the Rebel flag still flying, no attempt having been made to capture it since the repulse of the boat expedition.

The health of the fleet is good.

The monitor Patapsco has gone to Port Royal for repairs.

Commander Ammen has been appointed chief of Admiral Dahlgren's staff.

[The foregoing advices makes no reference to the reported capture of a portion of James Island, etc., which was no doubt incorrect.—*Reporter.*]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It is learned from the best of sources that advices of an entirely trustworthy character have been received here, to the effect that Chevalier's phamphlet, advocating a recognition of the Rebels by France, was not inspired, as has been intimated, by the Emperor.

The War in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The following official report from Gen. Burnside, concerning the capture of Cumberland Gap, has been received at Headquarters:

CUMBERLAND GAP, Sept. 9, 1863.—To Major General Halleck, General-in Chief:—I have telegraphed you of our movements up to the occupation of Knoxville by our forces. Since then a cavalry force has been sent up the railroad to within a few miles of Bristol, capturing some three locomotives and twenty odd cars.

Another force, composed of two regiments of infantry, and two of cavalry I brought to this place in person, to reinforce Gen. Shackelford, who was here with two regiments of cavalry, Colonel de Coursey being on the Kentucky side with a brigade, which I started in that direction before leaving Kentucky. The infantry brigade marched from Knoxville to this place, sixty miles, in fifty-two hours. The garrison here, consisting of over two thousand men and fourteen peices of artillery, made an unconditional surrender at three o'clock P. M. to-day, without a fight.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.

The following dispatch from General Rosecrans has been received at Headquarters:—*Camp near Trenton Georgia*, Sept. 9, 1863.—To Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief:—Chattanooga is ours without a struggle, and East Tennessee is free! Our move on the enemy's flank and rear progresses, while the trail of his retreating column will not escape unmolested. Our troops from this side entered Chattanooga about noon those north of the river are now crossing.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj. Gen.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.—Among the resolutions adopted by the Convention now in session at Jefferson city, was the following offered by Mr. Lindeman, which was adopted amid loud applause:

"*Resolved*, That we deem it expedient that this convention make all necessary arrangements for the calling of a constitional Convention, which may adopt and submit to the people an Ordinance of Immediate Emancipation, and such other measures as will best tend to pacify the State; that while we deem it desirable that our State Legislature should, by providing for such a Convention, at its next session, endorse our action in the premises, we also believe that the necessities of the times forbid our allowing that the calling of such a Convention should remain entirely dependent upon the action of the Legislature."

The report that the flag Major General General Anderson had with him at Fort Sumter was taken by the rebels on the 8th instant, is untrue. Peter Hart, the hero who had so much to do with it at the time the rebels bombarded Sumter says the flag is in safe keeping in this city.—*N. Y. Trib.*

The Central American Legation in Washington are said to have no information concerning the proposed alliance with the Spanish American States, to resist the aggressions of European powers on this continent, as telegraphed from San Francisco a few days ago.

A letter from Buenos Ayres states that the revolution in Uruyguay is at an end, the chief of the insurgents having been driven out of the country. The condition of Uruguay and of the Argentine Republics is represented as prosperous, and their prospects as brilliant.

☞ Is it possible that any soldier can be so foolish as to leave the city without a supply of Holloway's Ointment and Pills? Whoever does so will deeply regret it. These medicines are the only certain cure for bowel complaints, fevers, sores, and scurvy. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 223

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 17.—A negro reached Norfolk to-day from Richmond, and says that Gens. Lee and Longstreet, passed through that city last Friday with a portion of their command. It was rumored that they were going to Tennessee, though many thought they were going to Charleston.

An old woman observing a sailor going by her door, and supposing it to be her son Billy, cried out to him, 'Billy, where is my cow gone?

The sailor replied in a contemptuous manner, 'Gone to the d—l, for what I know.'

'Well, as you are going that way, said the old lady, I wish you would just let down the bars.'

MAINE.—The election took place in the State of Maine on Tuesday last, and resulted in a glorious Union triumph by largely increased majorities.

The Slaves of Prejudice.

DEATH ROBBED OF HIS PREY.

There are queer people in the world; people with the most absurd, unreasonable, and indefensible prejudices. For example, we have met with individuals who had a morbid antipathy to anything that was extensively advertised, no matter what might be its actual claims to the confidence of the public. These eccentrics looked with especial disfavor on advertised medicines. They could not see, for example, in Dr. HOLLOWAY's magnificent system of advertising, covering, as it does, all the mediums of publicity which the world affords, anything but a gigantic scheme of mere speculation. True, they could not gainsay the testimony pouring in spontaneously from the highest sources, in favor of his incomparable Pills and Ointment, but still they shook their heads and muttered 'humbug.' Of course, there is no possibility of arguing with men who won't reason. The best way is to let them alone. Fortunately, such specimens of stupidity are 'few and far between' in this enlightened era. The general feeling is, that if a thing is in itself excellent, it virtues should be proclaimed to the four winds of heaven, for the general benefit of mankind. Hence, the proclamations made by Dr. HOLLOWAY, through the entire newspaper press of the world, of the properties and operation of his remedies, meets with the cordial approval of thinking men. The value of the preparations as specifics for the various internal and external complaints peculiar to different climates, or to the world at large, is conceded, not only by the masses, but by governments, men of science, and candid observers in every walk of life. Can such remedies be too widely known? Impossible!—*Cin. 'Dollar Columbian.*

MARRIED

In Clarksburg, Va., on the 3d ult., by the the Rev. M. Gather, Mr. Wm. Dunham, of this city, to Miss Amanda Baxter, of Clarksburg, West Va.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Samuel Milford, at the Mountain City Hotel, Mr. Nathan Mahanan, to Miss Sarah Snyder, all of this city.

DIED.

In Frostburg, on Sunday morning, August 2nd, Estelle, eldest daughter of John L. and Alexinia E. Porter, aged 5 years.

Lovely child of innocence,
Angels bore thy spirit hence,
Bright and beautiful as they,
Through the fields of Heaven to stray;
When God sees thee with fond eyes;
Now a flower of Paradise.
And His mother undefiled,
Hails thee as her own dear child.

M.

At the residence of his father, near Cresaptown, in this county, on Monday Sept. 7th, Theodore Jones, aged about 42 years.

In this city, on Monday Sept. 7th, William Fayette Sowders, aged 11 years, 11 months and 2 days.

States Attorney.

I hereby respectfully offer myself to the voters of Allegany county as a candidate for reelection to the office of States Attorney.

C. B. THRUSTON.

Cumberland, Sept. 17, 1863—te (U. copy.)

Dr. G. J. BEACHY,

DENTIST.

Office (up stairs) on Baltimore street, near the corner of Baltimore and Mechanic streets, one door east of Brady & Startzman's store, Cumberland, Md.

September 17, 1863.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Cumberland Post Office, Sept. 17, 1863. Persons calling for these letters must say they were advertised, otherwise they may not receive them.

A	Kane, Sophia
Albright, John	L
B	Lewellan, Wm A
Boyer, Francis	Little, Kate
Bucher, Francis	Lowe, James R
Beall, Emma D	M
Byrne, Frank P	McElwain, Samuel R
Buchanan, Jno	Miller, S J
Barnhart, Jno	May, Mary W—2
Badkin, Catharine	Mannakee, E O
C	Marting, Henry
Conn, Isabella	McCracken, John
Coffman, Daniel	Moon, John
Crott, Catharine	O
Collins, Jacob	Osborn, Samuel C
Clovis Lexi B	Opitz, W
D	P
Dougherty, Wm C	Plowman, M S
Deal, Elizabeth	Pettengille, Abigail—2
Dunham, Amanda	R
Dorcell, John W	Reivel, Robert
E	Rankins, Nelson
Evans, Maggy	Ross, Walter B
F	Ray, William S
Funnay, Robert F	Richards, George
Fullerton, Robert F	S
G	Smith, Moses W
Green, Amelia	Stottelmeyer, C C
Griffin, Wm H	Sykes, Amid
H	Sayer, Andrew
Hetzel, S S	Stell, Amose
Hautman, Frances—2	Shield, Harrison
Hendricks, Elizabeth	Scott, Elizabeth
Huff, Elizabeth	Saurrelt, Rebecca H 2
Harvey, F	T
Haslett, Alexander	Thorp, J H
Layne, A G	V
K	Vandiver, John W 2
Kamp, Wm	Voidervost, J C

GEO. A. HOFFMAN, P. M.

Sept., 17, 1863.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The Charleston *Courier* makes a timely suggestion in recommending the atention of our government to the naturalization and cultivation of Calisaya, for the preservation of the health of our soldiers. This article has a peculiar effect upon the liver, and guards the system against disease by exposure and irregular diet. It is said that the great success of the Plantation Bitters of Dr. Drake, which previous to our unhappy difficulties was found in most Southern homes, was owing to the extract of Calisaya bark which it contained as one of its principle ingredients.—'In confirmation of this, we have heard one of our most distinguished physicians remark, that whenever he felt unwell from ordinary dietetic or atmospheric causes, he invariably relieved himself by Plantation Bitters. Now that these Bitters cannot be obtained, a substitute should be prepared. We understand our government has opened negotiations with Dr. Drake, through a secret agent, but with what truth we do not know.'

We are exceedingly obliged to the Richmond *Whig* for its remembrance of 'Auld Lang Syne' but we can assure "Our government" that the Plantation Bitters are not for sale to any 'secret agents,' North or South. There is probably several other things that 'Our Government will yet want.

We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are no afraid to show what it is composed of.

Physicians are compelled to recommend them.

CALISAY BARK has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI, King of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver.—It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fevers, Weakness, Constipation, &c.,

CASCARILLA BARK—For Diarrhea, Colic, and diseases of the stomach and Bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the Loins and Dropsical Affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant, and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For Scrofula, Rheumatism.

ANISE.—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, caraway, coriander, snake-root, &c.

S—T—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

☞ Quacks and Humbugs howl about the Plantation Bitters; but the following is what's the matter, and they know it:

PLANTATION BITTERS WILL CURE
Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips.
Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath.
Flatulency and Indigestion.
Nervous affections.
Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath.
Pain over the eyes.
Mental Despondency.
Prostration, Great Weakness.
Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels.
LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Very particularly recommended to Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers, and persons of sedentary habits. Also for delicate females and weak persons who require a gentle stimulant free digestion, good appetite and clear mental faculties.

Sold by all respectable Physicians, Druggists, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, Country Stores.

Be particular that each bottle bears the fac simile of our signature on a steel-plate label, with our private government stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sept. 17, 1863.—6m.

BARTLETT'S Oil Paste Blacking, best in the world, for sale by

Feb. 5. WM. R. DEALL & CO.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE in the UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND will commence on MONDAY, the 19th of October, 1863, and end on the 1st of March, 1864.

A full course of lectures will be given on all the branches as follows:

On Surgery—By Prof. N. R. Smith.
On Chemistry and Pharmacy—By Prof. Wm. E. A. Aiken.
On principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine—By Prof. Chew.
On Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—By Prof. Millenberger.
On Anatomy and Physiology—By Prof. Smith.
On Institutes of Medicine, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics—By Prof. McSherry.
Practical Anatomy will be taught by James H. Butler, M. D., Demonstrator.

During the continuance of the war, *Military Surgery* and *Military Hygein* will be introduced as a regular part of the course.

Matriculates of this School have access at all times to the wards of the Baltimore Infirmary, where they can witness the performance of all the principle operations in Surgery, and can observe the numerous forms of disease under treatment. The Infirmary is a spacious hospital attached to the Medical School, and it is open to the Students daily throughout the entire year, without any additional charge.

The fees for the full Course of Lectures are $90, for Matriculation, $5, and for Practical Anatomy, $10.

G. W. MILTENBERGER, M. D.
Sept. 17,—1m. Dean of the Faculty.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

A PURE TONIC.

Doctor Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits, and will positively prevent Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, &c. They contain no Alchohol or bad Whiskey! They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable,) hosts of ignorant Quacks, and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and Christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alchoholic preparations in plethoric bottles and big bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters; which instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS! are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale, are not rivalled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, and Citizens, testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling? If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects; I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was predjudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alchoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philad'a., June 23, 1863.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whiskey or common or rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alchoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and will have a liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get One Bottle Hoofflands German Bitters and mix with Three quarts of good Brandy or Whiskey and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's German Bitters' in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS! And the friends of Soldiers. We call the attention of all having relations in the army to the fact that 'HOOFLAND'S German Bitters' will cure nine tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, has been saved by the bitters:'

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23d, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evans:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Capt. R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on