Civilian and Telegraph.

VOLUME XXXVI. CUMBERLAND, MD., THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1863. NUMBER 39.

Civilian & Telegraph

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday Morning.

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

Office in Second Story of Brooks' Block, Balto. 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 10 lines or less, one insertion, $1—subsequent insertions 25 cents each.

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

MONTHS.	ONE	TWO	THREE	SIX	TWELVE.
One square,	1 25	2 25	3 50	6 00	10 00
Two squares	2 25	4 00	5 00	9 00	14 10
Three "	3 50	5 00	7 50	12 00	18 00
Four "	4 50	6 00	8 00	14 00	20 00
Quarter col.	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00	30 00

Larger space for short periods, as per agreement.

Advertisements before Marriages and Deaths 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 confine their advertising to their own business.

ALL TRANSIENT ADVERTISING, cash in advance.

Persons ordering the insertion of legal advertisements will be held responsible for payment for the same when the time for which they were ordered to be inserted shall have expired.

INSOLVENT NOTICES, cash in advance.

PATENT MEDICINES, one half in advance and the balance in six months.

ALL JOB WORK, CASH.

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

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Judge of Circuit Court—Hon. D. WEISEL.
Clerk of Circuit Court—HORACE RESLEY.
Register of Wills—JOHN B. WIDENER.
Sheriff—THOS. G. McCULLOH.
State's Attorney—C. B. THRUSTON.
Surveyor—WILLIAM BRACE.
Clerk to County Commissioners—JACOB BROWN.
Judges of the Orphans' Court—
MOSES RAWLINGS,
ALEXANDER KING,
FRANCIS MATTINGLY.

Business Directory,

CUMBERLAND, MD.

R. I. MORRIS,
AKER AND CONFECTIONER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Foreign and American Fruits. Toys, Groceries, Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c.
THREE DOORS EAST POST OFFICE
April 9, 1863.

DENTISTRY.

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

M. RIZER & BRO.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Cabinet Furniture of a k inds,
South Liberty St., near Beall's Foundry.

WILLIAM R. BEALL, & CO.,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, TEAS, LIQUORS &c.
near the Depot, Balto. Street.

CUMBERLAND FOUNDRY,
TAYLOR & CO.,
Iron and Brass Founders,
George's street, CUMBERLAND, MD,
Manufacturers of
Steam Engines, Boilers, Railroad and Mine Cars, Mining Machinery. Furnaces, Stoves, Grates, Mill-Irons, Plows, Agricultural Implements, &c.
March 17, 1859—y.

JOSEPH SPRIGG
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jan. 1863 Cumberland, Md.

THE PUBLIC. The undersigned, being well known as a writer, would offer his services to all requiring LITERARY AID. He will furnish Addresses, Orations, Essays, Presentations, Speeches, Replies, and Lines for Albums, Acrostics—prepare matter for the Press—Obituaries; and write Poetry upon any subject.—Address FINLEY JOHNSON,
Nov. 20, 1862. Baltimore, Md.

Insolvent's Notice.

John Matthews, vs. His Creditors. } ORDERED, this 23d day of July, 1863, that John Matthes, give notice to his creditors, endorsers and sureties, that the 2d Monday of October next is fixed for the said John Matthews to appear in the Circuit Court for Allegany county, to answer such interrogatories as his creditors, endorsers and sureties may propose or allege against him; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Cumberland, once a week for three successive months prior to the said second Monday of October next, as such notice.

Test—H, RESLEY, Clerk.
July 23, 1863—3m.*

CARY'S Cough Cure, for Coughs, colds, &c &c Try it. Agency at
Feb. 5. W BEALE & CO.

OLEINE, Irish Bleaching, German and Toilet Soap, for sale by
Feb. 5. WM. R. BEALL & CO.

CORN Starch, Farina, Maccaroni, New, for sale by
Feb. 5. WM. R. BEALL & CO.

GUITARS, Violins and Flutes for sale at the Book Store, under the St. Nicholas Hotel.
March 19. WM. ANDREWS.

NEW BOOKS, Military Works, just received at the Book Store under the St. Nicholas.
March 19. WM. ANDREWS.

Nails! Nails!

A GENERAL assortment of NAILS on hand and for sale by
Nov. 21 WM. R. BEALL & CO.

Diarys! Diarys! Diarys!!

JUST received another supply of Diarys for 1863. HALE SWARTZWELDER,
Jan. 22. Under Belvidere Hall.

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 pletheric 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 Hoffland'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 alcoholic 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 Alcoholic 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 board the steamer 'State of Maine,' from which I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I *did* force a morsel down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and, accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of Sixth below Arch Street, advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months: for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.

Very truly Yours, ISAAC MALONE.

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

John Cuddleback, 1st New York Battery.
George A. Ackley, Co. G. 11th Maine.
Lewis Chevalier, 92d New York.
L. E. Spencer, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J. B. Fasewell, Co. B. 3d Vermont.
H. B. Jerome, Co. B. do.
H. T. McDonald, Co. C. 6th Maine.
John F. Ward, Co. E, 5th Maine.
Herman Koch, Co. H. 72d New York.
N. B. Thomas, Co. F. 95th Penn.
A. J. Kimball, Co. A. 3d Vermont.
John Jenkins, Co. B, 106th Penn.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of 'C. M. Jackson," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Price Per Bottle 75 Cts. or Half Doz. for $4,00,

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preperations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 Arch St.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,
Proprietors.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

Stephen W. Downey's, Government Claim and Law Office,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS! Attention Widows of Soldiers and Officers! Attention Fathers, Mothers, Sisters and Brothers of dec'd. Soldiers and Officers! Attention Officers and Soldiers who have had horses and equipage lost in the Military Service of the United States! Attention Officers who have recruited for the Service and have unsettled accounts! Attention farmers whose grain has been taken for the Armies of the U States! Attention all who have claims against the United States!

NOW is your time to have them collected or put in proper shape so there will be no difficulty in collecting them at some future day. Do not defer the matter until the evidence necessary to substantiate your claims cannot be had.

Soldiers who have served two years are entitled to $100 Bounty.

Soldiers discharged on account of wounds received in battle are entitled to $100 Bounty and a pension of $8 per month. The heirs of deceased Soldiers are entitled to the same.

Officers discharged the service on account of wounds, and the widows and children of deceased Officers are entitled to pensions as follows, viz: For Lt. Col. and all officers of higher rank $30 per month, Major $25, Captain $20. 1st Lt. $17, 2nd Lt. $15.

Especial Attention given to Courts Martial, and officers under charges should not fail to apply for counsel.

The unersigned respectfully calls your attention to his great facilities for collecting claims against the United States.

The collection of Bounties, Pensions, arrears of pay, &c., promptly attended to.

The heirs of deceased Soldirrs will find it to their advantage to place their claims in my hands.

Call at my Office opposite the Revere House, or address me through the Post Office. All communication strictly confidential.

No collection, no charge.

STEPHEN W. DOWNEY,
Attorney at Law,
Cumberland, Allegany Co., Md.

REFERENCES;

John T. Edwards, Esq., Cumberland, Md.
Horace Resley, Esq. Clerk Circuit Court, Cumb.
Hon. Francis Thomas, Frankville, Md.
Maj Gen. J. C. Fremont, U. S. A., N. Y. City.
D. D. Voorhees, President Preston Coal & Iron Co. New York city.
Messrs. H. G. Davis & co., Piedmont, Hampshire co., Va.
Major C. L. Grafflin, Sir John's Run, B. & O. Rail Road. June 18, 1863.

Insolvent's Notice.

Thomas Rafferty, vs. His Creditors. } ORDERED, this 26th day of June, 1863, that Thomas Rafferty give notice to his creditors, endorsers and sureties, that the 2d Monday of October next is fixed for the said Thomas Rafferty to appear in the Circuit Court for Allegany county, to answer such interrogatories as his creditors, endorsers and sureties may propose or allege against him; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Cumberland once a week for three successive months prior to the second Monday of October next, as such notice. Test—

H. RESLEY,
July 9, 1863—3m. Clerk.

Insolvent's Notice.

Benj. W. Coleman, vs. His Creditors. } ORDERED, this 3d day July, 1863, that Benj. W. Coleman, give notice to his creditors endorsers and sureties, that the 2d Monday of October next is fixed for the said Benj. W. Coleman to appear in the Circuit Court for Allegany county, to answer such interrogatories as his creditors, endorsers and sureties may propose or allege against him; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Cumberland once a week for three successive months prior to the second Monday of October next, as such notice.

Test—
H. RESLEY,
July 9, 1863—3m. Clerk.

Insolvent's Notice.

Michael Nelson, vs. His Creditors. } ORDERED, this 8th day of March, 1863, that Michael Nelson give notice to his creditors, endorsers and sureties that the 2d Monday of October 1863 is fixed for the said Michael Nelson to appear in the Circuit Court for Allegany county, to answer such interrogatories as his creditors, endorsers and sureties may propose or allege against him; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Cumberland, once a week for three successive months prior to the said second Monday of October next, as such notice.

Test—H. RESLEY, Clerk.
June 11, 1863—3m.

Insolvent's Notice.

Geo. A. Fearer, vs. His Creditors. } ORDERED, this 24th day April 1863, that George A. Fearer give notice to his creditors, endorsers, and sureties, that the 2d Monday of October, next is fixed for the said Geo. A. Fearer to appear in the Circuit Court to answer such interrogatories as his creditors, endorsers, and sureties may propose or allege against him; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Cumberland once a week for three successive months prior to said 2d Monday of October next, as such notice.

Test—H. RESLEY
June 25 1863. Clerk.

ADDRESS

OF THE

Executive Committee

OF THE

Unconditional Union Party

TO THE

People of Maryland.

The State Central Committee appointed by virtue of a resolution of the Union State Convention which met in Baltimore on the 16th of June, and which, at its adjourned session on the 23d of June, nominated the Hon. Henry H. Goldsborough, of Talbot, for Comptroller, and W. L. W. Seabrook, of Anne Arundel, for Commissioner of the Land Office, submit the following address to the people of Maryland.

The first Union State Central Committee in Maryland was appointed about the 1st of July, 1861.

The appointment was made pursuant to a vote of the State Convention which convened in the city of Baltimore on the 23d of May previous.

That Convention met, at the suggestion of certain loyal citizens of Baltimore, to deliberate upon the perils of the times, and the course which patriots should unite to pursue.

It had no official antecedent. It distinctly defined, in an address and resolutions, the position of the loyal men of Maryland; made provision for the assembling of another State Convention in August following, to nominate a Governor and Comptroller of the State Treasury, and directed its President to appoint a Central Committee to arrange therefor.

That Convention met under the auspices of that committee, and completed the work with which it was charged. During the canvass which followed, that committee, with more or less of energy and success, directed the campaign. When it was over the committee had finished its work—was *functus officio.* It was called into being by an emergency, for *that* emergency, and none of those who were its godfathers imagined that it was to propagate and have perpetual succession, or that a *Union* party, as such, in the swift vicissitudes of the times, was to be other than temporary.

After the Gubernatorial election of 1861 it did no official act and had no recognized official existence for a year and a half.

In the spring of the present year the Union men throughout the State desired conference and organization, that they might be able more effectually to sustain the National Administration in its great struggles, and the press, in various quarters of the State, suggested that some organization should take the initiative, as the Union men of Baltimore had done in 1861, and call a State Convention.

The first formal expression of this desire was made by a mass meeting of the Union men of Allegany, held in Cumberland on the 30th of April. The resolutions of that meeting found a ready response from various quarters, and on the 27th of May the Grand League of the State of Maryland, as *'the only State organization of the Union party in existence,'* issued a call for a State Convention, to assemble in the city of Baltimore on the 16th of June.

This call was addressed to 'all persons who support the whole policy of the Government in suppressing the rebellion,' and the delegates elected under it were selected and voted for without reference to any known or supposed affiliation or membership with the Union Leagues.

Meanwhile, however, by secret circular, a meeting had been called at Barnum's Hotel on the 14th of May. It was attended by certain 'conservative' gentlemen from about half the counties of the State, the most of whom had a contingent desire for the support of the Government. In their deliberations they discovered the fossil State Central Committee of 1861, and selected it as their instrument for effecting their purpose, and the President of the meeting 'indulged the hope that the Chairman of the committee would have no hesitation in calling the committee together.' The Chairman 'did not feel justified in calling together the State Central Committee by his own summons, as their Chairman,' but he convened the Baltimore city members of that committee, and those members agreed upon a call of the whole committee. That committee (more or less), met on the 28th of May, (the day after the Grand League had called a State Convention,) and adopted a resolution, which was published on the 29th, calling a State Convention to meet in the city of Baltimore on the 23d of June.

Both calls were now before the people; the result was as might have been supposed—the people were confused. Some counties elected to the Convention of the 16th, some to that of the 23d; some sent delegates to both.

The Convention of the 16th met pursuant to a call, adopted a brief platform, which, confessedly, even by many of those who support Mr. Maffit, represents the opinion of a large majority of the Union people of Maryland; and to avoid, if possible, any division in the Union ranks, appointed a Committee of five to confer with the other Convention, and without making nominations, adjourned to the 23d of June.

Both conventions met according to appointment, in different halls of the same building.

As soon as the organization of the other convention had been perfected, our committee presented to it the following communication:

"In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a convention of the Union party, called at the suggestion of the Union men of Allegany county by the Grand Union League of this State, on the 16th instant, we were appointed a committee to communicate to your body the expediency of adjourning both conventions and uniting in a call for another convention to be held upon some future day, to be agreed upon by committees from each of said conventions, for the purpose of nominating State officers for the approaching canvass in this State.

"In that spirit of harmony which prevailed in our convention, we tender you this proposition, in the hope that it may be entertained in a similar spirit, and that a committee may be appointed by your body to unite with us in calling a third convention, at such time as may be agreed upon in joint committee, the action of which joint committee to be reported to each convention for approval or rejection."

This conciliatory proposition was most ungraciously received by a motion to lay it upon the table, without even the courtesy of a reading, a large minority voting in the affirmative.

A motion then followed "to receive and adopt," but this was amended so as to provide for the appointment of a similar committee with "power to confer." On the announcement of this committee by the chair, and before the members upon it had time to retire from the hall, it was discovered that a majority of those named upon it were favorable to the proposition submitted by our committee; thereupon a motion was immediately made "that the committee be enlarged by the appointment of *four additional members;*" this motion prevailed, and their committee was increased by four of their number most avowedly hostile to compromise.

After this action the result was easily foreseen; all efforts at harmony were steadily declined, their chairman refusing to permit a vote to be taken upon any proposition offered; and so ended the conference of the committee of nine invested with "power to confer." They reported back to their convention their "inability" to agree with our committee: submitted resolutions, which studiously ignored one of the most vital questions of the day, whether considered as to State or National policy, and recommended that their convention at once proceed to nominate candidates.

In vain did a member from Cecil urge, first, "adjournment without nomination;" failing in this, then, postponement for further reflection and consultation.

The *disorganizers* were in the ascendant; motions for delay were thrust aside, the resolutions of the committee were adopted as embracing all that was necessary for State and National interests, and a ticket put forward with the full knowledge that by *that act they divided the Union ranks without hope of remedy.*

Before this step, so fatal to harmony and Union, had been fully consummated, a number of their own members, including two of those who had served upon their conference committee, indignant at the course described, *withdrew* and joined the convention of which we are the representatives.

Our convention finding every hope of Union defeated, and seeing the evident temper of the other body, resolved, unanimously, to nominate a ticket, and Mr. Goldsborough was put before the people almost at the same moment that Mr. Maffit was nominated below stairs.

Our candidate needs no introduction from us; his course in the State Senate during the past two years has earned him a debt of gratitude from the people of Maryland.

To him was largely due the defeat of the the infamous "Safety Bill," and other attempted treasonable acts of the Legislature of 1861.

Mr. Maffit, it was well known, was obnoxious to a large majority of the more decided Union men of the State, because of his published hostility to emancipation, in which he declared that "none but slaveholders had any right to deal with the subject;" and because, also, of his avowed opposition to a constitutional convention.

Not content with the announcement of his views through the press, in advance of the assembling of either convention, he has, since the adjournment of both, taken occasion to discredit *his own,* by excepting in his published letter of acceptance any approval of the recommendation for a constitutional convention; and sought to depreciate the other, while offending the true loyalty of both, by selecting the columns of a *disloyal* paper to advertise that he "would not have accepted a nomination on our platform."

The acknowledged pressure of that public opinion to which we offered to appeal through a third convention, and in the face of which we have said Mr. Maffit's nomination was made, has constrained his committee in their address into an attempt to create the impression, by artfully drawn statements, that the issue, as now made up between them and ourselves, is one *between* "those who expect at the proper time to approach the subject of slavery with a full view of its responsibilities," and "those who favor peremptory emancipation without regard to constitutional rights or reasonable convenience," while they are equally careful not to commit themselves or their party to either.

They were most careful to exclude "emancipation" from their platform, and they only indirectly refer to it to stigmatize it as a "subordinate measure of State policy;" while it is no less true that a very large minority vote was cast against any mention of a constitutional Convention in their resolves.

Itis difficult to see, indeed, how Mr. Maffit can consent to stand upon the non-committal, evasive, no-policy address of his Central Committee, after his *frank* and *positive* avowals before and since his nomination.

If either he or they can now be brought to favor the *consideration* of the subject, it simply proves how rapid is its advance when aided by *positive* candidates and *progressive* public sentiment.

Fellow-citizens, we are no revolutionists; we advocate no "short-cut" to the extinction of slavery in Maryland.

We disavow all measures for the violent abrogation of slavery in our midst. We claim that in the exercise of our prerogatives as American citizens, we owe it to ourselves to discuss fairly, and finally to dispose of, this evil; and we hereby solemnly declare it to be our conviction that the dignity, the honor, and the prosperity of the people alike demand that we should legally and constitutionally abolish the institution at the earliest period compatible with the best interests of the State, and the permanent welfare, stability, and unity of the nation.

Since "the people know that the substance (of slavery) is already gone, and that only the *skeleton* has been left," we are of the opinion that the sooner the "*skeleton*" is removed the better it will be for the true interests of the State and the nation; at the same time we are fully persuaded that this can only be accomplished by at once bringing the people face to face with it in the election of such men only as are willing to discharge their whole constitutional duty by accepting their full measure of responsibility in calling a constitutional convention at the earliest moment practicable.

We are admonished by the *refusal of* the last *Union* Legislature to provide for taking the sense of the people in respect to a convention that it will not do to take for granted, because a candidate is heartily in favor of suppressing the rebellion, therefore he will favor the earliest removal of its producing cause, or give to the people the opportunity so to declare.

That men who seek to legislate in this crisis need first to emancipate themselves from the influence of the great disturbing interest is, we think, abundantly attested by the fact that the "convention bill" which passed the House of Delegates last year, and which was defeated in the Senate on the very last night of the session, contained a clause that the convention therein provided for should "not alter or abolish the relation of master and slave, as it now exists in the State."

In presenting the nominees of the Unconditional Union party for the suffrages of the people of Maryland, we desire to have no concealment of their views or their own. We believe a manly, frank course is the best, and that true men will despise hypocrisy and subterfuge in this hour of the nation's peril, and recognize hostility to the Government, conceal itself under whatever garment of loyalty it may, or call itself by what title it may choose.

Fellow-citizens, the men we present to you are in favor of supporting the Administration in every effort to put down the rebellion, and in every measure which it has thought necessary for the permanent peace of the country when the rebellion shall have been subdued.

We believe that the only way to put down the rebellion is to put it down by force of arms, and for this purpose we are willing to vote every dollar necessary, and to give every available man, black or white.

We do not think ourselves at all superior to our ancestors of revolutionary memory, who fought side by side with colored troops, nor to Andrew Jackson, who commanded and complimented the colored militia who fought with him at New Orleans. We believe it is the bounden duty of the President to use all force and every weapon which God has put within his grasp, and the laws of the United States have authorized him to wield, in defence of the nation.

Traitors have no choice as to the weapons which are to be used in their destruction, and loyal men only ask that they be speedy and sure.

Nevertheless, while we yield the right of the Government to summon to the field every person capable of bearing arms, we hold that it is right, and shall invoke the assistance of the Government to recompense loyal masters who are thus deprived of services to which they are entitled by the laws of the State.

A plain statement of our platform is contained in the resolutions of the convention adopted at its last meeting, as follows:

"*Resolved,* That the unconditional Union men of Maryland ought to nominate and vote for no candidate for Congress who does not avow himself in favor of giving a hearty support to the whole policy of the Administration, and pledge himself to enter and abide by the Administration caucus for Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"*Resolved,* That the unconditional Union men of Maryland ought to nominate and vote for no candidate for the General Assembly who does not pledge himself to call a constitutional convention, to assemble at the earliest practicable period.

"*Resolved,* That the policy of emancipation ought to be inaugurated in Maryland.

"*Resolved,* That the Union men of Maryland are unconditionally such, and in favor of the most vigorous measures for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the National authority throughout the Republic.

"*Resolved,* That there is no such thing in times of rebellion as supporting the National Government without supporting the Administration of the National Government, that the administration of the National Government is confided by the Constitution to the President, assisted in his several spheres of duty by the administrative departments, and therefore the measures of the President and the general policy of his Administration should, under the present trying circumstances of the country, be sustained by all true patriots in a spirit of generous confidence, and not thwarted by captious criticism or factious opposition."

No Union man who desires to see the war prosecuted with vigor can fail to see the necessity of the organization of the next *House* of Representatives so as to give its control to the friends of the Administration. In the hands of its opponents its power will be wielded to embarrass and cripple, not to support and assist, the Government.

Every act of Congress, like every resolution adopted by Union men who are such in profession only, though ostensibly in support of the war, will be accompanied by so many restrictions and conditions as to be useless.

The true Union men see, while the present incumbents are in office, no distinction between the support of the Government and the support of the Administration; nor can they tell if the latter is suffered to be overthrown by rebel hands what destruction awaits the former.

We avow ourselves openly in favor of a call for a State convention. We do so because the Constitution plainly requires the question of that call to be submitted to the people once in ten years, and because the interests of the State loudly demand it.

The President of the United States, on the 6th of March, 1862, recommended to Congress the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

That resolution passed the House of Representatives on the 11th of March by a vote of 80 to 31.

No Representative from Maryland voted for it, and all who voted at all voted against it.

The resolution passed the Senate on the 2d day of April, 1862, by a vote of 32 to 10.

Both the Senators from Maryland opposed its adoption.

It is certain that those votes do not represent the *interest* of the *people* of Maryland.

It is very far from certain that they represent any better the *will* of the people of Maryland.

Three classes of people are variously interested in the response of Maryland to the President's policy—now become the policy of the nation—the slaves, their masters, and the free people of Maryland.

The slaves, though chiefly interested in the change, are not likely to influence the result.

The slaveowners are not so keenly alive to their own interests, as they have hitherto shown themselves, if they reject the President's policy.

They are offered through the State "compensation for the private inconveniences" flowing from emancipation.

They are about 16,000 in a population of 700,000—a small minority holding an exceptional interest which has ceased to be a favored interest.

It was introduced by toleration; it has been protected by law; it may be extinguished by its repeal. Its historic origin is not a source of strength. The rebellion waged in its name exposes it to the fate of arms, and is an admonition of the uncertainty of its tenure, which few intelligent slaveholders can overlook.

That henceforth the Fugitive Slave act is not likely to be what it has been heretofore no one who has appreciated the change in the temper of the Free States, wrought by the rebellion, can for a moment suppose. Without it there is no hold on slave property in Maryland.

The triumph of the rebellion would prove more directly fatal to slavery in Maryland than any other result.

The slaveholders must not suppose their rejection of the nation's offer will leave them where they are now even—still less restore them to their condition before the rebellion.

Their choice is between that offer and worse!

From an industrial interest which excited no hostility, but many scruples of conscience, slavery became a political power, and has so borne itself as to provoke, if not to deserve, intense hostility.

It was controlling, domineering, dictatorial, exclusive, and intolerant. Defeated, they who spoke in its name rebelled, and the rebellion has destroyed it as a power.

It has passed from a dominant and favored, to a discredited and depressed, interest.

In the face of such contingencies, before such arbitrators, the possessors of an interest which, in the minds of the great mass of the loyal people of the nation, is believed to have inspired the rebellion waged in its name, are not likely to improve their condition by delay or opposition; nor are they wise if they higgle on the terms; and the height of imprudence would be to suggest the value of the slaves before the rebellion as the measure of indemnity or the condition of their acceptance.

The astuteness which should insist on such terms, in the assurance of getting after failure what was offered before rejection, may outwit itself and lose substance and shadow.

The people of Maryland are not likely longer to submit the policy of the State to dictation of the slaveholding interest. The free white men are the people of Maryland who henceforth will dictate the policy of the State, and it is the interest of the free people of Maryland, especially of the free laboring people, that slavery should cease to degrade labor.

The existence of slave labor is a disturbing element in our social relations; in our industry; in our politics.

It creates and maintains a class of pretenders to aristocratic superiority over their fellow-citizens, which now splits into a thousand fragments the social system of the State and subjects labor to the contempt of those who have negroes to work for them.

It excludes the immigration of free labor into the State, and drives from it a very large proportion of its native sons, carrying with them their enterprise, industry and education to swell the power of the West.

It depresses the value of our lands by repelling the investments of the enterprising men of the Free States.

It keeps our agricultural system below that of the neighboring Free States, by the wastefulness, sloth and indifference inseparable from labor, without hope of reward or the impulse of bettering its condition or any interest in the results of economy.

Its disordering influence on the wealth and prosperity of the State is shown by the difference between the free and slave counties; the former lie north of Sassafras and Patapsco, the latter south of those rivers.

The free counties contained in 1850 980,147 cultivated acres, while the slave counties had 1,747,623; that the free lands were valued at $47, 851,615, while the slave lands were worth only $41,779,616.

The farms in the slave counties averaged 143 acres each, worth $3,433: the free farms averaging only 101 acres each, were yet worth $4,935.

The free land was worth $48 82, the slave land $23 91, per acre.

Thus in the relation of the Slave States to the Free States wonderfully brought home to our very doors, and made manifest within the narrow limits of our own State.

The contrast is the more striking when we remember that the slave counties, are the old, the free counties the new.

The contrast is made still more remarkable by comparing the assessed value of taxable property in the free and slave parts of the State.

The assessed property was, at the last assessment, by Comptroller's report of 1859, in the free part of the State $210,728,457; in the slave part of the State only $68,895,908 The free counties alone are assessed at $84,927,985!

Its political effects are not less remarkable When slavery was established it was merely a form of labor; its continuance or extinction was a question of political economy alone.

When it was endowed with political power it became an instrument of ambition; and the vast and and unexpected extension of the cotton cultivation has made it an instrument of immense power. To emancipate the slaves is to destroy this power; and to do that is *treason* to those who rule by it.

But it is not the owners of slaves only who rule by its power; it is politicians who own few or no slaves, who speak in its name, and subject the very owners of the property to *their* dictation.

It is from *this class* of political adventurers that the rebellion has proceeded; it is this class from whom the most virulent opposition to emancipation will proceed; and we shall hear them in defence of their instrumens of power refusing the slave owners the liberty of changing slaves for United States bonds.

This spirit of jealous domination has seized on the State Government, and, in the interest of slavery, has subjected the majority to the dictation of the minority.

The Government of this state consists of 22 Senators, 74 Delegates and a Governor.

Each county or city sends a Senator and the number of Delegates named in the Constitution.

The State is divided by the Patapsco and the Sassafras rivers in a Northern and Southern portion, of which the Northern is divided into eight counties, the city of Baltimore being on the footing of a county politically, and the Southern into fourteen counties.

The Southern portion has, therefore, 14 Senators, a clear majority of the Senate. In the other branch it has 34; the Northern 40 members of the House of Delegates.

The Southern portion needs only 4 votes, then, to give it a majority of the Delegates, and the control of the Legistature.

Its veto in the Senate, if applied to measures of interest in other parts of the State, always suffices to secure the practical control on measures of common and vital interest to the power or privileges of the southern portion.

The white population in the Northern is 235,643; in the southern portion 130,275; three-fourths, therefore, are in the North and one-fourth in the South of the State.

It is this *one-fourth* of the *people* of the State who hold the majority of the Senate and the power to control the House of Delegates.

In the North 9,641 white persons have a