Civilian & Telegraph.

"With Freedom's soil beneath our feet—
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

CUMBERLAND, MD.

THOMAS E. OGDEN, Publisher

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS.—The Circulation of the CIVILIAN AND TELEGRAPH is more than Twice as Large as that of any other paper published in this City or County, and therefore presents greater advantages to the Advertising Public than is offered through any other medium. A word to the wise is sufficient.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

ENGLAND.

Now that the rebellion is extinguished and our civil war at an end, our Foreign relations are attracting much of that attention which has heretofore been devoted to the war and its progress. That there is a very strong and general feeling in the United States against England, is a fact not to be denied, neither is it wise to attempt to disguise its existence, or its magnitude. We are not about to intimate that this feeling of indignation is not well founded and just, for England has given but too much cause and too unmistakably manifested her hostility to the United States, and her desire to see our Government and Nation broken and destroyed.

With a haste as uncourteous as it was unfriendly, the British Government was the first to exhibit her hostility and her perfidy, to assume a position of "*neutrality*," attempting to degrade and insult us by reducing us to the position of a "*belligerant*." It is the first instance where a government undertaking to maintain its own integrity and existence, has been placed on the same level with those in revolt, before a formal recognition of the revolted party had been published. The exhibition of her neutrality in the building and equipping the Alabama and Florida, to commit piracy on our vessels and commerce; the shelter and comfort given to those vessels, and denied to ours, the right of our armed vessels to leave her harbors in pursuit of these vessels restricted, so as to render nugatory a pursuit, are evidences of a "*neutrality*" our people have not forgotten and will not forget. Her impudent and cowardly bluster in regard to the Trent; threatening us with a war before giving an opportunity for explanation or apology, simply because at that time the prospect of the war was not in our favor. The furnishing of arms, large and small, of ammunition clothing, medicines and other materials of war to the rebels, the systematic blockade running, and entertainment of rebel emmissaries, agents and commissioners, in all her ports, the constant snubbing and contempt manifested to our ministers and officials every where, constitute a species of neutrality which our people have neither admired nor forgotten. The efficiency of her laws enforcing neutrality, the decisions of her courts, manifesting such profound inventive genius to render nugatory her statutes and the principles of international law. The purity of her provincial tribunals in the extradition of robbers and murderers, and the protection afforded to assassins and incendiaries, are evidences of "neutrality" which command our admiration and have not been forgotten. The stupid and interminable slanders of her press, the overweening anxiety manifested by them in regard to the Portugues affair and their magnanimous proffer that England should stand by the weaker Powers, if we should attempt to vindicate our honor and our rights, are evidences of *neutrality* not forgotten with many others of a similar *friendly* type.

The sympathy expressed to us for our loss in the assasination of President Lincoln, is all very proper, and comes up to the polite courtesies of Christian life, and is accepted as a mark of respect to a kindred people, which cost nothing, interfering with no matter of policy or interest. It is entered to her credit and will not be forgotten. The solution of the problem is plain enough, pretty generally understood by our people. The Aristocracy of Great Britain, the nobility and wealth of the land are unequivocally hostile to our country, its institutions, its progress, its power and its prosperity. The laboring, toiling millions of that country are our friends and sympathize with us in our prosperity and our adversity. The will of Palmerston, of Russell, of Derby, and others of that ilk, was as it always has been and yet is; good for our division and destruction. They have lived and do live to demonstrate the impossibility and the impracticability of a free Republican Government, and as a matter of course, they allow no opportunity to escape which would aid them in demonstrating so desirable a fact. The masses, however, differ from them in this opinion, and every device and power has been brought to bear to convert them to the side of the governing class. Hence, the displays of the British Press during this struggle. Their province was to convert or mislead the laboring classes to a support of the wishes of the ministry. Whilst laboring earnestly and anxiously to save our nationality, we could not but feel indignant at the gross and increasing misrepresentations of the British Press in regard to our country and our affairs, but amid all our trials and anxieties we could not but be amused at their ignorance of our country, its institutions, its people, and its resources; as at the stupid cockneyism almost daily displayed. These things, though they have utterly failed, are not and will not be forgotten.

Much anxiety prevails beyond our borders as to what will result from all these with the multitude of other similar friendly acts, now that our National authority is reestablished. Shall we go to war with England? No! not with sword and gun, unless cockney stupidity still believes we cannot be kicked into war, and practices on that theory. Many things have been done and permitted by the British Ministry, in violation of the principles of international law, and treaty stipulations disregarded, which must be speedily and fully amended. New principles have been eliminated to be added to the code of international Law and Ethics, defects discovered in English Statutes which must be amended, and they must be taught that acts of perfidy toward this country must and will be followed by humiliation on their side.

The questions at issue, the wrongs perpetrated and permitted, the indignities offered, can all be settled without declaring war, settled by negotiation better than by sword arbitration. England is no longer a military power of the first magnitude in fact, though she yet makes pretensions to the name. It is neither our policy or interest to weaken her still more. But it is our duty to humiliate her ministry, to teach them and their aristocratic backers that impudence and perfidy cannot and will not be tolerated toward us. This can be done and all that is necessary accomplished by diplomacy. Let these various subjects be at once not only placed before, but pressed upon her with that firmness and pertinacity which shall leave them no room to doubt that we understand the full value of their present and past speeches, and that both are accounted of equal value. Let them understand that we mean to have and that speedily, "indemnity for the past and security for the future," peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

THE LEGAL QUESTION.

The trial of the assassins now in progress at Washington, is the theme of every tongue and newspaper throughout the country; and it is to be expected that some erroneous opinions will be formed and expressed, while at the same time they are honestly entertained by persons who are not altogether qualified to form a correct judgment in the case.

Among other things it is alleded that inasmuch as Booth the principal is dead and cannot be tried, *therefore* the accessaries, both before and after the fact, cannot be tried and convicted at all. Such an idea is not only erroneous but pernicious as it tends to throw a doubt over the justice and legality of these trials, while at the same time it weakens public confidence in the integrity and judgment of the court itself. If Booth were alive and on his trial for the murder of President Lincoln, nothing would be necessary to his conviction but proof of the murder and that Booth was the murderer. In the trial of his accomplices, nothing more is required. The death of Booth, the principal, cannot in any manner shield or exculpate his accomplices from trial and punishment for the parts they severally acted in that terrible drama.

The counsel of the prisoners now on trial, have objected to the jurisdiction of the Court, and allege that the accused ought to be tried before a civil tribunal. This is nothing more than a repetition of the cry that was in the mouth of every rebel at the commencement of the rebellion. The authors and aiders and abettors of the rebellion, who were then, from day to day, in the bitterness and wickedness of their hearts, denouncing the government, and speaking and practising treason, to the utmost of their power, declared that they were not amenable to military authority for anything they did or might think fit to do.—They even declared openly and boldly that there was no government. They denounced President Lincoln as a tyrant and usurper, and huzzahed for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy. They mobbed the troops in Baltimore and trampled on the flag of the country. For all this they claimed that they were not responsible to military authority but if to be tried at all must be tried before a civil tribunal. They claimed to be civilians, who could not be tried by any but a civil tribunal, and that military law applied to persons only in the military service. This rebel pretension is at variance with the practice of this and every other civilized country. Spies in time of war, are generally civilians, but they are always tried by military law, before a military court. The assassin of the President has deliberately murdered the commander-in-chief of the army, and has committed the highest crime in the catalogue of military offences. Ought this man and his accomplices to be treated with greater clemency than a common spy? If so, on what grounds?

Conspicuous among the counsel for the conspirators stands the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, a Senator of the United States from Maryland. A question was made by a member of the Court whether Mr. Johnson ought to be permitted to appear in the case without taking the oath of allegiance. The recollection of Mr. Johnson's letter, written on the eve of the Maryland election last fall was still fresh in the memory of the Court. It will be remembered that in that letter he stated to the voters of the State, that the oath required by the new Constitution of the State, as a condition of their being allowed to vote, was unconstitutional and void, and that they ought not to regard it as binding on their consciences. Such an opinion coming from such a source, was all that was wanting to quell the scruples of the disloyal portion of the voters, and they accordingly took the oath and voted. This letter gave serious offence to many of the former friends of Mr. Johnson, who have never forgiven him to the present hour. They thought that he ought not to have volunteered the influence of his name in such a manner, to the prejudice and the peril of the State. Indeed the tenor of the letter was in perfect harmony with Mr. Johnson's well known proclivities in favor of the slaveholding interests in the State. He must be allowed too, to be his own judge of duty in his professional engagements as a lawyer, but his asseverations of disinterestedness as the advocate of Mrs. Surratt will not shield him from the candid judgment of the public or add any new laurels to his professional reputation.

THE ASSASSINATION TRIALS.

THE EVIDENCE.

The trial of the Assassins of President Lincoln, before the Military Tribunal at Washington, is proceeding with remarkable celerity. A vast amount of facts have been elicited and the indications are that much more yet remains to be developed. When President Johnson issued his Proclamation offering one hundred thousand dollars reward for the apprehension of Jeff. Davis as an accomplice of Booth in the assassination of President Lincoln, it was a matter of general surprise and amazement. Many were unwilling to believe that *treason* could have sunk that arch-demon so low in infamy as to conspire with assassins. Some were disposed to fear that the President had made the declaration from *feeling* rather than fact. Others broadly intimated that he was instigated by malice to blacken the character of a fallen *fugitive* foe with an infamous crime, utterly beneath the dignity and conceptions of the embodiment of *chivalry*, "a high-toned gentleman," &c.

If it were possible to find and occupy a deeper depth of degradation and infamy than that attached to and prepared for treason against this government, that abyss has been reached by Jeff. Davis. The testimony so far develops the fact of his negotiations with Booth and the finding in Booth's possession the Rebel cypher for telegraphing secret messages, that this murder was talked of in Richmond in official circles and a multitude of testimony goes to connect Jeff. Davis with it. But that is not all. Facts are being developed showing his knowledge and countenance of the plots for burning our large cities, showing that no meanness of crime was too mean and contemptible for his debased and malicious mind. He has been safely deposited in Fortress Monroe, from whence he will probably only be taken to adorn the gallows. It is to be hoped it will be the poetical one—that identical one spoken of in the song—"a sour apple tree."

BIBLICAL.

In view of the recent capture of Jeff. Davis, and the somewhat peculiar circumstances attendant thereupon—we would much like to see a "short Patent Sermon" upon the following text:—

"And if thou say in thine heart: wherefore come these things upon me? For the greatness of thine iniquity are thy *skirts* discovered, and thy *heels* made bare." Jeremiah xiii. 22.

It seems to us that a sermon, wonderfully effective might be made upon this text. Certainly the coincidences are surprising, but as it is wholly without *our* province to engage in this sort of public teaching, we can only commend it to the attention of those whose whose more immediate profession it is. Might not some "humble member of the Episcopal church," who is so ignorant of the state of his denomination as not to know "whether we have a Bishop in this diocese or not," or who is so malicious or uncharitable as to conceal the fact that the ill-health of the venerable and distinguished Bishop of Maryland alone prevents him from visiting this remote, and for much of the time for the last four years—almost inaccessible part of the diocese—undertake the task? Unless indeed the anguish which seems to have seized upon his powerful mind at the result of the late Corporation Election in this city has incapacitated him from its performance.

Great Attraction.

A portion at least of our fair readers will be delighted to learn that a new style of crinoline is to be introduced which is likely to become "*all the rage*" among all ladies aspiring to gentility in society. The very name of this new article indicates its *aritocratic* significance. It is called the Royal Dodge. It is to be flounced with a kind of gauze work of snow-white cotton, embossed in front with sundry emblematic devices, such as a rattlesnake coiled round a palmetto tree; fields of cotton with negroes at work, and emblems of military and royal power, such as crossed sabres, cannon, drums, spears, a throne and a crown, &c. But the back part of the skirt is decorated, with pyramids of human skulls, grated prisons, battle-fields, with heaps of slaughtered men, desolated houses, with weeping women and children; the whole ending with cavalry pursuing a fugitive, a tent from which is emerging an old lady dressed in petticoats and boots, with a bucket on her arm. We commend this new article of female ornament to the taste and good sense of our lady friends, and hope it will soon be introduced into the fashionable circles of our mountain city.

MONEY TO REMAIN EASY.

There seems to be much uncertaiety in the minds of capitalists, especially at the great money centres, as to the course of the money market during the present summer. We think that upon a review of the whole situation all will agree that under no circumstance can money be less plentiful than at present. An apprehension exists that the operation of the Treasury Department, growing out of the immense sales of the Seven-thirty loan, and the consequent drafts upon the national deposit banks, particularly in the city of New York, may cause a stringency.

Let us look at the facts in the case. On the first of February last, when the present system of popular distribution of loans was reinaugurated, a demand for a few millions of greenbacks in Wall street might have caused something of a panic, but the distribution of the loan in every town, city and village, not only in the east but in the West, drew out of the pockets and secret hoards of the people, at the lowest calculation, $100,000,000 in national bank and United States notes, which but for this practical system would possibly not have been brought into circulation for some time to come.

As a natural consequence a large portion of these notes have been forwarded to the money centres. Thus we see in the New York Banks alone over sixty-six Millions of National Bank and Government notes, and in every other city the plethora is upon an equal scale. As long as the popular loan shall perform its present functions and is greedily sought for by the masses of the people, their stock of greenbacks must continue to flow to the great depositories of the nation. This fully accounts for the enormous accumulations of currency in our cities.

Another cause of present and prospective ease in the money market is that the Government, as fast as the funds are paid into the Treasury, is disbursing them in all parts of the country in payment of overdue vouchers and of troops. These disbursments, therefore, immediately return to the channels of trade, and the flow is as natural as the rivers to the sea. Besides a large portion of the drafts are drawn upon the National Bank in favor of the quartermasters who draw them, drafts upon the bank in favor of the Government, thus, in a measure, doing away with the necessity for handling large amounts of greenbacks.

We are assured that the Treasury Department will take every precaution to prevent a stringency in the money market growing out of its vast operations, and that disbursements will be made as fast as payments are made to the Treasury. How then can the operations of the Treasury cause a stringency in the money market?

We repeat that the present subscription to the national loan is producing the present plethora in the money market, and there is not the slightest reason to expect any stringency arising from the operations of the Government. The rapid liquidation of claims against the Government enables those who have been borrowers upon the market to cancel their entire indebtedness. This will leave free an additional amount of money at the disposal of the banks and money-lenders.

SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

The capture of Richmond and the abandonment of a portion of the archives of the Rebel Government, has led to many discoveries of matters which had been sedulously kept from the newspaper organs of the Confederate leaders, and which now will establish some facts which were in doubt. We have instances in two documents recently found by Northern visitors to Virginia, which have been published in different parts of the country, and which, nevertheless, have some relation to each other. One of these is a form of, a bill offered to the Rebel House of Representatives by Curry, of Alabama, about the beginning of the year 1864. The preamble is a diatribe against the Emancipation Proclamation and the enlistment of slaves. It avers that these measures "are properly classed among such acts as the right to put to death prisoners of war without special cause, the right "to use poisoned weapons, and the right to "assassinate, and, if persisted in, will justify "this Government in the adoption of measures of retaliation." In other words, the liberation of slaves and making soldiers of them, to carry on warfare according to civilized rules, is such an offense as will justify putting prisoners of war (black ones most certainly) to death in cold blood, in using poisoned weapons, and resorting to assassination. Starvation of course follows in the wake of these atrocities. This was the deliberate opinion of Curry; and his sentiments met with so little disfavor, that his bill was permitted by the Rebel Congress to be twice read, and was honored by a special assignment to consideration in secret session. What became of it there is unknown, but as it contains no doctrine that has not been fully acted up to by the Rebels during the war, it probably was passed.

Another document, which is a corollary to the preceding, is a letter also discovered in Richmond, which bears the recent date, February 11, 1865. It is a proposal by a person who is willing to undertake for a consideration, by means of some secret incendiary composition, to burn American vessels, and the job was to be so extensive, that it contemplated the burning of vessels leaving foreign ports for the United States, all United States transports on the sea coast, and the fleets and transports on the Mississippi. This letter is endorsed by Jefferson Davis to his Secretary of State, Benjamin, directing him to see the man, "and learn what plan he has for overcoming *the difficulty heretofore experienced.*" In other words Davis alludes to former failures in arson, and desires his Secretary to ascertain whether this new scheme will work the destruction promised. The burning of some transports on the Mississippi may be traced to incendiaries in the Rebel interests. The plots to burn Chicago and New York, which failed, were attempts to carry out the same policy. Davis was aware that they had not produced the results which were hoped for, and he wished to know how this new invention would surmount the *difficulty*. These matters, which are leaking out daily, are so many confirmations of the devilish spirit of the wretches whom General Hunter the other day justly stigmatized as "the humbug chivalry of the South."

The Reconstruction of Virginia.

Governor Pierpoint, of Virginia, is endeavoring to bring order out of chaos. On the fourth Thursday of May, according to the laws of the State passed at Alexandria, the election for members of Congress ought to be held. But three of the districts were in Rebellion and are not yet reorganized. Congress decided at the last session that to entitle a claimant to a seat in the House of Representatives, as a delegate from a State in insurrection, a majority of the people of his district must have had an opportunity to vote, and of course the necessary qualifications. As the First, Second and Seventh District are still disorganized, being without proper officers, and containing a population in which a large majority has not taken the oath of allegiance there can be no elections held there. The Governor is anxious that all the districts shall have opportunity to elect their Representatives He therefore requests that no elections for members of Congres shall be held in any of the district on the fourth Thursday in May, and none for members of Assembly in the unorganized counties.

The counties which are organized may hold their elections upon the day named for members of Assembly, but for no other officers. The fact that no members of Congress are voted for, or members of Assembly in the counties not organized, will create vacancies in those districts and counties. The Governor will then have authority to issue writs for special elections, and he promises to do it in time for the next session of Congress, and for the session of the State Legislature. By this plan time will be given to straighten up the affairs of the State, and get the machinery in good working order. No detriment will occur by this action. The people will be settled down into something like civilization, and will be better able to understand their position toward the Government, and their duty to themselves.

Godey's Lady's Book for June is a splendid number. The engraving "Chicks" is very fine.

☞ Jeff. Davis, "the President," and Alex. H. Stephens, the Vice President of the establishment recently removed from Richmond, together with Mr. Regan of Texas, the Postmaster General; Clement C. Clay, of Alabama; General Wheeler, who has rendered himself infamous by murders of Union soldiers and whilst flying from Richmond, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday afternoon in charge of Colonel Pritchard, who commanded the force that captured Davis. The prisoners were brought overland to Savannah from the point of their capture, from Savannah to Hilton Head by a gunboat, and from thence to Fortress Monroe in the steamer Clyde, convoyed by the sloop-of-war Tauscrora Davis and Clay are alleged to be parties to the late assassination conspiracy, and the Government, it will be remembered, offered a reward of $100,000 for the capture of the former, and $25,000 for the latter. A. H. Stephens, who is in feeble health, and who does not appear to have taken any very active part in the "Government of the Confederate States" since his Hampton Roads Conference with the lamented President and Secretary Seward, surrendered himself to our cavalry whilst at his home near Atlanta, Ga. Preparations have been made at the Fortress for the reception of the prisoners, several of the casements having been fitted up for that purpose, but their place of imprisonment has not been made public. The Monitor Saugus left the Washington Navy Yard on Saturday, and it is supposed that she has gone to Fortress Monroe to bring the party to Washington. Newspaper accounts confirm the official statement as to the capture of Davis in his wife's clothing. On his trip North a copy of the President's proclamation offering a reward for his capture being shown him, he appeared to be overcome by his feelings. Only $8,000 in specie has as yet been discovered among the effects captured, but several boxes have not been examined.

Jeff. Davis and Clement C. Clay were on Monday transferred from the steamer Clyde to a casemate of Fortress Monroe.

The detailed account of his capture substantiates the first report that he attempted to escape in female apparel. Thus disguised he appeared at the door of the tent with a bucket on his arm, and Mrs. Davis solicited permission for her "mother" to get some water from the spring.

☞ Governor Bradford has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, the first of June, as a day of National humiliation and prayer, in view of the sad calamity which has lately befallen the nation.

On Tuesday the greater portion of the grand old Army of the Potomac passed through Washington city and were reviewed by President Johnson, the Cabinet, Generals Grant, Sherman, Meade and other distinguished officers. The pageant was the grandest ever seen in this country, and the occasion will be a notable one in the military history of the Republic.

The Rebel General Magruder recently made a speech to his soldiers at Houston, Texas, on the subject of General Lee's surrender. He thought it was a pretty heavy shower, but it was not the deluge. Texas would fight it out. He would never submit to the Yankees. In winding up he said: "I will only add that we have a neighbor near at hand. I do not feel at liberty to say anything further concerning the matter at present; but it may be that we may have aid from a source unexpected, and at a time when we least dream of it."

General Sheridan, it is said, goes to Texas with orders to destroy and lay waste, if the Rebel forces persist in holding out after receiving fair notice.

MARRIED,

On the 18th instant, by the Rev. G. Henry Vosseler, Mr. Jacob Loehrer of Cincinnatti, Ohio, to Mrs. Sophia Ziegler of this city.

On the 20th instant, by the same: Mr. Edward Diehl to Miss Catharine McMan, both of this city.

At Pekin, on 22nd instant, by the Rev. Benj. Merrill, of Barton, George Gates and Charlotte Yates both of Pekin

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Office of the Secretary of State, Annapolis, May 18th, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, That application has been made to the GOVERNOR for a pardon in the case of the State vs. Michael Kelly, convicted in the Circuit Court for Allegany County at April Term 1862 of Robbery and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 4 years and 1 month.

The Governor will take up the case for final decision, on or after Friday, 9th day of June next, until which time protests against the said application will be heard, and the petition in the case open to inspection at the discretion of the Governor.

By order of the Governor,
W. B. HILL, Secretary of State.
May 25-3t

ARCANA WATCH.

An elegant novelty in watches

The cases of this watch are an entirely new invention, composed of six different metals combined, rolled together and planished, producing an exact imitation of 18 carat gold, called Arcana, which will always keep its color. They are as beautiful as solid gold, and are afforded at one-eighth the cost. The case is beautifully designed with Panel and shield for name, with Patent Push Pin, and engraved in the exact style of the celebrated Gold Hunting Levers, and are really handsome and desirable, and so exact an imitation of gold as to defy detection. The movement is manufactured by the well known St. Dimer Watch Company of Europe, and are superbly finished, having engraved pallets, fancy carved bridges, adjusting regulator, with gold balance and the improved jewelled action, with line dial and skeleton hands, and is warranted a good time keeper.

These Watches are of three different sizes, the smallest being for Ladies, and are all Hunting Cases. A case of six will be sent by Mail or Express for $125.00. A single one sent in a handsome Morocco Case for $25.00; will readily sell for three times their cost. We are sole agents for this watch in the United States, and none are genuine which do not bear our Trade mark. Address

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.
May 25-6t Importers, 15 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern that application will be made to the Commissioners of Allegany County by citizens of Oakland and others for an alteration in the road leading from Pineswamp to Oakland.

F. T. BROWNING,
may 25, 1865. 3t*. And others.

PASTURE.

PASTURE for forty or fifty horses can be had by applying on the farm belonging to the Little Meadows Hotel, National Road, 22 miles from Cumberland, three miles below Grantsville.
May 25-tf

NOTICE.

THE Annual meeting of Stockholders of the FROSTBURG COAL COMPANY, will be held at No. 33, Trinity Buildings, New York, at 12 o'clock, on the 1st Monday of June next, the fifth of the month, for the election of President and Directors, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

W. W. M'KAIG,
May 18-2t President.

No. 1 Mackerel in Kits.

A LOT of No. 1 Mackerel in Kits. Just received and for sale by
HARRISON & JENKINS.
Jan 5.

A FORTUNE

Employment for Everybody.

Great Sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, &c., worth over $800,000 all to be sold without reserve. Everyone to have Something Valuable.

List of the Articles.

Gents' gold hunting case watches,	$85,00 to $150
Ladies' Gold Enameled Case Watches,	50 to 85
Gent's Hunting-case Silver Watches,	35 to 70
Gent's Gold Watches, double time,	75 to 150
Gold Plated Watches, in magic cases,	35 to 50
Gold Plated Watches Enameled for ladies,	35 to 50
Diamond Rings'	50 to 100
Gold Vest and Neck Chains,	10 to 30
Gold Oval Band Bracelets,	4 to 8
Chased Gold Bracelets,	5 to 10
Chatelaine chains and Guard chains,	5 to 20
Solitaire and Gold Brooches,	4 to 10
Lava and Florentine Brooches,	4 to 6
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches,	4 to 8
Mosaic, Jet, Lava & Florentine Ear Drops,	4 to 8
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Ear Drops,	4 to 6
California Diamond Breast Pins,	2½ to 10
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys,	2½ to 7
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides,	3 to 8
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.	3 to 10
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	4 to 7
Minature Lockets,	4 to 8
Miniature Lockets—Magic spring,	5 to 10
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc.	3 to 10
Plain and Chased Gold Rings,	4 to 11
Stone Set and Signet Rings,	3 to 10
California Diamond Rings,	3 to 10
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold,	8 to 15
Ladies' Jewelry, sets—Cameo, Pearl, &c.,	4 to 12
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil,	4 to 10
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders,	5 to 10
Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders,	6 to 15
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups,	20 to 50
Silver Castors, Fruit and cake Baskets,	25 to 50
Silver Tea and Table Spoons, and Forks, per dozen,	20 to 40
Silver Plated Tea Pots and *Coffee Urns*,	35 to 50
Silverr Plated Ice Pitchers and Molasses cups	25 to 60

☞ See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment:

From the "Dispatch," of February 25, 1865.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, in our advrteising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm, and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865.

Messrs. Devaugh & Co.'s Great Sale of Jewelry etc., opened on the 15th ult, and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The clerks thronged their bazzar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs Devaugh & Co., No 15 Maiden Lane if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kinp and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid estat lishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million dollars

From the "Tribune" of April 21, 1865.

An acquaintance of over 19 years with Messrs. Girard W. Devaugh & Co., warrants us in speaking in the highest terms of them. They are among our oldest Maiden Lane Jewelers and have long enjoyed a wide and enviable reputation.

From the "Stauss," April 24, 1865.

Many of the hands in our office have speculated in the Enterprise of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., and though none of them have yet realized 'a fortune,' all express themselves well pleased with their venture. Two of them by working after hours have made over $200 each within six weeks.

How You Can Get a Prize,

Send *Twenty-five Cents* to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the articles please you send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and one Dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate send us $1 and we will send five; 2, eleven; for 5, thirty; for 10, sixty; for 15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from 5 to 20 dollars a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than one dollar for right.

☞ Write your name and address, *distinctly*, and say *only what is necessary*.

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.
15 Maiden Lane, New York.
May 25, 1865—6w.

GREAT SALE

OF

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

$1,000,000 WORTH!

To be disposed of at One Dollar *each without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.*

By A. H. Rowen & Co.
(Agents for the Manufacturers)

No. 36 Beekman St, New York

READ the following list of Articles to be sold for ONE DOLLR:

	Each.
100 Gold Hunting Case Watches,	$125.00
100 " Watches, various styles,	75.00
200 " Ladies' Watches,	50.00
500 Silver Watches,	20.00 to 35.00
6,000 Latest style Vest and Neck Chains,	5.000 to 20.00
5,500 Gent's California Diamond Pins'	5.000 to 20.00
4,000 California Diamond Ear Drops,	5.00 to 10.00
3,000 Miniature Revolving Pins,	5.00 to 10.00
2,000 California Diamond and enamelled Gent's Scarf Pins, new styles,	5.00 to 10.00
2,000 Masonic and Emblem Pins,	3.00 to 10.00
2,500 Gold Band Bracelets, engraved,	3.00 to 20.00
3,000 Jet and Mosaic Brooches,	3.00 to 10.00
2,000 Camea Brooches,	5.00 to 20.00
3,000 Coral Ear-Drops,	4.00 to 6.00
2,000 Ladies' Watch Chains.	8.00 to 15.00
6,000 Gent's Pins, a splendid assortment,	2.00 to 10.00
4,000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons,	3.00 to 10.00
3,000 Studs and Sleeve Buttons, in sets,	3.00 to 10.00
5,000 Sleeve Buttons, plain and engraved,	2.00 to 8.00
10,000 plain and engraved Rings,	2.50 to 10.00
8,000 Lockets, richly engraved	2.00 to 10.00
15,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, new and latest styles,	6 00 to 12.00
5,000 handsome Seal Rings,	3.00 to 8.00
2,000 sets Bosom Studs,	2.50 to 6.00
1,000 Gold Pens and Gold Holders,	15.00 to 25.00
2,000 sets Jet and Gold Pins and Ear Drops, latest styles, very rich,	6.00 to 10.00
2,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	4.00 to 6·00
10,000 Gold Pens, and silver cases,	5.00 to 3.00
10,000 " " Ebony holders,	4.00 to 6.00

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for One Dollar each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placeh in lop envees, and sealed, These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your opinion to send the Dollar and take the article, or not.

Five certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five fro $10; and one hun for $15. We will send a single certificate on receipt of 25 cents. Agents wanted, to whom we offer special terms; send 25 cents for one certificate and our circular with terms.

A. H. ROWEN & CO,
36 Beekman st., New York.
May 25—6m* P. O. Box 4270.

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN KELLER, DEC'D.

THIS is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court for Allegany County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

BENJAMIN KELLER,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of Nov. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 4th day of May, 1865.

JACOB W. BOYER,
JACOB PYSELL,
May 4, 1865.—3t Executors.

MOWING MACHINES.

HAVING purchased a large lot of the Celebrated FARMER MOWERS last year, 95 of which were sold last season and successfully used by the Farmers of Bedford and Somerset counties, Pa. I now offer the balance at $150.00 each, which is $20 less than the Factory price this season.

"THE FARMER,"

is acknowledged the

The Best Single Mower in the World.

It is built entirely of Iron and Steel Cuts 4½ feet; Light 2 Horse Power only 200 lbs. draft, easily managed and will not clog in wet or lodged grass. If wanted at the price named, orders must be sent soon to

WM. HARTLEY,
Bedford, Pa.

Also. for Sale Cheap,

Willoughby's Gum Spring Grain Drills, Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters, Cider Mills, &c. by

WM. HARTLEY,
May 18-2m Bedford Pa.

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Allegany County, are hereby notified that there will be an election held at the office of said company,

On Monday, the 5th day of June,

ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M. for Twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year.

JOHN GEPHART,
May 18-3t Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, for the election of a President and Board of Director, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of New York, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th day of May to the 5th day of June, both inclusive.

J. H. ROUSSEL,
May 18-3t Secretary.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Allegany County, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause wherein A. M. L. Bush, et ux., are complainants, and Annie Saylor et. al., are defendants, (No. 1517,) the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on *SATURDAY the 3rd day of JUNE*, 1865,

At 11 o'clock, A. M.,

at the public square in front of the store of R. Read & Bro., the following real estate:

1st. All that lot or parcel of ground situate and lying in the town of Cumberland, on the North West side of Blocher street, between the East end of Columbia and Independent street, fronting 25 feet on Blocher street, and running back 130 feet. See deed recorded in Liber H. R. No. 12 folio 287.—The improvements on this lot are a two story brick *FRONT BUILDING*, with a two story *BRICK BACK BUILDING*, with frame shed kitchen; also cistern and necessary out-buildings. This property at present is occupied by A. M. L. Bash, Esq.

2nd. All that piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the town of Cumberland, situated on Mechanic street, being one half or moiety of LOT NO. 215. Said half part fronting 33 feet on Mechanic street and running back 102 feet to the Mill race.—See deed recorded in Liber A. B. No. P folio 381. The improvements on this lot are a two story *BRICK HOUSE*, with a one story frame back building. This property at present occupied by the Rev. Isaac Godleib.

3rd. All that Lot or parcel of land lying on the East side of Frederick street in the town of Cumberland, being one half of Lot No. 40, fronting 27½ feet, on Frederick street, and running back 150 feet. See deed recorded in Liber A. B. No. 2 folio 306. The improvements on this property are a one story *BRICK FRONT BUILDING*, and a two story frame *BACK BUILDING*. This property at present occupied by Mrs. Jacob F. Saylor.

4th. All that lot or parcel of land lying and being on the Bedford road, ½ mile from the town of Cumberland, being part of the tract of land called "The Retreat;"—said part being known as Lot No. 6, as laid off by the county surveyor and designated as such upon his plat—containing 5 acres and 65 perches. See deed recorded in Liber H. B. No. 7 folio 565. The said tract of land is cleared and has no improvements upon it.

5th. All that tract of land lying and being in Allegany county, called "New Foundland" containing 79¾ Acres. This tract of land lies 2 miles north of the farm lately owned by Dr. Samuel P. Smith (known as Woodland) and is heavily timbered—no improvements.

All the above property will be sold free of dower rights—title indisputable.

Possesio given as soon as the terms of sale are complied with, subject to the several leases upon the first three parcels of land, which will expire upon the 1st day of April next.

TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the decree, are half of the purchase money to be paid in cash, on the day of sale, and the balance in twelve months; the deferred payments to bear interest and be secured by the notes or bonds of the purchasers with security to be approved by the Trustee.

HOPEWELL HEBB,
Trustee.

WM. WICKAR