Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

WILL H. LOWDERMILK, Editor.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1865.

UNION TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF CIRCUIT COURT:
HON. GEORGE A. PEARRE.

FOR SHERIFF:
DANIEL DUNCAN.

FOR SURVEYOR:
JAMES CHISHOLM, Jr.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
ROBERT McCULLOH,
ASHFORD TRAIL,
ROLAND S. DAYTON,
D. H. FRIEND,
SAMUEL J. BEACHEY.

Election, Tuesday, November 7th.

THE REGISTRATION LAW.

We understand that several of the officers of Registration in this county are rather undecided as to the meaning of that portion of the law which provides for the reopening of the books on the 31st of October and the 1st of November, and some of them take the ground that they are authorized to register the names of any persons who may apply, and who have not before been registered. How any such construction can be placed upon the law is a mystery to us. The language is plain and unmistakeable, and cannot possibly be made to convey any such idea. It says the books shall be opened at the time and place specified, "to show any omissions or "other errors in said lists, at which time the "lists of qualified voters shall be corrected "and finally closed," &c. Not a word is said in regard to registering new names, and the failure of any individual to apply for registration cannot properly be termed an *error*. If the name of any person who has applied for registration has not appeared in the published list, he has a right to appear before the registers and ascertain the cause of such omission, or if proof is given that names of disloyal men have been registered they may be erased. The meeting of the Registers on this occasion is only for the purpose of *correcting* the lists, and not for the purpose of extending them. The registration of new names is contrary to both the letter and spirit of the law.

Since the above was put in type we have read a letter in the Baltimore *American*, from Attorney-Gen'l RANDALL to Gov. BRADFORD, on this section of the law, which we will publish next week.

THE WIRZ TRIAL was concluded on Saturday, so far as the testimony was concerned. The court offered to give the counsel for the defense, twelve days in which to prepare his argument, but this Mr BAKER refused to accept. He wanted two weeks and would take nothing less, so he submitted his case without argument. The court adjourned until yesterday, when Judge Advocate Chipman was to deliver his argument for the government and thus close the case. The trial has been in progress since August 26, and the prosecution have examined one hundred and twenty-eight witnesses. The defence opened on September 26, and about thirty witnesses were examined by them. Since the opening of the trial there have been in all about eight days adjournment. The trial has cost the government more than the lives of a thousand such men as WIRZ are worth, and we trust a speedy end may be put both to his case and to his existence.

THE FOURTH CORPS.—We have just received two letters from the gallant old 4th Corps, in Texas. This corps has immortalized itself time and again. On the bloody fields of Shiloh, Stone River, Chicamauga, Missionary Ridge, Dallas, throughout the Atlanta campaign, and at Franklin and Nashville, this body of veterans did noble deeds. They were "baptised in fire and blood and came forth pure steel." From the time of its organization until now, they have known no rest. Through the burning suns of midsummer they tramped steadily through the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia; through the freezing snows and piercing winds of three long winters they made unbroken campaigns in the mountainous regions of Kentucky and Tennessee—without shelter, and without food, save what they foraged—a few pints of corn meal and an occasional piece of pork. They bore all this with cheerfulness, but now that the war is over and they are almost equally as ill-fed, they ask redress. We hope these gallant fellows may be well cared for, and have all they need.

☞ The Louisville Journal blows hot and cold with almost the same breath. A few weeks since its columns were filled with articles demanding that Kentucky should abolish slavery. Now it is pregnant with abuse of abolition editors, abolition statesmen, and abolition advocates. PRENTICE is a great paragraphist, a great egotist, and a great weather-cock.

☞ The cattle murrain in England continues to spread, and has at last seized upon the sheep. The disease is highly infectious, and no remedy has yet been found for it, and it is causing the greatest consternation and distress amongst the farmers.

CHAMP FERGUSON, the notorious Tennessee guerrilla, is to be hung to-morrow.

Democracy and Repudiation.

Mr. Vallandigham is making speeches in Ohio. According to the reports of them in the Cincinnati papers, he goes vehemently for the repudiation of the national debt. Believing it to have been contracted in the prosecution of an unrighteous war, he contends that not a farthing of it should be paid. Moreover he asserts that it *can't* be paid even if the United States makes the greatest efforts to pay it. Such utterances are undoubtedly prompted by a most disloyal spirit, a spirit unfriendly to the Federal Government and reckless of the good of the country. Any party that permits itself to be controlled or influenced by them will speedily go down to the dust, and can't go down too speedily.

The national debt *can* be paid. It *must* be paid. It *will* be paid. The repudiation of it would dishonor and degrade our country almost as much as submision to the rebellion would have done. True, the amount due is large, very large, and yet not so large when considered in reference to our vast resources. It is not so large as the debt of Great Britain, the interest of which is ever promptly paid, and our people can bear twice or three times the taxation that the people of Great Britain can, for individual earnings in this country are twice or three times as great as in that. But we will not argue this matter in a short paragraph; the ability to pay the national debt has been demonstrated by the best financiers and statisticians as perfectly as anything can be demonstrated outside of the exact sciences.

It is quite a curious thing that some of the treasonable spirits of the North whilst insisting that we can't pay our own national debt, insist with equal or greater earnestness that we are bound by every principle of honor to pay that of the dead Southern Confederacy and must do it. Let the Northern people put their heels upon the breast of Northern treason.

☞ The treasure captured among Jeff Davis's effect by Major-General Wilson's forces, in Georgia, and taken to Washington by Mr T. Wombly, of the Redemption Bureau of the Treasury, has been counted at the Cashier's room of the Treasury. It amounts to $87,878 in gold, mostly old coinage; $8-822 in silver; 146 pieces of foreign coin of gold and silver, value not yet estimated, and 56 bricks of silver, weighing over five pounds each, and the estimated value one hundred dollars each, the value of the whole being somewhat over $100,000. Some of this money and bullion is claimed by the Bank of Virginia, the Exchange Bank of Virginia, and the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, as being a portion of their funds, which were carried off at the time of the evacuation of Richmond. No decision has yet been made by the Department of the claims.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—It is stated upon good authority that it is the intention of Gov. BRADFORD, at the suggestion of Mr. SWANN, governor-elect to call an extra session of the Legislature early in January, probably about the time that Mr. SWANN takes his seat. Much business of great importance awaits the assembling of the legislature, and the lower counties manifest a great deal of interest in it.

We speak from experience when we say that, after having tried all the principal sewing machines, we must accord to that of GROVER & BAKER the pre-eminence. Those indispensable features of sewing, strength, uniformity, and elasticity—all of which are brought out in this incomparable invention—make it the first sewing machine in the country. Others have their good points, but this combines all, and possesses every characteristic necessary and most desirable. We know one lady whose appreciation of this machine, after a trial of years, is such that she would part with almost every other article of household furniture before she would allow it to be taken. She understands the different varieties of sewing machines, and has tested the merits of all; but Grover & Baker's noiseless machine, with its firm uniform stitch, surpasses, in her estimation, all others. In that lady's opinion we have the most unlimited confidence, her taste and judgment being excelled by none. Nor has her judgment been formed hastily. She has, with a view of thoroughly testing the merits of the different sewing machines, given the most of them a fair trial, and the result is as above stated.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

☞ The Fenian Congress has assembled in Philadelphia, and is very largely attended. The greatest enthusiasm is manifested, and perfect harmony prevails. The deliberations of the "Congress" will be secret.

☞ The President has pardoned the entire South Carolina Convention.

☞ By order of the President, martial law has been abolished in Kentucky.

COAL.—The collapse consequent upon the sudden close of the war, and the strikes of the operatives, have produced a decline in the Pennsylvania product for the unexpired portion of the year of 1,330,000 tons. The increased demand for maritime and manufacturing purposes has therefore found the markets comparatively bare of coal, and as, in all other products, it will require time to bring up the supply to the enlarged wants of the markets, prices in the meantime remain high. The result of this has been a rise in coal of 5a12 per cent. within the last thirty days.—Pennsylvania coal has advanced 10, Cumberland 5, American 5, and Central 11½.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—During the present month work will be recommenced on the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad and vigorously prosecuted. It is confidently expected that by the first of January an opening will have been made through the Sand Patch tunnel, and no effort will be spared on the part of the company, it is stated, to bring about an early completion of the road. The prospects of the company at present are represented to be very bright and with the material aid which has been and is still being provided them they intend to push the work rapidly to completion.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

RELEASED.—Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, John A Campbell, of Ala., John H. Regan, of Texas, George A. Trenholm, of South Carolina, and Chas. Clark of Mississippi, prominent citizens of the South, have been released from Fort Warren on parole, not to leave their respective States without permission of the President. The President in his order for their release says that the authority of the Federal Goverment is sufficiently restored in the aforementioned States to admit of their release from close custody.

Views of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Currency.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States made a speech at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Wednesday night. He said he was one of those who look upon an irredeemable currency as an evil which circumstances may for a time render a necessity, but which is never to be sustained as a policy. He favored a well secured convertible paper currency. No other can to any extent be properly substituted for coin. For all ordinary home transactions paper money is sufficient, but there are constantly recurring periods when balances between countries, and in the United States, between different sections, must be settled in coin. Whenever specie is needed for this purpose, the paper currency should be convertible and a circulation not so convertible will not be and ought not to be tolerated by the people. The present inconvertible currency of the United States was a necessity of the war, but *now the currency should be brought up to a specie standard, and he saw no way of doing it but by withdrawing a portion of it from circulation.* The extreme high prices now prevailing indicate that the business of the country is in an unhealthy condition. We have a circulating medium altogether larger than needed for legitimate business, and the excess is used in speculations. The United States to-day is the best market in the world for foreigners to sell in The consequence is, Europe is selling us more than she buys of us, including our securities, which ought not to go abroad, and there is a debt rolling up against us which must be settled, in part at least, with coin.

If Congress shall, early in the approaching session, authorize the funding of "legal tenders," and the work of reduction is commenced and prudently carried on, we shall reach it, probably, without injury and embarrassment to legal business. If not, we shall have a brief period of seductive prosperity, resulting in wide spread bankruptcy and disaster! He was hopeful that by wise legislation we will escape a financial collapse, and that the currency may be brought to a specie standard without those financial troubles which have in all countries followed a protracted and expensive war.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEW OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—The New York correspondent of the London Herald records a conversation reported to have taken place between the President and a gentleman who called upon him, in reference to the Monroe doctrine. The following are the observations of the President as given:

My mission is the Union. I feel that if I can, within my term of office, restore all the States to their former relations with each other and with the Union, and can bring about as well a harmonious if not a absolutely fraternal feeling between North and South, I shall have merited the applause of my countrymen, and earned an honorable place in history. To the restoration of the Union—in spirit as well as in fact—I shall bend all my energies. I shall permit no foreign question to interfere with the full development of my scheme for such restoration. I have enough to do without devoting attention to other matters. The Monroe doctrine is all right I believe in it. But there are greater principles at stake than those involved in that question. When the Union is restored it will be time for talking about foreign aggressions on this continent. I shall do all I can to make the Southern people happy, and palliate the bitterness of their defeat.

☞ The Augusta *Chronicle* (Georgia) thus threatens us in case the blacks are enfranchised:

And we say further: If this thing is forced upon the country by a political majority, then we will take care to turn the African suffrages to other purposes than those designed by the Republican agitators. The negroes will be in our employ, under our care, and, if controled by any, under *our* control. It would be little to the credit of the consummate statesmanship with which the South has illustrated the councils of the Union, if such an element of power should be left unemployed or under the charge of our political adversaries. *The hour that proclaims negro suffrage rings the death-knell of the Republican party.* If the Democracy of the United States fail to arrest this wrong upon the white race, and this humiliating condition is imposed, we give fair warning that we stoop to conquer.

THE FUTURE OF SALT LAKE CITY.—The correspondent of the Springfield Republican, writing from Salt lake City, believes that when polygamy becomes extinct, the mines developed, and the great railroad to the Pacific built, Salt Lake City will be not only the chief commercial city of the mountains, the equal of St. Louis and Chicago, but one of the most beautiful residence cities and most attractive watering places on the continent. Its admirable location and early development secure the one; its agreeable climate, eight months in the year at least, and the surpassing beauty of its location, with its ample supply of water, its fruits and vegetables, add the second; and joining to all their circumstances its snow-capped mountains, its hot sulphur springs, and its great salt lake, and we have the elements of the third part. He describes at length the various hot springs and other virgin attractions.

Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, has appointed Thursday, the 30th of November, as the annual day of Thanksgiving and Prayer for that State.

General Santa Anna is enlisting troops in St. Thomas to aid Juaraz. At latest dates he had enlisted one hundred and twenty-seven men, mostly Italians.

The Mechanics Convention, held in Washington on Wednesday, adopted an address to the workingmen of the United States, in advocacy of the eight hour system.

☞ Immense herds of cattle are pouring into Louisiana from Texas, and the price of beef in New Orleans has fallen fifteen cents. In other parts of the State the price ranges from seven to ten cents per pound.

☞ Within the past few days the Freedmen's Bureau has restored to eleven parties in Loudoun county, Va., property valued at over two hundred thousand dollars, heretofore held by the Goverment as abandoned.

☞ The President, it is understood, has signed the pardons of the members of the South Carolina convention, and forwarded them to Gov. Perry for distribution.

☞ Maximilian has issued an imperial decree which nominally abolishes slavery in Mexico, but at the same time establishes a system of peonage in the empire which is scarcely less obnoxious than slavery itself.

Kentucky has expended over two millions of dollars for national troops, in addition to her home guard, for which she never received reimbursement.

Charles Dickens had a sun stroke while in Paris. He was quite insensible for some hours but speedily recovered, and at last advices was quite well.

FROM EUROPE.

FARTHER POINT, October 15.—The steamer Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on the 5th instant, passed here to-day for Quebec.

A meeting has been called at London of persons interested in such of the old American securities as have been in arrears previous to or in consequence of the war. The securities in respect to which this agitation has commenced, are the bonds of Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, and various railways and banks in these States, the whole of which represents a very heavy amount.—The *Daily News'* city article says, that if the indebted States should stipulate for an arrangement for funding the arrears of dividends, it is probable the creditors would be disposed to meet them half way.

In regard to the published list of persons suffering losses by the Confederate loan, additional denials have been put forth. The *Times*, in a leading article, terms the list as a malicious imposture. It says that the statement that the editor of the *Times* is a loser by the Confederate stock to the amount of ten thousand pounds or more money, is a complete falsehood, and the injurious and insulting comments which the London *Star* has based upon the original falsehood are therefore entirely unfounded. No reprobation can be too great for the levity which admits such an imputation on the general authority of the New York *Herald* and then makes them the theme of affected indignation.

The *Morning Star* having included Mr. Gladstone in the list and called on him for explanation, publishes the following laconic telegram from that gentleman at Liverpool:

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Editor of the *Star*—I see my name placed on the Confederate loan list. Please to remove it."

H. Evelyn Ashley writes to the *Times* that at no time had he any share or interest in the Confederate loan. Mr. Ridout, proprietor of the Morning *Post*, writes to that journal that he never had, and never applied for any of the loan, and that if the rest of the list be like that which refers to him there is no dependence to be placed upon it.

Satterthwait's circular of the evening of the 4th says that during the present week the transactions in American securities have not been so large or numerous as reported in our last, still there has been a large amount of busines during the week. United States Five-twenties in consequence of the higher rate of money on the continent and here, gave way one per cent. but on to-day's advices from America they have reacted and closed at 60⅝a60¾.

An important American torpedo experiment for the protection of the Irish coast took place at Chatham on the 4th, under the direction of Donald McKay and Mr. Beardslee, in the presence of the Lords of the Admiralty.

The Fenian arrests continue. The total number made in all places was about two hundred. A suspicious vessel bearing the American flag, and supposed to be one of those expected with arms, had appeared off Queenstown, but she again put to sea. A strange vessel was said to have sent a letter on shore which was opened and found to contain a bill for £1,000 in favor of a member of the Fenian organization.

President Johnson Friday gave audience to the delegation of South Carolina Convention which has been in Washington for some days past. They presented a memorial, adopted by the Convention, asking for the pardon of Jeff. Davis, and Governor Magrath of South Carolina, or that the latter be released on parole. During the course of the interview the President said that all could not be pardoned at once, and that he wanted to do what was best and just, and to show a proper degree of humanity on the part of the Government. The delegation replied that they did not design to say anything with reference to Governor Magrath, further than that they believed much good would result from his release, and thanked the President for the release of Messrs. Stephens and Trenholm. The President further said that if treason has been committed there ought to be some test to determine the power of the Government to punish the crime. As the laws had been violated, there should be a vindication of the Government and the Constitution, even if the pardoning power were exercised thereafter. "If treason has been committed it ought to be determined by the highest tribunal, and the fact declared, even if clemency should come afterwards." He also said that "while there was a public sympathy, there was a public judgment which must be met; but I assure you, gentlemen, no disposition exists for persecution or a thirst for blood." In relation to a question about Mrs. Jefferson Davis, the President said he had received several letters from her, but they were not in a very commendable spirit, though the tone of one of them has considerably improved.—A conversation ensued relative to affairs in South Carolina, during which the delegation were advised to pass laws protecting the colored man in his person and property, and that his evidence should be received in courts of law. The President had no fears of the emancipated slaves becoming vagrants, as they would either have to work or starve, and they would do the former. The committee expressed the confidence of their people in the President, stating that they believed he had stood between them and a harsh use of the powers of the Government. President Johnson said that whenever mutual confidence existed there would, he thought, be restoration of good feeling, and was glad to hear their expressions looking to that end. He had himself no personal ambition to gratify, and if he could be instrumental in restoring the Government to its former relations, and see the people once more united and happy, he should feel that he had more than filled the measure of his ambition.

PENNSYLVANIA held its annual election on the 10th instant. There being neither Governor nor members of Congress to choose, the vote was comparatively small. The Republicans carried the State by a decided majority and elected a large majority of the members of the Legislature.

OHIO voted the same day, and elected Gen. Cox, the Republican candidate, Governor, by just 28,287 majority, and also other State candidates and a decided majority of the members of the Legislature. At the preceding election for Governor, Brough beat Vallandigham about 90,000 votes.

IOWA voted the same day, and elected Col. Stone, the Republican candidate, Governor, by about 15,000 majority. It is said that the remainder of the Republican ticket has nearly 20,000 majority—the falling off in Stone's vote being accounted for by his radicalism. In 1864 the Republican majority was nearly 40,000.

INDIANA has also gone Republican by a large majority.

VIRGINIA.—An election was also held last week in Virginia, for members of Congress, Legislature, and other officers. It is stated that most of the members elected to Congress had resisted secession as long as it was possible to do so.

☞ The election for City Council was held in Baltimore on Wednesday, 11th inst. There were but 7,406 votes polled.

☞ It is rumored that General Scott will pass the winter at New Orleans.

A letter written by General Grant in the spring of 1864, when he was about to be made Lieutenant General, to General Sherman, and the reply thereto of the latter, have been made public. General Grant, with his characteristic modesty, said that for his success he was deeply indebted to many officers, but more especially to Generals Sherman and McPherson, for whom he also expressed the warmest friendship. General Sherman said, "You do yourself injustice and us too much honor," and proceeded, in the most cordial and unaffected manner, to declare his unbounded admiration for the character and abilities of General Grant, and the happiness afforded by his friendship. "My only point of doubt," said Sherman, "was in your knowledge of grand strategy and of books of science and history; but I confess your common sense seems to have supplied all these."

The English Government seems to become more and more frightened in regard to the supposed movements of the Fenians. A number of detectives from London arrived in the last steamer at New York, with special instructions, it is understood, to keep an eye on the Fenians, and inform the English Government from time to time of whatever facts may come to their knowledge in regard to them One or more of these detectives, it is stated, left for Chicago, where it is believed the Fenians are organized in greater strength than anywhere else in America, excepting New York and vicinity. It is understood that the Fenians have lately adopted a stricter secrecy in their communications and action than formerly.

Mobile papers give full particulars of the extensive destruction of cotton in that city on the night of the 5th and the morning of the 6th, by which the Planters and Magee and Smith warehouses were destroyed, with 3,-390 bales, which was principally insured in Northern and foreign companies. The fire companies had hardly returned from the first when a second alarm was rung and from the manner in which the fires commenced there is no doubt of their being the work of an incendiary. Several suspected parties have been arrested.

Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, has issued an important proclamation in reference to the efforts of "evil disposed and seditious persons in the county of Jefferson" to incite the people there to resistance of the laws of West Virginia by holding elections of delegates to the General Assembly of Virginia, claiming that county to be in the State of Virginia. The Governor orders the arrest of all parties offending, and calls upon the United States military authorities to aid the civil authorities to prevent such election.

A Boston paper says that the demand for goods is so much beyond the ability of the manufacturers to supply, that one of the largest calico printing mills in New England is importing its printing cloths from England, while there are other manufacturers in Massachusetts who are importing very largely of brown sheetings, which they have stamped with their own trade mark in Manchester.

In St. Louis one hundred tons per day of cane are to be roughly broken down, to be sent to paper mills. The cost of the cane, delivered at Carondelet, is estimated to be less than five dollars per ton, undried, in which condition it is blown. The cost of blowing, it is said, will be under one dollar a ton, and the yield about one ton of paper to five of the undried cane.

"What do you intend to do with Jefferson Davis?" asked an Englishman of a returned soldier the other day. "It would be blasted cruel to hang him, you know. Now, what do you intend to do with him?" The soldier replied that they proposed to borrow the Island of St. Helena and shut him up there as the English did Napoleon.

Preparations are now making for the great Southern mail lettings. The Department is ready and willing to revive all the former accommodations, but there is difficulty in finding suitable men who have not been engaged in rebellion, and who can take the prescribed oath.

☞ Mrs. Anthony Daringer, of Ashland county, Ohio, gave birth to two boys and one girl the other day, and all parties were doing well at last accounts. We hope that the father is included among the parties doing well.

Several thousand dollars were realized on Tuesday from the sale of the stock and fixtures of the goverment bakery at Alexandria, once a famous institution of its kind.

The old relations between the Associated Press and the Southern press have again been resumed.

FLORA TEMPLE has been sold for $15,000.

MARRIED.

On the 29th of September, by Rev. Wm. A. McKee, Mr. RAPHAEL R. EYLER of Frederick county, Md., to Miss CAROLINE HENDERSON, of Bedford county, Pa.

On Thursday, 5th instant, by the same, Mr. HOSEA B. DEAN to Miss MARY A. WOLFORD, all of this county.

On Tuesday, the 10th instant, by the same, Mr. WM. R. BICE, of Allegany county, Md., to Miss DARCELLA H CLARK, of Bedford co., Pa.

On the 9th instant, at the Revere House, in this city, by Rev. J. Henry Vosseler, Mr. GEORGE F. CUNNINGHAM to Miss NANCY HUTTON, both of Hardy county, West Va.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. JOSEPH V. WILLIAMS to Miss MARY S. CUNNINGHAM, both of Hardy county, W. Va.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

READ REV. W. B. LEE'S LETTER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.

Messrs Hostetter & Smith:

Gentlemen—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a "puff" for any one, and I abhor quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere *nostrums* of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and ultimate healing of many of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion, and a general disease of the mucous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned; the yellow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental application which a few recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters, I *felt* a change every day. These are *facts*. All inference must be made by each individual for himself. Yours, respectfully,

W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Sept 28—1m.

THOSE BALMORALS

Are just what the ladies want, and the most attractive styles can be found at

EARLOUGHER'S,
Balt st, near Mechanic.

Sept 21

MAIZENA, Hecker's Farina, Rice Flour, Pearl Sago, and Tapioca on hand and for sale by HARRISON AND JENKINS,
Corner Baltimore and Mechanic sts.

August 24.

Miscellaneous

LIST OF LETTERS.

Published, by authority of the Post-Office Department, in the Civilian and Telegraph, as the Paper having the largest circulation.

LETTERS remaining unclaimed in the Post office at Cumberland, State of Maryland, 18th day of October, 1865.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for '*advertised letters*,' give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

"FREE DELIVERY of letters by *carriers*, at the residence of owners, may be secured by observing the following rules;

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post-office and State.

"N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's *name, post-office* and *State*, across the left hand end of the envelope; on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer."

Augdon Rose Miss	Jenkins Washington
Able Riley	Kelley James
Adams Stacy	Kirkpatrick Cyntha Miss
Bahl Anna Eliz Miss	Little Thomas
Brownfield John R	Marshall H S
Brine James R	Meloy John
Brown Annetta Miss	Ott Charles
Curran Dan 2	Platt Martha Mrs
Collins E Mrs	Russell Annie E Miss
Cowan C F	Rice Joseph
Cunningham T A	Skipper A
Comly John S S	Shields Jefferson
Carson James M	Scott E A
Daily C	Seglar Martha A
Dennis Annie Miss	Smith Charles D 2
Frost Conrad H	Smith Geo Henry
Fisher James	Sells Wm
Frost M S	Tobin Martin
Gregg George	Triplett Thomas M
Gazeby Minnie Miss	Thessier Thomas
Goldsboro Mary Mrs	Wolard John
Hamill Chas H	Ward Joel T
Hagen Steffan	Wyte J D
Jones G H	Whitsler Julia
Jackman Isaac	Williams Mary Ann Miss
	Zigler Henry

JOHN H. YOUNG P M

$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with $15 Stencil Tools. No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of three Banks indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.

Oct. 19, 1865—3m

Potatoes! Potatoes! Potatoes!

A LOT of 40 bushels nice Potatoes, just received and for sale by HARRISON & JENKINS,
Oct. 19 Cor. Balto. & Mech. sts.

Buckwheat Flour.

A LOT of Buckwheat Flour from Swager's Mill, for sale by HARRISON & JENKINS,
Oct. 19, Cor. Balto. & Mech. sts.

NOTICE
To the Citizens and Property Holders.

At a special meeting of the PIONEER HOSE COMPANY, held at their Hall, on Thursday evening, the 12th inst., JAMES W. DONELLY, President, in the Chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Company return into active service from this date, entirely independent of the present Mayor and City Council during their term of office.

Resolved That our Secretary be hereby instructed to notify the Mayor that the $5 subscribed by him towards rebuilding our fire engine will not be accepted from him or any consideration; and that the $1 contributed by Dr. J. J. Bruce, and the $2 contributed by H. Startzman, members of the present Council, be returned to them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the city papers.

By Order, JOSIAH SHUCK,
Oct. 19.-1t Secretary.

WATCHES and JEWELRY
5 CHANCES FOR $1.
Jewelry at Low Prices!

100,000 Watches, Chains, Lockets, Rings, Bracelets, Sets of Jewelry, Gold Pens, &c. &c

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.

100 Gold Hunting-Case Watches, each $50 to $125
500 Silver Watches.....each $20 to 35
10,000 Gold pens and Silver Case.....each 5 to 8
10,000 Setts Ladies' jewelry (assorted) " 3 to 10

And a large assortment of Jewelry of every description for ladies' and gents' wear, varying in value from $3 to $25 each. The method of disposing of these goods at ONE DOLLAR each is as follows:

CERTIFICATES naming an ARTICLE and its price are placed in SEALED ENVELOPES and well mixed, one of which will be sent by Mail to any address on receipt of Price. One Certificate 25 cents. Five for $1. There are no BLANKS. You must get the value of your money. Circulars with particulars FREE. Address,

A. J. HARPER & CO.
229 Broadway, N. Y. Box 5139 P. O. New York.
Oct. 19, 1865—4m

F. MINKE,

DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.

McKaig's Block, Ball Street, between Liberty & Mechanic.

On hand at all times a splendid stock of all styles of the above articles, besides Trunks, Valises, Carpet-sacks, &c

Boots and Shoes made to order in best manner and on shortest notice, for Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys.

Dont fail to call and examine the stock, as you will find none better in the city, and the terms are most reasonable. F. MINKE.

Oct. 12, 1865—1y

JOHN R. KENLY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE, 20 FLOOR BIBLE BUILDING, FAYETTE-ST.
Near Charles Street,
BALTIMORE.

Will practice in the several Courts of the City of Baltimore and State of Maryland; also, Claims against the Government of the United States, and all Business connected with the Public Offices at Washington, will be carefully attended to.

Oct. 12, 1865—6m

FREE SCHOOLS.

THE Public Schools are now open in Cumberland, in the following Rooms:

District No. 1.—South of Baltimore street, from the river to the city limits. School South Mechanic street, by Mrs. BYRNE.

District No. 2.—Between Baltimore and Bedford streets, from Wills creek to city limits. School in the Engine House South Liberty street, by Mr. S S. FORNEY, with Mrs. CLARK Assistant.

District No. 3.—From Bedford street to Little Valley Road, and from Wills creek to city limits. School in basement of Baptist church, Bedford streets, by Miss LIZZIE RUSSELL, with Miss C. L. HENTZ, Assistant.

District No 4.—All above Little Valley road from Wills creek to city limits. School by Miss McCANDLESS, at her school-room.

District No. 5.—All West of Willscreek. School corner of Green and Smallwood streets, by Mr. S. HOYMAN.

☞ Citizens interested, are referred to the teachers, who have full instructions on all points

E. S. ZEVELY, Commissioner.

Oct. 5—3t

LIST OF BOOKS
TO BE USED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Sargent's Spellers,
Wilson's Primers,
" Readers,
Cornell's Geographies,
Quackenbos' Grammars,
Goodrich's Histories U S.
Bond's Copy Books,
Davies' Series of Arithmetics.

O. PIM NOHER, *Pres't.*
E. S. ZEVELY, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 5—3t

Election Notice.

ELECTION NOTICE.

In pursuance of Article 35, Section 12 of the Code of Public General Laws, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Judges of Election and Voters, that an election will be held and take place in the several Election Districts of Allegany county,

On Tuesday the 7th day of November, 1865,

FOR THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS, TO WIT:

For ONE JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT for Allegany county:
For ONE SHERIFF for Allegany county:
For ONE SURVEYOR for Allegany county:
For FIVE COMMISSIONERS for Allegany county.

B. T. GARLITZ, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, October 11, 1865.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Allegany County.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a candidate for Sheriff at the approaching election. If successful, the duties of the office will be discharged with impartiality.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Cumberland, August 3, 1865—te*;

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Allegany County at the ensuing election, and, if elected, promise to discharge the duties of my office to the best of my ability, faithfully and impartially.

HANSON WILLISON.

July 20, 1865—te.U

For Sale and Rent.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Fourth Circuit and District of Maryland, the subscriber, named as Trustee in said decree, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, 28th of Oct. next,

at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door, in Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland,

A PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING About 1100 Acres,

lying on the east side of George's Creek, and just above the lands of the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company. The greater portion of this land originally formed part of the celebrated Commonwealth Tract, and is in an unusually large degree underlaid

With the fourteen feet Vein of Coal.

Situated thus in the centre of the Coal basin of Allegany county, and on the line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, the land now offered for sale deserves the attention of all who are inclined to engage in a mining adventure.

Terms of sale—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue, with interest thereon, to be paid on the ratification of said sale. TH. S. ALEXANDER,

Oct. 19-2t Trustee.

VALUABLE FARM
AT PRIVATE SALE.

I desire to sell the farm upon which I now reside, lying upon the drains of Tare Cont about 2 miles South of North Western Turnpike, and eleven miles S. E. of Romney, Hampshire County, W. Va. There are about

300 ACRES IN THE FARM,

of which about 175 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the residue well timbered. The farm is well watered, and has upon it a pretty

GOOD HOUSE AND BARN,

and necessary out-buildings

I will require only one-third of the purchase money in cash and the residue upon such terms as will suit the purchaser.

Any one desiring to invest money or in want of a home, will do well to call upon me and examine the farm. The Title is undoubted.

Oct. 12—3t* GEORGE WOLFE.

A VALUABLE
Pattersons Creek Farm
AT
PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Hampshire County, the undersigned, a special Commissioner, appointed to the purpose, will on the 4th day of November, 1865, at twelve o'clock, M., of said day, (being *Saturday*,) proceed to sell at the residence of Vaus McNary, on Patterson's Creek, Hampshire county, West Virginia, the

VALUALE PATTERSON'S CREEK FARM,

Upon which said Vaus McNary now resides, said to contain

Eighteen Hundred Acres,

about one hundred acres of which are

First-class Patterson's Creek BOTTOM LAND,

about another hundred acres second-class BOTTOM LAND; a quantity of Upland cleared and under fence, and the residue timbered land, some of it very valuable. Upon this FARM there is a valuable

TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE,

with the necessary out-buildings and one of the

BEST BARNS

in the county. A fine never-failing spring is near the house. It is in fact one of the most desirable farms in this section of the country.

Parties desiring to look at the property will please call upon Mr. McNary, who lives upon the farm.

The attention of capitalists, those having money to invest, and those desiring a good home, is especially called to this sale.

The title is believed to be unquestionable.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in thirty days from the day of sale, and the residue in three equal annual payments from the day of sale, the whole to bear interest, the first installment to be secured by good personal security, and the other three installments by obligations of the purchaser, secured by a deed of trust upon the premises. Upon the payment of the first installment a deed will be made to the purchaser.

JOHN J. JACOB,
Oct. 5, 1865—4t *Special Commissioner.*

☞ Martinsburg (Va.) New Era copy till day of sale and send bill to Civilian and Telegraph.

STORE ROOMS, HOTEL, Dwellings and Stables FOR RENT.

FIRST-CLASS STORES, on Baltimore St.
LARGE HOTEL on same
DWELLINGS AND STABLES in various parts of the city.

One First-class Dwelling and Stable can be occupied November 1st, next, if not previously sold.

Possession of all others given April 1st, next.

Apply to GEO. A. THRUSTON.
Oct. 5, 1865—tf. (U. & A.)

FURS.

The finest lot of Furs in the city—of every style that will be worn during the coming season. Every one can be satisfied—both ladies and gentlemen. Call and see them and learn the prices.

Oct. 12, 1865—6m F. MINKE.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The FIFTY-EIGHTH SESSION of the School of Medicine, in the University of Maryland, will commence on MONDAY, the 16th of October, 1865, and will end on the 1st of March, 1866.

FACULTY OF PHYSIC.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
W. E. A. AIKEN, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
G. W. MILTENBERGER, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
RICHARD McSHERRY, M. D. Professor of Institutes and Practice of Medicine, and Hygiene.
*CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON,