Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

WILL H. LOWDERMILK, Editor.

THURSDAY, NOV. 9, 1865.

THE ELECTION.—The election passed off without the least excitement whatever in this city, and throughout the county, so far as heard from. There was no opposition to the regularly nominated candidates or the Union Ticket, except for the office of Sheriff, which was contended for by Mr. FULTON, independent candidate in opposition to Mr. DUNCAN, the Union nominee. His vote, however, was very small, and will probably not exceed 400 in the county. The returns, so far as heard from, are as follows:

District No. 1—Altamont—Duncan 7, Fuller 9.

District No. 4—Westernport—Duncan 1, Fuller 13.

District No. 5—Frostburg—Pearre 31, Duncan 281, Fuller 40, Chisholm 315, McCulloh 311, Trail 315, Dayton 316, Friend 313, Beachy 311.

District No. 6—Cumberland—Pearre 7, Duncan 168, Fuller 32, Chisholm 193, McCulloh 189, Trail 186, Dayton 186, Friend 187, Beachy 187.

District No. 12—Mt. Savage—Pearre 1, Duncan 88, Fuller 61, Chisholm 102, McCulloh 101, Trail 100, Dayton 100, Friend 1, Beachy 100.

District No 13—Cumberland—Pearre 2, Duncan 303, Fuller 43, Chisholm 325, McCulloh 318, Trail 320, Dayton 320, Friend 319, Beachy 318.

District No. 15—Oakland—Pearre 1, Duncan 90, Fuller 10, Chisholm 100, McCulloh 95, Trail 95, Dayton 98, Friend 96 Beachy 96.

District No. 16—Lonaconing—Duncan 1, Fuller, none.

District No. 3—Grantsville—Fuller 1, Duncan 52.

The election in Baltimore was very quiet and little more than one-half the vote appeared at the polls. All the Union candidates were elected. Hon. JOHN L. THOMAS, Congressman elect from the Second Congressional District, was honored with a splendid collation by his friends, and made a speech. His majority is over 3,000.

Our Opportunity.

There is in the existence of communities, as in that of men, a turning point for good or for evil—a time when success or failure in the future is insured by the action of the present. That time has arrived in the history of Cumberland. It has always been admitted that this city was surrounded with natural advantages sufficient to insure its success and advancement in a commercial point of view, yet it is well known that money and industry and enterprise and energy are necessary to develop our resources and to enable us to enter the markets as competitors. Years ago the amount of available capital in the hands of our citizens was insufficient to enable them to make heavy investments, and by reason of this fact our progress was necessarily slow.—Now, however, this want of capital does not exist, for two reasons. In the first place our citizens have by shrewd business speculations in a great many instances secured to themselves a sufficient amount of funds to enable them to engage in almost any manufacturing business they may desire. In the next place, the war brought into our community men who were possessed of capital and influence, and who, being pleased with the city and its society, and the advantages offered, desire to remain among us and engage in commercial pursuits.

Now, by what will these capitalists be influenced, and what will, in all probability, be their course of action? Their anxiety to engage business will not induce them to pay exorbitant prices to parties for ground upon which to erect their establishments, for the simple reason that they cannot afford it, and would not if they could, because of their natural repugnance to submitting to extortion. We have heard of parties, holding their ground at reasonable prices, until offers were made by enterprising persons, when an immediate advance of 100 per cent. was made, and the trade at once prevented. Now this spirit of greed cannot possibly have any other effect than that of repelling the advance made by these parties, and of preventing the increase of our trade. Suppose a more liberal policy is adopted; suppose these persons who own available sites dispose of them at their real value to men who will improve them; suppose some inducements are extended to these capitalists to engage in business here, what will be the result? In a short space of time the advances made would be met, and factories and furnaces and foundries would send forth their busy hum from morning till night, where now the cattle graze, and weeds and grass grow rank and strong.

Now is the time for the citizens of Cumberland to seal the future destiny of the city.—They have it in their power, by liberal dealing and energy to give it an impetus which will carry it to an enviable position, and eventually bring wealth and comfort to every home. They have coal and iron in unbounded quantities; they have excellent water power; they have railroad and canal facilities which are being increased every day. Why not take advantage of these things and turn them to good account? Heretofore our city has improved rather *in spite of* many of her citizens than because of them. Let this past history be buried. Let the citizens adopt a liberal policy, and their liberality will be repaid ten fold. We have a cotton factory which should be in operation, and by which cotton goods could be produced much cheaper than they now are; we have hundreds of acres of vacant grounds lying in the most eligible parts of our city awaiting improvements, we want more foundries, more machine-shops, more mills, and more factories, and all these things can be obtained readily if a proper spirit is manifested by those who have these things under their control.

☞ Gottschalk has composed a piece for the piano called "Her Eyes." The Bedford Mercury says he is now at work on another fantasy to be called "That Nose."

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Under the provisions of the new Constitution of Maryland, it is made the duty of the Governor to appoint such number of Justices of the Peace as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law. The term of office of the present Justices, who were elected in November, 1863, to serve two years, expires very shortly. The Commissioners of the counties appoint the constables, and in Baltimore city they are appointed by the Mayor and City Council.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—The second game for the championship took place between the Atlantic and Athletic Base Ball clubs on Monday, at Brooklyn. The Atlantic was successful, [illegible]

ble moment is, according to the views of the Chamber of Commerce, a necessity which should be constantly held in view with hope of accomplishment, so that the volume of currency may be kept down and matters gradually prepared for sound business operations. Whilst a too sudden curtailment of the currency would naturally create embarrasment and loss, it is to be hoped that the reduction will be gradual and certain, and that no enlargement of the circulation, either of legal tender or National bank notes, will be allowed. The Chamber of Commerce resolved to protest emphatically against every appeal to be made to Congress, at the approaching session, for authority to increase the issue of National bank currency beyond the three hundred millions authorized, or the issuing of a single dollar more of paper money in any form. These expressions of opinion, which come from the accredited origin of the views of the merchants of New York, speak authoritatively for them. The resolutions cannot be without their effect, and it may be said that they not only speak the wishes of the persons who adopted them, but that they express the opinions of all classes of citizens except stock gamblers and speculators, who riot in the fluctuations of the currency, and expect to make what thousands lose.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE REGISTRY LAW—*Its Constitutionality Affirmed by the Court of Appeals.*—The Court of Appeal, on Friday pronounced its decision in the appeal case from the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, affirming the orders of the court below, refusing a *mandamus* on the petition of Thomas Anderson vs. John W. Baker, George Earnest and Julian Mageuder, officers of registration of votsrs in the fourth district of Montgomery county to require them to register the petitioner as a qualified voter. The court also affirmed the order of the Circuit Court for Prince George's county—sitting in equity—refusing to grant an injunction against the officers of registration, the Judges of Election, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of that county, to restrain them from proceeding to register voters or hold an election under the registration law, etc.

The court announces "that all the questions presented in the above case had been fully examined by the Court, and four of the justices concurring in affirming the constitutionality of the registry law, and also the consistency of the provisions in the Constitution of the United States." The opinions in the case will be filed as soon as completed. The constitutionality of the law is fully sustained at all points. No appeal from the decision to the Supreme Court of the United States has yet been taken.

A SLOW RETREAT.—The last order of Earl Russell, in reference to the treatment to be observed towards war vessels of the United States and Rebel cruisers, does not yet come up to the necessities of the situation. In his circular of the 2d of June, Russell declared that the rule which required that twenty-four hours should elapse after a vessel of one belligerent had sailed from a British port before another belligerent should be allowed to follow, would, notwithstanding the fact that it was admitted that the Rebellion was overthrown, be kept in force against United States vessels. This arrangement was for the benefit of the rebel privateers, and it was intended to give them an opportunity to escape from United States cruisers, and to defy them. But there were additional privileges granted to the Rebel vessels, among which was the important intimation that, if, after their destructive career, their officers desired to sell the vessels and equipments in British harbors, they could do so. This provision of the order of June 2d is not rescinded by the order of October 13th. The latter repeals the twenty-four hours' rule, as against United States vessels, but it does not nullify the privilege offered the pirates, of selling out their vessels and pocketing the proceeds, in any British port in which there may not happen to be a United States vessel of war at the time of the arrival of the privateers. Under this restriction, if it should happen, for instance, that the *Shenandoah* should arrive at Melbourne when a United States vessel was there, the latter might follow the corsair out of port, and engage her outside of the maritime jurisdiction of Australia; but if the *Shenandoah* should arrive when no American war vessel was at Melbourne, Waddell might sell out the ship, and with the proceeds and the savings from his ocean robberies, go off to Europe and set himself up as a milionaire. This is the manner in which British friendship manifests itself to the United States, slowly, grudingly pretending to yield something but managing to refuse some portion of what should have been cheerfully accorded at first.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

DEATH OF LORD PALMERSTON.—The European steamer brings us the news of the death of the great English premier on the 18th of October, from the the effects of a severe cold. Lord Palmerston, Viscount, Henry John Temple, was born in England, October 20th, 1784, and had he lived two days longer, would have attained the advanced age of 81. He was a peer of Ireland, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, in 1805. He first entered Parliament in 1807, and continued in public life, with intervals of a few years only, until the day of his death, a period of fifty-eight years. From 1809 to 1828, he was Secretary of War, when he went out of office with the tory party. From 1830 to 1841, he was Secretary for Foreign Affairs, when he went out of office with the whigs. On their return in in 1846, he resumed the Seals of the foreign office, which he held until 1851. In 1851, Lord Palmerston, then Home Secretary, in the 71st year of his age, became prime minister. His administration fell in March, 1858, but in 1859, he was again called to the position of First Lord of the Treasury and head of the Cabinet, which he filled until death ended his distinguished and remarkable career.

Lord Palmerston married in 1839, the widow of the fifth Earl of Cowper, daughter of the first Viscount Melbourne. As he is without children, and his brother died unmarried, the title becomes extinct. Lord Palmerston was said to be a skillful tactician and often a brilliant debater, but his efforts as an orator were less distinguished for eloquence than for practical good sense. It is stated, even by his political opponents, that he has held office with more general acceptance than any English minister since the time of the great Lord Chatham. The views entertained by Lord Palmerston in connection with the great civil war in our country are sufficiently indicated by the policy which was adopted by the British Government, of which he was the leading Cabinet minister.

TERRIBLE DISTRESS AT GIBRALTAR—TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE STARVING.—Our readers are already aware of the existence of cholera at Gibraltar, and the extent to which its ravages have gone, but few are acquainted with the distress which has resulted indirectly from it. On the latter point a writer in the London *Times* says: "The Spanish authorities have established a cordon across the strip of semi-desert which separates Gibraltar from the interior. No one is allowed to pass either from or to the rock. Not only so, but for the same reason—the prevalence of cholera—no ships from Gibraltar are allowed to enter any Spanish port. Thus, on all hands, the rock people are cut off from their kind. The inhabitants of Gibraltar mainly depend upon their trade with Algesiras and other ports. And now that is stopped, and all means of communication cut off, they are to the number of two thousand almost literally starving. This is a very shocking revelation. No one can realize, but every one can form some conception of the horrors of such a situation—imprisonment on a rock, with disease and want to do their very worst!!

TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS.—It is now stated that Jefferson Davis is to have a trial for treason, and that the trial will be in the Circuit Court of the United States. The time and place of the trial is not named. The counsel for the prosecution are said to be Attorney General Speed; Hon. John H. Clifford, of Massachusetts; General Lovell H. Rousseau, of Kentucky, and Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., of New York. The counsel for the defence are Hon. Charles O'Conor, of this city, and Hon. Ransom H. Gillett, of Albany.

The President, in a recent address to certain South Carolinians, said: "If treason had been committed it ought to be determined by the highest tribunal, even if clemency should come afterwards." This is precisely the case here. Davis is to be tried, in order to define the crime of treason and the measure of its punishment. Then the Executive clemency will be appealed to and illustrated with a magnanimity which will disgust the bloodthirsty and delight the humane. Jefferson Davis, a convicted felon and pardoned by Andrew Johnson will be a picture for history to dwell upon.—*N. Y. Com.*

AN EXTRACRDINARY RACE OF HUMAN BEINGS IN BORNEO.—They are found only in the densest jungle, and are said to have no habitation save hollow trees and natural caverns.—They wander continually about the forests, and by their skill in woodcraft easily avoid contact. Should any man intrude into a district for which they have a momentary preference, he is instantly attacked with the deadly "sumptian," or poisoned blowpipe. It must be supposed that those wretched beings have a language, but it is difficult to discern any syllabification in thier utterances. It is a curious and contradictory fact that these degraded, elementary creatures are better looking than any of the native tribes. The contrast, which must be constantly urged upon the attention of the traveler in tropical countries, between the beauty and dignity of nature and the squalor and imperfection of the human race, is peculiarly strong and impressive in Borneo.

REPUDIATION OF THE REBEL DEBT NECESSARY FOR READMISSION.—The following is the text of a communication dated Washington, Oct. 28, 1865, transmitted to his Excellency, Jas. J. Johnson, Provisional Governor of Georgia, at Milledgeville:—

Your several telegrams have been received. The President of the United States cannot recognize the people of any State as having resumed the relations of loyalty to the Union, that admit as legal, obligations contracted or debts created in their name to promote the war of the Rebellion.

(Signed.) WM. H SEWARD.

In the statement of Gen. Aquierre, military commander of the State of Coahula, under President Juarez, who arrived in New York on Thursday, and in the City of Mexico despatches to the 19th ult., additional intelligence of much interest is given in regard to the pending struggle in Mexico between Republicanism and Imperialism. The General states that the Liberals in Northern States of Mexico were only awaiting the return of General Carvajal from the United States with the means and implements of war, in order to resume their military operations with renewed vigor. He thinks that the whole Mexican population will rise against the Empire as soon as they can get arms and ammunition. The Liberals have notified Maximilian that as he had hoisted the black flag, they would deal with the Imperialists as he would deal with the Republicans.

The body of Mr. James Lounds, an estimable citizen of Baltimore, was found floating in Chesapeake Bay on Thursday night. A jury of inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. The deceased visited Norfolk about two weeks ago and is supposed to have fallen overboard while on his return home.

On Thursday night, at a ball in a tavern on West Pratt street, Baltimore, during a disturbance a young man named Smith was murdered and several others were wounded by a man named John Siebold. The murderer is under arrest.

European advices to the 22d ult. say that Earl Russell has undertaken the duty of reforming the Cabinet. A council has been called for the 26th, when the matter will be decided. The *Times* says that there may be new complications, affecting the interests of England at home and abroad. The London Daily *News* says the reported ultimatum from Secretary Seward has dwindled down to a statement that the Secretary had written to Minister Bigelow expressing the earnest desire of the American Government to remain at peace with the world, but intimating that Congress would demand extreme measures if additional troops were sent to Mexico. The *Patrie* says Mr. Bigelow abstained necessarily from any reflections upon French intervention upon his interview, but that is unimportant. The *Globe's* correspondent at Paris says Mr Bigelow called at the Foreign Office to contradict the sensation despatches.

☞ In London, efforts are being made to improve the condition of laboring women.—A hall has been obtained where seamstresses can work, instead of in the wretched garrets where they live. Companies have been formed which propose to furnish cheap and comfortable rooms for them to live in. In Edinburg, societies are endeavoring, with good prospects of success, to secure them employment in new branches of business.—Some of them have been employed at photographing, with success.

A highly important case is to come before the Federal Court at Nashville in a day or two, Judge Trigg sitting, involving the question whether the Rebel Confederacy was a *defacto* Government. *Habeas corpus* will be moved in the case of Dick McCann, who is now in custody for serving on a drum-head court-martial, by sentence of which a Union man was hung during the war. The plea will be founded on McCann's parole. He is now in prison at Knoxville, where an application for his release on bail has been refused.

☞ One hundred thousand muskets, several hundred pistols, several old cannon and a large mass of warlike material, were sold at the Watervliet arsenal last week. The muskets brought one or two dollars apiece, and everything went cheap. Buyers from New York took the largest amount of the stock, but whether for the Fenians or the Mexicans did not appear.

We learn from the *National Intelligencer* that the Secretary of State is engaged in preparing a reply to the despatch of Lord John Russell, in regard to the proposed commission indicated in his Lordship's letter to Minister Adams, for the adjudication of certain claims against the British Government. The question at issue is said to have been under consideration in several Cabinet meetings.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* says small pox is gradually spreading over that city. There are one hundred and eighteen cases in the Post hospital, and a number of cases reported in various parts of the city.

Butterfield's overland coaches continue to run on the Smoky Hill route to Denver, unmolested by Indians. Gen. Podge has distributed troops along that route, making it perfectly secure.

A late despatch from Canada says that there are 600 armed men in Toronto, and that many of the Government officials are fraternizing with the Fenians.

The Washington Monumental Associaton will appeal to Congress at its next session for an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars, with which to complete the monument.

MARRIED.

On the 26th of October, by the Rev. Wm. Orrick, Maj. J. C. BIGELOW, of New York, to Miss EUGENIA WHITE, daughter of the late T. F. White, of this city.

On the 26th of October, at Waverly, the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Levell, Mr. WILLIAM W. MCKAIG, of Cumberland, and Miss LAURA HUGHES, of Jefferson county, Va.

At the American House, on the 31st of October, by the Rev. A. J. Wedneil, Mr. HENRY CROSS and Miss MARGARET CLISE, both of this county.

On the 6th instant, by Rev. S. W. Sears, A. G. TOPPER of this city to MRS. HANNAH MAGILL of West Va.

On the 7th instant, by the same, Mr. JEROME DAWSON to BETTY CRAWFORD, both of West Va.

On the 2nd instant, by the Rev. G. Henry Vossler, Mr. CHRISTOPH WENNER to Miss WILHELMINE BECK, both of this County.

On the 5th instant, by the same, Mr. HENRY RACKAWAY to Miss BARBARA BAUER, both of this County.

Rebellion in the Human Interior.

Rebellions are not confined to bodies politic.—They break out in our own interiors as well as in the bowels of the land." The natural law of our bodies is health, but we misuse them, and they revolt. We subject them to exposure, we overtask them, we overload the stomach, we neglect the bowels, we plunge out of rooms hotter than the tropics into an atmosphere below freezing point, and in various other ways trifle with our health.

But these frames of ours are wonderful machines, and we can, by the use of the PROPER MEANS, so INVIGORATE and REGULATE them as to render them almost proof against the ordeals to which, in our recklessness, we subject them.

Nothing that has ever been known or heard of as a tonic adds so much to the resistant power of the human system under circumstances unfavorable to health as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. If you would escape the intermittent fevers, the indigestion, bilious attacks, and bowel-complaints, of which cold and damp are the freqnent causes, use the BITTERS as a PROTECTIVE MEDICINE. This is the wisest course; but if already an invalid, try the preparation as a RESTORATIVE. In either case, full reliance may be placed upon its efficacy. Sold everywhere.—*Sunday Mercury, Dec. 15th 1862.*

Fire and Life Insurance AND Real Estate Agency.

THE undersigned has opened an office in McKaig's New Row, Baltimore street, opposite the Post Office, and in the rear of James C. Lynn & Co.'s Store—for the Agency of Fire and Life Insurance, and the Purchase, Sale and Renting of Farm and City Property, and will give his personal attention to all business.

CHAS C. SHRIVER.

Cumberland, November 9, 1865.

ESTRAY MULE.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Cumberland, at the Wharf, West of Wills' Creek,

A Grey Mule, marked 657,

recently purchased at the Government sales. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the Mule to me or for any information that will lead to the recovery of the Mule.

JOHN YOUNG.

November 9, 1865. 2t*.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

JOSIAH WITT.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Lumber.

Mechanic street. Big Spring Lot, Cumberland, Md.

Contracts filled at short notice for Lumber, Shingles, and Laths. Sep. 9, '65—1y

Lubricating Oil, Carbon Oil, Fish Oil, Sweet Oil, Neat's Foot Oil and Castor Oil

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.

Nov. 9—3m

For Sale and Rent.

GREAT SALE OF

VALUABLE LANDS

LYING IN ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD.

COMPRISING

GLADE LANDS, TIMBER, COAL, AND MINELAL LANDS,

COMPRISING an AGGREGATE AREA OF MORE THAN FIFTY SQUARE MILES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Trustees, will offer at public auction, at the Exchange, in the city of Baltimore, on TUESDAY the 28th day of November, instant, the following parcels of Land, all lying in Allegany county, Maryland that is to say:

1. Lochiel ..... 5,980¾ acres.
2. Common Sense ..... 1,279 acres
3. Residue of the Rights of Man ..... 3,351 acres.
4. Residue of Park ..... 1,607 acres.
5. Riverside ..... 342½ acres.
6. Addition to Paradise ..... 1,472½ acres.
7. Residue of Paradise ..... 587½ acres.
8. Residue of Chance ..... 658 acres.
9. Residue of the Royal Charlotte ..... 1,362½ acres.
10. The Resurvey on all the Chances ..... 1,173½ acres.
11. The Resurvey on Kindness ..... 1,847½ acres.
12. Stony Ridge ..... 388½ acres.
13. Part of the Promised Land Resurveyed ..... 85 acres.
14. Milk and Honey ..... 2,756 acres.
15. Herrington Manor ..... 2,307 acres. Part whereof will be reserved by the owner.
16. White Oak Point ..... 286 acres.
17. The Oakland Farm, including Mount Oakland, ... 484½ acres.
18. Six Soldier's Lots, nos. 2,611, 2,612, 2,613, 2,614, 1,110, and 1,702, each containing 50 acres, making 300 acres. All the above parcels are held in severality and fee simple. The following parcels are held in fee simple, but in common with other persons:
19. An undivided moiety of 7,873 acres, being the residue of "Republic" said moiety being ..... 3,936½ acres
20. An undivided moiety of a tract of 2,998 acres, composed of a part of the "Pink of Allegany," and of two parts of the "Rights of Man," said moiety being ..... 1,499 acres,
21. An undivided fourth part of 2,868 acres, the residue of the "Pink of Allegany" said fourth part being ..... 717 acres.
22. An undivided moiety of seven Soldiers' Lots, each containing 50 acres, being Lots nos. 3,882, 3,883, 3,884, 3,885, 3,886, 2,018, and 2,019, said moiety being ..... 175 acres.
23. An undivided one fourth part of Lots 1,755 and 2,022, said undivided fourth being ..... 25 acres.

The titles are indisputable, and every parcel will be sold free from any incumbrances. The object of the owner in creating this trust was to enable the trustees to sell in parcels, free from incumbrances, with the previous express assent of holders of liens, and such assent having been accorded, the trustees are fully authorized, on payment to them of the purchase money, to convey to the respective purchasers clear titles in fee.

It is impracticable in an advertisement to describe so many parcels with any particularity. Persons disposed to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves. It is proper, however, to say that the tract called "LOCHIEL," is represented to contain the FINEST BODY OF TIMBER IN THE STATE, and experienced woodmen assert that in no part of the country can there be found an uncutled body of timber of the same extent, of the like size and quality. Besides black oak, spanish oak, hickory, sugar maple, black walnut; ash and other forest trees, the growth of heavy WHITE OAK, which preponderates in a portion of the tract, and the lofty PINE trees, which predominate in another portion, make this tract, FOR ITS TIMBER ALONE, a most desirable possession. Copper ore of a great richness, it is said, has been found on this tract, and it is a matter of tradition that in former years the Indians procured from this tract a heavy substance supposed to be lead, as heads for their arrows. "Lochiel" lies on the Great Savage River, the upper part not far from Frostburg, and but a few miles south of the Pennsylvania line, and can readily be connected, by railroad or railroads, with existing public roads. The water power is immense. The land is productive. The proposed Montevue Railroad, intended to unite the Alexandria and Hampshire Railroad and the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroads, was located through the valley of the Great Savage.

"COMMON SENSE," "THE RIGHTS OF MAN," and the "PARK," are also heavily timbered. These parcels all lie in the same region, not far from Grantsville, a few miles south of the Pennsylvania line, and in the region of bituminous coal of very superior quality.

The tracts "RIVERSIDE," "ADDITION TO PARADISE," "CHANCE," and the "ROYAL CHARLOTTE," lie on and near the Northwestern Virginia Turnpike, which here passes through Maryland, and they are all very desirable tracts. "*RIVERSIDE*," lies directly on the Potomac River, and "*ADDITION TO PARADISE*" touches it. As ranges for cattle and sheep they are particularly desirable. A great deal of fine Timber is found here. The soil is very fertile. Semi-bituminous coal underlies some of the tracts. The "*ROYAL CHARLOTTE*" extends to the Virginia line, and lies about six miles southerly of Oakland. It is really a very valuable property. The same remarks will apply to the "*RESURVEY ON ALL THE CHANCES*," which also extends to the Virginia line.

The "*RESURVEY ON KINDNESS*" is a very desirable property. It is superior glade land, very rich, well watered; part covered with heavy timber and it is underlaid with bituminous coal of superior quality. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad runs directly through this tract about three miles west of Oakland. A fine Alum Spring could be established here directly on the Railroad, and there is a Chalybeate Spring also on this tract, close to the road.

"*MILK AND HONEY*" and "*HERRINGTON MANOR*" are universally conceded to be the finest estates in the Glades. They are both abundantly watered with never failing springs of the purest water. Herrington Creek runs through both and the Big Youghagany River runs through a part of "Milk and Honey." The soil is rich, the pasture luxuriant, and better ranges for grazing purposes on a large scale can nowhere be found. Winter provender can be raised and secured to any desired extent and at small cost. These estates adjoin and lie a few miles northerly from Oakland.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad runs very near to a part of "Herrington Manor." There is a great deal of fine Timber on both tracts, and both are underlaid with Bituminous Coal. Several openings have been made on "Milk and Honey," and the coal is very superior.

"*STONY RIDGE*" is rough, but is valuable for its timber and coal.

"*WHITE OAK POINT*" is well timbered, fertile and is supposed, underlaid with coal.

The "*OAKLAND FARM*" is divided into two parts by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. About 200 acres, including "Mount Oakland" and the bed of the Little Youghagany, lie on the western side of the railroad. The portion on the east side of the railroad is partly fine glade land, and the more elevated parts present beautiful sites for building. A lime kiln and a brick-yard are on this property, and numerous springs of the purest water. There is no spot between Baltimore and Wheeling which offers so many and so great attractions for summer residences. There is one spring which issues from the earth through a hundred openings, in bubbles, as if in a boiling state, and is nearly of the coolness of ice water. There is a comfortable *DWELLING* on the place and a fine young Orchard.

The sale, if necessary, will be continued from day to day.

In the meantime the Trustees will receive offers for the purchase, at private sale, of the Whole or any parts, or part of property.

The terms of sale are one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the residue in six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, satisfactorily secured. At the option of the purchaser, the whole purchase money may be paid in cash.

TH S. ALEXANDER,
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM A. FISHER,
Trustees.

F. W. BENNET & CO.,
Auctioneers.

My chief object in creating the trust, under which the above lands are now offered for sale, was to place the property in such condition that it might be sold free of all incumbrances whatever. The existence of some liens, of a general character, rendered it necessary that this should be done for the perfect security of purchasers. The trustees are fully competent to convey a perfect title, in fee simple, to the several purchasers.

In creating the trust for the purpose aforesaid (as the amount of liens will not require any considerable portion of the purchase money, and as I desire, without unnecessary delay, to relieve myself *entirely* from debt), I inserted a provision for the payment of all other subsisting debts, the holders of which should elect to avail themselves of the benefit of the trust, and should give notice of such election to the said trustees, and should actually file their claims with the said trustees, or with one of them, within ninety days from the date of the deed—11th September, 1865. As the estate is so ample, and as creditors, naturally enough, desire specific security, I deem it my duty to give to all the option of coming in.

It was my wish to have had this property fully developed, by geological and other examinations, before offering any part for sale. It has not, however, been in my power to do so. Indeed, I have not had time, consistently, with due regard to my professional engagements, to bestow even necessary attention upon the property. In the hands of owners of enterprise it will prove to be very valuable and remunerative. A more inviting speculation is seldom offered than is present in the opportunity of acquiring, in one purchase, such a large quantity of land in a region abounding in coal, heavy timber, and various mineral treasures. WM. SCHLEY.

Nov. 9th 1865, 3t.

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 for the purpose, will on the 16th day of December, 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,
Special Commissioner.

Nov. 9, 1865—5t

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber, by virtue of the power vested in him by the will of John Hoye, late of Allegany County, deceased, will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public sale on the 15th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A.M., at the public square, before the store of Hamilton & Long in the city of Cumberland, LOT NO. 75, on the west side of Wills' creek, in said town. On said lot is erected a good BRICK DWELLING HOUSE.

TERMS—One third part of the purchase money to be paid in Cash, one third part at six months, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid at the end of twelve months from date of sale, all bearing interest. The deed to be executed to the purchaser on the full payment of the purchase money.

GEORGE SMITH, Executor of John Hoye, deceased.

Oct. 26, 1865. 3t*.

STORE ROOMS, HOTEL, Dwellings and Stables FOR RENT.

FIRST-CLASS STORES, on Baltimore

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. (C. & A.)

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!

THE Clergyman's Wife and Other Sketches; cloth.
Frost and Fire; 2 vols.; cloth.
Golden Leaves from the American Poets.
do do do British do
do do do Dramatic do
Good Company for Every Day in the Year.
Looking toward Sunset by Mrs. Childs.
Home Heroes, Saints and Martyrs, by T. S. Arthur.
Drifted Snow Flakes or Poetical Gatherings from Many Authors.
Book of Golden Deeds.
Our Artist in Cuba.
New Dictionary of Quotations.
The Book of Rubies.
The Cadet Engineer or Steam for the Student by John H. Long, Chief Engineer of the U. S. Navy.
Atlantic Tales, a collection of stories from the Atlantic Monthly.
The Two Men by Mrs. Stoddard.
Age of Fable or Beauties of Mythology.
The Gold Hunters of Australia.
The Bushrangers or Adventures in Australia.
Queen of the County.
Margaret and Her Bridesmaid by Author of the Queen of the County.
What I saw on the West Coast of South and North America by H. W. Boxly.

JUST received and for sale by

HALE SWARTZWELDER,

Under Belvidere Hall, Baltimore street, Cumberland, Md. [November 9.

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, 8th day of November, 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 and 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."

Adams J W	Kopp
Albaugh E	Lynch James
Brandenburg Daniel	Linsey George
Baker Jackson	Locker Annie B
Bowers John T	Lefane Louis
Bucy Hanson	Mason William
Buhl Aug Elizabeth Miss	McKnight Annie Miss
Blank Peter	Orr Joseph T
Beall Henry	Pouls Frank
Bolley Zachariah	Porter Christiana Miss 2
Beall Adam	Roads Frederick
Bakerman Wm	Russell John
Cuther Henry	Rinehart Enoch
Clark Kate	Robison Solomon
Cross Patricks	Scott Alexander
Davis Isaac	Smith Nancy
Doppler J	Smouse Edwin
Dicks Nancy	Snider Mrs
Davis Peter	Taylor Charles E
Gilman Alman	Taylor Carrie F Miss
Heck James	Taylor Wm J
Hess Andrew	Twigg Samuel
Hardy Thomas	Wolf M John W
Huber & Tolbert Messrs.	Wirhs Isaac
Judd James	Wilt George W
James Theodore	Weaver E T
Johnson Moley Miss 2	Weaning Eliza
Kirby R A	Zeigler Katharine A

JOHN H. YOUNG P. M.

Miscellaneous.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

NEW SCHEDULE FOR PASSENGER TRAINS.

On and after Monday October 30, 1865, THREE DAILY THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS will be run between Baltimore and and Wheeling as follows:

WESTWARD BOUND.

	Leaves Baltimore.	Leaves Cumberland.	Arrives at Wheeling.
Mail Train	8.15am	6.08 p.m.	4.55 A. M.
Cincinnati Express	2. P.M.	9.20 p.m.	7.10 A. M.
St. Louis Express	8.40pm	5.30 a.m.	5.00 P. M.

EASTWARD BOUND.

	Leaves Wheeling.	Leaves Cumberland.	Arrives in Baltimore.
Mail Train	9.50pm	8.44 a.m.	6.12 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	5.15pm	3.15a.m.	10.30 A. M.
St. Louis Express	11.12a.	10.58 pm	7.35 A. M.

(The Cincinnati Express, East and West, will be the only Sunday trains.)

Through tickets for all the principal Western cities can be purchased at this office.

WM P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.

J. P. WILLARD, Agent.

November 2, 1865. tf.

MEXCO! MEXICO!

$30,000,000 LOAN

OF THE

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

TWENTY-YEAR COUPON BONDS IN SUMS OF

$50, $100, $500, and $1000,

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE

IN GOLD.

$10,000,000 to be sold at SIXTY CENTS on the DOLLAR,

in United States Currency, thus yielding an interest of TWELVE PER CENT. IN GOLD, or SEVENTEEN PER CENT. IN CURRENCY, at the present rate of premium on gold.

THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY PROVIDED.

The Most Desirable Investment Ever Offered.

IMMENSE TRACTS OF MINING AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS; SIXTY PER CENT OF PORT DUES, IMPOSTS, and TAXES, in the States of TAMAULIPAS and SAN LUIS POTOSI; and the PLIGHTED FAITH of the said States and the GENERAL GOVERNMENT are ALL PLEDGED for the redemption of these Bonds and payment of interest.

THE SECURITY IS AMPLE.

$30 U. S. currency will buy 7 perct Gold Bond of			$50
$50 " "	" "	"	$100
$300 " "	" "	"	$500
$500 " "	" "	"	$1,000

Let every lover of Republican Institutions buy at least

ONE BOND.

Circulars forwarded and subscriptions received by

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., and
J. N. TIFFT, Financial Agent of
The Republic of Mexico,
57 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Subscriptions also received by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States.

Nov. 2, 1865—tf.

THE RURAL AMERICAN.

*The most Elegant, the Cheapest and the Best Agricultural, Horticultural