

Civilian and Telegraph.

VOLUME XXXIV.

CUMBERLAND, MD., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1865.

NUMBER 50

GENERAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

FOR THE EAST.
Cincinnati Express Train leaves... 3:15 A. M.
Mail Train leaves... 8:45 A. M.
St. Louis Express leaves... 10:58 P. M.

FOR THE WEST.
Mail Train, leaves... 6:08 P. M.
Cincinnati Express leaves... 9:20
St. Louis Express leaves... 5:30 A. M.

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Through Mail, closes daily, (except Sunday) 9 A. M.
Through Mail, closes 8 A. M.
Through Mail, closes 5:30 P. M.
Stage for Florida, leaves daily, (except Sunday) at 7 A. M.
Stage for Florida, arrives 6:30 P. M.; leaves, 9 P. M.
Stage for Florida, arrives, 5 P. M.; leaves, 7 A. M.
Stage for Florida, arrives, 5 P. M.; leaves, 7 A. M.
Stage for Florida, arrives, 5 P. M.; leaves, 7 A. M.
Stage for Florida, arrives, 5 P. M.; leaves, 7 A. M.

City Government.

Mayor—GEORGE HARRISON.
Councilmen—J. J. BRUCE,
JOHN BRUCE,
GEORGE LLOYD,
C. B. SMITH,
H. STANTZMAN,
JOHN YOUNG.

Clerk—JOHN SCHILLING.
Treasurer—JOHN BRUCE.
City Engineer—JOHN BRUCE.
City Surveyor—JOHN BRUCE.
City Assessor—JOHN BRUCE.
City Collector—JOHN BRUCE.

County Directory.

Judge of the Circuit Court—Hon. JAMES SMITH.
Clerk of the Circuit Court—HARRISON BRUCE.
Register of Wills—W. W. HOOVER.
State Attorney—JEO. A. THURSTON.
Surgeon—JAMES CHISHOLM, Jr.
Judge of the Orphans' Court—J. B. CAMPBELL,
DOUGLAS PERCY,
A. M. L. BUSH.

County Commissioners.

CHARLES RIDGELY,
ELIJAH FRIDEN,
JOHN BELL,
J. H. STALLINGS,
J. L. TOWNSEND.

County Collector—S. L. TOWNSEND.

County Assessor—JACOB BROWN.

JOINTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Jan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Feb	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mar	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Apr	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
May	29	30	31				
Jun							
Jul							
Aug							
Sep							
Oct							
Nov							
Dec							

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND MECHANIC STREETS,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

PAINTS AND OILS.
WINDOW GLASS, VARNISHES,
DYE STUFFS, GROCERIES, DRUGS,
SPICES, PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAP,
FANCY GOODS, CARBON OIL,
LUBRICATING OIL,
LAMP GLASS, LAMP GLASS, &c., &c.

W. B. BEALL & CO.

GROCERIES & LIQUORS.

Queens and Glassware, Cigaring and Smoking
Tobacco,
PIPES, SNUFF, MATCHES, ETC.

DENTISTRY.

DR. L. K. HUMMELSHINE
DENTIST.

Signs! Signs!!

ANY order of P. R. King on hand and
sent by express for the balance of
HARRISON & JENKINS,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

DR. HUMMELSHINE, DENTIST.

CORNER BALTIMORE AND LIBERTY STREETS, OVER READ'S
VERY STORE, AND OPPOSITE CAMPBELL'S POT STORE.

Potatoes! Potatoes! Potatoes!

A LOT of 10 bushels nice Potatoes, for sale
at 10 cents per bushel.
HARRISON & JENKINS,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

HOSE BALMORALS

Are just what the ladies want, and the most
attractive for the new year.
ERLACHER'S,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

Civilian & Telegraph.

PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

WILL H. LOWDERMILK, Proprietor.

Terms of Subscription:

\$2.00 Per Annum, in advance.

All subscriptions must be paid in
ADVANCE, otherwise TWO DOLLARS AND A
HALF WILL BE CHARGED IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion..... \$1.00

One square three insertions..... 2.00

One square one month..... 3.25

One square two months..... 4.00

One square three months..... 4.00

One square six months..... 6.00

One square twelve months..... 10.00

Two squares one month..... 3.25

Two squares two months..... 4.25

Two squares three months..... 4.25

Two squares six months..... 6.00

Two squares twelve months..... 10.00

Ten lines or less to constitute a square.

All local advertisements will be charged
according to the above rates, and the party sending
the same will be held responsible for the payment
thereof.

D. W. CLARAUGH, JOHN REISS,
CLARAUGH & RHIND,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GIN,
WINES, ETC.

S. W. Corner Baltimore and Canal Streets,
Near the Bridge. Cumberland, Md.
Sept 28 '65

WALTER S. McFARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

Office, south side Washington street, three doors
east of the Court House. Sept 28 '65

J. FRANK SEISS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office in Lutheran Sabbath School Building, in
rear of Lutheran Church, Centre Street,
Cumberland, Md. Sept 28 '65

EDWARD G. GUEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND AGENT FOR THE COLLECTION
OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Having been for the past four years in charge
of one of the divisions of the Second Auditor's Office,
of the Treasury Department—in which office all
claims of the soldiers and their heirs are settled—
I will be to the advantage of such claimants to
place their business in my hands.

E. C. GUEST,
Hon. E. B. French, 2d Auditor,
P. Andrews, Chief Clerk 2d Auditor's Office,
W. H. West, Chief Clerk Treasury Department,
Office, West side Will's Creek, opposite
Episcopal Church. Sept. 21, 1865-1y.

DR. HENRY J. WEISEL,
GRADUATE OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL
COLLEGE, NEW YORK.

Formerly chief student of Dr. Thos. A. Huxley
and Samuel P. Smith, and of Prof. Hamilton of
New York; late contract surgeon in Carlisle, Pa.,
Hospital, respectively, to serve the soldiers
in the various hospitals pertaining to his profession.
Office, on Baltimore street, near Mechanic, in the
rooms above the old Savings Bank, Cumberland,
Md. Sept 28 '65.

ATTENTION OYSTER DEALERS!

J. SHAMBERG & CO.,
OYSTER DEALERS,
43 and 45 South Liberty St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Sept. 7, 1865-4m

HUMBERD & LONG,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
Corner Baltimore and Mechanic streets.

JOHN R. KENLY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE, 20 FLOOR BUILDING, FAYETTE-ST.
Near Circle 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

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE subscriber is again in the 'COAL
FIELDS,' ready to attend to any business that
may be entrusted to his care. Will

OPEN COAL MINES,
and put the same in thorough working order or
FURNISH PLANS, AND MAKE ESTI-
MATES AND PLATS OR MAPS,
as the parties may require.

WM. BRACE,
Address, Post Office, Cumberland Md.
Residence on Columbia street, a few doors above
Post. Jan 28-1y

CHAS. F. SOMERKAMP,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER
and Dealer in

PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, &c.,
Baltimore Street, opposite McKel's 3 Story
Block, Cumberland, Md.

Has just returned from the eastern cities with
a large and handsome stock of Blinds, Wall Paper,
Katrasses, Pictures, &c., in endless variety.
March 2, 1865-1y

WILLIAM R. BEALL & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, TEAS, LIQUORS &c.
Baltimore street, near the Depot.

J. BOOSE,
Dealer in

Salt, Fish, Groceries, Provisions,
MANTLA ROPE AND GRAIN,
Canal Basin, Jy. 64.

CRANBERRIES!

CRANBERRIES!
A lot of Cranberries just received and for
sale by
HARRISON & JENKINS,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

MESSAGE

OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Represent-

atives:

To express gratitude to God, in the name

of the people for the preservation of the

United States, is my first duty in addressing

you. Our thoughts next revert to the death

of the late President by an act of fratricidal

treason. The grief of the nation is still fresh;

it finds some solace in the consideration that

he lived to enjoy the highest proof of his con-
fidence by entering on the renewed term of
the Chief Magistracy, to which he had been
elected; that he brought the civil war sub-
stantially to a close; that his loss was deplored

in all parts of the Union; and that foreign

nations have rendered justice to his memory.

His removal cast upon me a heavier weight

of cares than ever devolved upon any one of
his predecessors. To fulfill my trust I need
the support and confidence of all who are as-
sociated with me in the various departments
of Government, and the support and confi-
dence of the people. There is but one way

in which I can hope to gain their necessary

aid; it is to state with frankness the princi-
ples which guide my conduct and their appli-
cation to the present state of affairs, well

assure that the efficiency of my labors will, in
a great measure, depend on your aid and
your united approval.

The Union of the United States of America

was intended by its authors to last as long as

the States themselves shall last. "THE UNION

SHALL BE PERPETUAL," are the words of the
Confederation. "TO FORM A MORE PERFECT

UNION," by an ordinance of the people of the
United States, is the declared purpose of the
Constitution. The hand of Divine Providence

was never more visibly in the affairs of
men than in the framing and the adoption of
that instrument. It is beyond all question
the greatest event in American history and
indeed is not, of all events in modern times,
the most pregnant with consequences for every
people of the earth? The members of the
Convention which prepared it brought to their
work the experience of the Confederation, of
their several States, and of other republican
governments, old and new; but they needed
and they obtained a wisdom superior to ex-
perience. And when for its validity it required
the approval of a free and equal assembly
of a continent and acted separately in
many distant conventions, what is more won-
derful than that, after earnest contention and
long discussion all feelings and all opinions
were ultimately drawn in one way to its sup-
port?

The Constitution to which life was thus
imparted contains within itself ample resources
for its own preservation. It has power to
enforce the laws, punish treason, and in-
sure domestic tranquility. In case of the
assumption of the government of a State by
one man, or an oligarchy, it becomes a duty
of the United States to make good the guar-
anty to that State of a government of all
the people. Does the lapse of time reveal
defects? A simple mode of amendment is
provided in the Constitution itself, so that its
conditions can be made to conform to the
requirements of advancing civilization. No
room is allowed even for the thought of its
coming to an end. And these powers of self-
preservation have always been asserted in
their complete integrity by every patriotic
Chief Magistrate of the Constitution and
not less than by Washington and Madison.
The parting advice of the Father of his
Country, while yet President, to the people
of the United States, was, "the free Consti-
tution, which was the work of their hands,
might be so gradually and so insidiously
sundered and maintained," and the inaugu-
ral words of President Jefferson held up
the preservation of the General Government,
in its constitutional vigor, as the sheet-
anchor of our peace at home and safety
abroad.

"The Constitution is the work of the people
of the United States, and it should be as
indefeasible as the people, and it should be as
indestructible as the people."

It is not strange that the framers of the
Constitution, which had no model in the past,
should not have fully comprehended the ex-
cellence of their own work. Fresh from a
struggle against arbitrary power, many pa-
triotism suffered from harassing fears of an
absorption of the State Governments by the
General Government, and many from a dread
that the States would break away from their
orbits. But the very greatness of our coun-
try should have suggested the apprehension of en-
croachments by the General Government. The
objects that come unquestionably within its
jurisdiction are so numerous, that it must ever
naturally refuse to be embarrassed by ques-
tions that lie beyond it. Were it otherwise,
the Executive would sink beneath the burden;
the channels of justice would be choked;
legislation would be obstructed by excess, so
that there is a greater temptation to exercise
some of the functions of the General Govern-
ment through the States than to trespass on
their rightful sphere. The largest liberty is to
be maintained in the discussion of the act
of the Federal Government; but there is no ap-
proval from its laws except to various branches
of that Government itself, or to the people,
who grant to the members of the legislative
and Executive Departments no tenure but a
limited one, and in that manner always retain
the powers of redress.

"The sovereignty of the States" is the
language of the Confederation, and not the lan-
guage of the Constitution. The latter con-
tains the emphatic words: "The Constitu-
tion and the laws of the United States which
shall be made in pursuance thereof and all
the treaties made or which shall be made un-
der the authority of the United States, shall
be the supreme law of the land; and the
judges in every State shall be bound thereby,
anything in the Constitution or laws of any
State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Certainly the Government of the United
States is a limited government; and so is
every State government a limited government.
With us, this idea of limitation spreads through
every form of Administration—General, State,
and municipal—and rests on the great dis-
tinguishing principle of the recognition of the

rights of man. The ancient republics ab-
sorbed the individual in the State, prescribed
his religion, and controlled his activity. The
American system rests on the assertion of the
equal right of every man of life, liberty, and
the pursuit of happiness; to freedom of con-
science, to the culture and exercise of all of
his faculties. As a consequence, the State
Government is limited, as to the General
Government in the interest of Union, as to
the individual citizen in the interest of free-
dom.

States, with proper limitations of power,
are essential to the existence of the Consti-
tution of the United States. At the very com-
mencement, when we assumed a place among
the powers of the earth, the Declaration of
Independence was adopted by States; so also
were the Articles of Confederation; and when
"the people of the United States" ordained
and established the Constitution, it was the
States, one by one, which gave it vitality.

In the event, too, of any amend-
ment to the Constitution, the proposition of
Congress needs the confirmation of States.
Without States, one great branch of the
legislative Government would be wanting.
And, if we look beyond the letter of the Con-
stitution to the character of our country, its
capacity for comprehending within its juris-
diction a vast continental empire is due to
the system of States. The best security for
the perpetual existence of the States is the
recognition of the Constitution of the
United States. The perpetuity of the
Constitution brings with it the perpetuity of
the States; their mutual relation makes
what we are, and in our political system
connection is indissoluble. The whole cannot
exist without the parts, nor the parts without
the whole. So long as the Constitution of
the United States endures the States will en-
dure; the destruction of the one is the destruc-
tion of the other; the preservation of the
one is the preservation of the other.

My views on the subject of the States and
the Constitution are expounded in my views of
the States, which I have sought to advance
in the past. I have sought to advance the
principles of the Constitution, and to overcome
the difficulties that met me at the very com-
mencement of my administration. It has been
my object to escape from the way of non-
policy from the fundamental and unchange-
ing principles of the Constitution.

I found the States suffering from the effects
of a civil war. Resistance to the General
Government had been exhausted. The
United States had recovered possession of
their forts and arsenals; and their armies
were in the occupation of every State which
had attempted to secede. Whether the ter-
ritory within the limits of those States should
be held as conquered territory, under military
authority emanating from the President as the
head of the army, was the first question that
presented itself for decision.

Now, the military governments, established
for an indefinite period, would have offered no
prospect for the early suppression of discon-
tent; would have divided the people into the
vanquished and vanquisher; and would have
envenomed hatred, rather than have restored
affection. Once established, no precise limit
to their continuance was conceivable. They
would have occasioned an insupportable and
exhausting expense. Peaceful emigration
to and from the portion of the country is one
of the best means that can be thought of for
the restoration of harmony; and that emigra-
tion would have been prevented; for what
emigrant from abroad, who has no property
at home, would place himself in the hands
of a military ruler? The chief passions which
would have followed in the train of the army
would have been dependence on the General
Government, or men who expect profit from
the miseries of their fellow citizens.

The powers of patronage and rate which
would have been exercised under the Presi-
dent, over a vast and populous and naturally
wealthy region, are greater than, unless un-
der extreme necessity, I should be willing to
entrust to any one man; they are such
as, for myself, I could never, unless on oc-
casions of great emergency, consent to exercise.
The willful use of such powers, if continued
through a period of years, would have en-
dangered the purity of the general administra-
tion and the liberties of the States which re-
mained loyal.

Besides, the policy of military rule over a
conquered territory would have implied that
the States whose inhabitants may have taken
part in the rebellion had, by the act of those
inhabitants, ceased to exist. But the true
theory is, that all pretended rebels were, from
the beginning, null and void. The States
cannot commit treason, nor secede. The
individual citizens who may have com-
mitted treason, any more than they can make
valid treaties or engage in lawful commerce
with any foreign power. The States at-
tempting to secede placed themselves in a
condition where their vitality was impaired,
but not extinguished—their functions sus-
pended, but not destroyed.

But if any State neglects or refuses to per-
form its office, there is no more need that
the General Government should maintain all
its authority, and as soon as practicable, re-
sume the exercise of all its functions. On
this principle I have acted, and have gradu-
ally and quietly, and by almost impercepti-
ble steps, sought to restore the faithful exer-
cise of the General Government and of the States.
To that end, Provisional Governors have been
appointed for the States, Conventions called,
Governors elected, Legislatures assembled,
and Senators and Representatives chosen to
the Congress of the United States. At the
same time the Courts of the United States, as
far as could be done, have been reopened, so
that the laws of the United States may be en-
forced through their agency. The blockade
has been removed, and the custom-houses re-
established in ports of entry, so that the reve-
nue of the United States may be collected.

The Post Office Department renews its exer-
cise, activity, and the General Government is
hereby enabled to communicate promptly
security to persons and property; the opening
of the ports invites the restoration of industry
and commerce; the post office renews the fa-
cilities of social intercourse and of business.
And is it not happy for us all, that the resto-
ration of each one of these functions of the
General Government brings with it a blessing
to the States over which they are extended?

Is it not a sure promise of harmony and re-
newed attachment to the Union that, after
all that has happened, the return of the Gen-
eral Government is known only as a bene-
dictiction?

I know very well that this policy is attend-
ed with some risk; that for its success it re-
quires at least the acquiescence of the States
which are concerned; that it implies an invita-
tion to those States, by renouncing their allegi-
ance to the United States, to restate their func-
tions as States of the Union. But it is a risk
that must be taken; in the choice of difficul-
ties, it is the smallest risk; and to diminish,
if possible, to remove all danger, I have
felt it incumbent on me to assert one other
power of the General Government—the pow-
er of pardon. No State can throw a differ-
ence over the crime of treason, the power of
pardon is exclusively vested in the Executive
Government of the United States. In exer-
cising that power, I have taken every precau-
tion to connect it with the clearest recognition
of the binding force of the laws of the United
States, and an unqualified acknowledgment of
the great social change of condition in regard
to slavery which has grown out of the war.

The next step which I have taken to restore
the constitutional relations of the States has
been an invitation to them to participate in
the high office of amending the Constitution.
Every patriot must wish for a general assem-
bly at the earliest epoch consistent with public
safety. For this great end there is need of a
concurrence of all opinions, and the spirit of
mutual conciliation. All parties in the late
terrible conflict must work together in har-
mony. It is not too much to ask, in the name
of the whole people, that, on the one side, the
plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity
with a willingness to cast the disorders of
the past into oblivion; and that, on the other,
the plan of the Union shall be put beyond any
doubt by the ratification of the proposed
amendment to the Constitution, which pro-
vides for the abolition of slavery forever with-
in the limits of our country. So long as the
adoption of this amendment is delayed, so long
will doubt, and jealousy, and uncertainty pre-
vail. This is the measure which will efface
the sad memory of the past, this is the mea-
sure which will most certainly call population
and capital, and security to those parts of the
Union that need them most. Indeed, it is
not too much to ask of the States which are
now resuming their places in the family of
the Union to give this pledge of personal
loyalty and peace. Until it is done, the past
however much we may desire it, will not be
forgotten. The adoption of the amendment re-
news us beyond all power of amendment. It
heals the wound that is still imperfectly closed;
it removes slavery, the element which has long
been perplexed and divided the country; it
makes of us more a united people, renewed
and strengthened, bound more than ever to
mutual affection and support.

The amendment to the Constitution being
adopted, it would remain for the States, whose
powers have thus long been in abeyance, to re-
sume their places in the two branches of the
National Legislature, and thereby complete
the work of restoration. Here it is for you,
fellow-citizens of the Senate, and for you,
fellow-citizens of the House of Representa-
tives, to judge, each of you for yourselves,
of the election, returns, and qualification of
your own members.

The full assertion of the powers of the
General Government requires the hold-
ing of Circuit Courts of the United
States within the districts where their author-
ity has been interrupted. In the present
position of our public affairs, strong objections
have been urged to holding those courts in
any of the States where the rebellion has ex-
isted; and it was ascertained, by inquiry, that
the Circuit Court of the United States would
not be held within the District of Virginia
during the autumn or early winter, nor until
Congress should have "an opportunity to
consider an act on the whole subject." To
your deliberations the restoration of this
branch of the civil authority of the United
States is therefore necessarily referred, with
the hope that early provision will be made for
the resumption of all its functions. Its main-
tenance, most important in character,
has been committed. Persons who are charg-
ed with its commission should have fair and
impartial trials in the highest civil tribunals
of the country, in order that the Constitution
and the laws may be fully vindicated; the
truth clearly established and affirmed that
treason is a crime, that traitors should be
punished and the offense made infamous; and
at the same time, that the question may be
judicially settled, finally and forever, that no
State of its own will has the right to renounce
its place in the Union.

The relations of the General Government
towards the four millions of inhabitants
of the States of its own will has the freedom
engaged my most serious consideration. On
the propriety of attempting to make the free-
men electors by the proclamation of the Ex-
ecutive, I took for my counsel the Constitution
itself, the interpretations of that instrument
by its authors and their contemporaries, and
recent legislation by Congress. When, at the
first movement towards independence, the
Congress of the United States instructed the
several States to institute governments of their
own, they declared their desire for the
conditions for the enjoyment of the elector-
ate franchise. During the period of the Con-
federation there continued to exist a great
distinction in the qualifications of electors in
the several States; and even within a State a
distinction of qualifications prevailed with
regard to the officers who were to be chosen—
The Constitution of the United States recog-
nizes these diversities when it enjoins that, in
the choice of members of the House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States "the qualifi-
cations in each State shall have the qualifi-
cations in each State of the most numerous
branch of the State Legislature." At the for-
mation of the Constitution, it remained, as be-
fore, uniform for usage for each State to en-
large the body of its electors, according to its own
judgment and under this system, one State af-
ter another has proceeded to increase the