



WM. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 28, 1861. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

One of the most important matters for the consideration of the extra session of the Legislature of Maryland, says the Baltimore Clipper, is the re-construction and maintenance of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

It is impossible to enumerate the various ways in which the obstruction of this great highway bears heavily upon the people of this State. Under ordinary circumstances it affords employment to over four thousand persons.

It is true that, while there can be obtained no remuneration for the prospective damages that have accrued, the actual damage sustained, the loss of machinery and cost of reconstruction of the road constitutes a just and valid claim against the Federal Government.

Let us at any rate have the road re-opened. The existing stagnation in our trade and industry removed, and the State once more put on the high road to prosperity.

Ladies Benevolent Society.

In view of the destitution and privation which is already being felt, and which will be still more keenly felt, among the poorer classes of our people, during the approaching winter, a number of our ladies have formed themselves into a Benevolent Society.

A festival will be held in this city on the 10th day of December next, under the auspices of the Society, the proceeds to be applied to those who need relief.

Dr. Funderburg.

We are pleased to learn that our friend and fellow-townsmen, Dr. G. B. Funderburg, recently of Pennsylvania, has received the appointment of Surgeon of Col. Hambricht's Pennsylvania Regiment.

Southern Refinement.

The Southerners lay claim to all the refinement in the country. As a fair specimen, take the names of some of their localities.

More Prisoners.

Lieut. W. B. Kelley, (son of Gen. Kelley,) of the First Va., Regiment, passed through this city, on Monday last, enroute for Wheeling, having in charge five secession prisoners.

Thanksgiving.

This is the day designated by the Governor of Maryland in accordance with the time-honored custom of our fathers, as a fitting time for returning thanks to Almighty God for the bountiful products of the earth and the numberless blessings which have been vouchsafed to us.

Notices.

BRITISH PUBLICATIONS by LEONARD SCOTT & Co.—We publish in to-day's paper, the advertisement for 1862 of the re-publication of British Periodicals by Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

Those who desire any of the works advertised will find it to their interest to subscribe now in order to commence with the beginning of the New Volumes.

The London, Edinburgh, North British and Westminster Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine contain a complete reflex of every phase of the English mind, in Politics, Science and Religion.

We recommend these works to our readers, and especially to young men. A few dollars spent for one or more of these Reviews, will confer more valuable information than fifty dollars expended upon the trashy literature with which our country is flooded.

For particulars, read the advertisement. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The December number of Godey's Lady's Book is a magnificent number, more than equal to the previous numbers of this valuable periodical.

We learn that the degree of Master of Arts has been conferred by Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., upon our worthy friend Rev. G. W. Burns, of the Maryland Annual Conference, M. P. Church.

Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23, 1861. EDITOR CIVILIAN:—The true Union men of this city, having learned through your columns of the glorious victory gained in your mountain fastnesses over the traitorous secessionists, send you their congratulations and heartfelt greetings.

They had looked to old Allegheny with much confidence, for early in this struggle for the preservation of free government, she signaled her loyalty and avowed her purpose to stand by the Union; and this too while a number of her prominent men, a majority of her members of the Legislature and others occupying places of honor and trust were known to be on the side of the rebels.

The memorable 19th of April completely paralyzed the trade of this beautiful city, and up to the present writing, it has not recovered from that suicidal act, though the government has done much to relieve it. The destruction by the rebels of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the main artery of its trade, makes it impossible to anticipate a revival of trade, unless the government should place a large force on the line from Cumberland to Harper's Ferry, in which event, we understand, the Railroad Company will put it in running order.

We sincerely hope this will be done, as the interests of the loyal men along the entire route, as well as the interests of the government demand it. Notwithstanding the difficulty now experienced in getting from your city to Baltimore, I often meet with those with whom it was my pleasure in days of yore to meet in the social circle, and in whose society I spent many very pleasant moments.

We have at this time in our good city a nobility of Cumberland, long distinguished in the political world, and whose aspirations it is said have not become at all blunted by age. Madam rumor, and you know the versatile old jade, is as busy now as ever, will have it that this politician is endeavoring to manipulate the Canal management. Having had some experience in that department in life in days past, it is supposed he would not object to trying his hand again, especially if he could only succeed in ousting the present excellent and efficient President of the Canal Company. What kind of wire-working and scheming may be resorted to, to effect this end, your correspondent is not advised; but we understand that the manipulations have begun; but we not-

ly all concerned in good time, that they are very likely to end in smoke, especially, as the present Board of Public Works, intend to see to it that men whose efficiency cannot be questioned shall have the control of the great internal improvements of the State, and it is more than likely that the old politician will not succeed in his effort to oust the present President of the Canal or to secure the position for himself.

The Government is still moving forward in its immense preparations to crush the wicked rebellion, and it will be done most effectually. We incline to think that with the opening of spring a brighter day will dawn upon the land, and peace and prosperity be insured to the American people.

Union Movement in North Carolina.

We learn from letters to the Northern papers from Hatteras Inlet that a Provisional State Government for North Carolina, "the establishment of which has been in contemplation for months past," was formally instituted on the 18th inst. "by a Convention of delegates and proxies representing forty-five counties of the State." The following ordinances were unanimously adopted:

I. That this Convention, on behalf of the people of North Carolina, and acknowledging the Constitution of the United States of America as the supreme law of the land, hereby declare vacant all State offices, the incumbents of which have disqualified themselves to hold them by violating their oaths to support the Federal Constitution.

II. That the office of Governor of this Commonwealth having been vacated by the death of John W. Ellis, and by the active treason to the Union of his constitutional successor, Acting Governor Clark, therefore Marble Nash Taylor be hereby appointed and declared Provisional Governor of North Carolina.

III. That the Constitution of this State and its amendments, together with the statutes and laws thereof, as contained in the Revised Code, put in operation January 1, 1858, be declared continued in full force; also such subsequent acts of the General Assembly as were not adopted in contravention of the National Constitution, or in derogation of its authority.

IV. That the ordinance of the Convention which assembled at Raleigh on the 20th of May last proclaiming the secession of this Commonwealth from the Federal Union, such secession being legally impossible, is of no force or effect; and said ordinance, together with all other ordinances and acts of said Convention, or of the General Assembly, made and done in pursuance of the treasonable purposes of the conspirators against the Union, is hereby declared, ab initio null and void.

V. That, whereas it is desirable that this State shall be represented in the Federal Congress, and maintain her due weight in the councils of the Union, therefore the Provisional Governor be directed hereby to order special elections, in accordance with Chapter 69 of the Revised Code, as soon as practicable, to fill such official vacancies by temporary appointment, and to do such acts, as, in the exercise of a sound discretion, he may deem expedient for the safety and good order of the State.

The Convention has adjourned, subject to be reassembled upon the call of the President. Governor Taylor has issued his proclamation ordering an election for the second Congressional district to be held on Wednesday, 27th inst.

The Slidell and Mason Arrest—Mr. Everett's Views.

Mr. Everett delivered his address on the "State of the Country," before the Middlesex Mechanics' Association, at Lowell, on Tuesday evening. According to the Journal and Courier of that city:—

Mr. Everett began by remarking that he had been requested to say a word or two on an event that had occurred within a day or two—the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Some have apprehended that this act, however desirable in some respects, may yet be considered by the British Government as unauthorized by the law of nations, and therefore likely to bring us into unpleasant relations with that power.

There have been many cases in which this principle has been laid down and enforced in the English Courts of Admiralty. In the year 1808, an American vessel called the Caroline, on her way from New York to Bordeaux, in France, was captured by a British cruiser, carried into England, tried and condemned before Sir William Scott, afterwards Lord Stowell, the highest authority on any question of the law of nations that is to be found in Great Britain—condemned because it carried dispatches from the Government of one of the French colonies. In giving his opinion on the condemnation of this vessel, Sir Wm. Scott expressly said that the belligerent cruiser was authorized in stopping the ambassador of the enemy on the way to his destination.

You are, many of you, familiar with the case of Mr. Henry Laurens, who was at one time President of the Continental Congress, in the revolutionary war, who was on his way from Marietta to Holland, on board of a Dutch vessel, at that time a neutral power. This vessel was captured by a British sloop, carried into St. John's, Newfoundland, he was transferred to another vessel and sent to England, and there confined in the Tower of London for two years, and it was only after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown was given up, in exchange for the commander-in-chief of the British forces. You see that there is not the slightest ground for apprehension that there is any illegality in this detention of the mail packet, that the detention was perfectly lawful, their confinement in Fort Warren will be perfectly lawful (cheers), and as they will no doubt be kept there in safety until the restoration of peace—which we all so much desire—we may, I am sure, cordially wish them a safe and speedy deliverance. (Cheers.)

THE GREAT REBELLION

The Grand Review near Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—At an early hour this morning the road from Washington to Bailey's Cross Roads, via the Long Bridge, commenced to be filled with teams of all descriptions, conveying civilians and army officers to the review. Thousands and thousands thronged out, and by 10 o'clock, A. M., there was one continuous stretch of wagons and pedestrians for the whole ten miles. The road was direct to Hunter's Chapel, and sentinels all along prevented the people from diverging to the right or left.

At Hunter's Chapel the line was turned to the right to Ball's Cross Roads, and thence past Upton's Hill to Taylor's tavern, where turning to the left again, the crowd were brought up upon Munson's Hill, below which was the ground for the review. The scene along the route beggars all description. Every man, woman and child in Washington and the vicinity, who could get away, was en route for the scene of action. The crowd all passed near Fall's Church about two miles from where the rebel cavalry made the dash at our pickets at Brush's Farm two days before. Wherever the eye could reach, there was nothing to be noticed by the strangers but tents, forts and soldiers. No fence remains, but few houses, and war's desolation is everywhere visible.

Ten fortifications, with siege guns and bristling bayonets of the guard, met our gaze on the way out. Upon the peak of Munson's Hill was obtained a view that, perhaps, can be seen but once in a lifetime. Washington, in the distance, can be plainly seen, with its white dome; and in the valley towards Bailey's Cross Roads, or directly east, lies the army of the Potomac. The cavalry, artillery and infantry maroled in all directions, in a space two miles long and one wide. All the fences and houses had been ruined, and the ground happened to be the very fields which were so hotly contested by the pickets of the contending armies last summer, and where so many of our pickets were shot. The rebel forts on Munson's and Mason's Hills were sources of much attraction.

People looked and looked, until their eyes stood out like saucers, and we showed a crowd the position that Beauregard used to occupy as he pointed out to his deluded soldiers "the promised land," how he rode daily to the front, and boasted of how he would pounce upon Washington, and drive out the Yankees, but somehow he had changed his mind, concluding that Washington was not much of a place after all, and marched away down into Dixie, to await the thrashing he feels is due him. All the morning the immense field was filling up with troops pouring in from all directions.

At twelve o'clock, noon, a cortege, consisting of President Lincoln and lady in an open brouche, followed by Secretary Seward and daughter, and Frederick Seward and lady, in another General Cameron, Mrs. General Cameron, Miss Maggie Cameron; and Miss Warford in another, the President's Secretaries, Messrs. Nicolay and Hay; in another, Colonel Thomas Alcott and his two nieces, and the Misses Stuarts, and Postmaster Walborn and one or two reporters, mounted, left Washington for the grand review. Another carriage had the family of Gen. Barry, and one or two persons whom we did not recognize.

The troops, numbering seventy-five thousand, rank and file, were drawn up in line, forming three sides of a square. Upon the right were cavalry and artillery, and on the left were the Pennsylvania Reserves of Gen. McCull, with the famous plumes of the buck tails in front. Around this immense plain thousands and tens of thousands of people and vehicles were gathered. Munson's Hill was swarming with people; the trees and houses were covered with boys, some of them of large growth; and the air was heavy and damp, making an overcast very pleasant.

On reaching the flag-staff General Cameron got out of his carriage and mounted a force-looking horse. Considerable time was lost in getting the troops into the proper position. The centre of the field presented an animated scene. Hundreds of aids and orderlies galloped in all directions, carrying orders for the different brigades.

While we were awaiting the arrival of General McClellan in the centre, officers rode over one another, and some were badly, if not fatally injured. An ambulance was driven up, and they were taken off to the rear. About 12 1/2 o'clock General McClellan rode to the centre, as a grand salute was fired, escorted by the Second and Fifth Regular Cavalry, and his Body Guard, under Major Barker, and the Generals in command of the different divisions. General McClellan was mounted upon his favorite charger. He immediately took a position in front of a small cedar tree to the left of the President's carriage, and his Generals and Staff and Major Barker's squadron around him. A number of invited guests and favored ones soon got in and surrounded the President's carriage.

At a quarter past one o'clock the President, Mr. Seward and Col. Scott, mounted horses and rode over to General McClellan, and all then started to review the army. They first passed down by General McCull's Division, and as the party, consisting of some three hundred officers, Generals and their Staffs, rode up, the troops commenced to cheer and the bands to play. Our horses were galloped along, and from the start, there was one terrific roar kept up the whole way through. As the party were passing through the Pennsylvania Reserves, Gen. McDowell's horse fell and threw him to the ground. He was picked up by Generals McClellan and McCull, and soon mounted. Secretary Seward could not keep up and got left behind. Col. Scott stuck to it pretty well, and the President and Secretary Cameron

held out all the way through. It took half an hour to gallop along in front at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. It is impossible to give any idea of the appearance of the different regiments, as all appeared faultless, and every man looked the soldier. After passing around, a position was taken and orders were given for the column to move. First came Gen. McCull with the finest division on review. The regularity and steady marching drew forth much praise from the best judges on the field. After they passed they fled off to the right and marched at once to their camp some ten miles distant.

Then followed Gen. Heintzelman's Division, which passed to the left, and marched some fifteen miles to their post. The Divisions of Generals Smith, Franklin, Porter and McDowell brought up the rear, and each was dismissed and marched directly to their camp. It took the immense army three hours to pass, and the men marching one hundred abreast. Had they marched in the usual form, it would have taken eighteen hours instead of three. They moved in the following order by battalions:

Gen. McCull's Division—Twelve regiments of infantry, two batteries, and one regiment of cavalry. Gen. Heintzelman's Division—Seven regiments of infantry, two batteries, and one regiment of cavalry. Gen. Smith's Division—Twelve regiments of infantry, three batteries, and one regiment of cavalry. Gen. Franklin's Division—Twelve regiments of infantry, three batteries, and one regiment of cavalry. Gen. Blenker's Division—Eleven regiments of infantry, two batteries, and Deckett's regiment of mounted riflemen. General Fitz John Porter's Division—Thirteen regiments of infantry, three batteries, and two regiments of cavalry. General McDowell's Division—Eleven regiments of infantry, three batteries, and one regiment of cavalry.

Making a total of seventy-eight regiments of infantry, seventeen batteries, and seven regiments of cavalry, perhaps, in all, about seventy thousand men, forming only a portion of the Army of the Potomac. The time occupied in passing was three hours, the divisions in order returning to their respective encampments.

To guard against any possible surprise while the divisions were forming, the pickets on the outposts had been considerably strengthened. We unhesitatingly pronounce this the first review the world ever saw. The manner in which such an immense mass of troops were worked about in such a small space shows the effect of military discipline. Before such a column as was there wielded, no enemy could stand, and any batteries would be stormed or cavalry exterminated unless they were equal in numbers and drill. It was five o'clock when the people turned their faces towards Washington, and as we rode in the road was full from one side to the other all the way to Washington. Not less than ten thousand people witnessed this grand review, and many of whom could not recross the Long Bridge until near midnight.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—A few weeks ago the Secretary of War authorized Gen. Wool to ascertain whether clothing and other articles necessary to the comfort of United States citizens now prisoners of war, could be sent to them.—The following letter shows that consent for that purpose has been given: Headquarters Dep't of Norfolk, Nov. 9th, 1861.

SIR:—I consider myself fully authorized to reply to you on the inquiry made in your letter of the 8th. My Government will allow blankets and articles of clothing necessary for the comfort of prisoners of war, to be sent to them. Any such articles you may send to me, will be promptly forwarded by the Southern Express Company, and money may be sent to pay the freight here, or it may be paid on delivery. Very respectfully, Your obt. serv't.

[Signed,] BENJ. HUGER, Maj. Gen. Com'd'g Dep't. To MAJ. GEN. JOHN E. WOOL, Commanding Department of Va.

The Quartermaster General of the United States will provide blankets and clothing for the prisoners of war, and forward them through Gen. Wool, in accordance with the terms of the letter from Gen. Huger. It is further ascertained that this arrangement has been accomplished without compromising the government in any respect.

It was stated in some of the papers that Secretary Chase was present at the late grand review. This is an error, as neither he nor his assistants have left their duties a single day since the outbreak of the war.

On Friday, a portion of the N. J. Brigade, under Gen. Franklin, went to Springfield Station and one regiment from Gen. Heintzelman's command proceeded to Berke's Station on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, the latter 14 miles from Alexandria. No evidence of the enemy being near either place. The 3d N. J. Regiment remained at Springfield during the night and returned to their quarters yesterday morning. The pickets from Heintzelman's Division daily visit Occoquan Creek, 16 miles below Alexandria.

From Eastern Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—Dispatches to Gen. Dix, from Eastern Virginia, announce the capture of three rebel officers, a Captain and two Lieutenants, and seven cannon, all new and in good order. All traces of disloyalty seem to have disappeared in both counties. County meetings will be held to-morrow to rebel earthworks, had made his escape and eluded the most diligent search.—A captain and two lieutenants had been taken. The disbanded militia all contended that they were forced to take up arms against their will. A single individual ar-

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the restoration of the light on Cape Charles.

The Postmaster General has sent a special agent to renew the postal connection with both counties.

A Thrilling Prophecy.

In last February Alabama seceded. That brave man, Senator Clemens, who had until then breathed all the storms of wild fanaticism and clung to the flag of our Union, yielded to the popular clamor, and unsheathed his sword in a cause he hated, and one he knew could not succeed. He wrote the following to a friend:

"We are out; we have bid adieu to the Stars and Stripes, and abandoned the high privilege of calling ourselves American citizens. I am not ashamed to confess that I could not restrain my tears when the old banner, which I have followed through so many dangers, was torn down and the flag of Alabama was raised in its place. I cannot restrain them now when writing; but the deed is done—a new era has dawned, and all that I can promise is that no effort shall be spared on my part to prevent it from becoming an era of disgrace. If we are not involved in a war we soon will be. There is no hope of peace; and he is but little better than a madman who dreams of long exemption from invasion. I shall meet it when it comes as a soldier should, and fight through it as long as hope remains. When everything is lost, as I fear it may be, unless wise councils should prevail than those which have heretofore directed us, I shall drag my body to the nearest battle-field and lay down a life which has lost its value."

How swiftly has this prediction been verified. Ere the echo of his voice, pleading to the fanatic to "stop," had died away, the cry ran out, to arms! A State then prosperous is now bankrupt, and all the horrors of war are upon them.

About Jeff Davis' Message.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1861.

WHAT IS SAID OF JEFF DAVIS' MESSAGE. The message of Jeff. Davis to the rebel Congress was published here this afternoon. It is regarded in Government circles as a melancholy effort to bolster up a desperate enterprise with bombast and falsehood. Its wholesale misrepresentations of the actions of the Federal Government are considered only equalled in enormity by its cruel congratulation of the Southern people for the plenty they nowhere enjoy, and the progress in manufactures, for want of which they are everywhere sadly suffering. It is regarded, in fact, as an admission of disappointment in all the glittering promises of external aid that were originally set before the deluded South, and a humiliating confession that their "King Cotton" is unable to rule the world. Stripped of its empty bombast and glaring falsehood it is nothing more nor less than a complaint that the European powers will not attempt to break the blockade established by the Federal Government, and undertake a war with the United States in behalf of the traitors. Indeed nothing else tangible has been discovered in the message Davis' comments on the capture of Mason and Slidell are the subject of ridicule in all circles here. In fact, the whole affair is considered too absurd even to humbug the abused people to whom it is addressed.

Southern News.

The Richmond papers state that the small-pox, a violent type of typhoid fever, and the black menses were prevailing among the Confederate troops near Bowling Green, Ky. Large numbers were dying daily.

Gen. Lee's command has retired to Meadow Bluff. The Richmond Whig announces the death of John N. Hagbes, a delegate to the State Convention from Randolph.—He was wounded in the battle of Rich Mountain.

The Richmond Examiner, confirms the report that rebel Col. Orogan was killed in the recent engagement between Floyd and Rosecrans.

A despatch from Charleston, dated Nov. 17th, says the unexpected failure of the shore batteries at Bay Point and Hilton Head to demolish at least one of the attacking vessels, has badly shaken the popular confidence in the efficiency of our guns against the monster frigates and iron-clad gun-boats which they may again have to encounter, and so alarmed are many of the sordid souls that infest all Southern cities, that the effect may already be seen in the lengthening of the freight trains which leave almost hourly for the interior. In Savannah the panic is even more general and decided.

The use of Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Heaviness of the Stomach, or any other like affection, is a certain cure for dyspepsia and like diseases, it is the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vigor to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy so indispensable to the restoration of health. The numerous acknowledgments of its superior excellence and beneficial results, have assured the proprietors that it cannot but prove a great cure to the afflicted, and impart vitality to the through system. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. See advertisement in another column.

From Accomac County, Va.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Capt. Haley, of the 17th Massachusetts regiment, has returned from Drummondtown, Accomac county, Va., the headquarters of General Lockwood. He reports that after passing Newtown, our troops met with various obstructions in their march, the bridges being destroyed and trees thrown across the road. Some of the latter were quickly removed, while others were avoided by marching around them. They also found a deserted earthwork but no guns at Oak Hill. Between that point and Drummondtown another battery was found in which eight guns were mounted. The latter place was entirely deserted by the rebels. They also found another deserted work eight miles beyond Drummondtown.

Up to the time Capt. Haley left there had been nine smooth-bore guns captured but no ammunition. The only muskets seen in the whole route were about 100 old flint locks. Col. Smith, who had commanded the rebel earthworks, had made his escape and eluded the most diligent search.—A captain and two lieutenants had been taken. The disbanded militia all contended that they were forced to take up arms against their will. A single individual ar-

knowledging himself a secessionist had been encountered.

The Unionists, who were evidently numerous, met the troops with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. The Union men now have undisturbed control of the two counties. As far as heard from the rebels have everywhere disbanded.

From Missouri.

ROLLA, Mo., Nov. 23.—McCulloch with a large force is now encamped between Springfield and Lebanon. His pickets extended last night over a space of fifteen miles this side of Lebanon.—This is reliable.

TIPTON, Mo., Nov. 23.—The town of Warsaw was fired about 6 P. M., Thursday. All the business portion of the town is in ashes. The troops which were stationed there left about 8 P. M., and are now here. A portion of the commissary stores, for which we had no transportation, were burned, by order of the commanding officer. It is thought that the town was fired by a citizen, as a man dressed in citizen's clothes was seen coming from the buildings in which the fire first originated.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 25.—It is reported that Price is still advancing towards this place, and that the Federal pickets were driven in towards here this evening.

A number of rebels were arrested last night, who were on the way to join Price's army. The secessionists in town are quite certain that the Union forces are to be driven from this section of Missouri.—Without doubt Price is advancing towards Sedalia.

The military are very strict now, and no one can pass the lines without passes signed by the commanding officer of posts.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Nov. 25.—Intelligence has been received here from parties direct from Osceola, that Price's army crossed the Osage river at Hoffman's ferry on Friday last, and the advanced guard would reach Osceola the following day.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—Reliable information received here to-day that our cavalry, under Major Hough, had overtaken and captured the rebels who seized our supply train near Warburg on Monday last, and that a hundred and fifty prisoners were taken and the wagons recovered.

MARRIED.

In the English Lutheran Church, on the 21st inst., by Rev. A. J. Weddell, Mr. CHAR. UHL, of Somerset, Pa., and Miss ANNE E. ALLISON, of this city.

Order of Ratification.

Refus Davis and others vs. WILLIAM DAVALL and others. In the Circuit Court for Allegany county as a Court of Equity. No. 1379.

ORDERED, This 27th day of November, 1861, that the sale of the real estate of John W. Davis, deceased, made and reported by Thomas Devoe, Trustee in the above case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 1st day of January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed at Cumberland in each of three successive weeks before the said 1st day of January next. The report states the amount of sale to be \$175.00. Test—H. RESLEY, Clerk.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

10,000 Bushels of FINE COAL. For sale in my yard at the low rate of 3 cents per bushel, delivered in any part of the city by the Cart load, FOR CASH. Nov. 28—3m. H. FLURY.

Cheese! Cheese!

A LARGE lot of Prime New York OREAM CHEESE just received and for sale wholesale and retail by Nov. 21 WM. F. BRAY, & Co.