Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

WM. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday Morning,....Feb. 13, 1862.

REMOVAL.

THE former publication and printing office of "THE CIVILIAN AND TELEGRAPH," having been required for Government purposes, we have been obliged to remove our establishment. We will be pleased to see our friends, and receive their orders, at our new location, on BALTIMORE STREET, near Mechanic street, adjoining the store of Charles Gilpin, Esq.

Our Own Soldiers.

The Second Regiment of the Potomac Home Brigade was mustered into service last summer, under Col. Thomas Johns, whose impaired health, after some months, caused him to resign his command, and Lieut. Col. R. Bruce succeeded him as Colonel of the Regiment. The following is a list of the staff officers and captains:—

Colonel—R. Bruce.
Lieut. Colonel—G. E. Porter.
Major—Alexander Shaw.
Adjutant—O. D. Robins.
Quarter-Master—K. H. Butler.

Captains.

Company A—John Douglass.
" B—J. D. Roberts.
" C—John Huntley.
" D—B. B. Shaw.
" E—J. C. Lynn.
" F—Lewis Dyke.
" G—C. G. McClelland.
" H—G. H. Bragonier.
" I—F. McCulloh.
" K—P. B. Petrie.

Of these captains several are quite youthful, and natives of this county, as Lynn, McCulloh, Shaw, Huntley, and Bragonier. Dyke and McClelland served in the Mexican war. Roberts was a member of Wallace's Indiana Zouaves, and Petrie had held a Colonel's commission in the State of New York.

Dr. S. P. Smith is the Surgeon, and Dr. P. A. Healey the Assistant Surgeon of the Regiment, under whose skillful treatment and care not a single case of disease has terminated in death, although there have been a great many cases of measles, pneumonia, etc., etc., among the men.

The sobriety and good order of these citizen soldiers, ever since their organization as a regiment, has been worthy of all praise; and although the companies have been a good part of the time separated from each other, on guard duty along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and subjected to many hardships and privations at times, yet both officers and men have attained a very creditable state of discipline and soldierly bearing. A winter campaign is always perilous, even when the men have huts and tents; but the present open rainy winter, miry roads, and muddy camp grounds, the total absence of huts and tents, and the necessity of bivouacing in mud and snow, have at times presented hardships that might have produced mutiny among soldiers of greater experience; yet these men have never murmured or hesitated to go wherever duty has called them.

There seems to be nothing but reciprocal respect, confidence and good will between the officers and the men of the regiment.

Quarter-master Butler appears to have done his duty honestly and faithfully, and has the praise of being a punctual, good officer.

An excellent band of music, under the lead of Professor Snyder, is attached to this regiment; and it is only justice to say that it has been pronounced, by good judges, one of the best bands in the country.

The army of the upper Potomac is about to advance. Our regiment will be expected to join in the approaching conflict of danger and death. We have every confidence that all, both officers and men, will acquit themselves with honor, and come out of the conflict with their laurels bright and green. Hereafter, when this disgraceful conspiracy shall have been effectually crushed out, and its authors consigned to a felon's doom, and the stars and stripes shall wave over every rampart in the country, our gallant young men who are now about to enter the smoke of battle will recount at their fire-sides the glorious part they took in the route of the rebel army at Winchester.

The Rebels begin to Realize their Desperate Condition.

The following extracts from an address to the people of Georgia, issued by those arch-traitors, Howell Cobb, R. Toombs, M. J. Crawford, and Thos. R. R. Cobb, indicate that they are at last compelled to acknowledge the failure of the rebels to establish the monarchical sway of "King Cotton." For a brief period, immediately succeeding the wholesale plunder of the Treasury, transfer of troops and munitions of war into the Southern States, and seizure of forts, mints and arsenals, the game seemed to be entirely in their own hands, but now that the friends of the Union and republican government are fully aroused, determined and prepared to sustain the Constitution and the laws, the desperate frenzy of the baffled leaders of the rebellion seeks to involve in one common ruin their deluded and beggared victims. Humanity shudders at the fearful results of this suicidal attempt to overthow the American Republic and to perpetuate the power of the Southern oligarchy. The address calls attention to the following points:—

First. The moderation of our own government and the fanatical madness of our enemies have dispersed all differences of opinion among our people, and united them for ever in the war of independence. In a few border States a waning opposition is giving way before the stern logic of daily developing facts. The world's history does not give a parallel instance of a revolution based upon such unanimity among the people.

Second. Our enemy has exhibited an energy, a perseverance, and an amount of resources which we had hardly expected, and a disregard of the constitution and laws which we can hardly credit. The result of both, however, is that power, which is the characteristic element of despotism, and renders it as formidable to its enemies as it is destructive to its subjects.

Third. An immense army has been organized for our destruction, which is being disciplined to the unthinking stolidity of regulars. With the exclusive possession of the seas, our enemy is enabled to throw upon the shores of every State the nucleus of an army; and the threat is made, and doubtless the attempt will follow in early spring, to crush us with a giant's grasp by a simultaneous movement along our entire borders.

Fourth. With whatever alacrity our people may rush to arms, and with whatever energy our government may use its resources, we cannot expect to cope with our enemy either in numbers, equipments, or munitions of war. To provide against these odds, we must look to desperate courage, unflinching daring, and universal self-sacrifice.

Fifth. The prospect of foreign interference is, at least, a remote one, and should not be relied on. If it comes, let it only be auxiliary to our own preparations for freedom. To our God and ourselves alone we should look.

These, continues the address, are perhaps "unpalatable facts," and proceeds to show the Georgians what, under "the stern logic of daily developing facts," is their duty:—

First. As a nation we should be united, forbearing to one another, frowning upon all factoius opposition and censorious criticisms, and giving a trustful and generous confidence to those selected as our leaders in the camp and the council chamber.

Second. We should excite every nerve and strain every muscle of the body politic to maintain our financial and military healthfulness, and, *by rapid aggressive action*, make our enemies feel at their own firesides the horrors of a war brought on by themselves.

A fitting climax to this mixture of bombast, whining and misrepresentation, is the closing exhortation to deeds of darkest incendiarism:—

"Let every woman have a torch, every child a firebrand—let the loved homes of our youth be made ashes, and the fields of our heritage be made desolate. Let blackness and ruin mark your departing steps, if depart you must, and let a desert more terrible than Sahara welcome the Vandals. Let every city be leveled by the flame, and every village be lost in ashes."

All Quiet on the Potomac.

For months the telegraph has flashed along its wires, North and South, East and West, the familiar words: *"All quiet on the Potomac."*

Did we hear and see and read nothing else, we might imagine that the scenes of the past nine months were some terrible dream, whose fearful phantasms had left their impress upon our waking thoughts.

ALL *is quiet on the Potomac.*

Then, Maryland still grasps the sister hand of Virginia, across our dashing mountain stream. Friendship is uninterrupted. The commerce of the east and the West, still pours peacefully along the valley of the Potomac, and the pilgrims of a continent, with fraternal patriotic hearts still meet at Vernon's sacred tomb. We can hardly realize that *this*, now is but a pleasing dream; yet it is only one of those bright images of departed peace and happiness that linger around us, and haunt us in our moments of forgetfulness.

All quiet on the Potomac!

On both shores are raging the fierce flames of civil war. The white tents of hostile armies, like snow drifts, cover our hills and vallies. Three hundred thousand hearts are beating wildly, waiting for the coming storm of battle. The volcano is slumbering, but its lights are flashing from the dense forests of glittering bayonets, and its deep thunders are echoing in the roll of drums and the distant roar of cannon. Each day brings with it ominous signs of the approaching crisis.

All quiet on the Potomac!

No! Disease is hurrying from camp to camp breathing with sickening breath upon the martial hosts. Death is busy, not on the field of battle, but in pest-filled hospitals, where thousands languish in pain, or rave in wild delirium amid scenes of gloom and wretchedness. The funeral procession is ever moving, and the funeral march has become every day music.

From the Potomac, go forth the tidings of wo, that darken a thousand homes, and wring ten thousand hearts with anguish.

All quiet on the Potomac!

From the snowy summits of the Alleghanies, where nestles the cot of the mountaineer, to the waters of the Chesapeake, whose shores are mantled with the dwellings of wealth and fashion, arises a sigh of restless anxiety.

Families once united, peaceful and happy, are now separated, perhaps for ever.

Homes once bright and cheerful, adorned with everything that could render life pleasant, are now dark and silent, or the places where they stood marked only by blackened ruins.

There is a gloom around the domestic hearth. Men's hearts are trembling with forebodings of the future, and woman's cheek is pale with fear as she looks forth to coming scenes of blood and carnage. Beneath the silence and quiet resting on our borders, run the low whispering sounds of approaching strife. The thunder clouds of war will burst and their fearful desolations will be visible long after the terrible ordeal of our country shall be past.

The Potomac, noted now for the beauty and sublimity of its scenery, will then be the classic river of American history. W.

THE President has given his official approval to the bill for the seizure of railroads and telegraph lines, whenever a military necessity exists for such action.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the interest due on the 19th inst., on the 7.30 Treasury notes, will be paid in coin.

Acknowledgments.

The Ladies' Relief Society, of this city, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following articles, to Feb. 11, 1862:—

From a Flintstone friend, 13 rabbits; Mr. G. Endriss, 3 comforts; Mrs. Ferguson, 1 can peaches; Mrs. A. M. L. Bush, 3 bottles wine, 3 glasses jelly, cakes, and 1 comfort; Mrs. Tippitt, 3 pairs mittens; Mrs. Ferguson, 1 pair do.; Mrs. J. Kinley, 5 pairs stockings, bag dried fruit; "A Friend," 1 duck, dried peaches, and cakes; Mrs. Gephart, 2 pairs mittens; Mrs. Hoblitzell, bundle of rags; Mrs. Madore, do. do.; Mrs. Jacobs, 4 pairs mittens; Mrs. J. E. Russell, $1; Mrs. Tippitt, 3 pairs mittens; Kate Rooney, 1 pair socks; Ladies' Aid Society, Bedford, Pa., 6 muslin shirts, 7 half-worn do.; 10 Canton flannel do., 5 red flannel do., 9 pairs Canton flannel drawers, 5 red flannel do., 8 pairs stockings, 2 pairs socks, 1 pair gloves, 1 pair slippers, 3 blankets, 2 comforts, 15 sheets, 20 pillow cases, 7 bed ticks, 8 pillow ticks, 2 dozen glasses jelly, 5 cans fruit, 5 bottles wine, 12 jars preserved fruit, 7 bags dried fruit and corn, 1 pillow, 12 palm leaf fans, bundle of tracts and newspapers; Frostburg Ladies' Relief Society, 3 bags dried fruit, 6 tumblers jelly, 5 cans tomatoes, 1 can fruit, 1 jar blackberries, 1 box mustard, 1 paper broma, 1 paper cocoa, 5 towels, 3 pillow cases, 6 pocket handkerchiefs, 3 cravats, 8 pillows, 3 pairs mittens, 8 pairs socks, 4 bundles rags, 1 sheet, 1 bottle blackberry wine, 2 work bags.

ROBERT SHRIVER, Treasurer.

The Health of the Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade.

From the Surgeon's quarterly report to Jan. 1st, of the Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, we find that the Regiment has suffered severely with disease; 224 cases of measles, a great number of cases of ulcerated sore throat, pneumonia consequent upon measles, and from exposure a few cases of typhoid pneumonia. The Second Regiment has not lost a single man by disease up to that date.

The four companies belonging to the Third Regiment have also been under his care, and but one death from sickness has yet accrued. Two men were killed in fight: George Platter, on the 23d of October, at the mouth of the South Branch; Andrew Hughes, killed at the Wire Bridge, over the South Branch, beyond Springfield, on the 26th of October. John Hughes was killed in Camp Thomas on the 12th of October, by the accidental discharge of his own gun. Patrick Noland was killed by the cars at Frostburg. —— Snyder, of Captain Roberts' Company was killed by —— Luteman, a fellow soldier, on the 31st day of December. The report embraces fifteen companies.

The Regiment was organized on the 26th of August, and has been divided nearly all the time, spread along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, extending nearly to Hancock, and has been subject to great exposure and many privations, perhaps more so than any other regiment in the service.

(From the Baltimore American.)

First Maryland Regiment.

CAMP WORMAN, Jan. 29, 1862.

Messrs. Editors—Understanding some dispensers of news have put in circulation rather monstrous reports of the health and mortality in the First Maryland Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, I deem it but just to send you a copy from our Surgeon's record of deaths, and diseases of which they died, since the first company of the regiment was formed and mustered into service on the 10th day of August, 1861. This being from the record, and reliable, your readers and the parents and wives of many of the men who are connected with this regiment can have their fears relieved. So far as regards smallpox, and diseases of that character, nothing of the kind has ever made its appearance among us. At this time the Hospital has very little more than half as many in it as it had two weeks since, and at no one time were there more than eighty-three patients in the same. The regiment, I am happy to state, is growing healthy, and is exceedingly anxious to make a dash at the enemies of our good old Union. The list is as follows:—

1. John Morrow, of Washington county, shot accidentally.
2. Captain Prather, of Washington county, died of typhoid fever.
3. James Clark, of Baltimore, died of intersusception of the bowels.
4. Wm. S. Slack, of Baltimore, died of congestion of the brain.
5. Jacob E. Ryan, of Frederick county, died of typhoid pneumonia.
6. Charles Morrison, of Frederick county, died of pneumonia supervening on measles.
7. Wm. Stutiz, of Frederick county, died of typhoid pneumonia supervening on measles.
8. Jesse Ham, of Frederick county, died of typhoid pneumonia supervening on measles.
9. Augustus Gift, of Washington county, died of typhoid pneumonia supervening on measles.
10. Abraham Hendrickson, of Frederick county, died of typhoid pneumonia supervening on measles.
11. Jacob W. L. Ginn, of Washington county, died of typhoid pneumonia supervening on measles.
12. W. H. Glass, of Carroll county, died of typhoid pneumonia supervening on measles.
13. Louis Neiberfall, of Carroll county, died of typhoid pneumonia supervening on measles.
14. Enos E. Mayn, of Frederick county, died of typhoid pneumonia supervening on measles.
15. Samuel M. Carr, of Washington co., died of typhoid pneumonia supervening on measles.
16. Joseph Tobin, of Baltimore, died of abscess of the spine.
17. John S. Potter, of Virginia, died of typhoid pneumonia supervening on measles.
18. Oliver C. Geyer, of Washington co., died of typhoid pneumonia supervening on measles.
19. George W. Misner, of Frederick co., died of typhoid pneumonia supervening on measles.

The above statement is correct, I believe, in every particular. Yours, respectfully,

W. T. FAITHFUL, Captain Co. G,
First Maryland Reg't. P. H. B.

THE GREAT REBELLION

(Latest by Telegraph, for the Civilian and Telegraph.)

ROANOKE ISLAND CAPTURED!

Rebel Loss 300 Killed and over 1,000 Wounded!

Fort Donnelson Surrounded and 8,000 Rebels Penned In!

OUR GUN-BOATS AT FLORENCE, ALA!

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12th—11.40 A. M.—Roanoke Island is in possession of our forces. Out of 3,000 Rebels only 60 escaped. Rebel loss, 300 killed and over 1,000 wounded. The balance were captured. The rebel fleet of gun-boats were captured and destroyed. Elizabeth City was captured, and our forces are pushing on to Edenton towards Norfolk. O. Jennings Wise was badly wounded.

A despatch from Cairo, last night, says, Gen. Grant had surrounded Fort Donnelson and had 8,000 rebels penned in, and would open upon the Fort yesterday afternoon or this morning.

Our gun-boats went to Florence, Alabama, and were received with the wildest joy. Old men cried like children. Many wanted to enlist. The people invited our officers and men to their houses, and everything they had was at our disposal.

FORT HENRY CAPTURED.

Gen. Tilghman and Staff and the Whole Garison Prisoners.

THE STARS AND STRIPES FLOATING IN TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—The *Gazette* and *Commercial's* Cairo correspondents give the following interesting account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Henry:—

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock 30 minutes, P. M., the gun boats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondolet and Essex, the Tyler, Connestoga and Lexington bringing up the rear, advanced boldly against the rebel works going to the right of Painter Creek Island, immediately above which on the east shore of the river stands the fortifications.

Keeping out of range till at the head of the Island, and within a mile of the enemy, and then passing the Island in full view of the rebel guns, we steadily advanced—every man being at quarters.

Every ear was strained to catch the Flag Officer's signal gun for the commencement of the action.

Our line of battle was: On the left the St. Louis, next the Carondolet, next the Cincinnati, (for the time being the flag-ship, and having on board Flag Officer Foote,) and next the Essex.

We advanced in line—the Cincinnati a boat's length ahead, when @ 12.30 the Cincinnati opened the ball, and immediately the three accompanying boats followed the example; the enemy, no ways backward, gave an admirable response.

The fight raged furiously for half an hour, but we steadily advanced toward the enemy, receiving the returning storms of shot and shell, when, getting within 300 yards of the enemy's works, we came to a stand and poured into them right and left.

In the meantime the Essex had been disabled and drifted away from the scene of action, leaving the Cincinnati, Carondolet and St. Louis alone engaged.

At precisely 40 minutes past one o'clock, the enemy struck their colors, and such cheering and such wild excitement as seized the throats, arms and caps of the four or five hundred sailors of the gunboats can't be imagined, much less described.

After the surrender, which was made to Com. Foote, by Gen. Tilghman, who defended his fort in the most determined manner, we found that the rebel infantry encamped outside of the fort, numbering four or five thousand men, had cut and run, leaving only one artillery company in command of the fort!

The fort mounted twenty guns and seventeen mortars, mostly 32 and 34-pounders—one being a magnificent 10-inch columbiad.

Our shots dismounted the guns, driving the enemy through the embrasures. One of their rifled 32-pounders burst during the engagement, wounding the gunners.

The rebels captured claim to have had but eleven effective guns wodred by 55 men, the number, all told, of the prisoners taken. They lost five killed and ten badly wounded.

The infantry left everything behind them in their flight, and a vast deal of their plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores.

Gen. Tilghman appeared disheartened. He thinks the capture of the post is one of the most damaging blows of the war. In surrendering to Com. Foote, he remarked "I am glad to surrender to so gallant an officer."

Com. Foote replied, "you do perfectly right, sir, in surrendering, but you should have blown my boats out of water before I would have surrendered to you."

In the engagement the Cincinnati was in the lead and flying the Flag officer's pennant, which was the chief mark. Flag officer Foote and Capt. Stemble crowded her defiantly into the teeth of the enemy's guns. She got thirty-one shots, some going completely through her.

The Essex was badly crippled. When about half through the fight and crowding steadily against the enemy, a ball went into her port side, going through one of her boilers, the escaping steam scalding and killing several of her crew.

The Cincinnati had only one man killed and six wounded.

The Essex had six seamen killed, two officers and seventeen men wounded and five missing.

There were no casualties on the St. Louis or Carondolet, though the shot and shell fell upon them like rain.

The St. Louis was commanded by Capt. Leonard Paulding, who stood upon the gun boat, and fought his guns to the last. Not a man flinched and with cheer upon cheer sent shot and shell among the enemy.

Latest from Tennessee.

PADUCAH, Ky., Feb. 7.—General Smith on the west and General Grant on the east side of the river, are pursuing the retreating rebels.

It is reported, and credibly by some of our officers, that the rebel troops from Fort Henry were not true to the rebel cause, but took advantage of the opportunity offered by the attack to run away from a fight that was distasteful to them.

PANIC AMONG THE REBELS.

CAIRO, Feb. 8.—Special despatches to the Commercial and Gazette give additional details of the capture of Fort Henry. At the time of the attack the rebels were in their camp eating dinner. They abandoned everything, leaving one thousand shot guns and all their camp equippage behind them. In pursuing the enemy, Major McCullough, of Col. Dickey's cavalry, captured six guns, and Col. John A. Logan captured eight guns and 33 prisoners.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SEIZURE OF THE RAILROAD.

The capture of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad bridge, as mentioned in the news concerning the capture of Fort Henry, secures an important strategetical position, to which others must, in the course of military events, be auxiliary. It in effect turns the enemy's left flank, cuts off the communication between Memphis and Bowling Green, from which the latter is dependent for its supplies, and isolates Columbus from Bowling Green, so that for all military purposes communication is cut off between the rebels at these points. No doubt the Federal force will push on until they reach the Nashville and Memphis Railroad, near Camden, Tenn.—This point, once in our possession, will cut off Hickman and Memphis from Nashville. This accomplished, then good bye to Generals Johnston, Beauregard, Buckner and the rebel host.—There will be no necessity then to attack Columbus or Bowling Green. Starvation will do the work. The New Orleans Delta, in a late edition, says:—"The safety of the whole South depends on the result of the battle at Columbus. This place once taken, there can be no effectual resistance at other points."—In military philosophy a position turned and besieged is equal to a place captured. Hence, according to the New Orleans Delta, the safety of the whole South is in jeopardy.

From Gen. Banks' Command.

FREDERICK, Md., Feb 7.—The latest intelligence I have been able to obtain from the Virginia side is via Hancock on Wednesday. A squad of rebel cavalry daily make their appearance on a distant hill, apparently to observe our movements.

At Harper's Ferry it was reported that Jackson had not yet gone to Richmond, but was supposed to be at Halltown, where his men were making preparations to resist the imaginary advance of Gen. Banks' division. Bodies of Confederates were also at Charlestown and Martinsburg.

Several companies of Lamon's Virginia Regiment have arrived here from Hancock, to join the Maryland Regiments. Gen. Cooper, in command of the Maryland Brigade, it is believed will take the field in a few days.

Our artillery force has been considerably augmented during the week, and more are believed to be preparing to come hither.

Twenty-nine prisoners from Baltimore, mostly belonging to the upper regiments, were sent to Hancock yesterday under a guard of the Michigan cavalry.

On Tuesday a small body of the enemy were dispersed near Bolivar by a few well directed shell from our battery on Maryland Heights. One of the shells exploded in an unoccupied dwelling.

There was considerable dissipation in town during the early part of the week, but a descent by the Provost Guard upon several taverns has checked it in a considerable degree.

Arrest of Gen. Chas. P. Stone.

The following is the substance of the charges under which Brig. Gen. Chas. P. Stone was arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by a guard under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Sykes, of the Provost Marshal's force, and sent to Fort Lafayette by the afternoon train. First, For misdemeanor at the battle of Ball's Bluff. Second, For holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp. Third, For treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or strong work, since the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns, without molestation. Fourth, For treacherous design to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy, under pretence of orders for a movement from the commanding General, which had not been given. A court martial will be speedily ordered.

The Burning of Harper's Ferry—Treachery of the Rebels.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 7.—This forenoon, Capt. Baylor and three of his rebel soldiers concealed themselves behind a stone wall just above Harper's Ferry bridge. One man, either black or painted, by displaying a flag of truce, induced a loyal Virginian from this side to go over, but when he was nearly across Baylor and two others treacherously fired upon him, killing him immediately. Our battery on the Heights at once resented the act by shelling the buildings where the rebels were supposed to be secreted, and subsequently some of our men crossed the river and set fire to twelve houses, including the "Wager," and another hotel, the railroad buildings, etc. The whole lower part of the town is now in ashes.

The greatest necessity existed for burning these buildings, as they have been a hiding place for the rebel riflemen, who have been annoying our troops for weeks past.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY will decimate the volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. Only 25 cents per box.

—DIED—

On Sabbath morning, the 9th inst., JAMES WILLIAM, the infant son of Samuel T. and Maria C. Little, aged 7 months.

"'Tis said that Death, with cruel spleen,
Doth break the silver cord,
And hath his proudest triumph when
Hearts quiver on his sword—
That he doth love to cast a blight
Where beauty blooms, where all is bright.

"But O, Death is not such. He plead
That he might take the child;
'Heaven is brighter far,' he said.
'The earth is dark and wild.'
The Guardian sighed, 'E'en to the end
Thro' sunny scenes his path I'll bend.

"'Life's way is thorny; dangers, fears,
Await the traveller there;
'Tis flooded o'er with sorrow's tears;
Alas! how dark, how drear!'
The guardian angel closer drew:
Her pinions o'er the child she threw.

"Temptation spreads her luring snare
Upon the earth, and all
That ordeal pass who journey there—
Think, oh! if he should fall!"
The angels wept; the Guardian gave
Her charge to Death, that Death might save.

Softly bent the angel of Death
Over the dying boy,
And then he soothed with gentle breath
The fever-burning brow.
Then to the heart he whispered peace,
And bid its painful throbbing cease.

ORDINANCE NO. 50.

An Ordinance supplementary to Ordinance No. XXIV., entitled an Ordinance establishing a Board of Health, etc.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Cumberland, That in the Ordinance No. 24, heretofore passed, the Bailiff of the city shall be, in every instance in that ordinance, substituted for the Board of Health.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Bailiff shall have all the authority and power given by that Ordinance to the Board of Health.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Consulting Physician appointed by the said Ordinance (24), shall at all times be accessible to the Bailiff, who shall consult with him as to the measures necessary to preserve the health and police of the city.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all legal powers for enforcing the provisions of Ordinance No. 24 shall be conferred on the Bailiff.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of Ordinance No. 24, inconsistent with this Ordinance, be hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That a compensation of —— dollars per annum, be appropriated for the extra services of the Bailiff and Consulting Physician.

Passed Feb. 5, 1862.

C. M. THRUSTON, Mayor.

JNO. H. SHAW, Clerk.

Feb. 13, 1862—2t

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY virtue of an order passed by the Circuit Court for Allegany County, the undersigned, as Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of Jas. Anderson, will sell at public auction, in front of the National House, in the city of Cumberland,

On Saturday 22d inst., at 11 o'clk.,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

situated on the corner of Centre and Harrison streets, in said city of Cumberland, and lately occupied by John Korns. The house is a very comfortable one, to which is attached the necessary out houses, and a new Bakery, and also a well of excellent water. There is an annual ground rent of $62.50 upon this property.

Also, a lot situated on Baltimore street, in said city of Cumberland, adjoining McKaig's Three Story Block, it being the same which was heretofore occupied by P. R. Haldeman as a Restaurant and the widow Ways and J. G. Treiber as Confectionery stores: the houses upon which were lately destroyed by fire. The lot is an excellent one, and constitutes a very eligible site for business houses. It fronts 70 feet on Baltimore Street and runs back 80 feet, and has a front sufficient for at least three rooms. This lot is also subject to a ground rent of $100.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in Cash, and the balance in two equal instalments of six and twelve months with interest. The deferred payments to be secured by the purchaser or purchasers, with his or their note or notes, with endorsers to be approved by said trustees.

JACOB BROWN,
JNO. J. BRUCE,
Feb. 13, '62—ts. Trustees.

G. F. WORTHINGTON,
Agent for Claims,
CORNER THIRTEENTH AND F STREETS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,

HAVING retired from one of the Government offices, in which he has been engaged for many years in the settlement of MILITARY CLAIMS, proposes to prosecute and collect such of every kind, including those for Horses and other property lost, Bounty, Pensions, Arrears of Pay, Subsistence, etc., etc.

Feb. 13, 1862—3t*

George's Creek Coal and Iron Company.

NOTICE.—A general meeting of the Stockholders of the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 19 South street, BALTIMORE, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of MARCH, 1862, from 11 o'clock to 12 M., for the election of nine Directors.

W. ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

Feb. 13, 1862—3t*

FOR RENT.

THE two Store Rooms adjoining J. M. Holme's and R. Read & Bro., which will be altered and have open fronts.

ALSO,

The Warehouse adjoining J. & T. Coulehan's

ALSO,

The Osceola House. For terms, apply to

Feb. 6, 1862—4t. R. READ, Agent

Estate of John Brobst.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Allegany County, Letters Testamentary on the estate of John Brobst, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against said dec'd are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 6th day of August, 1862, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 6th day of February, 1862.

NEHEMIAH R. CORMANY,
MOSES RAWLINGS,
S. P. SMITH,
Feb. 6, 1862—3t. Executors.

FOR RENT.

THE Dwelling House recently occupied by the subscriber, opposite Geo. A. Pearre and J. W. Jones, Esqs.

Feb. 6, 1862—4t. ROBERT READ.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Cumberland Post Office, Feb. 1, 1862. Persons calling for these letters must say they were advertised, otherwise they may not receive them.

A
Autermire, Francis
Armstrong, Wm B
Adams, Wm
Alexander, Susan
Africa, Samuel
Arnold, Margaret
Adams, Margaret
Abrams, Harrison
Alspaugh, Geo W
Adams, A J
Allison, Ann E
Abernathia, Dr Jas
B
Burdslee, Dr Wm B
Bucher, Wm
Bricker, Wm
Burns, Wm
Bowles, Samuel 2
Burley, Thos
Baker, Tamantha E
Bennett, Sylvanus
Barry, Thos L
Boricy, Reuben
Barrett, Nelson
Boley, Oliver
Banner, Peter
Bruch, Martin
Bedgood, Mary
Brance, Mary
Branden, Martin V 2
Besha, Menia
Brown, Jas W
Branden, Jno
Burrill, John G
Baxter, Jack
Bailer, John F
Beery, Benj
Barley, John R
Baker, Jonathan
Baird, John T
Barny, John H
Berwinker, Geo
Bogle, Geo W
Barley, G W
Baldwin, Francis
Blue, Miss Fanny 2
Burket, Ellener C
Barnham, B F
Brown, Martin
Boon, H P 4
Baker, Henry
C
Cessna, Joseph
Calebaugh, Jas 3
Colton, Jon C
Catterell, Capt Jno
Cunningham, Jas F
Collins, Jas W
Channing, Jas
Conner, A
Cook, Adam
Chenneworth, A G Rev
Chisler, Charles
Chapin, Chas F
Chambers, David
Church, Emanuel
Cramer, Wm
Cole, Wm H
Collins, Isaac N
Conner, Susan B 2
Cookus, J
Christy, Robt
Cooper, Rachael
Conner, Mary
Coughlan, Margaret
Chadwick, Mary C
Cocle, Margaret
D
Davis, Squire
Dunn, J J 2
Dolly, Jemimia
Davis, Julia Ann
Davis, Isaac
Dorhman, Herman H
Donohoe, Harry M 2
Donavon, Eilen
Davis, Ellen 3
Darore, C R
Davis, Miss K
Derore, Benj L
Donahoe, Ann
Donman, Annie
Drake, J N
Duff, Jas
Davis, Mrs L
Daniels, Lewis 2
Dean, Rev M G
E
Easton, Grandison
Echle, Elizabeth
Eastman, Jennie
Englebrecht, Jno A 2
Edie, Jno N
Evans, Jno 2
Eunice, Mary
Ennis, Mary
Elliott, Robt W
Elder, Robt
Elbert, Wm B
F
Fisher, Wm
Fleidner, Leo A M
Fletcher, Anna
Fine, Albert S
Flory, A M 2
Fling, Horace
Feritz, Henry Lieut
Fratz, Frederick
Fella, E G 3
Foster, Dr
Fisher, Julius
Faber, Joseph
Follett, Jno W
Fettebon, Henry F
Friend, Joseph F
Fox, Wm
Foster, Romeo
Frank, Penrose
Forsythe, Milton
G
Gibson, David 2
Greany, Dennis
Graves, W E
Gittle, W C
Gregg, Wm
Gelson, F A
Greenland, Thos J
Gross, Simon
Gilman, Ransom
Goodwin, Robt A
Grace, Rosana
Graham, Rich'd
Guthrie, Noah 2
Gant, Lieut
Grans, Lewis
Griggs, Leonard
Gredger, Wm
Gould, Chas M V
Gross, E A
Gleithman, Gertrude
Gasman, John W
Grace, Jas
Godfrey, Julia Ann
Grove, Jane
H
Hopwood, Joshua
Hysong, Jno
Hite, Jacob
Harvey, Jas
Higgins, Jno
Herman, J
Hocker, Jacob K
Hay, Jno
Harrison, Jas A
Hardinge, Jas
Hess, Abraham
Harris, Amor
Huff, Catharine
Houck, Catharine
Hull, C E
Hoffuer, David 2
Holliday, David
Harbold, Frederick
Henthom, Eli C
Hay, Geo
Hoe, Horatio
Harris, H W
Horn, Mary Hannah
Hadley, Ira
Houck, Danl
Hassen, Elizabeth
Harris, Eliza M
Hartley, Elizabeth
Hoppich, E H
Heigle, Geo W
Jacobs, Matthew
Jones, Wm H
Johnson, Geo W
Jackson, Jeremiah
Jones, A P
Jones, Austin
Jackson, W A
K
Kepple, Jno
Kemmell, Jno H
Kirbey, Jno
King, J. S.
Kercheval, Mary
Knotts, Wm. C
Keim, E H
Keihn, Elizabeth
Knee, Elizabeth
Keser, Betchen
Koons, Chas H
Kerner, Margt L
L
Lucas, Edmond 2
Leatherman, Jno
Leslie, W A 2
Longellary, Matilda
Lynch, Sarah
Lockyer, Abraham
M
Morgan, William
Maust, Wm.
Moore, W. C
McCurdy, Wm
McKinly, Mary Ann
McCandiff, Rosana
Morgan, Rufus
Monagan, Thos. C.
McLoud, Thos
Morton, Thos
Milford, Jno T
McCoy, Jno H
McCoy, Jno 2
Merchant, Jno
Miller, Jane
M'Meyers, Jno
M'Donald, Joseph
Maxwell, Jno F
Miller, Jacob M
M'Carty, Jennie
M'Coy, Jno H
M'Donald, Jno S
Mourey, Jacob
Mowrey, Jacob
McMillan, Anderson
Marshall, Jonathan
M'Knight, Amanda
Martin, A J
Morris, Benj F
Miles, Clementine
M'Kildee, Chas
Martin, David T
Mylinger, Daniel
M'Blair, Capt C H
M'Kenzie, Enoch
Martin, Gerhard
M Kinzie, Geo
Metz, Geo
M'Quirten, H
M'Millan, Hosea C
Murphy, Harriet
N
Newland, Jno F 2
Neidy, Geo
Nutt, Thos
Neugen, Mary Jane 2
Null, Martin Van Buren
O
Ogden, Capt Matthew
Oglebay, Wm
Orendorf, Wm
Offner, Reuben
P
Pashaw, Amenia
Pearce, Wm M
Parker, Wilson S
Paxton, Santalee
Pitzer, Mary L
Parshal, Geo E
Palmer, F M
Peaker, Elizabeth
R
Rice, Eliza A
Riley, Elizabeth
Rice, Isaac
Raerick, Julia
Rice, Jno N
Ross, Dr T W
Radcliff, R A
Reeves, J H
Rink, Chas
Richards, B F
Ream, Adam
Russell, Margaret
S
Shugart, Wm
Shipton, Robt
Shuck, Sylvanus
Stotler, Lue
Sheckey, Julia
Shockey, Miss S M
Slayman, Samuel
Skinner, Fenton M
Smith, Margaret S
Shelton, Maggie
Sliger, Margaret
Sly, Margaret
Seiber, Lizzie
Story, Jno
Snyder, John H
Smith, Jas 2
Snyder, Jos ph
Swarts, Jeremiah
Stouffer, Jacob
Shuck, Jno H
Smith, Geo
Shaller, Prof Francis
Shuck, Eliza T
Shoemaker, Daniel
Sauer, Ditmauer
Spayd, D D
Smith, H F
Seivers, Herman
Smouse, Elizabeth
Smith, H F
Seymour, Chas F
Spangler, Chas
Stonecifer, C R
Shaeffer, B F
Scott, Ann
Summerville, Ann
Smith, Ann
Shelly, Ann S
Strickle, A E
Shriver, Andrew
Strickler, Abraham E
Steel, T J E
T
Taylor, Wm A
Tippet, Rev C E 5
Talcott, Chas
Thrasher, E
Tranger, Frank P.
Thompson, Lieut. F.
Tombery, Chas
U
Uphold, Wm
V
Vance Wm
Velly Annie
Vonce, Chas
W
Watkins, Alex
Wilmoth, A
Willison, Ann
Wilderson, Wm C 2
Werner, Edward
Weaver, Christian
Webb, Wall
Wolf, Samuel
Woodward, S. H
Welsh, Robt
Wimefeld, Paul
Weaver, Mitchell
Watkins, Martin
Wolf, Martin
Worrell, Norris
Worgman, O Rev
Westover,