

CUMBERLAND, MD. Wm. Evans, Editor and Proprietor. Thursday Morning, May 1, 1862.

Cheering Prospects.

We congratulate our readers on the prospects of a speedy termination of the war, that for over a year has been distracting the country.

During the last two months the Union Army has achieved a series of the most brilliant and important victories. In the southwest, Pea Ridge, in Arkansas; Island No. 10, in the Mississippi; Somerset and Bowling Green, and Fort Columbus, in Kentucky; and Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Nashville, in Tennessee; Pittsburg Landing, in Mississippi, and Huntsville and Decatur, and other places in Alabama have all borne witness to the success of the Union Army.

The great Virginia Valley has been swept clear from the Potomac river to Staunton. Jackson and his deluded followers, are still flying before the Union army like a flock of frightened sheep. The great strong hold of rebeldom at Manassas was surrendered without a struggle. The boasted Confederate army of the Potomac has been obliged to withdraw from its former positions, and is now cooped up between York river and James river, where it will settle its final account with General McClellan.

Below we publish an order of the War Department restoring all the property belonging to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and ordering the officers of the United States troops to respect the President of the Canal, giving the President authority to issue passes to be used on the Canal. This order will be highly complimentary to Col. Spates, it is of great importance to the people all along the line of the Canal, and especially so to our country.

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By Order of the Secretary of War: L. THOMAS, Adj't Gen.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst Adj't Gen.

The Pittsburg and Connellville Railroad.

The following extract from an exchange goes to show that enterprising men look confidently to a speedy resumption of business at the restoration of order and law to the country.

"We are informed that an arrangement for the early completion of the Pittsburg and Connellville Railroad through to Cumberland, will be consummated, by the friends of the road."

"The completion of this long contemplated road would be a matter of great importance to a large and fertile portion of our State, that is now suffering from want of communication with the rest of mankind; but the necessity for greater railroad facilities is not confined to the section referred to; the beneficial results of the

"completion of the road, would be realized by the people of this region, and by all the sections east and west, north and south of the proposed route."

"We are not informed as to the terms upon which this hope of completion is based, but the friends of the road will, no doubt, soon lay the matter before the people, and if the plan is proper and feasible, there is but little doubt that they will receive the hearty co-operation of the people interested."

Confederate Facetiae.

One would suppose that the "circumstances which surround" and "govern the situation" of the Southern Confederation at the present moment were not of a nature to suggest the indulgence in equivocal or facetiae, especially in the legislative acts and executive proceedings of the "Confederate Government."

"Resolved, That the ports of the Southern Confederacy are open to the free entry of goods from every nation in the world except the United States."

"As we understand the facts in the case, these ports can at present be hardly said to be open to the free entry of goods from every nation in the world."

"The vast preparations made by the enemy for a combined assault at numerous points on our frontier and seaboard have produced results that might have been expected. They have animated the people with a spirit of resistance so general, so resolute, and so self-sacrificing, that it requires rather to be regulated than to be stimulated."

"There is an argument for you! So general, so resolute, so self-sacrificing is this spirit of resistance at the South, that a law of conscription is necessary! But then, intimates Mr. Davis, this is not to force the unwilling into the service, but to keep the over-zealous youth and aged out of it. As, therefore, every law pre-supposes the imposing of penalties for breaches of it, we infer that this act must contain clauses providing for the exemplary punishment of all below the age of eighteen or above that of thirty-five who may presume to offer themselves as defenders of Secession. Alas! to them the door is shut for the present. The juveniles must grow older or the seniles must grow younger before they can be legally clothed with the panoply of insurrection. They must soldier at home in time of war, and leave their firesides only when these are invaded. But is it not droll that a conscription act had to be passed to regulate and restrain, not to call forth, the Southern people to defend their country from invasion? We would like to publish the clauses which prohibit so imperatively the enlistment of all except the favored few between eighteen and thirty-five."

The resolution adopted by the Maryland Legislature, signed by Governor Bradford, appropriating \$7,000 for the relief of the families of the killed and disabled men of the Massachusetts 6th Regiment by the Secession mob in Baltimore, on the 10th of April, 1861, was read in the Massachusetts Legislature on the afternoon of the 23d inst., and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The resolution caused a marked sensation, and its reading was followed by hearty applause.

Distances from Cairo to Memphis.

Table with 3 columns: Miles, Port, Miles. Columns: Miles, Port, Miles. Rows: Columbus to Cairo, 20; Fort Wright, 167; Hickman, 37; Fulton Land'g, 168; Island No. 10, 65; Hatchie River, 170; New Madrid, 75; Island No. 34, 170; Point Pleasant, 87; Fort Randolph, 176; Plum Point, 154; Fort Pillow, 238; Island No. 33, 164; Memphis, 242.

JUDGE TRUAT of the United States District Court at St. Louis, has required all the members of the court, as well as the grand and petit juries, to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution. This has been done in anticipation of the large number of treason cases that will be likely to come before the court at its present session.

We learn that Dr. Mackenzie, the late Commissary at this post has been relieved for the purpose of having him establish a commissary at Moorefield, when he will return and resume his duties here, if not permanently, at least until he shall close up the business connected with his office.

Dr. G. B. FUNDENBERG.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that Dr. Fundenberg has resumed his practice in this city. It will be remembered that the Dr. some time last fall received the appointment of Surgeon in the army, but he recently resigned it for the purpose of returning to his profession. His high reputation as a physician and gentlemanly deportment are sufficient to guarantee him a large practice in this community.

COAL SHIPMENTS.—Since the commencement of the present season 84 boats cleared this port, carrying 8,924 19 tons of coal.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. J. H. Symmes, Chaplain of the 2d Regiment P. H. B., will hold religious services in the Baptist Church, until further notice, on Sunday mornings, at 10 o'clock. Soldiers are invited to attend.

An election for municipal officers will be held in this city on Monday, 12th inst.

"Bury the Dead."

To "bury the dead" is one of the holy duties of Christianity as well as a dictate of Humanity. Religion giving the hope of the Resurrection clothes our burial places with interest; and refined feeling should lead us to treat them with respect and preserve them with care. It shocks our sensibilities to see a neglected graveyard, with graves crowded together in disgusting proximity, tombstones broken, fences dilapidated, and the enclosure covered with weeds and briars.

We have several such places in our city, which disgrace us as a civilized community. We always feel sad when the body of a human being is deposited there. They are full;—let them be enclosed and kept sacred as the resting places of the departed.

We need a suitable place for burial within the reach of all. There is, it is true, a Cemetery in which many of our citizens have purchased lots, but it is well known that there are hundreds who cannot afford the expense of burial there. With many others it is a heavy burden. Hook's graveyard having been made the burial place of soldiers is now filled up, yes, almost doubly filled. Where shall the dead be buried of those whom circumstances render unable to bury in the Cemetery? Shall the living refuse graves for the dead? We have certainly not become inhuman! We need a common graveyard free to all who choose to avail themselves of it. This might be procured by the Corporation as a public necessity, or by public subscription, or by the benevolence of one individual. The man who would purchase a public graveyard for our city would be a public benefactor. The blessings of hundreds would come upon him and he would have a monument more lasting than the costliest marble.

A few acres would be sufficient. The ground should be in a respectable locality outside of the city, on a good road and near enough to be reached by funerals without carriages. Seeing the necessity of some immediate provision of this kind, we present the case for the consideration of the benevolent and humane of our community.

A Letter from Col. Corcoran.

RICHMOND, Virginia, April 19, 1862. My Dear Friend—Your letter of the 8th instant reached me, and I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to reply. I feel deep regret for the sad intelligence it conveys to my highly esteemed friend and fellow-prisoner, Lieutenant Dempsey. I have been using my best endeavors to console him, and I am happy to say that he looks upon the matter in a truly Christian manner.

We have been officially notified that we are now detained in consequence of General Wood having failed to comply with terms of agreement. To say that I am not anxious to be honorably released from my present position, would be something more than might be expected from human nature, but to say that I am not perfectly content to patiently await proper action, would be equally untrue. Therefore be not uneasy for my health is good and my spirits buoyant, and I hope I may hereafter profit by my present experience. I know and appreciate the vast amount of trouble, &c., that my friends have taken in order to obtain my release, and I trust all will be guided by past experience and let the matter rest for the future. I am without knowledge of much that transpires. I can, perhaps, form no real idea of what progress is likely to arise from time to time which may require considerable diplomacy to arrange, and I also know that the matter is entitled to the consideration of our Government, in which I have the most unbounded confidence.

I received a letter from Captain McPhee this day, dated at Salisbury, North Carolina, 17th instant. He mentions that himself, Lieutenants Bagley and Cannon, and all our men are in good health.

I hope you will write very often. Some may reach me; and when any comes to hand, you can scarcely imagine how happy I feel, and how much it relieves the dull monotony of this prison life.

The matter of the election of Lieutenant Colonel might, perhaps, be postponed with advantage. I regret Mr. O'Gorman has not accepted.

I enclose a letter to Mrs. Corcoran, with fond remembrance to all friends, I remain, your ever most attached friend, MICHAEL CORCORAN. Colonel 69th Regiment N. Y. S. M. To Captain James B. Kirker, No. 599 Broadway, New York.

Love to Lieutenant Cannolly—will write to him in a few days, or as soon as an opportunity permits.

A Correspondent's Opinion.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer (Republican), with the army before Yorktown—and no paper employs more able writers in this branch of journalism—writes thus hopefully to the public, giving his own conclusions, as he cannot furnish the facts in his possession to enable the reader to draw his own:

"It is a wise injunction that we should 'possess our souls in patience.' The plans for the reduction of Yorktown cannot be published at present, but when the day of onset comes we shall be astonished at the new unknown elements which shall enter into the contest. There may be Malakoff to storm, but when the storming time comes there will be no 'North side' upon which the rebels can retreat. Whatever may be the present aspect of Yorktown, if the rebels stay there they will be hemmed in, surrounded and cut off. Two hundred thousand of the best troops in the world are marching upon them from several directions, and neither guns nor gunpowder, nor Jeff. Davis in command, can save them from the final catastrophe."

A NEW OATH FOR U. S. JURORS.—Senator Davis, on Wednesday, in the U. S. Senate, reported a bill providing that all grand and petit jurors, in addition to the oaths now prescribed by law, shall swear that they have been true to the constitution, and have not taken up arms, or committed or advised any person to take up arms in rebellion, or rendered aid or comfort to any State in revolt against the Government.

The systematic disparagement of the rebel forces, indulged by some journalists, is made apparent by the following statement from Dr. Reilly, assistant Surgeon of the 45th Illinois Lead Mine Regiment, who was severely wounded at Pittsburg:

"The accounts from the battle-field mite in according praise to the rebels for their appearance and the character of their equipments. Their arms were of the finest description; their uniforms a grey, well made; and their regiments, many of them solid, well-looking troops. It is of no use to deceive one self as to the strength of an enemy. These are plain and simple facts."

COMMONS FOOTER, it appears, still suffers greatly from the wound which he received at Fort Donelson, and on account thereof has applied to the Navy Department to be relieved of his command of the Mississippi fleet. The Department, however, being unwilling to dispense with his important services at the present moment, has denied his request, but at the same time ordered Capt. Charles H. Davis to repair to the squadron as second in command, thus relieving the gallant commander from much of the physical labor of his responsible position.

ACCORDING to the St. Louis Democrat the names of the Confederate fortifications north of Memphis are: First, Fort Pillow, where Commodore Foote's fleet now is; second, Fort Wright, at Randolph, named after Lieut. Col. Marcus J. Wright, who first commanded at that point, having gone there about one year ago with four of the Memphis crack companies, since which time the fortifications have been in progress; third, Fort Harris, six miles above Memphis, named after Ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee.

TUSCUMBA, Alabama, where Gen. Mitchell had his headquarters at the latest account from him, is situated one mile south of the Tennessee river, and opposite to Florence, which is on the north bank of the river. In high stages of water, such as now exist, steamboats can go up to Tuscumba, and General Mitchell is thus placed in immediate communication with the main army under General Halleck, at Pittsburg Landing.

UNFOUNDED STATEMENTS.—In addition to what has heretofore been asserted in contradiction of the false statements of the Richmond papers, there is good authority for stating that Count Merier, the French Minister with the Southern authorities.

GEN. STONE.—This Massachusetts General who, until within the last two weeks has been confined in Fort Lafayette, upon a charge of treason, has been removed to more comfortable quarters at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.

ILLINOIS has now fifty-five regiments of infantry and thirteen of cavalry in active service, with twenty batteries of artillery. Four more regiments of infantry are on the point of taking the field.

SOLDIERS DISGRACED.—Gen. Halleck has sent the 53d, 49th, 54th and 77th Ohio regiments, who ran away in a panic from the field at Pittsburg Landing, in disgrace, to garrison Fort Donelson.

Several wealthy and influential Secessionists in Nashville are under arrest for treason and are to be tried. Among them are Captain Joe Guild and Mr. Carney, the latter a prominent citizen of Murfreesboro'.

The Government is in the market buying cars for the robbed railroads in rebellion. Forty freight cars have been purchased of the Boston and Worcester, and fifty of the Providence and Worcester road, at \$600 for the covered and \$500 for the platform. One of these roads is to be supplied with new cars from the factory.

We learn that Gen. Rosecrans has been assigned to Blenker's division, the latter officer being indisposed from a slight wound.

THE GREAT REBELLION

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Fall of New Orleans!

Surrender of Fort Jackson!

All the Steamboats and Cotton Burned!

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: A fugitive black man has just arrived from Portsmouth, and brings the Petersburg Express of yesterday, which contains the following dispatch:

"MONROE, April 25.—The enemy possessed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. When the news reached New Orleans, the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force, and business was completely suspended. All the cotton and steamboats, excepting such as were necessary to transport coin and ammunition, &c., were destroyed. At one o'clock to-day the operators bade us good bye, saying that the enemy had appeared before the city. This is the last we know regarding the fall. Will send particulars as soon as they can be had."

The negro who brings the above reports that the rebels have two iron-clad steamboats nearly completed, and that it is believed the Merrimack will be out to-morrow.

(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL, Major General.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED THROUGH ANOTHER SOURCE.

Headquarters, Department Rappahannock—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—I have just returned from the camp opposite Fredericksburg. I was told that the Richmond Examiner, of the 26th, (yesterday) had been received in town, announcing as follows: "New Orleans is taken. Great destruction of property and cotton and steamboats. Steamboats enough were saved to take away the ammunition. There is great consternation among the inhabitants."

(Signed) IRWIN McDOWELL, Major General.

LATER FROM GEN. WOOL.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—P. M.—The following has been received at the War Department:

FORTRESS MONROE, April 28. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The news of the occupation of New Orleans, by our forces, is confirmed to-day. No further news.

(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL, Major General.

The Late Fight at Elizabeth City.

The previously reported engagement between a portion of Gen. Burnside's forces and a Georgia regiment at Elizabeth City, in North Carolina, took place on Saturday, the 19th inst.

On Thursday, the 17th, Gen. Reno left Newburn and proceeded to Roanoke Island, from which place he took about two thousand men and proceeded to Elizabeth City, where a strong rebel force was reported to be entrenching themselves.

On Saturday an advance was made upon the rebels. The enemy opened fire with their artillery as soon as our troops made their appearance, and from all appearances thought they had us in a trap of our own making. Our troops immediately formed in line of battle and charged on the enemy, who ran at the first fire. Our troops then immediately took possession of the town, and after remaining there for a few hours retired to the main army.

Our force was about two thousand men, under Gen. Reno, and three boat howitzers, under Col. Howard. The force of the rebels consisted of a Georgia regiment, numbering eleven hundred men, a portion of Wise's Legion, and two batteries of artillery. The enemy was totally routed, with a loss of about sixty men. Our loss is about twelve killed and forty-eight wounded. Col. Hawkins, of the New York Zouaves, received a slight flesh wound in the arm.

From Yorktown.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR—ONE OF THE REBELS REDEEMED TAKEN.

On Friday morning last, the 16th regiment, Massachusetts boys, received with joy the intelligence, that on Saturday morning they would receive orders to storm an important redoubt held by the rebels. During Friday night the boys prepared everything for an early start, and by daylight they were on their way to clear out the trash before them. The regiment, under cover of the Sharpshooters, slowly advanced, and when about one hundred yards from the redoubt, the word 'charge bayonets' ran along the line. The order was received with lusty cheer, and the men dashed upon the enemy, routing them from their stronghold, killing twenty and wounding upwards of forty. Ten of the Union soldiers were killed and wounded. The redoubt mounted several superior guns, which have been removed within the Federal lines. The Stars and Stripes were raised, and we hold possession of the place.

DESTRUCTION OF TWO FEDERAL OFFICERS TO THE ENEMY. Col. Crucker and Major Cassidy, of the 93d New York Regiment on the afternoon of Thursday, the 24th, passed through our outer pickets. Letters have been received from them to the effect that they are safe and well, and they cordially reception they received. (1) The sentry told them he was the outer guard. The affair will undergo an investigation.

From Gen. Halleck.

CAPTURE OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF TENTS AND CAMP EQUIPAGE.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 24.—A reconnoitering party, under Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, left here this morning and

attacked the enemy's pickets, one hundred and fifty strong, who fled in great haste, leaving their knapsacks, blankets and every thing else. The party then proceeded on foot to Pea Ridge, Tenn., where they found 3,000 or 4,000 rebels drawn up in line of battle, who, at the first fire of our artillery, also decamped, leaving their tents, camp equipage, private baggage, and even half-written letters and other things indicating the completeness of the surprise. Enough tents were left to accommodate a division. We captured twelve prisoners, none of whom expressed regret at being taken. They say the people South are getting sick of the war.

CONDITION OF THE TWO ARMIES.

The Federal army has fully recovered from the effects of the battle at Shiloh, and are now ready for an advance movement. Gen. Mitchell, 30,000 strong, is within supporting distance of our forces near Corinth. The Confederates have strengthened their position in every way that superior military talent can suggest, and say they are prepared to meet any movement of the Federals. Both armies have been largely reinforced, and it is probable that over two hundred and fifty thousand men will take part in the coming conflict.

Latest advices, however, state that the rebels have evacuated Corinth, and fallen back to Columbus, Mississippi, ninety-five miles directly South, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Great Excitement at Norfolk—Attack from Burnside Feared.

New York, April 28.—A special despatch to the Times, dated Fortress Monroe 27th, says:

It is stated by the contrabands who arrived here to-day that the most intense excitement exists in and around Norfolk.

There is great fear of an attack from Gen. Burnside.

Nearly all the troops have gone to South Mills to repel any advance he might make.

They also state that the new prow of the Merrimack is twelve feet long, of wrought iron and steel pointed.

Many citizens were leaving Norfolk. The fall of New Orleans was conceded by every one.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Forts Barrancas and McRae Evacuated!

Official Dispatches from the Mississippi River.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—By the arrival of the steamship Connecticut at Hampton Roads on Saturday, the Navy Department has received dates from the Mississippi to April 12, including dispatches from Flag Officer Farizaud and Capt. Porter, of the Bomb Botilla. At that time the steamships Mississippi and Pensacola were over the bar, and the Botilla mooring up to be in readiness to take their positions.

The rebel steamer Florida has been captured by the U. S. bark Pursuit.

Forts Barrancas and McRae have been evacuated by the rebels. Every report, except Tampa, on the coast of Florida, has been received by the rebels.

The Connecticut brought eight members of the Galveston Artillery, who escaped from imprisonment. Also, four refugees from Tampa Bay.

The ships of war Richmond, Hartford, Brooklyn, and Iroquois, were pined, so to speak, with heavy chain cable from their ports to a point below the water line previous to proceeding to make the attacks on the Mississippi forts.

The Captain of the French war steamer Milan visited Fort Jackson under a flag of truce, with a view of assisting the French residents of New Orleans who might desire to get out of the way of the impending battle, but he was seized by the rebels and imprisoned overnight and released next day, when he returned to his vessel greatly enraged, as may well be supposed.

—DIED—

Fell asleep in Jesus, on Wednesday morning, April 30th, MARGARET DANIELS, wife of David Taylor, in the 34th year of her age.

At the residence of his relative, Mrs. Butler, in Cumberland, on the morning of April 30th, JOHN A. HOFFMAN, Esq., in the 82d year of his age. He was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the county, was formerly a representative in the State Legislature, and enjoyed the highest esteem and confidence of all who knew him. For a number of years past he has been in declining health, and has now sunk into his final rest.

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale, 40 acres of land, 10 acres of which is in meadow, about 3 acres in fine timber, the remainder cleared, and under good fence. This land lies about one mile east of Cumberland, and is in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a stone dwelling house, barn, partly finished, and all the necessary outbuildings. There is also a good orchard of fine fruit, and an abundance of good water.

Stock and implements will be sold with the land if desired. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. KNOST.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Co-partnership under the name of S. ADLER & H. ADLER, and will conduct the Dry Goods business at the old stand, Baltimore Street, near the Lutheran Church as heretofore.

County Commissioners.

THE County Commissioners for Allegany County will meet at their office in the Court House, in the city of Cumberland, on the 1st Monday in June next, for the purpose of making the annual levy to defray the County expenses, for the year 1862, and attending to such other business as may regularly come up. The first two days of the session will be devoted exclusively to other business than making levies on the taxes of S. ADLER & H. ADLER, Esqs. May 1, 1862—31. C. M. COMMISSIONERS.

MAJESTY'S BLANKS

For sale at this Office

A CARD.

Persons who have spoken to me about the claims on the Government, will please call and see me as soon as convenient, so that the necessary proof may be presented.

May 1, 1862. JAMES SMITH.

DR. GEO. B. FUNDENBERG, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

HAS resumed the practice of Medicine, OFFICE and residence on Center Street, Shriver's Row, in the house lately occupied by James Shelby, Esq. May 1, '62.

Report of the Grand Jury.

To the Hon. David Weist, Judge of the Circuit Court for Allegany County: The Grand Jury for the body of Allegany County, respectfully report to your Honor, that in accordance with law, they have performed the duty of visiting the Jail and examining into its condition and management, and take pleasure in stating that they found it in good condition, except some damage to the ceiling, which should be speedily repaired, to insure the security of the prisoners. The personal condition of the prisoners seemed good—no complaints were made, and we had evidence of their kind treatment by the officers having charge of them. In accordance with custom they also visited the A. Inshouse, and found it cleanly and comfortable, and its inmates in every respect well provided for. The farm is under good cultivation, and the fences, out-buildings, &c., are in a thorough state of repair.

RECEIVERS' SALE

VALUABLE Coal Property.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Allegany County, acting as a Court of Equity, in the case of William Avery and others, against John Ewing, Administrator of John S. Tough, deceased, passed April 22d, 1862, the undersigned, appointed Receiver in said decree, will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder, at the "Elma Mines," near Frothingburg, on Tuesday, the 5th day of MAY next, the following property, to-wit:—

A lease of certain Coal Lands, commonly known as "The Bina Mines," which will expire on the 1st day of April, 1865, and which is subject to a royalty of one cent for every ton of coal taken out of said Mine, to be paid monthly. The lease is recorded among the Land Records of Allegany County, or can be seen by application to the undersigned, and will show all the covenants between the lessor and lessee, to which reference is here made. To which lease is permanently attached, during the continuance of said lease, a valuable and complete stationary engine and machinery, used to draw the coal and pump the water from the Mines. An engine house, with other buildings now on the premises, will be sold with the said lease, to be used for the purpose of mining coal from said Mine during the continuance of said lease. At the expiration or completion of the covenants of said lease, the said lease, to become the absolute owner of all the machinery, engine and so forth, (save the dwelling, mining and other houses upon said land, which, at the end of the said lease, are to revert to the said John S. Tough, or his heirs.) The Farm attached to the leasehold property will go with the same during the continuance of the lease, upon the payment of the annual sum of \$40, on the 1st day of April in each year.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place, the following property, either connected with or separate from said lease, and will best suit purchasers or as they may determine on the day of sale, viz:—

In addition to the stationary engine and machinery, there will be sold 21 Mine Cars, Scales, 1 Horse, 1 Mule, and every article necessary to the successful mining of coal; together with Blacksmith Shop, and all the necessary tools for mining purposes; railroad switches, and so forth.

To any one desirous of going into the coal trade the above property offers every inducement. It is a valuable property, being the greatest coal property to the City of Cumberland.

TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the said decree. One-fourth of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the residue in equal installments at four, eight, and twelve months thereafter, to be secured by the notes or bonds of the purchasers, with surety or sureties to be approved by the Receivers, and drawing interest from the day of sale.

THOMAS J. McKAIG, Receiver.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., April 23, 1862. 12th Annual Statement of Mutual Ins. Co. of Allegany County.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Rows: Total amount of property now insured, \$216,027 60; Premium Notes secured by Judgments, \$25,430 48; Premium Notes secured by Personal Security, 5,618 01; Surplus, April 25, 1861, 15,023 16; Cash received on Premium Notes, 21,564 85; By-Laws and Judgments, 43; Cash rec'd for Interest, 131 48; Cash paid Secretary, 8250 00; Treasurer, 50 00; Office Rent, 25 00; Miscellaneous, 19 00; State Tax on Policies, 4 00; Total, \$47,773 914.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS. Premium Notes, \$31,048 49; Invested in Stocks, etc., 14,120 70; Cash in Bank, 2,904 72; Virginia Funds, 165 00; Total, \$47,639 914.

WM. R. BEALL, President. Attest: JOHN GARRATT, Secretary. April 24, 1862—31.

25 Dollars Reward

FOR information that may lead to the conviction of any person who may injure or destroy one or more of the City Night Lamps. Many of the lamps of the city have been most wantonly broken, and some of them stolen. The above reward is offered and will be paid for any information which may lead to the conviction of guilty parties.

April 24, 1862—31. J. M. THURSTON, Mayor.

City Election Notice.

THE voters of the City of Cumberland are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the Market House, at the SECOND MONDAY, 11th day of MAY next, for the purpose of choosing a Mayor and six Councilmen for the said City, to serve the ensuing year. JNO. H. SHAW, Clerk. April 24, 1862—31.