

Civilian & Telegraph.



CUMBERLAND, MD. WM. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday Morning, May 29, 1862.

Freights from the West.

Our Western exchanges represent the amount of freights accumulating at the chief points of shipments in the West, as entirely beyond the capacity of the various lines to remove. At Toledo, a few days since, every warehouse was full to overflowing, and 1400 cars were waiting to be unloaded.

The West has never been so full of produce seeking market as at present; and with the navigation of the rivers of the lower Mississippi Valley closed, the earnings of all the Eastern and Western trunk lines must be very large for months to come.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

This road is now doing a very heavy business in the way of transportation. The company is straining every nerve to accommodate the demand now made upon their capacity.

DISGRACEFUL.—The vandals orders of the Confederate Congress of burning everything in the country and recently repeated by Beauregard himself, is disgracefully oppressive.

Do the rebel authorities suppose they can break up the world by the destruction of their crops? The affairs of mankind could go on if every particle of cotton, sugar, molasses, and tobacco were struck out of existence.

RATHER STRANGE.—It is a little remarkable that while some of our Northern Congressmen, as they are pleased to call themselves, are raising a hue and cry against every act of confiscation, such earnest, active, and positive Union men as Gov. Johnson, Emerson Etheridge and Brownlow and Carter, who have suffered at the hands of the rebels, are strenuous in their advocacy of stringent confiscation measures.

MORE BRITISH AID FOR THE CONFEDERATES.—By the arrival of the brig Alma at New York from Nassau, New Providence, it is ascertained that the steamer Orito had just arrived at Nassau from Southampton, England, with a cargo of arms for the rebels; and that the British steamers Stella and Minnie were also in port, having arrived from Southampton with cargoes of arms, saltpetre and salt, and were awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade.

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.—The London Times says:—Our government has gradually withdrawn even its originally small stake in the military part of the enterprise in Mexico, and we have now little beyond a moral participation in the matter. We shall get such redress for the past and guarantees for the future as are found to be obtainable, and we want nothing more.

It is stated that further reinforcements of French troops and war material are to be sent to Mexico.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR, upon the application of Representative Ely has ordered the release of Col. W. F. Baldwin, of Va., to exchange for Col. Corcoran. Capt. Farrell, and Lieut. Dempsey, lately released as prisoners of war from Richmond, and who have been in Washington for a week had represented to the President and Secretary of War the necessity and justice of this arrangement on account of Col. Corcoran's health. Aided by Mr. Ely, they have succeeded.

A LETTER from Yorktown, Va., says that Col. Tristram Burgess, of one of the Rhode Island regiments, was wounded by the explosion of a shell.

THE Central Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati has made a unanimous call for the pastoral services of Rev. Dr. Gurley, of Washington city.

R. J. WALKER ON REBELLION.—Hon. Robert J. Walker thinks the result of the rebellion is to be of immense value to the country. It will give confidence at home and command respect from abroad. Mr. Walker is firm in the opinion that amnesty to the deluded masses and exile to the leaders is the only thing that will settle the matter after the struggle of armies is over.

We think a little hemp would help the condition of the head leaders considerably. The deluded masses should receive a pardon on their return to loyalty. Another class less guilty than the original conspirators, should be exiled. But those who were foremost in plotting treason should pay the penalty of the crime.

POSITIVE SLAVE LAW IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington under date of May 14th, says:

"The President has decided, as I learn, that the fugitive slave law shall be enforced in this District, and that the Marshal will act accordingly. The Marshal had referred the subject to the President. He cannot, however, enforce the law without some military or other aid. Much agitation prevails in the lower counties of Maryland in regard to the shelter afforded in this District to fugitives from that vicinity."

We learn the fugitive slave law is being quietly enforced in the District, the military authorities not interfering with the judicial process. There are at least 600 cases pending.

NEW BRUNSWICK ALARMED BY OUR NAVAL SUCCESS.—The St. John, N. B., Freeman concludes an article upon the civil war in America with the following paragraph:

"The battle of the Monitor and Merrimac was a startling lesson to Europe. The capture of New Orleans is a lesson not less important and alarming. If on the Mississippi, a few vessels bound with iron chains and enveloped in trusses of wet hay, run past strong batteries in safety, and then reduce a large city to submission with threats of a bombardment, what is the safety of St. Petersburg, or of London, what the value of Cronstadt, Chatham, Woolwich, Cherbourg, Toulon, or the batteries on the Dardanelles? This American war is indeed in many senses a revolutionary war."

GERMAN FARMERS COMING.—A large party of Germans are coming to settle in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. About 20,000 acres of lands have been purchased for them in these States. They are expected to arrive in July.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE ECHOES THE SENSATIONAL LOYALTY IN PRAISING GEN. McCLELLAN.—The Tribune says:—"The fighting of the Grand Army of the Potomac has been splendid, and the recent generalship of McClellan commands universal praise. From the hour that Yorktown was evacuated by the rebels as untenable, their retreating columns have been pressed with great vigor, and it seems with caution and judgment as well."

We should not be surprised if Greeley put on the "old white hat" and went down to do McClellan homage.

CHANGE OF OPINION.—The Canadians are beginning to get possession of an idea or two about the progress of the National arms. The Montreal Herald, which has been unscrupulous in its misrepresentation of our affairs, in its Tuesday's issue ridicules the false prophets of London, and says:

"For our own parts we have seen the advantage of allowing ourselves to be deceived, or of deceiving others, as to the course of events. We never doubted that the North would re-establish the rule of law throughout the Union; and we suspect that the time within which that will be accomplished is now rapidly approaching its completion."

TRADE IN PHILADELPHIA.—At Philadelphia an active business is being done. The downward tendency in the prices of flour and grain had been checked, and large transactions have taken place on foreign account. In coffee and sugar there has likewise been a lively business, in anticipation of a speedy demand for the South. Freights, foreign and domestic, are also looking up.

A NEW feature has recently been introduced at balls and parties in Paris. The supper is not served on a long table, as usual, but on little tables, at each of which presides a lady of the company. The innovation proves a great success.

THE Toronto Globe in giving its opinion of the blowing up of the Rebel steamer Merrimac says:

"We confess, however, to some surprise at the blowing up of the Merrimac. We have never overrated the 'pluck' of the southerners, but in destroying such a vessel without endeavoring at least to injure their opponents, they manifested a degree of 'poltroonery' rarely if ever equalled."

THE mails for New Orleans will be made up at New York, to be forwarded by sea on every steamer which may leave for that port, therefore the communications between those cities will be frequent. Postmasters are requested to forward all mail matter for New Orleans to the New York Post-office.

SOME of the prisoners recently released from Richmond state that one Holmes, a private in the Brooklyn 14th, who had escaped from a tobacco warehouse, was recently hung in the Confederate Capitol on a charge of forging Confederate notes.

THE notorious jayhawker Cleveland, arrested at Ossawatimie, Kansas, on the 11th inst., was killed while attempting to escape. One of his gang, named Barbarous, was also arrested and taken to Fort Leavenworth.

THE Committee of Ways and Means have completed the Tariff Bill. It will make a good sized volume. In anticipation of the great demand for salt in the South, a heavy tariff is put on the imported article.

FIELD OF GLORY.—Upon a recent occasion says the Philadelphia Inquirer, Jeff. Davis publicly proclaimed his intention to be found "side by side with the humblest soldier upon the field of glory." As he has not yet entered upon active service, we presume the Rebel Chief is impressed with the belief that the battle grounds the far up the Peninsula have not been such as might be included under the honorable caption of "fields of glory."

OFFICIAL.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:—

Head-Quarters, Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C., May 9th, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.

The three States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States—Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina—heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared for ever free.

DAVID HICKER, Official: Maj. Gen. Commanding. ED. W. SMITH, Acting Ass. Adj. Gen.

And whereas, the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge, information, or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine. And, further, that neither General Hunter nor any other commander or person has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make proclamations declaring the slaves of any State free; and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known, that whether it be competent for me, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time, in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the sixth day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution to be substantially as follows:—

"Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, by using by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system."

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands a part of the national law, and people most immediately interested in the subject-matter. To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue. I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and unenlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done, by one effort, in all past time, as, in the providence of God, it is now your high privilege to do—May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it!

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

UNION AND DISUNION.—The vote last year in the fifteen Southern States on Secession or Union, stood as follows:

Table with 3 columns: State, Union, Secession. Rows include North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland.

Gov. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation announcing that for every Union man captured or maltreated by marching bands, five or more prominent rebels shall be arrested, and for all property of loyalists destroyed, ample remuneration shall be made to them out of the property of such in the vicinity as have given information or encouragement to parties committing such depredations. The order will be executed to the letter, and special warning is given accordingly. This is the way to talk, and if we had had a great deal more of it from the beginning, it would have exercised a most salutary influence.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—DROPSY.—These medicines act with such an effect on the system that the fluids are imperceptibly carried off and prevented from future accumulation. They purify the blood, regulate the secretions, and give tone to the stomach. Sold everywhere.

PUBLIC DEBT OF ENGLAND.—It is stated that England has paid simply in interest money on her national debt, during the last 165 years, hard cash to the enormous amount of £2,130,882,179, or more than ten and a half thousand million dollars.

ASHBY AND HIS HORSE.—Ashby's famous white horse, that has so often stood the mark of our rifles, and so often escaped unhurt, is at last dead. He lies by the railroad, stripped of shoes and main and tail—trophies to be treasured—the food of crows and dogs. One of our shells broke his jaw, knocked him down, and stunned Ashby himself by the fall. We should have had a prize in Ashby, had not one of his captains lent him a horse on which he escaped. The horse was a magnificent white stallion, of fine proportions, large and very powerful, and deserved a better fate. No more will the visions of the bold trooper on his white horse haunt the dreams of the tired pickets.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—The Columbus (Ohio) City Fact says that on Wednesday afternoon last, a mulatto girl named Abbie Frazer, and another named Mary Johnson, were thrown by some unknown persons into a pool of burning coal tar. Mary Johnson contrived to escape from the fiends, while the other girl was left to their mercy. She was finally rescued and brought into the city, and is now in a critical condition. The police are after the guilty parties, and it is hoped that they will be speedily found and that justice dealt them which such inhuman barbarity deserves. No motive is assigned whatever, for this worse than savage treatment.

A FEARFUL DISEASE.—The Jamesboro (Tenn.) Express learns that a fearful disease has made its appearance in Carter county, Tenn. The symptoms of the disease are similar to those of congestive fever or cold plague. In a few hours its victim is dead. Last Monday week there were four corpses in one house. In the last ten days twenty or thirty have fallen before it and was still on the increase.

FARMING AT YORKTOWN.—The following is an extract from a letter dated at Yorktown, Va., May 14:

Since the bulk of the army has departed, the people of this vicinity have commenced their farm labor, and where a few days ago, everything looked desolate and forsaken, we now see signs of returning life. The negroes are around in their small houses; cattle, sheep and horses are seen in the fields, poultry of every variety in the yards, and all seem to partake of the new vitality.

THE GALENA UNDER FIRE.—The iron gunboat Galena had her metal, as well as melle, tried by a rebel battery of six guns on the morning of the 8th, and it is gratifying to know that she came out of the trial triumphantly. Though running close within range of the rebel guns, and receiving a liberal supply of their shot, it had no perceptible effect upon her mail-clad sides.

AFFAIRS AT FORT WARREN.—The battalion at Fort Warren has just been paid off. Capt. Stephenson, company A, is in command of the battalion. It is soon to be provided with hats of the regular army pattern. All the prisoners have the liberty of the fort on parole, except the beauregard privateersmen and Gen. Backner and Fishburne. The former are not allowed outside the guard with-out the company of a sentinel. The battalion is generally in favor of more active service, though the fort will be a fine summer residence.

THE rebels are breaking out in a new spot. They are trying to force back Fremont's lines, and get into Western Virginia. No success as yet.

The Nashville Union States that Ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown, a gentleman well known formerly as a leading politician, and for the last twelve months as a leading Confederate in Tennessee, was arrested on Wednesday last by order of Gov. Johnson, on the charge of treason.

The House naval committee have acted favorably on a bill to establish ten grades of rank in the navy, to wit: Admirals, Commodores, Captains, Lieutenants, Commanders, Lieutenant-Commanders, Lieutenant-Masters, Passed Midshipmen, Midshipmen, Naval Cadets.

THE GREAT REBELLION

From Gen. Halleck's Army.

CAIRO, May 17.—The steamer Meteor has arrived from Pittsburg Landing, bringing the following advices from the seat of war. Gen. Pope's division has again advanced and now rests three miles from Corinth. Deserters report that a great deal of hard feeling exists between the Missouri and Tennessee troops, and those from the Southern States—the former urging that they have nothing to secure for their own States, which have been restored to the Union, and they can see no reason why they should be compelled to fight for the independence of the Cotton States.

The steamer Shanghai, with forty refugees from Memphis, has arrived.—They report that hundreds of others are making their way North as best they can.

MORE REFUGEES, CONDITION OF BEAUREGARD'S ARMY, ETC.

CAIRO, May 17.—The steamer Diligent, from Hickman, brought up here to-day some refugees from Memphis and other parts South. They all tell the same story of hardships endured in traveling on foot through woods and suburbs, subsisting on such provisions as could be carried in their pockets. The party are almost entirely composed of men in the prime of life. They bring Memphis papers of the 13th, from the telegraphic column of which we learn that Pensacola was evacuated by the rebels on the 12th. On that morning the batteries on Santa Rosa Island, together with the fleet commenced shelling the works, but no response was made. After the cannonade a flag of truce was sent ashore to discover the cause, but no enemy whatever was found.

The refugees say that officers from Corinth who are frequently in Memphis complain bitterly of the loss the Southern cause sustained by the delay of Gen. Halleck in making the attack. Beauregard has been ready for a week, and every day that passes weakens him. He has received all the reinforcements possible, excepting raw levies, while sickness rages to an alarming extent. Beauregard has placed an imperative embar-

go on letter-writing, and no soldier is permitted to send written communications to his friends.

The whole country one hundred miles below Corinth has been swept to obtain supplies for the rebel army, and is now nearly exhausted. The rebel army is entirely destitute of coffee, and for two days were entirely destitute of provisions.

THE FEDERAL FORCES ADVANCING ALONG THE WHOLE LINE—BRIEF SKIRMISHING—ENEMY DRIVEN BACK TO THEIR INTRENCHMENTS.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 17.—There has been a general advance along our lines to-day towards Corinth, with much skirmishing and several severe engagements. Gen. Sherman's Division met with a loss of forty-four killed and a considerable number wounded in attacking Russell's House and driving the enemy from their position back to his works.

LATER.—Sunday Morning May 18.—Gen. Sherman's forces still occupy Russell's House.

There is skirmishing from the Eighth Missouri Regiment, only about three hundred yards from the enemy's breastworks.

Several rifles were captured in the skirmish on the right. They are perfectly new, and marked Breese and Friemen, Bremen, and much superior to the rifles used by our sharpshooters, having a range of 1,200 to 1,500 yards, while ours are only effective at about 1,000 yards.

In all cases the dead rebels left on the field were shot in the head, and the wounded shot in the neck and breast. The enemy left on the field 40 killed and 150 wounded.

Deserters from Corinth report an entire absence of chloroform in their medical stores. There is probably none in the Confederacy.

The rebels succeeded in burning the bridge over the small stream 4 miles from Corinth.

The latest news from the fleet states that several rebel gunboats came around Craig's-head Point yesterday on a reconnaissance. The Benton opened fire as soon as they came within range, when the rebels retired. The gunboat Mound City has been thoroughly repaired, and has gone down to-night.

Deserters continue to report the scarcity of provisions in the Rebel camp.—Many of their cattle are starving for the want of forage.

Guerrillas infest the country around Hickman and New Madrid and other points.

Passengers by the Swan give currency to the rumor that Gen. Bragg is in command at Corinth, Beauregard having been called to Virginia to reorganize the rebel army in the vicinity of Richmond.

The Fight at Fort Darling on the James River.

The engagement at Fort Darling, on the James river, took place on Thursday last. The Monitor and Galena were the only two vessels of our squadron that were able to run past all the rebel lower fortifications—on Day's Point and at Hardy's Bluff, fifteen miles only above Newport News, and, indeed, all the way up to Fort Darling, eight miles below Richmond, where they found the channel effectually blockaded for the time being, by being filled with vessel loads of cobble stones thrown into it, and vessels laden with stones sunk in rear of them. The rebel iron-clad steamers Yorktown and Jamestown had also been sunk at this point. On arriving in range of the guns of Fort Darling, situated upon an elevation two hundred feet above the water surface, the further progress of the two iron-clads up the river was found blockaded, as explained above, the progress of the rest of the fleet having been stopped at points below.

The heavy guns of the fort were so depressed (in their range) as to play most effectively upon the two gunboats. Of twenty-eight shots that struck the Galena eighteen penetrated her armor, three passing clean through her. Not one of those striking the Monitor, however, did her any damage whatever—all glancing off. It seems that the armor of the Galena was not designed to resist heavy shot of the description fired at her from the fort at so great an angle of elevation. Thus is the fact that her armor proved insufficient on this occasion accounted for. On Friday last the two iron-clad gunboats returned down the river.

The Galena, though pierced eighteen times, as explained above, was not materially injured, and with the Monitor and all the rest of her original consorts, doubtless on Saturday followed Commodore Goldsborough and the other portion of the squadron up the river.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

On Friday last Com. Goldsborough started up James river with the steam frigate Susquehanna and the gunboats Daotah, Maritanza and Wachusett, and the tug Zouave. They found the first rebel battery—at Day's Point—deserted. The rebel flag was found still flying over the battery at Hardy's Point, fifteen miles above Newport News. Com. Goldsborough, on arriving within range, at once shelled it, and on receiving no response, after duly reconnoitering, landed a force of marines, who found it deserted and most of its guns dismantled.

When last heard from, Commodore Goldsborough was continuing his progress with most of his squadron up the river above Jamestown, securing the ordnance, etc., abandoned by the rebels as he advanced. The general evacuation of their works below Fort Darling, has, doubtless, enabled Com. Goldsborough to get within range of Fort Darling certain mortar boats and other vessels likely to be able to act effectively against that work, as well as the supply vessels necessary to make any future naval attack upon it effective.

The James river and its banks is now clear of rebel vessels and soldiers in arms up to a point eight miles below Richmond.

Important from Arkansas.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 17.—Information has been received here from Arkansas that Gen. Curtis' forces are between Searcy and Little Rock, and rapidly marching on the Capital in large numbers.

The people have applied to Gen. Curtis for protection, and desire to come under the old flag.

From Port Royal, Charleston and Savannah.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Letters from Port Royal, by the steamer Atlantic, report that the accession of the negro pilot Small, who ran away from Charleston with the rebel tugboat, is deemed more important than the heavy guns she contained, as Small is thoroughly acquainted with all the intricacies of the navigation in that region.

Gen. Hunter's proclamation has been published in Charleston, and a negro insurrection there was imminent.

Vast preparations are making to bombard Savannah. Our gunboats have proceeded up the Savannah river, and our pickets are within four miles of Savannah. Massive batteries, mounting Parrott guns, have been erected all around the city. Our troops have a portion of the railroad, between Charleston and Savannah, in their possession.

BARING EXPLOIT.

The rebel armed steamer Plantar was brought out from Charleston by eight contrabands, and delivered up to the squadron, in the absence of the Captain, who was on shore. She left her wharf close to the government office and headquarters, with the Palmetto and Confederate flags flying, passing the secession forts and saluting, as usual, by blowing her steam whistle. After getting beyond the range of the last gun she quickly hauled down her rebel flags and hoisted a white one.

She brought papers of the 12th, and ten heavy guns and one eight-inch rifled gun, intended for Fort Ripley, being constructed on the middle ground in Charleston harbor.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The following has been received at the War Department: Headquarters Army Potomac, White House May 17, 10:30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—A combined naval and army expedition, under Capt. Murray, U. S. N., with troops and artillery under Major Willard and Captain Ayers, of the Army, went some twenty-five miles up the Potomac river to-day, and forced the rebels to destroy two steamers and some twenty schooners. The expedition was admirably managed, and all concerned deserve great credit. We have advanced considerably to-day.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., by Rev. Thomas Barnard, Mr. A. S. SHERBET and Miss MARGARET E. LOGGINS, both of Hampshire county, Va.

DIED.

In this city, on the 15th inst., after a brief illness, GEORGE L. LANSBURY, in the 86th year of his age, and formerly a resident of Somerset county, Pa.—(Somerset papers please copy.)

Notice to City Tax Payers.

THE Mayor and Councilmen of the City will meet at the Council Chamber, on Monday, June 2d, and continue in session two days, for the purpose of hearing appeals in reference to assessments at a meeting transfers of property. As this is the only time such business can be transacted, persons interested must attend at the above named time.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE Coal Property.

BY virtue of an order passed by the Orphan's Court of Baltimore city, the undersigned, as the Administrator of John S. Tough, deceased, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Etta Mines, near Frostburg, on Monday, the 2nd day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following property to wit:

A lease of certain Coal Lands, commonly known as "The Etta Mines," which will expire on the 1st day of April, 1866, and which is subject to a royalty of sixteen cents 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 meet the purpose of mining coal from said Mine during the continuance of said lease. At the expiration or completion of the covenants in said lease the purchaser to become the absolute owner of all the machinery, engine and so forth.

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 \$10, 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, as will best suit purchasers or as they may determine on the day of sale, viz:—

In addition to the stationary engine and machinery, there is also a 31 Mule Cart, 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 nearest coal property to the City of Charleston.

Terms of Sale as prescribed by said decree: One third of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments of three and six months, with interest. The deferred payments to be secured with the notes of the purchaser, with endorser to be approved by said Administrator.

JOHN EVERETT, Administrator.

Tobacco and Segars.

JUST received and for sale a full assortment of Tobacco and Segars.

J. W. R. BEALL & CO.

A VOICE FROM YORKTOWN!

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION!

A Voice from Yorktown! Let Facts speak for themselves!

Read the following brief note received this morning from one of our brave soldiers now before Yorktown:

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, ESQ., 50 Maiden Lane, New York, May 1st, 1862.

Sir—As there are none of "Holloway's Pills" for sale hereabouts, I enclose an order, for which please send me the amount in your very valuable Pills without delay. If there is any postage or expressage please deduct it, and oblige Yours truly, in haste,

T. HANLEY, Asst., 9th N. Y. Cavalry, Before Yorktown, V.

P. S.—Your Pills are famous for the cure of Dysentery, and I have no doubt that they will prove as efficacious in Chills and Fever here as they have in other divisions of the army.

A STATEMENT OF THE Financial Affairs

Of the City of Cumberland, for the year ending May 5, 1862, inclusive.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Rows include Am't in Treasurer's hand at commencement, Levy for 1861-'62, East side of Wm. H. Green, Do. West side, Am't received of M. L. Rizer, Late Collector, for taxes for 1860-'61, Proceeds of Note discounted by Cumberland Bank, Am't received from Hay Scales, Do. Market House, Do. Police fines, Do. Licenses, Do. subscription of citizens to pay extra Police in May last, Do. from H. Resley, County Levy, Do. from Magruder's heirs for expenses attending extension of Frederick street.

DISBURSEMENTS AS FOLLOWS:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Rows include For Drafts issued by late Council and remaining unpaid, Paid salaries of Mayor, &c., Police-men, Work on streets, Oil, &c., Coal and Wood, Poor Fund, Costs Sheriff and Justice Peace, Election expenses, Carpenter work, Brick, Allowance to Pioneer Hose Co., For building cistern, Cumberland Continentals, Printing, Repairing Muskets, Cumberland Gas Company, Miscellaneous, For expenses incurred by late Council but passed and paid by present Council, Paid R. W. Dukehart, Hose for Cumberland Hose Co., Paid Taylor & Co. for rebuilding Cumb. Engine, Late Council and Treasurer, For Expenses incurred and paid by the present Mayor and Council.

Am't allowed for prompt payment of Taxes, Am't allowed for Insolventcies in Levy, Balance Assets on hand, The above balance consists of Cash in hands of Treas. 435.76, Uncollected Taxes for 1861-'62 712.92, Total, 1,148.68.

The only liabilities outstanding and unpaid, so far as known, is Drafts issued by present Council and unpaid, Drafts issued by former Councils, and unpaid, about, 240.00.

Total, \$426.20. Thus showing a clear balance of assets in hand of \$724.48.

There is still on hand about 7 bbls. of oil—en