Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

WM. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday Morning::::Aug. 7, 1862.

☞ THE great Union demonstration held in Baltimore on Monday 28th ultimo, the resolutions of which we published in our last issue, was a decided success, and while it has strengthened and greatly encouraged the Union feeling, has had a very depressing influence upon the rebels, for they see in its proceedings a determination upon the part of the Unionists to have inaugurated a policy of much greater severity than that which has heretofore characterized the Government in its dealings with them. While the meeting was grand and imposing from the immense number of loyal men in attendance, it was rendered still more satisfactory by the decided character and truly loyal sentiments enunciated by the eloquent speakers who addressed the people. Impressed with the belief that our readers would be pleased to have a more extended and correct account of the admirable address of our townsman, Hon. H. W. Hoffman, we have been at some pains to get a correct copy, which we give below:

Hon. H. W. Hoffman's Speech.

Mr. HOFFMAN said:

"Something must be done," were the words spoken by a Revolutionary matron to her son on the night preceding the ever memorable battle of Lexington, words which resulted in that son arousing and assembling the men against the coming morn which was to witness the first blood shed in the struggle for American Independence.

If those whom he addressed would maintain the independence thus secured, they too must be quick to apprehend and prompt to act upon the necessity that there was *something for them to do*;—"things bought by blood must be by blood maintained."

Had it so soon faded from their recollection that it was on that same battle anniversary morn, and in their own streets, the first blood was shed in the treasonable effort then and now making to rob them of that "independence;" that it was upon the same day and on the very spot they were then occupying, that an infuriate, bloodthirsty and blood-stained mob had undertaken by intimidation, by outrage and by violence, to dictate *secession* to the loyal men of Baltimore. And were they still to look supinely on, take no steps towards meeting force by force, make no move towards uniting hands and preparing to stand shoulder to shoulder by those of the loyal North and West, who were daring all and braving everything for the preservation of the Union?

Where should Baltimore be found if not upon the side of the Union? Had she not found wealth, honor, glory and safety in that Union? Why, then, in this decisive hour of the Union's need—this crisis of the nation's peril, was she not found asserting with greater unanimity and in tones of no uncertain sound either, and by acts which all the world might note, her determination unalterably to stand by the Union and defend it, if needs be, to the last dollar in her treasury and the last man of her loyal and gallant sons. He commended the spirit of that Boston capitalist who said, when he was about making a large loan to the Government, "If we are to conquer I shall be paid—if we are to be conquered I shall have no use for money." Were this but the feeling of Union men everywhere, how brief would be the life of this rebellion—how very soon would welcome peace spread her white wings over the Nation?

He rejoiced in the fact that a live war meeting was at last being held, even in Baltimore; that however deficient in results it might be in other respects, of one thing he felt assured, that its effect would be to place the city on a better war footing than she had hitherto occupied. If he rightly understood their purpose, they had not met to talk peace to rebels in arms, they had not met to urge conciliation, they had not met to proffer compromise, they had not met to turn their backs upon the enemy; while the Nation was distracted and convulsed by treason—the country devastated by internecine strife—the people decimated in swamps, in camps and on battle fields—with the vultures who have hatched the treason and bred all this desolation, disease and death, still gathering and circling for their prey, was not the time, either, for the use of smooth words and sugar-coated phrases towards domestic traitors, with a view to placate their hostility or convince them what was best for their personal comfort, their own and the city's interest. The time had fully come when all men must show their hands and elect either to stand for the Union without conditions and for the use of all the means known to the laws of war, essential to its preservation and triumph, or be counted against it and in active sympathy with those who are making war upon it. He hoped, also, that they had not come together expecting to hear, to propose or to discuss any definite or particular line of war policy; to comment upon or criticise the acts of any cabinet officer; to debate the qualifications or eulogize any one or more generals in the Federal army. He asked but the privilege to say just at this point, that the only *line* he was prepared to support was that which was the *straightest* for crushing out the Rebellion—and somehow the recent order of Gen. Pope, looking to keeping the rebels in front, seemed to him to be one great step in the direction of that *line*.

The Union men of Baltimore had assembled in their strength for the purpose of speaking encouragement to the heart of the President of the United States, to uphold his arms in raising and pushing forward the columns of the great Union army, and for stern, heroic resolve, looking to blows. Inspiring as was the display, the enthusiasm and the numbers of the meeting, like their patriotic Governor, never had he felt so profoundly impressed with any conviction as that words were out of place—the time for words had passed—that for blows had come. Talking would not fill the thinned ranks of their army nor avenge the fallen, for whom, until this generation shall have passed away, the nation will continue to clothe itself in blackest mourning and wear deepest weeds of woe.

The country needed deeds not words—bayonets not speeches—arms not arguments; the ground on which they stood could almost be felt to be quivering with the roar of artillery and the shock of contending armies. The conscript hosts of treason, as all knew, were threatening, and for aught they knew to the contrary, might be thundering even then at the very gates of their capital; and would they be beguiled from instant, decisive and vigorous action through fear of offense to some of those, who, while professing unbounded affection for the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," yet speak of rebellion and treason with bated breath, caress and pat on the back traitors to both, and consort with paroled rebels, whose garments are saturated and reeking with the blood of loyal citizens.

Loyalty and treason were as distinctive as light and darkness—they would not mix—and if it so be that they both must exist, he preferred that they exist in separate and distinct localities.

Rebel hosts still menaced the life of the nation—"yet awhile longer must the sword and the bayonet continue to write in letters of fire a fresh, heroic page in the annals of the American Republic." The President had called for three hundred thousand additional troops—that call had already sped on lightning wings throughout the entire North and West, and already were the slumbering fires of patriotic fervor kindling afresh and quickening to prompt, vigorous and effective action. New York had spoken, Boston had spoken, Philadelphia had spoken, the cities of the West had spoken. Scarce a town, village or hamlet that had not already uttered its voice in response; party feeling had been well nigh smothered or forgotten; complaint and criticism had ceased altogether or given place to considerate counsel. The theme of the hour, the business of all, and the the work for all had been and still is, "fresh life to the army—that the army may give fresh life to the Nation."

He confessed, not without a blush, that Maryland had not, thus far, shown that aversion to this rebellion—had not put forth those efforts for its suppression which comported with or was worthy either her resources, her honor, her loyalty, her ancient courage or her past history. But if he read aright the signs before him, this reproach would not long continue; this meeting was auspicious of a bright era. He counseled that by State or Gubernatorial action, county organizatiotion, town meeting and individual effort they should go to *work* and fill up with the least possible delay the gaps in her old Regiments and have the quota for the new speedily forthcoming. To that end they should bend every energy, stiffen every muscle and steel every heart. If necessary, they should welcome self-denial and make trial and exertion their companions. By pursuing this course they would most surely and speedily demonstrate to the conscript hosts of treason that the bloody fields of the past had not drained the State of hewers, nor chilled their love for that "old flag," under which their fathers fought—which they carried to victory—which was the workmanship of their hands—and in making which they

——"Tore the azure robes of night,
And set the stars of glory there."

Honest Opinions.

The first of the series of extracts given below, is one from Governor Bradford's speech, and we think might, with complete fitness, be commended to the serious consideration of at least one hundred of the *highly respectable gentlemen* of Cumberland, assuredly in the same category:

"The rebel who openly avows himself, and places himself in the fight, to some extent, for his courage, commands your admiration; but the prowling, skulking, contriving, conspiring traitor—the moral guerilla of this war—is the most despicable of all the traitors—without the courage to fight for his own country or any other. I would sooner have these men armed and placed in front of us, than have them placed side by side with us."

The following extracts are quoted from the Danville *Review*, and purport to be from the pen of that estimable and noble divine, Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, uncle of the traitorous Vice-President and expelled Senator, John C. Breckinridge—to whom he refers in such a terse and terrible manner—and a truer portrait was never drawn:

"During that memorable extra session of Congress, Senator Breckinridge took such a course as seemed to show that his previous reserve had not been produced by any uncertainty in his own mind, as to the part he intended to act—which is, to a certain extent, confirmed by the course he had previously marked out for his party in Kentucky. His opposition in the Senate became open, unqualified, constant, to every kind of action on the part of the nation, that looked to the armed preservation of its existence, or to the suppression by force of the immense military organization of traitors, avowedly seeking its conquest and destruction. The conquest of his own State by arms, was one of the points in this atrocious scheme, to the defence of which the Kentucky Senator bent himself at Washington, in his vehement opposition to the Federal Government; and in the support of which, on his return to that State in August, 1861, the conspirator became a refugee, and the refugee a general in the army of traitors, and the general an invader of the land to whose defence he owed every drop of blood. His expulsion as a traitor to the nation, from the Senate of the United States, a few months later, was the just and natural result. He had not even the poor excuse that he was loyal to Kentucky. He was traitor to her also—and that with a treason aggravated almost beyond historic example, and destitute of every pretext ever plead by traitors before."

We quote again from the same work, other matter, touching the closing history of another like *reputable gentleman*, and we feel assured there never was so finished a picture drawn in a smaller compass, and there the identity with the illustrious original holds so perfectly good and true.

"On the 4th of March 1861, the presidential term of Mr. Buchanan expired, and that of Mr. Lincoln commenced. History furnishes little more worthy the contempt of every true and firm spirit, and the disgust and scorn of every sincere and loyal heart, than the conduct of President Buchanan toward the close of his administration."

THE President has commissioned the following named Captains to be Rear Admirals on the retired list, under the recent act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the Navy: Charles Stewart, George C. Read, Wm. B. Shubrick, Joseph Smith, George W. Storer, Francis H. Gregory, Elia A. F. Lavallette, Silas H. Stringham, Hiram Paulding. And the following named Captains to be Rear Admirals on the active list: David G. Farragut, L. M. Goldsborough, Samuel F. Dupont and A. H. Foote.

The law provides that the Rear Admirals shall be selected by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from those Captains who have given the most faithful service to their country.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—*Preserved Vegetables.*—This is the season when private families are in the habit of putting up in tin cans or otherwise preserved vegetables, and particularly tomatoes, for fall and winter use. Let us remind such of the claims of the sick and wounded soldiers, and to suggest the plan that they should double, treble, or quadruple their usual quantity, in order that they may thus contribute to the comfort and recovery of the sick and wounded. Perhaps there is no one thing that is more medicinally useful and beneficial to invalids than ripe tomatoes, and the demand for them in tin cans has been so great that the supply has been exhausted for several months. No more acceptable or useful service can be performed than by families adopting the plan of putting up a large supply beyond what they may require for their own use. If this plan is generally followed, there will be an ample supply for our gallant and suffering soldiers and in no way could so small an outlay be so advantageously applied.

We would further suggest that those who follow the preservation of vegetables as a regular trade and a business should largely increase their usual quantity, as the government will undoubtedly come into the market for a very large supply; and we would indeed suggest that the Medical Department should at once be authorized to issue proposals for the probable required supply of such articles.—[Nat. Intel.

CONFERENCE OF THE REBEL GENERALS—THEIR PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.—The Memphis Bulletin has the following, from authentic sources, among other interesting items as to the proceedings of the rebels:

"We have some inkling of the subject discussed at the conferences of all the principal military leaders, held in Richmond on the 4th and 5th inst. They came to the conclusion that they must not lose more territory. The defensive policy was strongly attacked, and both Lee and Beauregard advised the invasion of the North at three points, namely: from Cumberland and Williamsport into Pennsylvania, from Louisville and Cincinnati into Indiana and Ohio, and from Paducah and Cairo into Illinois.

They agreed upon the immediate obstruction of the James river, so as to make it impossible for McClellan to use it as a means of communication with the government, and for the transportation of reinforcements and army supplies; the occupation of Williamsburg, Yorktown, and the entire peninsula; the recovery of the whole territory of Virginia, and the suppression of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; the recovery of New Orleans, Memphis, and the Mississippi river, and the expulsion of the Federal troops from Tennessee and Kentucky. When these objects have been accomplished, then it was proposed to carry out the plan of Lee and Beauregard, viz:—To make the Potomac and Ohio rivers at once their basis of operations and frontier lines, and to transfer the seat of war from Virginia to Maryland; to hurl upon Washington from Richmond a column of two hundred thousand troops.

WHAT A COW DID FOR THE WAR.—The Boston Traveler says:—A few days since, subscriptions were set on foot in Orleans county. A farmer of moderate means contributed $50 and a cow. Every one conceded that this was liberal; but it occurred to a friend that the cow might be turned to excellent account account. Lots were to be cast for her, and 205 tickets, at $1 each, were distributed and paid for. This, practically, brought up the farmer's subscription to $255. But the cow was destined to do better. The winner put her up at auction, and $30 more were added to the fund—making the aggregate $285. But it was deemed a pity that a cow so thoroughly patriotic should be sold so cheap, and the result was that $15 was added to the purchase money—making the cow's aggregate contribution to the fund $250, besides the $50 from her original owner!

THE census of 1860 represents that the annual value of our manufactures reaches the enormous sum of $1,900,000,000. In 1850 they were $1,013,000,000. The profits on the amount are computed at 43 43 per cent. This amount of wealth was created by 1,385,000 persons, assisted by improved machinery, which gives their skill the greatest possible amount of productive power.

THE mayor of Fall River, Mass., has added $100 bounty to each recruit who shall enlist before the 7th of August. The total amount of bounty now offered to a volunteer from Fall River is $300—$100 from the United States, $100 from private subscription, and $100 from the city.

Messrs. Brown & Ives, of Providence, R. I., have offered to give a bounty of $20 each to 200 men who shall within twenty days enlist in either of the regiments or batteries from that State.

THE fugitive slave law is being duly and quietly executed in Washington city. The fugitives belonging to loyal men are willingly handed over to their masters.

THE clerks in some of the departments at Washington, are now commencing to organize and form into companies for military service.

The efforts made to introduce cotton culture in Illinois are attended with encouraging success.

The United States Navy.

From advance sheets of the Naval Register of 1862, it appears that twelve months ago the Government had 88 vessels of war, of all kinds, about 30 of which were steamers, but now have 290 vessels, all of which are propelled by steam, except a few sailing corvettes and frigates, which can at any time be cut down, converted into plated rams or sloops of war, and propelled by steam. The navy had 8,000 sailors and marines a year ago. There are now over 23,000 seamen in the service; the marine corps has been doubled, and, besides, a proportionate increase of officers on the regular staff, commanders, lieutenants and miner officers, have been obtained for nearly 200 vessels, purchased or chartered for war purposes.

The following are the number of the different classes of vessels now in the service:—Ships of the line, 6; frigates, 5; sloops of war, 16; brigs, 1; store vessels, 3; store and receiving ships, 7; screw steam frigates, 9; first class screw steam sloops, 6; second class screw steam sloops, 19; third class screw steam sloops, 28; side wheel steamers, 19; steam tenders, 2; iron plated frigates, (building,) 4; iron plated gunboats, (10 building,) 24; ram fleet, 9. Of purchased vessels there are side wheel steamers, 37; screw steamers, 42; sailing ships, 13; barks, 18; schooners, 25; brigs, 2; and some fifty others whose names are not given.

The following force is now engaged in the foreign service:

	Vessels.	Off'rs & men.	Guns.
Mediterranean	3	820	53
East Indies	1	250	16
Pacific	8	1,680	74
Total in 1861	12	2,750	143
Total in 1862	29	9,000	683

Colonel Simmons.

A few weeks ago we stated upon the authority of a rumor, that this valuable officer was killed in the late series of battles near Richmond, since which announcement there seemed to be a hope that he was still living. It appears that he was mortally wounded and taken prisoner to Richmond, where he soon afterwards died. The following letter from Gen. McCall to the wife of Col. Simmons confirms the sad intelligence of his death:

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,
Tobacco Warehouse Prison, July 15, '62.

DEAR MADAM:—It is not to say that I mourn the loss of a friend that I write to you, although twenty years' knowledge of his worth, and very many most estimable qualities, had truly endeared your husband to me; nor is it to attempt to offer consolation in your bereavement, which One alone, above can give. I write to inform you that after Col. Simmons, who on the 30th of June, commanded the 1st Brigade of my Division, was wounded, he was captured by the enemy, carried to their Hospital and laid by the side of Capt. Biddle, of Philadelphia, my Assistant Adjutant General, who was also severely wounded and a prisoner. During the night of the 1st of July, as I am informed, the Col. sank under the effects of his wound, and calmly expired at Biddle's side. This I have from Biddle himself, who is here in the Hospital.

I have only to add that the Colonel's body has been brought to this city, and is interred here, where it may be conveyed to his friends at the proper time.

Believe me, Dear Madam, very truly and sincerely, your friend and obedient servant,

GEO. A. MCCALL,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

To Mrs. Seneca G. Simmons, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

ON the 29th ultimo, a party of over 200 guerillas from Boone county under Gen. Bullitt, demanded the surrender of Mount Stirling, Ky. On being refused, they attacked the place, but were repulsed by the Home Guards.

During the retreat of the guerillas they were met by a party of Federal troops under Major Bracht, of the 8th Kentucky regiment who drove them back towards the town, where they were again attacked by the Home Guard. The result was a complete rout of the guerillas, with a loss of 8 killed and 97 prisoners. The number of their wounded is not known. They also lost all their horses. Our loss in the engagement was three wounded.

GEN. HALLECK has sent positive orders to Gen. McClellan to impress all the negroes within his reach, and to ask no questions whether they are slave or free. Gen. Halleck, in sending this order, reminded Gen. McClellan that military officers have no right to recognize the local laws of the State in rebellion. He further orders him to seize every article of rebel property that can be made useful for the service of our army.

THE first full admiral salute given to a representative of the U. S. naval service since the times of '76 was fired in honor of Admiral Hiram Paulding, commandant of the Brooklyn navy-yard. It consisted of 15 guns.

IT is stated in the New York Times that an order has been issued that henceforth no unnaturalized alien is to be employed in any navy yard of the Union. If carried out, it will result in the discharge of some 6,000 men.

THE election in Baltimore on the 1st inst., for members of the second branch of the city council was one of the most quiet that ever took place in that city. The Union candidates were all elected.

DURING two weeks of July the shipments of domestic sugars from New Orleans to northern ports of the United States were over 12,000 hhds. The trade between New Orleans and foreign ports is reviving.

ON Friday, 1st inst., six hundred troops crossed the James river from McClellan's army and destroyed all the houses and woods on the shore which the Confederates occupied.

IT is ordered by the War Department that all captains held as prisoners shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged.

$2,000 worth of quinine was seized in Norfolk lately, under suspicious circumstances.

Henry Winter Davis has been tendered a commission by Governor Bradford, as a colonel of one of the new regiments, but he has declined it, upon the same grounds that he declined a brigadiership from Washington.

Dr. Thomas K. Carroll, of Dorchester county, Md., has been commissioned by Gov. Bradford as one of his aids with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

Extensive orders for iron-cased vessels are now in course of execution in England for the Russian government.

A force of one hundred and twenty Confederates were overtaken at Mount Sterling, Ky., and all taken prisoner except nine, who escaped.

THE WAR AGAINST TREASON!

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

A RECONNOISANCE TOWARD PETERSBURG AND ROUT OF THE REBELS.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Monday, August 4, 1862.

Ever since the firing upon our shipping at the mail boat landing by the enemy's batteries our troops have occupied the opposite shore.

Yesterday a reconnoisance was made from that point to within 14 miles of Petersburg. At Cox's mills, five miles from the river, they encountered the 13th Va. Cavalry, drawn up in line. Our men charged on them, when they broke and run. They were driven to their encampment at Sycamore Church, two and a half miles further, where they again formed, but were ingloriously put to flight, leaving behind all their tents, camp equipage and commissary stores, which was burnt. Rebel loss 6 wounded and 2 prisoners. Our loss none.

A Draft of 300,000 Militia Ordered by the President.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 4, 1862.

ORDERED, *First*, That a draft of three hundred thousand men be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the draft.

Second. That if any State shall not by the 18th of August furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for that purpose.

Third. Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination or appointment in the military service of incompetent or unworty officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By order of the President,
E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Printing Office for Sale.

THE printing presses and materials, formerly used in the publication of the Frostburg Gazette, are offered for sale. Persons desirous of purchasing can receive information as to price, terms, &c., by application to

G. W. MCCULLOH,
Aug. 7, 1862—3t. Frostburg, Md.

Wanted!

A Matron at Clarysville Hospital. Best references required. Apply to Brig. Surgeon OLIVER, at Clarysville, Md. Aug. 7, 1 w.

Order of Publication.

Peter Staup and Daniel M. Staup, administrator of George Staup, deceased, vs. Jerry Cowles, Joseph B. Varnum, William H. Asphwalll. Claudius Edward Habicht, Jacob Post Giraud Foster, George C. Saterlee, non residents, & the widow and heir at law of George Staup and others, residents.	In the Circuit Court for Allegany county, as a Court of Equity. No. 1416. August 5, 1862.

THE object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain lands and premises in Allegany county, Maryland, which were sold by George Staup, in his life time, to Jerry Cowles of the City and State of New York.

The bill states that on the 1st day September 1852, George Staup sold a certain tract of land called "The Resurvey on Elk Lick," containing 297 acres of land, more or less, at and for the sum of one thousand dollars then paid, and twenty-nine thousand dollars in payments viz: five thousand dollars on the 1st of March, 1853; eight thousand dollars on the 1st of March, 1854; eight thousand dollars on the 1st of March 1855, and a third sum of eight thousand dollars on the 1st of March, 1856.

The bill states that the one thousand dollars, down money, was paid and also the further sum of five thousand dollars paid the Complainants on March the 1st, 1853, by the Defendents, Varnum & Aspinwall, and also the sum of four thousand dollars in March, 1855, and also the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars on account of interest that the balance of the said purchase money with interest and costs is still due.

That the said George Staup departed this life intestate, on or about the 1st day of January, 1852, and that letters of Administration were granted to Complainants about the 26th of January, 1853.

That the said Jerry Bowles conveyed the equitable interest to the other Defendants in said bill named. That those conveyances of the equitable interest are all subject to the venders' lien for the purchase money; and that the said lands, both the legal and and equitable estate are chargeable with and liable to be sold for the payment of the aforesaid debt, interest and costs.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the Complainants by causing a copy of this order to be insertad in some newspaper published at Cumberland, once in each successive week for one month before the 9th day of September next, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill; and warn them and each of them to appear in this court, in person or by solicitor on or before the 10th day of December next, to answer the premises and show cause if any they have why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

H. RESLEY, Clerk

True copy:—Test—H. RESLEY,
August 7, 1862—1m. Clerk.

Trustee's Sale
Of a Valuable Tract of Land.

THE undersigned Trustee, will offer at Public sale, at the Public Square, in the city of Cumberland, on

Saturday, 30th day of August, 1862,

at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

all the right, title and interest of John G. King, late of Allegany County, deceased, an insolvent petitioner in and to the tract of land called

"Good Luck,"

containing about 100 acres. From 6 to 10 acres of it are cleared. The land lies about 4 miles from Oakland. Terms of sale cash.

THOMAS A. HOPKINS,
Aug. 7, '62—ts. Trustee.

List of Letters

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

A
Ault, Michael 2
Anuhl, Michael
Appel, Jno
Alther, Jno
Allison, Mary Ann Miss
B
Bierbach, Jacob
Baxter, Wm
Boyce, Wm
Bonnell, Wm
Baker, Capt. Thos W
Barber, Samuel
Beery, Samuel
Baker, Malvina
Bazell, Martin
Bore, Peter
Baun, Philip
Baldwin, Robt. W 2
Bramley, Robt
Baker, Abraham
Brown, Ann
Brown, August
Bowers, Anna Mary
Beers, Benj
Boyd, James
Beall, Elizabeth
Beals, Geo W
Barton, Edward
Braker, Francis
Brown, Gooly Miss
Bolt, Jno
Biglan, Jno
Brown, Jacob
C
Carroll, Mrs 3
Campbell, Samuel
Chase, Samuel
Cook, R P
Cramer, Dr
Crabtree Benj
Coney, Ed
Cleggett, Grafton
Chesnut, J C
Caty, Isabel
Campbell, Jas
Carscadden, T. R.
Coble, Jno J
Crohs, Jno
D
Dunlap, Robt
Dawson, John H
Damer, Mary
Daily, Robt W
Davis, Jno M
Dennis, Jeremiah
F
Fitch, Thos
Forwood, Samuel E
Flamagan, Jas
Franke, H
Fasenbaker, Elizabeth
G
Gale, Francis P
Groves, Sophia
Gelbert, Thos
Geary, Wm
H
Hornbiel, A R
Hearne, Wm A
Hein, Wm
Helfrey, Randolph
Hunter, Nathan E
Haines, Eron
Hughes, Annie C
J
Johnston, Mary
John Engelbright,
Jenks, Jas D
Jordon, Jas W 2
Jordon, Catharine
Johnson, Annie 2
Johnson, Charlotte
K
Kingsland, M S
Kelley, Michael
Krender, Lewis 2
Kolback, Caroline
Kocher, Gustave
Kneaster & Howk,
L
Lutman, Hermon
Lucas, Edmund
Lyne, J
Langley, Morgan
Leece, Susan 2
Lydinger, Susan
Love, W S
Loeb, Morris
M
Miller, Geo W
M'Cann, Robt
M'Roenier, J
M'Elwee, Jno
M'Lsomis, Jas
M'Morse, J P
Mills, Jno
M'Laughlin,
M'Donald, Jas
M'Kenny, E
M'Laughlin, Elenora
Miller, Berkey A
Mills, Andrew
M'Kinley, Ann Mrs
M'Coy, Andrew J
Mires, Anna J
M'Culley, John
N
Noon, David
O
O'Donnell, Mary
O'Neill, Sophia
R
Ray, J
Rhoads, Jonathan
Ramsu, Joseph
Roberts, J Dr
Robb, Geo
Rowley, George
Rogers, Eliza
Runner, A G
Reller, E C
Kiley, Elizabeth
Ruscile, Mrs
Rawlins, H S
S
Sills, Sarah
Shaffer, Wm 2
Sill W J Lieut
Serayer, Thos
Shriver, Sallie B
Stump, Sarah
Sigler Jas
Smith, Jas J
Saur, Julius
Spratsburg, John
Sesserman J. H.
Sinclair, Jno M
Scott, Jno A
scott, J W
Steuett, Price
Straun, Jno
Speny, Isaac J
Smith Hiram
Sumalt, Henry
Storer, Henry
Stearnes, Ed A
Spitzer, E
Stibbs, Dorcas
Schmall, Christian
Scott, N N
Sires, Alexander
T
Taylor, Rachael
Taylor, Mary N 2
Topp, Lewis
Thomas, Allen Capt
Trail, Geo T
Taylor, Christian
Taylor, Emma S
Tannu, Fnannie
Thomas, Esther
Thase, Henry
Tallerman,
Tarder, Jacob
Turton, Jno R
Taylor, James
Twirge, Joseph
Thomson, Jas W Dect.
V
Vonkey, Lewis
Vaughn, J H
Vinney, Theodocia
W
Williams, Dr
Willis, Wm
Wilson, M S
Walker, Mary
Wicks, J W
Wirish, Jno
Wells, J P
Weimer, Joseph
Wilson, Joseph
Winterstein, Davis
Wisible, Chas
Watts, Ann
Wilbug, H P
Weigel & Killian
Y
Young, Miss Mary
Yutster, Sammuel

GEO. A. HOFFMAN, P. M.
August 7, 1862.

TRUSTEE'S SALE,

BY virtue of an order passed by the Circuit Court for Allegany County, the undersigned, Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of E. G. Blackburn, will sell at public sale to the highest bidder in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the city of Cumberland,

On Tuesday, 2d day of September,

1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following real property, to wit:—First, the tract of Land

'PART OF DEER PARK'

and known as

Lot No. 4,

containing

260 Acres and Seven Perches,

AND

Lot No. 2,

Containing 271 5-8 Acres,

all of which is fully described in a deed from M. P. O'Hern and wife to E. G. Blackburn, dated May 28th, 1855, and recorded in Liber H. R., No. 12, folio 690 one of the Land Records of said county.

The above farm is situated 1½ miles from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at "Altamont," and 4½ from Oakland, and is a

Valuable Grazing Farm.

It has upon it a large quantity of

Valuable Oak Timber,

A Good Dwelling House and Log Stable

and is under very good fence. It has a glade of 75 Acres, and over One Hundred Acres of Cleared Land, a large portion of it in Meadow.

Also

PART OF DEER PARK,

containing

325 Acres of Land,

and on which said Blackburn now resides, is situated upon the Railroad, one half mile west of Altamont, and has upon it a good

Dwelling House,

a large

Frame Barn,

and has about

100 ACRES CLEARED,

and under good fence.

Third,

"Altamont,"

a tract of land containing 8 acres,

situated at Altamont, on the Railroad, and has upon it a

BLACKSMITH SHOP

AND

Dwelling House.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the order of the Court are.—One-fourth in cash, and the balance in three equal instalments of nine, twelve and eighteen months with interest, the deferred payments to be secured by the notes of the purchasers with security to be approved by the Trustee. JOHN EVERETT,
Aug. 7, '62—ts. Trustee.

.Nails! .Nails!

A GENERAL assortment of NAILS on hand and for sale by
Nov. 21 WM. E. BEALL & CO.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

AS Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of William Frost, who applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Law of Maryland, I will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on

Saturday, the 30th of August, 1862,

at 12 o'clock, M., at the McCulloh House,

IN THE TOWN of FROSTBURG,

all the following described property, to wit:

1st

"THE GROVE,"

Containing in said part

706 ACRES,

More or less, as sold to William Frost by Wm. J. Ross, Executor of Joshua Johnson, deceased. Upon this TRACT is situated a SPLENDID

STEAM SAW MILL,

In full running operation.

And also, about a

DOZEN DWELLING HOUSES,

And Other Buildings.

It is well known as the

Shade Mill Property.

2nd. Also the one undivided half of said William Frost in and to certain

Dwelling Houses,

Erected upon certain lands situate and lying in and near the town of Frostburg, in said County, as conveyed by Peter Uhl and wife to said William Frost and John Neff. The same will be sold as a whole if a suitable bid can be obtained therefor, but if not, the said houses with appropriate lots, will be offered separately.

3rd. Also

Lot No. 5,

In Frost's Fourth Addition to the town of Frostburg, with all the

IMPROVEMENTS THEREON.

The Minerals in this lot are excepted.

4th. Also

Lot No. 7,

In Frost's Fourth Addition to Frostburg with all the

IMPROVEMENTS THEREON.

The Minerals in this lot are excepted.

5th. Also

Lots Nos. 1, 2 & 10,

The same being parts of a tract of land called

"Walnut Hills,"

6th. Also

LOT NO. 9,

In Frost's Fourth Addition to Frostburg, with all the

IMPROVEMENTS THEREON.

The Minerals in this lot are excepted.

7th. And also all the right, title and interest of said William Frost, in and to a NEW

WATER SAW MILL,

Built upon the lands of Joshua Johnson's heirs, and lying in a northern direction from H. T. Beall's residence.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third to be paid in cash, and the residue in two equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

ADEN CLARY, Trustee.
Frostburg, Md., July 31, 1862—ts.

Estray Notice.

Allegany County, to wit:

I HEREBY certify that L. H. Tracy, Agent of Cumberland Coal & Iron Company in said County, brought before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said County, this 26th day of July, 1862, as a stray, trespassing on his enclosure, a brown gelding, about 3 years old, 15 hands high, with a long tail and mane and black feet, no other visible marks about him—has been evidently used under the saddle and harness.

Given under my hand this 31st day of July, 1862. M. SHERRY, J. P.

The owner of the above described horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

L. H. TRACY, Ag't C. C. & I. Co.
July 31, 1862—3w.

Order of Ratification.

William Frost, vs. His Creditors.	No. 25 Insolvents to October Term, 1859. In the Circuit Court for Allegany County.

ORDERED this 28th day of July, 1862, that the sales of the real estate of William Frost, made and reported by Aden Clary, trustee, for the benefit of his creditors, in his second report as trustee, filed in the above case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 1st day of September next—provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Allegany County, once in each of three successive weeks before the 20th day of August next.

The said second report states the amount of sales to be 2376.00 H. RESLEY, Clerk.

True Copy: Test—H. RESLEY,
July 31, 1862—3w. Clerk.

Estate of Andrew J. McCoy.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Allegany county, letters of Administratson on the estate of Andrew J. M'Coy late of Hampshire county, Va., deceased. All persons having claims against said dec'd, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of January, 1863, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit in said estate. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 31st day of July, 1862.

EPHRAIM THRASHER,
July 31, 1862.—3t. Administrator.

Notice to Tax Payers.

I would notify all persons who wish to avail themselves of the advantage, that a deduction of five per cent. will be made on all State taxes for the year 1862, if paid on or before the 1st day of September next.

H. B. SHAFFER, Collector.

My office in Cumberland will be in the room occupied by the Sheriff. Persons desirous of paying their taxes during my absence from the city, can do so by calling on Thos G. McCulloh, who is duly authorized to receipt for the same. H. B. SHAFFER.
July 3, 1862—1m.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Hoffman Steam Coal Company of Allegany County, will be held at the Office of James Boyce, Esq., in the City of Baltimore, on the 13th Day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., on that day.

BALLARD JOHNSON, Sec'y.
O. D. ROBINS, Sup't H. S. C. Co.
July 31, 1862—3t.

MARRIAGE BLANKS For sale at this Office