# Civilian and Telegraph.

VOLUME XXXV. CUMBERLAND, MD., THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1862. NUMBER 41.



## MEDICAL HOUSE,

**11 South Frederick St.,**

**Baltimore, Maryland.**

Established in order to afford Sound and Scientific Medical Aid, and for the suppression of Quackery.

### DOCTOR SMITH

HAS for many years devoted his whole attention to the treatment of private complaints, in all their varied and complicated forms. His great success in those long standing and difficult cases, such as were formerly considered incurable, is sufficient to commend him to the public as worthy of the extensive patronage which he has received. Within the last eight years, Dr. S. has treated more than 29,500 cases of Private Complaints in their different forms and stages; a practice which no doubt exceeds that of all the physicians now advertising in Baltimore, and not a single case is known, where directions were strictly followed, and medicine taken at reasonable time, without effecting a radical and permanent cure; therefore, persons afflicted with diseases of the above nature, "no matter how difficult or long standing the case may be, would do well to call on Dr. SMITH, at his office, No. 11, South Frederick Street.

The afflicted should bear in mind that *Dr.* S. who is the only regular physician advertising, has for many years devoted his whole attention to the treatment of this class of Diseases.

His medicines are free from Mercury and all mineral poisons; put up in neat and compact form, and may be taken in public or private house, or while travelling, without exposure or hindrance from business, and except in case of violent inflammation, no change of diet is necessary.

Let the unfortunate bear in mind when affliction overtakes them, that no time should be lost in making application to a competent physician, as they would not only obtain relief from pain, avoid mortification through exposure and elude great constitutional injury, but enable their medical assistant to be moderate in his charges than he could justly be, where symptoms have become confirmed or the disease more widely diffused. The rapid advance of this truly terrifying disease, is sufficient to alarm the boldest heart. When ulceration and discolored Plotches with racking pains, betray to the unhappy victim the deadly poison preying upon his vitals, then, "and not till then," do many awake to a full sense of their danger.

We are called upon every few days to cure Chronic Diseases, which were supposed to have been cured years ago, but instead of which, were only checked, driven into the system by mercury or copavia and therefore seems to be well but in a longer or shorter time, by some slight cause, break out in its worst and most difficult forms, producing ulcers in the throat, nose or roof of the mouth, eruptions of the skin, pains or swelling of bones, etc. On account of the number of such which have lately come under my care, and the immense suffering which a little neglect or improper treatment in the first stages of the disease may cause, Dr. Smith thinks it his duty to advise the unfortunate, *particularly strangers*, to be careful that they are not deceived by *false advertisements of boasting quacks* who make promises which could not be fulfilled even by the most experienced physicians. By neglect or improper treatment, the patient is often reduced to a state which makes the case extremely difficult to cure. Therefore he should be aware of the importance of consulting a skillful physician in the early stage of the disease.

**CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILLITY.**

Young men! beware of the pernicious indulgence and almost fatal injury you inflict upon your constitutions, by evil examples and the morbid influence of the passions.

How many young persons do we daily behold, whose countenances and debilitated constitutions depict disease arising from that horrible and devastating vice.

It could be shown how attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion and a train of symptoms, indicative of consumption, are often ascribed to wrong causes, when in reality, they are the consequences of an alluring and pernicious practice alike destructive to the mind and body.

You who have brought this affliction upon yourselves, why embrace the secret to your hearts and vainly attempt to cure yourselves, instead of making immediate application to a skillfull physician, who in a short time, would restore you to perfect health and save you from exposure which the fatal consequences render it unavitable.

☞ Dr. Smith gives his special attention to the treatment of this destructive malady. Patients can be cured at home by addressing a letter to Dr. Smith, describing symptoms, and receive medicine securely packed from observation forwarded by express or otherwise to any part of the country.

N. B.—Persons afflicted with any of the above complaints will do well to avoid *loasting impostors* whether foreign or native, as no the numerous Societies advertised as a certain cure for every disease. These preparations are put up to sell and not to cure, and often do more harm than good, therefore avoid them.

☞ "A word to the wise is sufficient."

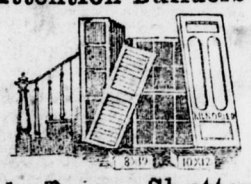
Address, DR. J. B. SMITH.

No. 11, S. Frederick Street., Baltimore, Md.

☞ No letters will be answered unless they contain a remittance or Postage Stamp to pay postage on the answer.

Jan. 1st. 1861.—1y.

## Attention Builders!



## Sash, Doors, Shutters, Window and Door Frames, Mouldings and Venitian Blinds,

MANUFACTURED and for sale at R. D. Johnson's Steam Planing Machine, on Centre Street.

Orders received either at the Shop, or at Dr John J. Bruce's Lumber Yard.

June 30, 1859—1y. H. DAMM.


### Estate of Keziah Wilson.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Allegany County, Letters Testamentary on the estate of Keziah Wilson, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against said dec'd are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 24th day of January, 1863, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 24th day of July, 1862.

MOSES G. ROBINETT,

June 24, 1862—3t Executor.


**Lehigh Gas Burning**

## Cooking Stoves!

THE undersigned has just received an assortment of the above stoves, which he offers to the public at moderate prices. There is a great saving of fuel by the use of these Stove

Sept. 15, 1859. JOHN JOHNSON

Civilian & Telegraph

## JOB PRINTING

**ESTABLISHMENT,**

Brooks' Block, Balt. St., near the Bridge,

*CUMBERLAND, MD.*

**William Evans**

Proprietor.

ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

**PRINTING**

*Neatly and expeditiously executed;*

SUCH AS

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,
CHECKS, BILL-HEADS,
PAY-ROLLS, CHECK
ROLLS, BUSINESS CARDS,
BLANK FORMS,
PROGRAMMES,
Manifests, Ball Tickets, &c.

We are prepared to execute in style unsurpassed in the larger cities, every description of LETTER PRESS and

**COLORED PRINTING.**

Having recently received from the Type Foundry an extensive assortment of FINE CUTS, for the purpose of printing Bill-Heads, &c. Those in want of anything in that way, will do well to call at the office of the "CIVILIAN & TELEGRAPH," where they can have their work gotten up in style, and at PRICES that will compare with those of any of the cities.

THE

## SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.

**ALWAYS READY.**

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

LONG MARCHES, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure. Mothers, remember this, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger: think what relief a single pot of this *all healing* and *cooling* Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet, so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

SABRE CUTS AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS

its power is unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation, and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

**Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.**

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

**Extraordinary Military Salve.**

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most *violent pains, cough* and *suffocating hoarseness*, first symptoms of *quick consumption*, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the *severest pains* and stop the most distressing or *dangerous cough*. Therefore we say to the whole Army.

**SOLDIERS ATTENTION!!**

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested; they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks. For forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the *Crimean Campaign* he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these *great remedies*. Many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the *soldier in camp*,

**Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, and Scrofulous Eruptions,**

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

**TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!**

Do not let these brave men perish by disease; place in their hands these *precious remedies*, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualties of the battle field, how many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernable as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions, around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

***Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients, in every disorder, are affixed to each box.

Jan. 16, 1862—1y.


### NOTICE.

MY wife TACY, having left my bed and board without just cause, all persons are hereby forewarned not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contraction.

July 10—3t* MOSES L. ROBINETT.


AMERICAN WATCHES for sale at Factory Prices at [Nov. 8.] S. T. LITTLE'S



## Civilian & Telegraph

IS PUBLISHED

**Every Thursday Morning.**

**W. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.**

**Office in Second Story of Brooks' Block, Balto. St., near the Bridge,**

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance, $2.50 if not so paid, and $3.00 if not paid within the year.

Bear in mind that no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

### Rates of Advertising.

One square of 12 lines, $1 for three insertions—subsequent insertions 25 cents each. All advertisements under 12 lines charged as a square.

Business Cards in the Directory, per annum, including subscription, $5.

| MONTHS. | ONE | TWO | THREE | SIX | TWELVE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One square, | 1 25 | 2 25 | 3 50 | 6 00 | 10 00 |
| Two squares | 2 25 | 4 00 | 5 00 | 9 00 | 14 10 |
| Three " | 3 50 | 5 00 | 7 50 | 12 00 | 18 00 |
| Four " | 4 50 | 6 00 | 8 00 | 14 00 | 20 00 |
| Quarter col. | 6 00 | 9 00 | 12 00 | 18 00 | 30 00 |

Larger space for short periods, as per agreement.

Advertisements before Marriages and Deaths 10 cts. per line for first insertion—subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line. Nine words are counted as a line in advertising.

Merchants and others, advertising by the year, will be charged $12 00.

Proceedings of meetings not of a general character, charged at 4 cents per line for each insertion.

Yearly advertisers must confine their advertising to their own business.

ALL TRANSIENT ADVERTISING, cash in advance.

Persons ordering the insertion of legal advertisements will be held responsible for payment for the same when the time for which they were ordered to be inserted shall have expired.

INSOLVENT NOTICES, cash in advance.

PATENT MEDICINES, one half in advance and the balance in six months.

ALL JOB WORK, CASH.

The losses we have sustained compel us to adopt this course It will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and no advertisement will be inserted unless accompanied by the cash.


### COUNTY DIRECTORY.

*Judge of Circuit Court*—Hon. D. WEISEL.
*Clerk of Circuit Court*—HORACE RESLEY.
*Register of Wills*—JOHN B. WIDENER.
*Sheriff*—THOS. G. McCULLOH.
*State's Attorney*—C. B. THRUSTON.
*Surveyor*—WILLIAM BRACE.
*Clerk to County Comm'ners*—JACOB BROWN.
*Judges of the Orphans' Court*—
MOSES RAWLINGS,
ALEXANDER KING,
FRANCIS MATTINGLY.


## Business Directory,

CUMBERLAND, MD.

**DENTISTRY.**

DR. HUMMELSHIME, DENTIST, Corner of Baltimore and Liberty Streets, over Read's Grocery Store, and opposite Campbell's Drug Store, Cumberland, Md.

ANDREWS & SWARTZWELDER,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

**Books and Stationery, Periodicals,**

Useful and Fancy Articles, Baltimore Street, in the room under the Museum. Also, Book Binders and Blank Work Manufacturers at city prices.

M. RIZER & BRO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**Cabinet Furniture of all kinds,**

South Liberty St., near Beall's Foundry.

WILLIAM R. BEALL, & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

**GROCERIES, TEAS, LIQUORS &c.**

near the Depot, Balto. Street.

H. D. CARLETON,

**MERCHANT TAILOR,**

McKaig's New Block, Baltimore Street, keeps on hand and makes to order all kinds of Gent's and Boys' wearing apparel.

JOHN JOHNSON,

**Tin and Sheet-Iron Worker,**

Respectfully asks a share of public patronage. Tinand Sheet-Iron ware always on hand and for sale low. McCleary's Row, Baltimore St.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY.**

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Repairing of every description done with Neatness and Dispatch.

CALL AT

J. H. KELENBECK'S,

Next to Post Office, Baltimore Street

July 19, 1860.

CUMBERLAND FOUNDRY,

TAYLOR & CO.,

**Iron and Brass Founders,**

George's street, CUMBERLAND, MD,

Manufacturers of

*Steam Engines, Boilers, Railroad and* Mine Cars, Mining Machinery. Furnaces, Stoves, Grates, Mill-Irons, Plows, Agricultural Implements, &c.

March 17, 1859—y.

CLOTWORTHY & FLINT,

WHOLESALE

**DRUGGISTS,**

and dealers in

**Paints, Glass & Oil.**

No. 839 Balt. St.,

**Baltimore.**

BEST COAL OIL and BURNING FLUID on hand. ☞ Orders filled with great care, and at the lowest rates. April 11, '61—y.

**Coal! Coal! Coal!**

**10,000**

**Bushels of FINE COAL**

For sale in my yard at the low rate of 3 cents per Bushel, delivered in any part of the city by the Cart load, FOR CASH.

ev. 28—3m. H. FLURY.

A GENERAL assortment of Queensware of every description, just received at

June 9. WM. R. BEALL & CO'S.

**Dr. GEO. B. FUNDENBERG**

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


### Poetical.

#### Sickness from Exposure to a Draft.

Of the "Danger of Exposure to Draft," we often read,
That it generates disorders, which are very bad indeed!
But the danger from "Exposure to a Draft" was ne'er so great
As, I judge from indications, it has grown to be of late.

Of all our "loyal citizens," I think I cannot tell
Of more than half a dozen who are "feeling very well;"
And so various are the phases of the illness from one cause,
That I wonder if Dame Nature still is steadfast to her laws.

One is halt and one is blind, a third is deaf as any post;
A fourth is gone in consumption, and can hardly walk at most;
A fifth is dying daily, from a weakness of the spine,
And a sixth is fading slowly in a general decline.

There is Jenkins, stalwart-looking, standing six feet in his shoes,
And his cheeks look plump and ruddy as the sunset's golden hues;
But alas! the fond delusion! 'tis a hectic flush we see—
'Tis a pulmonary Jenkins, who ere long must cease to be.

There is Muggins, with an abdomen protrusive and routed.
One would think his 'constitution as it is' disease had shunned;
But the Dropsy that, deceitful and insidious complaint,
Has begotten his detention—"you may ask him if it ha'nt!"

If Jeff. Davis was a man of any gumption he would know
That he wastes his ammunition when he shoots a dying foe;
Just let him halt in Dixie till a few more months are sped,
And I'm sure our "loyal citizens" will nearly all be dead!

### Miscellaneous.

#### General McClellan.

That our enemies can and do appreciate the skill and generalship of McClellan, we introduce the testimony of the Richmond Examiner. This high compliment to General McClellan will, we hope, receive the attention of Governors Andrew and Sprague, and all those who would attempt to dim the lustre of the gallant leader of our armies. We give this portion of the article entire:

"One thing only remains to be explained. It is the determination and vigor of McClellan's attack on Wednesday. It is admitted on all sides that the battle on Wednesday was one of the most sternly contested of this war; and it has been seen with surprise that the Federal troops were capable of making such an effort. The troops under McClellan were the veterans of the Federal force. The army that fought Lee was a consolidation of the remnants of the old army of the Peninsula, Pope's beaten host, Burnside's army of occupation, and the guard of Washington and Maryland. Some new regiments were probably intermixed, but they were few. The mass of McClellan's force consisted of trained troops; but with all these advantages it must be admitted that they exhibited a fighting power on Wednesday unexpected under the circumstances.

"These troops had been broken by the battles of the Chickahominy; they had been completely demoralized by the management of Pope, and by the tremendous beating lately received at Manassas. It is a matter of surprise that they were capable of an attack so persevering and determined as that which they made on Lee last Wednesday, and it can only be explained on the supposition that General McClellan retained the confidence of the Federal troops in a degree with which no other Federal commander could compare. But if, as we now believe with much more assurance that on yesterday, this last desperate effort to retrieve fortune and bar the door to the invasion resulted in sanguinary repulse, if not an absolute rout, it is easy to see that a retreat into Virginia by the whole of General Lee's army would be an extraordinary and incomprehensible consequence."

☞ An infidel lady once said to Lord Chesterfield: "The British Parliament consists of five or six hundred of the best informed men in the kingdom. What, then, can be the reason they tolerate such an absurdity as the Christian religion?" "I suppose," replied his lordship, "it is because they have not been able to substitute anything better in its stead; when they can, I do not doubt that, in their great wisdom, they will readily adopt it." And Lord Chesterfield, with all his sayings, never said a better thing.

The rebels howl over their late defeat.

#### Keeping Grapes.

In the Telegraph of the 20th inst., we alluded to a plan, some time ago communicated to us, for preserving fruit, or rather grapes, and promised to reprint it. It was from our friend, Samuel Miller, of Colendale Nurseries, near Lebanon, and referred specially to grapes; but there is no doubt of the fact that apples and pears, as we stated last week, will keep far into spring by the same process. Mr. Miller's communication, to which we desire particularly to call attention at this time, and which was dated March 31, 1862, read as follows: "Three days since a friend brought me a pound of Catawba and Isabella grapes. They were about as good as if just taken from the vine in the proper season—full and plump, but most of the berries had fallen off from the stems in the carriage of about ten miles over a rough road.

"Now, the way these grapes were preserved may not be new to you, though it certainly seemed a novel one to me; but the fact of their keeping until the end of March in fine condition, is worthy of publicity.

"In the fall when they are perfectly ripe, they are taken from the vines, when they are free from anything like moisture, handled carefully, and packed in small kegs—nail kegs were the kind used in this instance. Put a layer of green leaves, right off the vines, in the bottom, on this a layer of grapes, alternately, until the keg is full, then finish off with leaves. Put in the head, and your cask is ready for what? Why to be buried in the ground. Dig a trench so as to admit the casks deep enough that they will have about one foot or fifteen inches of soil over them when covered. The ground should be packed moderately tight, and a board laid along on the top before the ground is thrown in. They throw some litter on the surface of the ground over those which they wish to take up for use during the winter, to prevent the ground from freezing so as to keep them from getting at them. One important thing must be observed, that they be placed where there can be no standing water about the casks, or they would suffer.

"On farther inquiry, I learn that the farmers in that neighborhood have practiced this mode for years, and don't seem to think it anything new."—*Germantown Telegraph.*

#### A Man of Nerve.

A venerable American judge relates the following anecdote:

The morning following the battle of Yorktown I had the curiosity to attend the wounded. Among others whose limbs were much injured as to require amputation was a musician, who had received a musket ball in the knee. As usual in such cases, preparations were made to prevent the possibility of his moving. Says the sufferer, "Now, doctor, what would you be at?" "My lad, I'm going to take off your leg, and it is necessary that you should be lashed down." "I'll consent to no such thing. You may pluck the heart from my bosom, but you'll not confine me. Is there a violin in the camp? If so, bring it to me." A violin was furnished, and after tuning it, he said: "Now, doctor, begin." And he continued to play until the operation which lasted about forty minutes, was completed, without missing a note or moving a muscle.

#### Advice to Soldiers.

Every soldier should keep in his knapsack a card, upon which should be plainly inscribed his full name and address, with his company and regiment. Last week two cases occurred in which soldiers were taken to Philadelphia from the battle field—one ill and the other wounded — both too low to ascertain those particulars from them. They died, and the hospital authorities were deprived of the opportunity of apprising distant relatives or friends of their decease. In another instance—a fine lad killed in battle—all hope of tracing his relatives was gone, when, by mere accident, a little bible, presented to him by his mother, was found beneath the cloth lining of his old coat. That little volume disclosed the name of the boy.

☞ The Cleveland Leader announces that a very pretty young lady of that city offers to kiss any able-bodied, good-looking young man who will enlist. Improving upon the idea, the editor of a Wheeling paper suggests that some of our pretty, rosy-lipped young ladies offer to marry such of the young men as will enlist, after they return from the war.

——"I'll take the responsibility," as Ike said when he held out his arms for the baby.

#### Official Report of Gen. McClellan

The following report of the late victories in Maryland has been forwarded to the headquarters of the Army by General McClellan:

NEAR SHARPSBURG, *September* 29.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following as some of the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam:

At South Mountain our loss was: killed 443, wounded 1,806, missing 76; total 2,325. At Antietam our loss was; killed 2,010, wounded 9,416, missing 1,043; total 12,469. Loss in the two battles, 14,794. The rebels, in the two battles, as near as can be ascertained from the number of their dead found upon the field, and from other data, will not fall short of the following estimate: Major Davis, Assistant Inspector General, who superintended the burial of the dead, reports about 3,000 rebels buried upon the field of Antietam by our troops. Previous to this, however, the rebels had buried many of their own dead upon the distant portion of the battle field, which they occupied after the battle, probably at least 500.

The loss of the rebels at South Mountain cannot be ascertained with accuracy, but as our troops continually drove them from the commencement of the action, and as a much greater number of their dead were seen on the field than of our own men, it is not unreasonable to suppose that their loss was greater than ours.

Estimating their killed at 500, the total rebel killed in the two battles would be 4,000. According to the rates of our own killed and wounded this would make their loss in wounded 18,742.

As nearly as can be ascertained at this time, the number of prisoners taken by our troops in the two battles will, at the lowest estimate, amount to 5,000. The full returns will no doubt show a larger number. Of these, about 1,200 are wounded. This gives the rebel loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 25,542.

It will be observed that this does not include their stragglers, the number of whom it is said, by citizens here, to be large. It may be safely concluded, therefore, that the rebel army lost, at least, 30,000 of their best troops during their campaign in Maryland.

From the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland, until he was driven back into Virginia, we captured 12 guns, 7 caissons, 9 limber, 39 stand of colors, and 7 signal flags.

We have not lost a gun or colors. On the battle field of Antietam 14,000 small arms were collected, besides the large number carried off by citizens, and those distributed on the ground to the recruits and other unarmed men.

After the battle of South Mountain no collection of small arms was made, owing to the haste of the pursuit from that point; 400 were taken on the opposite side of the Potomac.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
*Major General Commanding.*

To Major General HALLECK.

#### A Daring Exploit.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette relates the following bold exploit in front of Chattanooga:

The army was halted to rest and to give time for a reconnoisance in order to learn the enemy's position and strength. This was a very difficult and dangerous matter, owing to the nature of the ground. Several unsuccessful attempts had been made to procure the much desired information, when James C. Matteson, First Lieut. Co. C, 27th Indiana volunteers, rode boldly up to within sixty yards of the enemy, halted, surveyed his entrenchments, accurately computed his strength in numbers and position, ascertained the number of his siege guns and field artillery, then wheeled his horse and rode off, waving his cap triumphantly through a tremendous shower of balls, bidding defiance to the hundreds of missiles of death whistling all around, and rode up to the General calmly and pleasantly smiling, to give his information. I asked him how he escaped. "Through the mercy of God, and very bad rebel markmanship," he replied laughingly.

This must certainly be very true, for about three hundred guns were fired at him at the short distance of sixty yards, and not one took effect. He said the balls sounded like a large swarm of bees around him.

It is universally admitted by all who witnessed this exploit, and are acquainted with the circumstances, that it competes with any even in the annals of history.

☞ If a man shows that he cannot be bound by oath, let him be bound with chains and fetters.

#### Executive Order.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 29, 1862.

The expulsion of the rebel army from the soil of Maryland should not be suffered to pass without a proper acknowledgment and cordial thanks of her authorities to those who were chiefly instrumental in compelling that evacuation.

I would tender, therefore, on behalf of the State of Maryland, to Major General McClellan, and gallant officers and men under his command, my earnest and hearty thanks for the distinguished courage, skill, and gallantry with which that achievement was accomplished. It reflects a lustre on the ability of the commander-in-chief and the heroism and endurance of his followers that the country everywhere recognizes, and that even our enemies are constrained to acknowledge. To Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and the militia of his State, who rallied with such alacrity at the first symptoms of an invasion. Our warmest thanks are also due to the readiness with which they crossed the border and took their stand beside the Maryland Brigade, shows that that border is in all respects but an ideal line, and that in such a cause as now unites us, Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one. I cannot forbear to notice in this connection the conduct of our own regiments that took part in the recent battles. All reports concur in representing their gallantry as all their State could desire. The numbers of their killed and wounded, and their torn and tattered standards bear witness to the position they occupied in the field.

To the 2d, 3d, and 5th Maryland regiments, the Purnell Legion, the 1st regiment Potomac Home Brigade, and 1st Maryland Artillery, who participated in the recent struggles, I would, therefore, tender the thanks that is so justly their due. A. W. BRADFORD.

By the Governor,
WM. B. HILL, Secretary of State.

#### The Dying Mother.

The following pathetic and beautiful sketch is related by Ruth Hall, in the Knickerbocker Magazine:

The pain-wearied mother of six small children—the oldest ten, the youngest barely a year old—lay on the pallet where she had counted the long, long hours in suffering, ever since the birth of her last pet Barney. The cabin was surrounded by a lonely moor, and there were no neighbors; the hard working father, forced to toil that he might eat, had shared the night watches, necessary only within the last two weeks, with his little daughter, who drudged incessantly each day, feeding and tending the other children, still too young to share her labors. On this particular night, a fearful storm moaned and wept around the hut, and the rain lashed the thatched roof and one window with terrible violence. It was Peggy's turn to watch, and she sat by the remains of the peat fire frightened and very sorrowful, when her mother, with the sweet, low voice she loved so well, called her to her side.

"I am going at last, darlint," said she, as she kissed the poor little tear-drenched face bent down to her's, "and ye must mind the father and be good to the children"—for an instant the deep gray eyes were turned heavenward—"and be sure to teach my bowld blue-eyed boy to say his prayers. I shall never see him here again; I must meet him in Heaven. See that he gets there, Peggy; he's your boy now."

"Oh, mother! let me call father and the rest, that ye may kiss 'em once more."

"Whist, acushla, I am tired; sure I could not bide their tears, they'd scald my heart and hinder me from Heaven. Time enough for them to raise the keen when I am gone; let me die in peace;" and the slender fingers, laid in tender blessing on the young head, slipt slowly down, then felt for the little brown hand employed in brushing back the tears, so with a yearning look of love in her soft eyes, turned toward the child she could no longer see, and with a deep sigh, left her motherless.

"Motherless!" O, death! thou bringest many a sorrow, but we might forget and forgive all were it not for that one word, "Motherless." Other wounds are healed, and other troubles are forgotten; over the harshest rifts of the soul time casts a mellow, softening shade; but long years bring no forgetfulness of the great grief "when mother died." Young reader, if you have a mother be all you can to her, grieve her nothing, for a day will come when you would give the best joy of your life and the treasure dearest your heart, to recall one unkind word to your "mother."