# Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

*WM. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.*

**Thursday Morning::::: Oct. 23, 1862.**


## THE WAR NEWS.

AN IMPORTANT RECONNOISANCE.—An important reconnoisance was made by a portion of Gen. McClellan's forces from Harper's Ferry to Charlestown, Virginia, on Thursday, the 16th inst., for the purpose of ascertaining where the main body of the rebels were stationed. The division of Gen. Hancock left Harper's Ferry early in the morning, and driving in the enemy's pickets, they found the rebels formed in line of battle within a half mile of Charlestown. An artillery fight then ensued for two hours, when the enemy retreated, and our forces entered the town about twelve o'clock. Our loss was one man killed and eight wounded. Capt. Smith, of the Richmond artillery, and eight rebels were wounded and taken prisoners, which is the only loss known. The enemy left in Charlestown 100 of their wounded in the battle of Antietam. At four o'clock our troops again advanced and drove the enemy from the hills, and at dark occupied a position two miles beyond the town. At two o'clock, Gen. McClellan arrived and remained over night.

Gen. Hancock and troops returned to Harper's Ferry on Saturday unmolested by the rebels. They brought with them the 100 wounded, who will be paroled.

At the same time that Hancock advanced, Gen. Humphrey with a body of troops crossed the Potomac river at Shephardstown ford, and at night encamped between Leetown and Kearneysville; he met with but slight resistance from their mounted pickets. On Friday morning he advanced and met Hancock's cavalry at Smithfield, five miles from Bunker Hill. The enemy were found to be in large force. On Saturday the enemy followed him with cavalry and artillery to within a short distance of Shephardstown, and opened with the latter whenever they could get within range. Our loss was one killed and six wounded, and the enemy had between 40 and 50 killed and wounded. The command safely recrossed the river, bringing with them a number of prisoners.

The reconnoisance was successful; and there is no doubt but the rebel generals intend to give battle at or near their present location.

KENTUCKY.—The rebel forces under Gen. Bragg are in full retreat out of the State of Kentucky, their retreat being accelerated by Gen. Buell, who is close on their heels. A letter to the N. Y. World, dated at Louisville on the 9th instant, says: "We think we see the outcome of this whole Kentucky raid. All that the rebels have gained is now apparent. It is too much, but, after all, not enough to lament over. The enemy succeeded in getting an immense amount of provisions, between 10 and 20,000 recruits, some medicines, and alas! that it should be so, several thousand small arms, and some cannon and ammunition. We were temporarily put on the defensive, but are now moving rapidly behind them in triumphant pursuit. Our new levy, and the superior travelling facilities by boat, enabled us to outflank and outnumber them."

MISSOURI.—The enemy have been driven out of southern Missouri into Arkansas. Advices received at headquarters at St. Louis, October 17th, states that General Schofield with the advance guard of his army, has left Cassville for the Arkansas line. His scouts had penetrated as far as Cross Hollows, but had been driven back by the enemy. Reports from Paris, Monroe county, give the news that many bushwhackers are surrendering and asking for mercy.—They are immediately placed in confinement.

Capt. Sperry, commanding at Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, just returned from a scouting expedition, reports the rebels in Mississippi county, as very active. The secesh of the surrounding country are flocking into camp at Little river ferry, twenty miles from New Madrid. It is thought the forces in that vicinity are from 1,000 to 1,500 strong.

ARKANSAS.—From East Arkansas intelligence has been received that a rebel force of about 7,000 had been concentrated at Pocahontas under McBride.

Gen. Carr, in command at Helena, reports the rebel Generals Holmes and Hindman with a considerable force on the west side of the river, threatening to attack him. It is thought that he has a sufficient force to make his position safe.

GOVERNOR CURTIN OF PA.—A letter from Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has been received in Washington, desiring an investigation into the conduct of the General in command at Hagerstown as to the raid into Pennsylvania. The military authorities have ordered the investigation.

MISSISSIPPI.—Gen. Price, rebel, is again turning up. He is said to be gathering a large number of troops at Holly Springs, Mississippi, with a view of attacking some point on the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

The rebel steamer Gov. Milton was captured by the expedition that recently went up the St. John's river, Florida. The same expedition captured a number of guns and a large quantity of ammunition, also a large number of contrabands, which were sent to Hilton Head.

The rebels were very successful in obtaining clothing at Chambersburg when they took possession of that place on the 10th instant. After fairly occupying the town, they made direct for the cars and warehouse in which were stored a great quantity of Government goods, consisting principally of uniforms and a small quantity of boots. They soon converted the whole town into one vast dressing room, and were to be seen in the streets donning Yankee uniforms and throwing away their own worn out and faded garments. They set fire to the railroad depot, the warehouse, and machine shop the next morning, which were utterly destroyed, and blew up the powder magazine. They also destroyed three locomotives and three passenger cars belonging to the Cumberland Valley railroad. The private property, except horses, of the citizens was not molested. They then got together the stolen horses, and a large Government wagon and two or three ambulances, filled them with military clothing, &c., and departed, "each cavalryman having a quantity of clothing piled up before and behind him on his horse, in many instances the pile reaching to his chin."

CAIRO, Oct. 10.—The steamers Dickey and Continental were fired into near Island 21, last Wednesday, by a rebel battery of 12-pounders, which the rebels had planted on the shore. The Dickey was struck three times, but no one was hurt. The Continental was struck twice, once just above the water line.

The gunboat Pittsburg came up from Fort Pillow and shelled the woods in several suspicious places, but the rebels did not reply.

A Federal force stationed on the Tennessee shore, opposite Island No. 10, was attacked by 400 rebels under Faulkner. Owing to the darkness, the rebels fired into each other, throwing themselves in confusion, causing them to retire, followed by our cavalry. Eight rebels were killed and 10 wounded We captured 30 horses and several muskets. Faulkner, 3 captains, and 12 privates were taken prisoners and brought to Columbus, Ky., last night. Our loss was 3 killed and 2 wounded.

The Grenada Appeal of yesterday, ascribes the rebel defeat at Corinth to the drunkenness of Van Dorn.

Information from Cape Girardeau says that 700 rebels under Col. Jeffries attacked and captured the town of Commerce. No particulars.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—A number of prisoners have been sent hither recently by Generals Sigel and Stoneman, who, together with persons arrested for violating the Potomac blockade, are now confined in the old capitol prison.

There seems to be no difficulty in emigrating to the South; lately about 20 secessionists left Washington and neighborhood for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where they safely crossed into Virginia.

## THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Elections were held in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa on the 14th instant. The three former States have been carried by the Democrats, and the latter by the Republicans. The elections were for members of Congress, members of the Legislature, and various State officers. We subjoin the result:

In Pennsylvania, the Democrats elect their State ticket by a small majority, and have a majority of one on joint ballot in the Legislature, which secures them a United States Senator. For Congress, the Democrats claim a majority of the members. The result is announced however as follows: Unionists 15; Breckinridge Democrats 9. Union loss of 2. Galusha A. Grow, Republican, and at present Speaker of the House of Representatives, is defeated.

Ohio the Democrats have carried by 12,000. Returns from sixty-six counties give them a majority of 18,000, which is a gain of 50,000. The congressional delegation stands 14 Democrats to 5 Republicans. Vallandigham is defeated.

The Democratic majority in Indiana is about 10,000, and they have a majority of the members of Congress; also, a majority in the Legislature.

In Iowa the Republicans have elected all six members of Congress, a majority of the Legislature, and State ticket by about 10,000 majority.

STILL MISSING.—Capt. Alfred Schley, of the 5th Maryland regiment, who was seized at Liberty, Frederick county, and carried off by Stuart's rebel cavalry, on their return from Chambersburg, Pa., has not since been heard from. Captain Schley was on his parole at the time of his capture.

HOSPITAL REPORT.—The following is the official report of the sick and wounded in the U. S. A. General Hospital, Clarysville, Md., for the week ending Tuesday, October 21:

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| Remaining at last report, | 566 |
| Admitted during the week, | 2 |
| Total, | 568 |
| Returned to duty, | 148 |
| Total remaining, | 420 |

The Lines written upon the death of Hermaine K. Graeter, of the 84th Ohio Volunteers, will appear in our next.

## Mr. Dickinson on the War and the Democratic Party.

At a meeting held in New York on the 8th instant to endorse the nomination of General Wadsworth for Governor, the Hon. Daniel Dickinson was among the speakers. Of the party which sustains Mr. Seymour, Mr. D. said:

The Democratic party, forsooth! A knot of men with some stray accidental honest elements; with here and there an honest Democrat who supposes this is a war with abolition almanacs; with leaders composed of Freesoilers and Abolitionists of 1848; chronic fossilized Whigs of 1844 looking for a recharter of a United States Bank; crippled Democrats who have been carried for life in the ambulances of the party; straggling Know Nothings not inaptly named; Hards so hard that they cracked in seasoning; Softs and shysters of all shades and periods, and the ninth-resolution men of 1861, who proposed to poultice the rebellion to death by propositions of peace, are now the Democratic party which is to save the country! [Roars of laughter.] "What can you expect of a people," said a philosopher, "when a monkey is their God?"

Shade of Jefferson, where hast thou flown? Spirit of Jackson! I almost hear you exclaim, "By the Eternal!" [Applause.] Mr. Seymour, speaking apparently *ex cathedra*, informs the people what this faction, the self-styled Democratic party, proposes to do. The burden of the song is, that they propose to restore the Constitution and obey all constitutional authority, and defend the liberty of speech, and he launches into a homily about observances of law, and invokes the names of early and eminent jurists, as though it had some possible relation to the question, when it has no more application than the farewell address of John Rogers to his children.—[Laughter.] This rebellion cannot well be sued by summons and complaint, nor brought to trial before a Justice of the Peace or referees under the Code, nor silenced by a Grand Jury, nor be conquered at the County Court, nor held to bail by a Judge, nor tried at the Circuit, nor have an effectual sentence or judgment affirmed by the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals. [Laughter and applause.]

As to Mr. Seymour's quotation of Lord Mansfield's words in relation to the Gordon riots, Mr. Dickinson said: "It is easy to indulge in rhapsodies over or to sentimentalize on the beauties of the common law, and such efforts appear well enough in juvenile law schools, or with beginners at the bar, but when invoked as a means of conquering such a rebellion, they are as ridiculous as would be a homily on moonshine to arrest an earthquake, [laughter,] an apostrophe to the dews of evening amid a hurricane, [laughter,] or a prescription of Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup for the Asiatic cholera." [Renewed merriment.]

Constitution, law, freedom of speech, liberty of the Press—usurpation, tyranny, &c., are words easily prated, and even parrots can be taught them. But men should know that the instincts of a Government, as of an individual when assaulted, are self-defence.—[Applause.] The father and protector of a dependent family who should fail to employ all his energies when assailed by a murderer or bandit, and instead thereof proceed to recite from a law book, would, if slain, rank with suicides in the sight of God and man; and a Chief Magistrate who should fail to protect his Government against foreign or domestic foes, armed or unarmed—whether avowed or silent; whether wielding openly the implements of death or insidiously acting as the advocate and apologist of rebellion—would himself be guilty of treason, and would deserve impeachment, conviction, and execution. (Great applause.)

Those who volunteer as exponents or oracles of constitutions and laws should at least understand the subject they are discussing; should know that in times of peril to the nation martial law inheres in the very essence and existence of every Government as a great necessity, and may be and should be asserted when requisite for the preservation of its life and being. A war of rebellion is a fearful and alarming reality, and is neither to be run away from nor quieted by reciting boarding school homilies. It demands and should receive every element of power which slumbers in the bosom of the nation. When Lord Wellington, upon an exigency, proclaimed martial law, on being asked what it was, replied that "it is the discretion of the Commanding General." (Applause.)

The President has no such power as a civil magistrate in the ordinary administration of the Government, but, in a time of conspiracy, rebellion, and war, as Commander-in-Chief, when, in his judgment, the public safety demands it, he possesses, and may and should exert if necessary, as much power as the Autocrat of all the Russias, for the purpose of preserving from destruction the Government confided to him. It is a power dangerous and liable to abuse—should always be exercised with caution and only in times of danger; but in such a period it is the Government's salvation and rock of defense. (Applause.)

The course of the President in arresting spies and the apologists of rebellion, in suppressing treasonable presses, in suspending the *habeas corpus*, and in laying his hand upon the aiders and comforters and abettors of treason and conspiracy, entitles him to the admiration and thanks of every good citizen. (Applause.) Let assassins whet their knives; let spies and traitors and pimps and informers scowl and gibber and whisper discontent because the "freedom of speech" is abridged; let conspiracy and treason plot at their infernal conferences; let politicians scheme and elongate and contract their gum elastic platforms to suit emergencies; let trimming, balancing Joseph Surface candidates indulge in ground and lofty tumbling to divert popular attention from the true issue; let pestilent newspapers, engaged in stimulating rebellion and sowing broadcast seeds of disunion and revolt among the people in the name of the "liberty of the Press," spread abroad their ill-concealed hatred of the Government of their fathers because it fails to minister to their depraved wishes; and when all this has been done, the action of the President in these measures, though probably not free from mistakes and errors, will be approved by honest men and in the sight of Heaven, and will, when rebellion shall only be remembered for the blood it has shed and the wrong it has perpetrated, "stand the test of talents and of time." Loyal men find the rule no inconvenience. The President hasn't interfered with my freedom of speech. (Laughter and great applause.)

The masses of the Democratic party are not now politically organized, but its members are always loyal, and when organized, the party is as true as was its great leader, Jackson. Its members swell the ranks of our brave armies in guarding the National Capital, in protecting that dear symbol of liberty and hope, the Stars and Stripes, from desecration, and in defending the Constitution and the Union. (Applause.) They are acting with the Union organization at home, and are endeavoring to exhibit to rebellion and to the world the sublime moral spectacle of a whole people laying aside political partisan opinions and discussions, and acting together to preserve their revolutionary inheritance from destruction. (Applause.) The members of the narrow, trading, tricky faction, who now strut—the name they have learned to mouth better than they have to practice its principles—were nine out of ten against it in the days of its organized action, or if with it, were its mendicants, office seekers, and camp followers. (Applause.)

A life-long Democrat, I do not hesitate to declare responsibly that the organized action of the knot of politicians, as a spurious Democratic Party in this State, has done and is now doing more to encourage the endurance and perseverance of this rebellion than all the sympathies of England and France combined, and that such is the public judgment—more than all the vessels which have run the blockade together. The South knew the old Democratic Party of this State as a party of power and influence. They hope and believe this faction is its successor, and possesses some of its elements and influences, and await its triumph. Could the murderous tatterdemalions of rebellion, who are described as reeking with a rank compound of villainous smells, shaggy with shreds of what was clothing, and creeping with vermin, attend our polls, they would give this ticket a unanimous vote. Could it succeed, Jefferson Davis would proclaim another day of thanksgiving, though it might have to be kept in fasting, and illuminate Richmond; and well he might, for its success would be more hurtful to the cause of the Union than the loss of the army of the Potomac, and the capture and the sacking of Washington. (Applause.)

Let those who take the sword perish with the sword, is my doctrine, and let those who raise a rebellious army against the Constitution take just such aid and comfort as martial law and the war power in their utmost vigor mete out to them, whether it be hemp, or steel, or lead, or a confiscation of property. (Applause.) If slaves are property, they are subject to the same rules as other property, and should be treated accordingly. There is no charm upon the subject, and should be no mystification over it. I early saw that rebellion, if long continued, would end in emancipation; that from a necessity emancipation was to enter into the question, for as the rebellion progressed and declined, and was on its last legs, it would at the last moment liberate the slaves in its desperation, if events had not sooner practically done so, or emancipation had not then been proclaimed by the Federal Government. I would have preferred practical and real acts in the premises as occasions demanded, under martial law as such, to theories or paper proclamations, for I hold the War Power abundant and legislation unnecessary; but the President having determined upon a proclamation I would have preferred to see how it would work in the last few months of the old year, to the first day of the new. (Applause.) But if the proclamation weakens rebellion and strengthens Government, as I hope and believe it will, I am for it and all its consequences, and any and every other measure which will conduce to that end. (Applause.)

The institution has been over-worked, and can no longer form political capital on either side, of which politicians of both shades will please take notice. It is to pass away during the present struggle, especially if long continued, and as an element of mischief and disturbance, and as a just retribution to those who have taken up arms against the Government in its name for vile political ends, it has my permission to start at the earliest moment possible, and to make the exodus a complete one. One such Government is worth all the slavery that has existed since Joseph was sold into Egypt. (Great applause.) If rebellion wishes to avoid these results and to invoke the Constitution, let it acknowledge its supremacy, embrace the olive branch extended by the President, and lay down its arms and close its work of treason and murder. The cry that released contrabands are coming North is for political effect and to secure votes from alarmed laborers. ("Yes.") When slavery is no longer recognized in the southern States, the colored race will not struggle for the cold North to compete with our laborers, but those now with us will seek a more congenial clime in the sunny South, where the climate is more agreeable and the labor and productions better suited to their wants and tastes and habits. ("Yes, yes.")

## Death of Captain Tucker.

Captain Lansing B. Tucker, commanding company C, 69th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, died in Chicago on the 18th of August, of disease contracted while in the service of his country. He died at the residence of his father, our former fellow-citizen, Col. Joseph H. Tucker. The Lieutenant Colonel, T. J. Pickett, in announcing his death to the regiment, pays to his memory the following tribute:

"But young in years, having but recently reached his 18th birthday, he was yet old enough to understand and practice the duties of a soldier and a Christian gentleman. A strict disciplinarian, who required and enforced implicit obedience, he yet bore in mind that his soldiers were MEN. The decease of Capt. Tucker is no ordinary calamity at the present time, when our country needs the help of all her sons.

"With a well balanced and well disciplined mind, a brave, warm, true heart, and a fixed and settled determination to make military life his profession, it is but the truth to say that had his life been spared, he must have risen to distinction as a defender of his country's flag." * * * * "Though but two moons have waxed and waned since we made his acquaintance, his true nobility of soul bound this regiment to him as with "hooks of steel." Truly can it be said of our boy-captain, 'None knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise.'"

THE DRAFT IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD.—The draft in Prince George's county took place on wednesday last, at Marlboro. Five hundred and twenty five were drafted out of a list of eight hunderd, and among them a large number of secessionists. All the wealthier secessionists had in thier posession certificates of exemption, given them by the examining surgeon, Dr. Duvall.—Prince George's has furnished a good many soldiers to the rebel army, thus making the federal draft fall pretty heavily on those remaing there.

## Apples for the Hospitals.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1862.

The inquiry being frequently made whether the Commission wishes to receive apples for the use of the wounded, it should immediately be published, as widely as possible, that dried apples cannot be sent to its depots in too large quantities. Town and village Relief Societies are requested to make arrangements for paring, cutting, and drying by their members, and such volunteer assistance as they can enlist, and to notify farmers that they will receive such good fruit as they may be disposed to offer and are unable themselves to properly prepare. Dried apples may be sent in barrels or boxes, or in strong bags marked "To be kept dry." Dried fruits of other kinds, and all good canned fruits, will be very acceptable.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
General Secretary.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—A letter from New York to a Philadelphia paper tells the following story.

I am credibly informed that Archbishop Hughes has been in receipt of sundry anonymous epistles from Baltimore, during the past fortnight, threatning him with poison or assassination for his recent address in favor of the war, at St. Patricks Cathedral, and for his efficient defense of the Union, and the government from the commencement of the rebellion up to the present time. The threat has been accompanied by certain circumstances which lead to the belief that the secessionists are in earnest, and hence the venerable prelate has declared it his duty to make distant allusion thereto in his newspaper organ, the Metropolitan Record, to day. The Arhbishop it seems has discovered the authorship of at least one of the communications or 'warnings' refered to, which was signed "Mount St. Mary's". The Record says: "The author has three weeks to withdraw it in his own name and not as 'Mount St. Mary's. If he will not do so, he will have the consolation of reading it in print.

A NEW INFERNAL MACHINE, claimed to be adequate for the destruction of iron-clad vessels, is undergoing government tests in the Royal dockyard of Copenhagen. The apparatus, which is extremely simple, and costs but little, consist of a glass reservoir filled with powder, floating at a certain depth, where by very simple chemical means, it produces an explosion. In the first experiment, when loaded with a very small charge, the effect was amazing, the framework of the gunboat used was shattered, and some of the planks thrown to height of a hundred feet. On a second trial the explosion threw up a column of water one hundred feet high, and the shock was felt at a considerable distance.

INTERPRETATIONS OF THE TAX LAW.—Commissioner Boutwell has decided: 1st That a manufactrer who carries on several mills in one district, but located in different divisions, must take out a license for each one where it is situated. The returns must be made and the taxes paid to the officers of the collection district in which each mill is situated. 2d. an auctioneer is distinctly defined in article 2, section 64; each district assessor must decide whether a "vendue crier" is subject to an auctioneer's license under that article. 3d. Lime burners are not taxable as manufacturers, but if they sell their product must take out license as wholesale or retail dealers, as the case may be.

The blockading squadron off Wilmington is by no means idle. Last week, an accey propeller called the Sunbeam—an English vessel—mounting four guns and containing a crew of thirty four men, attempted to run the blocade, through New Inlet, which is protected by Fort Fisher on Federal Point. The State of Georgia discovered, and with the aid of the Mystic succeeded in capturing the prize. Her manifest showed a cargo of munitions of war, valued at $250,000. The Sunbeam was, we understand, an iron boat, and new or nearly so. She proved a valuable prize, and has been sent to New York under charge of Acting Master Folsom. A schooner loaded with salt attempted to run the blockade at the same time, and was sunk.—*Newport Progress.*

The Lewiston Journal states that an Irshman by the name of Shehan, who resides in that town, being troubled with rheumatism, having been informed that turpentine was a sovereign remedy, one evening last week stripped himself, and with one hand applied the fluid while in the other he held a lighted lamp. In the process of applying the rmedy unfortunately brought the lamp too near his body, the turpentine took fire, and his body was enveloped in flames. His screams brought assistance, and the flames were quenched, not, however, before his limbs were terribly burned.

EMIGRATION TO NICARAGUA.—Senor Molina, Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua, has officially communicated a decree to the United States setting forth that after the last day of November no foreign persons, who have not previously settled in the republic, shall go into the interior, unless they present a passport, having the signature of the minister or consul, and seal of the republic.

IN ONE of the Portsmouth bublic schools, a boy who was reading the morning lesson from the New Testament rendered one verse thus; "This is the hair comb, let us kill him", It should have been "This is the heir; came," &c.

"I WANT A SAFEGUARD," said a violent rebel to Gen Negly, the other day "Hang out the American flag,' replied the General, 'that is the best safeguard I know of.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.—We copy the following from the financial article in the N. York Journal of Commerce. Many are looking anxiously in to the future, and there is much uneasiness felt lest we should prove to be on the eve of a financias collapse or explosion. There are some reasons why neither of these may be expected, which we wish to lay before our readers. Heretofore, within the memory of this generation, all expansions have grown out of undue credits, and the moment that confidence was disturbed, the credit ceased, contraction more or less sharp ensued, and the inflation collapsed or exploded. The present expansion has grown out of government disbursements, the new currency having been created for this purpose, and the expansion cannot wholly stop untill a new financial system is adopted, or the Treasury ceases to borrow capital. But even if the expansion be checked, no such sharp contraction can follow as we have seen in former days. The government has not loaned the currency but paid it out to creditors. It cannot call it in, as a bank does its credit at a moment of alarm, so that estimate of its immediate future can be made from the teachings of former experience within our day. How far a diluted currency may depreciate is altogether another matter; but such depreciation does not lead to convulsions in private credits, nor create a crisis involving the wealthy and solvent. Another favorable feature of our financial situation is seen in the very moderate expansion of private credit among the merchants. There has not been a period since the revulsion of 1847, when there was so little mercantile paper afloat as at present.

MOUNTAINS OF SILVER.—The Silver Age, California says.—"From a pretty reliable source we learn that the Ophir Company are shipping weekly, from their works in Washoe county, the sum of not less than $60,000 in bullion, and some weeks it amounts to nearly $100,000 in value. At this rate the yield of the mine will probably reach the enormous sum of three millions of dollars this year. There are hundreds of mines in our vicinity equally as good, which are undeveloped, but which only require the capital to make them yield similarly."

NEGRO LABOR QUESTION IN CHICAGO—The workmen employed in the slaughter and packing houses of South Chicago held a meeting the other day, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of this meeting that it is the intention of one or more of the leading packers of this town to bring negro labor into competition with that of the white men, for the purpose of reducing the wages of the latter to the lowest possible standard:

Resolved, That we the packing-house men of the town of South Chicago, pledge ourselves not to work for any packers, under any consideration who will, in any manner, bring negro labor into competition with our labor.

A letter from one of Wilson's Zouaves, Pensacola, says they are sleeping in luxurious spring beds and upon pillows of the softest down, upon which the fair daughters of secession have been wont to close their languid eyes. The zoo-zoos lounge upon carved sofas survey themselves through splendid mirrors, and revel in the rich libraries for "books to read." They stroll upon verandahs, and pluck oranges and lemons in gardens scented by magnolias and oleanders. A plenty of stray chickens, geese, ducks, pigs, &c., yet remain, and fresh beef in abundance. Verily, the zoo-zoos are in clover.

WHAT PRESIDENT LINCOLN SAYS.—Mr. Lincoln said an ardent friend of his who went to see him after his recent visit to General McClellan: "Have patience—patience—patience. I have had to wait when it seemed as if I could not. It is your turn now. And I believe you will be rewarded in the end if you patiently hope for the future." He could communicate no facts, yet it was evident enough that Mr. Lincoln had a strong confidence that our army would soon achieve futher victories.

SODILERS ATTENTION!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet will be unavoidable, but armed with Holloway's Purifying and Srengthening Pills you can endure all these and still retain good health. Only 25 cents per box.

## —MARRIED—

At "Willows," near Cumberland, the 15th of October, by the Rev. John H. Symmes, Lieutenant JOHN B. LOWNSBURY, U. S. A., and Miss SALLIE A. KING, second daughter of Captain Alexander King.

The printers were not forgotten by the happy couple, and the "wedding cake" was enjoyed with much zest. IT IS A FACT—which will be self-evident to any one who will observe a case of the kind—that those who, on these interesting occasions, remember the *poor* printers, live the happiest lives that heaven can permit mortals to enjoy on earth.

October 15, by the Rev. Thomas Barnhart, Mr. AUGUSTUS FISHER, of Cumberland, and Miss CHARLOTTE LISTEN, of Somerset county, Pa.

October 16, by the same, Mr. CHARLES F. SOMMERKAMP and Miss LIZZIE BUCKEY, both of this city.

October 22, by the same, Mr. THOMAS GRAY and Miss MARY A. FOUNDLING, both of Barton, Md.

## —DIED—

On the 13th of September, 1862, ANNIE, aged 5 years, 10 months, and 14 days; the 20th of September, CLARA, aged 16 years, 4 months, and 7 days; the 1st of October, RICHARD, aged 7 months, and 15 days—the children of Richard and Susan Beall, Frostburg, Allegany county, Maryland.

Thus, it will be seen, that within eighteen days these affectionate parents were called to mourn the loss of three, out of five, of their little flock. It seldom falls to our lot to record an event so afflictive. Scarlet fever, that fell destroyer of so many of the young, came, and first laid its ruthless hand upon sweet little Annie, a child of great beauty and rare promise, and in a few short hours she was laid in her grave.

Its next victim was Clara. She was the oldest of the children, and just blooming into womanhood. Her personal appearance and sweetness of disposition, added to the most unexceptionable and exemplary life, endeared her to all who knew her. But alas! alas! amid the fondest anticipations of both parents and friends, in a few short days she was laid by the side of her little sister.

Death, not yet satisfied with the widespread ruin he had brought into this peaceful and happy family, next called for the little angel prattling upon his mother's lap, and the same day Clara was laid in her grave. Dickey slipped away from his mother's arms, and followed his sisters to their home in heaven.

And, now, what shall we say to all this? Dark and inscrutable as are the ways of God to man, the Christian heart, ever ready, responds, "It is the Lord, let Him do as seemeth Him good." "Too wise to err, and too good to be unkind, what we know not now we shall know hereafter." Parents, you have three ties less now to bind you to earth, three more to bind you to heaven.

"O, let our heart and mind,
Continually ascend
That haven of repose, to find
Where all our labors end,
Where all our toils are o'er,
Our sufferings and our pain.
Who meet on that eternal shore,
Shall never part again." C. K.

# ESTRAYS.

FOUND trespassing upon my inclosures, two stray HEIFERS. One a red, with white face; the other red sides and white back. No flesh mark. Appraised by J. Turner and N. H. Little at fifteen dollars each.

The owner of the above strays is requested to come forward, prove property, and take them away.

CHARLES LITTLE,
Living on the Oldtown road.

October 23, 1862—3t.*

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Cumberland Post Office, October 1, 62. Persons ailing for these letters must say they were advertised, otherwise they may not receive them.

Anderson, Wm H
Abbott, Wm E 2
Adair, Wm
Arnold, Mollie
Aniff, Michael
Austin, M Y 3
Allen, A J
Boyd, Wm J
Briggs, Wm J
Barr, R H
Babbitt, Wm L
Baming, Thos D.
Barner, Samuel
Burkey, Susannah
Boar, Sarah
Baldwin, R B
Boen, Berry
Brelsford, Surgeon
Boland, Lewis
Better, Marcellus
Buskirk, Mary J
Bricker, Malvesta
Bard, Isaac
Becker, Jno H
Brooley, John F
Bolton, Jas
Bruns, John H
Brockway, J E
Balouse, John
Bell, Jas H
Brown, Joseph W
Clarke, Wm
Conn, Sarah
Clemmuts, Thos
Cole, Peter W
Coleman, Phineas
Clarke, Nathan B
Covert, Ogden H
Cartner, Mary
Calkerish, Michael
Crily, Martin
Carr, Margaret R.
Collins, M D
Chellman, Geo A
Crider, Geo
Clark, William
Day, Wm H
Dilley, John
Dadsom, Thos M
Dawson, Thos
Drea, James
Dantruk, Mazberry 2
Dedas, Lewis
Ellis, James O
Evans, Harry
Everly, Geo H
Ellsworth, E M
Faith, Joshua
Frew, Jas M
Friend, Ellis
Fox, D W
Firman, A J
Farrell, Mrs Margaret
Geib, Adam
Gross, Adam
Gasaway Henry C
Graham, Geo
Geizendanner, George
Gearing, George
Gould, Franklin
Grumbine, Emanuel
Hannatee, Jas A
Hurbert, Wm
Higgins, Jno
Harden, Isabel
Harris, Thos
Hildebran, Jack
Herrin, Martin
Hall, J C
Harny, Mary
Hough, Jas
Hines, Jno W
Hershberger, Wm B
Hough, Jas A
Hensel, Joseph
Hourie, Jacob
Howard, H
Johnson, Mary 5
Jordan, Oliver
Johns, Nancy
Johnson, Jesse
Jones, Joseph
Jones, Julia
Jones, Dr. J A
Kemper, Henry
King, Patrick
Kerby, Keeks
Kennedy, B K
Kershner, And J
Kuhluss, August
Kennedy, Andrew
Kimball, Jasper
Lupton, Josiah D
Lloyd, Henry
Lynn, George
Lewis, Geo W
Lewis, Moritz
Mallorie, William 2
Mennifee, Wm
Mess, Samuel W.
McFarland, Robt
McNary, Rebecca
Middleton, Nelson
Meeks, Oliver P.
Murphy, Owen
Marshall, Mr
Metts, Mary
Magruder, Martha W.
Miller, Margaret
Masters, Lewis A
Mahat, James
Magrath, Jas
McJunkin, Josiah
Neabett, J B 3
Newland, Eliza
O'Dannell, Jno
Oelhoff, Adam
Premninger, Elizabeth
Preston, C B
Prasse, Charles
Pratt, Chas S
Porter, Abraham
Pettett, Joseph
Rizer, Sarah Jane
Ritter, Milton H
Rizer, Martha
Ranegar, Mary
Ryan, Michael
Ranken, Martha
Root, Lyman
Rehera, Lewis
Rogers, J A 2
Ruff, Jno F
Roberts, Isaac
Sriedly, Wm A
Shigley, Wm
Stoddard, Thomas
Shaffer, Susannah
Smith, Tenycke S
Sommerville, R A
Schrimp, Margaret
Smith, Mary Ann
Squib, Matthews
Shulas, Mary
Sherry, Michael
Streng, Louis
Stoner, Louis
Stevens, Lorenza D 2
Storch, Otto
Spath, Jno
Stouffer, Jacob C
Shall, Jno W
Tower, Wm
Toms, Samuel 2
Taylor, Mrs Mary
Tarks, Mary
Valger, Serg't Theo
White, Joseph
White, Wm
Williams, Wm
Wheeler, Wmf
Wels, Wm
Welty, Felix
Wason, Robert J
Weeks, Noah L
Whitmeyer, Nathan L
Wilkins, Margaret
Welsh, Mary
Albery, C. F.
Alexander, Catharine
Athey, Emanuel
Ankney, Henry
Ash, Henry M
Adams, J F
Betts, Geo W
Bodene, Geo
Bowers, Capt H J
Boucher, Harmon
Bacon, Berlina Graham
Baker, Abraham
Barton, A. A B
Bell, Phillip M
Biglow, Chester A
Brooks, Chas L
Bhaisdell, Hannibal F
Bryant, D W 2
Brooks, Alfred
Baxter, Daniel B
Brown, Ellen E 2
Brumbaugh, Elizabeth
Byers, Ephraim E
Benson, Francis M
Boyd, Francis C
Bond, F W
Burns, Isabella
Brows, Hannah
Borst, Geo
Cruzen, S. Z
Chandler, Geo H
Conner, Catharine 2
Cowen, Chas T
Conner, Chas E
Clark, Chas J
Callahan, Christian
Cosnre, Ace
Chance, Jesse
Clemens, John H
Clarke, Wm
Cotten, Joseph S.
Clagg, Julius J
Carter, Jno
Dillah, Lewis
Dehaven, Jas
Doyle, John Henry
Davis, Jacob W.
Derr, Erasmus D.
Deshner, Alton 2
Eisely, Cyrus
Ellerson, Chas
Evans, S P
Ellett, Sarah E
Finley, Mary Jane
Frazer, Martin 2
Frost, Simon
Furney, Patrick
Fauber, Andrew S
Gatham, Darwin B
Gordon, Mary T
Gerard, Miner P
Gaivin, Mary
Guy, Thos
Gilbert, Nathan 3
Gross, Virginia
Gallen, Wm
Hutchison, M J
Hall, Harriett
Hawkins, G
Hays, G o A
Hatch, Geo
Hack, Geo
Hinman, Edwin
Harris, Catharine
Haldeman, C
Harper, Chas
Hoy, B
Hanner, A S
Harris, Annie
Harbaugh, Ann
Hoffman, Andrew
Jordan, Will C
Janett, John
Jewett, Eugene 2
Johnson, David C
Johnson, Carson D
Johnson, A B
Kreitzer, Joseph
Kenny, John
Kelley, Wm
Kerns, Mary
Kneass, N W
Killgallon, Thos
Knapp, Thos
Lease, Nancy
Little, Kinrod
Lathrop, Sybrand
Lodge, Helan
Marks, Jas H
Miller, Jno H
McFadden, Jno C
McCeln, Jno
Mung, Jno F. 2
Middleton, Jno
McLane, Joseph
Manning, H H
Metzner, Henry
Miller, Gilchrist
Miller, Frances Ann
Maxwell, C W.
Mann, C W
McPike, Bernard
Mahler, Charles
McDonald, W D
Nichols, Jno B 2
Orr, Jno
O'Sullivan, Timothy
Pryor, J W
Part, J B
Porter, Jas M
Page, Jno W
Porter, Jno
Quinn, James
Rogers, Geo W 3
Revier, Geo N
Renchard, Samuel A
Robinson, F A M
Rankin, Francis
Robinson, Elizabeth
Rogers, Elizabeth
Rees, Davis
Rulaik, Dana
Rider, Alfred J
Roth, Anne Phebe 2
Stoner, Nancy A
Sweitzer, Jno
Stoner, Jno
Sclam, Jas
Schooner, Jno
Smeltz, Henry A
Smith, Geo W
Stott, George
Steward, Elenore
Smith, Edward
Stewart, Mrs E 2
Shearer, David
Sanders, N H
Smith, Cyrus
Seymour, Henry S
Shaler, Henry 2
Sturges, T B
Taylor, Jno Y
Thompson, J W 2
Thompson, Jacob 2
Thacker, David
Van Horton, Henry 3
Weaver, Mitchell M
Walker, Jno
Weakly, Jno
West, Jno
Withington, Jno C 2
West, Joseph
Watring, J A
Webster, S F
White, Bhanny 2
Wasg, Conrad
Winter, Adam

GEO. A. HOFFMAN, P. M.

Oct. 9, 1862.

## School Notice.

MISS MAY will re commence her School on the 1st of October: deferred on account of sickness. Sept. 4—3t.