



CUMBERLAND, MD. WM. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor. GEO. W. HOOVER, Publisher.

Thursday Morning, March 19, 1863.

TO ADVERTISERS!

The Civilian and Telegraph having a much larger circulation in the County than any other paper published here, while out of the County its circulation is four times larger, it affords a good medium for advertising. Numbers among its readers those who are able to buy liberally and pay promptly, and whose custom would be valuable to business men.

The Conscription Law.

Congress has acted wisely in making provision to keep up and even enlarge the army. The magnitude of the rebellion is such, that in connection with the persistence of the traitors, the war has already lasted longer than many supposed it would when first commenced, and it may continue for some time yet. In order, therefore, to cope with, and to overcome it, the Government is under the necessity of having constantly in the field, a large army. This exposure and casualties of war necessarily, by a sure and certain process, continually thin the ranks, which must be filled up by new recruits, and there is no more speedy and certain way of obtaining them than by the process of conscription. To this no one can reasonably object, as it bears with perfect equality upon every citizen, requiring the rich and poor alike to aid in the defence of that Government which has been of such inestimable advantage to all.

It has been in contemplation by the Government to employ a large number of negroes in the army, but to this, many object, some even denouncing the scheme in bitter terms. The conscription may, to a great extent, if not entirely, dispense with this necessity and allow all who are hostile to the measure to show their patriotism by cheerfully answering to the call for troops. We are of the opinion that no man who is opposed to the employment of the negroes as soldiers, if he is honest, in his opposition, should feel the least objection if called upon to enter the service of his country.

Let matters, however, go as they may, we are for the suppression of the rebellion by the employ of white or black troops, or both; but the rebellion must be put down, cost what it may in blood and treasure, for we cannot bear the idea of living as the degenerate sons of a noble ancestry.

The Cambridge Intelligencer.

We perceive that our friend Straight, of the Cambridge Intelligencer, has removed from the head of his editorial column the famous remarks of Ex-Gov. Hicks, on the Abolition of Slavery. What has turned up? will our friend inform us? Has the Governor repudiated the sentiments of that paragraph? We are aware that it is not of much importance, but then the remarks when first uttered attracted such universal attention in the State, that the people have a laudable curiosity to know if the Governor has changed his views since he became a Senator, and if so, his reason for so doing. It seems to us that the people have a right to know the ground upon which a public servant changes his sentiments, and especially upon a subject in which they have such a vital interest as that referred to. Can and will the Cambridge Intelligencer inform us?

A Rumor.

It is rumored in a certain circle, that efforts are being made by some occupying high places in the State, to induce the authorities at Washington to omit Maryland from the operation of the recent conscript act. We hope the administration will listen to no such councils. We have already suffered enough in the estimation of the loyal States, by the tardy support we have given the government and the half-way measures of loyalty which has characterized us as a people. For the future let us stand up to our whole duty manfully—let there be no flinching, and if we were disposed to hesitate in the beginning and took only a rear position, let us march up now to the front rank of the patriots and battle nobly for our country. The history of the rebellion when written must not assign to Maryland an inferior place to that she holds in the records that tell the deeds of our revolutionary fathers.

Let the conscription be made, and every Marylander be proud to answer to his name. REV. T. BARNHART.—This gentleman who has preached with so much acceptance and effect, to the Methodist Episcopal congregation of this city, for the past two years, has been transferred by the Conference which recently met at York, Pa., to Chambersburg, which will constitute the field of his labors for the next two years. There seems to be a universal regret on the part of the members of his church upon separating with a minister who has served them with so much usefulness, piety and harmony. He takes with him the affections of his entire membership, as well as the respect and kind wishes of the citizens generally.

Rev. S. Wesley Sears, who has been stationed at Hagerstown for the past two years will be the successor of Mr. B., who is said to be a very worthy man.

In publishing in our last issue the recovery of the body of one of our soldiers who was killed at Fredericksburg, we omitted to give credit to one of our most excellent exchanges. We now make the amende honorable by stating that we were indebted to the New Jersey National Standard for the article.

PRESENTATION.—On Friday afternoon last, at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this city, a case of surgical instruments were presented to Surgeon Geo. H. Oliver, formerly Medical Director of the U. S. General Hospital at this place, as a token of respect from the assistant surgeons, for the faithful manner in which he discharged his duties as Medical Director. The instruments were the finest we have ever seen. Upon the top of the case was an oval silver plate, around which the following names were inscribed:—Ohr, Welch, Carpenter, Beerhower, Douglas, Caldwell, Smith, Skilling, Clarke, Perry, Townsend, Brown, Moorhead, and Spear. The center contained the name of Geo. H. Oliver, and immediately under it was the motto:—"Eccce opus homo fidelitatis poluam qui meruit ferat." The presentation was made by Dr. Ohr, in the presence of quite a number of ladies and gentlemen, with an appropriate speech, which was responded to by Doctor Oliver. Remarks were also made by other gentlemen.

SALES TO COME OFF.—We call the attention of capitalists and others, to the following sales to come off during the week: Friday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel, Geo. A. Pearre, Esq., Trustee, will sell the brick house on Liberty street, now in the occupancy of Mr. Jas. W. Sowers. Also a tract of land called John Hoye's or bank surveyed, containing 1,922 1/2 acres, with the exception of 15 acres heretofore sold.

Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the same place, Geo. A. Pearre, Esq., Trustee, will sell the real estate of the late Alpheus B. Hinkle. Same day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the same place, Wm. Walsh, Esq., Trustee, will sell the real estate of Mary Loftus situate in Mt. Savage.

Same day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the same place, Thos. G. McCulloh, Esq., Sheriff, will sell 63 shares of the capital stock of the Cumberland City Bank of par or nominal value at \$50 each, the property of B. W. Phillips.

THE CANAL.—The first boats for the season left this port during the latter part of last week, with full loads of coal, for tide water. Quite a large number have since departed with similar cargoes.

The Canal is represented to be in fine boat order throughout its entire length; all obstructions having been removed before the resumption of navigation.

During the week ending March 18, 1863, there were 45 boats cleared this port, carrying 4,840.10 tons of coal.

ORDINANCE.—The Mayor and Councilmen of our city have passed an ordinance—which will be found in another column—supplementary to an ordinance providing for the appointment of a board of health, and for the abatement of nuisances, etc. The object is to guard against the spread of small pox in our city. The boatmen are required to stop outside of the corporate limits and have the crew examined, and to secure a permit from the Consulting Physician before they can enter said limits. We think the measure a very prudent one on the part of the city authorities, as the small pox is very bad along the line of the canal.

SCARLET FEVER.—This fatal disease has increased to a considerable extent within the past week. A number of deaths have recently occurred.

HOSPITAL REPORT.—The following is the official report of the U. S. General Hospital at Cumberland, Md., in charge of Surgeon J. B. Lewis, for the week ending March 13, 1863:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Number. Total returned to duty 485, Died 1, 31, Total remaining in Hospital 454, Number of Nurses 29, Cocks 12, Total in Hospital 485.

THE PIONEER BOY: and how he became President. By William M. Thayer. Walker Wise & Co., Boston, will issue this book on March 20th, it contains the life of President Lincoln, tracing his career from boyhood up to manhood; his life in Kentucky, where he was born, and his adventures in after years.

Two years have been spent in its preparation, and all the material has been derived from reliable sources. It is presented in the form of a tale for boys and young men, and will, in fact, be of much interest to all.

MR. EDITOR.—In an article in your last issue, dated Siriver's Mansion, I noticed a piece signed by three Stars, bringing to notice the name of private ladies of this city, without their knowledge or authority, and against their wishes. I for one protest against this publicity as calculated to deter some of our ladies in carrying out their acts of benevolence to our sick and wounded soldiers; as many, if not all, act in this matter from pure motives for the cause of the Union, and it is by no means gratifying to be brought to public notice by three unknown stars who have shed but little light in this community.

Let your right hand doeth, your left hand should know naught of. Yours, CHRISTIAN. Cumberland, March 19, 1863.

From South Carolina.—Our accounts from the army in South Carolina are to the 12th instant. Gen. Hunter's great movement had not yet commenced, but a General Order had been issued by him on the 6th, in which he says that after a long and wearying delay, due to causes over which no one in that military department had control, his command has at length the cheering prospect of active and very important service. On the same day Gen. Hunter issued an order relieving Brig. Gen. Nagle from duty, and ordering him to New York. Another order, issued on the 6th, directs the drafting of all the able-bodied negroes in the department, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, not otherwise employed by the Government, to garrison the various forts and posts, and thus relieve the white soldiers for more active duty.

News Items.

The sale of Rebel Photographs and Music has been stopped in Baltimore, by order of General Schofield.

It is estimated that nearly two million of barrels of crude oil have changed hands at Pittsburg, Pa., during the last year.

General Tom Thumb and wife are to enter public life again, and will commence exhibition in Boston next week.

While gold is tumbling in price, and infamous speculators are shaking in their boots, Government securities are firm.

The Copperheads in Congress were consistent up to the last hour of the session in opposing everything designed to aid in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

DUTY ON PAPER.—Congress very properly reduced the rate from 35 to 20 per cent. for the present.

The quantity of wheat in store at the storehouse at Milwaukee on Saturday the 28th ultimo, was 2,168,000 bushels.

WORTH OF A PAPER DOLLAR.—When men read of gold being at 170, they naturally conclude that a paper dollar is worth but 30 cents; but the 30 cents in gold, 70 per cent premium, is worth but 51 cents in paper, so that paper is worth about 60 cents on the dollar when gold is quoted at 170.

Major General Cassin M. Clay was on Thursday confirmed by the Senate as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia.

UNION LEAGUES IN ILLINOIS.—The Chicago Tribune is informed that there already exist not less than five hundred clubs of the 'Union Leagues' in that State, and that the organization is extending with surprising rapidity throughout the loyal States.

IRON.—The iron trade of Lake Superior is growing important. During 1862 115,721 tons of iron ore and 8,500 tons of pig iron were shipped for market. The value of the rough copper shipped from the same region in 1862 is stated at \$4,000,000.

Union Meetings are being held all over the country, at New York, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Harrisburg and many other places. The country is once more setting down to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The pickets of the enemy along certain portions of the line; on the opposite side of the Rappahannock, one-half negroes and one-half whites. The negroes are armed and uniformed the same as the whites. The fact appears beyond a question, only 100 to 150 yards intervening between our pickets and those of the enemy, and they are prepared to be distinguished without the aid of a glass.

SYMPATHY FROM GERMANY.—Consul General Murphy, at Frankfurt on the Main, in sending intelligence of the shipment of contributions of sympathetic Germans of five thousand pounds of gold and three thousand pairs of soldiers' socks, declares that he could send to the army fighting in America for freedom thirty-five thousand men in ten days, if he was authorized to do so. He represents the German States to be pervaded with enthusiasm for the Union cause.

THE GIVING AND TAKING OF PAROLES.—General Halleck has prepared, and will soon publish to the army, complete regulations concerning the giving and taking of paroles. They are said to be rigid in their provisions. The Navy Department will soon prepare similar regulations for the use of its subordinates.

COMMON SENSE.—The following extract from the American Railroad Journal should be read by every copperhead in the country: "But any peace should destroy the Union, set State against State, sever and oppose their interests, endanger their boundaries, destroy the freedom of their trade, obstruct their rivers and lakes, and shut up their ports, break up their internal lines of communication, vary their traffic, interrupt their established relations, introduce conflicting laws, and throw society on long back upon its original elements, to be re-arranged, reconstructed, and molded into form, to be torn asunder with each new whim of their founders, or of the hour, would be no peace at all, but endless war and misery."

THE WAR AND THE COTTON TRADE.—Speaking of the supply of cotton, the European Times (Liverpool) says: "Strange events have been produced by the civil war in America. We are now receiving cotton in dribbles, it is in fact, from the most likely and unlikely places in the world. A ship has just arrived in the Mersey from China with a full cargo of this invaluable staple, and hardly a week passes without the receipt of some of the same material from quarters where, before the war, it was hardly ever heard of much less grown. But the most extraordinary revolution in the cotton trade is the large exportation which is now taking place to the Federal States. During the past few days several cargoes of cotton have been sent from Liverpool to New York at full prices, the cost of which must be largely increased by the cost of shipment. This reversal of the ordinary laws of trade will doubtless continue as long as the war lasts."

A 'PEACE PROPOSITION.'—In his Stamford speech Mr. Vallandigham is reported to have said: "The South had no reason to take up arms all their grievances could have been settled satisfactorily had they remained in the Union and had been in the South at the time the secession movement was inaugurated, he would have impressed this upon them."

Would it not be as well to send Mr. Vallandigham South now, to 'impress it upon them?' Does not the Rebels would 'hold their noses a little' at his approach—but loyal people up here are beginning to do that when they get near him.

DEATH OF COL. WILLIAM A. SPENCER.—Colonel Wm. A. Spencer, Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, died on Friday last at his farm near Centreville Queen Anne's county, of typhoid fever. He left Annapolis to enjoy the Christmas holidays at home, and shortly after arriving he was prostrated with the disease which has terminated his life.

REPEAL OF A SECESSION ORDINANCE.—The Cincinnati Commercial states that the Cherokee Nation, relieved of the presence of a rebel army, has passed an act repealing the ordinance of secession, and also another abolishing slavery in the territory.

PLACES OF RENDEZVOUS.—It is officially announced that the following among other places are designated as rendezvous to which soldiers absent without leave may report themselves to the officers named, on or before the 1st day of April next, under the proclamation of the President of the 10th inst: At Baltimore, Maryland, to Major H. W. Warton, U. S. A. At the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to Major General S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. A. At Wheeling, Western Virginia, to Major B. H. Hill, U. S. A. At Philadelphia, Pa. to Lieut. Col. F. Ruff, U. S. A. At Harrisburg, Pa., to Capt. R. J. Dodge, U. S. A. At Pittsburg, Pa. to Capt. E. H. Ludington, U. S. A. At Wilmington, Del. to Major H. D. Judd, U. S. A.

New Hampshire Election.—The Democrats made a gain on the united opposition vote of last year of 4,800, when the majority against them was 5,363. The aggregate vote of the State will be about 65,500; last year it was 62,511—increase, 3,000. The democratic plurality over the other two candidates, for Governor, is at present, 2,082, but as a law of the State requires a clear majority over all the votes cast, the Legislature (which is republican) will have to choose a Governor.

A Needed Order.—Gen. Asboth, commanding the Department of Tennessee, has issued an order to the effect if any northern copperhead shall be found guilty before a court martial of harboring, feeding or clothing deserters from the army, or ferrying them across streams, or furnishing other facilities to escape, he shall suffer death.

The Injuries to the Harriet Lane.—One of the engineers on board the Harriet Lane at the time of her capture informs a New Orleans correspondent that she can never be of any use to the rebels. They have no machine shop at which she can be repaired.—Her port shaft is bent six inches out of line, and two of the flanges on her port wheel are burst.

Tennessee Loyalists.—A correspondent of the Nashville Union says that an East Tennessee hunter has collected about five hundred men in the mountains, who can pick a squirrel off the top of the tallest oak with their long rifles, and is assembling the rebel cavalry at all points, and wiping out whole squads of them with astonishing celerity.

New War Steamers.—Two new war steamers are being built for the government in Baltimore. The dimensions of the vessels are to be, length on the load line 138 feet, beam 24 1/2 feet, and depth of hold 11 feet. They are to be constructed of the best material, and so not to draw more than eight feet water. They will be provided with propellers and two oscillating engines, and will be schooner rigged. The keels, as yet, have not been laid, but are to be completed in five months. Each of them will be provided with a heavy armament, including a 100 pound Parrott gun.

The Mormons in Utah.—The faithful in Salt Lake City are growing troublesome again, and have ordered the United States officers to leave the territory. A Salt Lake City dispatch of the 6th instant, to the Chicago Tribune, says: "Governor Harding, as well as Judges C. B. Waite and Drake, in very emphatic language, refuse to resign or leave the territory."

Governor Harding said to the committee: "I will not cowardly abandon my post of duty until it shall please the President to recall me. I may be in danger of personal violence by remaining, but I will not leave. I will not be driven from the territory. As this is said to be a land of prophecy, I will prophesy. If one drop of my blood is shed whilst in the discharge of my duties by your ministers of vengeance, it will be avenged, and not one stone in your city will remain upon another."

COTTON PLANTING IN S. CAROLINA.—The Legislature of South Carolina, at its recent session, passed an act limiting the planting of cotton in that State. The act provides that there shall not be planted in that State a greater area than three acres of short staple and one and a half of long staple cotton to each hand employed in agriculture between the ages of fifteen and forty-five. It further provides that hands over fifty-five years of age and under sixty-five, or over twelve and under fifteen shall be considered as half hands. The penalty is a fine of five hundred dollars for each acre cultivated in excess of the allowance above stated.

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF ANTIETAM.—A revolting spectacle is already presented on the battle-field of Antietam. The earth is washing away from the shallow trenches used for graves, and bodies of the buried soldiers are appearing on the surface in various parts of that vast grass yard.

The New England pin Company of Winsted, Conn., is making pins of iron instead of brass.

A respectable private family in Lowell, Mass., sold the cotton contents of their mattresses last week for \$900.

Prince Demidoff finding himself short of money recently in Paris, sold a dozen or so of his cabinet pictures for \$70,000.

Gen. Pope is in St. Louis, and it is rumored that he is to take command of the expedition against Vicksburg.

The Battle of Marfreesboro

General ROSECRANS has sent in his official report of the seven day's operation before Marfreesboro. The particulars are already well known from the reports of correspondents and others. We extract the annexed particulars of the forces engaged, and of the casualties:

It may be of use to give the following general summary of the operations and results of the series of skirmishes, closing with the battle of Stone River and the occupation of Marfreesboro: We moved on the enemy with the following forces: Infantry 41,421, artillery 2,223, cavalry 3,296; total 46,940.

We fought the battle with the following forces: Infantry 37,977, artillery 2,223, cavalry 3,200 total 43,400.

We lost in killed: Officers 92, enlisted men 1,441; total 1,533.

We lost in wounded: Officers 384, enlisted men 6,861; total 7,245.

Total killed and wounded 8,778; being 20.03 per cent. of the entire force in action.

Our loss in prisoners is not fully made out, but the Provost Marshal General says, from present information, they will fall short of 2,800.

The force we fought is estimated as follows: We have prisoners from 132 regiments of infantry, (consolidations counted as one,) averaging from those in Gen. Bushrod Johnson's division, 411 each, say for certain 350 men each, will give 132 Regiments Infantry, say 350 men each, 46,000.

12 Battalions Sharpshooters, say 100 men each, 1,200

23 Batteries of Artillery, say 80 men each, 1,840

20 Regiments of Cavalry, and 400

24 Organizations of Cavalry 70 13,250

220 62,490

Their average loss, taken from the statistics of Chancellors, Breckinridge, and Withers's divisions, was about 2,080 each; this, for six divisions of infantry and one of cavalry, will amount to 14,000 men, or to ours nearly as 165 to 100.

On the whole, it is evident that we fought superior numbers on unknown ground, inflicting much more injury than we suffered, were always superior on equal ground with equal numbers, and failed of a most crushing victory on Wednesday by the extension and direction of our right wing.

Gen. Rosecrans speaks of many of his officers in terms of high commendation, and recommends the following Brigadiers for promotion to the rank of Major General: D. S. Stanley, J. S. Negley, T. J. Wood, Jeff. C. Davis, John M. Palmer, H. P. Van Cleave, P. H. Sheridan, R. B. Mitchell.

He also recommends the Colonels named below for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General, viz: John Beatty, 31 Ohio; W. H. Gibson, 49th Ohio; W. B. Hazen, 41st Ohio; W. P. Carlin, 38 Illinois; Samuel Beatty, 19th Ohio; Stanley Matthews, 51st Ohio; Charles G. Harker, 65th Ohio; George D. Wagner, 15th Indiana; and William Gross, 36th Indiana.

Of the conduct of the soldiers Gen. Rosecrans speaks as follows: "But, above all, the steady rank and file showed invincible fighting courage and stamina worthy of a great and free nation, requiring only good officers, discipline, and instruction to make them equal, if not superior, to any troops in ancient and modern times. To these I offer my most heartfelt thanks and good wishes."

THE YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION.

Reported Capture and Destruction of twenty-six Rebel Steamers.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF VICKSBURG.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The Gazette's Vicksburg despatch says that the Yazoo Pass expedition has captured twenty-six rebel steamboats, eighteen of which were destroyed.

Our gunboats had arrived above Haines' Bluff and would soon commence the attack.

Rumors were rife of the evacuation of Vicksburg, and it is supposed that the greater portion of the rebel force there will go to Chattanooga and endeavor to overwhelm Gen. Rosecrans.

Gen. McClernand's troops have been compelled to embark for Milliken's Bend, sixteen miles above Vicksburg, owing to the high water.

The recent operations on Lake Providence and elsewhere have resulted in inundating more than one hundred miles of Louisiana territory, destroying millions of dollars worth of property. The rebel guerrillas have been completely drowned out.

A refugee from Georgia, who arrived at Marfreesboro yesterday, reports terrible destitution as existing in Northern Alabama and Georgia.

Col. Ellet's marine brigade arrived at Yazoo on Saturday.

The Yazoo Project a Success.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The Tribune's special Vicksburg despatch of the 9th says: "The Yazoo project is a complete success. Our gunboats have arrived above Haines' Bluff, which is but poorly fortified against an attack from above. Our fleet captured twenty-six rebel transports up the Yazoo river."

[It is stated that a despatch from Admiral Porter, received at the Navy Department, increases the probability that our forces have gained an important victory on the Yazoo. Admiral Porter says in this despatch, which is dated before Vicksburg on the 7th instant, that he had just heard the signal agreed upon between himself and Commander Smith (who commands the naval portion of the Yazoo expedition) to be fired by the latter so soon as he should succeed in getting into the Yazoo river. If our fleet entered that river its position would be in the rear of Vicksburg, and close enough to the Mississippi to permit the signal guns to be heard in Admiral Porter's squadron. The rebel fleet of transports, &c. had taken refuge in the Yazoo.

The Vicksburg date of the despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette is not given.—That to the Chicago Tribune is dated the 9th. The despatch from Admiral Porter published in the Intelligencer of yesterday, in which no mention is made of the above successes, bears date on the 10th.]

IMPORTANT FROM WINCHESTER.

Reconnaissance by Gen. Milroy.—No Truth in the story of a Confederate Force in the Valley.

The following despatch from so intelligent and well-informed a source as W. P. Smith, Master of Transportation Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, sets at rest the story of the appearance of a force of the Rebels in the Valley:

CAMDEN STATION, BALTIMORE, } March 16, 11.30 A. M. } W. D. WALLACE, Editor Star: Milroy's heavy reconnaissance of cavalry and artillery of Saturday from Winchester returned this morning. Results highly satisfactory. The story of 10,000 Confederates at Strasburg or beyond found entirely untrue. No enemy but cavalry discovered anywhere in the Valley. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, therefore, is not only entirely safe, but our armies south of that great line are not even threatened. This is reliable W. P. SMITH.

Gallant Conduct of Gen. Rosecrans' Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The following was received to day at the headquarters of the army: MURFREESBORO, March 16, 1863. Major Gen. H. W. Halleck: I have the pleasure to report the gallant conduct of our cavalry under the Rebel Colonel Mintry. They drove the Rebel cavalry wherever they met them—captured one of their camps, seventeen wagons, forty-two mules, and one hundred and fourteen prisoners. They used the sabre where the carbine would delay.

WM. S. ROSECRANS, Major General.

Attempt to send out a Rebel Privateer from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The fast schooner Chapman, when leaving for Mexico yesterday, was boarded by Government officers and taken in charge as a privateer. About twenty secessionists were captured on board, all well armed—also six brass Dahlgren guns, with cartridges, suitable for use on ships of war.

Correspondence found on the persons of the prisoners identified them with a party recently negotiating for the purchase of steamer Victorio for use as privateer. The prisoners have been confined in the fort. Many more arrests are likely to follow.

Insurrection in San Domingo.

NEW YORK, March 16.—There are alarming reports, via Havana, from St. Domingo.—The people of the District of Guayaman and Monte Christo have risen under Gen. Lues, and troops have been sent from Puerto Rico and Santiago de Cuba, and ten battalions were about leaving Havana. Several vessels of war had been ordered there, and there is a prospect of considerable trouble to the Spanish pro-tectors of St. Domingo.

No news had transpired at Havana save the arrival there of the United States gunboat Huntsville.

Anti-Negro Riot in Canada.

OIL SPRINGS, CANADA WEST, March 16.—A serious riot occurred on Saturday night between whites and negroes. The whites organized a force and marched to the negro quarters, and after ordering them away, destroyed their property and burnt their houses. The negroes fled to the woods. Three of the rioters were captured, and several of them were wounded.

An Impudent Freak.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A letter from Tybee Island, near Savannah, says on the evening of the 9th instant a steamer came into the harbor, fired two guns, and left again before the guns of the fortifications, six in number, could be brought to bear on her. The fort was in charge of Lieut. Miller. It is supposed the vessel was the Alabama or Florida, or a blockade runner.

Successful Scout in Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The Commercial's Marfreesboro' despatch says that Colonel Mintry returned on Saturday from a most successful scout of eleven days' continuance, through the enemy's country, in which he dispersed several bodies of the enemy's forces, and captured prisoners, wagons, and camp equipage, and penetrated the enemy's lines to Shelbyville.

From Fort Donelson.

CAIRO, Mar. 15.—Gen. Tuttle has received a despatch from Fort Donelson to day which says: "Our cavalry report twelve thousand rebels within twenty-eight miles of Donelson. The country people for miles around are coming to Fort Donelson with various reports. Our forces are reported to be well armed. The rebels are ready for any emergency."

The steamer Ruth was arrested at Columbus, having on board two hundred boxes shipped at St. Louis for parties in Memphis. The boxes were said to contain oranges, but on examination they proved to be full of clothing, quinine, letters, &c. for the rebels.

Seven Hundred Volunteers Sick in Camp.

Young men, he warned in time supply yourselves with Hobbys Pills & Ointment. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of Sores, Ulcers, Scoury, Fevers & Bowel Complaints. Only 25 cts per Box or Pot. 218

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, in this city, at the residence of Mr. J. C. Johnson to Miss Louisa Jackson.

In this city, on the 6th instant, by Rev. J. W. Charlton, Lieut. D. R. Wallace, Company I, 8th Regiment U. V. I. and Mrs. Carrie V. M. Knight.

On the 20th ult., by Rev. L. C. Hummelshime, Mr. Peter Robinson to Miss Sarah Surgen, of Hampshire Co., Va.

On the 3rd inst., by the same, Mr. John R. Sirlough to Miss Mary C. King, both of Hampshire Co., Va.

On the 3rd inst., by the same, Mr. Abraham Hanes to Miss Mary Dunn, of Hampshire Co., Va.

On Sunday the 8th inst., by Rev. Samuel Milford, at the residence of Christian Weber, on the Williams' Road, Mr. George S. Irons to Miss Ann Elsie Roth.

On the 9th inst., by the same, Mr. John Adams to Miss Louisa Grove, of Frederick County, Md.

DIED.

In this city on the 10th inst., Henrietta J. wife of Joseph Shriver, Esq., in the 49th year of her age.

The deceased was a woman of most estimable character. She was an amiable wife and an affectionate mother. No one knew her but to love her. During her illness she was calm and composed bearing her affliction with patience and christian fortitude. May her ashes rest in peace.

In this city on the 17th instant, Morgan Rizer, in the 43rd year of his age. He leaves a wife and four children and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.