



CUMBERLAND, MD.

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

Thursday Morning, April 16, 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.

UNION LEAGUE! The Union League will meet on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the Hall of the Pioneer Hose Company.

Mass Meeting OF THE Unconditional Union Men OF Allegany County.

At a preliminary meeting of the Union League of the City of Cumberland, it was determined to hold a Mass Meeting of the Unconditional Union Men of Allegany County, in Cumberland.

On Thursday, April 23rd, 1863, The following speakers have been invited, some of whom have already consented to be present on the occasion:

Hon. John Van Buren, Hon. W. D. Kelley, Benj. H. Brewster, Major D. H. McPhail, Hon. F. Thomas, and Daniel Dougherty.

The untoward circumstances in which our country has been placed by the most wicked and hellish rebellion that has ever taken place in the history of the world, demands of those who truly love their country and prefer the perpetration of institutions which give breath and life to liberty throughout the world, to be watchful and vigilant in this our beloved country's hour of extreme peril.

It is necessary to watch closely the hellish machinations of those whose motto is "rule or ruin," whose hearts are desirous that the South should triumph, notwithstanding they loudly profess to be the firmest friends of the Union, who are constantly denouncing the Administration in its efforts to crush the rebellion, by the very means which the legislative (Congress) branch of the Government has granted it, and who would rather "rule in Hell than serve in Heaven."

The result of the Spring elections is quite satisfactory to all who have the cause of the Union at heart. The people have been called upon to pronounce upon the War, upon the Administration, and upon the Union, and generations yet unborn will applaud the brave and righteous verdict they have rendered.

For a brief time before the election treason assumed a bold front in some of the loyal States, and a very extensive programme was sketched of the probable operations of the Copperhead faction, in case they should succeed in lying and bullying themselves into the Presidency. The President was to be goaded, if possible, into calling an extra session of Congress early in May, but in case of his refusal, not an unlikely event, the members elect, opposed to the Administration, were to assemble themselves in a semi-rebellious, anti-war, Southern-sympathizing convention at Washington.

Fortunately the President was to be made, and if all these efforts should fail to locate the wheels of the Government and bring the war to a disgraceful end, the whole North was to be cast into the furnace of revolution, and finally remoulded into a precious batch of new Confederates.

Happy Satan overreached himself, as he did on a celebrated occasion when he aspired to rule above, by the very magnitude of his grasp. Had he undertaken less he might have accomplished more. The people discovered that the Peace party were really a disunion party, and that its success would not only put in peril the existence of the Union, but it would fill the whole North with discord and strife, and substitute for the present benign reign of Law and Liberty, a bloody chase, subsiding at least into a half dozen petty despotisms.

The people were alarmed to see how near the vortex they had swept while they had been charmed into imaginary security by the siren song of Peace. The old spirit of patriotism broke forth, and it was announced through the ballot-box that no war could be too long, no sacrifice could be too costly, that should enable us to preserve to ourselves and to transmit to our children the Government undefiled and the national unity unimpaired.

quench its fires, then will God give us strength to fight on till the last vestige of this satanic rebellion is obliterated, even though that day shall not be reached in the nineteenth century.

And where shall Mary land be found in the coming election? Let her consider what her condition would be to-day had she cast her lot with the traitors of the South—like Virginia, the cannon-plowed and blood-drenched battle-fields of the war. Let her people reflect that even were it possible for the Rebellion to succeed, it would be regarded in future ages like pulling down a beautiful temple, where all might worship a common Deity, to erect out of its fragments a barbarous idol which should forever be the object of the world's scorn and derision.

We believe that the people of the State cannot prove false to her proud history, but that they will see to it that no doubtful man, no man who stood wavering in the early days of the country's danger, no one whose trumpet has at any time given an uncertain sound, shall be chosen to disgrace them in the next Congress.

The Latest War News. We have received Tuesday evening's edition of the Baltimore American, which gives us the latest war news before going to press. The latest news from Charleston is to the effect that the fighting has been renewed. Six Monitors and the Ironsides were then lying inside the bar, within two and a half miles of Fort Sumter.

Since the defeat of Van Dorn at Franklin, Tennessee, he has fallen back beyond Springhill. It is ascertained by a flag of truce that two of Van Dorn's aids and the rebel Gen. Crosby were wounded in the fight. The rebels lost heavily in wounded.

The New York Tribune of the 14th inst., has reports from Washington that the rebels attacked Yorktown, Va., on Saturday last, and were repulsed.

The rebel General Pryor has assumed the offensive at Suffolk, in order to prevent the dispatch of reinforcements to Gen. Foster.

There is nothing later from Gen. Foster. The special correspondent of the Baltimore American, C. C. F., who writes from "off Charleston Bar," April 10, says:

We are still lying off Charleston bar, and the Ironsides, the Montauk, Weehawken, Catskill, Nahant, Nantucket and Passaic are holding their positions in line of battle along the shore of Morris Island, the leading vessel being less than two miles from Fort Sumter. There they have laid since the fight on Tuesday, wholly inactive. The Patapsco left on Wednesday for Port Royal.

The feeling in the fleet at this failure to renew the attack on Sumter is most intense. I have heard quite a number of officers remark that they feel themselves personally disgraced, and express the hope "that a man should be sent to take command of the fleet." Yesterday two flags of truce were sent out from Charleston, but we have only one in return. The sailors on the Ironsides intimate that the rebels gave the Admiral notice to leave within twenty-four hours, and all manner of jests and jokes at the Admiral's expense, are floating through the fleet.

It is now understood that the fleet is to be sent down to join Farragut's squadron and participate in operations on the Mississippi. The effect of this announcement on the officers and men has been cheering, as they have abandoned all hope of reaping honors in connection with this squadron.

The delay of the fleet here is altogether an account of the arrangements making for the destruction of the Keokuk. The sea has been rather rough for the work, and it has not yet been accomplished, though hopes are entertained that it will be to-day. The rebels are building a battery on the beach opposite the wreck, and they are allowed to progress with the work without interruption. An occasional shell would stop them, but the effect is not of firing, as it would only "show the effect of irritating the enemy."

Our tug-boats are hourly passing along the channel, from one Monitor to another, within easy range of the shore, and as the enemy does not fire on them; it may be presumed that they have orders also not to irritate the enemy. How it will be, however, when they get their battery finished commanding the lower bay is not known.

THE CONSPIRACY UNVEILED.—THE SOUTH SACRIFICED, OR THE HORROR OF SECESSION. We have received from the publishers, Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, through Mr. Hale Swartzwelder, of our city, a book bearing the above title, written by James W. Hannicutt, editor of the Fredericksburg (Va.) Christian Banner. The author is a Southern Carolinian by birth, and located in Fredericksburg in 1847, in which he remained a resident up to the 29th of August, 1862, at which time the city was being evacuated by General Burnside. He was compelled to become a refugee from his home and family, in order to save his life from being taken by the rebels. He is now in Philadelphia. This book unmask the plans of Southern men to destroy this Government, and exposes, in all its hideousness, secessionism. We recommend this work to the public, as it abounds in most useful reflections, and well worthy the subscription price. For sale by Hale Swartzwelder, Bookseller and Stationer, Belvidere Hall, Cumberland, Md.

CAMPAIGNS OF 1862 AND 1863.—We have received from H. Swartzwelder, Belvidere Hall, a copy of this work, by Emil Schnlk, author of "Summary of the Art of War," and published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. This work treats of the Principles of Strategy, clearly defining the "base of operation, lines of communication, lines of operations, offensive operations, defensive operations, and the manner of making war, or even of conducting great invasions," &c. From the cursory perusal which we have had, we believe it to be a most valuable work, and we think that the purchaser would be amply remunerated by the information which it contains, and therefore recommend it to the public.

We will add that it is embellished with maps, giving the positions of the Union and rebel forces during those years.

LOCK GATE.—The Lock Gate which was forced out of one of the Locks on the Canal a few days since has been repaired, and navigation resumed.

REPORT.—The following is the report of the Trustees of the Alms House for the year ending April 1, 1863. The Trustees deserve much credit for the economical manner in which they have conducted the affairs of that institution:

CUMBERLAND, April 6, 1863. Commissioners—Allegany County.—GENTLEMEN.—The Trustees of the Allegany County Alms House would report that, on April 1, 1862, there were 22 men, 2 boys, 15 women and 2 girls—total, 41 inmates—in the Alms House. During the year there were received, 14 men, 2 boys, 16 women, 12 girls—total, 44; making a total during the year, to be provided for, of 85. Of this number, 2 women and 1 man died; 1 man was sent to Mount Hope Hospital, (on account of the extreme danger in keeping him at the House,) 14 men, 1 boy, 12 women, and 8 girls have left; leaving now at the establishment, 21 men, 3 boys, 17 women, 6 girls—total, 47.

During the year we have expended, (as per Treasurer's Report, with vouchers hereunto) \$2,684 46, of which amount, \$137 46 were realized from sales of produce, etc., not needed at the establishment, leaving a cash expenditure of \$2,387 of the amount appropriated, and a balance in hand of \$1,546 62 for next year.

We have used the most rigid economy in our expenditures during the past year; and, considering the high price of provisions and domestic articles generally, we think the above figures quite satisfactory, as the establishment is supplied with all pressing wants, as regards clothing, etc., and a better supply of provisions than when we took charge of it.

We would take occasion to remark that you have made a most judicious selection in the present Steward, Mr. A. B. Stallings, who has seconded us in all our efforts to promote the interests of the Alms House and save the County expense.

Respectfully yours, L. R. PRENTISS, WM. R. BEALL, WM. HOBLETT.

BURGLARS.—Our city is at present infested with a gang of burglars and thieves, who have been committing quite a number of depredations within the past week. The cabinet and chair factory of K. H. Butler, on Centre street, was visited by the robbers, did not succeed in getting any funds. The store of Messrs. Brady & Startzman, on the corner of Baltimore and Mechanic Sts., was also entered, but nothing taken. The railroad office was visited and a number of checks and a small sum of money were stolen—the checks have been recovered, but no money. The steam flouring mills of R. D. Johnson was broken open, and a lot of Virginia money was plundered and carried off.

Attempts were also made to enter several other places but the commandants did not accomplish their designs.

It seems strange that these depredations are so common in the most public streets of the city without being detected and punished.

ORDER OF BATTLE.—THE LAND FORCE. In the evening the Admiral issued his order of battle. The plan of the attack was to move the iron-clad squadron up the main ship channel, without noticing any fire of the Morris Island batteries, steer directly to Fort Sumter and engage its northwest face, at a distance of 600 or 800 yards, the fire to be aimed at the center batteries. The line of battle to be as follows: Weehawken, Passaic, Patapsco, New Ironsides, flag-ship; Catskill, Nantucket, Nahant and Keokuk.

A squadron of reserve, consisting of the Canandaigua, Housatonic, Haron, Unidilla and Wissahicon, was to form outside of the bar prepared to come, if necessary, to the support of the iron-clads.

Early on the morning of the 6th inst. Admiral Dupont and staff transferred their quarters from the steamer James A. Smith to the Ironsides.

About 8 o'clock a general signal to get under way was given. Some fears were entertained of grounding when crossing the bar, but all the vessels got over safely and came to anchor directly opposite Light House Inlet. It was deemed necessary to await the ebb tide in order to discover more readily the obstructions. The fleet was expected to be able to move to the attack at 1 o'clock P. M., but at that time a thick fog had risen concealing the shore lines; the guidance of which the pilots, among whom were three colored volunteers and Robert Small, required for safe steering. The Admiral then reluctantly postponed the attack to the next day.

During the day a brigade of Gen. Ferry's division worked its way up Folly Island, established itself close to the beach and opened communication with the fleet. No portion of the land forces got nearer to the point of attack, and all were obliged to play the part of witnesses. Nothing was done during the remainder of the 6th.

On the morning of the 7th the fog was still thick, but by 9 o'clock it had nearly cleared away, and there was no further cause for delay of the attack. Up to 12 o'clock preparations for the conflict were continued on all the iron-clads.

THE FLEET IN MOTION. At 1 P. M. the pilot of the flag-ship at last declared himself ready to move. The signal to get under way was made, and at fifteen minutes before 2 the whole fleet was in motion in the order given above. At 2 o'clock the batteries on Morris Island had been passed by the first four Monitors without drawing the fire of the enemy. Shortly before 3 o'clock the Ironsides showed disobedience to her rudder, her bow swinging to the strong ebb tide, and threatening to bring her on the shoals to her right. She was therefore, compelled to come to anchor to stay her course. Meanwhile the first four Monitors had continued on towards the fort.

The enemy allowed the Weehawken to come within 500 yards of Fort Moultrie when two shots across her bow from this fort opened the action.

The Ironsides had again got under way and approached within 1,200 yards of Fort Sumter, when she became once managable, and was again obliged to drop anchor. The Monitors ahead of her then reached the converging point of the fire of Cummings Point Battery, Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie and a work between Fort Moultrie and Moultrieville known as Battery Bee.

THE ENGAGEMENT.—A TERRIFIC CANONADE. A sheet of flame and volumes of smoke, extending from Morris to Sullivan Islands, inaugurated what has been undoubtedly the most terrific cannonade of the whole war, if, indeed, it was ever equalled in the history of the world.

A perfect torrent of shot and shell was poured upon the Monitors, wrapping them sometimes almost entirely in spouts of water thrown up by the striking projectiles. The Monitors continued their way, replying vigorously from their batteries to the enemy. They passed the northeast face of Fort Sumter, but when they came near its angle on the southwest face, they made out at a short distance three distinct lines of obstructions, consisting of floating logs, with torpedoes attached, and net-works of cables,

held perpendicularly in the water by weights. The Patapsco got foul of one of them, and could not make her screw work for some fifteen minutes, but finally got clear. A torpedo exploded close to the bow of the Weehawken, without, however, doing any damage.

The vessels all steering very heavily, the narrow passages through the line of obstructions could not be reached. After several vain attempts, the four vessels turned about and steamed back down the harbor all the while sustaining a heavy fire, and responding with their guns as vigorously as they could.

DAMAGE DONE TO THE IRON CLADS. The Patapsco had her 200 pounder Parrot gun disabled by its own recoil early in the action. The turret of the Passaic was bent in, and crumpled her 11 inch gun so as to prevent its working. Shortly afterward, her turret stopped revolving, and she lost all offensive power.

The Ironsides had, meantime, vainly struggled to come closer to Fort Sumter. The rebel gunners finding her a fixed mark, plied her freely with shot and shell. Her position was such that she could not bring her broadsides to bear until about four o'clock, when she got an opportunity to deliver her fire at Fort Moultrie. This was the only offensive demonstration made by her during the action.

When Admiral Dupont found that he could not readily move the Ironsides, he signalled to the four iron-clads behind her to pass ahead and go to the support of the four vessels already engaged.

In trying to pass by the Catskill and Nantucket brushed the Ironsides on the port and starboard sides, but after awhile managed to get away and moved on. They and the Keokuk and Nahant came under the concentric range of the forts and batteries at about the time the other four Monitors were turning back. They nevertheless advanced with their guns at work briskly past the northeast face of Fort Sumter, until their course was likewise impeded by obstructions.—The Catskill, Nantucket and Nahant received the fire of Fort Sumter and Moultrie. The Keokuk had steered a little more to the left, and for a while received the fire of Fort Sumter alone. She fired the gun in her forward turret but three times, when it became disabled. Her after gun could not be brought to bear effectively, and was thus rendered useless.

After continuing under the united fires of all the forts and batteries for about three-quarters of an hour, all the Monitors and the Whitney Battery came back in obedience to a signal from the flag-ship.

The Ironsides had already dropped back some distance out of range of Fort Sumter. At 5 o'clock the entire fleet was out of range, and the action ceased.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE BATTLE. It was the intention of the Admiral to renew the attack on the next day, but when the reports of the commanders of iron-clads were received, showing that two, the Keokuk and Passaic, were fully, and three, the Patapsco, Nantucket and Nahant, were partially disabled, the Admiral determined to desist from a continuance. In this decision he was sustained by the unanimous opinion of the commanders of all the iron-clads.

TERRIFIC SCENES.—THE DAMAGE DONE. The firing on both sides was good, and the thunder of the cannonade terrific. The striking of the heavy missiles used by the rebels against the sides, decks, and turrets of the monitors, the reverberations of their own monstrous guns, the plunging of shot and shell into the surrounding waters, the dense smoke now hiding the forts and batteries from view, then broken by sheets of flame, the uncertainty as to what new obstacle or internal machine might be encountered by the iron-clads, the difficulty of proper maneuvering the vessels, the anxious suspense of the inhabitants of the iron boats as to whether victory or defeat was to crown their efforts—all this made the scene one of unparalleled interest and excitement.

No words can convey an idea of the terrible fire. The monitors were hit from twenty to sixty times each, with the exception of the Keokuk, which, from her more exposed position, was struck by not less than ninety shots. Her turrets were penetrated a number of times, and her hull, at the water mark, showed nineteen holes. She was only kept afloat by plugging and pumping, until next morning, when she sunk on the bar, in eighteen feet of water, her colors still flying. All on board were saved, but all lost everything they had. The Ironsides was hit from fifty to sixty times, without material damage. The enemy used only shot of the heaviest calibre. The most destructive of their missiles were of English manufacture, principally Whitworth's steel-projectiles.

Eleven large holes, apparently running through the walls—some of which were about three feet wide—were made on the east face of Fort Sumter, showing that our fire was not altogether ineffectual.

The monitors fired altogether about 150 rounds.

The numerical weakness of the land force rendered their direct co-operation in the attack impracticable. Upon the navy devolved the main share of the work, and all the fighting was done by it alone.

When your correspondent left the scene of conflict two of the monitors had sailed for Port Royal and the others were to follow.

The following is General Burnside's order against rebel sympathizers: "Treason expressed or implied will not be tolerated in this Department. To all persons found guilty of aiding the rebels the penalty will be death. And all sympathizers with the rebellion will be arrested and tried or sent beyond the lines."

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water, and bad diet will be unavoidable, but armed with HALLOWAY'S PURIFYING AND STRENGTHENING PILLS you can endure all these and still retain good health.

April 16, 1863—2m.

AMERICAN HOUSE, NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT, CUMBERLAND, MD. MICHAEL HUGHES, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having taken the above named House, respectfully informs the public that he is now fitted up for the reception of guests, and the accommodation of the travelling public generally. Extensive preparations have been made for the accommodation of those favoring him with their patronage and he promises that no pains shall be spared to render his guests comfortable.

The Table will at all times be furnished with the best market will afford, and nothing shall be left undone to render this department of the establishment agreeable to the patrons of the house.

GENERAL POSTERS POSITION.—ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM NEW ORLEANS. New York, April 13.—The steamer Dudley Buck, from Newbern on the 9th, brings a report that it was expected that General Foster would have to surrender for want of provisions. The transport Northern Light left Newbern on the 7th, with 800 men of Gen. Spaul's Brigade, to go to his assistance, by way of Tar River, but meeting a number of rebel batteries she was forced to return. No one was hurt. Gen. Foster's forces at Washington consists of 12,000 men. On the 5th a force of 9,000 men left Newbern, by way of the Neuse river, under Gen. French, to reinforce Foster, but meeting a superior force of rebels returned to Newbern, on which place the rebels are marching.

The steamer Honduras arrived from New Orleans on the 3d, and Key West on the 6th. She fell in with the United States bark Pursuit, and towed her into Key West. The Pursuit had been at Tampa Bay, where she had been disguised as a woman steamer on shore, with a white flag, and evaded the sending of a boat on shore with an officer and ten men from the bark. When the men had landed some fifty or sixty rebels rose from the bushes and fired on the boat, wounding five men. The crew jumped overboard, and using the boat as a barricade, pulled her up shore. At the same time the rebels were fired upon, one of the disguised men being shot. The boat finally got to the bark. An officer was wounded in the arm, and it is supposed will lose it.

NEW YORK, April 18.—An officer who arrived here on the steamer Dudley Buck says that General Foster had provisions sufficient only for the use of his troops to the 11th inst. Well informed persons deny the statement that the large reinforcements sent overland from Newbern had returned, and that some of their baggage and artillery is stuck in the mud. The rebel force between Washington and Newbern is reported to number 20,000 men under Gen. Hill, and 7,000 under Gen. Pettigrew.

The Zumbolt Valley City is said to have reached Washington loaded with cannon balls.

The Dudley Park Gun-boat at Fortress Monroe, where it was rumored that General Foster had surrendered.

A letter from Colonel Sissell, an officer under Gen. Foster, under date of the 9th inst., says that the latter cannot hold out more than a day longer, being short of provisions and completely surrounded.

One report states that the Valley City, which passed the rebel batteries below Washington to Gen. Foster's assistance, was struck by 63 shots. Her subsequent fate is not known.

Boston, April 13.—A special dispatch to the Boston Herald, dated Newbern, April 9th, says: "A reconnoitering cavalry force sent out overland on Tuesday encountered a strong force of rebel pickets ten miles from here, and drove them in five miles. Yesterday a large force went over the Neuse river on an overland expedition to the relief of General Foster. The transportation train was to cross the river last night, when the expedition is encamped.

Precautions are being taken against a surprise here, and it is expected there will be some hard fighting up the road. The rebels are reported to be in immense numbers, and rumor says they are under command of Gen. Lee.

MARRIED.—On the 9th inst. by Rev. J. W. Charlton, Mr. THOMAS MILLER, Company D, 2nd Regiment P. H. B., and Miss Mary E. Conroy, both of this city. On Tuesday evening last, in this city, by Rev. J. H. Symmes, Mr. JOHN H. SWEET, Company B, 2nd Regiment P. H. B., to Miss SUSAN CONNER, all of this city.

To Consumptives. THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a cough, lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will effect their cure, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, King County, N. Y. April 2, 1863—2m.

DEAR SIR: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the complexion clear, smooth and beautiful. I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Mustache in less than a month. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, No. 87 Broadway, New York. March 19, 1863—2m.

NOTICE. OFFICE U. S. ASSESSOR INTERNAL REVENUE, BOONSBORO, MD., April 13, 1863.

THE Assistant Assessors for Allegany County, having made returns of taxable assessed property to the 1st inst., notice is hereby given that said returns will be open to the inspection of all whom it may concern, at the office of Henry D. Winow in the City of Cumberland, from the day of issue to Tuesday the 15th day of May, on which latter day all objections answered by return mail without charge.

APRIL 16, 1863—2m. ELIAS DAVIS, Assessor.

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DEAR SIR: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the complexion clear, smooth and beautiful. I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Mustache in less than a month. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, No. 87 Broadway, New York. March 19, 1863—2m.

NOTICE. OFFICE U. S. ASSESSOR INTERNAL REVENUE, BOONSBORO, MD., April 13, 1863.

THE Assistant Assessors for Allegany County, having made returns of taxable assessed property to the 1st inst., notice is hereby given that said returns will be open to the inspection of all whom it may concern, at the office of Henry D. Winow in the City of Cumberland, from the day of issue to Tuesday the 15th day of May, on which latter day all objections answered by return mail without charge.

APRIL 16, 1863—2m. ELIAS DAVIS, Assessor.

AMERICAN HOUSE, NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT, CUMBERLAND, MD. MICHAEL HUGHES, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having taken the above named House, respectfully informs the public that he is now fitted up for the reception of guests, and the accommodation of the travelling public generally. Extensive preparations have been made for the accommodation of those favoring him with their patronage and he promises that no pains shall be spared to render his guests comfortable.

The Table will at all times be furnished with the best market will afford, and nothing shall be left undone to render this department of the establishment agreeable to the patrons of the house.

NEW DRUG STORE. ON BALTIMORE, BETWEEN CENTRE AND LIBERTY STREETS. CUMBERLAND, MD.

H. LE FEVER & CO., Chemists and Druggists.



Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Lamps, Dye Woods, Dry Stuffs, Com Oil, Coal Oil, Paints, Window Glass, Patent Medicines, Brandy, Wines, Whiskey and Schnapps, Perfumes and Fancy Articles and every article usually sold by Druggists, all of which are prepared to sell on as reasonable terms for Cash, as they can be bought.

The Public will find it to their