

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 Meeting.

The Truly Loyal Union men of the City of Cumberland, are requested to meet at the Council Chamber, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Mayor and City Council for the ensuing year.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY MASS MEETING.

The County Mass Meeting.

Thursday last was a great day for the loyal people of Allegany. It had been raining for several days previous, and continued to rain until about noon on Thursday, and it was feared there would be very few persons present from the country; but when the hour of four o'clock arrived, the hour of meeting, it was found that the county was well represented, and the Court-house was filled to its utmost capacity.

The meeting was called to order by Hopewell Hebb, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who nominated the following list of officers, which was unanimously approved:

President.—JOSEPH SHRIVER. Vice-Presidents.—William Shaw, Elijah Friend, Michael Sherry, Lloyd Lowe, John Mantz and Ephraim Browning.

On motion of John H. Young, Esq., a committee of five was appointed by the President, to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The committee—Messrs. John H. Young, James Smith, Thos. G. McCulloh, John Douglas, and A. J. Boase—reported the following, which were adopted without a dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, the people of Maryland, under the Constitution of the United States, on the 13th of November next, to elect their Representatives in Congress, in Senate, and House of Delegates of the State, who are to make choice of a Senator of the United States, and are in like manner required to elect County Commissioners, Judges of Orphans' Court, Clerks of Circuit Courts, Registers of Wills, Sheriffs, Magistrates, Constables, and other public officers, and it is especially wise and proper for the people of the State, in this crisis, to express their views on this grave crisis in public affairs, to proclaim publicly the principles by which they desire to have public functionaries guided and governed, therefore

Resolved, That our devoted, earnest, enthusiastic attachment to the government under which so much security, peace and prosperity, and under which and by means of which our country had so rapidly reached a high and honored position among the nations of the earth, and that will not tolerate but will steadily resist any and all attempts to dismember and divide our glorious republic, foreseeing that such a division necessarily leads to the establishment of a feeble and mischievous aristocracy which would necessarily become by its treaties of alliance with the governments of Europe, an instrument in the hands of Emperors, Kings and privileged orders of the old world, to inaugurate further insurrections and rebellions until our dismemberment after another of our magnificent country would result in the establishment of numerous wretched, petty governments, engaged in perpetual hostilities, and maintaining large standing armies for that purpose, and justly objects of the scorn, scorn and contempt of the civilized world.

Resolved, That we recognize the President of the United States and his cabinet as duly and constitutionally in power, and entitled to the cordial co-operation and support of all good citizens in any measures, not inconsistent with our constitution and laws, which may be found necessary for the maintenance and perpetuity of our Union.

Resolved, That the war in which we are engaged having been forced upon the true and loyal without just cause, ought to be eternally, steadily, and with unflinching courage prosecuted until all who are in arms against the best government on earth are subdued and compelled to submit to the enforcement of the laws of the land.

Resolved, That all fair men must admit, that but for the existence of slavery, that devilish conspiracy against the peace and union of our most happy country could not have resulted in this lamentable war, and on that account we earnestly hope that patriotism and love of country will induce even slaveholders of this State to co-operate cordially with those who constitute a very large majority of the people of the State not personally interested in this dangerous institution in devising measures consistent with the rights of property guaranteed by our laws and constitution, for its gradual but certain extinction.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Maryland at its last session, neglected to perform a very important duty enjoined by our constitution, in failing to pass a law authorizing a vote of the people of the State for and against a constitutional amendment to our State constitution, and we respectfully recommend to our political friends throughout the State to take measures to prevent the election of any member of the State Senate or House of Delegates, who is opposed to such an amendment of our constitution as to provide for a prudent, just, and wise system of gradual and universal emancipation in Maryland.

Resolved, That it would not be derogatory to the dignity of the State of Maryland to ask for or accept the aid of the government of the United States, to colonize beyond the jurisdiction

tion of our general government all such persons within the jurisdiction of the State, who removal, peacefully, the Legislature of the State may deem proper to promote the peace, happiness and prosperity of the whole people.

Resolved, That we approve decidedly of the passage of those laws of Congress which have placed in the hands of President Lincoln powers necessary to raise an army and increase, if required, our power on the ocean; because we desire to see our beloved country armed at all points to quell insurrection and resist, if necessary, presumptuous intervention from abroad.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to all true and loyal men of our State, to be guarded against the attempts now being made to organize a party in Maryland under some popular party name, with a view to embarrass the Administration in its measures, and under the disguise of reforming abuses, encourage the actual enemies of our Union. In the opinion of this meeting, we can best correct existing and acknowledged abuses by rallying around the Administration, rightfully and constitutionally, and holding it over us, and participating in their councils.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting a State convention to be composed of delegates from all the counties of the State, and by the city of Baltimore, who are elected and determined to stand by and stand under the flag of our Union forever.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint a Central and Corresponding Committee for Allegany, to be authorized to name a delegation to represent the county in this State consulting Convention as this meeting has recommended, if our wishes in that respect be responded to by our friends in other named sections of the State.

After the adoption of the resolutions Gov. THOMAS addressed the assemblage in a speech that thrilled them with enthusiasm. He traced the cause of the present rebellion back to the treasonable efforts of Calhoun in 1822, and gave a graphic description of the rise and progress of the national troubles, from their inception up to the present time; showed the unreasonableness of the pretended grievances of the southern conspirators, and their persistent efforts to destroy our nationality, and build up a new aristocratic government among themselves, founded on negro slavery, to the exclusion of white labor. He accorded to President Lincoln the purest motives, and a patriotic determination to crush the rebellion and restore peace and prosperity to the country, which is destined to become the proudest and happiest on the face of the earth. He said that power and responsibility must rest somewhere, and that he was willing to confide in the President, and sustain him to the fullest extent, in carrying out the measures adopted by Congress for prosecuting the war. He spoke of the emancipation proclamation of the President as a retaliatory measure for the confiscation acts of the southern conspirators, and said it was a war measure calculated to subdue the rebels who had raised the standard of rebellion, without any justifiable cause, and merely for the purposes of selfish ambition; that after they had justly forfeited the confidence of the whole country, and had lost the reins of political power, they betrayed the rights of the people, and plunged the country in war.—The Governor spoke for some time, on the subject of negro emancipation. He said that all the great men of the revolutionary period were in favor of it, as a thing that must take place, and expressed his conviction that just now was the wisest plan for getting rid of the evil of negro slavery. He concluded with a strong appeal in behalf of the Union, and a lit at the northern sympathizers with the southern rebels.

Colonel MULLIGAN, the Hero of Lexington was then introduced to the meeting, and addressed them for over half an hour, in a chaste and animated speech that delighted his audience, who from time to time, cheered him with animated applause. He spoke of the unjust nature of the rebellion, and expressed the fullest confidence in the power of government to put it down and bring back peace and prosperity to the country. He twitted the fault-finders, who blame the government for the manner in which the war is conducted, but do nothing themselves to defend the country against the conspirators, who are arrayed in arms against it. He concluded with urging all men of all parties to go into the contest and rescue the country from its perils.

Major D. H. McPHAIL, of Baltimore, was then introduced to the meeting and addressed it in a forcible speech of nearly an hour. The Major made some good hits. He described the insence of the conspirators in Baltimore on the 19th of April, 1861, and stated that he witnessed all their moves on that and succeeding days. He showed that he had a very just appreciation of rebel morals, and rebel truthfulness as connected with the outbreak and progress of the conspiracy. It is to be regretted that the rebels of both sexes in and around Cumberland were not there to hear him. He concluded amidst the most enthusiastic cheers.

The proceedings of the meeting were interspersed with the music of Professor Snyder's Band, and at half past seven it adjourned with hearty cheers for the stripes and stars.

Provost Marshals.

We learn that the appointment of Provost Marshals to execute the conscript law are understood to be complete, but they are not to be announced until every thing is ready for the immediate and practical working of the system. A force in the Census Bureau is now engaged in preparing maps and statistical information for the use of the provost marshals. There are many important details to be arranged, but it is expected that all will soon be completed and the law enforced.

GEN. HOOKER'S ARMY IN MOTION.—The National Intelligencer of Tuesday morning, says:

We shall not be announcing anything, we presume, not already known in the city, when we state generally that General Hooker commenced, at daybreak yesterday morning, a forward movement. Heavy masses of artillery and other troops were crossing the river at sunrise.

MURDER AND SCOTCH.—On Sunday last, Alonzo Brown, a desperado, murdered his brother's wife and two children, residing five miles from Toledo, Ohio, and afterwards killed himself.

Great Union Demonstration in Baltimore.

Monday week last, was a great day for the loyal citizens of Baltimore. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the day, the glorious flag of our nationality was thrown with rich profusion to the breeze, and contrasted most jocularly with the gloom and absence of that flag this time two years ago, when traitors trailed it in the dust and threatened punishment to any loyal man who should display it. The meeting at the Institute at night far surpassed anything ever witnessed in the city before. Large as is the Institute Hall, it was densely crowded, and the enthusiasm was of the most exalted and demonstrative character. As the speakers were introduced to the audience and uttered their patriotic sentiments, peal after peal and shout after shout of delight and approbation went up from the joyous multitude.

The resolutions of the meeting were but the expression of the sentiments of the really loyal men of the city and show that the sentiments of the meeting keep full pace with the administration in its policy and in its purpose to use all the means in its power to put down the rebellion.

The following are the resolutions of the meeting which we are sure will meet with the cordial endorsement of every truly loyal man in old Allegany.

Whereas, The Union Leagues of Baltimore organized in the days of darkness which hung over the State and the country in the spring of 1861, are now for the first time, assembled in public mass meeting it is proper to declare the principles, purposes and views of their members; therefore,

Resolved, That the existence of the American nation is to be maintained above all local interests, opinions and institutions, and that we declare our solemn purpose that though all things else should perish, this country and this Union shall live.

Resolved, That the State of Maryland shall never be taken from under the Stars and Stripes, under any circumstances nor on any condition, if it can be prevented by the sacrifice of our lives and fortunes, and to this declaration, in the presence of Almighty God, we hereby pledge each other.

Resolved, That we declare our unconditional support of the Government in any measures it may determine to be necessary in the prosecution of the War for the supremacy of the Union, and that the war ought to be prosecuted until the authority of the Government is acknowledged and its flag waves unassailed over every part of the National Territory.

Resolved, That the origin and progress of the rebellion leave no room to doubt that the institution of slavery has become an instrument in the hands of the traitors to build an oligarchy and an aristocracy on the ruins of republican liberty. That its continued existence is incompatible with the maintenance of the Union, and that the aid of the States in subordination to the Constitution of the United States; and that the Emancipation Proclamation of the President ought to be made permanent by Congress, and that the States placed by Congress in the hands of the President. That traitors have no right to enforce the obedience of slaves; and that against traitors in arms the President is authorized to use white or black, in the way that he may see fit, and to the extent that he may see fit, whether it be to handle a spade or shoulder a musket.

Resolved, That the safety and interest of the State of Maryland, and especially of her white laboring people, require that slavery should cease to be recognized by the Law of Maryland, and that the aid of the United States, as recommended by the President, ought to be asked and accepted to alleviate the public and private inconvenience incident to the change.

Resolved, That we return our heartfelt thanks to Major General Schenk, Commanding this Department, for the policy he has inaugurated and pursued, and that we will support him morally and physically; and that we exhort him to go on in his good course, to the utter confusion of treason and traitors.

The Great Rebellion.

The steamer Fulton, from New Orleans brings the following important news: On the 14th instant, General Banks had a hard fight with the rebels at Vermilion Bayou, Louisiana, with considerable loss on both sides. The rebels were completely whipped. They left numbers of their dead unburied, and other evidences of great loss. Large stores of ammunition, Enfield rifles, and other arms were captured. The steamer Corwin was captured, having on board three Federal officers who were taken by the rebels on board the Diana. The rebels destroyed ten steamboats, two gunboats, and the Diana with 20,000 barrels of bacon, and immense stores of provisions and 1,000 cases of ammunition, to prevent their being captured by our troops. One thousand prisoners were taken.

General Grover has defeated two Texas regiments at Irish Bend, Louisiana, capturing 1,600 rebels, silk flag and other trophies 1,000 head of cattle, horses and mules, and a celebrated salt mine, which was destroyed. The rebels were commanded by Gen. Dick Taylor, son of ex-President Taylor.

The steamer Dudley Buck from Newbern, North Carolina, reports: The Rebel General Hill has raised the siege of Washington, North Carolina, and is closely pursued by Gen. Foster. A skirmish had ensued between his advance and the rebels' rear, in which our troops were victorious. General Foster had ordered all the seceding families to leave Newbern, in consequence of the aid they gave the rebels when they found the General and his small force surrounded at Washington.—Their conduct was the more dastardly because they had received support from the Government in various ways.

Twelve more transports and six barges have passed the Vicksburg batteries safely. On Thursday last the whole Monitor fleet were lying off North Edisto Island near Charleston, and our land forces occupied the island. This looks as if another attack is to be made on Charleston.

The rebel Generals Marmaduke and Bragg attacked Cape Girardeau on the 26th instant with a large force, but were handsomely repulsed with severe loss. They are now retreating. Our loss was twenty killed and wounded. It is believed that our forces will be abundantly able to hold the town.—General McNeill commands the Union forces.

McMinnville, Tennessee, has been occupied by General Reynolds. He captured two trains of cars, a train of wagons, two hundred and fifty prisoners, and the wife of the rebel General John H. Morgan.

Subscriptions to the National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The subscriptions to the five-twentieths at Jay Cooke's office yesterday and to-day up to noon foot up \$3,500,000! One Philadelphia bank took \$300,000 this morning.

FIRE—SEVEN NEGROES BURNED TO DEATH.—On Sunday morning last, about two o'clock, our citizens were aroused from their beds by the ringing of the fire bells.—The stable upon the premises occupied by Joseph Sprigg, Esq., had been fired by an incendiary. Mr. Sprigg not having room in his dwelling house for his servants had prepared the left of the brick stable for their temporary accommodation. They were seven in number—one man, one woman, and five children—all of whom perished in the flames; also, a mule and buggy. The miscreant who did this fiendish act, built fires in the cellar under the dwelling house, which were extinguished with very little damage to the building. The soldiers in the hospital; close by, forgetful of their own condition, endeavored to extinguish the fire with buckets of water before the arrival of the engines. The dwelling house was saved by one of them getting upon the roof and pouring water over it from buckets handed him by members of the family. Our citizens were very much incensed at this fiendish act, and great sympathy was manifested for Mr. Sprigg, who has been confined to his bed for several years.

ALLEGANY COUNTY COURT.—The Circuit Court for Allegany County still continues in session. The following criminal cases have been tried:

Morris Winebrenner, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill Samuel Gary, was tried and found guilty. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the County Jail, and fined two hundred dollars and costs.

William Evans, indicted for larceny, was found guilty, and sentenced to restore the property and to be confined in the penitentiary for five years.

John Wills was found guilty of selling liquor without license, and fined fifty dollars and costs.

George W. Adams was found guilty of larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years.

Bridget Prial and Sarah Lovelle, tried for assault and battery, were found guilty, and fined fifty dollars and costs. Andrew Prial, same charge, was acquitted.

Edward Wilson, indicted for larceny, was acquitted.

ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING.—Miss Carrie Seymour, Miss Bessie Shultz, and Miss Florence Myers were arrested on Saturday evening last—the two former at the depot in this city, and the latter a few miles from town—upon the charge of smuggling goods from this city into Virginia with the intention of benefitting the rebels. The goods were found secreted upon their persons by two ladies who searched them. They were taken to Baltimore on Monday morning by Captain George H. Bragdon, Provost Marshal, for examination before General Schenk. We learn that the decision of the General was, that they should return to their homes and remain there forty-eight hours, and then be conducted beyond the Federal lines.

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 April 29, 1863:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Number. Includes: Number patients remaining last report (28), Admitted since (28), Total treated (296), Returned to duty (37), Discharged from service (11), Died (1-68), Total remaining in Hospital (237), Number of Nurses (28), Cooks (10), Ward Masters (4), Total in Hospital (279).

THE RAIL ROAD.—We have been informed by Mr. Boehm, the gentlemanly and energetic Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that the damage done to the road by the rebel cavalry near Oakland, west of this city has been repaired, and that the trains will run as usual.

THE CANAL.—Cool Shipments.—We learn that the repairs to the Canal have been completed, and that navigation has been resumed. During the season 425 boats cleared this port carrying 46,313, 15 tons of coal.

HORSE THEFT.—A man calling himself Samuel Black, stole two horses from a gentleman in Green county, Pa., and took them to Mt. Savage, where he sold one for \$110, and then went to Eckhart Mines and disposed of the other. He then returned to Pennsylvania where he was arrested.

THANKSGIVING.—This is the day set apart by the President of the United States as a National Fast Day. It is hoped that all the business houses of our city will be closed. There will be preaching in the different churches and we bespeak for the pastors, large congregations.

The Rebel Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Rebel raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which caused some excitement in our city since Saturday, promises to prove more of a guerrilla operation than any formidable army movement.

On Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, a force of 200 Rebel cavalry, under Col. McDonald, appeared at Altoont, 17 miles west of Piedmont, and immediately cut the telegraph wires. An empty stock train going West shortly afterwards arrived, which they stopped and seized the conductor and engine men, paroling them. They compelled the engineer and fireman to get up a head of steam on the engine and started it off in the direction of Oakland, without a soul on board, probably anticipating that it would run into and destroy a train coming east.

On Sunday afternoon, small bodies of Rebel cavalry appeared at Cranberry Summit, Oakland and Rowlesburg, all about the same time. At Rowlesburg the enemy made two attacks on Sunday afternoon, and were both times repulsed.

Despatch, received from Oakland announces that no Rebels had been seen or heard from in that vicinity, since Sunday. The bridge between Altoont and Rowlesburg, over the Youghiogheny river is safe.

The attack on Rowlesburg by the enemy was doubtless to get possession of and destroy the Cheat river viaduct, which is a most important and costly work. Our forces there had, however, been sufficient to repulse them up to the last accounts, and have been reinforced by this time.

Letter from Mr. Chase.

The following is a correct copy of the letter of Mr. Chase to the Loyal National League in response to their invitation to attend the Sumter meeting:

WASHINGTON, APRIL 9, 1863. Gentlemen: Imperative demands on my time compel me to deny myself the gratification of attending the meeting to which you kindly invite me.

You will meet to send words of cheer to our brave generals and soldiers in the field; to rebuke treason in our midst, giving, in the garb of peace, aid and comfort to treason in the panoply of war; to maintain inviolate the integrity of the national constitution and laws; to strengthen the hands and nerve the heart of the President for the great work to which God and the people have called him. For what worthier purpose can American citizens now assemble?

It is my fixed conviction that God does not mean that this American Republic shall perish. We are tried as by fire, but our country will live. Notwithstanding all the violence and all the machinations of traitors and their sympathizers, on this or the other side of the Atlantic, our country will live.

And while our country lives, slavery, the chief source, and cause, and agent of our ills, will die. The friends of the Union in the South, before rebellion, predicted the destruction of slavery as a consequence of secession, if that madness should prevail.—Nothing, in my judgment, is more certain than the fulfillment of these predictions.—Safe to the states, before rebellion, from all federal interference, slavery has come out from its shelter, under state constitutions and laws, to assail the national life. It will surely die, pierced by its own fangs and stings.

What matter now how it dies? Whether as a consequence or object of the war or matter? Is this a time to split hairs of logic? To me it seems that Providence already, clearly and how the end of slavery must come. It comes in rebel slave states by military order, decree or proclamation; not to be disregarded or set aside in any event as a nullity, but maintained and executed with perfect good faith to all the enfranchised; and it will come in loyal slave states by the unconstrained action of the people and their legislatures, aided freely and cheerfully by the brethren of the free states. I may be mistaken in this, but if I am another better way will be revealed.

Meaning it seems to me very necessary to say distinctly what many yet shrink from saying. The American blacks must be called into this conflict, not as cattle, not now, even as contrabands, but as men. In the free states, and by the proclamation, in the rebel states, they are free men. The Attorney-General, in an opinion which defies refutation, has pronounced these free men citizens of the United States. Let them, the ex-emples Andrew Jackson, who did not hesitate to oppose colored regiments to British invasion, be now fearlessly followed. Let these blacks, acclimated, familiar with the country, capable of great endurance, receive suitable military organization, and do their part. We need their good will, and a just made them our friends by showing ourselves their friends. We must have them for guides for scouts, for all military service in camp or field for which they are qualified. Thus employed, from a burden they will become a support, on the lazaretts, privations, and labors of the white soldiers will be proportionably diminished.

Some will object, of course. There are always objections to every thing practical. Let experience dispel honest fears and refute captious or dilatory cavil.

Above all, gentlemen, let me doubt rest on your resolution, with all our hearts and with all our means, the soldiers now in arms for the republic. Let their ranks be filled up, let their supplies be sufficient and regular, let their pay be sure. Let nothing be wanting to them which can insure activity and efficiency. Let each brave officer and man realize that his country's love attends him, and that his country's hopes hang upon him. Inspire by this thought, let him date and do all that is possible to be dared and done.

So gentlemen, with the blessing of God, will we make a glorious future sure. I see it rising before me—how beautiful and grand! There is not time to speak of it now; but from all quarters of the land comes the voice of the sovereign people, rebuking faction, and rebuking treason, and maintaining the indivisible union of the republic, and in this Heaven-inspired union of the people, for the sake of the Union, is the sure promise of that splendid hereafter.

With great respect, yours very truly, S. P. CHASE.

Hon. George O'Pdyke, George Griswold Esq., Captains, Commanders of the Loyal National League, New York.

In a private letter accompanying the above Mr. Chase uses the following words, the latter of which may well be adopted as a motto by every Loyal National League in the land:

What said the Roman orator when Catinio armed against his country: "Let what each man thinks concerning the Republic be inscribed on his forehead."

From the Methodist Protestant.

Among the places of interest I visited when in Baltimore, attending our late Conference, was the Maryland Tract, Sunday School and Evangelical Book Depository, at the Tact House, No. 73 W. Fayette street.

I think it not extravagant to say that the collection of Books, especially in the Juvenile Department, is unsurpassed either in extent, variety or cheapness any where in our country. There are to be obtained all the admirable lists of the American S. S. Union, the immense issues of the American Tract Society and of several of the most extensive Ecclesiastical Boards of Publication, a complete assortment of the noble issues of Robert Carter and Brothers, and choice selections from the list of many other private publishers. The fact is, any book published in America or England, can be obtained as at reasonable rate as at the publishing house. Every thing requisite on procuring Sabbath school, parish, family, or private libraries, can there be found.

A Member of the Maryland Annual Conference M. P. Church.

Another Attack on Charleston.

New York, April 28.—The Tribune's Hilton Head correspondence of the 22nd represents the Monitors and army as ready for another movement on Charleston and says, indeed, that so seems actually in progress. Before the close of this week, he adds, all the iron-clads will be again over the bar at Charleston, and an attack upon the place will be made off—this time in cooperation with the land force. The Rebels are hard at work strengthening their land defenses on the south side of Charleston.

A N. ENGLANDER HUNG IN THE SOUTH.—Daniel S. E. Starr, who emigrated to Alabama from Connecticut twenty-five years ago, was hung by a mob at Montgomery, Ala., lately, for having written a book against the South. The book was in manuscript.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that all promissory notes, whether over or under twenty dollars, are subject to stamp.

GATHERING OF THE UNION MEN OF THE NORTHWEST.—The Union Leagues throughout the Loyal States have called a National Convention of the Leagues, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 20th of May next. This convention will consist of delegates from every Congressional District, who will be selected from the most prominent and influential of the Union men. The object of the convention is to take measures to perfect and harmonize the organization of the Leagues, and to strengthen and aid the Government in suppressing the slaveholders' rebellion.

The Cleveland Leader announces that it has been decided also to call a grand gathering of the Union men of the Northwest States, to be held in that city at the same time with the above convention, for the purpose of denouncing, in the most emphatic manner, by an imposing demonstration, the charges of treason traitors, that the great Northwest sympathizers in the slightest degree with the rebels in their efforts to dissolve the Union; and also for the purpose of assuring the world of the unalterable determination of the people of the West that no foreign power shall control that outlet, the Mississippi river.

Invitations have been extended to Major General Butler, Major Gen. Fremont, Daniel S. Dickinson, Secretary Chase, Postmaster General Blair, Gov. Morton, B. F. Wade, John A. Bingham, John Sherman, Charles Sumner, James M. Ashley, Owen Lovejoy, Henry C. Deming, James T. Brady, Schuyler Colfax, Henry Ward Beecher, and other eminent speakers to be present.

A UNION MAN MEMBERED BY REBELS.—A Fayetteville (Va.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial relates the following: On last Wednesday, one of the most atrocious acts of the war took place a few miles from here, in the neighborhood of Raleigh. A man by the name of Harper, who has always been known as an unconditional Union man, was shot by a few of our countrymen, and he lay on his back in the hospital, they started out again, and in a short time a squad of rebels made their appearance and demanded to know if there had been any Yankees there. They were told that there had been some there that night, but he did not know where they had gone. The rebels then took him out in his yard and shot him dead. They then took everything from his family they had and left; but it is to be hoped that our boys, who are in pursuit, will succeed in capturing the villains.

FERNANDO WOOD turns up in a new character. A sister of his, the wife of Judge Schimmeler, has recently applied for a divorce, on the ground of adultery on the part of the husband. The defendant, in his reply charges that the suit is brought for a divorce at the instigation of Fernando Wood, the plaintiff's brother, and that the cause of it was a suit he (Schimmeler) had commenced against Wood for professional services for the sum of about \$5,000. This is a novel way of escaping the payment of one's debts; but Mr. Wood possesses inventive genius of a high order.—Wash. Chronicle.

THE SLAVE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—The President has officially proclaimed the additional article to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade. It extends the reciprocal right of visit and detention by providing that it may also be exercised within thirty leagues of the Island of Madagascar, within thirty leagues of the Island of Porto Rico, and within the same distance of the Island of San Domingo.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR LOYAL WOMEN.—Letters from soldiers in the field say nothing like this has inspired them with so much enthusiasm and courage as the pledge of Northern women, in recent meetings in the various States, to make common cause with them, and care for their dear ones at home.

Later from New Orleans.

Defeat of the Rebels at Vermilion Bayou.—One Thousand Prisoners captured.—Ten Rebel Steamers destroyed. New York, April 26.—The steamer Fulton, from New Orleans, has arrived, with important advices.

Large stores of ammunition, Enfield rifles and other arms were captured. Our army marched through Pattersonville, skirmishing continually, and reached Franklin on the 15th. The steamer Corwin was captured, having on board three Federal officers who were taken by the rebels on board the Diana.

Ten steamboats and two gunboats and the Diana were destroyed by the rebels with 20,000 lbs. of bacon and immense stores of provisions and 1,000 cases of ammunition, to prevent their being captured by our troops. It was expected that General Banks would occupy Opelousas.

The expedition under General Grover had also been successful. Two Texas regiments and three batteries were routed at Irish Bend by the 13th Connecticut, supported by the 26th Maine, 25th Connecticut, 12th Mass and 91st New York, capturing a silk flag and other trophies.

The rebel force was under command of Gen. Dick Taylor, son of ex-President Taylor. Over 1,000 head of cattle, horses and mules were captured. A celebrated salt mine was also captured and the works destroyed. Over 1,000 rebels were captured, and several were being taken. An abandoned rebel foundry was found near New Iberi containing a quantity of shot and shell.

Our fleet had also reduced the rebel batteries at Butt La Rose, and the prospect is that the rebels will be entirely driven out of Opelousas or captured.

The latest advices from New Orleans say that the wounded in the late battle have nearly all reached New Orleans, numbering 174, where they are quartered at the McCann Institute Hospital. Among them are Lieutenants Oliver and Doring, of the 25th Connecticut. All were doing well. A large number of rebels wounded were in hospital at Franklin and Iberia.

There is nothing from Key West. It is stated that an immense wheat crop is growing in Arkansas.

MARRIED.

Married on the 24th instant, in this city, by the Rev. J. H. Symmes, Mr. James Little to Miss Janet Stewart, both of Allegany county, Maryland.

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 severe 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 will find a cure. The name, location, Astoria, Brantford, etc. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is which he conceives to be invaluable information, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, King County, N. Y. April 2, 1863—3m.

Editor of Civilian: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I wish to be returned mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that cures Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, 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 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, No. 331 Broadway, New York. March 19, 1863—2m.

Office of the Mutual Insurance Company of Allegany County.

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