Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

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

Thursday Morning::::Oct. 8, 1863.

Unconditional Union Nominations.

For State Comptroller,

Henry H. Goldsborough.

OF TALBOT.

Commissioner of Land Office,

Wm. L. W. Seabrook.

OF ANNE ARUNDEL.

For Congress,

Hon. Francis Thomas,

OF ALLEGANY.

County Ticket.

For State Senator,
DR. CHAS. H. OHR.

For House of Delegates,
A. C. GREENE,
WM. SHAW,
HENRY BROWN,
HOPEWELL HEBB.

For Clerk of Circuit Court,
WILLIAM R. McCULLEY.

For Register of Wills,
GEORGE W. HOOVER.

For Sheriff,
BASIL T. GARLITZ.
JACOB WICKARD.

For State's Attorney,
GEO. A. THRUSTON.

For Judges of the Orphans' Court,
J. B. H. CAMPBELL,
DOUGLAS PERCY,
A. M. L. BUSH.

For County Commissioners,
JOHN BEALL,
CHARLES RIDGELEY,
J. L. TOWNSHEND,
ELIJAH FRIEND,
JOHN H. STALLINGS.

For County Surveyor,
JAMES CHISHOLM, Jr.

Election—Wednesday, Nov. 4, 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. It numbers among its readers those who are able to buy liberally and pay promptly, and whose custom would be valuable to business men.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, the Unconditional Union candidate for Comptroller of the Treasury, defeated the REBEL BILL or SECESSION in the Senate of Maryland, assembled at Frederick, in June, 1861. No good Union man will *refuse to vote* for him! The People of Allegany county will *remember* his patriotic services.

NEUTRALITY IMPOSSIBLE.

There can be no middle ground in this war. It is a contest destined to be as decisive as it is memorable and prodigious. The parties are so fully marked that no man can mistake their identity, says the North American, and between them there can be no such neutral ground as the Democratic party seeks to claim. This is a civil war in which the very existence of the republic is at stake. On the one hand we have a rebellious organization setting up a theory of government so antagonistic to all the recognized principle of our own as to amaze the world. These principles cannot coexist with the free institutions established by the fathers of the republic. They are revolutionary and despotic, are meant to be, for the rebels make no disguise on the subject.

No man can denounce the war and the policy which sustains it and yet claim to be patriotic or loyal, however he may deceive himself into believing that he is either. To wage war for the re-establishment of the rebels in all the dominance which they held up to the very moment of their rebellion, is murderous and preposterous. If the Democratic party seeks any such restoration, it is as clearly disloyal as though it hoisted the rebel ensign in place of the stars and stripes, and raised regiments to fight against us.—These rebel states seceded from the Union to resist an Administration which they knew lawfully elected, and if, after fighting through a war without parallel for its bloody scenes, they can march back triumphantly into power at Washington by the aid and connivance of northern sympathizers, how absurd will the whole struggle be made to appear in the eyes of the world? It therefore amounts to this, that the present position of the Democratic party is practically the most dangerous thing connected with the whole war, and that we can better afford to fight the enemy in the field than allow the success of such a party at home.

PRESENTATION.—A pleasant little incident occurred in this city, on Thursday last, at the Kelley branch of the U. S. General Hospital, which has been under the care of Dr. Tucker. It consisted in the presentation by the patients and attendants of the ward, of two beautiful gold watch-chains, one to Dr. Tucker and one to Hospital Steward Kemble. The present elicited neat little speeches from both parties, and is highly appreciated by the recipients.

The Latest News.

The dates from General Rosecrans's army is to the 5th instant. Everything is of a highly encouraging character. The rebels have signally failed in their efforts to destroy his communications and prevent reinforcements. General Burnside's right wing is in communication with Rosecrans, and his position is all that could be desired. As he advanced the rebels were compelled to retire. Burnside holds Greenville, the capital of Green county, Tennessee. Rosecrans is master of the situation at Chattanooga.

From the army of the Potomac we learn that a rebel force attempting to cross the Rapidan at Germania Ford a few days since were repulsed by our cavalry under General Buford and driven back. The rebels are entrenching their position on the Rapidan.

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 October 3, 1863:

Number patients remaining last report		499
Admitted since		95
Total treated		594
Returned to duty	37	
On Furlough	1	
Deserted	5	
Discharged	0	
Transferred	0	
Died	0	43
Total remaining in Hospital		551
Number of Nurses	40	
" Cooks	20	
Laundresses	20	
Ward Masters and Clerks	10	
Total in Hospital,		641

A BOAST FOR OLD ALLEGANY!—We learn that the blooded horse—*Monitor*, owned by Geo. Charles, of this county, was awarded the first premium, over all competitors at the Fayette county, Pa., Agricultural Fair, held in Uniontown last week. Monitor is considered one of the best stallions in the State. So much for "old Allegany!"

News Items.

President Lincoln has issued his proclamation, setting apart for a day of thanksgiving the 26th day of November.

The steamer George Washington has arrived, with New Orleans dates to the 26th ult. The details are given of a rebel plot to burn all the steamers on the Mississippi.—Some seven or eight boats, including the Ruth and Imperial, have already been destroyed. The parties engaged in this work were to receive sixty per cent. of the estimated value of the property destroyed. The William Pitt, an English steamer, has been captured near the Rio Grand, and brought to New Orleans with her cargo of cotton.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated at Chattanooga on the 30th ult., says that a number of ambulances were sent to Bragg, under a flag of truce, and returned with 500 of our wounded. While in the rebels' hands, they were subsisted solely on corn bread. They refuse to exchange any wounded officers, or to permit the bodies of those killed to be disinterred. They hold 52 surgeons as prisoners of war. The statement that Reynolds and Brannan's divisions were thrown into confusion at the battle of Chickamauga is denied.

Gen. Lee's official report of the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaign of last summer has just been published in the Richmond papers. It appears that he started forward with no very definite idea of what he was to do, but would strike a blow at Hooker, if he saw a fair chance. He admits, however, that his movement up the Shenandaoh Valley was intended to occupy the attention of the Washington authorities, and thus prevent them from making moves elsewhere on the great chessboard. He admits that the losses in his army were very heavy, but does not go into particulars about them.

Letters from Vicksburg on the 25th ult. state that the Texas expedition has exploded. The railroad from Jackson to Vicksburg is being rapidly rebuilt. Gen. Logan has taken command of the city of Vicksburg, and has closed all the places of business. General Grant has ridden out, for the first time since his accident. It is not believed that there will be much resistance to the Federals in the attempt to take Mobile.

Gen. Bragg has at last consented to exchange wounded with Rosecrans. The latter is receiving his supplies by wagons from Stevenson.

FROM EUROPE.—The steamer City of London has arrived, with Liverpool advices to the 24th of September.

Mason, the Confederate Minister, has in reality left England, and is now in Paris. *He* withdrew under instructions from Jeff. Davis.

A panic was created in Paris by the publication of the manifesto of the Polish national government. This was regarded as a virtual recognition of the Poles as belligerents by France.

It is again asserted that the Archduke Maximilian has accepted the crown of Mexico, and will even take it renouncing all his rights and prerogatives under the crown of Austria.

Warlike preparations are vigorously carried on in all parts of Russia.

The London Morning Herald, a great friend and advocate of the cause of the secessionists, says that the numerical weakness of the South is seriously affecting the operations of Davis's armies.

CINCINNATTI, OCTOBER 3.—The Commercial has advices from Chattanooga up to Saturday last. It was estimated at headquarters that the lost in the battle of Chickamauga was in killed 1,800, in wounded 9,500, prisoners 2,500; total, 13,800.

It was the opinion that if the right wing had held its own, the result would have been a decisive Union victory. The success of Gen. Thomas on the left was much greater than has been represented in any published account of the battle. Thomas routed Longstreet's corps, and was in a condition to pursue the enemy, and would have done so had not the right wing been disorganized.

No surprise is felt in the army that the enemy did not resume the attack. Their loss is believed to be twenty thousand.

Our army is in superb fighting trim, compact in organization, well supplied with provisions and ammunition, and full of confidence.

Reinforcements to Gen. Rosecrans.

INDIANAPOLIS, (IND.) SEPT. 29, 1863.

It is true, as the Journal office was advised before I left Chicago on Sunday evening, that a large portion of the Army of the Potomac is going to Chattanooga. The Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, Gens. Howard and Slocum, from the Rappahannock, have been passing through this city on cars today, yesterday, and the day previous, and are by this time well on their way toward Nashville. They were expected to reach Chattanooga by the early part of next week at the farthest. It is stated by the soldiers that the Third Army Corps, from Meade's army, is also on its way westward. Up to the present writing, in the neighborhood of twenty-five thousand Eastern troops have passed through here, and "still they come." Train after train, column after column, dash through, the platforms and even the roofs of the cars crowded full. Gen. Howard and staff, also Carl Schurz and staff, passed thro' here last night. Aside from these Potomac troops, many other reinforcements are going forward to Rosecrans; many more than the public dream of.

From East Tennessee.

PHILADELPHIA October 5.—A special despatch, dated the 4th instant, to the Bulletin, says:

Col. Carter has taken position at Bull's Gap. The rebels hold Greenville, and have been strongly reinforced. Bayard and Woolford are still in the advance, below London, skirmishing with the rebel cavalry.

The rebel cavalry attack on McMinnville indicates a formidable flank movement to cut Rosecrans' lines and isolate Burnside from him.

On the 28 ultimo the rebels attacked our right, and were repulsed after a fight of two hours. A large number of rebels were taken prisoners. They expressed mortification at the result of the Chickamauga battles; their losses far exceeding ours.

Two rebel divisions became separated at Harrison's Landing, on the Tennessee river. The rebel cavalry were detached in an effort to cross the river on the 30th, but were driven back."

A Speech from Gov. Noble, of Wisconsin.

At a meeting of Union men at Philadelphia, on the 30th, among other speakers Gov. Noble appeared:

"For two years and a half," he said, war has been raging in the land. When the war broke out there were croakers on both sides of the Atlantic, but the greatest croaker was Mr. John Bull.—The London Times, forgetful of the Revolution and 1812, said that such a people could not carry on a war. The manufacturing interest would perish; the great West would produce nothing, and the laboring classes would want for bread. The war has been carried on, and there is now more buyers and sellers in the commercial cities of the Union than were there before. The whole land is more prosperous than it was ever before save in the regions where cotton once was king, and flax has superceded cotton. In a little while, the speaker hoped hemp would find a market. One million of men have been placed in the field; their ammunition has been manufactured and the armies sustained, and all without a dollar coming from the other side of the Atlantic to assist the young Republic of the West.

There is a Providence in all this.—The croakers carped that there would be no light in our houses, because we could get no turpentine to make camphene of. But old Pennsylvania dug holes in her soil, and brought out light enough for all the country, and turpentine too.—The American people are too mighty to be daunted in anything.

The speaker alluded to the lessons taught by the war. The weak policy pursued by our armies at first was to protect the property of Rebels; to guard their grain fields when that grain was growing for Rebel soldiers, and Pennsylvania blue-backs freze their feet, because the Rebel fence rails had to be protected. If a man brought information to the camp, he was, a negro, sent back to his master. This was all right for it educated the land, and the strong lessons it inculcated led to the future policies, which proved so successful in crushing the power of the rebellion.

The speaker advocated to the employment of any means to subdue the Rebellion. The enlistment of the blacks received his support. Alluding to the alleged superiority of the white race over the black, he contended that it depended on the men who were white or black. He would rather shake hands with Robert Small than Robert Toombs Because Frederick Douglas has more brains than Ben Wood, it does not prove that the whites are inferior to the blacks.—Whether white or black, superior or inferior, all and every instrumentality should be employed to crush out rebellion. The war is for the extermination of treason, not of slavery. If slavery, as a contingent of the war, becomes abolished, let it fall If it rises against the Government, let the power of the Government roll it in the dust. The freedom of the slaves will but increase the wants of these people. With freedom will come new advantages; and new advantages will create new desires and new wants, and a trade, powerful and vigorous, will spring up in the North to supply the negroes whom the war will free in the South.

Treason is a crime. All crimes need punishing, but the highest crimes require the greatest punishment. It should be crushed out and the people of the land all reclaimed to their former devotion to the grand old flag. The speaker urged his arguments further. He reviewed the New York mob at length and styled Fernando Wood, the great Tycoon of the Democratic party, whose only course at present is to oppose the action of the Government. He closed with the assertion that the war for the Union is a just and equitable one, and that the only way to bring it to a successful close is to elect the Union ticket in Pennsylvania.

☞The miasma and foul vapors generated by the hot sun will be far more deadly to our volunteers than the enemy's bayonets. In the Indian and Crimean campaigns, Holloway's Pills were used in enormous quantities. They kept the troops in perfect health. Only 25 cents per box; soldiers supply yourselves.

☞Bull Run Russell has written a history of the Prince of Wale's marriage.

RECEPTION OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

The papers of New York are filled with the particulars of the grand reception by the City Fathers of the officers of the Russian Fleet now in that city. We can only give the speech of the Mayor, and the reply of the Admiral.

The Mayor made the following welcoming addresss:

Admiral Lessousky:—It affords me great pleasure to receive you and your brother officers of the Russian fleet as the honored guest of this city. I but express the feelings of our citizens when I greet you with a welcome at once cordial, sincere and hearty. We feel that this civility would be due to you as distinguished strangers visiting our country for the first time. But it is not alone on personal grounds that we desire to meet your visit with proper demonstrations of respect.

We desire, through you, to testify our esteem and friendship for the Government and people you represent. We recognize in your sovereign, the Emperor Alexander, an enlighted ruler of a powerful empire, who has immortalized his reign by one of the noblest acts recorded in history. In his subjects we see a brave and enterprising people who are making rapid strides in all the arts that adorn an advanced civilization.

We place a high value on the friendship and sympathy of such a nation.—The friendship existed, without interruption, between your country and ours since we became a nation; and the sympathy of your sovereign for our national misfortunes has been officially expressed with a warmth and sincerity which has not failed to touch our sensibilities and awakened reciprocal emotions.

We rejoice at this opportunity of testifying to you, and through you to your sovereign, our high appreciation of the conduct of the Government, and we venture to hope that the occasion of your visit and the hospitalities we propose will serve to strengthen the ties of friendship which have so long united the two nations.

Permit me, Admiral, to repeat my words of cordial welcome, and, on behalf of the municipal authorities, to tender to you and to the officers who may accompany you, the hospitalities of the city.

The Admiral replied as follows:

Mr. Mayor:—Before I came to this place to compliment you with my brother officers, I passed through streets, where I was received with honor by your troops and when I report this home, as it is my duty to do, it will be only one token more to strengthen the feeling of the people towards your great country. I hope that when we part we may take this feeling with us.

The Governor's room was then thrown open to the public, hundreds of whom availed themselves of the opportunity to pay their respets to the representatives of the Russion nation.

Numerous ladies and gentlemen were introduced to the Admiral, who, in obedience to the call by the people, came forward on the balcony, accompanied by the Mayor, and bowed his acknowledgments for the courtesy.

Our Relations with England.

It now appears that we were lately nearer a war with England than most people suspected. A formal protest was made to Lord Russell, by a powerful association at Manchester, against permitting the rebel rams fitting out in British ports, from sailing against our commerce—even the Times most suddenly changed its tone, and protested against these vessels being permitted to put to sea, declaring that the people of England would never consent to any foreign power in amity with them, pursuing such a course. Earl Russell replied to the Manchester Men, that he was anxious, (*very* anxious, no doubt!) to prevent these ships from leaving, but there was no law to prevent it, unless affidavit was made to prove their character to be as represented. A few days afterwards, however, *law was found* to stop them, and the people of England breathed freer by their detention. It now appears by a statement in one of our most reliable journals, (Halleck & Co's American Banking Circular,) that whilst the British Cabinet was hesitating as to its duty, the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln had determined that the vessels being permitted to leave port, would be considered on our part as an act of war against us by England, and that the rebel vessels thus attempting to put to sea, "*were to be engaged wenrever found, even if they had to be cut out of a British port.*" Law or no law, for their detention, the Earl on receiving this intimation, very coolly informed the *Lairds*, who were building the piratical craft, that, "they b'eint to go," and sure enough they are held in durance vile. Nations, any more than individuals, cannot afford to have their just rights trampled upon—and a towering bully even will hesitate when about to perform any unrighteous act, when he finds his opponent, though he may be inferior in strength and physical abilities, yet so conscious of the righteousness of his cause that he will defend it even at the risk of his life, and stands up manfully to the aggressor. During the Crimean war, England asked us to stop the sailing of ships building as it was supposed for Russia, and the request was received with courtesy, and every satisfaction given to England; we have a right to demand that we shall be dealt with by her in the same spirit of fairness and national courtesy.—*Balto. Clip.*

PUTTING THE DEFENSES IN ORDER.—Gen. Totten, chief of the bureau of United States engineers, has been in Boston several days, inspectiug the harbor defenses, and consulting with the city and State authorities in reference to proposed plans for their further improvement.

NOT TRUE.—There is said to be no truth in the report that our government has demanded of Spain that she should relinquish maritime jurisdiction within three miles of the coast of Cuba.

MEXICO.—From the tenor of advices just received from Mexico, being to the middle of last month, it would seem that the spirit of its authorities and people has not been entirely crushed out by their defeat at Puebla and the occupation of their capital: but Juarez and his adherents have established themselves at San Luis Postal, a city of forty thousand inhabitants, abount two hundred miles north of the city of Mexico. where they are exertiug themselves to concentrate an army. Gen. Diaz, a young enterprising and daring man, who distinguished himself by superior courage and rare ability at Puebla, has been made commander-in-chief of the Mexican army and much enthusiasm is manifested by the populace at the appointment. He has eight thousand men at San Luis; there are said to be ten thousand under Gen Doblado, in the adjoining State of Guanajuato: and Gen. Negrete is organizing a force in Queratero. So that the belief is expressed by the Mexican authorities that Diaz will soon be able to take field against the French with a well equipped force of from thirty to forty thousand men. We fear however, that any hopes of the deliverance of France, based upon this army, will prove completely deceitful since the same letters which advise us of its organization also bewail the deficiency of the Mexican army in ordnance, munitions, and supplies of every kind. So that they will be but illfitted to withstand the advance of the trained and amply provided veteran legions of Forey. The most that can be expected of the Mexican army is that it will be split up into fragments which will act as guerrillas and annoy and worry the invaders; they will hardly dare to engage in a pitched battle.—*Newark Advertiserl*

State Senate.

To the Voters of Allegany County.

Fellow-Citizens: I announce myself as a candidate for a seat in the Senate of Maryland, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

ALEXANDER KING.

"Rural Felicity, near Cumberland, September 28, 1863*

State's Attorney.

Stephen W. Downey, Esq., having declined the nomination for State's Attorney, for reasons set forth in his letter to A. C. Greene, Esq., President of the convention, I respectfully offer myself to the voters of Allegany county as a candidate for the office of State's Attorney. If elected, it will be my effort to discharge the duties devolving on me to the satisfaction of my fellow-citizens. I have been assured that during my *former* term there was no cause for complaint.

JAMES M. SCHLEY.

Cumberland, Md., October 5, 1863.

Dr. W. H. McCORMICK,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of the city of Cumberland and vicinity. Office on Baltimore street, near Wills Creek bridge, opposite the "Civilian and Telegraph" office, Cumberland, Md. Oct. 8, 1863.

Lumber! Lumber!

JOSIAH WITT,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

LUMBER.

Mechanic street, Big Spring Lot, Cumberland, Maryland.

Contracts filled at short notice for Lumber, Shingles, and Laths. Oct. 8, '63—y.

Stray Mare.

FOUND trespassing upon the enclosures of the undersigned a BAY MARE, about four years old, both hind feet white. The owner of the above stray is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ELBERT WRIGHT,

Living about 7 miles west of Cumberland.

October 8, 1863*

Government Claims.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has made satisfactory arrangements with *several efficient Attorneys* in the city of Washington, D. C., for the purpose of

Collecting Claims of all kinds against the United States Government.

Claims for pensions, damages, back pay of soldiers and officers, quartermaster's certificates, and, indeed, all kinds of lawful claims against the Government will be speedily collected if put in my hands.

No collection, no charge.

Call, or address me, at the law office of Mr. George A. Pearre, Washington street, Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland.

WILLIAM J. READ.

October 8, 1863.

Estray Notice.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Allegany County, to wit:

I hereby certify that Richard D. Johnson, of Allegany county, brought before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, this 7th day of October, 1863, as strays trespassing on his enclosures, eight head of cattle, all steers, and marked with a slit in the right ear and the end of the left ear cut off: one red and white or roan with the right horn broken half off, one white and red steer with spots on it, one white steer with blue on the face, one reddish brindle steer with some white on the face, one white steer with red spots, one red and white steer, one reddish brown steer with white face, one red steer with a white streak down the back. Appraised by Michael Broderick and John Steele at twenty dollars per head—$160.

Given under my hand and seal this 7th day of October, 1863. J. M. STRONG, J. P.

The owner or owners of the above described steers is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

RICHARD D. JOHNSON,

Oct 8, 1863. Living in Cumberland.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree passed by the Circuit Court for Allegany county, as a Court of Equity, in the case of George Rizer vs. Walter Gwynn and John T. Edwards, adm'r, the undersigned, as trustee, will sell at public auction, at the hour of 11 o'clock, a. m., on

Saturday the 31st day of October, 1863,

at the public square opposite the store of Brady & Startzman, in the city of Cumberland, in Allegany county, the following described real property, to wit:

The one half of the Lot known and described on the plat of the city of Cumberland, as

Lot No. 209,

and also that part of LOT No. 208, on said plat, lying between Lot No. 209 and the brick house owned by George Rizer, which brick house is situated on part of said Lot 208, all of which are situated on South Mechanic street in said city of Cumberland, and was recently occupied by James Bryan, upon which Lots hereby advertised to be sold, is situated a double TWO STORY HOUSE, of brick, appropriate for dwelling and store room.

It is proper to state that this property is subject to a claim of dower on the part of Elizabeth Dickinson, formerly the widow of Normand Bruce, deceased.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the decree: One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; and the balance in two equal instalments of three and six months, the deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by the notes or bonds of the purchaser, with endorsers or sureties to be approved by said trustee.

JACOB BROWN, Trustee.

October 8, 1863—ts.

Directors of Public Schools

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ALLEGANY CO., *October 6, 1863.*

The following are the directors of the Public Schools of Allegany county, appointed for the next ensuing year.

District No. 1	R. H. Johnson, John McRobie, John Beckman.
do 2	J. H. Wilson, E G Blackburn, John A Delawder.
do 3	James Wilson, E D McRobie, John H Paugh.
do 4	William Sharpless, M G Harvey, L F Klipstinc,
do 5	Rezin Turner, Jos. H Paugh, J W Lee.
do 6	Henry Hammill, R Beckman, Ebenezer Kitzmiller.
do 7	David Tasker, Nelson Casteel, John McCleery.
do 8	Thornton Gilpin, S Fitzwater, Samuel Warnick.
do 9	Richard White, George Matthews, John Hartman.
do 10	J H Rush, Ab'm Welsh, John Slicer.
do 11	J L Hook, R B Jamison, Stephen Riley.
do 12	Isaac Umble, D Vansickle, Gabriel Friend:
do 13	Alex Peland, Benj Green, Jos Coddington.
do 14	Thurman Frazee, Squire Frazee, John W Shafer.
do 15	Solomon Turner, Henry Diehl, Jacob Bowser.
do 16	Bernard Riley, James Fortner, Solomon Shroyer.
do 17	Jacob Cuppet, John Liston, Ab'm S Steele.
do 18	Joseph Logsdon of E, Hiram Mitchell, James Fresh.
do 19	John Neff, Jacob A Thomas, Chris Fike of Jacob.
do 20	John M Kight, Alex Shultz, William Chapman.
do 21	William Frost, Joel Musset-ter, Benj Wilhelm.
do 22	Peter Lohr, Jacob Brennemann, George Stark.
do 23	G W Layman, Jacob Durst, Samuel Durst.
do 24	John Farrell, B R Edwards, Wm Dehaven.
do 25	John Woods Andrew Deahl, Levi Conner.
do 26	Henry Broadwater, Jno Swager, Amos Broadwater.
do 27	Jere McKenzie, Morgan Robinson, Christ Blocher,
do 28	James McGuffin, John Custer, Jacob Durst.
do 29	Gabriel Bowser, John Barkholder, Henry Westerman.
do 30	Chauncey Long, Reuben Taylor, Christian Beachey.
do 31	William Glodfelty, W C Cunningham, John Beachey.
do 32	Samuel Engle, Jacob Gneagy, Solomon Baker.
do 33	Wm Robinson, Elias Weitzel, Jesse W Cheney.
do 34	Stephen Fuller, Henry Wilson, William H Miller.
do 35	Isaac Kalbaugh, J R Pennington, James Bell.
do 36	John G Barnard, Wm H Barnard. Otho Willis.
do 37	Peter Duckworth, H'y Paugh, Henry Kight, sen.
do 38	Uriah Duckworth, Benjamin Dawson, Asa Jacobs.
do 39	Thomas Kerr, Enoch Kight, David Michael.
do 40	Normand Jacobs, John Somerville, John Shaw.
do 41	Wm Broadwater, Phil A Klipstine, Charles Broadwater.
do 42	A J Fazenbaker, Wm Broadwater, sr, W W Broadwater.
do 43	Geo W Kildow, Thos Heron, John Duckworth.
do 44	G W Mason, William Staples, Noah Skidmore.
do 45	G W McCulloh, John T Hobfitzell, J D Armstrong.
do 46	John C Weis, A T Pindle, Wm Ward.
do 47	Lewis McMillan, George Herpich, Thomas Corcoran.
do 48	Peter Cain, John Byrne, Thos Plummer.
do 49	George Staub, Michael Baxter, Samuel Buskirk.
do 50	Peter Staub, John Llewellyn, Alexander Sloan.
do 51	Wm G McMillan, John Winters, Lewis Buskirk.
do 52	William Crump, Henry Stephens, John Crow.
do 53	Geo B Murphy, Geo Fazenbaker, Jacob Crow.
do 54	Daniel Hutson, Jacob Myers, Charles Ridgley.
do 55	Moses Rawlings, Geo W Wilson, John Welsh.
do 56	John Rice, Upton D. Long, Albert Rizer.
do 57	John Wentling, Benjamin Davis, William Hill.
do 58	Joseph Everstine, Joseph Dilley, William Haller.
do 59	Wm Stanton, G L Layman, Isaiah Boucher.
do 60	Geo P Hinkle, John Folck, J G P Johnson.
do 61	J W H Pollock, John Davis, Richard Sprigg.
do 62	J H Stallings, Thos O Cooper, John Huff.
do 63	John Wilson, M J Piper, David Stump.
do 64	John Ruby, J L Waggoner, John T Twigg.
do 65	John Diffenbaugh, Peter Diffenbaugh, Michael Twigg.
do 66	L G Shryock, Jasper Huff, Charles Twigg,
do 67	R Higgins, Wm Keller, Wm Allender.
do 68	Thomas Callan, Peter Stotlemyer, Wm Young.
do 70	Jas Watson, J T Hartley, Charles Norris, jr.
do 71	John Fletcher, George Lashley, Moses Robinett.
do 72	Jos McElfish, Jacob Lashley, William Elbin.
do 73	James Crawford, Lenox Perrin, Isaac Smith
do 74	Ashford Willison, Jno Twigg, William A Hamilton
do 75	John Hartley. William Dean, Everhart Reckley
do 76	Elisha Harvey, Isaac Moon, John Paugh
do 77	Wm Kitzmiller, John Conaway, James W Abernathy
do 78	J McC Mason, Henry Beckman, Reese Pritchard
do 79	U F Biggs, Thos Riley, James White
do 80	John Phillips, John Gauer, J A Shaffer
do 81	Francis Martin, A Chisholm, Jacob Yutsey
do 82	Wm Lower, Johnson White, Joseph Wonderly
do 83	Truman West, Jere'h Durst, Joseph Spiker
do 84	John Simons, Melchoo Miller, Andrew Fisher.
do 85	John S. Gorr, Balser Diehl, Nicholas Musser.
do 86	Richard Fairall, B C Meese, Daniel Hinebaugh.
do 87	Jacob Rizer, E W Hall, John G Witt.
do 88	J H P Adams, Michael Naughten, John Clark.
do 89	Nelson Paxton, Dan'l Smouse, John Rice.
do 90	John R Brooke, Daniel Wolford, Wm Hendrickson
do 91	Wm Dewitt, Richard Frazee, John Kitzmiller.
do 92	Wm Browning, J M A Browning, Elijah Friend.
do 93	Lewis Thompson, Henry Russell, Robert Porter.
do 94	Peter Brant, G W Griffith, Stephen Merrill.
do 95	J L Browning, R'd A Kight, Samuel Rodeheaver.
do 96	John Hone, Joseph Yoder, Samuel Speacht.
do 97	Andrew Miller, Wm Jacobs.
do 98	John Douglas, Henry Hauekamp, W A Border.
do 99	J S Combs, John Love, Alexander Shaw.
do 100	Conrad Fazenbaker, Michael, A J Michael.
do 101	M G Robinett, Jas A House, George Robinett.
do 102	Aquilla B Rice, Alpheus B Beall, Joseph Frantz.
do 103	J Wesley Porter, Wm Porter, Jesse Arnold.
do 104	A B McCarty, T W Dawson, William McKinsey.
do 105	P M Dayton, C S Ravenscraft, John McGowan.
do 106	Jesse Hinkle, Edward O'Neal, Levi Rice.
do 107	G W Delawder, Rowan White, Thomas Grimes.
do 108	Henry Bucy, W H C Tomlinson, Martin Myers.
do 109	Amon Wilson, Elias Wilson, David McElfish.
do 110	Oliver Twigg, David Rice, Jere. Johnson.
do 111	Sim. Logsdon, John Varner, David Bowman.
do 112	H D Black, Henry Schreiber, William Knost.
do 113	John Piper, Hanson Willison, Thomas McElfish.
do 114	S H Haller, Abraham Russell, J J McHenry.
do 115	John Coulehan, Geo M Blocher, Jesse Korns.
do 116	Louis Smith, Henry Korn, B M Blocher.
do 117	A J Ryland, Dennis O'Neale, Thomas Shuck.
do 118	Jas B Walton, A M C Cramer, John E Russell.
do 119	John B Widener, J G Lynn, Anthony Kean.
do 120	Richard Anderson, Thos Sheridan, George M Rizer.
do 121	Jesse J Ashby, John Sanders, Thomas Baker.
do 122	H Barnecrd, Moses Poland.
do 123	Jas. Browning, Thos. Browning, J. E. Otts.
do 124	Pat. McNamee, John McKosker.
do 125	Martin Clark, Wm Finley.
do 126	Wm Logsdon, Patrick Murray, Joseph Trimble.
do 127	W W Selby, Robert Christey, Lloyd Rice.
do 128	David Compton, Mich'l Durst, Eli Beachey.

THOMAS A. HOPKINS,
October 8, 1863—3w. Treasurer.

Stephen W. Downey's, Government Claim and Law Office,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS! Attention Widows of Soldiers and Officers! Attention Fathers, Mothers, Sisters and Brothers of dec'd. Soldiers and Officers! Attention Officers and Soldiers who have had horses and equipage lost in the Military Service of the United States! Attention Officers who have recruited for the Service and have unsettled accounts! Attention farmers whose grain has been taken for the Armies of the U. States! Attention all who have claims against the United States!

NOW is your time to have them collected or put in proper shape so there will be no difficulty in collecting them at some future day. Do not defer the matter until the evidence necessary to substantiate your claims cannot be had.

Soldiers who have served two years are entitled to $100 Bounty.

Soldiers discharged on account of wounds received in battle are entitled to $100 Bounty and a pension of $8 per month. The heirs of deceased Soldiers are entitled to the same.

Officers discharged the service on account of wounds, and the widows and children of deceased Officers are entitled to pensions as follows, viz: For Lt. Col. and all officers of higher rank $30 per month, Major $25, Captain $20, 1st Lt. $17, 2nd Lt. $15.

Especial Attention given to Courts Martial, and officers under charges should not fail to apply for counsel.

The unersigned respectfully calls your attention to his great facilities for collecting claims against the United States.

The collection of Bounties, Pensions, arrears of pay, &c., promptly attended to.

The heirs of deceased Soldiers will find it to their advantage to place their claims in my hands.

Call at my office in the Columbian College Law Building on Fifth street west between D and E streets, Washington City, D. C., or address me through the Postoffice.

STEPHEN W. DOWNEY,
Attorney at Law.

October 8, 1863.

DURYEAS' MAIZENA.

Received two 'PRIZE MEDALS' from Juries 3 and 4, at the

International Exhibition, London,

1862, being the sole awards gained by anything of the kind. It also received the superlative report of

Exceeding Excellent for Food.

TRY ONE POUND. TRY ONE POUND.

MAIZENA

at the great International Exhibition at Hamburg, July, 1863, received the Highest Medal for its great delicacy as an article of FOOD.

Used for Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c. without Isinglass, with few or no eggs. It is excellent for thickening Sweet Sauces, Gravies for Fish, Meat, Soups, &c. For Ice Cream nothing can compare with it. A little boiled in milk makes a rich cream for Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, &c. A most delicious article of food for children and invalids. It is vastly superior to Arrow Root, and much more economical.

☞Put up in one pound packages, with full directions, and sold by all Grocers and Druggists. WM. DURYEA,

Wholesale Agent, 166 Fulton street,
October 8, 1863. New York.

Insolvent's Notice.

John Matthews, vs. His Creditors. } ORDERED, this 23d day of July, 1863, that John Matthews, give notice to his creditors, endorsers and sureties, that the first Monday of January next is fixed for the said John Matthews to appear in the Circuit Court for Allegany county, to answer such interrogatories as his creditors, endorsers and sureties may propose or allege against him; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Cumberland, once a week for three successive months prior to the said first Monday of January next, as such notice.

Test—H. RESLEY, Clerk.

October 8, 1863—3m.*

Insolvent's Notice.

Joseph McCulloh, vs. His Creditors. } ORDERED, this 11th day of July, 1863, that Joseph McCulloh give notice to his creditors, endorsers and sureties, that the 2d Monday of October next is fixed for the said Joseph McCulloh, to appear in the Circuit Court for Allegany county, to answer such interrogatories as his creditors, endorsers, and sureties may propose or allege against him; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Cumberland, once a week for three successive months prior to the second Monday of October next, as such notice.

Test—H. RESLEY, Clerk.

July 11, 1863—3m*