Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

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

Thursday Morning::Nov. 19, 1863.

TO ADVERTISERS!

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

THE DRAFT IN ALLEGANY COUNTY.—The following is the number of persons white and black, enrolled in this county subject to draft, as furnished us by Deputy Provost Marshal Duncan:

Glades No. 1	136	Flintstone,	188
Selbyspo t	207	Glades, 10	94
Grantsville,	293	Accident,	180
Westernport,	446	Mt. Savage,	818
Frostburg,	617	Cumberland, 18	728
Cumberland 6	542	Sang Run,	85
Oldtown,	183	Oakland,	202
Orleans,	87	Lonaconing,	251
Total			4,885.

REVENUE TAX NOTICE.—By reference to our Advertising columns, it will be seen that now is the time for tax payers to avail themselves of the opportunity of saving cost by paying the Internal Revenue Tax, as the collector N. S. Frost, Esq., is now adding the 10 per cent. on delinquents as directed by law in such cases.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

VOTE OF THE STATE FOR COMPTROLLER.

The following is the result in the State for Comptroller, unofficial. Two years ago for Governor the vote was 86,671; this year it is a little over 60,000.

	Goldsborough.	Maffit.
Allegany	3.162	1,103
Anne Arundel	561	1,141
Baltimore city	10.942	868
Baltimore county	2 786	474
Carroll	1,617	1.912
Charles	41	479
Cecil	2,231	1,566
Caroline	693	469
Calvert	86	692
Dorchester	773	864
Frederick	8,985	751
Howard	472	448
Harford	1,173	826
Kent	286	785
Montgomery	769	960
Prince George's	140	1,089
Queen Anne's	328	540
St. Mary's	270	737
Somerset	0,000	800 maj.
Talbot	672	89
Washington	3.362	65
Worcester	1.267	528
	35,790	15 531

Goldsborough's majority.....20,259

SENATE.

Allegany—Charles H. Ohr, Union and Emancipationist,	4 years
Baltimore city—Archibald Stirling, Jr., U. and E.,	4 years.
Baltimore county—John S. Given, Union; pledged to convention,	4 years.
Carroll—Jacob Campbel, U. and E.	4 years.
Cecil—Jacob Tome, U. and E.	4 years.
Dorchester—Thomas K. Carroll, U. and E.	4 years.
Howard—Thos. Rowles, U and E.	4 years.
Harford—William F. Bayless, U. and E.	4 years.
Kent—James B. Ricaud, Union, pledged to convention,	4 years.
Worcester—William T. Purnell, U. and E.	4 years.
Talbot—John W. Kemp, U. and E.	4 years.
Queen Anne's—David H. Crane, U.	2 years.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER.

Frederick—Grayson Eichelberger U. and E	2 years.
Montgomery—Washington Waters, Union.	2 years.
Caroline—Arthur J. Willis, Union.	2 years.
Somerset—Benjamin Lankford U.	2 years.
Anne Arundel—John S. Sellman, Union.	2 years.
Calvert—John G. Briscoe, Dem. and Slavery.	2 years.
Charles—John W. Jenkins, Dem. and Slavery.	2 years.
St. Mary's—Chapman Billingsley, Democrat and Slavery.	2 years.
Washington—Lewis P. Fiery, U. and E.	2 years.
Prince George's—John H. Bayne, Union.	2 years.

From the above it will be seen that there are thirteen Senators pledged to the call of a convention and in favor of emancipation, which is a clear majority of four. Several of the six Union Senators it is supposed will go for a convention.

The Senators elected this year are those whose terms of service are for four years.—The rest were chosen in 1861, except in Queen Anne's, where a vacancy was filled for two years.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The Democrats are italic. All the others are Union men.

Allegany—A. C. Greene, William Shaw, Henry Brown, Hopewell Hobb.

Anne Arundel—*William Tell Claude, Thos S. Iglehart, Eli J. Henkle.*

Baltimore city—John Barron, William Silverwood, Philip S. Chappell, George G. Stevens, James F. Lee, H. C. Murray, Michael Dundon, Thomas H. Miles, Henry Stockbridge, Marriott Boswell

Baltimore county—William H. Hoffman, Zephaniah Potest, Joseph A. Wright, John B. Pearce, David K. Lusby, James M. Lester.

Carroll—Jonas Esker, Somerset H. Waters John N. Starr.

Charles—*Peregrine Davis, Thomas A Carrico.*

Cecil—William J Jones, S. B. Stubbs, G. W. Boulden.

Calvert— —— *Griffith*, —— *Ireland.*

Caroline—Alexander Ridgaway, Thomas H. Kemp.

Dorchester—David O. P. Elliott. William Frazier, John Brohawn.

Frederick—Charles E. Trail, Upton Buhrman, Joshua Biggs, David Rhinehart, Oliver P. Snyder, Thomas Hammond.

Harford—Charles B. Hitchcock, Thomas Archer, Richard B. M'Coy.

Howard—James Sykes, John S. Tyson, jr.

Kent—George B. Westcott, Comegys Cosden.

Montgomery—*Isaac Young, Benjamin Fawcett.*

Prince George's—*Daniel Clark, Samuel B. Hance, Edward Herbert.*

Queen Anne's—John C. Tolson, Elijah Pierce.

Somerset—*Christopher H. Hyland, Henry W. Matthews, Joshua R. Handy, Nehemiah S. Douglas.*

St. Mary's—*John F. Dent, Thos. Martin.*

Talbot—David Kerr, jr., James H. McNeal.

Washington—William Cushwa, Jacob B. Masters, Jacob A. Miller, Henry Gantz, Frederick K. Seigler.

Worcester—Thomas B. Smith, L. Duncan, H. Murray.

The members from Kent, Howard and Queen Anne's we believe are unpledged, and those from Carroll are pledged to a convention; all the other Union members are pledged to convention and emancipation.—The Democrats of course, are opposed to everything but slavery. This gives a clear majority in the House of twenty in favor of speedy emancipation.

RECAPITULATION.

	Senate.	House.
Union and Emancipation	10	47
Union, pledged to convention.	3	3
Union, unpledged	6	6
Democrat and slavery	3	19
Total	22	74

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 30, 1863:

Number patients remaining last report	487
Admitted since	7
Total treated	494
Returned to duty	1
On Furlough	0
Deserted	0
Discharged	0
Transferred	0
Died	1 1
Total remaining in Hospital	493
Number of Nurses	40
" Cooks	20
Laundresses	20
Ward Masters and Clerks	10
Total in Hospital,	583

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 14, 1863.

MY DEAR CIVILIAN:

I am greeted by the weekly visits of your friendly face, and I am constrained to congratulate your readers and the good people of Maryland upon the unmistakable utterances of your ballot-box, as they proclaim *Union and Liberty* to the world. "My Maryland" under the heel of Lincoln's despotism, has given such a rebuke to her representatives (?) in the bogus concern at Richmond as Jeff and his apostate crew cannot fail to understand. Maryland—*my* Maryland is loyal, and has always been loyal In her heart of hearts she condemned the murderous assault made in the streets of Baltimore upon the brave men who hastened to the defense of our capitol. In her dark corners, where slavery abounds, and the chief wealth of the luxurious chivalry consist in human chattels, of course there is a great deal of *conditional* loyalty as well as open rebellion against the government. But the darkness will soon be dispersed. The people have pronounced the verdict, and Maryland in agricultural, manufactory, and commercial importance will soon rank among the first of the Atlantic States. Labor will henceforth be dignified and not regarded as degrading; industry will be ennobled, and the free man and freed man's arm, stimulated by reward, will develop the hitherto undeveloped resources of our noble State. Your own section, so abundant in coal and iron ore, with well timbered lands, will become the great work-shop of Maryland, and pouring her coal and iron and wares into the market will have returned the green-backs, if not gold and silver, which will nerve the arm and cheer the breast of the laborer, whilst the true chivalry enjoy large returns upon their capital.

The real estate of your Mountain City, which for years has so greatly depreciated in value, will be in demand, and consequently its worth greatly enhanced.

But turning aside from these pleasant speculations, let me tell you that the marriage of Miss Chase has created no little interest in our city during the present week. True Ex-Governor now Senator Sprague, is the happy groom but the people forget him and talk only of Miss Chase's wedding. How we poor men must permit ourselves to be buried alive in these affairs matrimonial!—But the Senator doubtless has a charming bride. No less noted for her beauty, grace, intelligence, refinement, goodness, and good sense, than is her father for his superior financial skill and great statesmanship.—Governor Chase whs once a school master in the metropolis. He may yet be the honored Chief Magistrate of these United States.—What may not industry, integrity true worth attain in this democratic land of ours! After the war we shall know no aristocracy but the aristocracy of worth. This is the land for the poor and the children of the poor.—Let us educate, elevate, refine, christianize the masses. I am glad that Maryland has inaugurated her system of free schools, and trust she will greatly improve it, until the child of the poorest may enjoy equal opportunities of culture with that of the rich.

I meant to have said a word in re ard to that great work of our State, the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road,---running through the border almost four hundred miles, bringing the Ohio rive within a few hours of Baltimore, our great growing commercial city, yet destined to rival the commercial cities of the North. A trip over this Road gives an idea of the greatness of the achievement which the traveller alone discovers. Forests are felled, ravines filled or bridged, mountains pierced and obstacles surmounted which less than twenty years since were regarded as wholly impossible. The idea that the railroad should ever go beyond Cumberland over the mountains to the Ohio was spoken of as ridiculous, and yet for years the iron horse rolls on thunderingly, making the very earth tremble beneath his majestic tread.

This Road, so important to our Government in transporting troops and munitions of war, has, from the inauguration of the war, been subject to repeated rebel raids, destroying bridges, culverts, and the entire track for miles And yet with wonderful energy, under the supervision of that prince of Railroad men, A. P. Smith, Esq. Master of Transportation, the rebels have scarcely been repulsed until we have trains running by day and by night upon regular time.—The road is now well guarded by our Union soldier, and I trust has suffered its last desecration by the now waning rebellion In all coming time it will possess great historic interest and doubtless many will choose this route East and West, that they may look upon this now classic ground. Harper's Ferry already possesses a world-wide interest. Its ruins tell the folly and wickedness of rebellion.

I am, Dear Civilian, for God and country,

Yours, B.

WAR NEWS.

Richmond papers to Wednesday, the 11th acknowledge the defeat of Lee's army at the Rappahannock and the loss of two thousand prisoners. Joseph E. Brown was inaugurated Governor of Georgia on the 10th inst.

From the Army of the Potomac we have information, without the details, of an engagement on Thursday morning between detachments of our infantry and cavalry and Stuart's cavalry, near Mitchell's Station, three miles southwest of Culpepper, in which the latter received a handsome whipping.—The army otherwise remained quiet, but the calm is considered to be the presage of an approaching battle-storm. We now hold all the ground in Culpepper county which was occupied by us previous to Lee's late advance. Our reconnoissances beyond the Rapidan have exploded very effectually the reports that the Rebel army was suffering and almost starving.

At Rogersville Tennessee, our forces were overwhelmed by superior numbers, and lost 500 prisoners. Since his occupation of East Tennessee, Gen. Burnside has captured 1500 prisoners, in addition to those taken at Cumberland Gap. It is reported that a heavy force of the enemy is concentrating against Burnside, but it is believed that he is fully able to repel any attack which the rebels may contemplate.

The battle at Droop Mountain, in West Virginia, on the 6th inst., appears to have proved a brilliant success for the Union arms General Averill driving the rebels from a formidable position, and utterly routing them and capturing all their tents, wagons, provisions, &c., &c., together with one hundred cattle

General Kelley telegraphs that the force of the enemy amounted to four thousand men, and that their acknowledged loss will reach three hundred. One hundred prisoners were taken, and three pieces of Artillery.

The rebels are extending their already formidable works on the Rapidan. Newspaper reports say that the habit of picket-shooting has been revived by them and that the outposts find it necessary to keep well under cover. The rebels still present a strong front on the south bank of the Rapidan, and the river being very low, makes guarding it a task of trying difficulty. The work of the railroad is progressing rapidly, but transportation does not extend west of Warrenton Junction. General Mead is now on a visit to Washington

A Chattanooga dispatch of Friday briefly announces that the rebels shelled briskly from Lookout Mountain that forenoon, but caused no damage.

Futher particulars of the affair at Rogersville, Tenn., show that there were only three hundred Federal troops taken prisoners—About eight hundred were at first missing. All is quiet on the front at last reports.

Gen Peck went on a reconnoisance on the Chowan river, North Carolina, last week and had not returned on the 11th. The rebels apprehending a movement on Weldon, were burning the bridges ever the principle streams.

The Late Victory.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Nov. 11—8 30 P. M.—Yesterday afternoon, Col. Upton, who commanded the brigade which last Saturday so successfully charged and captured the enemy's works at Rappahannock Station, accompanied by deputations from each of the regiments participating in the assault, presented General Meade with the eight battle-flangs taken at that time

No previous notice had been given, and the affair was purely unexpected and unprovided for.

Colonel Upton presented the flags in the name of his command, naming the regiments, the 5th and 6th Maine, 5th Wisconsin, and the 121st New York, the latter Colonel Upton's own regiment

General Mead responded as follows:

Col Upton, Officers and Men of the Sixth Corps: I receive with great satisfaction these battle flags, as evidences of the good conduct and gallantry you displayed on the 7th inst. The assault of the enemys position at Rappahannock Station, entrenched by redoubts and rifle pits, defended by artillery and infantry, carried as it was at the point of the bayonet, was a work which could only be executed by the best of soldiers, and in the result of which you may be justly proud.

It gives me great confidence that in future operations I can implicitly rely on the men under my command doing, when called on, all that men can do; and although it is my desire to place you in such positions as to avoid, if possible, recuring to such severe tests, yet there are occasions such as the recent one when it is the only and the best course to pursue. And to feel, as I do now, that I command men able and willing to meet and overcome such obstacles is a source of great satisfaction

I shall transmit these flags to the War Department. I have already reported your good conduct, and received and transmitted to your commands the approval of the President I shall prepare, as soon as I receive the requisite information, a general order, in which it is my desire to do justice to all the troops who have distinguished themselves And it is my purpose, by every means in my power, to have those soldiers rewarded who have merited such distinction

Soldiers, in the name of the army and country, I thank you for the services you have rendered—particularly for the example you have set, which I doubt not, on future accasions will be followed and emulated

A band of music accompanied the deputation, and, after a few moments congratulations and social intercourse, the deputation took leave and returned to camp

Order of General Meade.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC
November 9, 1863

General Orders No. 101—The Commanding General congratulates the army upon the recent successful passage of the Rappahannock in the face of the enemy, compelling him to withdraw to his entrenchments behind the Rapidan.

To Major General Sedgwick and the officers and men of the Sixth and Fifth Corps parcipitating in the attack, and particularly to the storming party under Brigadier General Russell, his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in the assault on the enemy's entrenched position of Rappahannock Station, resulting in the capture of four guns, two thousand small arms, eight battle flags, one brigade train, and sixteen hundred prisoners To Major General French and officers and men of the Third Corps engaged, particularly to the leading column, commanded by Colonel De Trobreaud, his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in crossing at Kelley's Ford and the seizure of the enemy's entrenchments and the capture of over 400 prisoners

The Commanding General takes great pleasure in announcing to the army that the President has expressed his satisfaction with its recent operations

By command of
MAJOR GENERAL MEADE.
(Signed) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

Official Report of the Recent Battle in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Nov 11.—The following was sent to Headquarters here today after the recent engagements:

Headq'rs Army of the Potomac, Near Rappahannock Station Va.
S. 40 P M., November 8

To Major General H. W Halleck, General-in-Chief:

This morning, on advancing from Kelley's Ford, it was found that the enemy had retired during the night. The morning was so smoky and hazy it was impossible to ascertain, at Rappahannock Station, the position of the enemy, and it was not till the arrival of the column from Kelley's Ford it was definitely known that the position at the Rappahannock was evacuated The army was put in motion and the pursuit continued by the infantry to Brandy Station, and by the cavalry beyond

Major General Sedgwick reports officially the capture of four guns, eight battle-flags, and over 1,900 prisoners—General Sedgwick's loss was about 300 killed and wounded, and Gen. French's about 70. The conduct of both officers and men in each affair was most admirable.

[Signed] GEORGE S MEADE,
Major General.

Highly Important Railroad Decision.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad vs. The Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.

The Pittsburg Chronicle of the 12th inst., says that in the United States Court, on Thursday last, the important case of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad vs the Pittsburg and Connelsville road, came up for argument before Judges Grier and McCandless The Chronicle says:

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed prohibiting any stockholder in the line, no matter what the amount of stock he might hold, from voting more than twenty-two shares The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad own 17,800 shares of the Connellsville stock, a majority of the entire stock of the road, and the act of last spring it is held was passed for the express purpose of destroying the influence of the line in the Board Believing the act illegal, the Baltimore and Ohio Company, through their agent, Mr Garrett, got a preliminary injunction commanding the company not to hold an election under the new law, or, in other words, to hold no election unless every share of stock gave a vote to the person owning it. The election comes off to-morrow, and, with a view of having matters conducted under the provisions of the act of last spring, a rule was applied for and granted in the United States Court yesterday, calling on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to show cause why the injuction spoken of above should not be set aside.

This morning G P. Hamilton argued the case for the Connellsville road, but he failed to convince the Court that the injunction ought to be removed, and the rule was discharged. The matter is a good deal mixed as it now stands, and we see in the prospective, any amount of work for the lawyers If the company goes to work to-morrow, and hold an election *under the new law*, the parties conducting said election will be in contempt and will, in probability, go to jail; while if the election be carried out as heretofore, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad having a majority of the stock, will select, of course, its own men. We know but little ourselves of the merits of the controversy, but if report speaks truly, the whole thing is a contest between the Baltimore and Ohio road and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Important Legal Decisions.

In the United States District Court, now in session at Nashville, Justice Catron, of the United States Supreme Bench, has just decided the case of A. W Paul against the Planters' and Union Bank of Tennessee in favor of the plantiff Mr. Paul, some time since, presented a heavy amount of the notes of these institutions for payment in par funds or specie. This being refused, he had the notes protested, and, being a non-resident, brought suit in the United States Court or the face of the notes and damages for their non-redemption—Justice Catron awarded to him the full par value of the notes and interest from the time payment was refused.

The Court has also heard arguments in the case of the United States against the Nashville Republican Banner printing office, &c., which under the act of August, 1861, had been libelled for confiscation. The cause was submitted to the court on motion to quash the information filed by the Federal attorney, upon the ground that the real estate mentioned therein was not subject to seizure by virtue of the so-called confiscation act, under which the proceedings were instituted The opinion was delivered by the Distriet Judge, Trigg, Justice Catron assenting, and was in opposition to the quashing of the information filed in the cause. He says, as the question raised by the claimants is as to the constitutionality of the act, that the arguments relied on to sustain its unconstitutionality would be as as applicable to any other law of Congress imposing the penalty of forfeiture as to the act under consideration.

A majority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now in session in Pittsburg, rendered a decision on Monday the 5th inst, that the conscription law is unconstitutional. The Pittsburg Chronicle says:

The applications were from three drafted men in Philadelphia for injunctions to restrain the government officers from sending the complainants into the military service. Chief Justice Lowrie decided the act of Congress *unconstitutional*, and grants preliminary injunctions in each case. Concurrent opinions were read by Justices Woodward and Thompson, and dissenting opinions by Justices Strong and Read. Justice Woodward rests his objections to the constitutionality of the law upon the following grounds:

1st That the power of Congress to raise and support armies does not include the power to draft the militia of the States.

2d. That the power of Congress to call forth the militia cannot be exercised in the forms of this enactment

3d That a citizen of Pennsylvania cannot be subjected to the rules and articles of war, until he is in actual military service.

4th. That he is not placed in such actual service when his name has been drawn from a wheel and ten day's notice thereof has been served upon him.

Chief Justice Lowrie, though of the opinion that the law is unconstitutional, goes in nevertheless for prosecuting the war, provided the struggle be confined to the purpose of compelling the rebels to submit to the Union and constitution as it was previous to the rebellion

Dissenting opinions were read by Justices Strong and Read, in which they argued at length in favor of the constitutionality of the law, and in the opinion of the spectators, at least, they seemed to have all the best of that argument. Judge Strong's opinion, particularly, was regarded as unanswerable, and was spoken of in the highest terms of praise by all who heard it.

Startling Rebel Scheme

Rebel Plot by Secessionists in the British Provinces to release the Prisoners on Johnson's Island—The fact communicated by the Governor General of Canada.

WASHINGTON, Nov 12.—The facts contained in the despatch sent from Washington this morning with regard to the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island were obtained from official sources, but since then additional information, authentic in its characters has been obtained, by which it appears the Governor General of Canada has given notice through Lord Lyons to the Secretary of State *of rebel plots hatched in the British Provinces to deliver the prisoners on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, and burn Buffalo and Ogdensburg.*

It is not apprehended that anything serious will grow out of the affair, as the government was not unprepared for the disclosure now made.

The following is Secretary Stanton's dispatch in relation to the plot of the rebels in Canada to attempt to release the rebel prisoners confined on Johnson's Island:

Washington, Midnight, Nov. 11.—To the Mayor of Buffalo:—The British Minister, Lord Lyons, has to night officially notified the Government that, from telegraphic information received from the Governor General of Canada, there is reason to believe that there is a plot on foot, by persons who have found an asylum in Canada, to invade the United States and destroy the city of Buffalo, and that they propose to take possession of some steamboats on Lake Erie to surprise Johnson Island, set free the prisoners of war confined there, and proceed with them to Buffalo.

This government will employ all the means in its power to suppress any hostile attack from Canada.

But as other towns and cities on the shores of the lake are exposed to the same dangers it is deemed proper to communicate this information to you in order that any precautions which the circumstances of the case will permit, may be taken.

The Governor General suggest that any steamboats or other vessels giving cause for suspicion, by the number or character of the persons on board, shall be arrested.

You will please acknowledge the receipt of this telegram, and communicate to this department any information that you may now or hereafter have on the subject.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Buffalo, Nov 13.—The Cleveland Leader of yesterday says that a telegram was received between 12 and 1 o'clock from the officers at Johnson's Island, asking that a regiment be sent to Johnson's Island immediately. In response 850 men of the 12th Ohio Cavalry were sent,

Cleveland, Nov. 13.—Lieut. Harris, commanding the Pittsburg battery of six twelve-pounders (Napoleons) and one hundred and twenty-five men, passed through here for Erie this morning for defence against pirates on the Lake.

Sandusky, Nov. 13—Everything is quiet here and in the vicinity. There is very little excitement in the city in regard to reported rebel plots. Gen. Cox and staff passed to the Island this morning.

Everything is being put in readiness for the rebels if they attempt to carry out their scheme, and, with the troops here on the way, Johnson's Island and Sandusky may be considered safe beyond a doubt. Batteries have been posted and fully command the entrance to the harbor, and would sink any vessel attempting to enter our bay.

A Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Pioneer Hose Company, held on Thursday evening, Nov. 12th, 1863, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, By the death of HENRY CLAY SHANE, a member of the Pioneer Hose Company, we are called on to mourn the loss of an active and efficient member, therefore

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the death of our beloved and respected companion, whose social disposition and untiring efficiency as a brother fireman had endeared him to us and won our highest regard, we submissively bow to the will of GOD, who doeth all things well, and are satisfied that his frequent dispensations are but lessons to remind us that our relations here are but transient.

Resolved That we deeply sympathise with the relatives and friends of the deceased in their bereavement, and that this Company attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the records of the Company, one copy thereof signed by the Committee and forwarded to the family of the deceased, and, also, that they be published in the city papers.

JOHN H. GEPHART,
A. B. MATTINGLY,
WM. SHAFER.

Nov. 13—1t.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the collectors of internal revenue that the United States currency only will be received from them on deposit on account of internal revenue taxes collected by them.

The causes for military exemption have been cut down one half, while surgeons are required to be more strict in their examinations.

ARTEMUS WARD thinks it a bad thing not to have a wife—no gentle heart to get up of a cold winter's morning and build a fire.

MARRIED

On the 12th inst., at Frederick city by the Rev. J. G. Butler, Pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Washington D. C., Lt. K. H. BUTLER, of this city, to Miss SARAH E. W. RIZER, of Frederick, Md.

DIED.

On Wednesday night, 11th inst, HENRY CLAY SHANE, son of John and Margaret Shane, aged 19 years, 4 months and 2 days.
[Frederick papers please copy.]

FARM FOR RENT.

The valuable Farm called "New Cornnack Resurveyed," situate about three miles below Oldtown in Maryland, and lately occupied by Peter Deffenbaugh, will be rented for one or more years. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next.

For terms apply to
Mrs. NANCY M. BAIRD,
Nov. 19, 1863 Cumberland.

NOTICE

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Piedmont Coal and Iron Company will be held at the Company's Office, No 27 Washington Building, on Monday the 7th of December next, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

DAN'L S. JONES,
Phil. Nov. 19, 1863. Secretary.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order passed by the Circuit Court for Allegany County, the undersigned Trustee for the benefit of George A. Fearer, will sell at public auction at the at the public square in the city of Cumberland on

Saturday, 12th day of Dec. 1863,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following real and personal property to wit: a tract of land called

"SAPLING RIDGE,"

parts of military lots

Nos. 2771 and 2772,

containing in the whole about 150 acres more or less, and constituting the home farm of said Fearer.

The property is a valuable one, and very pleasantly situated on the Yough river, about one mile above Selbysport. The farm is in a state of fine cultivation and contains an orchard of first rate fruit trees. The buildings consist of a comfortable

"DWELLING HOUSE,"

and a good

"BARN,"

TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by said Order of Court: one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash and the balance in two equal instalments of one and two years, the deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured with the notes or bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with sureties to be approved by said Trustee

JACOB BROWN,
Nov. 19, 1863—tc. Trustee.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF CUMBERLAND.

No. 87 N. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE.

FRENCH COFFEE MANUFACTORY.

We offer to your notice a superior article of French Coffee, which we are manufacturing for family use.

The FRENCH COFFEE is prepared from old Government Java and Pure Malt in a peculiar manner. Its superiority over all other Coffee will be admitted at once on its use. It is the best Coffee ever made. It has all the aroma and taste of pure Java, and giving such a degree of nourishment as is indispensable, without exciting the nervous system.

Read the certificate of Dr. Cox, Medical Purveyor, as to its virtues:

Messrs. J. F. Broadbent & Co.

Sirs: I have analyzed and tested the specimen of French Coffee forwarded to me some days ago, and feel it due to you to make this favorable report of its qualities. The ingredients composing it are eminently nourishing, and the article, when prepared for the table, has the aroma and taste of the richest Coffee. I cheerfully recommend it to all who desire a highly palatable and nutritive beverage.

Respectfully yours,
CHRIS. C. COX, M. D.

Baltimore, September 1863.

We feel confident, in recommending the *French Coffee* to the notice of the public, we have not said one word in its praise that will not be fully borne out upon trial.

Read the certificate of Prof. Aiken:

Messrs. J. F. Broadbent & Co. having fully informed me in regard to all the material used in the manufacture of the French Coffee, I can certify that the article is perfectly wholesome and highly nutritious, with the pleasant flavor, but without the excessive stimulating action on the nervous system of unmixed Coffee. The French Coffee can be recommended as a safe and agreeable substitute in the numerous cases where such stimulating action would be hurtful.

WM. E. A AIKEN, M. D.
Prof. Chemistry, University, Md.

Baltimore, September 7, 1863.

We solicit the custom of the merchants of Cumberland, for if they use this Coffee once they will never use any other. Try it.

Manufactured by
J. F. BROADBENT & CO.
No. 57 N. Calvert St., corner Saratoga.
November 19, 1863

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Cumberland Post Office, Nov. 19, 1863 Persons calling for these letters must say they were advertised, otherwise they may not receive them.

Blincoe Washington		Mata, William	
Clarke, Jas H		Martin, G. w.	
Cannan, Vanburen		Metz, Joseph	
Carter, Margaret		McCann, Maria'l	2
Cooke, Jno		Mellen, Martin	
Clarke, Carolina		McCoby, John	
Cook, Catharine	2	Nichel, Samuel C.	
Dawden, Sarah		Rogers, Elizabeth	
Daly, Jno		Regan, Ellen	
Dulisus, Jno		Ryan, Patrick	
Frank, Samuel		Smith, Sarah	
Funk, Lydia A		Slider, Stephen	
Fletcher, H		Starch, Jno	
Finley, Channy		Schavels, Francis	
Frost, H		Sallers, Henry	
Fish, Charles		Shank, Henry	
Greenfield, Wm.		White, Jno	
Gitford, M. A.		wells, Samuel	
Kulligan, James		white, G G	
Leives, Joshua	2	watson, M H	
Mullency J. B		white, Mary E	
M. Lewis, Wm. F.			

GEO. A. HOFFMAN, P. M
Nov. 19, 1863.

Order of Ratification

George Riser vs. Walter Gwynn and John T. Edwards, adm'r. No. 1411 equity.

Ordered this 14th day of November, 1863, that the sale made and reported by Jacob Brown, trustee, in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 1st day of January, 1864, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Cumberland once in each of three successive weeks before the 15th December, 1863.

True copy, test—H. RESLEY, Clerk.
November 19, 1863—3w

Estray Notice.

ALLEGANY COUNTY TO WIT:

I HEREBY certify that Meshack A. Frost, of Allegany county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 4th day of November 1863, as strays trespassing on his enclosures, a red muly Bull, supposed to be about three years old, no marks; also a dark brindle heifer, star in forehead, hind feet white, and end of tail white, supposed to be about two years old.

Appraised by F. Crow and H. C. McCulloh at $15,00. Given under my hand and seal,
H. J. WADE, J. P.

The owner of the above described strays is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. M. A. FROST,

Living about ¾ of a mile south of Frostburg.

Nov. 19, 1863—3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias upon judgments of condemnation, and sundry other writs of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Allegany county, and to me directed, one of each at the suit of Horace A. Beale, one of each at the suit of Steele & Worth, one of each at the suit of The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, one of each at the suit of Morris, Wheeler & Co., one of each at the suit of A. Pardee & Co., one of each at the suit of Charles Jackson, jr., one of each at the suit of Eagle, Beaver & Co., and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, and interest of Joseph R Anderson in and to the hereinafter mentioned real estate lying and being in Allegany county, Maryland, and I hereby give notice that on

Friday the 11th day of December, 1863,

in front of the St. Nicholas hotel in the city of Cumberland, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M., I will offer the said property hereinafter mentioned to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said executions, to wit:

All those tracts, parts of tracts and parcels of land lying and situate in Allegany county, Maryland, and known and described as follows, to wit—they being also the same tracts and parcels of land which were sold and conveyed by Josiah H. Gordon, trustee, to said Joseph R. Anderson, as will more fully appear in and by reference to the trustee's report of such sales, made and ratified in number 1153 on the docket of the Circuit Court for Allegany county as a court of equity—

One tract of land called Lintentworth, containing 10.760 acres, more or less.

Also, one tract of land called Glen Eyrie, containing 4 624 acres, more or less.

Also, one tract of land called Muddy Creek, containing 565 acres more or less.

Also, one tract of land called Meadow Mountain Glade, containing 645 acres, more or less

Also, one tract of land called Palo Alto containing 13 703 acres, more or less.

Also one tract of land called the

PINK OF ALLEGANY,

which was purchased by Jacob Markel from James and William Cunningham, being the undivided one half part of said tract, and all the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of said Jacob Markel of, in, and to those pieces or tracts of land called the Pink of Allegany, Republic, Rights of Man, with that part of Park and Carmel which were conveyed by Ramsey McHenry and Ann Eliza Boyd by deed to Jacob Markel, dated the 21st day of June, 1851, and recorded in Liber HR, No. 8, folio 325.

Also, one tract of land called Pheasant Ridge, containing 281 acres, more or less

Also, one tract of land called Mill Seat.

Also, the Soldier's Lots numbered

1801 1816, 1830, 3893, 3894, & 2525.

Also, one tract of land called Nineteen, containing 50 acres, more or less.

Also, that tract of land which was conveyed to Jacob Markel by Hardman's heirs, containing 50 acres, more or less.

Also, all those tracts or pieces of land which were patented to Jacob Markel by the State of Maryland, as follows, to wit:

One tract of land called Wallah, containing 92½ acres, more or less.

Also, one tract called Moldavia, containing 128 acres, more or less.

Also, one tract called Pampeluna, containing 174¾ acres, more or less.

Also, one tract called Markelton, containing 129 acres more or less.

Also, one tract called Fox Range, containing 150 acres more or less.

Also, one tract called Lupo, containing 160 acres more or less.

Also, one tract called Echo, containing 1296½ acres more or less.

Also, one tract called Francisco, containing 182 acres more or less.

Also, one tract called Discovery, containing 364 acres more or less

Also, one tract called Montevue, containing 322¾ acres more or less.

Also, one tract called Deerfield, containing 41¾ acres more or less

Also, one tract called Willamette, containing 205 acres more or less.

Also, one tract called Fatherland, containing 633¾ acres more or less.

Also, one tract called Green Bay, containing 51 1-16 acres more or less.

Pine Glade, patented to Jacob Markel 6th of September, 1850, for 125¼ acres.

Also, one tract called Oregon, containing 64 1 16 acres more or less.

Also, all those tracts called, respectively—Autier, Beaver, and Chaucer, which were severally patented to Jacob Markel 9th August, 1851, containing 50 acres each more or less.

Also, one tract of land called Dover, containing 50 acres more or less.

Also, one tract of land called Wahitta, containing 50 acres more or less, or more properly Washita

Also, one tract of land called New Year, containing 50 acres more or less.

Also, the following tracts, to wit:

San Diego, containing 50 acres more or less.

Sierra Nevada, containing 100 acres more or less.

Berry Hill, containing 104½ acres more or less.

Rinaldo, containing 50 acres more or less.

Meadow Mountain, containing 475¾ acres more or less.

Sacramento, containing 200 acres more or less.

Summit Point, containing 255½ acres more or less

Ulrich, containing 360½ acres more or less.

Wallachia, containing 152½ acres more or less.

West Phalia, containing 47½ acres more or less.

Sandy Springs, containing 247¾ acres more or less:

all of which said tracts and lots or parcels of land are more fully described in a deed of mortgage from Jacob Markel to Jacob M. Kunkle, as appears by a copy of said mortgage filed among the papers in the case of Jacob M. Kunkle against Francis Thomas, Jacob Markel, and others, standing as No. 1152 on the equity docket of the Circuit Court for Allegany county, and marked complainant's "exhibit A."

Also, Lots numbers 2997, 2998, 2999, & 2882, conveyed in a deed from Margaret Michael and Jacob Reaser dated 24th June, 1848, recorded in Liber HB, No