Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

JACOB WICKARD Publisher.

Thursday Morning::Feb. 25, 1864.

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.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

of Illinois.

Subject to the Decision of a National Union Convention.

THE unmistakable evidence that everywhere indicates the present Chief Magistrate as the choice of the people for the next Presidential candidate, of the true Union party, has induced us to raise his name at the head of our columns to-day. The State Convention which met at Baltimore on Monday last, passed a resolution endorsing the Administration and declaring President Lincoln to be their first and only choice for the next Presidential term. It is therefore, with unfeigned satisfaction, we hail "Honest Abe" as the standard bearer of our party. Our best efforts shall be put forth in advocacy of immediate emancipation and the restoration of our once happy Union, and with the talismanic name of Lincoln, we will say *"there is no such word as fail."*

Primary Meetings.

The Unconditonal Union voters of Allegany County, are requested to meet in their several election districts, on SATURDAY 27th inst.; and select Five Delegates to meet in County Convention in Cumberland on THURSDAY the 3d. of MARCH next, to nominate Five Delegates to represent Allegany County in the Constitutional Convention.

Save me from my Friends.

The Wheeling *Register*, an out-and-out secession-sympathizing paper, has come to the relief of the commander of the Department of West Virginia. Hear him:

"In whatever defence we have been disposed to make of General Kelly, against the Radical and Jacobinical cabal that seems fiatally bent on precipitating our people into a state of lawlessness, anarchy and cut-throat robbery similar to that which has reigned in Missouri, arises solely out of our fervent desire to loan our aid to the protection of our young State from divisions and dissensions and their baleful consequences."

It would indeed be curious to know what kind of "defence" the *Register* would make for the repeated loss of wagon trains, commissary stores, railroad bridges, men as prisoners, &c., under the command of General Kelly. As to the miserable slang of "Jacobinical" cabal, "lawlessness," "anarchy," and "cut-throat robbery," with which the *Register* deals so flippantly, we refer him to the conduct of his sympathizing friends in Dixie, for the chastisement of whom General Kelly has been so abundantly supplied with men and money.

THE following article we clip from the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* of the 16th inst. It speaks sober truths in regard to the management of affairs in the Department of West Virginia. We doubt not but the *Chronicle*, as well as ourselves, will be regarded as "inimical to the Administration" for its bold fashion of telling the truth:

"NOT THE MAN FOR GALWAY."

A general impression prevails that Gen. Kelley, in West Virginia, has permitted too many valuable army trains to be captured, and too much country which was supposed to be safe within his lines, to be robbed of stock and devastated by rebel raids while had adequate force to guard it. This feeling is sustained by the expression of the West Virginia Senate, which has asked a charge in the military command, and by complaints from the quarter recently plundered, which give accounts of heavy losses both of Government and private property, and of destruction of bridges, and which state that the dispatches which were sent, giving glowing accounts of the recent vigorous pursuit and driving of the rebels, with numerous captures, were false, and were insulting to the sufferers by the rebel raid and by our military inefficiency.

General Kelley has, within a short time, lost by capture two large loaded trains, which appear to have had but a small guard, and to have been taken with but little opposition. The loss of a train in a country well known to the commander, and which adequate force to scout and to guard, should be *prima facie* evidence of neglect, which should make it necessary for him to exonerate himself. A writer to the Baltimore *American* says the last raid captured a loaded train of near one hundred four and six mule wagons, containing, among other things, five thousand rations. Besides, the camp and other military property at Petersburg was abandoned to them, and they had their own way in burning bridges through all that country and in gathering up cattle. At this rate General Kelley is keeping a base of supplies for the rebels.—Besides the stock taken from the inhabitants, the writer gives an estimate of the Government losses to the amount of $250,000.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Colonel Ferguson Surprised and Captured, with a Large Number of Prisoners.

CINCINNATI, Feb 20.—A special dispatch to the Commerical, from Louisa, Ky., says, on the 12th instant, Colonel Gallopp surprised Colonel Ferguson's command in Wayne county, Va., capturing sixty prisoners, including Ferguson his Surgeon, two Lieutenants, eighty stands of arms, a large number of stolen horses, and all the rebels' supplies, forage ammunition and subsistence.

It was Col. Ferguson's command that captured Gen. Scammon.

The dispatch adds that 1,600 Union prisoners were released.

County Convention.

At a county Convention held in the city of Cumberland on the 18th of February 1864, the Convention was organized by Maj. Wm. Shaw being chosen President, and H. D. Wincow, Secretary. The President stated that the object of the Convention was to select five delegates to attend a State Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 22d of February, 1864, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the National Convention.

Upon motion, the following gentlemen were unanimously declared delegates to represent Allegany county in said Convention, viz:—Charles H. Obr, A. J. Boose, John H Young, Daniel Duncan and A. C. Green.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to give certificates to the delegates to said Convention.

And, on motion, it was further *Resolved*, That primary meetings be held in all the election districts of said county, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1864, to appoint delegates to meet in a County Convention to be held in the city of Cumberland on THURSDAY, MARCH 3d, 1864, for the purpose of nominating five delegates to represent Allegany county in the State Constitutional Convention.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the papers of our city.

MAJ. WM. SHAW, President.
H. D. WINCOW, Secretary.

Apportionment of Representatives in the House of Delegates.

Mr. Stockbridge, from the Committee on the Judiciary in the House of Delegates, yesterday reported a bill to apportion the members of the House of Delegates among the several counties of the State and city of Baltimore, upon the basis of the National Census of 1860, in obedience to section 3, article III, of the Constitution.

This bill provides that at and after the next election of Delegates to the General Assembly the representation in the House of Delegates shall be as follows:

Allegany county	5
Anne Arundel county	3
Baltimore city	12
Baltimore county	3
Calvert county	2
Caroline county	2
Carroll county	3
Cecil county	3
Charles county	2
Dorchester county	3
Frederick county	8
Harford county	3
Howard county	2
Kent county	2
Montgomery county	2
Prince George's county	3
Queen Anne's county	2
Saint Mary's county	2
Somerset county	3
Talbot county	2
Washington county	5
Worcester county	3

Allegany receives, under the provisions of this act, one more delegate, Baltimore city two Baltimore county three, Frederick two, and Somerset loses one. The number of Delegates is increased from seventy-four to eighty, the limit prescribed by the constitution.

[Communicated.]

MR. EDITOR:—Having confidence in your integrity as a public journalist, and believing the position you have taken since your connection with the *Civilian and Telegraph*, as Editor, in reference to the military management of the Department of West Virginia, has been prompted by conscientious motives that the public be benefitted by an exposure of any inefficiency on the part of those in charge; therefore, I have no doubt that any erroneous charges you have made (though they are not specific) resulted from a lack of thorough investigation. I therefore ask the liberty to present my views through your paper of the "abuses" complained in your issue of the 18th inst., which refer more directly to the subordinate departments.

During the winter of 1861–2, as you say, there were about 1,500 patients in the various hospitals of the town, which were in buildings located principally on Baltimore street, to the great annoyance of the business community and citizens generally, who were load in their calls to have them removed. The buildings then occupied were not large enough to accommodate more than 800 patients, with any regard for their comfort and final recovery. As a result of this crowded condition of the hospitals, five or ten died daily; but their condition could not be made any better under the circumstances—a large army had been suddenly transferred to our vicinity, and no more buildings could be had. After new buildings had been erected, and old ones repaired, both at Clarysville and in the suburbs of our town, our sick and wounded soldiers were rendered much more comfortable, their recovery more rapid, consequently the mortality greatly decreased. Now, to save this expense to the Government, of erecting hospital buildings, would have been culpable neglect for the comfort of the sick soldier, and injustice to our citizens to have continued so many sick in the business part of our town. The new buildings were erected principally by soldiers, who were unfit for field service, under the supervision of a practical carpenter, and will not accommodate more than 1,000 patients, therefore I have yet to learn that it would have been a measure of economy to have continued renting buildings at high rates than the mode adopted to erect new ones. The rest of the Government buildings located here are certainly more extensive, and are frequently crowded to their utmost capacity. Another large building could be used to advantage for Quartermaster's stores, and the interest of the Government promoted by building more correls. I therefore believe that all the money used in this department for the above named purposes was advantageous to the Government, and a close investigation would corroborate the truth of my statement. At New Creek large sums of money were undoubtedly spent in the erection of necessary buildings, in 1862, by order of General Fremont, while he commanded the Mountain Department, who was proverbail for his extravagance.

The abuses and delays certainly have no reference to our present able, efficient and accommodating Post Quartermaster, who is a very close purchaser, and when he has funds on hand, after paying his own bills, always cheerfully pays those signed by other officers, when in such form that they would be passed by the authorities at Washington. When bills were not in form he has frequently assisted parties in getting them corrected and approved that they might be in proper shape for payment. Has it never occurred to those who complain of Quartermasters that any bill which may be paid, and is not in such a form as to be passed by the Quartermaster General, that the party paying it is individually responsible for the amount? I would suggest that they apply to Congress and get the army regulations changed.

I have heard of abuses occurring in the purchase of horses for Government use by a Quartermaster stationed in our vicinity, some fifteen months ago, for the truth of which I cannot vouch, and for aught I know may not be in the service now. The horses condemned and sold both here and at New Creek, were usually "hard stock" and brought full average value. I have frequently heard the remark that horses sold very high at condemned sales held here.

I know of no buildings having been taken under "plea of military necessity" except for hospitals, in 1861–2, for which a fine compensation was paid where the owners were loyal, the necessity certainly existed then. Also, in January last, when some buildings were taken for the purpose of quartering troops—the thermometer standing at zero, and their tents not being available at the time. In the last instance no citizen was turned out of his house, nor put to any serious inconvenience. All the buildings used were previously unoccupied.

Public officers are often censured without cause, but when they are remiss in their duties or violate the confidence reposed in them they should be promptly punished. JUSTICE.

State Fair.

"The quality of mercy is no strained,
It droppeth as a gentle rain from Heaven,
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed:
It blesses him that gives, and him that takes,
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest: it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown."

Our country is now engaged in a struggle the most momentous that has ever engaged the earnest consideration of any people. After enjoying a prosperity unexampled in the history of nations—a prosperity in which all ranks and conditions of men were participants; in which the arts and sciences were studiously cultivated, thus diffusing material and moral wealth broad cast over our land, lifting the lowly, and exalting still more those who were already blessed, that they in turn might bless others: This country, favored above all others with civil and religious privileges, guarantied by a written Constitution, in which "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness were secured to the meanest subjects; where the most exalted station was open to all; and where the sublime spectacle of a people seeking to educate all, that each might vindicate his title to manhood, and aspire to know the common Father of all that he might love and serve him aright—; A country where the poor, the needy, the downtrodden, and the oppressed of other lands, might find an asylum, and enjoy these inalienable rights that God has given to every man;—a country rescued from the tyranny of Kings and nobles by a band of men, nobler than the records of history furnish any example, led by the noblest of times, noble offsprings whom to love and whom to revere and whose precepts to emulate and record indelibly upon all American hearts; should be the pride and boast of every American citizen. This country is now I say engaged in a struggle, the noblest, the most vital, the most momentous in its bearing on our present and future happiness that can engage, or ever will engage the thoughts and deeds of our people.

And who are those who seek to destroy it? A handful of scheming, ambitious, infidel politicians, (I say infidel, because a people loving God, and believing in Jesus, would not dare to lift a parricidal hand against such a country as I have described,) excite a revolt and aim to emancipate thirteen of the Federal States from the beneficient rule of the Federal Government, and establish for themselves a government, whose "corner-stone is Slavery," and whose acknowledged principles bid defiance to the most christian usages of the age, and which if acknowledged, must throw us back upon the barbarism of the feudal ages.

Now for the purpose of pulling down the pillars of our glorious Republic and upon its crumbled and desecrated ruins build a temple dedicated to unholy lusts, by unholy hands, a war is now going on in this blessed land—a land as I have said devoted to art and science, to civil and religious liberty, to peace, to progress to education, and to all those correlative blessing that flows from each pursuit in which your home, and our homes, your peace and our peace nay—nay, will vanish, should our soldiers who are now in the field, be vanquished by their unscrupulous assailants.

War necessitates soldiers—soldiers cause bloody contests and bloody contests produces the halt, the lame, the blind and the disabled—Families are brought to poverty—children are robbed of the support and education, which a fathers and brothers care and industry bring—and desolate widows are turned houseless, and penniless upon the cold charities of life. Such, is but a feeble picture of wars, cruelties and its distress. It cannot be portrayed as it really exists. It *must* be seen in all its vividness to excite the full measure of a just sympathy. Our people see it, and seeing it with a heart full of noble sympathy, for the sufferers, who have so nobly perilled their lives and left their homes that this exalted Government of ours might pass unimpaired to the present and succeeding generations;—now step forward, and propose to establish what ever may alleviate or minister to the wants of these brave man. To answer this end, an organized association has been formed, styled a 'Sanitary Fair.' One has been held in Cincinnatti, the proceeds of which amounted to $200,000, and one is to be held in New York and one in Baltimore. The latter is the one to which you are now solicited to make contributions.

In the name of Justice—in the name of all that exalts humanity—in the name of Jesus, and the blessed charities to which his life was so beautifully devoted—in the name of Washington and the holly memories that cluster around that cherished name. We most respectfully urge you to come forward and aid us in this beneficient enterprise.

SMALL POX.—The Senate bill for the better protection of the people of this State from the ravages of the small pox was passed with several amendments.

This bill provides for the appointment of a vaccine physician for the State, to reside in the city of Baltimore, at an annual salary of $600. His duties shall be to provide and keep on hand a supply a fresh vaccine matter, not more than two removes from the cow, which he shall supply to all physicians of the State who may apply for it, at a cost of twenty-five cents a crust. It also provides for the appointment of vaccine physicians in all the counties by the County Commissioners and in the city of Baltimore by the Mayor and City Council, who shall vaccinate all persons in their several districts who have not been effectually vaccinated, and they shall receive for the same in the city twenty-five cents, and in the counties one dollar. Where parties are too poor to pay, the county or city shall pay for the same. Fines are imposed for neglecting to have vaccination done, and penalties are imposed on all physicians for using impure virus, or virus more than four removes from the cow.

The Union State Convention

President Lincoln Endorsed.

Delegates to National Convention.

Morning Session.—This body assembled at noon yesterday, in Temperance Temple, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Convention to nominate candidates for the President and Vice President of the United States. The Convention was called to order by Henry W. Hoffman, Esq., Secretary of the State Union Central Committee.

A committe upon credentials was appointed, and when the names of St. Mary's, Cecil, Prince George's and Kent counties were mentioned a storm of applause was raised—more especially when the name of St. Mary's was called. This is the first time that St. Mary's has ever sent delegates to a Union convention.—Charles county, the hot bed of rebels, did not answer.

Upon calling for the names of the delegates, it was found that Dorchester, Kent and Baltimore counties were contested.—A lively discussion ensued, and nearly an hour was wasted in idle discussion before a vote could be had. The matter was settled by each credited delegation selecting a chairman upon the committee on credentials. On motion the Convention adjourned until 3 P. M. The following committee on resolutions was appointed: Colonel Creswell, A. Stirling, Jr., F. Schley, A. C. Green, W. Bonifant.

Afternoon Session.—The convention reassembled at three o'clock, but did not proceed to business until after four o'clock owing to the committee on credentials being unable to agree upon the claims of the delegates from Kent, Dorchester and Baltimore county.

While waiting for the committee to make their report, the lobby members came near getting into a difficulty upon the selection of their favorites. The matter was, however, settled by a squad of police officers insisting upon order being maintained.

Before the committe made their report loud calls were made for Baltus H. Kennard, Esq., from the 19th ward. That gentleman ascended the rostrum and delivered one of the most able speeches that it has ever been our good fortune to listen to from him.

The committee on credentials, through its chairman, Colonel Creswell, presented the accredited credentials of the delegates.

Colonel Cresswell stated that the committee was of the opinion that both sets of delegates from Dorchester county were elected by unconditional Union men, and that both delegations were entitled to seats in the convention, with the privilege, however, of only having a voice of two each in the delegations. The report of the committe was adopted, and the following gentlemen selected as the permanent officers of the convention: Col. John A. S Creswell, President, Sebastian F. Streeter, James McNeal, James D. Billingsley John F. Young, Robert Wright, Washington Bonifant, Vice President; Peter Negley and Geo. M Russum, Secretaries.

Upon taking the chair, Colonel Creswell made a stirring speech, and alluded to the claims of President Lincoln to the next Presidency. The allusion was met with wild and enthusiastic applause.

On motion, Mr. Bloxham, of Caroline county, submitted a resolution requesting the delegates to the convention to pledge themselves in favor of the re-election of President Lincoln.

The subject gave rise to an exciting debate, which was vociferously entered into by the Members and spectators.

Archibald Stirling, Jr., submitted the following as an amendment to the resolution of Mr Bloxham:

"That this convention is in favor of the entire and immediate abolition of slavery in Maryland and in the States in rebellion, and against the reorganization of the States that will not abolish the policy of slavery."

Several other resolutions to the same effect were presented and passed without a dissenting voice. On motion the convention adjourned until 8 p. m.

Night Session.—The convention was called to order by the Chairman at 8 o'clock. The following nominations were named by the convention: A. C. Green Allegany county; Francis P. Blair (the name was received with applause and hisses,) Henry W. Hoffman, (received with tremendous applause,) Colonel Creswell, Cecil county; Hon. H. H. Goldborough, Talbot county, and Wm. H. Purnell, Dorchester county.

On motion of Mr. Stirling, Colonel Cresswell and the Hon. H. H. Goldborough were declared the unanimous choice from the Eastern Shore. A call was made from the counties upon the selection of the remaining two delegates, resulting as follows: Green 58, Purnell 22, Hoffman 65, Blair 23 votes. The announcement of the votes was received with loud cheering. Mr. Samuel Evans announced that the National Convention to nominate candidates for the President and vice President would meet in this city on the 7th of June, and move that the President appoint a committee of five to make proper arrangements for the same; adopted.

A motion directing each Congressional district to give a certified acknowledgement of their delegates to the National Convention caused a long debate. The resolution was adopted.

On motion it was resolved that the Chair be empowered to appoint a State Central Committee, consisting of two members from each county and eleven from Baltimore city.

Mr. Stirling, from the committee on resolutions, offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention hereby declares for immediate emancipation unaccompanied by apprenticeship to prolong a lingering existence to slavery, and that we are opposed to State compensation.

Mr. Schley of Frederick county, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that soldiers who are legal voters, fighting for the liberties of their country, ought to be allowed to vote in camp, and that the Legislature of Maryland, in refusing to allow them this privilege, does not comply with the wishes of their loyal constituents.

After passing a resolution of thanks to the officers of the convention, and three cheers for the Union, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE ALABAMA AGAIN.—Advices by the City of Manchester, at New York, completely annihilate the rumor from California that the privateer Alabama was blockaded at Amoy Jan. 2. On the 5th of January she was cruising some fifty miles south of Rangoon, watching for American vessels. Rangoon is on a river which empties on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, perhaps five or six hundred miles southwest of Calcutta, and five times that distance from Amoy.

Latest News.

Highly Important Southern News.

Fortress Monroe, February 22.—[illegible] of truce steamer [illegible] mond papers [illegible] which the foll[illegible] is taken.

The *Examiner* [illegible] ing:

Mobile, Feb [illegible] was evacuated [illegible] property was [illegible] Captain A[illegible] rived here. [illegible] 9th. He w[illegible] fantry 6,000 [illegible] nandez. T[illegible] alry are at [illegible]

Sherman's forces are 35,000 strong, and are marching in close order. Lee's cavalry are harrassing their flanks and picking up stragglers.

Pascagoula, Feb. 15.—The enemy's fleet, including the flag ship, has gone eastward through the Sound, in the direction of Grants pass. Four more gunboats have just appeared steering the same course.

Sherman has from twenty-five to thirty, thousand men. *They tear up the bridges and railroad in their rear. He evidently meditates no step backward.*

Mobile, Feb. 19.—Farragut has not *renewed* his attack on Grant's Pass. His fleet lies in the sound. The weather is too bad for action. No landing is yet reported in the direction of Pascagbals.

Highly Important.

Repulse of Rebel Cavalry at the Tennessee River—Reported Defeat of Gen. Polk at Brandon—12,000 Prisoners Captured.

Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 20.—Official information from Gen. Dodge was received at Gen. Logan's headquarters to day, that the rebels (supposed to be Roddey's command) attempted to cross the Tennessee River at three different ferries, but were driven back by Gen. Dodges troops. The loss to one side was very slight.

It is rumored here to-day Gen. Sherman had a fight with the rebel Gen. Polk, near Brandon, Mississippi, and whipped him, and has taken twelve thousand prisoners.

Capture of Yazoo City—Dick Taylor's Repulse Confirmed.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—After two or three days' skirmishing our forces have captured Yazoo city, which they now hold. Our forces at Vidalia, were recently attacked and driven back by Dick Taylor. Reinforcements and gunboats came to the relief of our troops, and Taylor's command were scattered, and a number killed and wounded.

Twelve thousand negroes have enlisted in Tennessee. Enlistments average 500 a week.

Army of the Tennessee.

CAIRO, Feb. 20.—The steamer White Cloud arrived here this morning from Duvall's Bluff. She brought four hundred and twenty-two bales of cotton, consigned to Memphis.

The steamer Bryan, which was burned at Columbus, Ky., yesterday, was owned by the Government. Her cargo was not valuable.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the steamer Mississippi at Memphis on the 17th.

'EDITOR OF THE CIVILIAN & TELEGRAPH'

A short time since, in your paper there was a few remarks in reference to those holding high positions, which I among others looked upon as rather severe; but sir, I find I may be mistaken, for I would like you, if you are found of curiosities, to have been here at New Creek while a certain Lion of the Tribe of Jeff and Company—one dyed in the wool, a faithful disciple of Angus McDonald, a man who has robbed mere widows and orphans than any ten men in Hampshire County. I say to be here and see officers and employees of Uncle Sam, with no other business on hand for which the Government is paying them, and we know the people will eventually have to foot the bills. Escorting and lionizing a certain noted guerrilla bridge burner and horse theief known and well known here as Thornton Parker, who was foremost and among the leaders in destroying the bridge across the Potomac River at Piedmont and Westernport, with the Railroad Companies building. Had it not been for the timely arrival of the gallant Col. Kane with his Pennsylvania Reserves, who they soon found had no sympathy for traitors.

Now Sir, we ask not the treatment of prisoners of war as you and others thro' the public prints have informed us, that our prisoners receive in southern prisons, but we do object to those extra honors being conferred by those in the pay of the Government, to the most despicable, low and meanest of her enemies—granting them the privilege of free and uninterrupted communication with known sympathisers in our midst.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

New Creek, February 22 1864.

MARRIED,

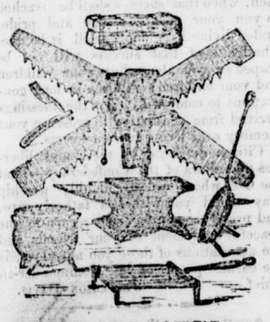
On the 24th instant, by the Rev. J. H. Symons, Mr. GEORGE M. DEETZ to Miss ELLEN J. LAWRENCE, all of this city.

DIED,

Suddenly, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, Mr. THOMAS BEAM, of Frostburg, in the 68th year of his age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARDWARE, IRON CUTLERY &C.



THOMAS JOHNS,
Corner of Baltimore and Centre St., Cumberland, Md.,

OFFERS for sale a large assortment of goods in his line, such as

Table and Pocket Cutlery, Trace, Halter, Breast, Stay Lock, Tongue Lock and Coil chains, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Shovels, Spades, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Hollow-ware, &c., &c.

He has recently added to his stook an extensive assortment of

IRON,

all of which he will sell low.
Feb. 25, '64—y.

STATISTICS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE, FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT.

Sources, by C. SLACK, Mount Savage, Md.

Table 1.—*Details of the Year 1863.*

Names of Company	Tons	1863. No Ca'l	Local	Total.	Comp'd with 1862 Incr'se.	Decr'se.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
[illegible]		1583	51	71446	41545	
[illegible]		9973	236	46825	26027	
Central Mining and M. Company	2151	1409	116	3656	3656	
Piedmont Coal and Iron Company	31561	.....	.....	31561	24297	
Swanton Mining Company	29231	.....	.....	29231	22229	
Potomac Mines	25409	.....	.....	25409	18445	
George's Creek Coal and Iron Co.	35155	.....	295	35456	15679	
Midland Coal Mining Company	5421	10368	.....	15789	8491	
Neff Run Coal Company	.....	2539	704	3243	701	
Frostburg Coal Company	44668	26099	1944	66711	17618	
Borden Mining Company	36179	45733	2748	84660	39553	
New Hope Mines	14899	11565	10832	37296	37259	
Midlothian Coal Company	58	.....	.....	58	58	
Barton Coal Company	6122	.....	.....	6122	4724	
George's Creek Mining Company	20239	.....	.....	20229	20239	
Franklin Coal Company	79799	.....	.....	79799	57503	
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	96701	32301	2316	131318	70229	
Neff Mines	12070	11222	.....	23292	19845	
Hampshire Coal and Iron Co.	36240	.....	.....	36240	.....	387
					431698	
					387	
	512311	216792	19242	748345	430711	Total In.

RECAPITULATION.

By Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad to Canal	173,269	
" " " to Balt. and Ohio R. R.	175,835	
" " " to Local	16,926	
		366,030
By Cumberland Coal and Iron Co's Railroad to Canal	43,523	
" " " to Balt. and Ohio R. R.	108,171	
" " " to Local	2,316	
		154,610
By George's Creek Railroad, to October 24, to Balt. and Ohio R. R.		191,465
By Hampshire Coal and Iron Co's Railroad to Balt. and Ohio R. R.		36,240
		748,345

A BILL

Entitled, An Act to add to forty-first article of the Code of Public General Laws, in relation to Fish and Fisheries the following additional sections, relating to the waters of the Potomac River lying between the mouth of New Creek and Weaverton Dam.

SECTION 1, *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the following sections be and they are hereby added to the forty-first Article of the Code of Public Laws, relating to Fish and Fisheries, to be arranged under the head of "Waters of the Potomac River," lying between the mouth of New Creek and Weaverton Dam.

36. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to whip or beat the water in that part of the Potomac river, lying between the mouth of New Creek and Weaverton Dam, with poles, sticks or other things for the purpose of driving fish into netts, seins, fish baskets or other snares; or to erect any fish pot, or to fish with any drag net, fish basket or in any other manner, except with the gig, trot lines, dip net or the angling rod.

37. Any person or persons offending against the provisions of the last preceding section shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of thirty dollars to be recovered in the name of the county commissioners of the county in which the offence takes place before a justice of the peace, one-half to the informer, the other half to the School fund of the county, and in such action the informer shall be a competent witness.

38. Every justice of the peace shall annually account with the county commissioners of his county, at their meeting to make the county levy, for all fines received under this act, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each fine by him imposed or received.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall be in force from the day of its passage.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE,

FROM 1842 TO 1863, INCLUSIVE—22 YEARS.

Table 2.

	Frostburg Region. Cumb'd & Penn. R. R. B. & O. R. R.	C. & O. Ca'l	Total.	Cum'd Coal & Iron Co's R. R. B. & O. R. R.	C. & O. Ca'l	Total.	Piedmont Region. George's Creek Railroad. B. & O. R. R.	C. & O. Ca'l	Total.	Ham. RR B. & O. RR.	Total by B. & O. Railroad.	Total by Chesap'ke & O. Ca'l.	Aggreg'e.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
[illegible]											1,708		1,708
1842	757		757	951		951					10,082		10,082
1843	3,661		3,661	6,421		6,421					14,890		14,890
1844	5,156		5,156	9,734		9,734					24,653		24,653
1845	13,738		13,738	10,915		10,915					29,795		29,795
1846	11,204		11,240	18,555		18,555					52,940		52,940
1847	20,615		20,615	32,325		32,325					79,571		79,571
1848	36,651		36,751	43,000		43,000					142,449		142,449
1849	63,676		63,676	78,773		78,773					192,806	4,642	196,848
1850	73,783	3,167	76,950	119,023	875	119,898					174,701	82,978	257,679
1851	70,897	51,438	122,331	102,808	31,540	135,348					268,559	65,719	334,178
1852	123,534	51,357	174,891	139,925	19,362	159,287					376,219	157,760	533,979
1853	150,381	81,060	231,441	155,278	70,535	225,813	70,500	3,165	73,725		503,836	155,845	649,681
1854	148,958	63,731	212,684	173,580	92,114	265,694	181,302		181,303		478,486	188,786	662,272
1855	93,961	77,095	171,056	97,710	109,291	208,401	221,245	6,000	227,245	65,570	502,330	204,120	706,450
1856	86,994	80,387	167,381	121,945	103,149	227,094	250,626	18,584	269,210	42,765	465,912	116,574	582,486
1857	89,743	55,174	135,917	88,573	54,90	143,573	244,968	7,400	252,368	51,628	395,405	255,251	649,656
1858	48,018	166,712	214,730	66,109	87,539	153,548	218,318		218,318	63,060	426,512	297,842	724,354
1859	48,415	211,639	260,054	72,423	86,203	158,626	257,740		257,740	47,934	493,031	295,878	788,909
1860	70,669	232,278	302,947	80,500	63,600	144,100	289,289		289,298	52,564	464,196	105,478	269,674
1861	23,878	68,303	92,181	25,983	29,296	55,279	85,554		85,554	36,660	218,950	98,684	317,634
1862	71,203	75,206	146,951	41,096	23,478	64,574	69,482		69,482	36,627	531,553	216,792	748,345
1863	117,796	173,269	291,065	111,087	43,523	154,610	266,430		266,430	36,240			
	1,370,177	1,338,816	2,758,993	1,597,614	807,905	2,405,519	2,155,524	35,149	2,190,673	433,048	*5,648,484	2,239,749	7,788,233

* The quantity shown as sent by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad includes about 640,000 tons for their own use; 19,500 tons used at Piedmont since the opening of the George's Creek Railroad, in 1853; 105,000 tons at Cumberland, and 40,000 tons on the line of the Piedmont and Cumberland Roads, which would leave as the quantity from Cumberland and Piedmont regions, transported on that road, through and way, 4,743,984 tons.

CHEAP PASSAGE
FROM OR TO
IRELAND OR ENGLAND!

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMSHIPS,
FROM OR TO
Queenstown & Liverpool.

WILLIAMS & GUION'S
OLD "BLACK STAR LINE" OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS,
SAILING EVERY WEEK.

SWALLOW-TAIL LINE OF PACKETS
FROM OR TO LONDON,
SAILING TWICE A MONTH.

REMITTANCES

To England, Ireland and Scotland, payable on demand.

For further particulars apply to
A. J. CLARK,
At Tearney's Grocery, next door to the Civilian and Telegraph office, Cumberland, Md. Feb. 25 '64—y.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF A
Valuable Tract of Land.

THE undersigned Trustee, will offer at public sale in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel in the city Cumberland, on *SATURDAY, 19th day of March*, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., all the right title and interest of John C. King, late of Allegany County deceased, in insolvent petioner in and to the tract of Land called

"GOOD LUCK,"

containing about 100 acres. From 6 to 10 acres of it is cleared. The land lies about 4 miles from Oakland. Terms of sale cash.
THOMAS A. HOPKINS,
Feb. 25,—ts. Trustee.

Insolvents Notice,

Henry M Kinzie, vs. His Creditors. } ORDERED, this 22nd day of February, 1864, that Henry McKinzie gives notice to his creditors and endorsers sureties, that the 2nd Monday of October next is fixed for the said Henry McKinzie 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 month prior to the 2nd Monday of October next as such notice.
Test—H. RESLEY,
Feb, 25, 1864.—3m. Clerk.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Lumber and Board business, in the town of Cumberland, under the firm of P. Hein & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent.
PETER HEIN,
JOHN KORNS.

THE Lumber business will in futur be carried on by PETER HEIN.
Feb. 25, '64.—3t

Coffee and Sugar.

THE public are informed that I have on hand a superior Rio and Java Coffee, and Brown, White, Crushed and Loaf Sugar, cheap for cash.
R. P. MORRIS,
April 9. Near the Post Office.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A RELIABLE servant man to take care of a pair of horses, make fires, and to make himself generally useful about the House. None but a sober steady man need to apply. For such an one, good wages and a comfortable home will be s pplied.
GEO. A. PFARRE.
Feb. 25,—3t.

Volunteers and Conscripts!

To soldiers or any others wishing to increase their income, there is no better way of doing so at this time, than from the sale of our Watches. *They are warranted as represented.*

'Particularly valuable for officers in the Army and travellers.'—*Frank Leslie's Feb. 22.*

'Prettiest, best and cheapest timepieces ever offered.'—*N. Y. Illustrated News, January 10.*

'Very pretty and durable Watches for the Army.'—*N. Y. Army & Navy Journ.* [Government Organ.] Aug. 20.

'One of the oldest and most reliable houses in business.'—*Louisville Ky., Journ.* July 31.

MAGIC TIME OBSERVERS

Being a Hunting or Open Face or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch Combined, with Patent Self-Winding Improvement, a most Pleasing Novelty.

ONE OF THE PRETTIEST MOST CONVENIENT and decidedly the best and cheapest time-piece for general and reliable use ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate time-piece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of half dozen, $204.—Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, $35.

SILVER WATCHES!

First Class