Civilian & Telegraph.

"With FREEDOM's soil beneath our feet—
And FREEDOM's banner streaming o'er us."

CUMBERLAND, MD.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1865.

O. F. MATTINGLY, Publisher.

☞ *TO ADVERTISERS.—The Circulation of the CIVILIAN AND TELEGRAPH is more than* TWICE AS LARGE *as that of any other paper published in this City or County, and therefore presents greater advantages to the Advertising Public than is offered through any other medium. A word to the wise is sufficient.*

THE COMFORTS OF REBELLION.

Judging from the Richmond papers, the consternation and alarm at the Rebel capital are becoming more and more intense from hour to hour.

There is good reason for it all. Or rather there is a combination of reasons, which now fill their cup of anguish to the brim. Disappointed pride, foiled ambition, blasted hopes, the consciousness of all honor lost, and of all claim to truth and humanity destroyed, the recollections of unparallelled cruelties committed towards the helpless prisoners of war, the thrice merited contempt and scorn and execration of all good and patriotic men who no longer can recognise them as countrymen, the unceasing pangs of conscious guilt, and irretrievable ruin, all phrenzy the brains and paralyze the energies of the leaders of this causeless and unparallelled rebellion. These self-condemned scoundrels, reduced to absolute despair, are now upbraiding each other with mutual recriminations, and each of them is ready to exclaim with Milton's fallen angel,

"Me miserable, which way so'er I fly is Hell;
I, myself am Hell!"

Even hope has abandoned them They have no resources of consolation left. Their miserable clan of villains called the Confederate Congress has skulked from the Rebel capital, leaving their peers in villainy, the rebel editors of the Richmond papers to utter the last groans of expiring treason. The crash of ruin is about to come. They cannot escape from it. One by one they may follow Vice President Stephens and their fleeing Congress to the borders of Mexico.—King Jeff now finds that he wields a barren sceptre and that his once towering hopes must vanish into thin air. It is to be hoped that he will be intercepted in his flight and that with his accomplices in treason, he will be visited with the punishment due his enormous crimes. The dense net-work of the Federal armies will soon close around Lee and his rebel hosts, when the shouts of freemen will make the welkin ring with the notes of the triumph of Freedom over the vain attempts of treason to establish a negro despotism over free white men, and crush the liberties of this country.

"The dwellers on the rocks and in the vales will shout to each other, and the mountain tops from distant mountains catch the flying joy."

As for the masses of the southern people, they have been wofully deceived and imposed upon. They are entitled to our sympathy, but it will require some time to get the dust wiped from their eyes, and to bring them to their sober senses. In the meantime they must take the consequences of their own folly. The proud capital of Dixie will be humbled in the dust, and Dixie will suffer throughout her borders, but that seems to be necessary to her future health and prosperity.

U. S. SENATOR.

On the 9th inst. the Legislature of Maryland elected the Honorable J. A. J. Creswell, United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Governor Hicks. Lieut Gov Cox voluntarily withdrew from the contest and the election was harmoniously made. This is a fitting compliment to the ability and the patriotism of Mr. Creswell, who was defeated in his district for Congress last fall.

THE CANAL.

The damages to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal are thus reported officially:—Dam No. 6, above Williamsport, washed away; the stone aqueduct, two hundred feet high, at Williamsport, fallen in; the stone culvert, four miles below, carried away; three breaks near Sharpsburg, three more at Edward's Ferry, and four between Seneca and Georgetown.—*N. Y. paper.*

The above, inserted in the New York papers, is so untrue in fact, that we deem it our duty to state the true situation of this important work.

Dam No. 5 is not washed away. The dam itself has not sustained any injury. The only damage at that point is the washing away of a crib 25 feet long, which was placed on the Virginia side of the river to protect the abutment. The loss of the crib will not affect navigation until the water gets very low, which does not ordinarily happen until midsummer, previous to which time the slight injury can and will be repaired.

The stone aqueduct at Williamsport is only slightly injured, about one hundred feet of one of the parapet walls was damaged, and the work of repairing this injury has so far progressed already that it can be used for navigation by or before the 25th inst There are some other slight damages at other points to the tow path, which are of annual occurrence, but they are trifling in their character and will be repaired by the time the regular annual repairs to the canal are completed, which have been in progress as the weather has admitted for some time.

Alfred Spates, Esq., the President of the canal has officially stated that the canal will be ready for navigation by the 25th inst. And we believe, that when navigation is resumed this work will be in excellent condition for the immense business which we anticipate will be done over it this season.

Such a report as we have copied from the New York paper is, probably, published by some sharp operator in stock to affect the market, but its tendency is to create apprehension in the minds of consumers, at a distance, who are unfamiliar with the facts, that there will be a short supply of coal from this region during the coming season, and induce them to make contracts elsewhere to supply their wants.

The Draft—Important Provisions of the New Law.

The provisions of the new amendatory act of Congress, passed at the late session, in regard to the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, have been published by Gen. Fry, so far as they relate to the details and the machinery of the draft and to drafted men. The following is a full abstract. As the sixteenth section is important, we give it verbatim:

REVISION OF ENROLLMENT.

The law provides that quotas shall hereafter be assigned according to enrollments revised at any period previous to the actual drawing of the names, and without regard to previous apportionments. It appears, however, that this provision has no reference to the draft lately ordered.

NEW SYSTEM OF CREDITS.

All persons mustered into the service are to be carefully credited to the ward, township, or precinct where they actually reside. This is to prevent miscellaneous and unauthorized recruiting, and secure fair and just credits to every section of the country, provided that in any call for troops hereafter, credits shall not be given except for men actually furnished on that or on the preceding call, and mustered into the military or naval service. In computing quotas hereafter, credits shall be given for all men furnished by them respectively, and not heretofore credited during the present rebellion, for any period of service of not less than three months, calculating the number of days for which such service was furnished, and reducing the same to years; provided that such credits shall not be applied to the call for additional troops be made by the President on the 21st of December, 1864.

IMPORTANT TO DRAFTED MEN.

The following section will be interesting to a class of persons drafted last summer. It was added during the last hours of the session:

"Sec. 16, And be it further enacted, That persons who have been, or may hereafter be drafted, under the provisions of the several acts to which this is an amendment, for the term of one year, and who have actually furnished or may actually furnish acceptable substitutes (not liable to draft) for the term of three years, shall be exempt from military duty during the time for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been mustered into the service, anything in the act of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Under the ruling of the War Department last year, any drafted person who put in a substitute for three years was exempted but for a single year. The law now corrects this injustice.

ILLEGAL ENLISTMENTS—PUNISHMENT FOR SWINDLING RECRUITS.

Any recruiting agent, substitute broker, or other person enlisting, or causing to be enlisted, an insane person or a convict, or a person under indictment or bail for felony, or person in a state of intoxication, or a deserter, or a minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under sixteen years of age, knowing him to be such; or any broker or other person who shall defraud or illegally deprive any enlisted man of his local, State or United States bounty, shall, upon conviction, fined from two hundred to one thousand dollars, or imprisoned three months to two years, or suffer both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. An officer mustering in any person whose enlistment is forbidden, may be dishonorably dismissed the service.

PRINCIPALS MAY BE HELD TO SERVICE FOR THEIR SUBSTITUTES.

In cases in which persons (insane convicts, &c.,) are so improperly enlisted as substitutes after passage of this act the names of the principals shall be restored to the enrollment lists If a substitute, by reason of any ailment existing at the time of muster, and since the passage of this act, shall be found incompetent to perform the duties of a soldier, the principal will be held to service as though he had furnished no substitute. If a man furnishing a substitute shall in any way encourage the said sudstitute in deserting he shall himself be placed in the ranks for the period for which he was liable to draft, dating from the time of the desertion of the substitute.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT PROVISION.

The law providing for recruiting in rebellious States for the benefit of the loyal States is repealed. Any person or persons enrolled in any sub-district may, after notice of a draft and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of recruits not subject to draft as they may deem expedient which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons or so many of them as may be drafted to the extent of the number of such recruits as thus aforesaid are mustered in.

EXEMPTIONS.

Acting assistant surgeons, contract surgeons, and surgeons and commissioners on the enrolling boards, while in the military service of the United States, shall hereafter be exempt from all liability to be drafted under the provisions of any act for enrolling and calling out the national forces.

This act is now in effect. Nothing therein is to operate to postpone the pending draft, or interfere with the quotas assigned therefor.

A DAUGHTER of Mr. John O. Whitehouse, of Brooklyn, New York, aged thirteen, being dressed in a thin white muslin for a party, undertook, with a match, to light the gas, when a sparke, falling upon her dress, set it in a blaze The father, hearing her screams, rushed in, threw his coat about her, but she inhaled the blaze, and died shortly after the accident.

A PRIVATE in the 14th Indiana who participated in the attack on Fort Fisher was found not to have discharged his rifle during the entire engagement. When asked the cause he said he was told by his commanding officer not to fire until he received orders, and he acted accordingly.

☞ It is announced that Gens. Kelly and Crook, recently captured in this place, have been exchanged.

THE CAMPAIGN.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Bragg Claims a Victory.

WASHINGTON, March 12—The Richmond *Dispatch* of Friday contains the following despatch from Gen. Lee, giving the particulars of an engagement, near Kinston, N. C., between Gen. Bragg of the rebel army and the Union forces which moved from Newbern to meet Sherman in the direction of Goldsboro':

HEADQUARTERS, March 9.

"*Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Sec'y of War:*

General Bragg reports that he attacked the enemy yesterday four miles from Kinston and drove him from his position. He disputed the ground obstinately and took up a new line three miles from his first. We captured three pieces of artillery and fifteen hundred prisoners The number of the enemy's dead and wounded left on the field is large Ours comparatively small. The troops behaved most handsomely, and Major Generals Hill and Hoke exhibited their usual zeal and energy.

"(Signed) R. E. LEE."

"Kinston, near which the fight occurred, is situated on the direct route from Goldsboro' to Newbern, and is about twenty miles east of Goldsboro' and about thirty from Newbern It is supposed that this force of the enemy was advancing from Newbern against Goldsboro' for the purpose of cutting the railroad at that point. It is not probable after this repulse that the enemy will attempt to advance, and it is likely we shall next hear of them falling back upon Newbern and changing their course to some other point of the compass. This movement of the enemy was evidently designed to co-operate with Sherman; and in this light and in this juncture it may be of great value to us in embarrassing the movements of Sherman."

NEWBERN, N. C, Feb. 26, via PHILADELPHIA March 11.—Yesterday Company B, 6th North Carolina Rebel Cavalry, raised in the western part of the State, came into our lines in a body, with two Lieutenants, bringing their horses and equipments. They numbered over sixty men, and delivered themselves up to our commanding officer at Camp Palmer. When they were informed that they would receive pay for their horses and arms, and be furnished employment or allowed to go North, they remarked that if it was generally known in the South that such a reception awaited the Confederate soldiers in our lines, the entire army of the Confederacy would follow their example. The arrival of the remainder of this regiment into our lines is daily looked for. These deserters say that Kinston is being evacuated. They also state that the South Cerolina troops have been the first to give up and acknowledge that the South is whipped.

From Sherman's Army

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A letter dated Wilmington, March 6th, was received here to-day, in which it is stated in positive terms that a scout from Sherman's army had reached General Terry's headquarters, who left our forces in occupation of Cheraw, South Carolina, the terminus of the Cheraw, and Darlington Railroad, and but very few miles from North Carolina. Nothing but cavalry skirmishes had taken place. The army had rested for some days, and had found very fair subsistence along the route. The advance into North Carolina was a certainty this letter adds by the first of March.

The scout started for Newbern, but learning of the occupation of Wilmington, reached that place much sooner. The source of this intelligence is perfectly correct.

Wilmington Being Made a Base of Supplies for Sherman.

FORT MONROE, March 11.—By the steamer Virginia from Wilmington, we learn that a base of supplies for General Sherman's army is to be estadlished there. General Sherman's Chief Quartermaster had arrived there and all the transports and other vessels having supplies for the army, had been ordered from both Charleston and Savannah with orders to rendezvous at New Inlet.

The Captain of the Virginia reports heavy weather on the coast. He saw on shore, near Cape Henry, a brig and schooner high and dry on the beach.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, March 9, via, CAIRO, 11.—A grand banquet was given by the Union men of Memphis to General Washburne last night at which he made a speech deprecating the existence of military law and hoping for the speedy restoration of the civil government in the State; expressing much charity for the Southern people and promising to receive them kindly when they came in the proper spirit. He told the Memphis merchants that the interests of their city were to a certain extent antagonistic to the interests of the Government; that he would be liberal in regard to legitimate, honest trade, but in everything else they would find him their inexorable foe.

A fight occurred at Fort Pickering night before last, between the 3d U. S. colored artillery and a white regiment, resulting in the death of several negroes and one white soldier. The fight grew out of a disagreement about rations Both regiments belonged to the garrison of the fort.

General Dana left for Vicksburg yesterday.

General Washburne has issued a order permitting steamboats to navigate the Hatchie river, to bring out the produce of the country; but will not allow them to take up supplies.

A VALUABLE PRIZE CAPTURED.

Commander R. W. Shufeld, of the United States steamer Proteus, has reported to the Navy Department the capture of the steamer Ruby, from Havanna, at sea, in latitude 26° 10′ north, longitude 83° 3′ west, on the 22d of February, by his vessel. The Ruby cleared at Havana for Belize, but according to the statement of her officers and passengers she was bound to St. Mark's, Florida, with a large cargo of lead and sundries

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

The official despatch of General Sheridan, shows that he has accomplished the work he was set about with thoroughness and his usual success. After defeating Early at Waynesboro', he took possession the next day of Charlottesville, the Mayor and the principal inhabitants coming out and delivering up the keys of the public buildings. Detained at Charlottesville two days by the bad weather, Sheridan employed his forces in destroying two large bridges and the railroad for eight miles toward Lynchburg. On the 6th, dividing his forces into two columns, one proceeded to Amherst Court House, in the direction of Lynchburg, destroying all the railroad bridges, many of them long and costly structures. The other column struck the James river at Scottsville, destroying as it moved all the merchant mills, canal locks and bridges on the Rivanna river. It was General Sheridan's intention to cross the James river below Lynchburg, but the enemy burnt the bridges, and the high water rendered his pontoon train useless. Returning down the river, the James river canal was effectually destroyed At New Canton the guard lock was destroyed, and the swollen waters of the river were let into the canal, carrying away the banks and washing out the bottom. The dam across the river was also injured. Twelve canal boats laden with supplies of ammunition, rations, and medical stores were captured.—General Sheridan says he had found great abundance of food, both for his men and animals, the canal having been the great feeder of Richmond. Since the defeat of Early our forces had met with no opposition, the enemy being completely bewildered by our movements.

All the bridges on the railroad between Stanton and Charlootsville, and for a distance of ten miles toward Gordonsville were also utterly destroyed. Commodore Hollins, of the Rebel navy, formerly a resident of Maryland who deserted our service at the commencement of the war, was shot near Gordonsville while attempting to make his escape. Gen. Sheridan's despatch is dated at Columbia on Friday last, and was sent direct to General Grant. Columbia is a small village in Fluvanna county, at the confluence of the Rivanna and James rivers, and on the James river canal, fifty-two miles from Richmond. It is about the same distance from Burke's Junction, the intersection of the Richmond and Lynchburg Road and the Richmond and Danville Roads. Of course nothing is said of Gen. Sheridan's further movements, but should he succeed in crossing the James river Burke's Junction would be a tempting prize. The destruction of the railroads there would completely sever communication between Richmond and Lynchburg. The work done by Sheridan is, however, sufficiently important if it has already ended. After several previous failure by other commanders, he has succeeded in reaching and destroying the James river canal, through which Lee has received at least one-half of the food for his army. He has also destroyed beyond present repair all the Rebel railroads north of the James river between Richmond, Charlottes-Staunton and Lynchburg. Add to this that he has given Early another whipping, captured nearly two thousand prisoners and fourteen guns, and we have substantial results that must satisfy even "Cavalry Sheridan."

General Schfield, in a dispatch to General Grant, dated at Wises Fork, N. C., on the 10th, states that the enemy made a heavy attack that day on our left and centre, but was decidedly repulsed with heavy loss. Their dead and badly wounded were left on the field, and several hundred prisoners fell into our hands. General Couch was only twelve miles distant and would make a junction with Schofield on the next day. Prisoners taken in the fight were of Lee and Stewart's corps, and they reported that the rest of Johnson's army was moving toward Kinston. General Schofield's dispatch says nothing of the fight of the 8th, in which Bragg claimed to have defeated and driven back our forces.

A press despatch from Newbern states that the Rebel victory on the 8th amounted only to the capture of three small guns and a line of skirmishers, and that, elated by this success, on the 10th they made several most reckless charges on our entrenched lines, and were each time repulsed with heavy loss. Our forces are within three miles of Kinston, and the railroad has been completed from Newbern up to that point General Couch's column, from Wilmington, had communicated with General Schofield, and would form a junction that day. The rebel force at Kinston was supposed to be from twenty-five to thirty thousand strong. General Lee and the Rebel Secretary of War Breckinridge had been at Kinston.—*Balt. American.*

THE CASE OF GOV. BRADFORD'S SON.—The case of the son of Gov. Bradford, lately a Lieutenant in the Rebel army and now on parole, is referred to in the letter of our Annapolis correspondent published in to-day's *American.* A fuller acquaintance with all the facts has convinced us that some injustice is done in classing the case with that of Lieut. Pratt, of the Rebel army, now also on parole Lieut. Pratt is a prisoner of war, captured at Fort Fisher, avows his intention of returning to the Rebel army, and has neither on his own behalf or that of his father, the slightest claim to the undue leniency that excepted him from the usual treatment of prisoners of war. Young Bradford on the other hand, came into our lines as a refugee, surrendered himself to the Provost Marshal at Washington, has no desire or intention to return to the Rebel army, and avows his willingness to take the oath prescribed by the President's Amnesty Proclamation so soon as his resignation, which has been forwarded, reaches the Rebel authorities The parole on which he is at liberty was given by the President without the solicitation of Governor Bradford, who, though the subject is necessarily a painful one to him, had no desire that his son should be in any way exempted from the treatment usual in such cases, nor would he now countenance his presence within our lines except on the understanding that he has abandoned the Rebel cause and is willing to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the President.—Lieut. Bradford also denies the report that he, whilst stationed at Libby Prison, exhibited a spirit of oppression or cruelty toward our officers confined there.—*Baltimore American.*

THE DRAFT.

OFFICE ACT'G ASS'T PROV. MARSHAL GEN.
FOR MARYLAND AND DELAWARE,
BALTIMORE, March 12, 1865.

To the Provost Marshal of the States of Delaware and Maryland:

Gentlemen—Your attention is particularly invited to the following section of the act of Congress, approved March 3, to wit:

"That any person or persons enrolled in any sub district may, after notice of a draft, and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of recruits, not subject to draft, as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taden as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designed by the principals at the time such recruits are thus as aforesaid mustered in."

The advantage, if not the object of this provision, is to enable clubs and associations, for themselves or their respective districts, to furnish, in advance of a draft, as many recruits as will supply their individual liabilities or fill the quotas of their districts. But it is to be observed that this privilege *only obtains after notice of a draft, and before the draft, takes place.*

It is believed, if the advantages of this provision can be fully understood in time, that it will do much toward filling the quotas of your respective districts before the present draft will transpire, and possibly altogether supercede its necessity.

(Signed) WM. H. BROWNE, Col. M. R. C.,
Acting Assistant Provost Marshal Gen.
for Delaware and Maryland

PROCLAMATION.

NOTIFICATION TO DESERTERS.

A CALL TO RETURN TO DUTY.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The 21st section of the Act of Congress, approved on the 3d instant, entitled "An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," requires that in addition to other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service, of the United States who shall not return to said service or report themselves to the Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily have relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their right to become citizens And such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States or of exercising any right of citizens thereof. And all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service; and all persons who being duly enrolled shall depart the jurisdiction or district in which they are enrolled, or go beyond the limit of the United States with the intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duty ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is required to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned, on condition of returning to their regiments and companies or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this, my proclamation, required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts. And I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of the proclamation, viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 10th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth

(SEAL)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

Washington News.

[From the Star.]

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

James Harlan, of Iowa, was yesterday nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, as Secretary of the Interior, vice John P. Usher, resigned. Secretary Harlan is a native of Illinois, forty-four years of age, having been borne in Clarke county, in that State on the 26th of August, 1820. He received a thorough practical education, and graduated at Indiana University in 1845. He studied law, and was shortly afterwards admitted to the bar He subsequently removed to Iowa, and was chosen Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1847, and President of the Iowa Wesleyan University in 1853. In 1854 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and was admitted to a seat therein after a most vigorous and strenuous opposition on the part of the Southern members of that body. He took strong ground in opposition to the extension of slavery, and in 1856, actively supported the election of Fremont and Dayton. On the assembling of the famous Peace Congress in 1861, of which Ex President John Tyler was Chairman, Senator Harlan was appointed a delagate from Iowa, and actively opposed the adoption of the various suggested pro-slavery compromises. His Senatorial term of office expired the same year; he was re-elected for the term ending March 4, 1867. During the late Presidential contest Mr. Harlan was the efficient Chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee. He is a man of good abilities, and as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Lands for some years past, has had considerable experience in affairs connected with the Department whose head he has been constituted.

STILL THEY COME.

One hundred and fifty more rebel deserters arrived here this morning from City Point. Of this number seventy-six belonged to North Carolina regiments, and the remainder principally to Virginia and South Carolina regiments.

FROM CITY POINT.

The mail boat City Point, Captain Tolbert, arrived here this morning from City Point, with the mail and Passengers, and 150 Rebel deserters. The City Point brought no news of any active military operations at the front, but reports everything at a stand in the mud, and the roads almost impassable.

The water in the James river is again rising rapidly, and a freshet was anticipated.

A large number of vessels, bound for Newbern, Charleston, Savannah and other points south, are lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, having sought refuge there, owing to the prevailing rought weather on the coast.

The City Point brought up from Point Lookout a batch of refugees from Richmond, including three ladies, four men and four children.

ATTACKED BY GUERILLAS.

On Wednesday last a small detachment of the 16th New York Cavalry, while out scouting near Vienna, were attacked by a superior force of guerillas. Our men stood their ground gallantly, but were finally compelled to fall back to Fairfax, with a loss of one killed, two wounded and six taken prisoners.

THE United States Service Magazine, in an article on the Quartermaster's Department, says that when, in May, Sherman started to open the campaign from Chattanooga—"Sir," said he to the Quartermaster at Nashville, "I shall move from Chattanooga when the Lieutenant General orders me—ready or not ready—and if you don't have my army supplied and keep it supplied, we'll eat your mules up, sir!" And William Tecumseh no doubt thoroughly meant it, but the Quartermaster was up to time and saved his mules.

THE LUNGS.—The cold and changeable weather tells terribly on those who have weak and diseased lungs Many are suffering at this time with affections of the throat and lungs Bronchitis is becoming a very common affliction. Those who are predisposed to Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., should avoid the night air. There are many preparations recommended for these diseases, but there is not a doubt but that Dr. Strickland's Melifluous Cough Balsam is the best remedy. We have known it to effect cures in the worst cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and primary cases of Consumption.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEELING IRON WORKS.
ACHESON, BELL & Co.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 15, Main St, Wheeling, W. Va.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
BAR IRON,
NAILS, and SHEET IRON!
Prompt attention given to all orders.
March 16. 1865.—y.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Allegany County, to wit:

I hereby certify that James McHugh of Allegany county brought before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county this 11th day of March 1865, as a stray, trespassing upon his enclosures, a Black Mare Mule, about 12 years old, about twelve hands high, a scar on the left shoulder, branded O on the left hip and white saddle-mark. Appraised by Jas. Shannon and Michael Engenhard at one hundred dollars.

Given under my hand.

J. B. WIDENER, J. P.

The owner of the above estray is requested to come forward, pay charges and take it away.

JAMES McHUGH,
March 16.—3t. Cumberland, Md

INTERNAL REVENTE TAX NOTICE.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR INT. REVENUE,
Cumberland, March 10th, 1865.

Having received from the Assessor of this District the special List of Assessments for 1864, I hereby give notice that demand is hereby made for the same, and if not paid by the 30th day of March all parties delinquent will be liable to distraint with penalties included for the same. The amount of assessments of Retail Liquor Dealers of $4.17 and Wholesale Liquor Dealers of $20.83, and Hotels, according to rent, are included in this List.

Manufacturers, according to Sections 68 and 69 of the excise law, are required to pay the amount of their returns between the 20th and last of each month for the month preceding.

N. S. FROST, Deputy Collector,
4th District of Maryland.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
March 16—2t

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS remaining unclaimed in the Post-office at Cumberland, State of Maryland, 9th day of March 1865.

☞ "To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for '*advertised letters*,' give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

"FREE DELIVERY of letters by *carriers*, at the residence of owners, may be secured by observing the following rules:

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post-office and State.

"N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's *name, post-office* and *State*, across the left hand end of the envelope; on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer."

Alkire Marion	Herald
Adams John	Irons, Patrick
Boyer Wm F	Johnson, Rebecca
Beall Richard E	Kenner, Eliza Miss
Bishop Margaret	Lonrpord, Sallie Miss
Butler Lydia	Lear, Henry
Dare L H	Maupin, A T
Booth John	Muller, George
Brant John	Mitchell, Ezekiel
Brewer Julius	Mussie, Jessie
Buford Fannie	Metts, Jas H
Boor Elnor E	Magruder, Joseph
Butler Delila Miss	May, James
Blore Caroline	McJson, R C
Beall Anna Miss	Munn, K Wm
Collins Wm C	Murry, Wm
Campbell James W	McRunde, Bernard
Culley James	McKinley, Sallie Mrs
Caton John	Miller, Sarah Mrs
Clites John J	Nott, P C
Crally Mary E	Purson, E W
Craig Michael	Pryor, Howell & Millen
Carsey Martin V	Pemberton, Wm
Dyer William	Park, Chas A
Dun Lewis H	Quigley, John
Dresman Zasch	Rohman Martin
Dare James	Richmond Richard P
Darran John	Riser C Miss
Dollard H C	Shroyer Mary
Evans S R	Shafer Mary Ann
Englehart Lizzie	Sucerld Maagaret
Eshenbrenner Catherine	Sieves Wm Thomas
Firey Samuel M	Stephens Webster A
Hitchen Mary Miss 2	Smita Phillip
Franklin Mary Miss	Smith Martha
Fatkin John	Shepard Jacob
Grisman T Mrs	Shuckey John
Gray Jesse	Sullivon John
Gardner John H	Spears Isaac
Gregory Joseph C	Snott E M
Grove Christiana	Smith Charles
Green Henry	Scott Alexandria
Gray Mary A Miss	Stanley Martha
Goodman Andrew	Triplett Mason
Hopkins, P B	Twigg Jane E
Harris, Nathan	True H A
Hart, Wm	Thompson Isaac
Hazier, Nathan	Tawrenssn Charles
Heizer, Mary Miss	Taney A B
Hines, Mary Mrs	Trunel August
Hines, Margaret Mrs	White Susan Miss
Hall, Luther	Willson Mary
Harden, James	Wennold G Miss
Hughes, J Cook	Wheeler Lloyd
Hunter, Hetty	White J J
Hufford, J Wesley	Wagner Henry
Hall, James	Watson Henry
Hixon, John	Webster J D
Hunt, J Henry	White Leyton L
Hierar, Elizabeth Miss	Wright D
Hunter, David	Young Joseph
Hines, Amelia	Younce Henry
Zimmerly Marine T	

A. HOFFMAN, P. M.
mar. 9, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at public sale for Cash to the highest bidder, on

THURSDAY, 16TH OF MARCH, 1865,

in the town of Frostburg, all the following described property to wit:

The STORE ROOM AND LOT now occupied by Wm. R. Percy in the said town.

And also, the Lot of Ground, upon which the store house of H. B. Shaffer & Co. is situated.

WILLIAM CONRAD,
Mar 9—ts. Auctioneer.

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the undersigned intends making application to the County Commissioners at their meeting in April next, for permission to move the portion of the Oldtown Road running through the upper end of his farm, from its present site down to the farm bank of the canal.

CHRISTOPHER KELLY,
Mar9—3t.* Oldtown, Md.

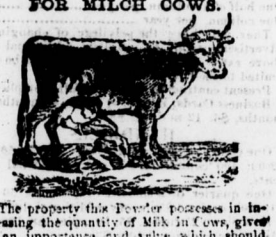
FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.

In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY
S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEIR
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.
For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

These Powders can be had at Manufacturer's prices of C. C. SHRIVER, Druggists, Cumberland Md.

LAUGHLIN & BUSHFIELD, Wheeling, W. Va.
J. J. BENDER, Pittsburg, Pa.
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 9, 1865—y.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.
GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7 30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

the interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents " " " $100 "
Ten " " " " $500 "
20 " " " " $1000 "
$1 " " " " $5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the

First National Bank of Cumberland
Feb. 23, 1865—6m.

Fine Teas! Fine Teas!

AN excellent article of Best Black, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Japanned Tea just received and for sale by

HARRISON & JENKINS.