



CUMBERLAND, MD.

W.M. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday Morning, July 18, 1861.

The Canal.

The Canal Company is now making great efforts to restore navigation on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which has been suspended for a long time, and had it not been for an unforeseen and unexpected piece of vandalism, the necessary repairs would have been completed by this time, and that important work once more in boating order along its entire line.

We understand the President of the Canal has made an arrangement with Gen. Scott, by which it is to be protected along its entire line by a competent military force. The loyal men along the line are to be furnished the means to aid in the defence.

The offices of Paymaster, General Superintendent, and Chief Engineer have been abolished at a saving in the way of salaries of an aggregate of \$6,100.00. The duties of these abolished offices will hereafter be performed by the President without any increase of salary.

Pennsylvania Regiments.

The two Pennsylvania Regiments which arrived here on Monday morning last, with the exception of one or two companies, proceeded by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Saturday, to the burnt bridge, a mile and a half this side of New Creek, where they are now temporarily encamped.

A squad of about 40 men, commanded by Col. Kane, lodged at the village of New Creek, on Saturday night, and were fiercely attacked on Sunday morning at about 4 o'clock, by over 80 mounted Secessionists. The firing was quite sharp for about twenty minutes, but the rebels were forced to give way to the "BUCKTAIL LIFEGUARDS."

This is the first opportunity these hardy and patriotic volunteers had of giving proof of their courage and efficiency. It is said they behaved with great coolness and bravery, and drew their rifles upon the Secessionists with as much steadiness and certainty as they do upon their favorite buck in the Pennsylvania forest.

Aaron Burr and other Secessionists.

We all remember, how leading men among the conspirators against the Government denied to the last moment that they had designs to overthrow it. Yancey stumped the whole land during the canvass, and denounced the idea of secession in case of Lincoln's election, when seeking popularity for Breckinridge, and Stephens even after the election took place, delivered one of the ablest speeches against secession, which the occasion has produced their professions and arguments will witness against them and their cause for ever.

"BUCKTAIL."

I have no design, nor have I taken any measure to promote a dissolution of the Union, or a separation of any one or more States from the residue. I wish not to intermeddle with the government or disturb the tranquility of the United States or its territories. I have neither issued nor signed nor promised a commission to any person for any purpose I don't own a musket nor bayonet, nor any single article of military stores nor does any person for me, by my authority or with my knowledge. My views have been fully explained to and approved by the principal officers of the Government. They are such as every man of honor and every cool citizen must approve. I have thought the necessary explanation, as well to counteract the chimerical tales which malevolent persons have so industriously circulated, as to satisfy you, that you have not exposed the cause of a man any way unfriendly to the laws, government, or interests of this country.

les on three States. What would her condition be in the event of the greatest calamity that could befall this nation?

More Bridges Burned.

Last week was a busy time for the Secession vandals. In addition to the blowing up of the culvert, on the Canal, near the tunnel, they have destroyed the fine bridge across the North Branch at Piedmont, and all other bridges and culverts on the Georges Creek Railroad for four or five miles towards Lochnaning. We predict that their occupation is about at an end.

Virginians and Mormons—Floyd against Secession.

The following is from the Report of the Secretary of War. He is certainly fortunate in being able to address the high authority of the Hon. Mr. Floyd, Ex-Secretary, in favor of his own plans. The cases are but too parallel. The dominant party in Va. have put themselves in the very position of the Mormons, and must be dealt with in like manner. The law knows no respect of persons.

But three years ago, when the authority of the nation was contemptuously defied by the Mormons in Utah, the only safe policy consistent with the dignity of the Government was the prompt employment of such overwhelming force for the suppression of rebellion as removed all possibility of failure. It will hardly be credited, however, that the following language in relation to that period was penned by John B. Floyd, then Secretary of War, and an ardent secessionist, who has even less to justify their action than the Mormons.

"When a small force was first sent to Utah, the Mormons attacked and destroyed the trains, and made ready for a general attack upon the column. When a sufficient power was put on foot to put success beyond all doubt, their bluster and bravado sank into whispers of terror and submission."

Latest War News.

A Glorious Victory.

BEVERLY TAKEN.

Total Rout of 10,000 Rebels.

A LARGE NUMBER KILLED.

A Great Many Wounded.

Six Brass Cannon Captured.

A SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The following important dispatch has been received from Gen. McClellan at the army headquarters: BEVERLY, July 13, 1861.

Our success of to-day is all that I could desire. We have captured six brass cannon, of which one is rifled. All the enemy's camp equipage, even to his mules and transportation. The number of tents will probably reach 200, and more than sixty wagons have also been taken.

The enemy's killed and wounded will amount to fully 100, and with at least 100 prisoners and more are coming in constantly. I know already of ten officers killed and prisoners. Their route is complete. Garrison and his camp marched this morning, leaving behind much of his equipment. He came within a few miles of Beverly, but our rapid march turned him back in great confusion, and he is now retreating on the road to St. George. I have ordered General Morris to follow him up closely. I have telegraphed to join Gen. Hill at Rowlesburg. The general command of all the troops at Rowlesburg and will direct the retreat near West Union, or if possible at St. George. I may say that we have driven out some ten thousand troops strongly entrenched, with the loss of seven killed and thirty-five wounded. The present retreat is a complete rout. The enemy's force has been ten thousand men. They were Eastern Virginians, Georgians, Tennesseans, and I think Carolinians. Tomorrow I can give full details as to prisoners. I trust that Gen. Hill will be able to drive Gen. Wise out of the Kanawha valley. In that case I shall have accomplished the object of the liberation of Western Virginia.

Another Account of the Battle.

Beverly, July 13.—Yesterday morning Gen. McClellan ordered the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 10th and 13th Indiana and 9th Ohio Regiments to proceed along the line of the hills south-east of the enemy's entrenched camp on the Beverly road, where it crosses Rich Creek, and to move on to the Beverly road, with orders to attack the Beverly road and attack the east side of the work, Gen. McClellan being prepared to assault the west side as soon as the firing should announce the commencement of the attack.

The capture of a courier who mistook the road through the enemy's camp for the route of our troops, placed the enemy in possession of intelligence of our movement, and Gen. Rosecrans reached the Beverly road at 2 o'clock after an exhausting march over the mountains. He found the enemy posted on the opposite side of the road, eight hundred strong, with his position partially fortified.

To the Public.

Used myself as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly proper; desiring to help to represent the loyal people of Allegany county. I do not know that it would be considered necessary, conforming to the common custom, to define my position; but it may not be amiss to make some humble confession of the faith which is in us, if a promise that it shall not be shaken—a defect in the States, hereabouts and elsewhere. Then to be brief it is sufficient, for the present to say that I verily believe in what I consider to be the only orthodox, American and sound platform now extant in the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Law, superadded to coercion "severely." The commander-in-chief of our army and navy, constitutionally commissioned, has given a solemn pledge, at home and abroad that he will never lay down his arms, till the national flag is "hung on the outward wall" of every national fortress, arsenal, navy yard, custom house, subterranean and mine; from the Madawaska, to the Key West and the Tortugas, and from the North Pacific to our eastern sea board.

will assuredly effect a peace, so ardently wished and prayed for, by every good man among us on the land.

It is the only programme, perilous as it may be thought, calculated to manifest to the oppressed and abused people of the seceding States, and the people of the nearest interest, all the vital interests of the North and the South, the East and the West as so endearingly bound together, that nothing under Heaven but the perpetuity of our magnificent government, in all its integrity, can save us from sure and certain destruction.

There is no surer anchor, especially applicable to these United States, than the emphatic one of "until we stand divided we fall."

Any time these forty years, I have given some attention to the seditions utterance of southern political Junos, and at a period when the present race of horn book and cal low politicians, were not begotten or prising in their nurse arms.

For years they have been conspiring against the peace and happiness of the country, venting their maliciousness on all that differed from them in opinion, and asking the same question, the pretext, always cooked and primed for revolution, for strangers, spoils and war, as the only solution for all the difficulties and complications of the "wicked government" as they call it, as they ceased to rule and ruin.

Battle at Rich Mountain.

Complete Rout of the Confederates—A Large Number Killed.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The following despatch was to-day received at Headquarters of the Army in Washington:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, RICH MOUNTAIN, VIRGINIA, July 12, 9 A. M.

Col. E. D. Townsend.

"We are in possession of all the enemy's works up to a point in sight of Beverly; have taken all his guns and a very large amount of wagons, tents, etc. In short we have taken every thing he had, with a large number of prisoners, many of whom are wounded. We have also several officers as prisoners. The enemy lost many killed.

We have lost, in all, perhaps twenty killed and fifty wounded, of whom all but two or three are of the column under Gen. Rosecrans, which earned the position. Those of the enemy that escaped fled through the woods entirely disorganized. Among the prisoners taken is Dr. Taylor formerly of the United States Army. Col. Pegram was in command. The column of Gen. Rosecrans left the camp yesterday morning and marched some eight miles through the mountains, reaching the turpentine some two or three miles in the rear of the enemy. He defeated an advanced force thrown out by the enemy, taking two of their guns.

I had a position ready for twelve guns near the main camp, and as the guns were moving up ascertained that the enemy had retreated. I am now pushing on to Beverly, with a part of Gen. Rosecrans's troops, and am now within three miles of it. Our success is complete and almost bloodless. I doubt whether Wise and Johnston will unite and overpower me. The behavior of the troops in action and towards the prisoners has been admirable.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding.

Another Account.

A Force of Two Thousand Confederates Surrounded and Defeated with Loss of Six Cannon, Camp Equipage, etc.

Rowlesburg, Virginia, July 12.—A battle was fought yesterday at Rich Mountain, two miles east of this place, where the enemy, numbering two thousand, commanded by Colonel Pegram, were strongly entrenched.

About three o'clock yesterday morning Gen. Rosecrans, of General McClellan's division, with portions of the Eighth, Tenth and Thirteenth Indiana and Nineteenth Ohio regiments, left here and after a difficult march of seven or eight miles, and cutting their road through the woods, they succeeded in surrounding the enemy about three o'clock in the afternoon.

A desperate fight immediately ensued lasting about an hour and a half, resulting in a loss to the enemy of 60 killed and a large number wounded and made prisoners. Some of the latter are officers. The Confederates finally retreated precipitately, leaving behind six guns, a large number of horses and wagons, camp equipage, etc. The loss on the Federal side is about 20 killed and forty wounded—among the latter Capt. Grimsilver of the Tenth Indiana Regiment.

Beauford Preparing to Leave Fairfax Court House.

Falls Church, Fairfax County, Va., July 11.—The disunion forces in this vicinity yesterday drew in their pickets to the immediate vicinity of Fairfax Court House, thus falling back as it were, about two or three miles. They also struck the tents at their camps there, evidently in preparation for a movement of all their troops in that immediate vicinity.

All this evidently means that they have gotten wind of the story of the purpose of Gen. McClellan to advance, shortly, on their position there in overwhelming force, and are getting ready to hack out of it in double quick time. That is, if they do not mean to advance in this direction. I can account for these preparations on their part on no other reasonable theory.

The Rebels Proceeding Towards Manassas Junction.

Fairfax County, Va., Near Lee's (Fairfax Station), July 10.—S. P. M.—Something has turned up to make the secession troops "vamos the ranch" in this vicinity. For two or three days past they have been moving their traps from the Station (Lee's) back towards Manassas by rail, and to-day most, if not all of them, left there in the same direction, passing up the railroad. A week ago the old Potomac bridge, near the Station, was within six or seven miles of Alexandria, swarmed with them. This Alexandria, trusted Union man came up along that road, and did not see the hair or hide of a secession soldier near it. I therefore conclude they have fallen back upon Manassas, if not Manassas Junction.

Messias among the troops at Leesburg.

The South Carolina troops at Leesburg are terribly infected with the disease. The disease also appears to be spreading in all the Rebel camps.

and captured, including Capt. Shipwith, of Powhatan county, Capt. D. Sigurd, late of the U. S. Army, Capt. Irwin, of Brunswick county, is dangerously wounded. Dr. Tyler, late of the U. S. Army; and Dr. Walk also late of the U. S. Army, are among the prisoners. The capture of the two Carolina men among the dead of the enemy, but the most chiefly Eastern Virginians. This morning Col. Pezzer, Commander of the Confederate forces at Rich Mountain, sent a letter to Gen. McClellan, offering to surrender himself and his command of 600 men. The surrender was accepted, and the prisoners will march in to-day. The prisoners are much reduced by hunger.

Surrender of Gen. Pegram to Gen. McClellan—One Hundred and Fifty Confederates Killed.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following was received yesterday from Beverly, Va.: Report of Gen. McClellan to Lt. Gen. Scott.

I have received from Gen. Pegram propositions for a surrender with his officers and the remainder of the enemy about 600 men. They are said to be extremely penitent, and determined never again to take up arms against the General Government.

I shall have nearly one hundred or a thousand prisoners to take care of when Pegram comes in. The latest accounts make the loss of the rebels in killed some hundred and fifty.

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FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A Skirmish Near Laurel Hill.

Two days' Fighting at Laurel Hill. BUCKHANNON, July 11.—A courier from Laurel Hill says that fighting has been going on there for the previous two days. The opposing forces were within a mile and a-half of each other, and the conflict was very hot. The enemy were strongly entrenched and supposed to be 8,000 strong. Their six-pounders fell three hundred yards short of the Federal lines, whilst the Federal twelve-pounders were doing great execution. The messenger saw some fifteen or twenty bodies of the rebels.

Col. Steadman yesterday afternoon advanced one hundred men to draw the rebels out of their entrenchments and succeeded, but a shell from the Federal lines quickly scattered them in every direction. A restoration of hostilities took place last night in consequence of a severe rain storm, but the light would be resumed this morning.

General Morris is posted on a hill commanding the entrenchments and he hopes to dislodge the enemy to-day. Brilliant Skirmish with the Rebels—A Georgia Regiment Scattered—The Rebel Supply of Provisions cut Off—General McClellan's "dancing."

CINCINNATI, July 11.—A special dispatch from Beauford, near Laurel Hill, to the Gazette, says that brisk skirmishing was kept up with the enemy all yesterday afternoon.

About 2 o'clock P. M. two large bodies were seen from a high hill in the neighborhood to leave the enemy's camp. Instant preparations were made to resist a formidable attack. About 4 P. M. there was skirmishing in front by the Fourteenth Ohio and Ninth Indiana Regiments, which soon became very warm.

The enemy advanced under cover of the woods. Our skirmishers rushed forward, pouring in a sharp volley. Several additional shells were thrown in. Our men made a final rush, driving the rebels from their rifle pits, and bringing back several of their blankets, canteens and guns. The rebel force engaged was a Georgia Regiment, 1,200 strong, and generally considered the crack regiment of this division of the rebel army.

Our skirmishers retired from the woods at dusk in capital order. The most astonishing pluck was displayed by our skirmishers, and the only trouble was to keep the men from rushing into the midst of the enemy. The whole skirmish was a most spirited affair and our Ohio and Indiana boys gave the Georgians some new ideas of Yankee courage.

A prisoner taken says that the Georgians refused to come into the woods against our advance position, and they were all astonished and terrified.

The rebel supply of provisions has been cut off, and they must soon come to extremities. Our loss is one killed and three wounded. Indications have been seen of an attempt to open a new escape or bring in provisions. Every outlet is watched, and they are trapped.

McClellan's column reached Beverly on Tuesday night.

BUCKHANNON, July 11.—A courier this morning says that the rebel army has left Kentucky for the Confederate army within five days, and that during the same time the Federal entrenchments have not reached 350.

He further says that he shall send southward five detachments from Col. Rosecrans's camp, and could get plenty more if the rebels allow the camp were less strict. Other authorities agree that the rebel evacuation of Fairfax Court House by sixty to seventy-five per day leave Kentucky for the Confederate army.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—The Pleasney having denied the statement in regard to the apprehension of British subjects from the Confederate army, the British Consul at New Orleans, in a letter, corroborates Mr. Russell's statement.

The Petersburg Express of the 6th, has an account of the fight at Newport News, between one hundred and fifty Louisianians and Duryea's Regiment in which the Zouaves are reported to have lost a great number, while the Louisianians lost only two, among whom was Col. De Croissey.

The recruiting officer for the Southern Confederate army, who has been here, has left Kentucky for the Confederate army within five days, and that during the same time the Federal entrenchments have not reached 350.

Southern News Via Louisville.

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ARREST OF A SPY.

Mr. Talliferro arrested a clerk in one of the Departments at Washington, left that city, under suspicious circumstances, on Thursday. The Star gives the following account of his arrest:

Shortly after he left by land for Port Tobacco, Lieutenant Pritchard had the Guy ordered for the same place. The Guy arrived at Chapel Point, four miles this side of Port Tobacco, during the night, and the crew, led by Captain Darling, marched up to the town, arriving there at three o'clock in the morning. Ascertaining that Talliferro was there, his hotel was hunted up and the landlady summoned, who in obedience to orders, led them to the room of his guest, where a few minutes were spent, and he was taken to the boat. On his person was found a large bundle of letters addressed

to prominent Secessionists in the South, and indications that Mr. T. had sent accurate drawings of the location of the Federal forces here to the Secessionists, by another route.

England's Course Does Not Please South Carolina.

England does not seem to get much credit for doing a generous act from either the loyal or rebellious press of this country. She is very loudly berated on both sides—a natural consequence of her vacillating and perfectly selfish course in relation to our troubles. The Charleston Mercury thinks her declaration of neutrality excluding privateers from her ports is an unfriendly and hostile act towards the Confederate Government.

It says: "The Confederate States must resort to other instrumentalities than negotiation to make themselves respected and their independence acknowledged."

Three ways are suggested for doing this: one is to dismiss their Consular agents, another is to withhold Southern agricultural productions from all countries which do not acknowledge its independence; another to recall the Southern Commissioners.

If any European nation desires our friendship or commerce hereafter, says the Mercury, let them send Commissioners to us.

"True policy and dignity, alike, require that we should withdraw ourselves absolutely from all intercourse with all nations which do not recognize our existence as an independent people. In nine months there will not be a bale of cotton in Great Britain or France to keep their looms in operation. In nine months the regime of France on tobacco will have to be an end. Let us fairly and bravely try the experiment, whether it be not just as important to France and Great Britain to recognize our independence as it is for us to recognize theirs. We must convince the world of our importance to it before we will be respected or cherished, and the sooner, perhaps, this is done, the better for us, and the better for the world."

An Infernal Machine.

A letter to the Washington Star from the steamer Freeborn says: On Monday the Pawnee fished up an affair intended by the Seceshes to operate as an infernal machine, which however, proved to be quite harmless. It had a fair chance at the Pawnee, but did her no damage whatever. It consisted of two iron bombs, each four feet six inches long and eight inches in diameter weighing 600 weight each. They are swarmed to empty six light oil casks connected together by a rope supplied with fishermen's cork. A gutta percha pipe and brass cork connect the fuse between the bombs and oil casks. The affair proved a dead failure, as all such rascally and cowardly attempts at assassination are prone to prove.

The Star states that the machine was transferred to the Freeborn and brought to the Navy Yard, and thus describes it:

Attached to the case (which was filled with a coil of fuse coated with tar), and hanging about six feet below it, was an iron cylinder, made of boiler iron. About five feet long by eighteen inches in diameter, and filled with something which we think it weigh near four hundred pounds leading from the cylinder to the case above, and attached to the slow match coil within it, was the India rubber coated fuse which the officer had severed with a knife. The inside of the iron cylinder remains to be investigated, but is of course filled with some explosive material designed for the destruction of the Potomac river squadron.

Lovejoy's Resolution.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.] The effort of Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, to drag the slavery question into the debates of a session convened purely to transact business, was as untimely as it was indiscreet. The country will insist that the halls of Congress are not the proper place, just now, to trot out the negro.

Equally unadvised for was that gentleman's efforts to arraign the Administration. Such a course will, we are sure, be condemned, not only by the people at large, but by his own constituents.

It never concerns Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, that anything which he wishes to do happens to be none of his business.—If it did he would not have offered his resolution demanding of the President the removal of Col. Emory, whose appointment Mr. Lovejoy censures without knowledge. It is the business of the Senate, and not the House, to say in all such matters, and if the latter body had foolish enough to adopt Mr. Lovejoy's resolution, the President, we hold, would have promptly declined to submit to such an unwarranted demand.

The Secession Forces at Fairfax.

The rumored evacuation of Fairfax Court House by the Secession forces appears to be incorrect. A letter from Falls Church to the Washington Star, dated yesterday morning, says:

There were five regiments yesterday morning immediately in and around Fairfax Court House, with eighteen pieces of field artillery in line, and twelve pieces being in battery. The three most advanced regiments are