Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

WM. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday Morning, Aug. 1, 1861

District Meetings.

The Unconditional Union Men, and all those favorable to upholding the Government in its efforts to put down treason and rebelion, are requested to hold primary meetings in the several election districts in the county, on the 6th of August, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a County Convention to be held in Cumberland on FRIDAY, the 9th of AUGUST, when and where other delegates will be chosen to represent this county in a State Convention to be held in Baltimore, on the 15th of the same month, where candidates for Governor and Comptroller are to be nominated to be elected at the November election.

Delegates will also be appointed to represent Allegany county in District Convention, to be held on the said 15th day of August, in Baltimore, or at some other time and place, to nominate a candidate for Commissioner of Public Works.

It is hoped the districts will act promptly and send full delegations of good and true men.

Maryland and the War.

No State has more at stake in this war than Maryland. The permanent and complete success of the National forces can alone restore us peace and prosperity. Should the Southern Confederacy be acknowledged with the present boundaries, Maryland for years to come must be rent and torn by civil commotions and most probably civil war. All interests must be ruined, and our citizens at least broken down and dispirited will seek more permanent homes either North or South.

Admitting the right of secession, Maryland will be alternately with the United States or with the Southern Confederacy just as the one or the other party happens to predominate, until bold and daring men such as settled in Kansas will possess our deserted homes and decide with force of arms our fate. The success of the Government will bring us peace—its failure must bring ruin and inexpressible strife.

Overshooting the Mark.

In their zeal for the rebel cause the Secession papers still publish the exaggerated account of 12,000 lost on the Federal side at Manassas Junction. Have they not sense enough to see that they are damaging their own cause?

If the 20,000 Federal troops engaged in that battle stood the attack against masked batteries against fearful odds for many hours until 12,000 men, more than half their number were mown down, they must be invincible. If in their first battle they fought with such desperate valor, who will be able to stand before them?

Christopher Kelly.

This gentleman who was more than a month ago, violently seized and carried into Virginia by the Secessionists, whilst engaged at work upon his farm, has at length been permitted to return to his home, after having been dragged over their country. He passed through an ordeal which they termed a trial, but nothing could be found against him, except that he was an uncompromising Union man, and this was the sum total of his offence. His treatment was barbarous and inhuman enough, but owing to the friendly interference of some personal friends in Virginia, it was greatly ameliorated, and tender and merciful as compared with that of other prisoners held with him.

Pennsylvania Soldiers.

The two Pennsylvania Regiments which were encamped here and at New Creek, left on Saturday evening and Sunday morning for Harrisburg via Bedford. They will remain at the former place for a few days only, when they will proceed to Washington, or Harper's Ferry, whichever place their services are most wanted.

Ohio Soldiers.

Two full regiments of Ohio soldiers with a splendid battery of six pieces of artilery are now at New Creek. We have not learned the names of the officers of these Regiments, except that of Col. McCook, of a German Regiment from Cincinnati. These soldiers were all engaged in the late battles in Western Virginia, and behaved most gallantly.

The Late Col. Cameron.

Col. James Cameron, of the Seventy-ninth Highland Regiment of New York, who was killed at Bull's Run, was a native of Pennsylvania, and the next oldest brother of the Secretary of War. He was born in Lancaster county, early learned the printing business, and then studied law with Mr. Buchanan. During Governor Porter's Administration Col. Cameron was appointed superintendent of motive power on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, and after serving in that position for several years he retired to a farm in Northumberland county, where he resided till the call of his Government induced him to take up arms in its defence. He was a brave, frank, and generous gentleman, and his death is a loss to the public as well as his immediate friends.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Confederate Dispatches.

The reader cannot but have noted the modified tone in which the Confederates announce the result of Sunday's conflict. They claim no victory—nothing more than that the 'enemy was repulsed' from their batteries, and they describe it as 'a terrible contest.' The accounts transmitted to Memphis state their loss at about *three thousand*—three times as great as the Federal loss. No shout of triumph is heard. They feel evidently that one more such a contest would be ruin to their aims and hopes. Their baggage trains were turned southward ere the firing ceased.—*Nat. Intel. 24th.*

Anniversary.

The first anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was held according to notice, on Thursday evening, July 25th. A goodly number were in attendance. The President of the Association occupied the chair, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Burns and Losch, Vice Presidents.

The exercises opened with introductory remarks by the President and the singing of a hymn.

Rev. H. Losch offered the opening prayer.

Portions of Scripture were read by Rev. G. W. Burns.

The Annual Report of the Association was then presented and read by Mr. J. N. Spear, Recording Secretary. The number of members is now nearly 40, 3 of which are associate. Receipts July '60–61, $53.75. Expenditures $49.23. Balance in the Treasury $4.52.

A choice Library has recently been presented to the Association numbering 100 volumes of history, travels, science, religion, &c., and it is intended to re-open the Library and Reading Room so soon as the cold weather returns, and to have it well furnished with attractive books, papers, amusements, &c., for the use of members and the public. The Association was never in a more encouraging condition than now, and from present indications the number of members will be greatly increased during this 2d year of its existence.

The following are the officers newly elected:—

President, V. A. Buckey; Vice do., Rev. Messrs. Losch and Burns, and J. T. Abbott, M. D., and J. B. H. Camybell; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph P. Knorr; Recording Secretary, J. N. Spear; Treasurer, Geo. M. Deetz.

After the reading of the Report, an address full of power and unction was delivered by Rev. Thos. Barnhart, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His theme was "The True Standard of a Man," which he pronounced to be the Christian man—he who will sacrifice this life sooner than risk his hope in the next—he who will maintain a consistent practice of Christian virtue and integrity, in the face of an opposing world, and who is ever active in promoting the glory of God and the good of society. The remarks of Mr. B. were listened to with deep attention, and merited publication. He concluded by showing how every young man could do his part in the great work of regenerating the world, and held up this Association as the great means of elevating our young men at large.

The President here announced that the Rev. Dr. Spear, of the Episcopal Church, having been called away from town, would be unable to deliver his address, expressing profound regret at being away from us on this occasion.

The third address was to have been delivered by Rev. A. J. Weddell, but the evening being advanced, that gentleman begged to be excused, much to the regret of many present.

The doxology was then sung, and Rev. J. H. Semmes, of the Presbyterian Church, offered a fervent prayer and dismissed the assembly with the Benediction.

Thus ended this delightful occasion. May it be a new starting point in the existence of the Association.

We are requested to return the thanks of the Association to the officers of the Lutheran Church for their kind accommodations.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 19th, 1861.

Hon. Francis Thomas:—You are hereby authorized to provide for the organization of four regiments of the loyal citizens, residents on both sides of the Potomac river, from the Monocacy to the west boundary of Maryland for the protection of the Canal and property and persons of loyal citizens in the neighborhood, and to be stationed in the vicinity, whilst in the service. The men will be permitted to elect their own company officers; their field officers appointed by the President. Arms will be furnished as soon as practicable.

Respectfully, your obedient servant
(Signed) SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

We are confident the above will meet with a hearty and patriotic response from the loyal citizens of Allegany county. The matter has already been taken in hand, and is being pushed forward with energy. Two companies are now recruiting in Cumberland. Good and true men are rapidly enrolling themselves in the noble cause, and the promptness with which the volunteers are coming forward is a sufficient guaranty that the two companies will be full in a few days. We hope to hear of similar promptness, and patriotism displayed in other portions of the county, where the Union sentiment is still more unanimous than it is in this city. We can see no reason why a full regiment of our brave Alleganians should not be raised in a short time for the laudable and patriotic objects of defending our frontier, and protecting property from the maurading attacks of our enemies, and the enemies of our glorious Union. We know there is patriotism enough, as well as an abundance of that other essential, courage; and furthermore, the proper material is at hand and can be spared from our crippled and almost ruined business and interests.—Let us not be behind any other county in the Union in proving our loyalty to the Government of our forefathers. Let acts prove our sincerity to the righteous cause. A Regiment will spring from the loins of Allegany.

THE DAILY PRESS.—We are in receipt of the above neatly printed and ably edited daily journal. It is published at Wheeling, Va., by Trowbridge & Downey. Success to the publishers.

PUB. DOCS.—The Hon. J. W. Killinger will please accept our thanks for copies of the Constitutional Manuel Rules, Patent Office Report, and the U. S. Coast Survey.

For the Civilian & Telegraph.

For Governor.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me, through your columns, to suggest the name of our worthy townsman, Col. CHARLES M. THRUSTON, to the consideration of the Union Gubernatorial Convention, which is to assemble in the city of Baltimore, on the 15th instant, as a suitable person for the next Governor of Maryland.

X.

The work at the Philadelphia mint continues with great activity. Half a million per day is now produced. The coinage is principally double eagles. Large quantities of money are also being coined for private account.

For the Civilian.

From a Democrat in the Country to his Friend in Town.

You tell me that this war should not receive the aid and countenance of Democrats—that it is a war waged by Black Republicans—that it is Abe Lincoln's war against Southern rights—Southern Institutions and Southern Democrats. To each and all of these charges I enter my protest.

It is true Mr. Lincoln is the President of the United States. All admit that he was elected in strict conformity to all the requirements of the Laws and the Constitution. He was elected by a large plurality of the voters. It is the solemn duty therefore, of every right-minded man and good citizen to bow to the will of the majority and cheerfully respect the Chief Magistrate who has been thus chosen to preside over the destinies of the country, and who has been sworn to see that the laws shall be faithfully executed and that the Constitution—the great *Magna Charta* of our liberties shall receive no damage at the hands of the Rebels and Traitors who raise their impeous hands to tare down and destroy the temple of Liberty, which was raised by the patriotism, the blood and toil of our revolutionary forefathers. As long as I see the President of the United States using his efforts to enforce the Laws and save the country from the ruthless hands of base and wicked men who have been guilty of piracy, of murder, of robery, of every crime that is known in the catalogue of crimes—who have trampled under foot, and besmeared with dirt and filth, the flag of their country, whose bright stars and beautiful stripes, instead of their dastardly treatment, should have found in their 'arms its winding sheet—in their hearts, its sepulchre.'

It is well known to you that I did not vote for Mr. Lincoln—I was not one of his party—I am not now. I never can endorse many of his individual principles or those of his party. For near forty years I have been an active and zealous member of the Democratic party. I sustained Gen. Jackson in 1832-3, against the rebels in South Carolina, who did not then make the poor negroes the specious pretext for their attempts to nulify the laws of their country, but it was because Congress had passed a revenue law that was distasteful to their leading and ambitious men.—They, therefore, determined to break up the Government, rather than submit to a Constitutional act of Congress. But Gen. Jackson, who was then President, at the first dawn of the rebellion, sent Gen. Scott, with a man-of-war to Charleston harbor, with orders to seize and hang the rebels—and if he could not do it, to send for him and he would go and do it himself. This firm and determined course of Gen. Jackson instantly stoped the rebellion, and the rebels came like spaniels and cooing Doves, and bowed at the feet of Old Hickory and implored for mercy. So much for the energy of the then President. Had Mr. Buchanan, at the first outbreak of this terrible rebellion, acted with the same firmness and decision, we would not now have to mourn over the loss of valuable national property, nor shed the tear of sorrow over the murdered bodies of hundreds of our patriotic countrymen. It is to Mr. Buchanan's imbecility of mind and of character to his treacherous connivance with base and shameless traitors in his own cabinet, and heartless rebels in his camp, that our beloved country has been cursed and disgraced by this horrible rebellion.

You have said that we as Democrats ought not to sustain Lincoln in the prosecution of this war, that it will strengthen the Republican party. With Lincoln I have nothing to do personally. As the President of the United States, however, who is sworn to see that the Laws shall be duly executed, it is the duty of every lover of his country, freely and zealously to co-operate with him, as the President, to execute the laws. Because, in doing so we do not thereby make ourselves Lincoln men or Black Republicans, but on the contrary, we are showing our devotion to our Government, our determination to support and uphold that Government, regardless of who may, or who may not be its Executive officer, for the time being.

"Our country's welfare is our first concern,
And he who promotes that best, best proves
his duty."

I would infinitely rather be called a Lincoln man or Black Republican, than be called a traitor to my country, and be found giving aid and comfort to those who are waring against the best Government that the Divine Architect of the universe ever gave man the power and ingenuity to devise, for the government of man.

"To fight,
In a just cause and for our country's glory,
Is the best office of the best men:
And to decline when these motives urge,
Is infamy beneath a coward's baseness."

MORE ANON.

The Origin and Object of the War.

We clip the following from the National Intelligencer of the 24th ultimo:—

The House of Representatives on Monday last adopted with great unanimity a resolution, previously introduced by Mr. Crittenden, which deserves at this juncture in our national history to be specially signalized to the attention of our readers, and which we could wish might be read and weighed by all our countrymen, as well as those residing in the seceded as in the loyal States of the Republic. It was the purpose of the distinguished and patriotic mover of the resolution to give expression to the deliberate opinion of the House of Representatives upon two points, which, by their determination, should serve to place, as in the light of mid-day, the theory of public duty on which the nation is proceeding in its armed resistence to the secession movement. These two points relate to the origin of the war on the one hand, and the objects for which it is to be prosecuted by the government on the other. The first ascertains, in the judgment of Congress, and as in the eye of history, the moral accountability which attaches to those who first precipitated the dreadful calamity of civil feud. The second declares to what ends the war thus brought upon the country shall be directed by the National Government.—The terms of Mr. Crittenden's resolution are as follows:

"*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States,* That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capitol; that in this national emergeacy, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the *supremacy* of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.'

A division of the resolution having been obtained, so as to elicit a separate and explicit expression of opinion upon each of the two heads embraced in it, the vote was first taken upon the following declaratory clause, touching the historic origin of the war, and consequently the relative moral responsibility of those who are the parties to it:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war had been forced upon the country by the disunionists, of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional Government, and in arms around the capitol.'

Upon this branch of the resolution the House pronounced its verdict in the following decided vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, G. F. Bailey, Joseph Bailey, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, F. P. Bairl, S. S. Blair, Blake, Buffinton; Calvert, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Cobb, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Cox, Crittenden, Curtis, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Delaplaine, Diven Duell, Dunlap, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, English, Fenton, Fessenden Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Granger, Grider Gurley Haight, Hale, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Hutchins, Jackson, Julian, Kelley, Killinger, Lancing, Law, Leary, Lehman, Loomis, Lovejoy, McClernand, McKean, Mallory, Menzies, Moorhead, A. P. Morrill, J. S. Morrill, Morriss, Nixon, Noble, Nugen, Odell, Olin, Patton, G. H. Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Alex. H. Rice, John H. Rice, Riddle, Edward H. Rollins, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Smith, Spaulding, John B. Steele, William G. Steele, Stratton, Francis Thomas, Train, Trowbridge, Upton, Vandever, Van. Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Verree, Vibbard, Wadsworth, Charles W Walton, E. P. Walton, Ward, Webster, Wheeler, Whaley, Albert, S. White, Chilton A. White, Wickliffe, Windom, Woodruff. Worcester, and Wright—121.

NAYS—Messrs. Burnett and Reid—2

So the first clause of the resolution was adopted with almost unexampled unexampled unanimity in a matter depending upon humane judgment when brought to bear on the facts of current history. Men coming alike from the North and from the South, from the East and from the West, representing slaveholding constituencies and non-slaveholding, have concurred in the utterance of this solemn award, attesting, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the truth under this head. And nothing but the unavoidable absence of several members who are known to entertain the opinion expressed in these terms, prevented a still further accession of names to the category of the affirmative votes.

The question was next taken on the second part of the resolution, as follows:

'That in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired: and that as soon as those objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.'

It was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Alley, Babbitt, Goldsmith F. Bailey, Joseph Bailey, Baxter, Beaman, Francis P. Blair, S. S. Blair, Blake, G. H. Browne, Buffinten, Calvert, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Cobb, Colfax, Roscoe Conkling, Cooper, Corning, Cox, Crittenden, Curtis, Cutler, Dawes, Delano, Diven, Duell, Dunlap, Dunn, Edwards, English, Fenton, Fassenden, Fouke, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Granger, Grider, Gurley, Haight, Hale, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Jackson, Johnson, Kelley, Killinger, Law, Lazear, Leary, Lehman, Logan, Loomis, McClernand, Mallory, Menzies, Mitchell, Moorhead, Aaron P. Morrill, Justin S. Morrill, Morris, Nixon, Noble, Nugen, Odell, Olin, Patton, G. H. Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Reid, A. H. Rice, John H. Rice, Richardson, Robinson, E. H. Rollins, James S. Rollins, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Smith, Spaulding, J. B. Steele, Wm. G. Steele, Straton, Francis, Thomas, Train, Trowbridge Upton, Vallandigham, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Verree, Vibbard, Wardsworth, Charles W. Walton, E. P. Walton, Ward, Webster, Wheeler, Whaley, Albert S. White, Chilton A. White, Wickliff, Windom, Woodruff, Worcester, and Wright—117.

NAYS—Messrs. Potter and Riddle—2.

So the second part of the resolution, was agreed to, with an unanimity, equal to that by which the preceding clause was adopted. The House of Representatives has thus placed on record not only for to-day, but for all time, the parliamentary judgment of the nation with regard to the origin and objects of a war confessed to be 'deplorable,' but forced upon the country.' We would that each member, of this latter clause might be conned and pondered by our countrymen in the disloyal States, as it could only tend to dispel many of the delusions under which they are laboring. We also ardently hope that nothing may arise in the future progress of the war to divert it from the purposes to which it is now directed by the will of Congress and by the voice of the nation.

How the Cotton State Men Complain of the Virginians.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Southern Confederacy, writing on the 5th of July from Fairfax Court House, says of the people in that vicinity:

The people are remarkably slow in their movements, and utter strangers to energy and enterprise. This is true not only in regard to their private affairs, but of their railway officers, postmasters telegraphic operators and express agents It requires as much time for one of their railroads to move a regiment of 1,000 men as Mr. Cuyler (of the Central Rail road) would ask to move 10,000. If this inactivity, which seems to pervade all classes, were confined to their ordinary vocations alone, it might be suffered to pass without remark, but, unfortunately, it extends also to their military movements Old Fogyism has his throne in this part of the moral vineyard of the F. F. V's., though he has thousands of followers in other parts of the proud old Commonwealth. A gentleman was so irreverent a few days ago as to assert in the presence of several officers, that Gov. Wise was the only live man he had encountered in the State. This is a vile slander of course.

Important From Manassas—Rebel Snares for Union Troops.

A reliable gentleman of Philadelphia, says the Evening Bulletin, furnishes us with a most interesting statement, received from the lips of a wealthy Virginian, residing within a few miles of Manassas Junction He is a man of Northern birth and Union leanings, though forced to go with the Southern current, as his property, family, &c, are all in that region.

The gentleman stating the facts witnessed the battle of Sunday, near Manassas, and describes the conduct of the Federal troops as daring and brave in every respect. They fought as tenaciously as bull dogs. During Sunday night after the excitement of the battle was subsiding, our informant escaped from his residence near Manassas, got through the rebel lines, and entered Washington city with hundreds of other stragglers. He had business at the North and took this chance of attending to it.

Our informant states that the rebel loss at the battle is between three and four thousand The Black Horse Cavalry, the crack regiment of Virginia, was most terribly cut up, only two hundred out of the regiment having been seen after the battle. Further, our informant declares that it was most fortunate for the Union troops that they did not drive the rebel troops beyond Manassas, while the battle lasted, for within two miles of the rear of the Junction, the ground for many acres is mined in the most artistic manner, and tons upon tons of gun powder are placed there. It was the intention of Beauregard to retreat, if driven back until the Federal army had moved forward upon these mines, when they would have been fired, and the Union troops blown to atoms.

Our informant thinks the Government is not at all aware of the extent of these rebel preparations to destroy our troops. There are upwards of 12,000 negroes employed to work in the entrenchments at Manassas, and about the same number employed to work in the entrenchments at Richmond. Our informant is the owner of a large number of Slaves, and was required to furnish a certain number of them to work for the rebels every day.

Gen. Lee was not at manassas when the battle occurred, but is now at Richmond, commanding the active forces there which our informant estimates at 10,000 men.

The city of Richmond is surrounded with mines like those at Manassas, and if the rebels find that the Union men are going to take it, the city will be blown up.

Had the Federal forces got beyond Manassas on last Sunday in safety, Beauregard admits that the rebel cause would have been lost forever.

The rebel troops have good arms, but are badly equipped.

Not over a thousand rebel civilians were allowed to witness the great battle on Sunday, others being kept back by the pickets. Those who did see the fight were personal friends of the more prominent officers.

An impression prevails at the South, that the North has no money, and cannot get any. The rebels are under the delusion that the heavy sums owed to the North by the South will be the means of making us bankrupt, and that in less than a year the North will 'cave in.' There are two regiments of well drilled negroes at Richmond. Our informant heard no rumors of trouble with slave insurrections, except in North Carolina and Alabama. The bitterness of feeling at the South, against the North, is described as terrible, and our informant thought that Federal prisoners would suffer bad treatment in the rebel hands.

The Great Facts Demonstrated at Manassas.

Amidst all the gloom of our late defeat one fact stands out as bright and distinct as a star, and that is, that the rank and file of the Union forces are man for man more than a match for the chivalry. The fiery onsets of the immortal Sixty-ninth and the fierce charges of the Fire Zouaves, and their colleagues of the Seventy-first and Seventy-ninth: are examples of persistent and obdurate courage unsurpassed in the history of battles, when we add to this that these troops were under fire for the first time, and that the successes they achieved were in the face of the most fearful odds of numbers, position and arms, the warlike qualities of our Northern Soldiers almost approach sublimity.—Wherever they met the Confederate infantry the latter were scattered before them like chaff. Wherever they were opposed by any army of the enemy, and the conflict was a question of sheer hand-to-hand fighting, the superiority of the Free State troops was not only conspicuous, but illustrious. In this one clear, bright, glorious fact, we see the salvation of the Republic.

Yet, notwithstanding all this, those brave men were beaten—sadly, disastrously beaten—for want of competent leaders—beaten through lack of organization—beaten because, in this immature condition, they were needlessly hurried, by insensate party clamor, into a conflict with an enemy ready at all points. This magnificent material for an army was sacrificed to enable a few presumptuous politicians and ambitious upstarts to wear the insignia of Colone's and Generals when they were unequal to the handling of squads.

This noble force, whose deeds of valor eclipse all that is known in our history, was immolated because the War Department was too busy with its jobs and speculations in beef, horses and military commissions to pay attention to its proper organization; and because an arrogant partisan sheet in New York, echoed by a few fanatical members of Congress, deafened the President with their parrot cry of 'On to Richmond.'

While the superior valor of the national troops, thus tried and demonstrated, shows that the cause of the Union is safe in their hands and must ultimately triumph, the infamous manner in which they have been officerud and mismanaged, points out clearly the blunders, if not the crimes, that are hereafter to be shunned. The whole tribe of paper Colonels and Generals must be cast off without fear or favor. Every member of the Cabinet, who, instead of regarding the war as a life and death struggle of a great nation, sees in it only a glorious opportunity for profitable jobs and fat contracts, should be dismissed—and the conduct of the war must be left to the educated Generals of the army, uninfluenced by clamors from the tribe of Lovejoy and the *Tribune.—Phila. Inquirer.*

THE MARYLAND COMPTROLLERSHIP.

The Annapolis Gazette of Thursday says:

We have stated that Dr. Dennis Claude has refused to give up the comptrollership when requested by Mr Jarrett. Dr C. took this course after consultation with eminent counsel, and his legal occupancy of the office cannot be questioned by any sane man.

Nevertheless Mr. Jarrett has opened an office here, he employed clerks, and has been officially recognized by the State Treasurer. Dr. Claud was notified of this on Tuesday by the Treasurer; at the same time being informed his (Dr. C.'s) warrents would not be honored at the Treasury.

The Farmer's Bank of Maryland, in which the States money is deposited, has determined to pay no money on wrarants as before, but will on Treasurer checks only. This step, is of course, a virtual acknowledgement of Mr. Jarrett's right to the office; inasmuch as the Bank has been notified that the Treasurer will issue checks on warrants drawn by no one except Mr. Jarrett.

We are satisfied that the Governor, in connection with Dr. Claud, will take decisive steps in the matter.

From Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Patterson departed from Harper's Ferry on Thursday, having been relieved by Gen. Banks, who has been assigned to the command of the army of the Shenandoah.

The Philadelphia papers publish the following extract from a private letter of Gen. Patterson, in which he states his reasons for not attacking Gen. Johnston at Winchester. It is dated at Harper's Ferry, July 22d:

"Johnston retreated to Winchester, where he had thrown up extensive entrenchments and had a large number of heavy guns. I could have turned his position and attacked him in the rear, but he had received large reinforcements from Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, a total force of over 30,000 Confederate troops and 5,000 Virginia militia. My force is less than 20,000. Nineteen regiments, whose term of service were up, or would be within a week, all refused to stay one hour over their time but four—the Indiana Regiment, Frank's, Jarrett's, (the Eleventh,) and Owen's, (the Twenty-fourth.) Five regiments have gone home; two more go to-day, and three to-morrow. To avoid being cut off with the remainder I fell back and occupied this place."

The Hagerstown Torch Light says that the withdrawal of the national forces from Martinsburg has again exposed the Unionists of Berkeley county, Va., to the incursions and depredations of the Secessionists. Already these troops have made their appearance at Martinsburg, causing a number of Union men to leave and seek refuge in Maryland.

New York to the Rescue.

Gov. Morgan, of New York, has called for the enrolment of twenty-five thousand additional volunteers from that State, to serve for three years or during the war. We copy his proclamation:

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. MORGAN

The President of the United States having requested me to furnish additional troops for the prompt suppression of resistance to the Constitution and laws, I do hereby call for a volunteer force of 25,000 men to serve for three years, or during the war. Such force will be raised pursuant to a general order which will be issued immediately, and which will prescribe the mode of organization. To the end that every portion of the State may have an opportunity to contribute thereto, the rendezvous will will be at New York, Albany, and Elmira—the headquarters at Albany.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my haud and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

By order of the Governor,
LOCKWOOD L. DOTT, Private Sec'y.

The Bill for Direct Taxation.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Committee of Ways and Means will introduce a bill to provide for levying a direct tax. This bill will be entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government and maintaining the public credit, by the assessment and collection of a direct tax, and internal duties." By the provisions of this act a direct tax, probably of the amount of $30,000,000, annually, will be laid, and distributed in the following proportions among the respective States:

Maine	$631,000
New Hampshire	327,610
Vermont	316,802
Massachusetts	1,236,871
Rhode Island	175,445
Connecticus	451,321
New York	3,605,878
New Jersey	675,201
Pennsylvania	2,920,079
Delaware	102,025
Maryland	655,235
Virginia	1,406,828
North Carolina	864,282
South Carolina	542,356
Georgia	876,551
Alabama	703,890
Mississippi	619,627
Louisiana	578,803
Ohio	2,350,635
Kentucky	1,070,543
Tennessee	1,004,247
Indiana	1,437,313
Illinois	1,719,821
Missouri	1,141,691
Kansas	107,612
Arkansas	397,829
Michigan	952,645
Florida	116,284
Texas	535,660
Iowa	678,132
Wisconsin	779,533
California	462,821
Minnesota	162,766
Oregon	52,711
New Mexico	93,972
Utah	40,473
Washington	11,633
Nebraska	28,968
Nevada	6,889
Colorado	34,358
Dacotah	4,862
District of Columbia	73,165

In order to collect this it is further provided that the President shall divide the States and Territories into convenient districts, and shall nominate by and with the advice of the Senate an Assessor and Collector for each district. If the appointments or any of them are not made during the present session of Congress, the President may make them during the recess, the commissions so issued to expire at the end of the next session.

The tax is to be laid on all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses, chattles and slaves.—The bill provides that any person who shall give a fraudulent list of property under his charge, or owned by him, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and pay all costs and charges of prosecution. From the valuation of the Board of Assessors there is to be no appeal, but they are in any case, when it is demanded, to give a careful hearing to the parties claiming reduction of valuation.

The bill is, in most respects, similar to the one passed in 1813, but more tersely expressed and more carefully drawn. By the bill of 1813 the several States were divided into collection districts by the provisions of the bill itself, but in this case this work is left to the discretion of the President. The utmost care is exercised in guarding the public interest. The State collector is required to give bonds in the full amount of the taxes to be collected by him, and each Assistant Collector is obliged to give bonds for the full amount represented in his several lists, giving three receipts, one to be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury, another to be filed with the First Comptroller, and the third with the principal Collector. The several Collectors are further required, at the expiration of every month, to transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a statement of the collections made by them respectively within the month, and to pay over quarterly, or sooner, if required by the Secretary of the Trersury, the moneys by them respectively collected.

It is proposed to tax all stills, boilers and other utensils employed in the distillation of spirituous liquors 15 cents on every gallon of capacity, and to lay a tax of five cents per gallon on all fermented and malted liquors, and of ten cents per gallon on all spirituous liquors. In order to furnish the proper data for assessing such a tax, distillers will be obliged to keep a correct record of the amount distilled from day to day.

It is further proposed to lay a tax upon carriages, the amount of tax to be proportioned to the value of the carriage From this all vehicles used exclusively for the transportation of merchandise are to be exempted. On all others not exceeding in value $50, it is proposed to lay a tax of $1; exceeding $50 in value, but not over $100, a tax of $4; above $200, but not exceeding $400, a tax of $16; above $500, but not exceeding $600, a tax of $22; above $600, but not exceeding $800, a tax of $30; above $800, but not exceeding $1,000, a tax of $40; above $1,000 in value a tax of $50.

Giving Chase with Billy Luly.

The following anecdote is strictly true. It is contained in a letter from a young gentleman who went out in a vessel for St. Thomas: "We were chased by a privateer off King's Channel, on Sunday morning. The villian was close in under land, in a small sloop, with about twenty-five men. When he discovered us, we were nearly becalmed. He gave chase and came down very fast on us.—I thought there was no chance to escape but by stratagem, and having on board a man whom I could metamorphose into anything, I said to the captain that he had better make a gun of Billy Luly, and give chase in turn. We accordingly went to work, put a black cap on Billy's head, stretched him fore and aft on the keel of the boat, with a rope made fast to his heels, so that we could slide him on the centre of gravity freely, and pointed his head to the enemy. Having rigged up a 'long Tom,' the next thing was to fire it; and this we did by discharging a pistol into a barrel, and raising a smoke by throwing ashes into the air. The trick succeeded—the sloop tacked and made off; we hauled on a wind and pursued her close in under the land, then tacked ship and stood into St. Thomas. Thus were twenty-five men driven off by four.

☞ Every Summer the demand for Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters increases. It is found to be the only certain preservation of bodily strength during a period when the atmosphere is calculated to induce a feeling of lassitude and indigestion. The worst cases of Diarrhœa, and Dysentery give way to its potent influence. Innumerable persons, who are now alive and well, must thank the discoverer of this preparation that they have not been swept away in the harvest of death. The Bitters is recommended by the best physicians in the land. This is the best evidence of its real value, because, as a general thing, they will not speak a word in favor of advertised preparations. They have been compelled to acknowledge the claims of the Bitters upon the community. Sold by all druggists.

MARAIED.

In this city, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. J. H. Symmes, Mr. Andrew Reid to Miss Catharine C. Love, both of Lonaconing, Allegany county, Md.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Cumberland Post Office, Aug 1, 1861. Persons calling for these letters must say they are advertised, otherwise they may not receive them.

Bilmire, Mrs. Sarah	Lindsay, W. J.	
Bradley, Peter	Leatt, L. A.	
Bonheim, Moses	Paul, Daniel	2
Boggs, George	Ross, Emma H.	
Beatis, David	Rosenberg, Lewis	
Blocher, Daniel	Rees, Wm.	
Blakeman, C. W.	Simpson, O. N.	
Bean, C. F.	Smith, Mrs. G. K.	
Cameron, A. B.	Sanders, Emilege	
Dean, M. G.	Smith, John L.	
Fairfax, Raymond	Watts, Thos.	2
Hughes, Eron	Willison, Trusilla	
Hauter, Conrad	Washington, Susan A	
Irons, Patrick	Wilson, Susan	
Junkin, Samuel	Vier, Zacharias	
Kinsey, A. B.	Young, Jacob	
Kimmell, S.		

Aug. 1—1t. G. A. HOFFMAN, P. M.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

—o—

Cairo, Illinois, July 29th, 1860.

Messrs. JOHN WILCOX & Co.

Your "Inpectine," or "Persian Fever Charm," has done wonders. I was wholly despondant and wretched when I applied it, and in five hours the chills were removed and no fever has ensued. It is the simplest cure imaginable, and a wonder of nature or art. I would not be without this "inpectine" a single hour. By constantly wearing it I seem to be "ague proof."

Yours Very Truly,
E. M. STOUF,

—o—

Mobile, Alabama, July 23, 1860.

GENTLEMEN:

I have been snatched from the grave by the application of your wonderful "Inpectine," or "Persian Fever Charm." For several years I have suffered every season from fever and ague. Last Spring my life was threatened but your remedy has destroyed the disease, and I am rapidly gaining an appetite and strength.

Respectfullp, Yours,
D. N. BARRON.

—o—

This truly wonderful *preventive* and cure for Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of one dollar.—Also for sale at all respectable Druggists and Country Stores.

Principal Depot and Manufactory, 188 Main st., Richmond, Va. Branch Office, Bank of Commerce Building, New York. Address

Sept 6—1y. JOHN WILCOX & Co.

News! News!

A LARGE lot of old Newspapers for sale at 35 cents per hundred, by Andrews & Swartswelder.

Also, have just received Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine for August, Hardee's Infantry Tactics, price 25 cents; Maps of the Seat of War, beautifully colored, at 25 cts each; and all the late Pictorial Newspapers.

Under the St. Nicholas Hotel, Cumberland.

July 25, 1861.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

SIX CENTS REWARD will be paid for the delivery to me of a Negro Girl named LIZZ, who was bound to the subscriber by the Orphans' Court of Allegany county and runaway on the 9th inst.

O. C. GEPHART.

Cumberland, July 25, 1861—3t.

Dr. GEO. E. FUNDENBERG,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE and residence on the corner of Baltimore and George's Streets, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, Cumberland.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY virtue of a decree passed by the Circuit Court for Allegany county as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustees, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the premises, on the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., all that well known and valuable real estate left by Edward Bucy of Allegany county deceased.—This estate is situated about seven miles east of C