Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

WM. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday Morning, Aug. 8, 1861

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Delegates to the Unconditional Union Ccunty Convention, will meet at the Court House, to-morrow (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the Union Gubernatorial Convention, to be held in Baltimore city, on the 15th inst.

For the Civilian and Telegraph.

What Constitutes Treason.

In these times when rebellion is in arms against the United States, and when rash and inconsiderate men and youths, give aid and encouragement to this unholy work, it may be profitable for those engaged in open and secret hostility to the government, to understand something of the responsibilities they are incurring, and the dangers to which they may be subjected.

So much freedom both of opinion and action, have the United States always enjoyed, under our mild and benificent constitution—so great has been the license and acrimony, with which party men have declaimed against their opponents, and denounced the measures and policy of those in power, that many now suppose that under our form of government there is no such thing as treason, or no punishment prescribed therefor.

This is a delusion, which some, even in our midst, may find it to their interest to have dispelled.

Now that rebellion has attained such huge proportions, and the government, in self-defence, has begun "to show its teeth," it may be well for the sympathizers with rebelion to know, that even in this free country, treason has its definition, as well as its punishment.

We propose to show, in this article, what treason is, and what acts bring a party within the definition of the same.

The constitution defines treason against the United States in the following words:

"Treason against the United States, shall consist *only* in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." It then provides that "no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court."

The word "only" is used in the constitution, for the purpose of limiting treason against the United States to the two classes of cases therein specified, viz: levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

This definition of treason, in the Constitution, was intended to work a change from treason in England, from which country the whole groundwork of our jurisprudence was brought. In England there existed five different species of treason, two of which related to the person and family of the King, and a third to the high officers of State.

The two other species of treason are exactly the same as those defined in our constitution; the *King* in England stand in the place of the *government* of the United States. These two species of treason are thus defined:

"If a man do levy war against our lord the King in his realm." "If a man be adherent to the King's enemies in his realm, giving to them aid and comfort in the realm, or elsewhere."

It will be seen by comparing the definitions of treason in England, with that in our Constitution that they are the same. In England as in the United States, each of these species of treason, must be proved by some overt act.

The adjudications, therefore, in England, defining the *acts* which constitute treason are of authority in the Courts of the United States, especially such as were made before our revolution.

Chief Justice Blackstone in the fourth volume of his Commentaries, page 82, in speaking of one of these species of treason says: "This must likewise be proved by some overt act, as *by giving them intelligence*—sending them provisions—by selling them arms—by treacherously surrendering a fortress, or the like." The same learned author then tells us, that by the term "enemies," in the definition of treason, "are here understood the subjects of foreign powers, with whom we are at open war."

And then as if to meet the identical case, which has now occurred in this country, and which we have reason to believe is now daily occurring all through this State, and even in our midst, he adds:

"And most indisputably, the same acts of adherence or aid, which, when applied to foreign enemies, will constitute treason under this branch of the statute, will, when afforded to our own fellow-subjects in actual rebellion at home, amount to high treason under the description of levying war against the King."

So that it is clearly settled by judicial decision, that sending intelligence to citizens in rebellion against their government is equally treason, as if sent to a foreign enemy.

It is the same, if the intelligence is sent, though it is intercepted and never reach its destination. See Dr. Hensey's case, 1 Burrough's reports, 650.

And in the case of Wm. Stone, tried in 1796, it was held that sending a paper to the enemy, though it was afterwards intercepted, containing advice *not* to invade England, if sent with the intention of assisting their councils in their conduct and in the prosecution of the war, was high treason. 6 Tem. reports 527.

How much stronger would be a case, in which information was sent advising an invasion by the enemies or rebels, and with a view to the slaughter or capture of soldiers in the actual service of the government, for the purpose of putting down rebels in arms.

It will be well for the bearers of intelligence to the rebels, to be on their guard.

Because the government has been lenient, it does not follow that it will always be so.

Forbearance towards those who come strictly within the definition of traitors, has ceased to be a virtue. It has emboldened them to the further prosecution of their traitorous designs. Henceforth the law must be enforced.

CIVIS.

The Path to Peace.

We need not repeat that every aspiration of our hearts is a prayer for wise and honorable peace. But the recognition of the independence of the so-called Confederate States is not the path to such a peace. The preservation of the Union and the Constitution in their full integrity is the sole condition of a peace worth having. *The Union and the Constitution must be preserved in their full integrity.* We must save the Republic The most sacred interests material and moral of the whole people summon us of this generation to the vital work. We must perform the work. The peace and prosperity of the continent and the hopes of the world demand it. Without the salvation of the Republic there can be no peace which he who is at once a statesman and a lover of his race can deem worthy of pursuit or of desire.—The destruction of the Republic would expel peace and all the virtues and interests and glories of peace from this continent forever. It would extinguish civilization and order in the Western hemisphere. The republic must be saved; its salvation is the path and the only path to solid and enduring peace.

The notion that in order to establish peace we ought to accept the destruction of the Republic as a fact is among the most shallow and shortsighted and ignoble that ever entered the brain of a free citizen. It could scarcely enter the brain of a citizen who is enligtened and unselfish as well as free. The notion is a political and moral absurdity. Fume and speculate as the revolutionists may, the American Union is a civil organism, the growth of time and event and the expression of the inexorable necessities of the people, not a mere arbritrary arrangement of indifferent or repugnant elements; and every sensible American of intelligence and reflection realizes this commanding truth. We are one people by the irrepealable ordinance of nature and of history. But in all organisms and in all structures approaching the quality of organisms the principle of unity and the principle of subordination constitute the law of the harmony of the parts. The disolution of the Union would set this law at defiance, and thereby necessarily enthrone disorder from one end of the continent to the other.—Such is the general explication of a fact which every man of candor and of thought feels instinctively to be true.

A volume would be required to develope this explication adequately. We, however, have said enough on the point for our present purpose. We intended simply to touch upon the great incontrovertible fact itself. The notion of establishing peace by consenting to the dismemberment of the Republic is the most terrible nonsense. It should be promptly dismissed by every friend of humanity who entertains the fatal vagary. The selfishness and folly of one who seeks to escape the infliction of war by soliciting peace on such terms would prompt him if the house of his neighbor should be on fire to attempt to stay the hands of the firemen because the splash of the engines was defacing his own dwelling which nevertheless must burn down if the advancing flames should not be quenched. Counsellors of this sort do not befit the exigency. The nation might afford to pension them for life on the single condition of their silence.—They are the John Hooks of the time, running to and fro and crying 'Beef! beef! beef!' for which or its equivalent in their own description of estate they would fain exchange the happiness and fame of the present generation and the liberties of posterity.

No, the true path to peace lies through the preservation of the Union and the Constitution in their full integrity; and the nation has resolved, and resolved wisely, to tread no other path. *And this resolution will not be reversed.*—Twenty millions of freemen stand ready to make it good. Its triumphant execution is recorded in the book of fate.—*The Union and the Constitution will be preserved.* The Republic will be saved Those who aim at its destruction, war against the decree of destiny. Why will they wage a struggle so bootless and so inglorious? Let the men amongst us, who profess to yearn for peace and at the same time espouse the side of the revolutionists arrayed in arms against the Republic, appeal to their rebellious friends to lay down their arms and give over this mad and wicked attempt upon the national life, and, if the appeal is respected, peace, glorious and durable peace, will break like dawn upon the country. In this event, or in the event of the forcible suppression of the rebellion, one or the other of which in our opinion must speedily happen, steps, we hazard nothing in pledging ourselves, will be taken forthwith to expedite the assembling of a National Convention under the Constitution, when such new constitutional guarantees will be offered to the States lately in revolt and their sister Slave States as will put the means of protection in their own hands and forestall the apprehension of aggressions so effectually that in the matter of slavery at least the occupation of anarchists and of demagogues will be gone. The thought of this consummation is enough to transport the soul of every patriot. What stands in the way of this soul-transporting consummation? *Nothing but the embattled hosts of Jeff Davis.* If the revolutionists will but lay down their arms, and enter the temple of the Constitution the rest of the nation will meet them around the altar at which our fathers worshipped, peace will be restored to the land, justice beyond the reach of apprehension will be secured to the South the Union will be preserved, and the welfare and glory of the American people, now sunk low beneath the waves of intestine strife, will mount with a splendor unequalled before.

So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And tricks his beams and with new spangled ore
Flames in the forehead of the morning sky.

Such in any event, we are persuaded, will be the end of this struggle, and the beginning of a peace with statesmen worthy of the name may proudly offer and which a nation with a mission so grand as ours may joyfully accept. For a peace thus lasting and real we labor and have labored from the outset, but for no other. We have never once resigned ourselves tamely or otherwise to that most bitter and most appalling of all conceivable issues,—the destruction of our country;—much less have we ever sought or even dreamed of seeking that issue as the path to peace. We should almost as soon think of seeking the gates of hell for the same purpose.

We will add but a word. One week from to-day, fellow citizens of Kentucky you are to determine at the ballot-box for the third time in the last three months whether you will seek the destruction or preservation of the Republic as the path to peace. You must determine whether you will seek the peace of your country in your country's death or in its restoration to the vigor and bloom of health.—This is the fundamental question, underlying, as it does, the question of neutrality and peace in Kentucky or secession and war throughout the length and breadth of the State. Kentuckians' your determination is formed. What is it? Are you still for the preservation of the Republic, and for neutrality and peace within our borders, or are you for the destruction of the Republic, and for secession and war the most unpitying around your hearthstones and your altars? We know what your answer will be. Let it be given with an emphasis that shall chill the life out of the monster of secession.—*Louisville Journal, July 30th.*

District Meetings.

DISTRICT No. 13.

Pursuant to previous notice the unconditional Union men of District No. 13. met at the Council Chamber, on Tuesday afternoon the 6th inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the District in the County Convention to meet on Friday, the 9th inst., at the Court House, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention to be held in Baltimore city, on the 15th inst. The meeting was organized by the election of Wm. Hoblitzell, as President, and Geo. W. Hoover, as Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting, and on motion the meeting went into an election by ballot, for thirteen delegates to the Convention, when the following named gentlemen were elected:

David Walker, J. H. Shaw, John Weible, Samuel Shipley, Geo. F. Shryer, C. H. Ohr, Wm. R. Beall, J. McFerran, Geo. M. Rizer, Jacob Wickard, John Johnson, S. T. Little, and G. H. Bragonier.

After which, there being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

WM. HOBLITZELL, Prest.
GEO. W. HOOVER, Sec'y.

DISTLICT No. 6.

Pursuant to notice the unconditional Union men of District No. 6, met on Tresday afternoon at the Court House, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention, to be held in Cumberland, on Friday, the 9th inst. The meeting was organized by the appointment of H. Resley, Chairman, and H. Hebb, Secretary.

On motion the Chairman was authorized to appoint fifteen delegates to represent District No. 6, in the County Convention.—Whereupon the following named gentlemen were appointed:

O. C. Gephart, B. Kegg, Edward Richter, John Welch, H. Hebb, J. H. Young, Jacob Brengle, Solomon Willison, Robert Bruce, A. J. Boose, Chas. Gilpin, Jas. Smith, J. J. McHenry, John Everett, and G. W. Hallar.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the Civilian & Telegraph.

H. RESLEY, Chairman.
H. HEBB, Secretary.

The Great Results in Missouri.

The course of events in Missouri, says the Philadelphia North American, has been one of unbroken success for the cause of the Union, thanks to the energy of a few men who struck in time, and who thus saved what others of a slower sort would have allowed to be lost. At length the convention called some time since, as much in the hope of aiding the State out of the Union as anything else, has put a triumph in arms by electing a new executive complete, and setting the government in operation again. The refugee ex-Governor Jackson has learned by this time something of the risks he ran in vacating his office and engaging in an attempt to carry his State over to the rebel confederacy. By meeting the exigency promptly, the power of the Governor was thoroughly overthrown within a week after his refusal to assent to the rightful supremacy of the United States, at the memorable conference he held in St. Louis with the leaders of the United States forces.

The gentlemen elected to the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State are well known, and eminent for ability and responsible character. H. R. Gamble, the Governor, is a conspicuous leader of the former Whig and late Union party, a resident of St. Louis, and imbued with some of the principles which will give great prosperity to that city in the future. Willard P. Hall, the new Lieutenant Governor, was a member of Congress from the western part of the State, an able and active man in the democratic party. The *personnel* of the new government is far better than that of the self-desposed one, and the people there will be thankful for the exchange. It represents the people better, also, and knows the State's true interests better. It will be a renewal of the hopes and the life of that State equal to half a century of ordinary progress to put this new government in actual and vigorous operation. The chief mistake appears to be that the term of the new officers is limited to the first of November next, according to the last accounts. It was first stated to be, or was so put in the original bill, that the new officers should hold authority until August 1862, a length of term which would have made their power permanent, and left nobody in fear of an upset of affairs before that time. We cannot now believe that the people will vote to reverse this action of the convention when they vote again in November, but the fear of a change will unnerve the arms of many men in the positions to which these new functionaries have been called.

The latest news from the forces gathered to support Ex-Governor Jackson's power reports them in camp a few miles south of the Missouri line, in Arkansas. He had then put himself under the wing of Ben McCullough, and together they had three or four thousand men, if not more. With no government put in actual operation to replace his, the secessionists of the southern part of the State would have kept up a state of warfare dangerous to the Union cause, and, possibly, likely to give us some unfortunate reverses; but with a regular government actually in operation in place of the other, this force below the State lines becomes incapable of serious mischief. The main body of the regular forces in that State may be withdrawn for use on the Mississippi, or anywhere else they may be most needed. Gov. Gamble will take care of the State fully within ten days from the inauguration of authority.

This course of events is in the highest degree satisfactory. It gives many men courage who would have been despairing if it was likely that Missouri would long be a theatre of warfare on nearly equal terms. It shows what well timed energy can effect even under the most unfavorable circumstances, for the aspect of affairs at the beginning, in that State, was almost as bad as in Virginia—quite as bad, in fact, taking Virginia as a whole. Missouri is henceforth a State of the great loyal Union—a State approximating rapidly to the position of Pennsylvania and Ohio in the Union. We will not now say how many other States might in the same time and in the same way have been restored to the Union, and have been saved a protracted and desolating war.

☞ To those of our secession friends, says the Towsontown *American*, who complain so loudly of oppression on the part of the Government, we would say, look at and contrast the action of the secessionists with the action of the government towards you and your friends; and we would call their special attention to the act of the Confederate officers in not only refusing to give up the body of Col. Cameron, who was killed at the battle of Bull's Run, to three of his friends from Pennsylvania who went into Virginia for that purpose, but who took those gentlemen prisoners, and still hold them. Contrast that conduct with that of the Government officers towards Gen. Garnett, whose body was taken to Grafton, properly cared for, and encased in a metallic coffin, to await the orders of his relatives. Contrast, also, the conduct of the Confederates in refusing to bury the New York Fire Zouaves, simply because one of them killed the notorious Jackson, the murderer of Ellsworth—contrast this conduct with everything honorable, with everything like civilization, with everything like humanity, and afterwards hide your head in shame for not openly denouncing such conduct, as being beneath the dignity of any except savages, whose darkest deeds, in their bloodiest wars, would have done honor compared with these recent atrocities.

Notices.

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LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.—The July number of this old and very valuable periodical has come to hand. Price $1 per annum.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The July number has reached our office. As usual, it is filled with the productions of the best minds of England.

Pardoned.

Governor Hicks a few days ago pardoned John W. Price, who was convicted of the murder of his brother-in-law, Geo. W. Campbell, in Baltimore city, in 1848, and sentenced to fourteen years and six months in the penitentiary. He had served about twelve years of his term. It is said that notwithstanding his wild and reckless habits previous to his conviction, his uniform good behavious during his confinement contributed largely towards his release.

NEWS ITEMS.

Heavy Reinforcements for General Rosencranz.

Orders have been issued to have all the Ohio and Indiana troops sent immediately to join Rosencranz, who will continue the work of rescuing the Unionists of Western Virginia, capture Governor Wise, and then march to the relief of East Tennessee.

General Wool.

It is rumored that General Wool will be immediately called into active service, and that he will first assume the command at Fortress Monroe, in place of General Butler.

General Butler.

General Butler, it is said, will be ordered to co-operate with General McClellan.

General McCall.

It is also reported that General McCall, of Pennsylvania, is to go to Harper's Ferry.

Wounded Soldiers.

A man from Winchester says that there are large numbers of wounded soldiers there, and all along the way from there to Manassas, in the farm houses.

The War Feeling 'Out West.'

We learn that there is a most desperate and determined feeling of bitterness in Michigan, the home of Colonel Wilcox. More men are offering than there was when Sumter fell.

Death of a Centenarian.

The Wrightsville (Pa) Star announces the death of Mr. Wm. Eirbart, the oldest inhabitant of that section of country, and adds:

The deceased, who had reached the uncommon age of 101 years, was born in Germantown, Pa, about the year 1759, and resided during the larger portion of his life in Virginia and Maryland, sixty years having been spent in the former States. We are informed that he has a daughter now living in Frederick county, Md., who is eighty years old.—When the independence of our country was declared he was a young man of 17, and about that time he was employed in the service of the Government at Anderson's Ferry, now Glatz's, on the Susquehanna, three miles above this place where he said at one time he was engaged five days ferrying over troops.

The Maryland Rebels at Fort Lafayette, N. Y.

The New York Express says that Fort Lafayette; situated in the narrows, a short distance from Fort Hamilton, is now the prisonhouse of the State prisoners of Maryland, arrested in Baltimore awhile ago by Maj. Gen. Banks. They were landed there on Tuesday from the steamer Joseph Whitney, and now occupy quarters with McQuillian and other prisoners, charged with similar offences. The Marylanders were confined at Fort McHenry for a short time, but they were brought on here in order to have them out of the reach of the many applications which were being made for interviews with them, by personal friends and officials of Baltimore, and of the State of Maryland, who are supposed to have sympathy with the treason with which these prisoners are charged. Their names are John W. Davies, W. H. Gatchell, and Charles Howard, Baltimore Police Commissioners; R. H. Alvey, John H. Keesick, Dr C. M. Hagelin, S. H. Lyon, and J. C. Murphrey. So, New York is now the "home" for an indefinite time, of the most distinguished prisoners so far taken. The Baltimoreans, it cannot be supposed, were consulted about their own feelings, in the matter of a change of quarters, but they will find their new location a beautiful and pleasant one—although it may not be delightful—under the circumstances. Some of the men were familiar with the locality, and realized, before debarking, the agreeableness, in point of healthful atmosphere and fine view, the prospect before them, while occupying quarters at Fort Lafayette, and from there the others who were unacquainted with the harbor, learned every interesting particular in view before landing. The city, always of deepest interest to the returning excursionist or mariner at that point, to these prisoners was the mocking hope of social comforts and associations which they fain would, but cannot enjoy.

They all, however, bore their reverses with a degree of fortitude which concealed whatever of chagrin, or humiliation, or indignation at their condition, they might have felt, and seemed to have a reliance in a speedy exculpation from their present embarrassments, when the matter finally comes before a tribunal for settlement.

Civilians at the Battle.

Much has been said in the newspapers about the part which civilians took in contributing to the flight of a portion of the army at Manassas. The editor of the New York "World," who was on the field, denies the generality of the statements that have been made to this effect, and signalizes the good conduct of two members of the present Congress He says:

"I saw a man in citizen's dress who had thrown off his coat, seized a musket, and was trying to rally the soldiers who came by at the point of the bayonet. In reply to a request for his name, he said it was Washburne, and I learned that he was the member by that name from Illinois. The Hon. Mr. Kellogg made a similar effort Both these Congressmen bravely stood their ground till the last moment, and were serviceable at Centerville in assisting the halt there ultimately made; and other civilians did what they could."

Responses from the West.

On hearing of the Manassas disaster, Governor Yates sent the following telegraph to the Secretary of War:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Executive Office, Springfield, July 23
HON. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War:

I tender you for Illinois thirteen additional regiments of infantry, three additional regiments of cavalry, and one additional battalion of artillery.

Illinois demands the right to do her full share in the work of preserving the Union from the assaults of high-handed rebellion; and I insist that you respond favorably to the tender I have made.

RICHARD YATES.

On the same day, Gov. Morton, of Indiana, is understood to have tendered ten new regiments.

The Great Kanawha Valley free - Retreat of the Rebel Wise.

Official despatches just received by the War Department, from Gen. Cox, commander of the Federal forces on the Kanawha river, in Virginia, state that the Kanawha valley is free of rebel troops.

Henry A. Wise and his cohorts were in full retreat, burning bridges, and obstructing roads to prevent the advance of the pursuers.

Gen. Cox's rapid pursuit of Wise's forces resulted in the capture of one thousand stand of arms and a large amount of gunpowder, left behind in their flight. Wise and his forces are completely routed. There was no chance for fight, as the rebels retreated faster than the pursuit could be made. Their force is stated to be five or six thousand. Gen. Cox adds that he now fully occupies the valley of the Kanawha, and that the people are returning to their homes, whence they had been driven by the rebels.

Great rejoicings had been made on the Kanawha over the retreat of Wise. Many citizens of Western Virginia, who have hitherto been Secessionists, have become Union men, because of the outrages committed by Wise's army. The cause of the precipitate retreat of Wise is unknown, though it is believed that the report received of a fight at Hullstown, between a portion of Gen. Cox's command, under Col. Tyler, is correct, and that this accounts for the wonderful celerity of the movements of the ex-Governor.—Hullstown is a small place on the Little Kanawha, and almost half way between Clarksburg and Charleston. It is not far from the field of Gen. McClellan's recent achievements in Western Virginia.

A Zouave's Idea of the Law of Prize.

A New York Zouave recently took a horse belonging to a rebel and ever since has been much elated with his capture. A day or two since the owner of the animal presented himself to the Zouave and demanded the horse. 'I have taken the oath of allegiance,' said he, 'and the horse is mine.' 'You may have taken the oath,' answered the New Yorker, 'but the horse has not, and I shall keep him till he does!' There was no reply to this, and the Zouave keeps his horse.

Outrages of Missouri Rebels.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 31.—Mr. Thomas the Superintendent of the Burlington and Mississippi Railroad, received a letter this evening from the station agent at Chacaqua, stating that the rebels of Missouri were within twelve miles of that place, and were burning the houses, killing the people and asking assistance. An extra train will leave in the morning with what men and arms can be raised. Frequent reports have been received from the Missouri line that the rebels were committing similar outrages. Four regiments are encamped here, but they are without arms and ammunition.

The New Treasury notes.

The Treasury notes, the emission of which has recently been authorized by Congress, are being prepaired for issue. A portion of the low denominations are made payable to bearer in coin, (of the $5's, $10's, and $20's,) at places designated on their face. Others of the same denomination bear 3 65-100 interest, payable one year after date, with the privilege of the holder, when presented in sums of $100, to exchange them for treasury notes having three years to run, bearing 7 3-10 per cent. interest. All Treasury notes may be exchanged for twenty years bonds, bearing 6 per cent interest. All the Treasury notes to be of and above $50 denomination bear 7 3-10 interest, and are made payable in three years. The evidences already exhibited make it plain that these issues will be eagerly sought by the country, in all sections, as a circulating medium.

Frederick County Home Brigade.

The Frederick (Md.) Examiner, says:

Judging from the favorable disposition evinced here, we anticipate that the four regiments, for the protection of the public property of loyal citizens on both sides of the Potomac from the Mouth of the Monocacy to the Western boundary of Maryland, which ex Gov. Francis Thomas is authorized to raise, will be soon formed. We hear of four gentlemen in this city, who are raising Infantry companies, with great prospect of early success,—indeed, it is expected that one or more of these companies will be mustered into the service, in a day or two—besides a troop of horse, which it is proposed to raise here, and a cavalry company, whose ranks are fast filling, in the vicinity of Walkersville. The Home Brigade is specially intended for home brigade, and will not be called into distant service; it offers great inducements to those, whom the troublous consequences of Secession have thrown out of employ, and to all who desire to manifest their devotion to the Republican form of government which the Rebels have taken up arms to overthrow Information on the subject may be readily obtained from either of the gentlemen, recruiting for the Home Brigade, or from Major Smith, United States Army, who is here to muster companies into the service.

What is Right and What is Wrong.

The Louisville Democrat thus pertinently puts a question that is more applicable to Baltimore than Louisville:

When the Confederate troops, in the hope of compassing some advantage, ruthlessly destroyed scores of locomotives and cars and rails and bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and other railroads, the Secession organs said that it was all right, that a belligerent power might, through any of its subordinates do whatever it pleases in the way of destruction of private property for the sake of success.

But, when the Government of the United States, in the prosecution of a war most iniquitously begun by the Confederate States, prohibits the transportation of articles contraband of war to the enemy, these same Secession organs cry aloud that the Government is guilty of monstrous usurpation, and contend that private property and private pursuits are too sacred to be interfered with by Government either in peace or in war.

Is it possible that the miserable organs don't know that the Government of the Confederate States is daily exercising ten fold more tyranny than the Government of the United States? Can they be ignorant of the fact that, while they are straining at the United States gnat, they are swallowing a whole caravan of Southern camels?

The Captured Ammunition at Rich Mountain.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times gives the following official account of the captured property of the rebels at the engagement at Rich Mountain:

1 004 muskets, 18,000 rounds of powder, 7,000 rounds of canister, 4,000 rounds of shot, 4 brass six-pounders, 4 caissons, 84 horses, 64 harness, 40 wagons, 20 saddles, 193 tents, 12 stands of colors, 400 pairs pants, 1 blacksmith forge, 1 buggy and harness, clothing, trunks, and camp equipage of various kinds, a large lot of hospital stores, drugs, medicines, surgical instruments, and last, though not least, 300 prisoners, together with 700 surrendered by Col. Pegram. From the morning report, it is ascertained there were 1,600 in the camp at "the Mountain," and only 600 escaped.

The Law of Divorce.

The Grass Valley National relates the following incident as having recently occurred in that vicinity:

A lawyer of this village was consulted a few days since, by an injured husband, who complained of the unfaithfulness of his spouse. Repeated acts of inconsistency upon the part of the wife could be clearly proved, and the man of the law told his client that there would be no difficulty in obtaining a divorce at the next term of the Court. "Divorce next term of the Court," exclaimed the now excited Benedict, "D—n your divorce—I don't want any divorce, I only want to get an injunction to stay her proceedings."

Vigilance of the Pickets.

A correspondent at Washington says our pickets are becoming more vigilant since our last disaster than they were before. They seem to realize, at last, that they are engaged in a war, and with an unscrupulous and active enemy Our men now thoroughly scour the country, and turn up every rod of ground—The result is that every night we capture from five to fifteen of the rebel pickets. The effect is already apparent.—Instead of skulking up to our lines and jerking off sentries, the rebel patrol now maintain a respectful distance and exercise great prudence.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—The Legislature of Tennessee has passed an act "for the relief of volunteers," which authorizes the Governor to impress into the army all the free negroes of that State between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, being sound in mind and body These "volunteers" are to perform such menial services in the camp as may be required, and to receive therefor regular rations, with eight dollars per month as wages.

A Pontoon Bridge.

The annexed description of a pontoon train recently constructed for the government, will give the reader an idea of what these structures are:

'It is composed of forty-two wagons, with spare wheels, axles, spokes, hubs, etc., 256 harnesses, 36 India rubber pontoons or floats, with all the timber, planking, cables, anchors, forges, etc, sufficient to form a bridge of 600 feet in length, and 13½ feet in width. It can be thrown, ready for the passage of troops, in 37 minutes. If used as rafts, a brigade of 5.000 men, with equipage, artillery, etc., can be passed over the Hudson, at Sing Sing, or the Mississippi, in ten hours.'

Flag of Truce from Gen. Johnston.

On Thursday evening, about 8 o'clock, a bearer of a flag of truce from Gen. Johnston, of the Confederate Army, came within the Federal lines, at Bailey's Cross Roads, bearing despatches from Gen. Johnston to Gen. McDowell. The flag-bearer, Lieut. Hanger, of the Sixth Georgia Regiment, was conveyed to the tent of Acting Brigadier General McCunn, who transmitted the dispatches to Gen. McDowell, retaining the bearer and his attendants in camp. Gen. McDowell forthwith sent duplicates of the dispatches to General McClellan, and they were yesterday morning laid before the President of the United States. Their contents are of course unknown; but it may be fairly inferred that they relate to the dead, wounded, and prisoners of the late bloody conflict.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Rebel Losses at Stone Bridge.

The best rebel accounts of the battle of Sunday at Stone Bridge, published in the Richmond papers, not only admit that the enemy sustained very heavy losses, but that the Federal troops fought with desperate valor, so that 'for an hour the fate of the day was trembling as in a balance' A rebel officer writes to his wife in Louisville that 'these Yankees fight like incarnate devils.'

Partial lists of the rebel casualties show that terrible havoc was made by our artillery and musketry during the battle. Gen. Wheat's Louisiana battallion lost three hundred men out of four hundred who went into action.—This is their own account as given in the Richmond papers.

The following is copied from the Federal Gazette, of July 12th, 1800:

'There died at Rheims, recently, a woman at the age of 102 years, having had nine husbands and bred up twenty six children. She was attended to the grave by one hundred and forty three sons, grand-sons and great-grand-sons, many of the former going upon crutches, or were led along blind, and borne down with age. She had herself eight brothers and fourteen sisters, all of whom made good use of their time; so that the old woman was the aunt of more than one thousand people.'

The Way to Unmask Their Batteries.

We hear that the forests in Virginia where the rebel batteries are erected consist, in a great measure, of stunted pine and cedar with a thick undergrowth, something like the woods in New Jersy If such be the case, there seems to be a very ready way of unmasking the rebel batteries, without much risk, before attacking them, and that is to fire the woods in the vicinity when the wind is favorable, which would not only uncover their guns but would drive out the rebels.—In New Jersy, at this period of the year, even with the trees green and luxuriant with foliage, fires are frequent, particularly on the line of the railroad, and cover over thousands of acres before they are extinguished. Wherever masked batteries are suspected in Virginia, as our troops advance, the application of fire to the forests would doubtless test, to a certainty, how well these suspicions are founded.—*Ledger.*

☞ 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 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.

Notice to Tax Payers.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Circuit Court for Allegany county, Trustee of John Callan, late Collector of State and County Taxes for 1860-61, hereby notifies persons owing taxes for 1860, that duty requires him to proceed to collect them by execution if they are not promptly settled. The County levies and State Taxes cannot be paid until the taxes are collected, and the Trustee has no discretion but to enforce the payment of them in the speediest manner. More indulgence will be given on the taxes for the present year. Persons paying their State taxes for 1861 before the 1st of September next are entitled to a discount of 5 per cent.

WILLIAM WALSH,
Trustee of John Callan, Collector.
Aug. 8, 1861—tf.

Wanted.

A GOOD English teacher who has had some experience in the business, and can come well recommended as to moral character and qualifications. None others need apply.

For particulars apply to the undersigned at Borden Mines, near Frostburg.

R. W. MASON,
WM. STAPLES,
N. SKIDMORE,
Aug. 8, 1861—3t* Directors.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John E. Russell & Co., was dissolved on the 31 inst., and George W. Copeland was appointed our agent, for the next sixty days, to convert the partnership assetts into money and apply the same to our partnership debts; all claims against the firm will be presented to him and he is authorized, for the said sixty days, to collect and receipt for all monies due to the firm.

J. E. RUSSELL,
R. KEMP.
Cumberland, Aug. 8, 1861—2m. A.

For County Surveyor.

I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor, subject to the action of the Union County Convention.

Aug. 8. WM. BRACE.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS For sale at this Office

A FEW barrels left of Baker's Old Rye Whiskey. For sale by WM. R. BEALL & CO.

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.	
Bealls, 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	
Hanter, 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.

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. B. 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 Buey of Allegany county deceased.—This estate is situated about seven miles east of Cumberland, and a half a mile off the Baltimore Turnpike, and contains

253 Acres,

about two thirds of which are improved, and the balance is unimproved and well timbered.

By a record of the property made by the County Surveyor, it has been conveniently divided into three parts, to suit locality and purchasers, and will be sold as a whole or in divisions as purchasers may wish.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the decree:—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal annual instalments of one and two years. The deferred payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser with surety to be approved by said Trustees, and to bear interest from date.

ISAAC JOHNSON,
JACOB BROWN,
July 18, 1861—ts. Trustees.

Estate of Alpheus B. Hinkle.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Allegany county, Letters Testamentary on the estate of Alpheus B. Hinkle, late of Allegany county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of January, 1862, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit in said estate. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 11th day of July 1861.

GEORGE P. HINKLE.
Jy 11, '61—3t. Executor.

Estate of Henry Littlefield.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Allegany county, letters of Administration, on the estate of Henry Littlefield, late of Allegany county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of February, 1862, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit in said estate. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand and seal