

CUMBERLAND, MD. W.M. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor. Thursday Morning, June 19, 1862.

The Right Step.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, 9th instant, a resolution was adopted, which declares, that—

"In the judgment of this House, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States shall issue his proclamation to his officers in the rebellious districts, as far as practicable, upon the property of those who are either in arms or giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

This is the course pursued by all nations in time of war—the Confederates have acted upon it, from the beginning; they confiscated the property of all those who were absent, and known to be opposed to their treason—all property belonging to residents outside of the rebel States—and the property and persons of those suspected of being inimical to the rebellion, have been seized and made subservient to their purposes.

While this game has been playing by the rebels, our half-fancied men have been hardly able to purchase a cup of cold water in the rebellious territory, the denizens of which refusing to dispose of their productions, either from hatred to the "Yankees," or through fear of suffering the vengeance of the "fifers" or the "shove knives," and the other desperadoes which are employed in the work of destruction on the one side, and the system from the first adopted by our Government, in such matters, has tended to strengthen the rebellion;—with them, it was, "heads I win, tails you lose."

Secesh could swag and bully and threaten the Union men, having full confidence they could, whenever the occasion required it, produce these as evidence of their being true "Southern Rights" men—while at the same time they felt secure from any damage from the government they were daily abusing as the perfection of tyranny. The Union men, for their fealty to their country, have been the sufferers both in the border States and in the rebel States—and the Government in this respect, has not done its duty towards them.

Had the fact been made fully manifest at the beginning, that this is no mere political contest in which we are engaged, but a civil war which has been thrust upon the nation, and that treason is the highest crime that is known to the laws of the land, and the example been made of some of those who had transgressed, we sincerely believe that it would have saved thousands, ay, tens of thousands of our erring countrymen from launching into the great abyss of secessionism. It is not yet too late to effect a change.—Baltimore Clipper.

To the above from our contemporary, we add, that for every thing our army has taken from the rebels up to this time, they have been paid, and the loyal men and loyal States have to be taxed to make good such expenditure and more, some of our brave boys, when almost perishing for food, have taken a small amount of rebel provision to meet their urgent demands and have been court-martialed and imprisoned for the act. Is this right? We protest against it,—we insist that our army ought to subsist upon the rebels, and that our soldiers should not be punished for taking what they may want to eat.

The Emancipation Measures.

The substitute for the Emancipation bill of Representative Porter, which is likely to pass in the form offered, provides for emancipation in the following cases: Of every person who shall hereafter act as an officer of the army or navy of the United States, or as President, Vice President, member of Congress, Judge of any court, Cabinet officer, Foreign Minister, Commissioner or Consul of a State, member of a Convention or Legislature, or Judge of any State court of the so-called Confederate States, or who having held any office of honor, trust or profit in the United States shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States, or of every person who shall hereafter hold any office or agency under the Government of such Confederacy, excepting those persons holding State offices, unless appointed since the date of the Secession Ordinance, or unless they shall have taken an oath of allegiance to such Confederate States, also, the slaves of every person not embraced in the foregoing clauses who, after the passage of the act, being actually, willfully and without coercion or compulsion, engaged in armed rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation made at his discretion by the President lay down his arms and return to his allegiance.

The Rebel Debt.

We find in our exchanges, says the Philadelphia North American, the following summary of the debt of the rebel confederacy: Borrowed from banks, \$50,000,000 State aid, to be reimbursed, 45,000,000 Due bills for property seized, 65,000,000 Due bills for destroyed, 40,000,000 War loans, 65,000,000 Treasury notes, 100,000,000 The soldiers, 45,000,000 Total, \$410,000,000

This debt rests upon no adequate basis, even if the southern confederacy could be established. The produce pledged as security has been either captured by our arms or destroyed by the rebels. The principal cities of the south are in our hands. The war has laid waste half the south, and many thousands of slaves are lost forever to their owners. What coin was in the South has been largely shipped to Europe to buy arms and material of war. Our national debt is \$400,000,000; but for it we have so excellent a basis that our credit is above par, and we can procure with the utmost ease any amount of money we require. The rebel government has attempted no revenue system. Taxation is not thought of, revenue from imports or exports is alike visionary; and if the confederacy manages to subsist at all, it must be with no prospect ahead but a fight on which

no interest can be paid, and which is raised at the south in the same way as a forced loan.

Tax Statistics.

We have received from Jacob Brown, Esq., the efficient Clerk to the County Commissioners, some very interesting facts and statistics in relation to the financial affairs of this county, which we subjoin in tabular form. It will be seen that the assessment of this year amounts to the sum of \$8,938,740, exceeding that of last year \$278,776. This large increase in the assessment for the present year, is the result of much labor and pains on the part of the Board of Commissioners and Collector, whose duty it is to assess and place upon the books all property not before charged.

Table with columns for Assessment and Tax Statistics. Rows include District No. 1-14, Cumberland City, Frostburg, Excess, and Total.

The Fourth of July.

Another anniversary of our National Independence is fast approaching, and while we see by our exchanges that arrangements are making all over the country to celebrate it in a style of unusual magnificence, we have as yet learned of no preparations being made immediately in our midst. We think it high time that some steps in that direction should be taken, for surely there never was a time in our history that called for a more manifest expression of patriotism and loyalty. A mighty effort is being made to subvert our Government and wrest from us that priceless boon of liberty which we have so long cherished, surely patriotism should spring spontaneously from the hearts of all lovers of their country, and a happy, joyous demonstration on so important an anniversary prove to the world our just appreciation of the blessings it has bestowed. Let us then delay no longer, but go at once heartily to the work of getting up a demonstration on that occasion that will be creditable to us as a loyal people, and at the same time a testimonial of gratitude to that Government that has granted to us peace, happiness and prosperity even amid the desolation and ravages that has menaced our very borders, and which has made wrecks of some of our sister States. We know our own loyalty as a community, we feel our love of country, why then hesitate to show it to the world, or shrink from our duty for fear of offending our enemies!

Col. KANE, of the Pennsylvania Bucktail Rifles, who was captured by the Rebels recently in the valley of the Shenandoah, has been released on parole for exchange. The Bucktails, it will be remembered, were encamped for a short time in this city during last summer. Col. Bidle commanding. Col. Bidle having since resigned, Lieutenant Colonel Kane has been appointed Colonel.

CELEBRATION.—We learn that the Sabbath School attached to the Methodist E. Church, of this city, intend having a celebration on the 4th of July next.

MAJOR GENERAL ORD, the hero of Drainesville and a native of this county, has been transferred, at his own request, from Gen. McDowell's army to Gen. Halleck's Mississippi Department.

Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, June 16, 1862. MR. EDITOR.—A few lines from this city may not be unacceptable to you or your readers.

The secession feeling which rose so rampant in April, 1861, cannot be said to be extinguished, but it has considerably moderated, owing to the wholesome measures which the Government has adopted by which to make them know and feel that the rebels have not succeeded in destroying it; these measures, though looked upon as being intolerable by the secessionists, are far from being as stringent as the true Union men of the city think they should be; for it is a fact demonstrated by the occurrences every where taking place, that conciliating measures are not those to be adopted in order to bring rebels to their right mind, but as the disease is of a most inveterate character so the remedy to be employed should be equally strong.

The commandant of this military district, Gen. Dix, has been removed and Gen. Wool, late of Fortress Monroe, has been transferred to the city. Some of the papers here spoke very eulogistically of Gen. Dix, and declared that he had the confidence of and was highly esteemed by the Union men. This is a great mistake; the General was in very bad odor with the true Union men of the city, one of whom assured me that they could not hold any confidential conversations with him, and I think there is written testimony to the charge, that he was more intent on the re-establishment of the old democratic party than on the support of loyalty and the suppression of treason. Owing to this, I believe efforts were made by the Union men of the city to obtain his removal which finally prevailed, and Gen. Wool was assigned to this post. The impression here is that General Wool is too old a man, for the important duties required at his hands, yet he has evinced a spirit and disposition to meet the wishes of the loyal men of the city that greatly commends him to their confidence and support.

Among his first acts after arriving in Baltimore was that to release some Union men from Fort McHenry who had been imprisoned there by Gen. Dix, simply because they

had thrashed some secessionists who were making joyful over the supposed death of our noble Col. Kenly and his brave boys, and the retreat of Banks. This you may think strange but it is no less true, so much so that the Union Convention of this city deemed it a subject worthy their attention and appointed a committee to wait on the authorities at Washington in reference to the matter.

Three is great fluttering among the teachers in the public schools here. The commissioners in obedience to the demands of the loyal citizens have determined not to re-elect as teachers any whose infidelity to the Government can be established. There are quite a number of this description, who, while the rebels of the city government had control here, not only refused to let the children sing the national air, but forbade their writing loyal compositions, or wearing badges of their nationality, and who, when the flag of our country was displayed from the window of a lover of his government and overhung the pathway, would walk out into the middle of the street that the shadow of that "detestable rag" as they called it, should not fall on them. Now they insist that they were always loyal and protest against being treated as rebels. What a wonderful effect the dollar and cent operation has upon these people, but it is to be hoped that no false sympathy upon the part of the commissioners will induce them to spare any of these traitors to the country.

The Union men of Baltimore are associating themselves together in permanent organizations for mutual recognition and aid and assistance, so that they may be prepared for any emergency. The recent raid of Jackson in Virginia, and his threatened entrance into Md., showed to some extent the utility of this organization; it enabled the Union men to recognize each other and so to act in harmony that they soon lowered the high crests of the rebels here and made their rejecting very short lived. At this time the Association numbers thousands, and large numbers are nightly registering their names—the organization is also extending into other parts of this State and into Virginia.

We also have in this city a religious organization of rebel Methodists, their principal meeting place is on Hanover Street, and they are ministered unto by the rebel preachers who declined to take appointments from the Baltimore Conference at its last meeting, among them is the son of that arch rebel and consummate hypocrite, Norval Wilson, a man well known throughout the Methodist Church as an uncompromising enemy of every preacher who happened to own a slave.

These people have organized a Church in hostility to the Government, and though they dare not openly pray for the destruction of the Government that protects them are active in all measures in which they can so to procure its destruction.

MORE ANON.

A RESERVE ARMY.—The order of Secretary Stanton, issued some months ago, directing that there should be no further recruiting for the army, was regarded by many as unwise. When the fright about an advance on Washington occurred, the Secretary discovered that he had made a mistake, and he sent those terrifying dispatches to the Governors of the different States, calling for all the militia that could be raised, to be sent on immediately. To provide, now, against any new alarm of this kind, the Government has done what it should have done long ago. It has directed that a Camp of Instruction for fifty thousand men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, shall be established at Annapolis, under command of Major General Wool, the forces thus collected to constitute a Reserve Army, to be trained and put in readiness for service as soon as occasion may require. Gen. Wool could hardly be better employed than he will be in this business. He is a good tactician and disciplinarian, and he is not too old for such duty, though he is too old for active warlike operations. Annapolis is a convenient locality for the proposed camp, as the troops can be conveyed from there to Washington, or anywhere on the Potomac or Chesapeake in a few hours. Large transports can also come up there, and carry away troops to the Reserve Army as a good one, and it inspires the people with new confidence in the Government.

AN IRON-CLAD NAVY.—The communication of Secretary Welles to the naval committee of the House, on Wednesday last, recommends, before the adjournment of Congress, an appropriation for establishing a suitable navy-yard, foundry and machine shops for the construction of iron-plated ships. Mr. Welles states that private yards and firms can only supply the necessary beams, shafting and thick iron plates for war vessels in very limited quantities, and calls attention to the necessity of providing means for building and repairing an iron navy that will enable our government to maintain its position among maritime nations. The Secretary states that the Government should be independent of private establishments in this respect, and that hereafter probably save an expenditure of hundreds of millions, and the honor of the nation. He remarks that if any of our present navy-yards should be adapted to the purposes indicated, they would need considerable enlargement, and requests Congress to designate some suitable locations for new navy-yards. He recommends that at least one should be located in the Mississippi Valley, at a point convenient to the great iron-producing districts.

A LARGE and enthusiastic meeting of the loyal men of Middle Tennessee was held on Saturday last, at Shelbyville. There were three thousand persons present, including five hundred loyal, lovely Tennessee ladies. Gov. Johnson made a powerful speech.—Speeches were also made by Mr. Wisner, and Col. May, of Kentucky. The Rebels had made great efforts a week previous to tempt the people from attending, but in this, like everything else they undertake, they failed.

THE State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, on the 14th inst., paid to the assistant Treasurer of the United States \$250,000, the final installment of Pennsylvania's quota of the direct tax imposed by the act of Congress of July last, the whole amount paid being nearly two millions. This promptness saves the 15 per cent. authorized to be deducted

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.—The London Times says that, "so far as the American waters are concerned, the conquest of the South seems almost complete; that the Confederate cause is desperate wherever guns can be floated, and that the seas and rivers are all parts of the Federal empire." As regards the state of affairs on land, the Times says that, "with two enormous armies in the field, it would be premature to say that the Confederate power is altogether broken, and their retreat upon Richmond must not be hastily judged;" but it adds, in the same breath—

"The South must by this time be in need of almost every military necessity. The contest cannot now be equal, and the Southerners must be almost as inferior in point of arms to their invaders as Montezuma was to Cortez. At this moment it is the whole world against the South, and the surplus of the coast and river banks, but that they make front at all against their well-equipped invaders. This can only be done in the bitterness of their hatred, and their confidence in the impossibility of their entire subjugation."

MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.—Says a correspondent of the New York Express—Gen. McClellan's Grand Army of the Potomac, it ought to be understood, and to be reported for European, if not for American, information, was not broken up into three or four parts by his tactics, or programme, or consent, but against all his remonstrances, he resisted it, in conversation with the Secretary of War, and with the President himself. His army has been reduced, and his plans frustrated, by authorities over him, he is bound to respect and to obey. They have taken from him at least 50,000 of his men, that he intended for the conquest of the Peninsula, and the occupation of Richmond, McDowell's Corps, Wool's (for a long time), Banks', Blenker's Division, &c., were all taken from his command, and his programme for their movements all broken up. Gen. McClellan's military character requires the thorough understanding of such facts as these, while he is indifferent as a soldier to what the politicians say respecting him.

GEN. ASHBY.—Since the commencement of the rebellion, Ashby has been one of the most formidable opponents with whom our men have been called upon to contend.—Formidable not only from the strength and daring of his command, which numbered, according to rebel authority, twenty-eight full companies, but also on account of his great personal courage and consequent popularity among the citizens of the Valley of Virginia. Always the first in the advance, he was ever in the rear upon a retreat, and even our own troops bore willing testimony to his gallantry. Ashby was a young and wealthy resident of Fauquier county, and that part of Davis's command, who gained the valley flocking to his standard, he soon found himself Colonel commanding a regiment. He arose to the command of a brigade, which position he held at the time of his death, which occurred in the late engagement near Harrisonburg, Va.

JEFF. DAVIS' EARLY HISTORY.—Jeff. Davis' father lived for a number of years in a log cabin situated in what is now the town of Fairview, twelve miles from Hopkinsville, Ky. The house is now weather-boarded, and used as a tavern. Old Davis was a man of bad character, a horse trader and swindler, and of very low habits. A fine horse was missing on one occasion in the neighborhood, under such suspicious circumstances that he found it safest to leave the country immediately and fly to Mississippi. Jeff Davis is his illegitimate son, born some miles distant from his father's house, and taken home by him when several years of age. These are notorious facts. Some of Davis' relatives still live in that part of Kentucky. We would never have alluded to this sinister bar on Jeff's escutcheon were not his friends continually prating about southern gentility and the low breeding of Union people. Our own opinion is that Jeff's birth does him more credit than any portion of his subsequent life.—Nashville Union.

GENEROUS AND NOBLE.—A few nights ago, one of the ladies of our city, a passenger on the Metropolis, while coming from New York with some sick and wounded prisoners, seeing that they were not cared for as her generous nature would dictate, and learning from them that the want of the inner man was the strongest, called the steward of the boat to her, and said:—"Can these men have supper?"—"No, ma'am, there has been provision made of that kind by the Government, and we cannot provide these unless we provide all."

"Can you get them suppers if I pay for it?"—"Yes."

"Very well, do so."

The supper was accordingly got, with all the delicacies on hand. No stint, but the best, for which the sum of \$150 was paid. No one was informed of the act—no herald or newspaper reporter was there to proclaim it. One of the recipients of her noble bounty is the author of the above.—Fall River (Mass.) Press.

A REMOR having been generally circulated in the Canadian provinces that the British government were about sending out 15,000 additional troops, the Quebec Chronicle says:—"The rumor touching the sending of troops from England to Canada turns out, as we anticipated, untrue. No dispatch of the character alleged has been received by the provincial authorities. We believe, further, that never since the commencement of the civil war has there been less likelihood of difficulty between Great Britain and the States than at this moment."

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S official statement of the Federal loss at the battle of Fair Oaks on Saturday and Sunday, is as follows: Killed, 1,883; Wounded, 1,894; Gen. Heintzelman's 3d, 259; 980; 155; Gen. Keyes' 4th, 448; 1,753; 221. Total, 890; 3,627; 1,222. Grand total—killed, wounded and missing, five thousand, seven hundred and thirty-nine.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—There is but one disease the source of all others—impure blood; and only one infallible remedy—Holloway's Pills. Firm flesh, a clear complexion, sound digestion, elasticity of spirits, refreshing sleep, health and strength are the advantages of pure blood, all of which these medicines will impart to those who freely use them.

THE REBEL FORCE IN THE LATE BATTLE NEAR RICHMOND.—The Richmond Enquirer of June 6th, contains a partial list of the Rebel wounded in the late battle of May 31st and June 1st, which is either the second or third instalment, as the Enquirer says "it continues the list." In the list published, there are representatives of 64 regiments and 10 independent corps, viz: 6 regiments of Mississippi, 17 do. Virginia, 1 do. Florida, 9 do. Alabama, 4 do. South Carolina, 11 do. North Carolina, 11 do. Georgia, 2 do. Tennessee, 2 do. Texas, 1 do. Louisiana; besides Hampton's Legion, 4th Battalion of Artillery, 4th Louisiana Battalion, 3d Arkansas Battalion, Palmetto Sharpshooters, 4th Arkansas Battalion, Louisiana Zouaves, South Carolina Sharpshooters, 1st Virginia Artillery, 4th Virginia Artillery. How many more regiments were in the fight it is not possible to tell. It is apparent that their losses are very heavy, but the Enquirer gives no estimate. Another Richmond Journal admitted the loss of 8,000 by the rebels, and a returned Lieutenant, who has effected an exchange, says that there are 7,000 wounded in Richmond.

LOYALTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Commodore Rowan, commanding the flotilla in the Sounds, writes that in the town of Edenton the Mayor alone, to his knowledge, professed loyalty; and Northern residents, recently returned from Newburn, declare that the debates alleged to have taken place in the convention are misreported, and that whatever demonstrations of Unionism have been made were for the purpose of keeping a hostile army at bay, which the passive rebels are not at present strong enough to resist openly.

EMIGRATION from all parts of the east is now flooding the plains. From Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin and Wisconsin a continual stream of fortune-hunters and Western homeseekers is pouring up the Platte. Their destination is about equally divided between Colorado, California and Washoe, and Salmon river, the smaller number being bound for the latter place.—Colorado Republican.

At the battle of Shiloh it is estimated there were discharged on the Confederate side 1,000,000 balls from small arms. The official report of the Federal loss in killed and wounded is 13,000. Allowing that the true number was much greater, say 20,000, still it leaves 980,000 shot thrown away—that is, the rebels succeeded one time out of fifty shots in doing some execution.

A GENTLEMAN of eminence, who has arrived directly from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, expresses the opinion, based upon what he learned from an interview with military officers, that the taking of Richmond by our forces is merely a question of time—and a certainty.

INDIANA is not only furnishing her sons for the defense of our common Government, but is arming the militia of her border counties to enable them to lend a helping hand to the loyal men of Kentucky, should their assistance be needed.

ONE hundred and seventy prisoners, taken from the rebel gunboats at Memphis, arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday last. About their persons were a number of hand grenades, an explosive shell, insignificant in appearance, but very destructive in its effects.

MRS. LEE.—The wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee, who has been for some time under guard in the house where she was found upon the arrival of our troops, in the neighborhood of Hanover, has been released, and sent over the lines to reform her husband. She was placed in charge of a guard of cavalry, and in a close carriage, with her two daughters, crossed our lines.

The news of the naval fight on the Mississippi, and the taking of Corinth and Memphis into East Tennessee, has just been published in Richmond, and creates great consternation and depression.

The steamer City of New York, which sailed on the 14th instant from New York for Liverpool, took on \$1,225,000 in specie.

The sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Washington are receiving kind and substantial attention from members of Congress and others from their respective States.

ANOTHER ship load of "contrabands" will soon leave Washington for Hayti, making in all about 500 during the past month sent to that country.

The Post Office Department has directed the resumption of Mail facilities to Memphis, Tennessee.

Major General Grant recently arrived in Cincinnati, on his way to pay a visit to his family, who reside in Covington, Ky.

The editor of the Jackson Mississippiian begs somebody to assassinate Gen. Butler.

The grandfather of Gen. Halleck is still living, and is one hundred years old. His residence is near Utica, N. Y. Halleck himself was born in Western Oueda county, where most of his relatives, including one or more brothers, now reside.

RELIEF OF THE STARVING SOUTHERNERS.—Nearly \$6,000 worth of provisions and money have been subscribed in St. Louis for the starving Southerners about Corinth.—Large shipments of provisions were made last week.

THE WAR AGAINST TREASON

The Attack on Charleston. New York, June 13.—A Washington special dispatch to the Post says that Mr. Pierce, government superintendent of cotton lands in South Carolina, has arrived. Our forces under Gen. Benham had occupied James' Island under protection of our gunboats. The rebel forces at Charleston have been greatly augmented. Deserters say that 30,000 men from Beauregard's army have reached there, and every preparation was making for a stubborn defense of the city. Com. Dupont thought our attack could not safely be pressed until we had a strong force

FROM THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT

The Battle of Cross Keys.

Fremont's Headquarters, Port Republic, Va., June 10, 1862.—The army advanced early this morning in line of battle, but finding no enemy, proceeded in column through the woods and over the country to Port Republic.—Everywhere were evidences of the completeness of our success at Cross Keys. The rebel loss was greatly superior to ours. They left their dead and many wounded on the field. Five hundred dead were found and many wounded. Four of their guns were left behind, which we took possession of this morning.

Capt. Dunker, of Gen. Fremont's Staff, was killed. The rebel wounded were found in every house along the road—Ambulances, wagons, arms and clothing strewn the field. The Sixth Louisiana rebel regiment lost all but thirty men. The enemy retreated till midnight, and this morning their rear guard crossed the Shenandoah, at this place and burned the bridge.

THE BATTLE AT PORT REPUBLIC. Front Royal, June 15.—The results of the battle of Port Republic, on Monday last, between Shields' advance, numbering 1,600 men and Jackson's army, are now ascertained as near as can be. Our troops were compelled to retire before a force as superior in numbers as in all other respects, except cavalry. The force engaged was composed mostly of Western men, who did their duty nobly, as evidenced by their fighting a force more than five times their number for five hours, and then retreating in order, excepting one or two regiments, which were completely surrounded and compelled to take to the mountains, many of whom made their way back to the division. The 7th Indiana regiment, Col. Gaine, did noble duty, holding their position on the right for four hours against a vastly superior force, repeatedly charging and driving the enemy like sheep.

They left Fredericksburg 800 strong, and arrived at Port Republic with 200; the remainder being left along the route sick and disabled, and after the fight they mustered only 140, losing more than half their force. The 20th and 60th Ohio regiments also lost heavily. The three batteries of artillery, Clark's, Robinson's and Huntington's, are entitled to great praise for the gallant part they took in the action.

After Monday's fight, it is understood that Jackson took the road towards Staunardsville, passing through the gap of the Blue Ridge Mountains in a line for Gordonsville, at which point there is a railroad communication with Richmond.

From Memphis—The Flight of Beauregard.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—The secession sympathizers here are becoming more bold daily in the expression of their sentiments, and the Union citizens complain that Col. Fitch's rule over the city is too lenient, and that until they are assured of securing better protection from the Government, they cannot avow their sentiments.

Beauregard was still retreating. Price was with him. Jeff Thompson was at Grenada with less than a thousand men. The rolling stock of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad is all at Kanola station, this side of Grenada.

The Post Office and Adams' Express office, were opened in this city to-day. Two steamers will leave to-day with cotton, sugar and molasses for St. Louis.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Reported Capture of Fort Morgan. Great Battle near Baton Rouge. New Orleans, June 2.—News just received here states that Fort Morgan, protecting the harbor of Mobile, has surrendered.

It is reported that Brigadier General Williams encountered a large force of the enemy near Baton Rouge, and that a terrific engagement ensued. The result up to this time is not known. Gen. Butler has just sent up reinforcements in the transports Constitution and Mississippi.

Union Success in East Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, June 12.—A despatch from Gen. Negley to Governor Johnson announces the success of his expedition to East Tennessee. He captured a great many prisoners. The rebel batteries at Chattanooga were silenced on the 7th after a heavy cannonading of three hours. Our forces opened fire next day and continued it for six hours on the town, driving the enemy out of his works and forcing them to evacuate the city. The rebels burned the railroad bridges to prevent pursuit. The East Tennessee people came out in crowds along the route of the march and cheered our troops enthusiastically.

A Rebel Army Concentrating at Grenada, Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—A citizen of Memphis, who has just returned from Grenada, Miss., reports that a rebel army, 65,000 strong had concentrated there. There is much alarm among the whites of Crittenden county, Arkansas, opposite this city, in consequence of the discovery of a design on the part of several hundred negroes of that county to simultaneously secede from and present themselves to the Federal Commander for protection.

Notice.

THE Laws of Maryland passed at the special session of 1862, and the January session of 1862 of the Legislature of Maryland, have been received, and are now ready to be delivered to the offices of the Peace and other entities to them. H. RESLEY, Clerk. June 19, 62—2w. F. T. U. charge co.

Pig Iron For Sale.

I HAVE 52 Tons good quality Pig IRON for sale at my Coal Yard in this city, which will be sold at a very low rate. H. FLURY. Cumberland, June 12, 1862—3m.

Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me, either by note or otherwise, are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same, as they are hereby notified to do so, on or before the 1st day of July next, at my residence in this city, as above specified. Wm. J. RICE, Jr. May 11, 1862.

Capture of Large Drove of Cattle and Mules from the Rebels.

KANSAS CITY, June 16.—Advice have been received from Fort Scott, of the 13th, stating that a detachment of the Second Ohio Cavalry had arrived there, with 1,000 head of fine beef cattle and 800 mules and horses, taken from Col. Coffer's rebel command on the 4th instant.

Our forces, 5,000 strong, in company with Robb's 2d Indiana battery, under Capt. Doubleday, made an attack at Relay House on the 4th, completely surprising the enemy at that post. All their munitions and camp equipage fell into our hands.

A regiment of Union Indians are expected here in a day or two. They are to be newly armed and equipped, preparatory to marching South.

PUBLIC SALE

Valuable Dwelling near Cumberland.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the Public Square in Cumberland, on Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1862, at 11 o'clock, a.m.,

the Lot and Dwelling House and premises belonging to Mrs. Gainer, on the Williams road, near Cumberland. There is a comfortable Dwelling, with Stable, Spring House, and a large quantity of choice fruit on the premises. To persons desiring a quiet and comfortable home near the city, this is a rare opportunity. There is an acre under fence and a large Run for cattle, which belongs to Shriver's heirs, the use of which has always been allowed free to Mrs. Gainer, and which the purchaser may use in some way. The title to Mrs. Gainer's lot and premises is indisputable. The particular metes and bounds are described in the deed for the same from David Shriver to Mrs. Gainer, dated the 25th of August 1851, and recorded in Liber H. B. No. 7, folio 528, one of the Land records of Allegany county. Persons intending to buy will be shown the premises by calling on Mrs. Gainer, who resides on them.

TERMS.—One-half cash and the other half a 12 months credit. Possession given when sale is made. WILLIAM WALSH, Attorney and Agent for Mrs. Gainer. June 19, '62.

Collection of Claims

Against the United States.

HAVING secured the co-operation of efficient and very successful Agents, in Washington City, for the adjustment and collection of claims against the United States Government, whose long experience in the office of the Paymaster General and Quartermaster General, have familiarized them with the proceedings and details of business in the proper Departments, and for whose responsibility and promptness I am willing to vouch, and being provided with the Auditor's Office, I am now prepared to prosecute and collect, with all possible facility and dispatch, all lawful claims against the Government of the United States, on the usual and reasonable terms, including—

For horses and other property lost or destroyed whilst in the service of the United States; Subsistence, Transportation; Expenses incurred in organizing, subsisting and transporting Troops prior to muster into service; Soldiers and Veterans Pay; Bounty, Pensions; Balance due to deceased Soldiers and Family. CHARLES B. THURSTON, Attorney at Law, Cumberland, Md. Office on Baltimore Street, near the Railroad Depot. June 19, '62—6m.

Public Sale of Canal Boat

"L. G. Hough."

I will sell at public Sale, by virtue of a mortgage made to me by Hough & Spencer, of Frederick County, and recorded among the Land Records for that county, for C. S. in favor of J. W. Magruder's store, in Quantico, Allegany County, on Monday, June 30, at the hour of 12 M. HENRY THOS. WELLS. June 19, '62—2t.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all parties that I have not employed or authorized any Surveyor to run Lines required to be run by the County Surveyor. I have no deputy. Lines in dispute, Land Warrants, and all now belonging to the office, will receive my personal attention. W. M. RACE, County Surveyor. Cumberland, June 19—2t.

Notice to Road Supervisors.

NOTICE, this 15th day of June, 1862, by the County Commissioners for Allegany County, that hereafter no Road Supervisor shall be allowed the usual sum of two dollars per day for his compensation, as such Supervisor should be allowed in his account that he has worked not less than six hands per day under him upon the road; and that this order be published in the Cumberland, Gettysburg, Telegraph, and Frostburg True Union for one month. Commissioners Office, June 17, '62.

County Commissioners.