

CUMBERLAND, MD. WM. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor. Thursday Morning, Aug. 28, 1862.

UNION MEETING.

We have been requested by many loyal citizens to make the following call:— The true and loyal Union men of Cumberland, are requested to assemble in public meeting, to be held at the Court House, on Saturday next, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the ways and means necessary to protect ourselves against the murdering marauders who infest our borders and the conspirators in our midst.

It has become our sad, but solemn duty to look sternly in the face, the accumulating dangers with which we are surrounded. Our peculiar relation and close proximity to this unnatural rebellion, makes us liable to invasion from abroad, and conspiracy from within, at an hour when we least expect it, as instanced in the many attacks made upon the property and lives of our citizens. In view of these repeated warnings it is weakness, and pusillanimous, to sit idly by and hesitate about what to do to avoid the terrible consequences that will most certainly be our fate, as it has been the misfortune of other States, if we do not at once adopt the means in our power to avert the desolating woes which are now crying for vengeance upon those who are threatening to transfer upon the soil of our beloved State, all the horrors of civil war.

It is our destiny to live in times of great public danger, which threatens the destruction of our government—our homes, and the lives of our families. If ever there was a time in the affairs of any people for prompt and resolute measures enforced by stern decisive action, that moment has arrived; it is necessary for the safety of those who look to us for protection. We have been culpable of great errors. Our lethargy is witnessed with delight by the adroit and scheming conspirators who are anxiously waiting for the moment to arrive when they can realize the long expected pleasure of delivering you, soul and body into the hands of the Philistines. We have observed with what determined tenacity these evil minded men have executed their purpose wherever they have had the power. They have disregarded all laws—human and divine—trampled under their feet all municipal and Constitutional restraints when interposed to check their damnable policy. The people's will has never, for an instant, stayed their implacable march which has been marked by Tyranny—Proscription—Falseness and Murder. Can these things be, and the citizens of Allegany county remain insensible to the appalling dangers which threaten them?

Have you not lately been startled from your property, by the arrest of an emissary, sent by traitors and spies, who have just left your town, upon whose person were found letters addressed to men in your midst, and enclosing orders for the purchase of weapons and munitions of war, for the avowed purpose of assassinating loyal men if an opportunity offered? We repeat, can these things be and not excite your indignation towards those prowling scoundrels in your very councils? Let the orders issued by Gen. Pope be rigidly enforced in the immediate region and it will at once secure us against these threatening evils.

We are at this moment doubly assured that we the people must look to our own affairs, if we are resolved to sustain the Administration in its noble and unflinching efforts to crush out these evil doings, and annihilate forever the spirit of rebellion throughout the length and breadth of our beloved country. Now is the crisis for immediate and resolute action. Let every true Union man who desires the security of his home and family placed beyond question, respond to this call for a meeting on the 30th inst.

Let there be no excuse—there must be concert of action in everything that pertains to the Union cause; without that, despair takes the place of bright hope, and desolation will ere long throw its dark mantle around you.

What if traitors upon our devoted soil have surprised us into scenes of blood and treacherous deeds against those patriots, who were on their way to protect our proud Capital. Day shall dawn—has dawned—the tempest has but swept—not shook the loyal heart of Maryland. The fire of civil and religious liberty that Calvert lit has not ceased to shine—still lives in sanctity—around that spot hover high spirits—shapes of burning thought, but call them not on the patriot heart descends the dazzling fire which filled the soul of Kenley and will disenthral Maryland from that oppression which now paralyzes her heart and oppresses her liberty.

Let Justice be Done.

From the returned Union prisoners from Richwood, the Government is informed, that the greatest cruelty is practised on the Union officers taken in the recent battle of Cedar Mountain, in consequence of the stringent orders of Gen. Pope, which has caused the rebels to confine them in a dungeon and feed them on bread and water. If such should be the case, we hope that our Government will at once demand of the scoundrels at Richwood, the ordinary treatment of prisoners of war for our friends, and should that be refused, to seize at once, a number of the most prominent rebel sympathizers in Maryland, to be held as hostages for our officers, and stick them in the darkest dungeon in the State, to be treated precisely as our Union officers are treated, and should the rebels (as they threaten) try our friends as felons, and hang them, let the Government here retaliate by hanging men for men, even to the very prominent traitor in this State. This

savage cruelty must be met, and the Government has only this simple duty to perform, to compel the rebels themselves to be the supplicants for the good treatment of our Union officers.

A Word of Caution.

An order of the Secretary of War, dated August 8th, is in these words:— That all United States Marshals and superintendents or chief of police of any town, city or district, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged by act, speech or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid or comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States.

This order, in our opinion, is very comprehensive. It not only includes those who may personally persuade a young man not to enlist, but also those, who in unguarded conversations, denounce the administration and the war, stating that it is a war for the freedom of negroes, &c. Also, any speech made of a discouraging nature, that would have a tendency to prevent enlistments, and the editorials and other articles in newspapers, having that bearing, would come under the meaning and intent of that order. Therefore, we would advise all, who have a desire to ventilate their ideas on this subject, in opposition to the administration and the war, that it is just now a dangerous topic. The administration is determined, that while it is engaged in fighting the enemy in front, it will shield itself, as far as possible, against attacks in the rear.

A Skirmish.

A portion of Capt. Dyke's Cavalry Company left their camp at Green Spring Run, on the 16th inst., and proceeded to Romney on a scouting expedition. After remaining a short time at that place, they started on their return to camp by way of the Little Cacapon. After proceeding some miles on their return, one of the men became injured by the fall of his horse, and had to be returned to Romney. By this accident, six of the command were detained for a time, and in following the party missed the road. This small squad of men were not aware of their mistake, until they came upon a squad of guerrillas at the Cacapon, who fired a volley into our handful of men. One of the shots took effect in the foot of J. H. Switzer's horse, which instantly fell, crushing the foot of the rider so severely that he could not follow his companions in their retreat. To avoid instant murder, Switzer crept into a thicket at the road side, expecting to be rescued the next day by his company, but such was not his fortune. He remained in his concealment from Saturday night, 12 o'clock, till the following Thursday, without eating a morsel of food or drinking a drop of water till the day before, when he lapsed to a ravine, and quenched an almost consuming thirst. He had not tasted water during the four previous days. His thirst was heightened by the fever resulting from the wounded limb which became almost insupportable.

Seeing no hope of being rescued from his forlorn condition in the woods, he made up his mind to crawl back to the road, until he came to a farm house, when he asked for assistance. The farmer, although expressing sympathy, was too fearful of his own safety to render the sufferer any relief. He advised him to make his way further on the road till he came to the house of Mrs. — (God bless her for her heroic kindness) who would minister to his wants. Her length reached this good woman's house. She knew the poor soldier would not be safe in her house for a moment from his enemies, so she concealed him in a patch of woods near the house where she gave him the first bit of food he had had for the previous five days. But the hell hounds had scented their prey. In a few moments six of them came dashing down the road after their victim. They demanded of the good lady where the d—d Yankee was. She informed them that he had gone on down the road. On they dashed, making sure that in a few moments they would satiate their brutal thirst with the life of an almost perishing soldier. In a short time they returned, as she knew they would, disappointed.— Of course they accused her of everything that is wicked, and at once made search in the house, and about the premises for the hidden Yankee, and although several times almost touching his garments, they failed to find their victim.

After dark this benefactress started alone and on foot, on her way to Green Spring, a distance of 16 miles, to inform Capt. Dyke of the safety of Switzer, whom he and his men had given up for lost. Fifty men were at once dispatched to bring in the missing soldier, with whom they returned to camp in safety, on Friday evening. He is now lying at the hospital of the Home Brigade in this city. He is recovering from his injuries.

Mr. Switzer is a clever young man, and of respectable parentage. His case excited the deepest solicitude during the many anxious days he was missing.

Rebels Leaving Maryland.

From information received in various quarters, thousands of men have passed over into Virginia, principally from the Eastern counties of Maryland. An entire company of cavalry left Montgomery county, on the upper Potomac, last week, and squads are continually moving into Virginia.

A number of young Rebels have also left Allegany county for the purpose of joining the Rebel army in Virginia.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—This interesting Quarterly for July has been received. The following is a table of its contents:—The Explorers of Australia; Wellington's Supplementary Despatches; Sir G. C. Lewis' Astronomy of the Ancients; Earl Stanhope's Life of Pitt; Troyon's Lacustrine Abodes of Man; Weber's Gleasings from German Archives; Iron—Its Uses and Manufacture; Remains of Mrs. Richard Trench; Dollinger on the Temporal Power.

Letter from the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, August 22, 1862. Hon. HORACE GREELY: DEAR SIR: I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the New York Tribune. If there be in it any statements, or assumptions of fact, which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe that I am doing hurt to the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men every where could be free. Yours, A. LINCOLN.

A Spirited Letter from the Gallant Col. Mulligan.

The following letter from this brave Irish Colonel, is dated at Headquarters, New Creek, Va., Aug. 12, 1862, Camp Communis, Irish Brigade, 8th Army Corps: My Dear Father Dunne:—By the Chicago papers of to-day, I notice your promotion to the Colonelcy of the "Dunne Legion." I bid you welcome to the new vocation. I hail your conversion from the brevity to the bayonet; from the canon law to the law of cannons; from "taking heaven by violence" to taking towns by storm. It is noble and just. Your biography will need a stirring chapter. Your history is to be full of this "vale of tears;" this martyrdom of painless; this lean look of Lent, how splendidly will a chapter read with the caption, "Arma Viriisque Causa."

I need not tell you, Father Dunne, how infinitely in all ecclesiastical history St. Peter and salt-petre are blended, shedding lustre upon many a mitre.— The real orthodoxy of the time is not "Gahan's Sermons," but Hardee's Tactics. Men are saved now-a-days by the doctrines of St. James, "by fire," and are brought to the state of grace by the "apostolic blows and knocks" of Hudibras. To be a priest according to the Order of Melchisedek is a great thing, but to be a Colonel according to the act of Congress, speaking mildly, "bully."

But, joking aside, I have only a moment before going on dress parade. I seriously hope your good and patriotic efforts to rouse our countrymen to their duty may be crowned with immediate success. Destroy this Government, and what safety remains for our homes; what honors in our history? In the past is the memory of greatness; in the future, anarchy, self-contempt, and foreign scorn. Rather dare all now, preserve the Government, vindicate its strength, and the republic, passed through this crisis, will stand with assured dignity and firmness, through all the coming centuries, that no foe without, no Judas within, shall ever dare raise an armed hand against her. And history shall place some of this grand balance to the account of you and your Legion.

How little, dear father, did we dream in our student days, as we sat under your professorship in the dear old hall of St. Mary, that these things should come upon us. That we read of revolutions, now we fight them. I think of those times often, amid the duties of camps and the labors and dangers of the march, with a relish that lightens the toil. Good bye. Success to the "Dunne Legion." The Irish brigade of Mulligan from the fields of Virginia, bids it God speed. I recognize among the officers many of my friends; give them my best regards.

Your pupil and friend, JAS. A. MULLIGAN. To Very Rev. D. Dunne, Chicago.

SUBSTITUTES BEFORE THE DRAFT.—District Attorney Flamen Ball, in deciding on Friday a case of a person who had been obtaining substitutes for different persons liable to be drafted, said that any person actually obtaining and holding a substitute before the draft shall have taken effect, makes himself liable to arrest on the charge of discouraging enlistments. People will, therefore, do well to act actively in the substitute business.— Cincinnati Gaz.

Progress of Volunteering.

The New York World of Friday last says: "The accounts which reach us by mail from all parts of the country, respecting volunteering, are highly favorable. It is almost certain that 400,000 out of the 600,000 called for by the two orders from the War Department are now in camp, and it is doubtful if more than 100,000 men will really be drafted as ordered. In the State of New York, we have high authority for stating that fully 70,000 men of the 110,000 called for are now in camp. Of these it is supposed 60,000 are for the new and 10,000 for the old regiments."

GEN. CLUSERET'S OPINION OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

The semi-official paper Le Pays publishes the extract of a letter, written by Gen. Cluseret to one of his friends in Paris, in which he gives the following description of the soldiers under his command:—"After two months of campaign and sufferings such as I never endured, even in the Crimean war, where we never were in want of food nor exhausted by long marches, I can speak to you knowingly of the American soldier. During all that time we have been marching night and day, oftentimes without bread, with half our men shoeless exposed to a chilly rain, without shelter, tent, or village. We have thus walked between 150 and 200 miles.

"But that which, in my estimation makes the American soldier the first in the world—the equal of the British—is that I never heard him utter a complaint or a murmur, never was compelled to inflict a punishment upon him. When I ordered a straggler to fall in, he used to show me his naked feet and hurry on as much as he could. I have but one word to express my opinion of the American soldier—he is an admirable soldier. He adds to the qualities of the French a patience and a resignation which I did not think possible for a soldier ever to acquire."

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND.

The London Post of the 6th instant says: "Harvest has commenced. The anxiety of the country respecting the coming crops has been considerably lessened by the continuance of sunshine. The cutting of crops will be general this week in all the eastern counties, and in many of the districts south of the Thames. With regard to the prospects in Scotland, the North British Mail says the crops in Lanarkshire are looking well. Undoubtedly the harvest will be late, and therefore in the upland districts considerably damaged; but on good light soil the cereals, on the whole, it is considered, will yield about an average crop. The autumn crops are in a more unfavorable state, but, with the weather moderating, the threatened damage will be yet averted. On the whole, it would seem that we shall have a good average yield, perhaps something more."

APPEARANCE OF THE NEW COMET.

The second comet of 1862, discovered at the Dudley Observatory, and at Cambridge on the night of the 18th ult., has within a few evenings, become quite a conspicuous object.— It is now about eight degrees distant from the polar star, and on a line with the two Pointers, from the nearer of which it is fully twice as far distant as the pole. It is known as Tuttle's comet. When first discovered its motion appeared to be very slow; but this was owing, doubtless, to its great distance from the earth, 135,000,000 miles. It then resembled a faint star, but subsequent investigations showed that it was approaching our globe at the rate of two and a half millions of miles daily. The velocity of a tail was first observed on the 21st ult. About the 26th inst., the comet is expected to attain its great brilliancy. Up to that date at least it will gliding through the whole night.

SPRING LANGUAGE.—Great allowance is to be made for the excited feelings of the Rev. Mr. Brownlow, who was outrageously and unpardonably abused in person, and despoiled of all his property by the rebels of Tennessee. But surely such violent language as the following is not becoming a minister of the Gospel of Jesus, nor is it well calculated to produce sympathy for him who utters it. If the Reverend gentleman is not misapprehended, he over-shoots the mark when hurling epithets like these, which we meet in our exchanges:—

Parson Brownlow's notice of John Sidel, in a recent speech, is a good specimen of fight down heavily abuse. "Perhaps," he said, "some of you men with gray hairs among my hearers have visited Washington, and have seen John Sidel. If you have, you have seen an exact counterpart of a full grown orange-outang. When God Almighty placed the head on his shoulders, He did it with the expectation that his nobility would mistake him for a human man of some sort. The person caricatured in and the upper crust of aristocracy, and said he would not insult the memory of Judas Iscariot by comparing him with the modern traitor."

GEN. CORCORAN.—Colonel Forney writes to the Philadelphia Press concerning General Corcoran:

"Around the standard of this gallant Irishman we shall have a great army of the sons of the men who fought at Fontenoy, and saved British honor in the Peninsula. His name will be a standard, and its echo will be heard in every Irish heart. The people are rash, brave and impetuous. Irish people are the men to form an army. They have shown in this war a devotion and bravery that surpass praise. The liberty they pine for in Ireland they feel the effects of national dismemberment and degradation, and they are giving their lives to avert from the land of their adoption the misfortunes that darkened the land of their birth. Under the green flag of Erin and our own bright banner they go forth to battle, and with such a leader as Corcoran, and such a cause as that of our republic, the contest will be fierce and the victory sure."

MARRIAGE OF CATHOLIC PRIESTS.—The civil tribunal of Perigueux, France, has decided the test-case of Father de Lavriere by declaring that there is no French law prohibiting the marriage of Roman Catholic priests, since he does not, by taking holy orders, lose any of his rights as a citizen. The Code Napoleon declares that marriage is a purely civil compact, and under this law the decision is made. The civil functionaries are, therefore, ordered to publish the banns of Father Lavriere with Elizabeth Fresange.

DIARRHÆA AND DYSENTERY will decimate the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOWLAND'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British Soldiers. Only 25 cts. per Box.

Killing Rats—A Novel Trap.

A resident of Brooklyn is vexed with an increasing family of rats that seem to grow fat on arsenic and rat exterminators. He doesn't like rats, and refers his case to the Sunday Times. The journal recommends a trap made as follows:—

Take a mackerel barrel for instance, and fill it to about one-third its height with water. Place a log endwise in the water, so that one end of it will just rise above the surface. Make the head of the barrel a little too small to fit, and suspend it by two pins to the inside of the top of the barrel, so that it will hang as if on a pivot and easily tip by touching either side. On this head, thus suspended, secure a piece of savory meat. The first rat that seizes it, will, to get the meat, leap on the barrel head. The head will tip, or tilt, precipitate him into the water, and resume its position.— The rat in the water will swim to the log, get on the end of it and squeal vigorously. His cries will bring other rats, all of whom will be tilted into the water, and all of them will fight for the only dry spot in it, viz: the end of the log. As only one rat can hold it, the victor will drown all the rest, and can, in the morning, be drowned himself. We have seen twenty rats caught in one night by such a trick.

THE WAR AGAINST TREASON

From the Army of Virginia.

Reported Capture of 2,000 Rebels by Gen. Sigel.

The only public or printed account which has reached us down to yesterday morning of military operations on the Upper Rappahannock is contained in the subjoined extracts from a letter dated on Friday at the "Headquarters of the Army of Virginia," and published in the Sunday Chronicle of Washington. Some of the incidents stated strike us as apocryphal, but may be true. They come from headquarters, however, and we therefore give them, as they have reached us.

Headquarters Army of Virginia, August 22, 1862.

We are in good fighting trim, all unnecessary baggage having been sent to the rear. The enemy is beyond the Rappahannock, and is evidently very cautious and unwilling to make any effort against us without feeling his way. Cannonading and skirmishing have been going on now for two days, each resulting in our favor.

A rather singular incident occurred on last Wednesday, in which the Rebels for a time, obtained a slight advantage. A party of fifteen of our cavalry was engaged in eating breakfast, and so great was their anxiety that they undressed their horses; their repose and their breakfast were, however, soon disturbed, for a party of the Rebel cavalry dashed suddenly forward, and our men were surrounded and captured before they could mount their horses. These animals, either becoming frightened or not liking the appearance of the Scotch, set off at full speed without their riders, and arriving safely in camp created the impression that they had all been shot from the saddles. The occurrence gave rise to many speculations, since no sound had been heard, not a shot had been fired, so complete was the surprise that all resistance on our part was useless.

In about an hour after the horses came into camp ridersless, a party of General Buford's Cavalry went in pursuit and overtook a body of Rebel cavalry, under General Stewart. On these they made a dashing charge, which resulted in the capture of several private and an exquisitely dressed Major, who, in the pursuit, our cavalry mistook for the General.— Stewart himself would have been captured but for his exquisite Major, who set out to make his escape in such a direction that when he was captured, and the mistake discovered it was too late—the dandy had saved him. Later in the day another attempt was made by this enemy to occupy the left bank at this point. They came cautiously forward through a belt of woods, the open field in front being occupied by a portion of Ricketts' Division. Shots were now freely exchanged, with scarcely any effect on either side, until, by a feint movement, in which our men retreated, the Rebels dashed forward with a shout of triumph. It was of short duration, for the sooner were they completely out of the woods than our men were faced about, and pouring a deadly volley into them, sent many a saddle and charged when the cavalry turned and fled. They were pursued across the Rappahannock.— Some were captured on the way, and so precipitate was their flight that we secured about thirty head of cattle, which they were compelled to abandon. Our troops are now encamped on the other side, a part of Buford's Cavalry and Ricketts' Division. This is the only part of the west bank of the river which we have deemed it necessary to possess. At this point we command the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock.

The Rebels next attacked our centre, a few miles higher up; they commenced shelling at an early hour on the 21st, and continued until about one o'clock. At one time they attempted to cross the river, but were driven back with considerable loss. We took nine prisoners at this point, who were the most oddly and wretchedly dressed soldiers we ever cast our eyes on. Two of these attracted our attention especially. One was dressed partially in clothes taken from our dead or wounded on the field, and seemed to be very uncomfortable, as his boots and pants were spoken of as having been taken from the dead. Another was an intelligent looking and determined negro, who fought, we were told, with the utmost desperation as he was about to be captured.

The Rebels next attacked our forces at Kellyville or Kelly's Ford. While the cannonading was going on above, and all was quiet at this point, and our boys were regaling themselves with broiled beef, &c., a Rebel Major came over among them, who had become faint with hunger, and begged a few crackers— These, and some coffee and beef being given to him, he resigned himself to our charge, where, in future, his creature wants will be more generously and plentifully supplied than among the needy Rebels. The attack at Kelly's Ford was repulsed, and the cannonading ceased about five o'clock in the afternoon. Our line of battle was maintained, and the men slept on their arms all night. The enemy having felt our lines at various points, but principally at those named, we expected a night attack, and waited with much anxiety, each moment expecting to hear from him, but all was quiet during the night. In the morning, however, at a quarter past six o'clock he opened a battery on our centre, and continued vigorously to throw shot and shell for several hours. A little higher up it was discovered that the enemy had, during the night, erected a bridge over the river.

At this point the most brilliant and successful affair of the day is reported to have occurred. In the vicinity of this bridge was one of General Sigel's batteries, to which the Rebels opened a brisk fire, to which, for a while, our battery replied with spirit. In a little while our fire slackened, and then ceased, and battery having been apparently silenced or withdrawn. Three rebel regiments now rushed across the bridge, and Sigel offers no opposition. Everything seems favorable, but alas, the scene soon changes. No sooner have they crossed, than Sigel opens his battery on the bridge. The fourth shot completely demolished it and at the same time a deadly fire of musketry assails the Rebels in front. Their retreat is cut off. No hope is left. A few shots from our battery, a charge, and they are ours. Not a man escapes! Nearly 2,000 are said to have been captured, and about 400 killed and wounded.

The enemy having failed in this, now hurl forward their forces with impetuosity, and strive to outflank Sigel by crossing at French's Ford; but General Pope orders up Banks and Reno to the aid of Sigel, and the enemy is again repulsed, and moves higher up the river. How the next attempt of the enemy succeeded, I have not yet learned.

At Catlett's Station, in the rear of our army, where a small encampment protected some wagons and cattle, a squadron of Rebel cavalry surprised the encampment about 8 o'clock, and are said to have carried off several head of cattle. The train from this station had just arrived at Catlett's and had been backed on a siding; but the Rebels having fired on the train, it was moved forward by one of the brakemen, who heroically stood his ground, while the engineer and one of the conductors, together with some few of the passengers, ran off.

A second attack of a much deadlier character took place about a mile beyond, the passenger cars being well riddled with bullets and most of the car windows broken. I am happy to be able to state that so far as I could learn, no one was injured. This, no doubt, is owing to the fact that but few were in the passenger train, and these laid down, while the enemy seemed to be armed only or chiefly with pistols, so that they could not take effect through the wood work, and the train being in rapid motion, although the assaults were within four or five yards of it, the shots passed harmlessly over those inside, and lodged in the opposite side of the car.

The camps are filled with extravagant rumors, many of which have doubtless found their way to Washington, and added to previous anxiety. As our forces extend a long way up and down the line, it is impossible to learn with certainty the exact fate of any part of the army, but enough is known to authorize the statement that we preserve our position intact, and are likely to do so.

If you should hear that Gen. Sigel's Corps has been cut to pieces or captured; that the enemy had met us on the north bank of the Rappahannock; that we had retreated to Manassas; that Fredericksburg had been taken, or even that Gen. Pope and Staff had been captured, you had best laugh, as I do at the credulity of men and the wildness of chronicles.

[THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—Ten miles above Fredericksburg the Rappahannock river forks into two branches, or rather receives there the two tributaries which make it; the southern stream is the Rapidan, the northern one is called the North Fork. This latter is the stream on which the opposing armies are now operating, and which strangers and letter-writers call Rappahannock, but which does not properly bear that name before the junction, twenty miles below, where the Culpepper Railroad crosses the North Fork.]

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.] IN CAMP NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Aug. 21.—All is quiet in front of our lines this morning. Last evening reports came in of the approach of the enemy in the direction of a ford some two miles above this place, on the Rappahannock. Hall's Maine Battery, which did such splendid service at Cedar Mountain and the Third New York, were ordered to proceed to that place with the Eighth Pennsylvania and the Third Maryland Regiments, but the enemy did not put in an appearance during the night. It was thought they would attempt to ford the river at some point close by, at least with their cavalry; but our army being placed in position so as to defend all these points, it is believed their purpose was defeated. The entire army was under arms all night, but most of the soldiers enjoyed a nap during the small hours. To the skirmishing yesterday, with the cavalry of the enemy, the First Maine, Colonel Allen, which was in the advance,

had three men wounded, one, named R. O'Connell, in the arm, and lost five men who were cut off and taken prisoners. The Harris Light Cavalry, which sustained the worst loss, did excellent duty and deserve the highest praise for their steadiness during the entire engagement. Their loss is not known, but is not large. The pioneer corps of the different divisions are busily engaged during the night in throwing up earthworks and constructing bridges, to enable our batteries and their supports to cross the river, in case of necessity.

The wagon trains on Tuesday, from Culpepper, are said to have been eight or nine miles long, and the Generals have said there was enough to supply an army thrice as large as that in this department. During the fight yesterday, and when the Rebel cavalry were about making a charge upon the Harris Light Cavalry, a party of stragglers, numbering some one hundred and fifty, who had got together in the woods unobserved by the enemy, suddenly put in, and poured such a volley into their ranks as to send them to the right about in a double quick.

These men had no officers to command them. One Sergeant was present, but refusing to take the lead a private stepped forward to the front, and nobly did he perform the duty which he thus took on himself. The little party continued some hours picking off the Rebels as often as they came within range.— Private Griffith, with a Sergeant and three men, were behind, having been used on the march, and our cavalry being driven back, they were taken prisoner, their arms, &c., taken from them, and marched toward the rear in a double quick, under threats of having their brains blown out.

While they were on their way our cavalry made a charge towards them, which caused their captors to make haste to their lines and Griffith hid behind a bush, where he was fired upon by our men for a while. He finally reached our lines safely. The others have not been heard from. He says the Rebels are miserably clad, they are badly as the privates, and the officers as badly as the privates.

The First New Jersey are said to have charged into the middle of the enemy, and were surrounded by two regiments of infantry, and one half are said to have been taken prisoners.

Valuable House and Lot For Sale.

THE undersigned as Trustee of John Sullivan, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, 26th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the city of Cumberland, a large Brick House and Lot, fronting on Centre Street, in the city of Cumberland, and being the house lately occupied by said Sullivan, and the same was conveyed to him by Wm. H. Richard and wife by deed dated June 20, 1845.

The house is a good and substantial one, built of brick, and with every convenience and a good lot attached. All parties desiring to purchase and to view the property, before the day of sale, will call on the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing the same. The property will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances of every kind. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale. THOMAS DETCOMB, Trustee.

NOTICE.—Should said property not be sold on the day above mentioned, it will then be immediately offered for sale on the 1st of April next, to the highest bidder.

New Arrangement. Inducement to Travelers. Grand Concert Coaches.

A NEW arrangement of Concert Coaches, leaving the depot from Cumberland to Johnstown, by way of Williamsburg, Berlin, Suagerstown, and J. W. Magruder's store, in the State of Pennsylvania, will leave Cumberland at 10 o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Suagerstown at 6 o'clock the next morning, and proceed without delay to Johnstown, and arrive at 6 o'clock, P. M., leave Johnstown at 11 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Cumberland at 5 o'clock, P. M., next day. All cars will be taken for the oats and company of passengers. The coaches connect with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. JAMES PARSON, Proprietor.

Notice of Margaret N. Magruder.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Allegany county, Letters of Administration on the estate of Margaret N. Magruder, late of Allegany county, dec'd. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of February 1862, otherwise they may be lawfully excluded from all benefit in said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are warned to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 28th day of August, 1862. THOMAS DETCOMB, Administrator.

Road Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will present a petition to the County Commissioners at their regular meeting in October next, praying said Commissioners to change and close the County road leading from the National Turnpike at the "Stone House" to another road leading from said National Turnpike to the town of Salisbury, in the State of Pennsylvania, commencing for said alteration at the "Stone House," on the said National Turnpike, and running thence to the other road leading from said National Turnpike to the town of Salisbury in the State of Pa., and to close the road leading from the "Stone House" into the Salisbury road. E. MAGRAW, A. ZA BEALL.

Public Sale of Canal Boat "Dutch Hen."

I will sell at public Sale, by virtue of a mortgage made to me by Van Meade, of Washington County, and recorded among the Land records for said county, for CASH, in favor of J. W. Magruder's store, in Cumberland, Allegany County, on Monday, Sept. 8, at the hour of 12 M. HENRY THOS. WELD, Aug. 25, '62—2t.

School Notice.

THE MISS RIZERS will open a SCHOOL on THURSDAY, SEPT. 4th, in the Rooms over J. B. H. Campbell's Store, corner of Balto. and Liberty Sts. The school will consist of two departments. In the First or Primary, instruction will be given principally from Maps and Cards. Aug. 25—3t.

Patent Lard Lamp.

THE subscriber is manufacturing a Patent Lard Lamp, which he offers for sale. It will also burn any kind of dirty grease. Call and examine the same. JOHN JOHNSON.