

CUMBERLAND, MD. W.M. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 18, 1862.

The Enrollment.

We are under obligations to the Commissioner and his clerk for the following table, which will show the number of persons enrolled in each district in Allegany county, and the number already in the service of the United States:

Table with columns: Districts, No. Enrolled, No. in Service. Lists districts 1 through 16 and a total of 4714 enrolled and 956 in service.

CITY GUARD.—On Sunday evening last, three volunteer companies were formed as a City Guard, and organized by the election of the following officers:

First District.—Captain, Caspar Kassen; 1st Lieutenant, Joshua Steiner; 2d Lieutenant, Jas. Alex. Buckley; Orderly Sergeant, David B. Meyers.

Second District.—Captain, Jacob Wickard; 1st Lieutenant, William R. McCuller; 2d Lieutenant, Jos. M. Koerner; Orderly Sergeant, Charles A. Seay.

Third District.—Captain, Horace Resley; 1st Lieutenant, J. J. McHenry; 2d Lieutenant, J. P. Traxwell; Orderly Sergeant, Geo. M. Reid.

At a meeting of the Committees of the several Districts, Capt. Horace Resley was elected Lieutenant Colonel to command the City Guard. No better selection could have been made for the position.

The object of the organization is for the purpose of assisting the military in the protection of our city, should a raid be made upon it by the guerrillas who infest our border.

LIBERAL DONATION.—Mrs. Gov. Peirpoint of Va., has forwarded for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals in this vicinity, 17 boxes, weighing 3,500 lbs., and containing various articles needed for the comfort of the sick, also 8 dozen chickens.

EXEMPTION OFFICER.—There has been a general rush at the exemption office for the past week by citizens from all parts of the county, who claim exemption.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.—Sixteen rebel prisoners, belonging to Jackson's rear guard, were captured near North Mountain, and brought to this city on Saturday last, and on Monday morning they were shipped to Camp Chase.

HOSPITAL REPORT.—During the past week twenty-seven patients have been admitted in Clayville Hospital. There were two deaths, John Doley, private of Co. D, 40th N. Y., and Wm. Steward, private of Co. A, 49th Pa.

ARRIVAL OF THE 2ND REGIMENT.—A portion of the Second Regiment, P. H. R., Col. Robert Bruce commanding, arrived here on Saturday evening last to take the place of the 84th Ohio.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—The 84th Regiment, O. V. I., under command of Colonel Wm. Lawrence, stationed at this place for the past three months, took their departure from our city on Saturday last.

THE DRAFT POSTPONED IN MARYLAND.—In consequence of the general call to arms of the people of our State, made in the Governor's late proclamation, the draft for filling up the quota of Maryland is postponed till the 1st of October.

CAPTURURE.—A Lieutenant, named Blue, a member of McDonald's rebel cavalry, was captured near Romney on Monday last by Capt. Dyke's cavalry, and brought to this city on Tuesday. He has been released on parole.

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—On account of the suspension of navigation on the canal, and the damage done to the railroad, a large number of minors have been thrown out of employment.

MT. SAVAGE WORKS.—We learn that the Mount Savage Iron Company has their rolling mills in operation at the present time.

THE WEATHER for the past week has been very warm and dry, scarcely any rain at all.

THE WAR AGAINST TREASON!

By Telegraph. Reported Surrender of Harper's Ferry.

DEATH OF COL. MILES.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

LITTLE MAC ABOUT.

A South Carolina Brigade Entirely Destroyed.

GEN. LONGSTREET KILLED.

Gen. Cobb Wounded & a Prisoner.

Gen. McClellan's Official Dispatches.

Four Days Experience with the Rebels in Frederick.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16, 1862.—Persons from Monocacy report seeing paroled prisoners from Harper's Ferry, who report the surrender of Harper's Ferry on Monday Morning, after a most determined defence, and the death of Colonel Miles, who was killed by a shell cutting off one of his legs.

According to reports, Col. Miles evacuated the Maryland Heights on Saturday evening after exploding one of his heavy guns and throwing others down the rocks. The officers were allowed to go out with their side arms and horses, and the men with their personal effects, which indicates that the surrender was conditional.

The railroad bridge at the Ferry was still standing, and the rebels were reporting to be evacuating the Maryland Heights.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16. The battles and advantages obtained on Monday, are thought to be superior in importance to that of Sunday. Dayton's South Carolina Brigade is entirely gone, either killed, wounded or prisoner. The 17th Michigan Regiment down up this Brigade, first with bullets, finally with the bayonet. Howell Cobb was wounded and taken prisoner and sent back to Frederick sooner than he boasted he would. McClellan was pushing on them last evening very close and had already sent to the rear 8000 prisoners and four batteries. Smith's South Carolina Brigade was very severely handled. Col. Strage of the 19th Va., and Col. James of the 3d South Carolina Battalion, killed.

Franklin's corps supported by Couch's Division passed through Burkettville Gap, which he so handsomely captured, striking the road leading direct from Boonsboro to the latter place, and gaining Elk Ridge mountain, which flanked the enemy's position and brought them within good range of our artillery. Franklin's Corps fought a brilliant battle on Sunday evening at Burkettville Gap. The enemy were terribly repulsed, we having great advantage of position. Hancock's brigade made a charge up the hill and captured a battery of 6 pieces, Howell Cobb and 900 of his Georgians. Cobb is wounded, and a prisoner. Gen. Howe captured an aid to Gen. Stuart on Monday afternoon who was making his way from Harper's Ferry to Boonsboro with a dispatch from Gen. Jackson to Gen Lee, announcing the capitulation of the place. The aid supposed that Lee was at Boonsboro, which was in our possession. This was the first intimation of the surrender which our Generals had received. At his time Gen. Franklin was within three hours march of the Ferry and going to the relief of the beleaguered command, whether he had been sent by General McClellan as soon as he received the dispatch from Col. Miles on Monday morning that he was in danger.

Intelligence from the front this morning is of the most cheering character notwithstanding the bad news from Harper's Ferry. McClellan was pushing them with a vigor most destructive to the rebels.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 16. Straglers coming into Hagerstown report that Gen. Longstreet was killed and that the rebels had been surrounded. They say their ammunition had and provisions had nearly run out.

New York, Sept. 17. A special dispatch to the times from Harrisburg states that the two portions of the rebel army are united on this side of the Potomac, and a battle was going on all yesterday afternoon, and also that Gen. Longstreet was killed, and Gen. Hill captured. The Herald states the rebels evacuated Harper's Ferry in such haste that a portion of the Federal prisoners taken were not paroled.

Official Despatches from General McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The following official despatches have been received from Gen. McClellan: Headquarters Army of the Potomac, 3 miles beyond Middletown, Sept. 14th, 8:40, P. M.

To H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief: After a very severe engagement the corps of Generals Hooker and Reno have carried the heights commanding the Hagerstown road.

The troops behaved magnificently; they never fought better. Gen. Franklin has been engaged on the extreme left. I do not yet know the result, except that the firing indicates progress on his part.—The action continued until after dark and terminated, leaving us in possession of the entire crest. It has been a glorious victory. I cannot yet tell whether the enemy will retreat during the night, or appear in increased force in the morning. I regret to add that the gallant and able Gen. Reno is dead.

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

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Another dispatch from Gen. McClellan: Headquarters Army of the Potomac, September 15, 8 A. M.

To H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief: I have just learned from General Hooker, who is in the advance, that the information is perfectly reliable, and that the enemy is making for the river in a perfect panic, and also that General Lee last night stated publicly that he must admit that they have been shockingly whipped. I am hurrying everything forward to endeavor to press their retreat to the utmost.

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Further from Gen. McClellan: Headquarters Army of the Potomac, September 15, 8 o'clock, P. M.

To Maj. Gen. HALLECK, General-in-Chief: I am happy to inform you that Franklin's success on the left was as complete as that on the center and right, and resulted in his getting possession of the Gap after a severe engagement.

In all parts of the line the troops, old and new, behaved with the utmost steadiness and gallantry carrying with but little assistance from our own artillery every strong position defended by artillery and infantry. I do not think our loss is very severe.

The corps of A. S. Hill and Longstreet were engaged with our right. We have taken a considerable number of prisoners. The enemy dispersed during the night. Our troops are now advancing in pursuit of them. I do not yet know where he will next be found.

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

Four Days Experience with the Rebels in Frederick.

We had yesterday a conversation with a gentleman who was in Frederick when Bradley Johnson and his Rebel followers came into the city, and remained there four days, not leaving until Tuesday evening. We append the substance of the conversation: Q. What is the number of the Rebels? A. It would be impossible to say. They are, however, in large force, I should suppose not less than 70,000 men, though they claim to be over 100,000. One of the most intelligent of them told me that nearly the whole force who fought Pope are with them.

Q. Do they interfere with the people? A. Not in the least. I mixed among them after General Lee's proclamation was issued, and spoke my sentiments very freely. They took it all in good part, and replied to me as they thought proper.

Q. Was there any Federal money used by them in their purchases? A. None at all that I heard of. The only money besides Confederate scrip was some South Carolina money. They have perfectly cleared everything out of the city in the way of clothing and provisions, so much so that if they remain a week longer both soldiers and people will be in a starving condition. They go around the town still begging something to eat, but always offer Confederate scrip in payment.

Q. How did the storekeepers fare? A. They have sold everything, and been compelled to give good money in change.—They were ordered to open their stores to Bradley Johnson, and did not dare to refuse the money offered. Mr. A. J. DeLisman, a leading lawyer, had a large stock of boots and shoes, and whilst dealing them out for Rebel scrip fairly put his teeth in silence when some of his Union friends congratulated him on the fine business he was doing. Mr. D. was one of the committee of citizens who went out to welcome the Rebels to the city.

Q. Has any of the houses of the Union citizens who absented themselves been intruded? A. The only house occupied by the Rebels is that of General Cooper, and it is not a house. A party of soldiers, incited by some of the Secession town people, broke into the Frederick Examiner Office, and commenced to destroy the office furniture, when a Secession lawyer named Ross interfered, and the Provost Guard coming up soon dispersed the party. Bradley Johnson told them that they attempt to renew the outrage on private property would be punished by death.

Q. Did they obtain many recruits in Frederick? A. No, not many. I questioned them with regard to the Maryland troops, and they generally answered that they were not equal to those of the Southern Army. They said that their victories were obtained by out-generalizing our Generals. Both officers and men admitted that if General McClellan was out of the way they would soon be in Washington.

Q. Were there any church services at Frederick on Sunday last? A. Yes, there were services in most of the churches, and some of the soldiery attended. At the Methodist Church, the Rev. Robert Cadden prayed most devoutly for the success of the Union army, and for the President.

though under strict discipline, the fifth that pervades them is most remarkable. Their sympathizers at Frederick have been greatly disappointed in the character of the army, and most of them are now as anxious for them to disappear as they were for them to come. Their coming to Frederick has been a sad affliction to the middling classes, many of whom have lost everything in exchange for Rebel scrip, especially the storekeepers. They have no uniforms, but are all well armed and equipped, and have become so inured to hardships that they care but little for any of the comforts of civilization.

Q. What was the general appearance of the Rebel soldiers? A. They were the roughest looking set of creatures I ever saw, their features, hair, and clothing matted with dirt and mud, and the scratching they kept up gave warrant of vermin in abundance. The Secession ladies of Frederick used to call the troops of General Banks "nasty, dirty creatures," and the Unionists had adopted a species of signs to remind them of their old taunts. Whenever a Unionist met a Secessionist on the street he would commence to scratch, which all understood.

Q. What do you think of the purpose of the Rebel army? A. They admit that their coming into Maryland was a question of starvation, or food. They were almost famished for food when they reached the Potomac, and say that for three days they had lived principally on green corn and apples.

Q. But what is their purpose now? A. They are in full force, and undoubtedly proposed when they crossed the river to meet General Pope and serve him as they did on the other side of the river, and capture Washington. But when they heard that General McClellan was before them in full command they became more cautious in their movements.

Q. What is their opinion of General McClellan? A. They respect him and fear him. In fact, they laugh at Pope and McDowell, and say that they advanced on them with the fullest confidence of defeating them and destroying their army. Had they found Pope in command on the Maryland side they think they would have been in Washington in a few days.

Q. But what is their purpose now? A. Well, when I left Frederick on Tuesday evening it was under the conviction that they were about to leave, and I feared that they might desire to take me with them. I had no mind to answer them so much, and talked as freely that I feared they would think I knew too much to be left behind. There was every indication that they had become alarmed at the systematic movements of General McClellan, and were looking well to secure a safe line of retreat back to Virginia.

The starting of Jackson with his immense division, estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men, on all arms towards Hagerstown, was looked upon as the first indication of a backward movement. There were also evidences of trepidation among the troops who began to think they were not on safe ground.

Q. Do you think they had any expectation of reaching Baltimore? A. Not unless they had first succeeded in driving McClellan towards Washington. They would never leave the line of the Potomac so long as General McClellan was at hand to move in their rear.

Q. Did the Secessionists of Frederick give them any demonstrations of welcome? A. The great mass of the better classes of the sympathizers in Frederick have kept entirely aloof from them, and regret their presence. Those of an inferior class, and but few, gave them a noisy welcome, and some of them will go back to Virginia with them—not to join the army, but to avoid the draft. A committee of Secession citizens went out to welcome them, but most of them were soon ashamed of the course they had pursued.—The Secession storekeepers have lost their goods with others, and wear most dolorous countenances.

Q. Did Bradley Johnson ride around town with the American flag tied to his spurs? A. I heard he did, but did not see it myself. I however frequently saw horsemen diving through the city with the American flag trailing in the dust after them. They took down all they could find, and this dragged them after them to their camps. Q. Was their language violent? A. Yes, very violent against the Yankees. It was a common saying that they desired to better sport than to kill and quarter a Yankee. An officer speaking to a Secession lady in this strain, said he would "kill, cut up, and fry a Yankee with as much pleasure as he would a chicken." A little pet near of the lady, called Topsy, who was listening to the whole speech, with its mouth and eyes wide open, here put in the exclamation, "And, massa, would you eat him too?"

Q. Have they driven any cattle across the river? A. Well, I cannot say positively. They have driven a great deal of cattle through the town, some of them out in the direction of their camps, and some toward the forks of the river. No one is permitted to take any of the fowls. I have heard, however, that they have driven large quantities of cattle across Pennsylvania.

Q. Do you think they intend to enter Frederick? A. Not unless they defeat the army of General McClellan, then of course they will be able to go where they choose. The movements of Jackson up towards Hagerstown, with the intention of making raids into Pennsylvania, but if General Lee is driven from the line of the Monocacy by General McClellan, Jackson will hasten back into Virginia by way of the ford at Williamsport. A heavy rain-storm might also hurry their movement back across the river without making a fight.

Q. Do the Rebel soldiers look to be in good health? A. Yes, generally speaking. They are gaunt and hardened by exposure, though many of them were suffering with diarrhea on account of the food they had been eating.

Q. Did you meet many Baltimoreans among them? A. No, not many. I questioned them with regard to the Maryland troops, and they generally answered that they were not equal to those of the Southern Army. They said that their victories were obtained by out-generalizing our Generals. Both officers and men admitted that if General McClellan was out of the way they would soon be in Washington.

Q. Were there any church services at Frederick on Sunday last? A. Yes, there were services in most of the churches, and some of the soldiery attended. At the Methodist Church, the Rev. Robert Cadden prayed most devoutly for the success of the Union army, and for the President.

of the United States and all in authority. Q. What do you think of the Rebel cavalry? A. They were quite numerous, but their horses presented a poor appearance. They bore the evidence of hard usage and scarcity of provender.

Q. How many leading Generals were in Frederick? A. Generals Lee, Jackson and Longstreet were all there; Roger A. Pryor is there, and has all the appearance of an incarnate fiend. Bradley Johnson, as Provost Marshal, gave no offence to the Union men, and seemed desirous of securing their good opinion.

MUNFORDSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—The rebels under Gen. Bragg, attacked our forces this forenoon, and it is said have been fighting all day. The Federal forces under the command of Col. Wilder, are fighting bravely, and are determined to hold the post. The enemy's force was represented to be large.

WE learn that portions of Gen. Buell's army arrived and are engaged with Gen. Bragg's forces.

REBEL GUNBOATS.—A letter from an intelligent officer in the Gulf Squadron states that it has been learned from refugees that the rebels have in Mobile Bay three gunboats, a revenue cutter, and an iron-clad ram, which is slow and a poor affair. Vessels drawing over seven feet water cannot reach the city of Mobile, but Forts Morgan and Gaines are twenty-five miles below.

ENROLLMENT BOOKS DESTROYED.—The wrath of the rebels was excited by the contemplated draft of our Government in Maryland, upon what they considered their own soil, and the only person arrested by them in Frederick was Wm. Mahoney, commissioner of the draft for Frederick county, whom they finally paroled to remain in the place a certain number of days, after destroying his enrollment list.

EIGHT NEW REGIMENTS FOR GEN. SIGEL.—Eight regiments have been recruited in different States for Gen. Sigel, under authority of the Governors. The Governor of Ohio telegraphs that he has ready for Sigel a regiment and a battery.

F. DENNY HERBERT, Esq., a member of the Maryland Legislature from Hagerstown, was captured by the rebels on Thursday last, and carried within their lines. Mr. Herbert was one of the few public men who refused to leave the place on the approach of the rebels.

THE draft, in accordance with the recent order, was first put in operation in Hartford, Conn.

THE marriage outfit of the Princess Alice consisted of thirteen dozen of all necessary articles.

Foreign News.—Trial of Garibaldi. New York, Sept. 15.—The following is the additional by the steamer Bohemian: Garibaldi wished to be put on board an English frigate, in order to leave Italy. The trial of Garibaldi and his adherents takes place immediately.

A false report of Garibaldi's death caused an uproar in Milan. The populace went to the French Consul en masse. The cavalry dispersed them. The Discussions believe the Senate will by royal decree be constituted a high court of justice for the trial of Garibaldi and his accomplices.

Garibaldi arrived at Spezia on the 2d, accompanied by his son.

Scruffy and Scandalous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and drenching rains will make bad have with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. It is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. Only 25 cts. per Pot.

Words should be seconded by action: it isn't enough for a housewife to say to a stocking with a hole in it, 'you be darned.'

MARRIED.—On the 10th inst., by Rev. A. J. Woodell, Mr. G. W. Robinson, of 2d Reg't, P. H. B., and Miss Mary A. Blaine, of this city.

DIED.—On the 2d instant, near this city, MAGGIE E. WILSON, youngest daughter of George Holbrell, in the 28th year of her age.

Dissolution of Copartnership. The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, at Chambersburg, Maryland, for the sale of Books, Stationery, and other merchandise, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the liabilities of the said firm of Andrews & Swartzwelder, heretofore dissolved, shall be paid by William Andrews, who will carry on the business at the old stand, and who alone is authorized to collect all debts and liabilities due the said firm of Andrews & Swartzwelder. HALS SWARTZWELDER, WM. ANDREWS.

Auditor's Notice. In the matter of the Debt of Trust from James K. Percy, George Percy, Douglas J. Percy and Archibald McDonald, No. 114 on the Trust Docket.

Order of Publication.

George A. Thurston and Charles B. Thurston and Thomas Devencose, John Shene, John Martin and others.

THE object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate, lying and being in the City of Cumberland, in said County, for payment of the balance of purchase money thereon, amounting to the sum of five hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of April, 1859.

The bill states that on or about the 22d day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, the complainants agreed to sell to the said John Shene, two certain lots of ground lying and being on the west side of Willie creek, in the City of Cumberland, numbered, respectively, one hundred and twenty-eight (128) and one hundred and twenty-nine (129) for the sum of one thousand dollars. That after the said purchase of the said John Shene paid the sum of one hundred dollars, and gave his two notes for the balance, one of which said notes, for the sum of four hundred dollars, dated on the 22d day of February, 1859, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1859, has been paid; but the other said notes dated on the said 22d day of February, 1859, payable to the complainants, on the first day of April, 1861, for the sum of five hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1859, has not been paid, but is due and owing to the complainants, and is filed with the bill marked Exhibit No. 1.

That there was executed and delivered to the said John Shene, at the time of said sale, an agreement in writing by the said complainants to convey the said two lots to him on full payment of the purchase money aforesaid; but the said complainants have never since had any possession or control of the said written agreement, and therefore cannot exhibit it with their bill, nor be more particular in their statement as to its contents.

That since the date of the written agreement aforesaid, the said John Shene has been in possession of the said premises, to as aforesaid, agreed to be sold to him.

That the said promissory note filed with the bill and marked Exhibit No. 1, had been doctored and the payment thereof guaranteed by the complainants, and on its maturity the said John Shene having failed and refused to pay the same, the said complainants were obliged in pursuance of their said guaranty, to take it up and pay the amount to the holder thereof, who had the said promissory note assigned to him.

That the legal title to said lot of ground remained and continued in the said complainants whose vendor's lien for the said balance of purchase money unpaid, has been in no wise waived, transferred or assigned to any other person, and the said complainants are advised that they are entitled to have said premises sold for the payment and satisfaction of the aforesaid unpaid balance of purchase money.

The bill further states that the complainants are informed and believe that the said John Shene has sold or agreed to sell to some certain John Martin of Allegany County, all his interest in the aforesaid two lots of ground, although the complainants are not advised of the nature or particulars of said sale, nor of what amount of money, if any, was paid by the said Martin to the said John Shene for the same, and to procure the said John Martin to testify to this fact.

The bill further states that appears by the records of the Circuit Court for Allegany County, that judgment against the said John Shene was entered on the 12th day of August, 1862, in favor of the complainants, and that the said John Shene, William Arnold, and George W. Gail, and Christian A. partners trading under the name, firm and style of G. W. Gail and Associates, which judgment creditors of the said John Shene are accordingly, made parties to this suit.

Afterwards, and on the 20th day of August, 1862, a petition was filed in the cause by the complainants, alleging that since the filing of the said bill, it had been discovered that the said John Martin was not a resident of the State of Maryland, and praying that their said bill might be so amended as to state the fact and for an order of publication against the said John Martin, as such non-resident, on which said petition an order was made by the Judge of the Circuit Court for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, on the day last aforesaid, amending the said original bill and granting the order of publication as ordered.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published at the City of Cumberland once a week for four successive weeks before the sixth day of October next, give notice to the said non-resident defendant of the object and substance of this bill, and warn him to appear in this court, in person or by his solicitor, on or before the eighth day of January next, to answer the premises and show cause if any he has why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

HORACE RUSLEY, Clerk of the Court. True Copy Test—HORACE RUSLEY, Clerk. pt. 4, 1862—4w.

STATEMENT OF THE ALLEGANY COUNTY BANK. CUMBERLAND, MD., Aug. 15, 1862.

Bank Notice. NOTICE of the Allegany County Bank, Cumberland, Md., will be received by Baltimore by the Citizens' Bank, at one half per cent discount. B. E. CONKLIN, Sept. 4—4w.

Road Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the undersigned will make application to the County Commissioners of Allegany County, at their meeting in October next, for the opening of a County road leading from the residence of Henry Fuller, on the National Road, one mile west of Grantville, and running thence with an old road to Grantville, on the County road leading from Grantville to the Glades. JOSEPH GLOTTIELLY, HENRY FULLER, JOHN H. FULLER, JERRY SHULTZ, Sept. 4, 1862—1w.

School Notice. THE MISSES RIZER will open SCHOOL on THURSDAY, SEPT. 4th, in the Rooms over J. B. Campbell's Store, corner of Baltimore 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. 28—3t.

School Notice. THE MISSES RIZER will open SCHOOL on THURSDAY, SEPT. 4th, in the Rooms over J. B. Campbell's Store, corner of Baltimore 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. 28—3t.

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, D. C., and recorded among the Land records for said county, for CASH, in front of J. W. Magruder's store, in Cumberland, Allegany County, on Monday, Sept. 15, at the hour of 12 M. HENRY TIGER, WED. Sept. 15, 1862—3w.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order passed by the Circuit Court for Allegany County, the undersigned, Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of E. G. Blackburn, will sell at public sale to the highest bidder in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the city of Cumberland,

On Tuesday, 7th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following real property, to wit:—First, the tract of Land

'PART OF DEER PARK' and known as Lot No. 4; and Lot No. 2, Containing 27 1/2 Acres,

all of which is fully described in a deed from M. P. O'Hara and wife to E. G. Blackburn, dated May 28th, 1855, and recorded in Liber H. K., No. 12, folio 690 one of the Land Records of said county.

The above farm is situated 14 miles from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at "Altamont," and 4 1/2 from Oakland, and is a

Valuable Grazing Farm. It has upon it a large quantity of Valuable Oak Timber, A Good Dwelling House and Log Stable

and is under very good fence. It has a glaze of 20 Acres, and is situated in the County of Cleared Land, a large portion of it in Meadows. Also

PART OF DEER PARK, containing 32 1/2 Acres of Land, and on which said Blackburn now resides, is situated upon the Railroad, one half mile west of Altamont, and has upon it a

Dwelling House, a large Frame Barn, and has about 100 ACRES CLEARED, and under good fence.

Third, "Altamont," a tract of land containing 8 acres, situated at Altamont, on the Railroad, and has upon it a

BLACKSMITH SHOP and Dwelling House.

Terms of Sale.—As prescribed by the order of the Court are:—One fourth in cash, and the balance in three equal installments of nine, twelve and eighteen months with interest, not deferred payments to be secured by the notes of the purchasers with security to be approved by the Trustee. JOHN EVERETT, Trustee. Sept. 4, 1862—3w.

Valuable House and Lot For Sale. THE undersigned as Trustee of John Sullivan, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, 20th 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 lease lately occupied by said Sullivan, and the same was conveyed to him by William Wickard and who by deed dated June 25, 1852.

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. All terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale. THOMAS TAYLOR, Trustee. Aug. 28, 1862—3w.

NOTICE. Should any property not be sold on the above mentioned day, it will then be sold on the 1st of October next, unless it be previously offered for sale, until the 1st of April next, to the highest bidder.

New Arrangement. Inducement to Travelers. Grand Concord coaches. A NEW arrangement of Concord Coaches, leaving the depot from Cumberland to Johnston, by way of Williamsburg, Berlin, Somerset, and Jenner N. Roads, has been made, and will leave Cumberland at 10 o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Johnston at 10 o'clock the next morning, and proceed without delay to Johnston, and arrive there at 2 o'clock, P. M., leaving Johnston at 11 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Cumberland at 8 o'clock, P. M., next day. All fare will be taken for the use and comfort of passengers. The coaches connect with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. August 28, 1862—4w. J. M. PARSONS, Proprietor.