Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND.

Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

For the State at Large,

WILLIAM J. ALBERT,
H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

For Districts,

1st. W. H. W. FARROW,
2nd. WM. S. REESE,
3rd. R. STOCKETT MATHEWS,
4th. ISAAC NESBITT,
5th. GEO. W. SANDS.

LOYALTY

In a former number we called the attention of our readers to some of the duties of loyalty on the part of the citizens toward the Government. We now propose a discussion of the other side of the question, for it has two sides as well as many other questions. We stated then that loyalty under our form of Government was unlike that under other governments because of its being two-fold in its nature. The words *Government* and *Administration* are frequently used as synonomous, or as being the same thing for some purposes, and in some respects they are so; but the nature of the discussion into which we are about to enter requires us to draw a distinction, and to treat them as different matters, and separate substances.

Our form of Government was established and exists by and for the people, and consists of three great departments or branches, to wit: Legislative, Judicial and Executive. The latter is the one of which we now propose to deal, and is known by the several appelations of the "*Executive*" the "*Administration*" and the "*Government*." For our present purpose the appelation of the "Administration" is best suited, and therefore is the one we shall use, and by it we mean the *President and his Cabinet Ministers.*—The President is the responsible party under the Constitution for the conduct of the affairs of the nation and the execution of the laws. He is sworn "to support, defend and protect" the Constitution which is the charter of the *rights* and privileges of the people. *Loyalty* to the people, their rights of life, liberty, property and security are duties just as obligatory and incumbent on the President as is the duty of the people to pay taxes and fight in defence of the Union or the general safety. Loyalty is with us a reciprocal matter; the people must be loyal and the Administration must be loyal. Loyalty on the part of the Administration consists in the due execution of the laws of the land and the observance of the requirements of the Constitution. In times of war it is his duty to exercise *diligently, firmly* and *faithfully* all the powers conferred on him by the laws of Congress and by the Constitution of the United States, *expressed and implied*, which may be required to secure the *protection and safety of the people and the Union.*

Our national life has for upward of three years been most fiercely, often savagely, threatened by domestic traitors. These traitors have so far used all the internal means they could command to achieve the successful accomplishment of their treason by the dissolution, and destruction of the Union. They have sent emissaries abroad to foreign nations and *inimical* governments, soliciting interference in our affairs by recognition, by mediation, by threats, and by remonstrances. They have obtained vessels for piratical purposes on the high seas; they have obtained arms, large and small, and all other munitions of war and supplies of all kinds necessary to maintain their rebellion, from these inimical nations. These things we do know, and we further know that if they were not so supplied their efforts would have been much less formidable and much less successful; but what the Administration has done to arrest these things we do not know, beyond a blockade, not the most effective, though it may be very expensive. They have by land, not merely maintained an obstinate resistance to legal authority. They commenced a war which was not, from its inception, and is not now, conducted on their part according to the laws or usages of civilized warfare, or restrained within the known bounds of barbarous strife. Acts of perfidy and cruelty never equalled or imagined on this continent or any other, are common characteristics of their warfare. Acts of vandalism, begun perhaps, by guerrillas and bushwhackers, have grown in magnitude and frequency, until our armies, too, have become contaminated by the example and perhaps instigated by the feeling of retaliation, and they are now practiced on a much more extensive scale and dignified by the appellation of *Raids*.

The loyal people of the Border States, especially of Maryland and Pennsylvania, have so far no reason to believe in the efficiency of this mode of warfare as a means either of crushing the rebellion or protecting them in their *lives, liberty, property or rights*. We know that for three successive summers, and the same time, these States have been *invaded*, their people slain and captured, their property destroyed and carried off, their towns laid in ashes, with details of robbery, cruelty and insults to females, too intolerable to be borne, and to what purpose? Is this the fulfillment of the promise of retribution for Fort Pillow, Richmond and Belle Island? We know that on each of these occasions they have promised to return, and that they have kept their promises. We know that the sons of some of the Rebel sympathizers in our midst, who are in the Rebel ranks have on each of these occasions, a week or two before these raids, spent several days in concealment at the houses of their parents and friends, for what purpose we leave others to guess. We know some of these sympathizers have been ordered out of our State into the Rebel lines, there to remain, by the Commanding Generals and we know that some of them have returned, as said, by order of the Secretary of and it is rumored that the President has ordered the return of all those sent off; as yet we do not know that to be the fact. It is natural that men should differ in opinion and we are ready to concede to every man (ourselves included) the right to *entertain* any reasonable opinion. The Administration may entertain the opinion that the policy here spoken of and the practices we have been detailing in the true mode of exhibiting their loyalty and the most effective mode of crushing the rebellion; that we don't know, but we do know that there is neither philosophy nor sophistry enough in the Cabinet to make our people believe or think with them on that matter.

We do not believe that the vandal destruction of property will shorten this war except by the exhaustion of both parties which will amount to the destruction of the whole country. We do not believe that the *toleration and protection* of Rebels and Rebel sympathizers in our midst who are always as ready to communicate intelligence to and welcome the invading rebels as they are to sneer at "Lincoln's dogs" and to rejoice at "Yankee" reverses, is in any way calculated to insure the success of the Union arms or strengthen the Administration. We do not believe that the meddling of the Secretary of War or the President either with the orders of an energetic Major-General in the field who desires to remove the "fire in his rear" before he encountered it in front, or who desires to prevent the communication of his movements to the enemy, will inspire confidence of success in either the loyal people, commanding Generals or fighting armies.—We do not believe that the protection of Rebel persons and *property* from extradition and confiscation and the want of protection of the persons and property of loyal persons will be taken as evidence of loyalty or the intention to protect and defend" the constitution or the rights, the liberties, the lives and the security of the people. We do not believe that the administration of an oath of allegiance once again for twenty times does anything but make a rebel a more determined and dangerous rebel than he was before. We don't believe from our knowledge of human nature that a loyal people will tamely see these things constantly practiced; their lives, their peace and their property destroyed or endangered time after time, for the protection of which they are paying heavy taxation. Nor do we believe that they will much longer support the powers who thus manage public affairs either with their money or their votes.

If this Administration desires to retain the confidence and support of a loyal people who have extended to it a strong, deep, patient confidence and support, they must change their present mode of tactics, and adopt a more determined and energetic dealing with rebels and traitors; there must be a more liberal performance of the promised *retribution* on rebels it must fall, not on loyal men. "Father Abraham" must "put his foot down in the right place" a little more frequently and keep it there a good deal longer, or he will, ere many months pass by, find that he is a "used up *Sucker*." The day for lenity, for concession, for conciliation, for persuasion and for Proclamations has gone by. There must be firm, energetic, decisive *fighting*; traitors must meet and receive nothing but the traitors doom, and they must be kept south of the Potomac and of the Federal lines, nay, beyond the legal jurisdiction of the United States.

The County Levy List.

WESTERNPORT, *Allegany County*, August 12, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you be kind enough to inform me through the medium of your paper, how it is that there is such a difference in the sums allowed by the Commissioners of the County to the Judges of some Election Districts.

Take for instance the 4th Election district as published, one receives $26.48; the second $10; and the third $4.

I am aware of the fact that one is return judge, and also that the return is to be made at the county seat.

Respectfully yours,
AN INQUIRER.

ANSWER.—We have received several letters of inquiry bearing upon this subject and all we can say in reply is, that the fault is not with the County Commissioners, or any one connected with the making up of the Levy List, and therefore must lie with the Clerks of Elections, whose duty it is to make out on the backs of the Poll Books, the proper return of the number of days each Judge or Clerk may serve.

THE "BALTIMORE EVENING LOYALIST."—We have been favored with an exchange of this new and hansomely printed paper, the publication of which has just commenced at Baltimore, by Messrs. Daniel R. Shafer & Co. The *Loyalist* is in all respects ably conducted, and gives the Government a warm and zealous support. We wish the publishers success in their enterprize.

[COMMUNICATED.]

How We Escaped.

MR. EDITOR:—The pulpit and the press are mighty powers, which rightly wielded may effect great good, and especially in these momentous times have we a right to expect from our editors and ministers bold, practical applications of the thrilling and stirring incidents of the day. I have anxiously watched for some reference to the manner, for example, in which the late day for humiliation and prayer was observed. The day was suggested by Congress, through the President, and the people were officially requested to observe it. But alas, not even the Military and other government officials *generally* regarded the recommendation. The question therefore arises, are we as a nation determined to ignore a Providential overruling and to defy the Almighty? Our only hope is, that as ten righteous men might have saved Sodom, so God in his great mercy may not utterly annihilate us as a nation for the sake of the few righteous people who certainly do exist in the land and who do honor Him. In this connection, however, an incident has occurred which, in my humble opinion, is most melancholy, which had apparently no sort of show of necessity, but which has no doubt had a sad effect upon a great mass of the people by way of a bad example. I refer to the fact, as publicly stated in the papers that on the Sabbath preceding the day of prayer our Chief Magistrate himself desecrated the day and defied God's law by leading a party on a pleasure visit to the Norfolk Navy Yard, via City Point—having left Washington, Saturday evening, and returned Monday morning, on this account we as a nation of Sabbath breakers—our Chief Magistrate leading off—(and Sabbath breaking is one of our national sins) on this account and for many other reasons, we should certainly have humbled ourselves as a people before the Lord on the day especially set apart for the purpose, and perhaps if we had done so He would speedily turn away his fierce anger from us. It is amazing that any one, whether Unionist or Secesh sympathizer, could refuse observing such a day at least in appearance by, on that day, if never on any other day, attending the house of God; and methinks it should have been the duty of all officers in command of stations and departments not only to do so themselves but also to *require* all their subordinates to attend; and *not only* so, but guards should have patrolled the streets and *compelled* all street loafers, pleasure seekers, and other absentees to attend, i. e. *forced* them for once to place themselves under the sound of the gospel. And especially is it amazing how any one professing to be a Christian could refuse to unite in confessions of sin and in prayers for peace and for the restoration of the Union. Is there no wish that the desolation, distress and loss of life should be stayed, ere both portions of the country are laid waste, by sword and fire. Have they no charity, no love of country, or must everything bow to the Moloch of Slavery.

And as to Sabbath breaking and its consequences, I venture the opinion that Cumberland owes its escape from rapine and burning to the fact that *on the Sabbath* preceding their arrival in our vicinity McCausland's rebel horde had committed one of the grossest and most unjustifiable outrages of the war. Having thus doubly disgraced themselves, they became cowards, (if they ever were brave.) for "conscience doth make cowards of us all." They became panic stricken and as the wicked who "flee when no man pursueth," and have been worsted in every encounter with our troops since leaving Chambersburg. We owe our safety to the orderings of the Supreme General of the Universe, who cannot be mocked with impunity, and have thus special cause both for thanksgiving and humiliation. Z.

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE ATTACK ON MOBILE.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. BANKS.

ADMIRAL FARRAGT'S SUCCESS.

The following dispatch has been received in New York by the steamer Evening Star, from New Orleans, brought by Mrs. General Banks:

NEW ORLEANS, August 6, 1864.

Mrs. N. P. Banks, on Steamer Evening Star:

The following dispatch has just been received from Fort Pike:

The steamer Clyde passed here this morning from the fleet. She reports that fourteen gunboats and three monitors passed the forts at Mobile yesterday at eight o'clock, A. M.

One monitor was blown up opposite the forts by a torpedo.

The Rebel ram Tennessee was captured and Admiral Buchanan lost a leg in this fight. This gives us possession. I have no further particulars.

(Signed) N. P. BANKS,
Major General Commanding.

Later advices from Admiral Farragut's fleet may be summed up as follows: Fort Gaines has surrendered; Fort Powell was blown up by the Rebels. This was at Grant's Pass at the opposite end of Dauphin Island, from whence the fight occurred. Admiral Farragut will push right on for Mobile city. Reports through Rebel sources say that Beauregard, with 20,000 men, has been sent to Atlanta.

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.—Among the many acts committed by Dixian robbers in this vicinity was that demanding of Mr. Abraham Albaugh all the money he had—*two dollars*. Mr. A. is a very poor man, about 70 years of age, and can scarcely walk, see or hear. If that is called "Southern Chivalry," we don't envy its friends their associations.—*Liberty (Md.) Banner.*

General Grant's brother, visiting him lately, said, "Ulysses, how many men have you?" "I have a good many," replied the wise man.

MARYLAND MILITIA.

[From the Baltimore Evening Loyalist.]

We have been engaged now in three years of war. Four times has Maryland been invaded and yet not a note of preparation is sounded and no arrangements have been completed to prevent a further raid, carried on with the same success, and, so far as our State is concerned, with equal impunity.

The militia of Maryland at present consists of one Governor and one Adjutant General—and had it not been for the Loyal Leagues, who turned out so nobly during the last raid, this would have been all the force in the power of the State to oppose the enemy. It was, indeed, most lamentable to see a city of 250,000 inhabitants at the mercy of six or seven thousand Rebels, but without organization, without, leaders the Rebels had every opportunity and license.

Had this thing happened but once, we might excuse our authorities on the score of surprise, but when it occurs every summer, with the regularity of the seasons, there is no excuse for the want of military preparation.

Brave hearts are numerous and stalwart men volunteered in thousands at the sound of alarm; but neither Governor nor Adjutant General were prepared to lead or furnish leaders to the host and all that was done was done, not by reason of, but in spite of, State authority.

Two regiments of men have since organized, and applied for commissions for their officers, but the Governor has replied that he has five able gentlemen hatching out a military system for the State, and declines to commission them. When these five able gentlemen shall have brought forth a system, which will prevent what Gov. Bradford appears to think a *sine qua non*, any interference with the farmers "during the busy season of harvest,"—a system which will take men from their trades in Baltimore to defend the crops of the counties, we will probably have military organization and not till then.

Maryland has not yet had officials who were leaders of the people. Her public men, like figure-heads to steamboats, go only when they are pushed. They never lead.

In this last matter of guarding the Fords of the Potomac, in which Governor Curtin has united with Governor Bradford, there is no desire on the part of the people of Maryland, while they, if they think proper, undertake to fortify these fords, to shirk their duty to their common country and be relieved from furnishing soldiers to the great armies of the Republic.

When war was first declared our leaders protested against raising troops to invade sister States. The troops when raised settled that question by invading Virginia. After we had raised white troops and the Government asked for black soldiers, our authorities opposed it. The people again drove them up to the point. The Government raised the colored troops and 4000 white people were relieved from the draft.

The Government asked for two regiments of hundred days men—our authorities insisted that he who served one hundred days should be relieved from *three years* service—and now, when another draft is upon us, we beg that if we guard our homes at the fords of the Potomac, we may be relieved from the burden of our sister States. This does not smack well of Maryland spirit. This is not an expression of Maryland loyalty; as our sister States have defended us in days gone by, so are we ready to furnish our quota to stand the shock of arms side by side with their sons, and at the same time protect and defend ourselves from every gang of robbers that may cross the Potomac.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Accounts of Saturday's battle near Petersburg are less exact and complete than we could like—Mr. Stanton persisting in silence. Dispatches agree that the assault was well planned, ought to have succeeded, but—somebody blundered. Who it was time will show.—But the affair was on a much smaller scale than was supposed from yesterday's intelligence, and the losses on our side seem to be confined mainly to the 9th corps. When the mine exploded, a rush was made through the gap left in the rebel line of earthworks, and there was an effort to get on as far as the next line, or to carry some adjacent works which commanded the position. There were two assaults; both failed, and our men lay for a long time exposed to a fire from which they could not retreat. Three divisions of the 9th corps—in part or in whole—were sent in, but could not get forward. Finally, the assault was abandoned, and our men withdrawn—many wounded being left on the field. Losses are put at from four to five thousand—not a large number for an army that has been in the battles of the Wilderness and of Spottsylvania.

The Associated Press telegram makes an effort to put the blame of failure on the negro troops, to whom, by their account, was intrusted the most difficult portion of the work. But it is clear enough the blame does *not* belong on the negroes. The position was assaulted first by white troops—when they had been repulsed, then by the negroes; so that both failed alike. And the losses, the enormous losses of the colored regiments, show beyond dispute that they fought bravely. Regiments coming out of action with 400 men killed and wounded are not to be charged with cowardice, except by Copperhead malignity, which nothing can ever modify on this question.

But suppose the negro troops had behaved badly. How many white regiments would have done better, going into action with the certainty that if taken prisoners they would be enslaved or murdered? When will the Government assert the negroes' rights as soldiers.

This failure will be generally magnified by the Rebel and Copperhead press into a stunting defeat. It is nothing of the kind. An attack has been made on one point of the Rebel lines by a single corps, and repulsed. There is no cause for discouragement in that. Gen. Grant will pursue his operations unaffected by this, as by other interruptions. And the country will have sense enough to estimate the failure at its true value.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MARY E. WISE, a female private of the 34th Indiana Volunteers, presented herself at the Paymaster General's Office this morning and drew her pay for two years military service. Mary was in numerous engagements in the West, and was wounded three times; the last time at the battle of Lookout Mountain, the ball taking effect in the shoulder. She was dressed in male attire, and was conveyed from the battle field to a hospital. On the Surgeon coming round to dress her wound her sex was discovered, and she was mustered out of the service. Mary is by no means bad looking.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 25th, 1864.

By an act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue an amount not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars in Treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven and three-tenths per centum, redeemable after three years from date, and to exchange the same for lawful money. The Secretary is further authorized to convert the same into bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum, payable in coin. In pursuance of the authority thus conferred I now offer to the people of the United States Treasury notes as described in my advertisement dated July 25, 1864.

The circumstances under which the loan is asked for, and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such as to afford equal encouragement and security. Time, while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength and developed the national resources to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad. Three years of war have burdened you with a debt which, but three years since would have seemed beyond your ability to meet. Yet the accumulated wealth and productive energy of the nation have proved it to be so vast that it has been borne with comparative ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight. As a price paid for national existence, and the preservation of free institutions, it does not deserve a moment's consideration.

Thus far the war has been supported and carried on, as it only could have been, by a people resolved, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to transmit unimpaired, to posterity, the free government bequeathed to them by the great men who framed it. This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surprising even themselves. It has shown that in less than a century a nation has arisen, unsurpassed in vigor, and exhaustless in resources, able to conduct, through a series of years, war on its most gigantic scale, and finding itself, when near its close, almost unimpaired in all the material elements of power. It has at the present moment, great armies in the field, facing an enemy apparently approaching a period of utter disorganization, but still struggling with a force the greater and more desperate as it sees, and because it sees, the near approach of a final and fatal consummation. Such, in my deliberate judgment, is the present condition of the great contest for civil liberty in which you are now engaged.

Up to the present moment you have readily and cheerfully afforded the means necessary to support your government in this protracted struggle. It is your war. You proclaimed it, and you have sustained it against traitors everywhere, with patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history.

The sacrifices offered are such as should command your ready confidence. Much effort has been made to shake public faith in our national credit, both at home and abroad. As yet we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and self-reliant, our own means have thus far proved adequate to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and the future. It still remains for a patriotic people to furnish the needful supply. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed and clothed, munitions of war of all kinds must be furnished, or the war must end in defeat and disgrace. This is not the time for any lover of his country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or ask whether he can so invest his surplus capital as to yield him a larger return. No return, and no profit, can be desirable, if followed by national dissolution, or national disgrace. Present profit, thus acquired, is but the precursor of future and speedy destruction. No investment can be so surely profitable as that which tends to insure the national existence.

I am encouraged in the belief that by the recent legislation of Congress our finances may soon be placed upon a sounder and more stable footing. The present deranged condition of the currency is imputable, in a great degree, to disturbances arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks, often inevitable in time of war, when expenditures must largely exceed any possible supply of coin. The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth have led to vicious speculation, a consequent increase in prices, and violent fluctuation. The remedy is to be found only in controlling the necessity which begets the evil. Hitherto we have felt the need of more extensive and vigorous taxation. Severe comment has been made upon what seemed to many an undue timidity and tardiness of action, on the part of Congress, in this regard. I deem it but just to say that very great misapprehension has existed, and perhaps still exists, upon this point. Legislators, like all others, have much to learn in a new condition of affairs. An entirely new system was to be devised, and that system must necessarily be the growth of time and experience. It is not strange that first efforts should have proved imperfect and inadequate. To lay heavy burdens on a great and patriotic people in such a manner as to be equal, and as to occasion the least amount of suffering or annoyance, requires time and caution, and vast labor; and, with all these, experience is needful to test the value of the system, and its errors. Such has been the work which Congress was called upon to perform. I am happy to say that daily results are proving the Internal Revenue Act to exceed in efficiency the most sanguine expectations of its authors. In the month of June, 1863, it yielded about four and one-half millions of dollars, while the corresponding month of this year returned about fifteen millions, under the same law.—Under the new law, which went into operation on the first day of the present month, the Treasury not unfrequently receives one million in a day. As time and experience enable the officers employed in collecting the revenue to enforce the stringent provision of the new law, I trust that a million per day will be found the rule and not the exception. Still, much space is undoubtedly left for improvement in the law, and in its administration, as a greater amount of necessary information is acquired. The proper sources of revenue, and the most effective modes of obtaining it, are best developed in the execution of existing law. And I have caused measures to be initiated which will, it is believed, enable Congress so to improve and enlarge the system as, when taken in connection with the revenue from customs, and other sources, to afford an ample and secure basis for the national credit. Only on such a basis, and in a steady and vigorous restraint upon currency, can a remedy be found for existing evils. Such restraint can only be exercised when the government is furnished with means to provide for its necessities. But without the aid of a patriotic people, any government is powerless, for this or any other desirable end.

The denominations of the notes proposed to be issued, ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars, place these securities within the reach of all who are disposed to aid their country. For their redemption the faith and honor and property of that country are solemnly pledged. A successful issue to this contest, now believed to be near at hand, will largely enhance their value to the holder; and peace once restored, all burdens can be lightly borne. He who selfishly withholds his aid in the hope of turning his available means to greater [illegible] three-tenths, payable semi-annually. If you lend on mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and you will finally have returned to you only the same kind of money you would receive from the Government, and less of it. If you invest in this loan, you have no trouble.—If there is no National bank at hand, any banker will obtain it for you without charge, and pay you the interest coupon at the end of six months as a most convenient form of remittance to his city correspondent. If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon it, you have the highest security in the market to do it with. If you wish to sell, it will bring within a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the house.

ITS CONVERTIBILITY INTO A SIX PER CENT. BOND.

Here comes an advantage that must not be lost sight of. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (July 28). Before the war, U. S. six per cent stocks sold at a much higher rate—and were once bought up by the U. S. Treasury under special act of Congress at a premium of not less than twenty per cent. There is no doubt that this option of conversion is worth at least two or three per cent. per annum to the subscriber to the loan, thus increasing the actual rate of interest to about ten per cent. Notes of the same class issued three years ago, are now selling at a premium that fully proves the correctness of this statement.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts *all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country. Can greater inducements be asked for than those we have enumerated?

The Secretary of the Treasury has been told that he must "*buy money* at the highest rate necessary to command it;" that he should sell his obligations "for what they would bring," so as to lead the market; but the Secretary will do no such thing. If Shylock bought bonds at 90 in August, he would demand a concession of another ten per cent. in September, and twenty in October, until he would finally offer to lend only the interest and keep the principal. If Government securities are worth anything, they are richly worth all their face calls for in gold and the country is not so poor in spirit or in purse as to submit to any such sacrifice as Shylock demands. There is but a limited supply of money seeking investment at any time, and the Government offers to pay liberally for its use. At the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. per annum, to say nothing of the collateral advantages, it is the strongest borrower in the market, and every feeling of interest, as well as patriotism and duty, should induce our readers to invest in its loans.

COLDS AND COUGHS.—Sudden changes of climate are source of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections*. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, resource should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.

ORDER SUSPENDED.

The suspension of General Hunter's order, by the President, sending about a score or so of resident Rebel sympathizers and their families into banishment on account of the inimical attitude they occupy in relation to the legally constituted authorities of the country, has been made the theme of considerable comment. There is evidently a strong disposition to find fault with what is deemed a relinquishment of the measures that had been inaugurated to bring domestic traitors to condign punishment. As to propriety or impropriety of the action of the President suspending the immediate operation of the order, we will forego at present an indulgence of the reflections suggesting themselves in the premises. The exercise of clemency at this time, may or may not be a wise step on the part of the President; time alone can determine, but we are free to say that there are some people in our midst who would be less dangerous if sent South than by being permitted to remain here doing mischief in old loyal Maryland. The great mistake that appears to have occurred lies in the fact, that a just discrimination was not observed in making the arrests; some of the most quiet Rebels in the city were picked up, while the noisy and mischief-making ones were left at home. a circumstance attributable to the ignorance of the officials causing the arrests, touching the parties really guilty. It is due to Gen. Hunter to state that he modified the order so as to exclude the women, with one or two exceptions, from its operation, before the authority of the President was invoked in their behalf, which gives the lie to the assertion that General Hunter was willing to send helpless women and children to "starve" in the miserable abodes of crime in the dark regions of the South.—*Examiner.*

GENERAL AVERILL.

This gallant young officer is finely sustaining the splendid reputation he acquired during his long and extraordinary campaign in Southwestern Virginia, and previously in the eastern part of the same State. His operations on the line of the Potomac and in the Shenandoah Valley since the commencement of the raid have been characterized by vigor, rapidity, spirit, and, in all instances but one, by a complete success. We have this morning an official dispatch from General Averill, confirmatory of the account we had previously published of his victory over the rebel raiders under McCausland, Bradley Johnson and Gilmour. The enemy was overtaken and attacked at Moorefield, Hardy County, Va., at daylight, on Sunday morning last; where his command was completely routed, his artillery and 420 prisoners, with their horses, captured, and McCausland himself only escaped by flight to the mountains. This is certainly what may be styled an "effective pursuit" of the enemy; and those who read the letter we gave yesterday from Averill's command will understand somewhat of the great difficulties under which it was achieved. This is the second large fight Averill has had with them, and the steady pursuit among the mountains that he has kept up. At McConnellsville, on the 30th ult., he attacked, with a thousand of his cavalrymen, three thousand of the enemy's horse, and defeated them, after which, up to this victory, he has harrassed them night and day. With such splendid officers as Sheridan, and Averill operating on this line, we should hear of no more rebel raids north of the Potomac.—*New York Times.*

VOLUNTEERS for the Army should not leave the City until supplied with *Holloways Pills and Ointment*. For Sores, Scurvey, Wounds, Small Pox, Fevers, and Bowel Complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French Soldiers uses them. Only 25 cents per box.

MARRIED.

On the 29th ult., by Rev. S. W. Sears, C. L. Ross, of New Creek, West Va., to Miss MOLLIE BENNETT, of this county.

On the 2nd instant, by the same, Mr. RICHARD GUNTER to Mrs. SARAH GRIFFITH, both of this county.

DIED.

On the 26th ult., ROSANNA V. BRANTNER, wife of Mr. Samuel Brantner, aged 29 years, 4 mos. and 16 days.

On Tuesday, 24 inst., Mrs. CATHERINE DUNHAM, in the 71st year of her age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDITOR OF CIVILIAN:

DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.
jy21—3m 831 Broadway, N. Y.

A Card to the Suffering.

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c.; and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days.—They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage.—Imported and sold in the United States only by

JAS. S. BUTLER,
No. 427 Broadway, N. Y.
Agent for United States.

P. S.—A Box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of the price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post paid—money refunded by Agent if entire satisfaction is not given. jy21—3m.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED! Dr. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure in less than 30 days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address

JAMES S. BUTLER,
Gen. Agent, 427 Broadway, N. Y.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
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And a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the

Blader, Gravel, Organic Weakness. Kidneys, Dropsy,

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs.

See Advertisement in another Column. Cut it out, and send for the Medicine at once.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

july 14-1m

Order of Publication.

William H. Tuck and Benjamin K. Morsel, Executors of Samuel Hamilton, deceased.
vs.
William Oss, George H. Spang and Oliver Shannon.

No. 1492 in the Circuit Court for Allegany County as a court of Equity.

THE object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of a tract of land lying and being in Allegany County in the State of Maryland, called "Hamilton's Choice."

The Bill states that William H. Tuck and Benjamin K. Morsel executors of Samuel Hamilton deceased, of Anne Arundel County by virtue of the last will and testament of said Hamilton, sold to William Oss, the said tract of land called "Hamilton's Choice," on the 23rd November 1859, and received from said Oss, for and on account of said purchase, three several bills, executed by himself and one Daniel Duncan as his surety bearing date upon the 23rd November 1859, each for the sum of $81.56, and payable one, two, and three years after date, respectively, with interest from date; copies of which notes are filed with the bill.

The bill further states that Daniel Duncan, the surety, paid the first of said notes on the 8th of February 1861, and that the other two of said notes still remain unpaid.

The bill then states that George H. Spang and Oliver Shannon (who reside in the State of Pennsylvania) pretend to have some claim by way of mortgage upon said tract of land.

The bill further states that the legal title to the said tract of land still remains in the said Executors, and the said Executors have a vendor's lien upon said tract of land for the unpaid purchase money due thereon.

It is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Cumberland once in each of four successive weeks before the 21st day of September, 1864, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, and warn them to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 1st day of January, 1865, to answer the premises, and show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

H. RESLEY, Clerk.

True copy, Test—H. RESLEY, Clk.

Aug18—3t.

List of Letters

"LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Postoffice at Cumberland, State of Maryland, 18th day of Aug. 1864.

☞ "To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for *'advertised letters,'* give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ "If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

"FREE DELIVERY of letters by *carriers*, at the residence of owners, may be SECURED by observing the following RULES:

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the postoffice and State.

"4. *Place* the Postage *stamp* on the *upper right-hand* corner, and *leave space* between the stamp and direction for *post-marking* without interfering with the writing.

"N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's *name, postoffice* and *State*, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863."

Antonidas William	Loy, Michael
Anderson, Jane	Maguire, Elizabeth
Belen, Butcher	Middleton, Elizabeth
Bird, Thomas	Martin, Elizabeth Miss
Brown, Thomas	Meyers, Emily Miss
Borgman, Sabina Mrs	Male, Ella Miss
Bucey, Sarah Miss	McKerson, Anna H Miss
Belorling, M F	McEwin, Ann
Bolyard, Lewis	Meyers, Andrew J
Barnes, Joseph H	Miller, Thomas F
Batterson, James	McKale, Kraft & Co.
Call, Thomas E	Nero, Mary Benjamin
Coon, Solomon	Ormdoff, Ellen
Cassield, Oliver W	Peiper, Jas F
Corbett, John T	Peterson, Thos Dr
Caubell, John	Prunty, Nicholas
Cubick, John	Rice, Ed N
Craggs, Liberty	Ravenscraf, R H
Dougherty, Wm H	Respell, M H
Dawson, Summerville	Reeder, Mary Miss
Drassman, Catherine	Reger, Hallie Mrs
Detrick, Francis	Simonds, Jonathan
Delon, Mary J Miss	Stewart, H Miss
Echols, M A Mrs	Jaager, Charles
Eweing Mary Miss	Stewart, Charles
Fenon, C J Miss	Sowers, A G Mrs
Frost, Daniel	Schreiky, Albert
Guy, James	Stice, Thomas H
Gordon, J W	Shears, Solomon
Gray, Amanda Mrs	Sadtrd, Ruth Miss
Graham, Ann Mrs	Snowden, Richard
Gould, B P	Shelby, Mary Miss
Gerlaugh, George	Tracy, Marthy Miss
Gorden, Philo	Taylor, Eliza Mrs
Gimmery, Thomas	Vinden, Jacob H
Hedge, Boyd	Weddman, Mary Mrs
Hillary, Ellen Miss	Wals, W M
Huffman, E Miss	Weathey, Wm J
Harman, J M	Woodring, Abraham
Hornbrook, Jacob	Wilts, Cornelius Mrs.
Higgins, J P	William, Abraham
Henritti, Peter	Wrine, E J Mrs
Hooper, Mary	Wolford, Dan
Hillbrant, Margaret	Woods, Henry
Hummill, Mary Miss	Wood, J H
Higgins, M A Mrs	Woedling, James
Judson, James A	Whelan, John
Lee, Jesse A	Woolridge, Jacob
Leasure, Tilman	West, J H
Lake, Mannie, Miss	Zunerla, F A

GEORGE A. HOFFMAN, P. M.
Cumberland, Aug 18.

CALL FOR A MEETING

OF THE

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AND

THE ELECTORAL CANDIDATES

The Union State Executive Committee was convened on Saturday evening, 30th ult. and the following proceedings were adopted relative to the Presidential and Constitutional campaign:

Resolved, That the officers of this Committee give notice to the members of the Unconditional Union State Central Committee, that a meeting of the said Committee will be held in the city of Baltimore, THURSDAY, the 1st of September next, at Temperance Temple, at 12 M., with a view to the adoption of such means as may be deemed necessary for an active