Civilian & Telegraph.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

Our Country's Savers
Shall be Our Country's Rulers.

WILL H. LOWDERMILK, Editor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1865.

Unconditional Union Voters.

At a meeting of the Union Central Committee, held August 8th, it was ordered tha the Union voters of Allegany County, be requested to hold District meetings on Saturday the 9th day of September next for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the County Convention to be held at the Court-House in the city of Cumberland, on Friday, the 15th day of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the different offices to be voted for on the 7th day of November next. Amongst other nominations to be made is candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, the office being rendered vacant by the death of Judge SMITH.

By order of
CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

☞ At a meeting held in Howard County on last Saturday for the purpose of endorsing President JOHNSON's reconstruction policy, Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR delivered a lengthy speech, in which he took occasion to "dress" Messrs. SEWARD, STANTON, CRESWELL, and others, and wound up in a grand attack on the Registration Law. Judging from the tone of Mr. BLAIR's speech, we would naturally arrive at the conclusion that he was in a very bad humor. He speaks of the Registration Law as an instrument "which threatens to disturb the harmony of our people, and to plant rankling and bitterness in the hearts of our neighbors." The individuals who feel the unpleasant effect of this law are those who used every efforts in their power to "disturb the harmony of our people" during the four years of Rebellion with which we were cursed, and if they are our neighbors and their hearts are filled with rankling and bitterness, we have only to say, let them rankle. They have been the sworn enemies of loyalty, law, order, peace, and prosperity. They have hated Union men and Union doctrines with all the intensity of their natures, and their hatred has rather increased than diminished. They have waged a political, social and physicial war, upon the most uncharitable and unchristian pretences. They have failed most signally in their unholy designs, and must accept the result of the arbitration which they courted They must be taught that "treason is a crime which must be punished."

Mr. BLAIR says that three members of the dominant party in each election district have absolute power to disfranchise whom they please, and intimates that the fate of every applicant for registration is in the hands of a secret inquisition, which decides his fate without any consideration in regard to the right or the wrong of the thing, but under the sole influence of prejudice and passion.—He claims that the law is unconstitutional, and that there is no justification for it. Now, this is Mr. BLAIR's opinion, at least he says it is, and we must accept it as such. His assertion as to the power of three members to disfranchise whom they please is absurd, and the imputation of a total absence of honor and justice on the part of the Registration Officers is ungenerous and unwarranted. Those officers, so far as our knowledge extends, are honorable and respectable gentlemen, and their action up to the present time has been marked by a straight forward and consistent course. The law prescribing the qualifications requisite to entitle men to the right of suffrage was given them for guidance. The requirements are all set forth in the plainest manner, and the questions are easily understood and easily answered. They are not couched in a mass of words which leaves their meaning doubtful, but are plain questions asked in a plain manner and requiring a plain answer. They were not gotten up for the benefit of disloyal men, but for the purpose of guarding the rights of the people who have been true to their faith, and who of a right should control the political affairs of the State. Would Mr. BLAIR have all restraints torn away from the ballot-box and allow an indiscriminate exercise of the right to vote? Would he have the men who have fought and worked and wrote and talked and preached against us, and in opposition to our interests, now to take charge of our political and social affairs? If not what would he have?—We confess our inability to answer this question, unless, as we strongly suspect, he wants to create political capital, and has taken this question as his base of operations. The strife for political aggrandizement has ruined many a good cause, and will doubtless ruin many more. We urge upon every good Union man in the State of Maryland to use every exertion to secure and maintain the unity of the party—to crush out all these bickerings, and to frown down every attempt to disrupt the party Harmony is absolutely and imperatively necessary to success, and we have no use whatever for the man who will attempt to create a division of his party, and place in jeopardy the principles of that party in order to advance his own personal prospects.

☞ The frail and handsome girl, GENEVIEVE BROWN, who was implicated with JENKINS, the Phœnix Bank defaulter, has been discharged from custody.

Mr. Pearre and the Judgeship.

We take an infinite amount of pleasure in laying before the Union men of Allegany County, the accompanying letter from GEORGE A PEARRE, Esq., in response to the petition made to him by several hundred Union voters, to accept the office of Judge of the Circuit Court. Mr. PEARRE's acceptance of this position necessarily involves on his part a great pecuniary sacrifice, but he recognizes the importance of it, and with that patriotism which has ever distinguished him, he does not hesitate to make the sacrifice. His character and past history are too well known to need any eulogy at our hands. He has ever been unswervingly devoted to the Union cause, and is deserving of the highest honors at the hands of his party. Thirty years in this community have made familiar to every person in the county the indomitable energy and perseverance, as well as the undoubted ability of Mr. PEARRE.

He is in every respect fully qualified for the position, and will receive the full and hearty support of every Union man in the county. We are most fortunate in having such a man as Mr. PEARRE to take the burden of this office upon his shoulders, and we predict for him a most honorable career—one which will reflect great credit upon himself and upon his party. His nomination will undoubtedly be unanimous, and his election beyond the possibility of a doubt.

We herewith append Mr. PEARRE's response to the petitions made:

CUMBERLAND, August 25, 1865.

Messrs. Alpheus Beall, N. S. Frost, Joseph Shriver, H. Hebb, Wm. R McCulley, Thomas Johns, Jacob Wickard, D. Percy, G. W. McCulloh, Ralph Thayer, and others:

Gentlemen: Yours of the 16th instant came duly to hand.

After the most anxious reflection upon the subject, I have concluded that, if my fellow-citizens desire me to fill the responsible position of Judge of the Circuit Court for Allegany County, I shall feel constrained to comply with their wishes.

It is true, as you observe, that the acceptance of the position involves on my part considerable pecuniary sacrifice; but to this sacrifice I will cheerfully submit; feeling, as I do, that the generous confidence, which, as a professional man, I have received from the people of this county, has placed me under obligations to serve them.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE A. PEARRE.

School Matters.

As the Public should be interested in everything that pertains to our Public Schools, a brief abstract from the report of the late board of Commissioners of Public Schools of Allegany county, up to July 10, 1865, may be acceptable, as follows:

They obtained a levy from the County Commissioners of $10,000 for the year, as also $750, a balance due to the school fund from the county on a loan formerly made.—The number of school districts in the county is given at 136—in 30 of which, however, no schools were held, owing to want of co-operation on the part of citizens interested. The Board also obtained a levy from the County Commissioners for the current year of $2,500 for school purposes—various debts due the School fund were paid during the year, tho' there are other dues still unpaid, satisfactory information as to which the Board could not obtain, and therefore referred the same to the present Board for investigation. The total receipts into the School Treasury during the year amounted to $19,200, and the disbursements to $12,600;—of which $10,416 were paid to teachers.

☞ On last Thursday the Ohio Democratic State Convention met in grand pow-wow at Columbus. C. L. VALANDIGHAM was made chairman and delivered one of his characteristic speeches, reminding his followers of the wrongs which had been inflicted upon him, and his party. He was followed in similar efforts by Judge THURMAN and Judge RANNEY, two as vile copperheads as ever breathed the treason-inciting atmosphere of that nest of traitors—Columbus. They and their colleagues have been notoriously disloyal—from the steps of the State Capitol they preached night after night their villainous doctrine to crowds of listeners. Their guilt was tenfold greater than thousands of men who bore arms in the Rebel army, yet our government did not punish them, and they are now heaping abuse upon it, and endeavoring to get up sympathy because of the manner in which they were "persecuted."

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, who has been rendered so notorious by his abstraction of bonds and other securities, and the gigantic forgeries he has committed, was arrested in New York City on last Friday afternoon, at a house in the neighborhood of his former lodgings. KETCHUM was very unconcerned and spoke freely of his "transactions," stating that he had never left the city and had been on the streets every day, besides having visited the park, where he passed a number of brokers and others who had suffered by his operations, but who failed to recognize him. He has been visited by his father and his wife. During the interview between father and son, great mutual affection was manifested, and the two were reconciled. When arrested he was in possession of $48,000 greenbacks. An accurate estimate of KETCHUM's defalcations foot up the handsome sum of $4,200,000!

☞ WADDELL, the captain of the pirate Shenandoah, is still pursuing his hellish course of destruction amongst our whalers. He has been repeatedly informed of the close of the rebellion, but pretends to disbelieve it. He is now steering for Behring's Straits and the Arctic Ocean. We hope soon to have intelligence of his swinging at a yard arm.

☞ The steamship Brother Jonathan from San Francisco, for Portland, Oregon, with between two and three hundred passengers, was lost near Cape Lincoln, Oregon, July 13. Only fifteen persons were saved. Gen. WRIGHT and family were aboard, and were lost.

☞ Secretary STANTON is at West Point, spending a few days for the benefit of his health.

New Books.

☞ The Phrenological Journal for September has arrived and is a decidedly interesting work. Send for one to FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.—We have received advance sheets of "Kettell's History of the Great Rebellion," and find it a well arranged and practically written history, so far as presented. The complete work is now ready for sale and is embraced in a single volume of 800 cleanly printed octavo pages, illustrated with numerous steel plate engravings, and plate maps. Mr. KETTELL is a man well qualified to produce just such a work. He lays aside all romance and deals in facts and figures—and reliable ones at that. His history is faithful in every particular, and is the best history yet gotten up. The work is sold by agents at $4, a very reasonable price, considering the price of material. We refer our readers to advertisement in another column.

☞ The Secretary of War has presented to each guest of the Government who was present at Fort Sumter on the occasion of raising the old flag, on the 14th of April last, a very handsome memento of the interesting visit. The gift consists of three large photographs, admirably executed, showing the ruins of the fort from different points of view, and beneath each picture is beautifully engrossed the name of the donor and the favored guest, with a brief statement of the circumstances connected with the presentation.

☞ A Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Herald says that it is easy to perceive that there is a gradual relaxation of the rules prescribed by the War Department in regard to Jeff Davis. He is now allowed to talk on all subjects with his guard. He is very frank in regard to his opinions and acts, and exceedingly egotistical. The writer says that at times he appears remorseful, but he soon recovers his cheerfulness.

☞ The Boston Traveller says that there are only five prisoners at Fort Warren, viz: A. H. Stephens, who is now allowed to walk unguarded about the fort; Mr. Regan, the rebel Postmaster General; Charles Cheshire, a defaulting New York Supervisor; a British blockade-running Captain, and a person who refuses to take the oath of allegiance.

☞ Statistics of the War Department show that during the rebellion our armies captured over 800,000 prisoners of war, besides paroling about one hundred and sixty thousand more on the final surrender of the different rebel armies. These records are now undergoing a complete compilation, and the facts developed thereby are of much interest.

COVINGTON AND CINCINNATI BRIDGE.—The immense iron plates on which will rest the "saddles" for the cables of the bridge were hoisted to their places on the towers of the Cincinnati side on Saturday. The plates for the towers on the Covington side will be raised to their proper places next week.—They weigh 16,000 pounds each.

☞ A gentleman living on the bank of the Mississippi, a few miles below New Madrid, says that during the earthquake last Thursday the river was violently agitated. The water seemed to rise in a body several feet high and was forced backward up-stream. The current was actually stopped during the few seconds the earthquake continued.

☞ A heavy European mail, made up at the Chicago office, and dispatched via Canada for London, was stolen from the Great Western Railroad, it is supposed while crossing from Detroit to Windsor, on Thursday morning, and nothing has since been heard from it.

☞ A large meeting of the oldest planters of La Fourche, La., was recently held, when they resolved to quit trying to raise sugar.—The report of their committee argues that cotton cannot be raised with the present labor force in the State, and they recommend planters to turn their attention entirely to corn.

☞ The "radical" temperance people are circulating a petition to Congress demanding that all civil and military officers of the United States shall be required to take an oath of total abstinence before being permitted to qualify.

☞ The Queen of Spain has granted to a Spanish-Franco company the right to lay down a submarine cable from the Island of Cuba to Porto Rico, and from Porto Rico to Saint Thomas, the coast of the United States, the Isthmus of Panama, and Mexico.

☞ The National Union Convention in Philadelphia has nominated MORTON McMICHAEL as candidate for Mayor of the city. Mr. McMICHAEL is editor of the Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette*, and is a worthy patriot.

☞ A mine of solid petroleum, it is said, has been discovered in Western Virginia.—The vein varies in depth from 50 inches to 250 feet. A ton of the ore yields about 170 gallons of pure oil.

☞ G. St Leger Grenfell, the English rebel volunteer, sentenced to death by a court-martial in Cincinnati, has had his sentence commuted. He will be sent to the Dry Tortugas for life.

☞ Major-General Hooker is about to marry a young, rich, and pretty widow in St. Louis. He will no doubt fancy himself higher "above the clouds" than he was at Lookout Mountain.

☞ Ex-Congressman GEO. H. YEAMAN, who was defeated in the recent campaign in Kentucky, has been appointed Minister to Denmark.

☞ The Baltimoreans have a steam street Railroad car on the Druid Hill line, and it works admirably, being in every respect superior to the horse power.

☞ A little girl fell from the roof of a two story house in Baltimore the other day and was caught in the arms of a gentleman without injury.

For the Civilian and Telegraph.

School Convention.

A meeting of the School Commissioners of the several Counties of our State was in session in Baltimore during two days of last week, in Conference with the State Superintendent and Board of Education as to all matters pertaining to the introduction of the new and uniform system of Public Instruction throughout the State. At this convention various matters of great interest were discussed, and among others it appears that under the new law Allegany County will receive thousands of dollars over and above the amount collected in the county for school purposes, while other counties receive less—the apportionment being according to population. If the taxables in our county were properly assessed, there would be enough money collected in the county, not only to educate all the children in the county, but also to build the school houses so much needed. This and other points of importance will probably be submitted to the approaching extra session of the State Legislature, as for example the suggestion that all fines imposed for street brawls and immoralities of various kinds should be paid over to the school fund.—Should such a law be passed, there will be a fine prospect for a large addition to the school fund of Allegany county in general and of Cumberland in particular, inasmuch as these sinks of vice and iniquity that produce lawless proceedings abound among us, and since good education consequent upon good schools tend to lessen crime, it is but fair that all possible fines that can be derived from such sources should be apportioned to educational purposes. Keep the people stirred up on the subject of public education, and our State will soon be doubly disenthralled.

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THE TRIAL OF WIRZ is still progressing in Washington, and the evidence brings to light a system of most unchristian barbarism and ill-treatment, and every species of brutality. If such men as WIRZ, JEFF. DAVIS, and other Rebel leaders, are allowed to go unpunished, we think there is little use for law, and justice had as well lay down her sword and scales and go to trading in counterfeit shin-plasters.

We publish here a few items of the testimony produced:

Dr. Burrows testified that at Andersonville prisoners were arrested for buying green corn, and which was taken from them by the guards. Corn is an anti-scorbutic, and is a useful diet in cases of scurvy. The cook-house slops were thrown into the stream which ran thro' the prison, and the sinks overflowed during the heavy rains, rendering the place still more horrible. Human bodies sometimes lay unburied for three days.

Dead men were frequently found in the morning amongst the living The largest number of deaths in one day in 1864 was 207. The witness found Captain Wirz in charge of the prison when he went there, and left him there at the time he made his escape. Rations were cut off from the entire number of the 30,000 prisoners for an entire day owing to alleged offences of a few of the prisoners.

Witness remembered that Wirz said to him that he (Wirz) was of more service to the Confederate Government than any thousand Rebels in front.

After the examination of this witness the court took a recess till twelve o'clock.

It is proper to state that Mr. Baker did not voluntarily appear as counsel for the defence, as has been stated, but entered upon the duties after consultation with Judge Hughes, who had just retired from the case.

Robert H. Kellog was sworn, and said he was captured at Plymouth, and with about 400 others was taken to Andersonville on the 3rd of May, 1864 The only other prisoners there at that time were those who had been brought from Belle Island and Libby They were ragged and destitute of clothing, and were totally unprovided with shelter, except tattered blankets. The men were mere skeletons, and the prison appeared to be crowded, though thousands were brought there afterward.

The testimony of this witness corroborated that already given in regard to the sufferings of the prisoners. The penalty of crossing the dead line was death, and he remembered seeing a man who was shot for this cause by a sentinel.

Nearly 300 out of 400 men, who accompanied him to Andersonville, died a few days after they were paroled.

The Assault Upon General Wheeler at Nashville.

[From the Nashville Union, August 22.]

We understand that a collision occurred yesterday, at the City Hotel, between Colonel Blackburn, of the 4th Tennessee Cavalry, and General Wheeler, late of the rebel army The affair occurred about 5 o'clock in the evening. Colonel Blackburn rather severely used General Wheeler.

It seems, from what we can learn, that about fifteen months ago General Wheeler issued an order directing that if Colonel Blackburn, or any of his commend, should fall into the hands of his troops, they were to be shot.

Since the conclusion of the war, Colonel Blackburn, hearing that General Wheeler was at the City Hotel, paid him a visit. Introducing himself at the General's, he proffered his hand, which the General refused to accept, and stepped back into the apartment with the intention, as Colonel B. thought, to get arms. The Colonel thereupon "made" for him and gave him a severe drubbing. Captain Quinn was the only person present, and did not attempt any interference.

By this time quite a crowd had assembled, and, as they attempted to rush toward the room the Captain drew his revolver and prevented any interference.

A "CONCILIATED" REBEL.—The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives the following specimen of the conciliated rebel feeling:

A widow of a leading rebel of that city, who was endeavoring to obtain possession of her husband's property, was the speaker.—"General," she said, "I have taken the oath of Amnesty. I didn't take it because I liked or believed in it. I want my house back. Of course its requirements will be obeyed. But oath taking can't make me love you. How I hate your country—hate them all! We are not converted; we are not subjugated. I am frank, General, you see. You'll like that better than hypocrisy, I reckon. But we should have succeeded if Jeff. Davis had not been incapable and our Congress imbecile.—I gave two sons to the war, and I would give two more to fight you again, if I could."

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EXECUTIVE BUREAU. It being manifestly impossible for the President to attend personally to the great mass of business which is daily forced upon him, it has been determined to create an Executive Bureau, which will attend to all routine business and dispose, under certain rules to be established, of such pardon and other cases as do not imperatively require the immediate action of the President.

John Wilson, Esq., Third Auditor of the Treasury, has already been called to the head of the Bureau.—*Washington Rep.*

THE EMIGRANT QUESTION.—The exodus from Europe to this country is attracting much attention over the ocean. The English papers are not only exercised in mind over the "alarming fact" that emigrants to the United States are leaving Great Britain by the hundred thousand, but they are sympathizing with other countries "suffering," they say, from the same cause. Norway is among the nations which are being weakened by the emigrant fever. It is not over populous, and the departure of every strong man from its confines is a serious loss. The statistics show that the emigration from Norway in 1861 was 8,759—a heavy drain upon a population having no surplus.

The English papers endeavor to console themselves with the idea that two-thirds of this number will find their way to Canada, but fear a considerable number did not stay there. This misfortune also happens in regard to the British emigrants to Canada.—Eventually a large number of them find their way to the United States immediately upon their arrival in the British dominions. The war being closed, and the stability of our Government made manifest to the foreign mind, we shall have a larger emigration in the next year landing upon our shores than in the same period of time since the Declaration of Independence.

As we have before remarked, the overthrow of the rebellion, the settlement of the question that the United States are able to take care of themselves, and the stimulation given to the republican sympathies of the oppressed inhabitants of European nations, will all have their effect in providing a longing among the peasantry and mechanics of the old world to seek their fortunes in new. They will throng the emigrant ships, and bring with them not only health and strength, but money, with which to buy lands or set themselves up in business, or to support them until they obtain employment. While we carefully watch this flow of immigration into our country, and mark the course of commerce; whilst we note the exportation of gold, and are eager to know the balance of trade we scarcely ever take into account the amount of money that "is money," for it is coin.

If three hundred thousand emigrants only have ten dollars each, on the average, when they arrive here, the annual amount in specie will be three millions of dollars; if they have fifty dollars each, they bring us fifteen millions per year. We see, then, that this question of emigration is a deeply interesting one.

PARDONS.—The Boston *Advertiser* says: We are glad to see it stated that the President's attention has been called to the pardon brokers, who have attempted to ply their trade near the Capitol The administration of justice should be conducted without fear or favor, and no one knows this better than Mr. Johnson. On Monday, he requested the Attorney-General to suspend the issue of warrants for pardons until further orders; and the reason for this will be apparent, when it is considered how many more warrants must have been received than have been acted on. All accounts agree that the number of pardons actually granted by the President has been proportionately very small. The latest authority for this statement is the New York Tribune, whose Washington correspondent says:—

"Up to date about 25,000 applications for pardon have been received at the Attorney-Generals' office. All those who in the opinion of the Attorney-General have just claims to executive clemency are duly recommended and forwarded to the President for his action. It is said, on the authority of an officer of the State Department, that the signature of the President has been affixed to less than 100 of the applications received for pardon; the number daily announced as pardoned are simply the names of those recommended and forwarded from the office of the Attorney-General. The President has exercised the utmost caution and discrimination in the matter of pardons, and has invariably rejected all applications unless good and sufficient reasons were produced to show the necessity for executive clemency."

Counterfeited National Notes.

Much misapprehension exists in regard to the counterfeiting of the National issues of notes, and we have taken pains to inform ourselves, says the Washington *Chronicle*, through the proper officers of the Treasury, to the end that the public may be correctly informed on the matter.

All the postal and fractional currency, both that printed in New York, and that printed in the Treasury, except the very last issues printed at the Treasury, have been counterfeited.

Nearly all the "Greenback" or "legal tender" notes printed in New York have been counterfeited or altered to higher denominations, viz:

Ones—both counterfeited and altered to tens. Twos—altered to fifties.
Twenties—counterfeited.
Fifties—counterfeited.
One hundred—counterfeited

None of the notes (except fractional) which have been printed in the Treasury have been counterfeited. The five, six, seven and three-tenths per cent, notes compound interest notes, &c., have all so far escaped imitation by the counterfeiters. It is only those printed in New York that have been successfully imitated. The currency of the national banks has not yet been counterfeited, notwithstanding the reports to that effect These notes were designed at the Treasury Department and executed in New York. When they are executed according to the original design it is believed they, like the five six seven-and-three-tenths per cent, notes, will defy the counterfeiters' skill.

Democratic State Convention.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, August 25.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at Columbus on Tuesday, and organized by electing Rufus P. Ranney, President. The following ticket was then nominated: For Governor, Gen. Geo. W. Morgan; Lieutenant Governor Wm. Long.

The resolutions passed oppose a consolidation of power in the hands of the Federal Government; maintain the doctrine of State rights as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, declare that the ordinance of secession being void, the Southern States are still in the Union as States and entitled to all their reserved rights and to their due representation in Congress; and, denounce all efforts to confer the right of suffrage upon negroes

☞ Mr. Granger and daughter, while driving in Columbus, St. Clair county, Michigan, a few days ago, were attacked by bees, and stung so severely that the daughter died. The horses also died in three or four hours

☞ A German paper thinks that the hanging of Mrs. Surratt is complimentary to the sex, as it is a recognition of the responsibility of women. The women no doubt would prefer to have their responsibilities recognized in some other way.

TEN young girls were burnt to death during a church festival at Treves, in Russia, by the falling of lighted taper on their muslin dresses.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

☞ Parties interested in the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and its connections have purchased a half interest in the Union Pacific Railroad.

☞ Seventy cadets from West Point have, by a recent order, received lieutenantcies in the regular army, and, in accordance with military regulations, will each receive three months leave, after which they will report to their proper stations.

☞ It appears that there really is an ice manufactory in New Orleans, and the Picayune says that one Southerner recently put down $20,000 to enlarge its capacity, as its product and all imported were insufficient to supply the demand. It would seem from this that the New Orleanians intend if possible to keep cool, at least. Philosophic people.

☞ George N. Saunders, the abducted, now goes armed by permission of the authorities of Montreal, and wears a belt or girdle, in which are slung his revolvers and bowie knife, while in his side pockets he carries his small revolvers, making his person quite an arsenal.

The President will probably order the release of Alexander H Stevens,

His case has been under consideration for some time and has been again urged by his brother, Linton Stephens, who has had several interviews with Mr. Johnson.

The ex-Rebel Governor Brown, of Georgia is in Washington on important busines connected with the reorganization of his State.—He is in thorough sympathy with the policy of the President.

The proclamation permitting paroled prisoners to leave the country is regarded as a significant indication of policy.

It has been issued in response to the application of a number of ex-Confederate civil and military officers.

General Lee will avail himself of its provisions to leave the country.

Robert Ould, ex-Rebel Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, was among the visitors to the President's house on Saturday last.

Should the Wirz trial not progress faster than it did last week, several months will be consumed in bringing the proceedings to a close, as only half a dozen of the more than one hundred and thirty witnesses have been examined. The Commission give the defence the greatest latitude for examination.

The repeated statement about a contemplated visit of the President to Richmond are mere speculations.

Our Minister at Constantinople officially informs this Government that the cholera continues to extend its ravages, and says that had proper quarantine measures been taken at first the introduction of the cholera from Egypt might have been prevented. It seems to him from the experience at Constantinople, that it will be advisable in the United States to to guard against it by the most rigid quarantine regulations

Previous to his departure from Washington General Grant remarked to a party of friends that sufficient evidence had been adduced in the late conspiracy trial, and since received by the Government, to convict Jeff. Davis of complicity in the assassination plot, and that the fate of the conspirators settled that of the arch-traitor.

It has been proposed among the prominent men from Georgia now here to issue a letter to the President, correcting certain misrepresentations regarding the people of the South, and to assure him of an earnest support in his efforts to restore the Union.

It has been stated that the number of white troops retained to constitute the regular army will number one hundred and twenty-five thousand men. This is a mistake; the official records show but forty-three thousand nine hundred, including general and staff officers.

BLOODY WORK IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Republican has a letter from, it says, a highly respectable Union man residing at Rolla, Mo., from which it makes the following extract:

Judge L. F. Wright and four of his sons yesterday were most brutally shot and murdered by a mob of Miller county militia, under command of colonel Babcoke. The bodies have been brought into town to-day, and Coroner's Jury are now holding an inquest. Much indignation and excitement, as well as sorrow, is expressed by all parties in politics. The militia numbering about forty, have been ordered to report at Rolla, when it is expected they will be turned over to the civil authorities to answer the charge of murder. Warrants for their arrest have already been issued the military authority will aid in securing their punishment.

NASHVILLE.—Brig. Gen. Doolittle, commanding post, has been ordered to report to Gen. Canby, at New Orleans. Col. W. A. Shafter, of the 17th United States Colored Battery, succeeds him as post commander.

Yesterday morning Major Baker, of Gen. Wheeler's staff, challenged Colonel Blackburn which was politely declined. Gen. Doolittle, hearing of the affair, ordered Major Baker, and Col. Woolford who carried the message, to leave the city by 12 o'clock, which order was promptly obeyed.

Wm. N. Johnson, formerly correspondent of the Herald, who was imprisoned for three years for defrauding the Government, has been ordered to be released by Gen. Thomas on payment of the money.

A PHILADELPHIA merchant, who has been some time in Fayetteville, N. C., declares that it is not safe for a Union man to express his sentiments in that city. Two female school-teachers, who went there to establish schools for colored children, were not allowed to land by the Sheriff, and informed that were they men, they would be served as such people were before the war.

The National forces, it will be remembered, were withdrawn from Fayetteville on a pledge of the people to respect the authorities of the United States and keep in subjection the proslavery, secession element. That pledge has not been kept. The representatives of the Provisional Government are treated with contempt; sometimes with defiance. It is, therefore, probable that troops will be sent to Fayetteville. It must be made safe for a Union man, or an anti-slavery man, to express his opinions any where under the flag of the United States, and no let or hindrance to the establishment of schools, for either white or black children, will be tolerated. A charming prospect it must be for the future of a country that will permit education to be treated as a crime.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON PARDON BROKERS.—The Washington *Chronicle* of Saturday morning says:

We hear that among the crowd of applicants for pardon who thronged the President's Mansion yesterday was a man who bore a letter to the President from a distinguished politician to the following purport: That the bearer was a poor man who was not possessed of the five hundred dollars which he understood was necessary to obtain such a document and trusted to the generosity of the President to grant the pardon. In language and manner never to be forgotton by those who witnessed it, President Johnson declared that the letter was a gross and utterly unwarantable outrage, not only upon himself, but upon every member of his household, even to the lowest page in attendance. He ordered the man to be shown the door. How any gentleman could so far forget himself as to expose himself and his probably innocent client to such deserved and stinging rebuke, we are at a lost to imagine.

☞ John L. Sheridan, a brother of the gallant Phil., has been nominated for State Senator in Perry county, Ohio, by the Republicans.

☞ Great activity prevails in Charleston in the way of building and improving existing buildings, but materials are very scarce and high.

☞ The friends of Edwin Booth report him as determined not to appear in public again. Others express the hope that he will appear.

ALL seamen in the Mississippi squadron who have less than two years to serve, and all in the Atlantic squadron who have less than nineteen months to serve, are to be discharged.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS remaining unclaimed in the Post-office at Cumberland, State of Maryland, 30th day of August, 1865.

☞ "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.

"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 post-office and State.

"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, post-office* 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."

Allen Mollie Miss	Johnson Miss Mary Ann
Albright M J	Kunkle Jacob M
Ballack Henry	Kuhn John T
Brandenburg H	Keefler A W
Beadle H W	Kaiser Ambrose
Brady Margaret Miss	Koins Miss Annie M
Brown Mattie Miss	Luckett John R
Brandler J	Landen Horace
Ballow Oscar	Lousdale James
Baker Marsels	Liwimb, C W
Butler Josiah	Mowry Jerome S
Bostick Laura Miss	Masten Henry C
Bethlan Wm H	McReng Mrs Margaret
Brookey Emly	Morgan Mary C
Ball Christopher C	McMillan Wm 2
Brown Mary	Newland Mrs Annie
Carr J L Dr 2	O'Neill Rev R V
Cessna Hattie Miss	O'Neal Miss M A
Close Benjamin	Potters Mrs Sarah M
Campbell John	Preston M
Crowly Maria Miss	Peissle Mrs Mary B
Dicken Daniel	Robinett Jasper C
Deems James	Robinette Augustine
Defibaugh Harrison	Roote V
Day Filly	Reed Jim
Davis Henry	Rush John
Ellis Mollie D Miss	Rigly John C
Froelich Jacob	Smith Miss Janey
Fatker J	Santway Henry E
Finkledey A C Mrs	Shaffer Miss Malinda
Gillhouse Tena Miss	Souls John V
Golden Mary Mrs	Smith George
Goodwin Mary M Mrs	Sharp Henry
Heck Elizabeth	Spats Miss Bridget
Heeter James	Snawn Phillip H
Howel Alex	Twigg Mary
Harman Mary Miss	Trion J T
Hathaway Thomas	Tuthill James
Jones James	Williams Jordan
Jones H R	Williams Santford

JOHN H. YOUNG P M

DANCING ACADEMY.

FRANCIS X. C. NOTT most respectfully announces to his former patrons and the citizens of Cumberland, that he will open the second session of his school for the instruction of Young Ladies, Misses and Masters in DANCING, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1865, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Allegany County Academy.

All of the most fashionable Parlor and Fancy Dances now in use in Europe and America will be introduced and taught. Having secured the assistance of his Father, the Teacher feels confident of giving the most entire satisfaction.

A class will also be opened on Friday Evening, September 1st at 8 o'clock, P. M., for the instruction of young gentlemen.

F. X. C. NOTT.

Aug. 31.—t.

GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

WHAT the people want—complete History of the Rebellion in one volume, splendidly illustrated with Steel Plate Engravings. It contains reading matter equal to two large octavo volumes. Agents are selling as many on the same ground as have been sold of all other histories put together—Price

$4.00.

Address L. STEBBINS, Hartford, Ct.

August 31, 1865. 3t

LADIES' SATCHELS.

JUST received an assortment of Ladies' Satchels and Gentlemen's Valises by
HALE SWARTZWELDER,
aug 31. Under Belvidere Hall, Baltimore st.

POCKET KNIVES.

SPLENDID assortment of Wostenholm and Rodger's Pocket Knives, just received by
HALE SWARTZWELDER,
aug. 31. Under Belvidere Hall, Baltimore st.

NEW BOOKS.

WRITINGS of James Madison, 4 vols.—The Story of the Great March, from the Diary of a Staff Officer, by Brevet Major G. W. Nichols, aid-de-camp to Gen. Sherman. Also, Harper's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Lady's Friend and Peterson's Magazine for September, just received and for sale by
HALE SWARTZWELDER,
aug. 31. Under Belvidere Hall, Baltimore st.

Washing Made Easy—Babbitt's celebrated New York Soap.

TRY IT.—A large lot of Babbitt's New York Soap, wholesale and Retail for sale by
HARRISON &, JENKINS,
August 24. Corner Baltimore and Mechanic sts.

LARD! LARD!!

MOOTH'S Wheeling Lard for sale by
HARRISON & JENKINS,
August 24. Corner Baltimore & Mechanic sts.

Cigars and Tobacco.

A LOT of fine segars. Natural leaf, spun roll, Navy, and cut and dry Tobacco, for sale by
HARRISON & JENKINS,
August 24. Corner of Baltimore & Mechanic sts

MAIZENA, Hurker's Farina, Rice Flour, Pearl Sago, and Tapioca on hand and for sale by
HARRISON AND JENKINS,
August 24. Corner Baltimore and Mechanic sts.

CLOTHES WRINGER.
Every Housekeeper should supply his family with one of *Emerson's Little Giant Clothes Wringers*—and thereby save the women a deal of hard labor on wash days. For sale by
Aug. 24. HUMBIRD & LONG.

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

JUST received, a complete set of Capt. Mayne Reid's Books for Boys by
HALE SWARTZWELDER,
aug. 3 Under Belvidere Hall, Baltimore st.

BASKETS! BASKETS!

SPLENDID assortment of Lady's large and small travelling Baskets, just received and for sale cheap for cash by HALE SWARTZWELDER,
Under Belvidere Hall, Baltimore st.,
aug. 3. Cumberland.

Family Flour.

40 Barrels "Beaumont Mills." For sale by
HARRISON & JENKINS
Corner Baltimore and Mechanic sts.
Flour and other articles purchased here delivered in all parts of the city free of charge.
aug. 17, 1865