# The American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1862.

Flag of the free heart's hope and home!
By angel hands to Valor given!
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in Heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us?


☞ MATHER & ABBOTT, 335 Broadway, New York, are our authorized Agents for receiving Subscriptions and Advertisements in that city.


## EDITORIAL BEREAVEMENT.

It becomes our painful duty to announce to the readers of the "Sentinel" that its Editor, WILLIAM H. GRAMMER, is no more. He died on Saturday afternoon last, at his residence in this city, aged 39 years, 5 months and 20 days. Though this sad and mournful event was not entirely unexpected, in consequence of his infirm health for the past year, it is none the less true, that the blow thus suspended for a time, has at last fallen with a weight as sudden as it is depressing and afflictive. His end may properly be likened unto a mirror, in which was reflected his whole life;—kind and generous, he was beloved by all who knew him for the nobleness of mind and the charity of heart which he possessed. And dying, he met the grim monster "like one who draws the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams." He possessed the friendship and esteem of all, and was beloved as falls to the lot of few, by those who shared his nearer companionship in the home circle, and in the private and social walks of life. He has been gathered by the reaper death, in the flush of manhood into the great garner appointed for all living, as a sheaf fully ripe for the harvest, and has left behind him a memory, made more beautiful and bright more fragrant and precious by the fruits of a life ever noble in its aspirations and ever laborious in dispensing good to others.

His connection with the "Carrollton" and "Sentinel" has existed for the last fourteen years, and during his whole editorial career, the dignity and nobility of spirit with which his views were expressed upon all subjects, endeared him alike to those who agreed, as well as to those who disagreed with him. Firm in his convictions, decided in maintaining the principles which he espoused, he advocated and maintained them with such a charitableness of heart as never to lose a friend, however widely that friend differed from him in the subjects discussed. When the dark cloud of civil war, like a speck in the horizon, was suspended over us and threatened to roll on and cover the whole political firmament, his voice was heard eloquently calling upon all within the sphere of its influence to avert, if possible, the calamities of a civil war for the sake of humanity and a common country. When the storm cloud in all its wild and reckless fury burst upon us, when treason was sought to be made respectable because of its numbers, he was still found faithfully performing his duty as a patriot, sustaining his country and urging his readers to preserve this beautiful temple of liberty for the sake of those who reared it.

It is not, however, for us, much less at a moment like this, to write his epitaph, nor are any words of praise or commemoration needed to indite for the readers of the "Sentinel" that eulogy which they, equally with us, are competent to pronounce in memory of his moral and intellectual worth. It were better that we should keep silent and permit no voice to break the stillness which now closes round the grave, save that voice which the Revelator heard from Heaven saying: "Write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

## Patriotic Address.

Ex-President Fillmore made a patriotic address at a meeting of the citizens of Buffalo on the evening of the 3d inst., to take into consideration the subject of the defence of the city and frontier. Mr. Fillmore said he hoped the meeting would not be looked upon as a declaration of enmity towards England, or her dependents across the river, or as called for by any humiliation and certain danger. For his own part, he did not believe we had any immediate cause to apprehend a war with Great Britain. Whatever we may have been told, or may have read, of the feeling toward this country prevalent in England, his own opinion was, that the desires of the intelligent classes of the isle, and especially of her statesmen, were decidedly opposed to any such issue. The greater part of the ill-mature and hostile sentiment existing between the British and American people, had been fomented by the Press. "The Press of England," said the speaker, "is just as free as that of this country, and no much better managed." He could not deem that any one within the sound of his voice really desired that the war should come to pass. Its horrors would be inestimable, its results incalculable. Bound together, as the two nations are by the ties of kindred, of unequalled commerce, of a common language and common arts and manufactures, such a strife would be almost like fratricide. It was not to be courted by a harsh word or an unfriendly action, but rather to be averted by every honorable means in the power of both peoples and both governments. In this connection he would say that the action of our own Government relative to the Trent affair—in the rendering up of Messrs. Slidell and Mason—had his most hearty and unreserved endorsement.

## A Terrible Case.

We learn from Mr. Morrison, the mail agent on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, that a negro man violated the person of a young lady at Peak's Mills, in Franklin county, Ky., on Sunday last, and then murdered her. On Monday the negro was arrested by the citizens, and subsequently burned to death. Our informant did not learn the names of the parties to the transaction.—*Louisville Journal.*

## Governor Bradford's Inaugural.

The Inaugural address of Governor Bradford, to both Houses of the Legislature, on Wednesday of last week, is a masterly exposition of the condition of our public affairs and a triumphant vindication of the loyalty of Maryland. This document will be read with proud satisfaction by all those who gave their support to Governor Bradford in the last State election. It should be carefully perused and gravely pondered by those misguided men in our midst who have been guilty of the folly and crime of giving sympathy and aid to the rebellion of the Southern States. The whole doctrine of secession is treated with consummate skill by the Governor. Its antecedents, purposes, practices and tendencies are thoroughly analysed. Its fallacies, frauds, falsehoods and inconsistencies are laid bare with calmness and dignity. The duty of the people of Maryland in the present crisis is clearly shown.—The Governor demonstrates that our interests, our duties, our antecedents as a people and our existence as an integral part of a great nation, and hopes of future progress and the safety of our institutions, all demand that Maryland shall cast from her the revolutionary dogmas of the advocates of secession, and that she shall remain steadfast in her obedience to the constitution, and her adherence to the Union and support to the Federal government.

The bombastic promise of the traitorous Governor of Virginia to extend protection to the rebels in Maryland, and to transfer the "fighting line" of the insurrectionists from the Potomac to the Susquehanna is neatly disposed of in this address; and the ridiculous and impertinent meddlesomeness of the rebel Letcher is properly rebuked.

No lover of the Union can read this document without experiencing an emotion of grateful pride at the result of the recent State election, and finding his loyalty strengthened and animated. The disunionist who coms over its unanswerable array of facts and convincing arguments must be sunk far indeed in the degradation of treason, if he is not overwhelmed with shame and remorse for his willingness to participate in the miserable effort to drag Maryland out of the Union, and to destroy the integrity, the life of the nation. The address is in itself an ample text-book for Union men, and a complete refutation of every pretension to right or justice set up by rebels.

The recommendations of the Governor for prompt legislative action in regard to the organization of the State Militia, and the introduction of a test oath as a qualification for public office or for any private office of the State government, are eminently wise. Recent movements among a portion of the loathsome men of Baltimore who are not yet cured of the secession insanity, proves the sagacity of the suggestion that licenses shall be granted only to those who attest their loyalty by subscribing to an oath of allegiance.

Governor Bradford has made a most excellent beginning. If the legislature shall sustain him in his measures of reform, much of the injury suffered from previous neglect and positively criminal legislation will be speedily repaired. The people of Maryland may congratulate themselves that they have now both an able and loyal Governor and Legislature, who know the right and will not fear to do it.—*Balt. American.*

## The Writ of Habeas Corpus in Richmond.

There has been another "tub thrown to gull the whales" (the masses there and the outside world) by the Richmond managers. They have harped so long on the awful tyranny at work in the loyal States, and especially at the denial of the efficacy of the writ of *habeas corpus* to shield rebellion in its subterranean workings here, that they must needs let all know that whatever else was lacking in Richmond, the writ in question was still effective; and so they fix up a case, and astonish all who are not up in the stage trickery of the thing, by giving "George Farnis, a political prisoner who has been in confinement for some time past in the county jail, a hearing before Judge Moncure."

Now, all fair and half way humane, liberal, and all that sort of thing, but for some special reminders recently from the every same locality. The Richmond *Examiner* of a recent date remarks that a large number of prisoners, over one hundred, whose apparent crime was that they were Union men, had been confined for over "*four months without a hearing*," and complains of this result, for what, does the reader suppose? Why, that they were a needless expense to the public!

There's liberty for you, and liberality, too! Not that it was an infraction of rights to coop up men without a hearing, and, perhaps, with scarce the shadow of a charge against them, for a period of four months, and on the abominable fare, too, doled out to them by the starving lost who feed them in custody, but that it cost something! And now ostentatiously comes the announcement that the writ of *habeas corpus* is in full vigor there; the place where, for amusement, they shoot a poor pris oner for venturing to look out of the tile den in which they have incarcerated him.

We fear that the intelligence of no community is at so low a stage as to be imposed upon by the means adopted by the Confederate leaders. With every right ever cherished by the free government they seek to overthrow trampled out of sight, with every principle of honor or honesty set at naught by the chief managers of the rebellion, it is too late for them to come forward with so bold a device for imposing further upon the public; and so the new *habeas corpus* dodge will impose upon nobody except, possibly, some Secession simpleton who is too verdant enough to swallow anything.

We are, however, mistaken, perhaps.—The incident so given us from Richmond will probably answer to garnish the poverty of the next letter of the special correspondent of the London *Times*, and to him—for fear it should be overlooked—we commend it.—*Balt. Amer.*

## A Curious Development.

The London Critic commenting on the death of Prince Albert, deplores the misfortune which has fallen upon the nation by his death. It says it was the Prince Consort's advice which enabled the Queen to bear up against such scheming ministers as Palmerston, who cultivated a personal acquaintance with the London editors, and used Prince Albert written down as an enemy of the country, because he did not wish England to go to war with Russia.—The Critic says:

"We have reason to believe that, up to the time of his death, the Prince Consort raised his voice energetically against the haste with which England is rushing into a war with the United States—an event which he denounced as subversive of his interests, dangerous to the real sources of her power, and certain to be advantageous only to the despotic powers of Europe.—Whether that view was right or wrong such, we believe, was the faith in which the Prince Consort died."

## From the Far North West.

Intelligence from Dacotah Territory, nearly 1000 miles up the Missouri from St. Josephs, to the 24 instant, conveys tidings of peace and plenty from the Yanctons, Sioux and other neighboring tribes. Bonfils Three, the great chief of the Yanctons, who has 300 powerful warriors, recently visited the agencies and other tribes South of the Missouri, assuring them that as long as peaceable he would be friendly, but the moment they raised an Arm against the United States Government, he would give them in deadly conflict.

## News of the Week.

General Kelly's forces have again distinguished themselves. A portion of his brigade left Romney on Tuesday night week, and at daylight on Wednesday attacked the Rebels, who were posted two thousand strong at Blue Gap, east of Romney. The Rebels were completely routed, with a loss of fifteen killed, twenty prisoners, two pieces of cannon, wagons, tents, &c. From Western Virginia we also learn that a Rebel force in Tucker county have been dispersed, several prisoners taken, their stores captured, and the pursuit still kept up.

We learn from Cincinnati that Gen. Milroy's expedition in Tucker county, Western Virginia had succeeded in dispersing a force of four hundred Confederates, and capturing several prisoners and a large amount of army stores.

A flag officer, with three gunboats, made a reconnoissance down the Mississippi on Tuesday morning, and examined all the points on the river to within two miles of Columbus. Several shots were exchanged with the Confederate gunboat Mohawk, but they all fell short.

An express messenger who arrived at Sedelia, Mo., on Monday, reports that Col. Jennison, a Federal officer, had burned Austin, Bates county, instead of Rose Hill, as previously stated. A government train of twenty wagons and about seventy five men are reported to have been captured near Georgetown by a party of Confederates.

The last of the Burnside expedition, with the exception of some vessels carrying stores, left Annapolis Roads on Tuesday week. The Old Point boat passed the fleet during the night on the mouth of the Rappahannock, going towards Old Point. A large number of gunboats were assembled in Hampton Roads.

Accounts from Eastern Kentucky state that Humphrey Marshall's Rebel force was disbanded on Monday week, on the approach of the Federal troops under Colonel Garfield. Marshall sent a flag of truce asking terms, and on being answered that no quarter but surrender, the Rebels burnt their wagons tents and supplies, and fled in confusion, carrying off only their guns. The Federal cavalry at last accounts were in pursuit of the fugitives.

Eleven more released Federal prisoners were brought from Norfolk on Thursday night of last week, under a flag of truce, and arrived at Baltimore on the 9th inst.

The steamer Oriental, arrived at New York, brings intelligence from Port Royal to the 6th instant. General Stevens's brigade still held possession of the mainland, notwithstanding the assertions that have been made by the Charleston papers that they had been repulsed and retreated to Port Royal Island. On the 5th instant another skirmish occurred in which the rebels suffered severe loss and seven prisoners were captured. Gen. Sherman had sent 3,500 troops to reinforce Gen. Stevens and had ensured him of success for a series of activity. Reinforcements were daily arriving at Port Royal. The Pale Alt force at Tybee Island had also been increased by three thousand troops sent from Port Royal.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the St. Louis Democrat gives the satisfactory information that the long looked-for movement Southward is about to take place.—Twenty-five thousand troops were, on Wednesday last, on their way to Cairo, and their arrival is to be the signal for a combined movement of the troops at that point and Paducah. Nashville is spoken of as the probability for which the movement is first destined, and from thence, if a junction be made with General Buell's command, the entire force will proceed through the Rebel domains, terminating their march only when they reach New Orleans. Such a movement has long been predicted, long been desired, and the onward and success-ful progress—for success it must be—of the gallant army is hereby, will be accompanied by the good wishes and prayers of every loyal citizen.

A despatch from New Orleans, received by way of Cairo, confirms the statement that Biloxi, on the coast and of Mississippi, has been taken possession of by our troops at Ship Island. It appears that a Rebel force was stationed there, which was captured, together with the cannon. The despatch intimates that the place is to be held permanently by the National forces.

The President, it is reported, will decline to receive Gen. Sigel's resignation, deeming him too valuable a soldier to lose, if it is possible to prevail upon him to remain in the service.

The Galveston *News* says that a vessel laden with 20,000 stand of arms has been captured by the blockading fleet.

From Louisville we learn that the Rebels came up the river on Sunday night and burned the depot and blacksmith's shop, and took all the goods from the store of Mr Mustin, at Horse Cave. They also burned the Woodland Depot, the Cave City Depot, Cave City Hotel and stables. The citizens at all these points were warned and escaped to Munfordville. As the Rebels stated, they intended to return on Monday night and burn every house that could be used by the Federal army in its advance as hospitals or quarters. They also burned up all the hay, corn and fodder