The American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 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! [us.
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.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE SENTINEL.

The last issue of the paper announced to you the decease of its Editor and Proprietor, thus rendering necessary a change in the business operations of the office, a change, however that I trust will bring no inconvenience to our numerous patrons who for years past have so faithfully and cordially sustained it. The publication will be continued without interruption, and it will, as heretofore, be our determination to render the paper an ever welcome and interesting visitor to all, while our efforts shall be unceasing to maintain inviolate the principles that it has ever sustained and cherished, trusting to a patriotic and generous community for that aid, protection and support heretofore extended.

The Publication and Business departments of the Office have been confided to THOMAS J. LOCKARD, as Agent for the undersigned, who has full authority to contract and receipt. His long connection with the establishment, and general acquaintance with its patrons, I trust may prove satisfactory to all:

EMILY J. GRAMMER.

Bright Skies.

Our news from Washington gives very agreeable information. It is now a "fixed fact" that Secretary Chase and the financial committee have made an arrangement with Congress that will meet all the requirements of the Treasury Department, and be acceptable to the banks and capitalists throughout the country. All the fears of the timid and doubting may now be set at rest—the expenses of the war will be provided for, and all honest contracts promptly paid. We never had a fear that Secretary Chase would fail in his plan of providing for the "sinews of war." His freeness from all sorts of financial tricks and dodges has given him a character for integrity and honesty that even the strictest Wall street sharpers have to quail before him, and meet negotiations fairly and squarely.

It may be said truly says the Baltimore Patriot of Friday, that "to-day marks an important era in the history of the nation. The turning point has been reached and safely passed. Our accounts from Washington show that the financial question has been satisfactorily settled, and that the bankers and capitalists can come to the relief of the Government with a sense of security, imparted by a direct pledge of Congress to raise a sum by excise and taxation, amply sufficient to provide for interest and sinking funds on all the loans.—This is also followed by the fact that so well satisfied is Congress with the designs of General McClellan, that those who were most pressing for immediate military operations, now express the most unqualified confidence in his plans. Within a few days the subtle designs of our young military leader will be made apparent, and will strike every one by their simplicity and comprehensiveness. Mark the prediction—from to-day the Republic is saved."

Added Confidence in the Government.

The late event in Washington—the removal of Mr. Cameron by the President and the appointment of his successor—should do more to establish a feeling of thorough confidence in the single-hearted patriotism of the present Executive than any occurrence with which he has been directly identified since his advent to office. It assures the people of that needed firmness in the direction of public affairs which, more than almost anything else, when directed by true patriotism, insures to our institutions the stability needful to their perpetuation. Not afraid to assume a proper responsibility in a matter involving one of the gravest changes that can occur in the administration of national affairs, even the gossiping letter-writers have had nothing furnished them in advance by way of getting up a ferment at the Capitol at a wrong crisis; but a great change in an important department of the Government is made with scarcely more "noise and confusion" than would attend that of the displacement of the colonel of a regiment who was found occupying the wrong place.

Had such an act been that of some of our former Executives, it would have been vastly lauded, as indicating the most wonderful nerve in the performance of a public duty: but with our honest and unpretending President it comes unheralded as it goes, but leaves upon the hearts of patriotic men added confidence in the strength of the Government.

Of all the Cabinet officers, says the Balt. American, Mr. Cameron had alone shown himself willing and active to force upon the national attention a policy fraught with the most mischievous consequence to the public harmony in dealing with the rebellion. Put forward at a critical period, too, there is no estimating the injury done to the National cause, especially in Kentucky; and when the public sentiment loudly called for his removal at that time, he had none to blame but himself for so strong a manifestation of public dislike to his views, and consequently to himself as an officer of the Cabinet.

There is another point in the case not less to be remarked. In calling into so important a department one not in affiliation with his own peculiar political views, the President has given the best evidence possible, in addition to other proof before the nation, that in his administration he is not controlled by a narrow or bigoted partisanship. Finding in Mr. Stanton that combination of tried patriotism and thorough ability called for by the occasion, he exhibits a liberality of feeling as rare, of late years, as it is highly honorable.

We congratulate all concerned then, on the auspicious appearance which everything thus wears of harmony and unity of action in the future. An Administration thus organized is in no danger of being wrecked by trifles; and, what is more to the purpose, is not likely to prove otherwise than in the highest degree efficient in restoring and maintaining the integrity of the Union.

☞ Don't fail to go to hear Dr. McKENDREE RIELY's Lecture on Wednesday Night it will be a rich treat.

The Disloyal Press.

Any one who has observed the course of many of the opposition papers for some time past, must be struck with the evident Secession bias which appears in the matter contained therein, both editorial and selected. Their spirit would well compare with the "Charleston Mercury," the "Richmond Dispatch," or the "Memphis Avalanche." The only difference to be observed arises perhaps from the difference of latitude—they being this side of the Potomac.

They inveigh tremendously against the tyranny of the Administration, which operates somewhat against them, and prevents them from even surpassing the Confederate papers above named. And yet we doubt not that any impartial observer would be compelled to say that they are standing monuments of the clemency of the present Administration, and of the friends of the Union. Where, in all the Confederate States, do you find a single paper which dares oppose Secession?—Brownlow is the only one who dared to speak his mind straight out; but long since has his "Knoxville Whig" been suppressed; and even now, when the Government is willing to release him from prison, and banish him from his home, it can hardly protect his life from the fury of the mob, even in Union loving East Tennessee. Doubtless there are newspapers in the South which would gladly hail the restoration of the Union; but the South has been forced to yield to the violence of Secession usurpation, and the Union presses there feel constrained to sustain, for the present, the powers that be. This course is the only prudent one they can follow, it they hope to exist at all.

Then why cannot the editors of papers in the loyal States, whose hearts are with Secession, at least preserve the common decency of silence towards the acts of the Administration, which all loyal citizens feel to be right and proper, in the suppression of this wicked rebellion? We do not expect of them to be silent in regard to the party principles of the Administration.—But to see them everlastingly condemning the posecution of the war, which the most abominable treason has forced upon the country, is almost too much to be borne. The lavish abuse and ridicule which is visited upon every act of the government plainly show, that the design is not merely to overthrow politically the Republican party, which would be fair game; but to secure the destruction of our Union, and the separate independence of the Southern Confederacy.

We feel compelled to tell the conductors of such presses, that they cannot cloak their designs. They are well known; and no one can doubt, that any success of the Confederates, and reverse of the Federal arms, which promises to hasten the dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of peace in that manner, gives real delight to their secret souls. We are sorry to have to speak in such a harsh presumption; but truth compels us to believe that such editors in their superfluous hate of the Administration, show that their hearts yearn too much towards their secession brethren to be right towards the country to which their allegiance is still due. They may squirm under such imputation; but until they show their faith by a different course of conduct, the loyal public will be apt to draw the same conclusion we have.

We glory in the liberty of the press; but common sense should dictate that that liberty is only intended for those who are loyal at heart to the Country in which they live, and whose government sustains them. Those who by malignant abuse of the war, and of all acts honestly done to sustain the Union, give aid and comfort to the enemy, and who cannot conceal their delight at the reverses of their loyal countrymen, can have little right to complain if that government feels disposed to restrain such unwarrantable liberty. If such conduct is to be overlooked, the government might as well cease to oppose the rebellion at once. Why seek open enemies in the field whilst secret ones are left to fire away in the rear?

Liberty of speech is one of our dearest rights; yet that means liberty to such only as will use it right; for the foul mouthed slanderer will soon find to his cost that it does not mean unbridled license. So also, liberty of the press cannot be plead to screen those who attempt to use its dangerous influence against their country in the dark hour of its extreme peril.

Much complaint has been made because some presses have been deprived of the use of the mail furnished by the Government; whilst some editors have been arrested and imprisoned, because they would not take the oath of allegiance.—This doubtless is a severe proceeding; but what else can abate the evil influence of a hostile press in our very midst? It may be said—why not have them indicted and tried? Doubtless that may be done, as soon as the turbulence of the times will permit and unprejudiced juries can be obtained. We doubt whether speedy trials would be very advantageous to such parties. The editor whose hostile prejudices peep out in every line he writes might well deprecate a speedy trial and impartial justice. He might find, too late for comfort, that liberty of the press does not mean to license treason; and that the policy of the Administration is even more lenient than well established American law, when rightfully enforced.

Prospect of an Advance.

The prospects of an advance of the army are very numerous. The general sentiment at Washington is that we are upon the eve of important events. Mr. Lincoln does not hesitate to tell his friends that he expected these events to occur a month ago. It takes much longer to prepare a coast expedition than people who do not understand such matters suppose. To concentrate twenty-five thousand men at Annapolis or Fortress Monroe for such an expedition occupies weeks, if not months. The preparation for an advance by a column of eighty or a hundred thousand men takes many weeks. Such has been the case in Kentucky, where an advance has been delayed for weeks by physical impediments which could not easily be overcome.

General Jim Lane's Expedition.

The Rebels will speedily receive a stirring up from General Jim Lane, which will be likely to disturb their propriety.—The General is to be unembarrassed in the conduct of his campaign, a fact which shows some progress on the part of the Cabinet toward a decision to wage the war with all the incidents of war. It is his determination to make the enemy support the war so far as his force is concerned.—He desires no supplies, to any amount, of either subsistance or transportation from the Government, but will levy what he needs from the Rebels. He will direct his march where there is plenty of "contraband," and a grand stampede will attend his progress.

Lane's soldiers will not be set at work in trenches, should he remain long enough at one place to require entrenchments, nor will they even do the work about camp. Every mess will have its "contraband" to do the cooking, and although Lane will have no "establishment" which will make him the envy of the chivalry. He always travels with a large retinue when he is on the war path. Image of his friends says that he already has a large number of contrabands armed and drilling, but this we don't vouch for.

Traitors Expelled from the United States Senate.

On Friday week two Senators from Missouri in the Congress of the United States, Trusten Polk and Waldo P. Johnson, were expelled by a unanimous vote from that body, on account of their disloyalty to the Government.

Their own Treachery.

Rome has fallen, the "city of the seven hills" has crumbled and decayed. Once the mistress of the whole world, she is now among the things that were. Her glory and her greatness, her perfection in the arts and sciences, the memorable deeds of her Emperors and statesmen, have been transmitted to us by the historian, and perused with the deepest interest. We look back upon her history with regret, that a people once so great, and the wonder of all Europe, no longer exists; that her works of art should have sunken and fallen into decay. But, alas for human greatness, when the virtue of the Roman people was lost, all else was gone. Greece, her worthy compeer, no longer maintains her ancient sublimity. Once the "cradle of arts," and "the nurse of arms," she too has fallen, with her Athens and other proud cities.—Palmyra no longer exists save in song—all their ancient greatness is as it were but a "school boy's tale, the wonder of an hour." Old England, from her earliest times almost to the present, has been the land of superstition, corruption and rebellion, but never attained that degree of perfection that her predecessors did. Her kingdom, ever agitated by intestine wars and rebellions, her people ignorant and unlearned, she was but the theatre of a gratification of lustful ambition. As our own heartless maternal ancestor, she swayed the sceptre of tyranny *until the patriotic days of '76*, when her offspring made known to the world that they were no longer the subjects of British oppression. It is with feelings of scorn and contempt, though not without remorse, that we are obliged to confess that we sprung from a Nation so contemptuously void of ancient as well as present magnanimity. Her eras of religious and political persecutions, even when civilization had been attained, are none the less contemptible and insidious.

With such reflections as we have above noted, we are drawn into musings upon the vicissitudes of our own country, upon the terrible ordeals through which she has passed, and upon her present greatness, even while passing through such an era as has now been her fate to encounter. In reflecting upon the downfall of such a Nation as the Roman Empire, as well as the stability of the English monarchy upon the suppression of its own domestic insurrections, we think that we can see in our midst those who are liable to the same *sad* fate, and our own peace, happiness and stability more firmly established than ever after we shall have purged our land of those who are sole and only object is to nourish domestic feuds. The midnight assassin, with unsheathed dagger, *the bridge burners and sympathisers* surround us, eager to raise the arm of insurrection, and deprive us of all that we hold dear, and which is guaranteed to us under a free government.—With renewed confidence in the ultimate establishment of our government, we will hail the day when treason and traitors are forever crushed, with as much joy as our ancestors did when the sun of liberty first shed its cheering rays upon this continent.

As we look back upon the changes which time has wrought, both with individuals and nations, and behold them as their own destroyers, and often seen the most profound intellects debased, the man of wisdom as well as the ignorant, share the same fate, it is with pity that we look upon those around us, whom we are forced to believe, as they are mortal, they too must perish. As the proudest nations in the world have perished, we cannot help but think that the *Carroll County Democrat* will likewise fall, though its history may be equal to the glorious reign of some distinguished monarch, yet it may yet surpass the infamy of a Nero, who commanded that Rome should be burned that he might have a living representation of the burning of Troy. Like the principles of the party, of which that paper is the exponent, who desire this government to be destroyed that they might establish the work of their own perfidy and treachery. Their whole combined force has been directed to the subversion of the laws of the General Government in our own State, everything which they supposed could avail the enemy, both in our midst and in the seceded States, has been done, everything has been sacrificed to accomplish their hellish designs, every principle of honor has been violated, some have been instrumental in so far deluding the unlearned foreigners as to cause them to commit perjury by telling them they owed no allegiance to the Federal Government. They rejoiced in the arrest of Mason and Slidell as much as they regret their release; rejoiced, that according to their treasonable imagination it would lead to a war with England, and now regret their release, because they are convinced that trouble with that nation has been avoided. Let not this community be deluded by the false cry of sycophants, or be deceived by contemptible traitors in the guise of Union men. Look well to your homes as true patriots, adhere to your principles, and do your utmost to crush treason, in any form, wherever it may be found, for the day is not far distant when their diabolical schemes will be forever wiped out, and we be again as we once were, the wonder of all nations.

Publish the Laws.

A bill to publish the Laws of Maryland in certain newspapers of the State, passed the late House of Delegates at its first regular Session, and in the Senate to its second reading, but was finally lost, just at the close of the Session, *for want of time!*

To enlighten their constituents, is the duty of Legislators, and there is no other way in which they can do it so well as to have the laws which they pass for the government of their people, made known to them through the medium of the public press; and our representatives cannot do better than to urge the immediate passage of a law for the publication of the State laws in such newspapers as the representatives from the various counties may designate—not to exceed two or three in the large counties, nor less than one in the small counties. If laws are to be obeyed, the people should know what they are, and it is perfectly manifest that the end would be accomplished in the way proposed.

Confiscation Bill.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Senator Trumbull introduced a bill to confiscate the property, and free the slaves of Rebels." It is short and direct, containing only seven sections. The first enacts that all property belonging to those who shall be found in arms against the United States shall be forfeited to the same. The second section provides that every insurgent shall forfeit all claims to the labor of persons held to service, and such persons shall be at once declared free forever.—Any one claiming to be entitled to such service shall not only establish his title, but also that he has been loyal during the existing rebellion. By the third section the President is required to make provision for the transportation to and settlement in some tropical country of such freed Africans as may be willing to migrate, having first obtained the consent of the government of such country. The emigrants are to enjoy all the rights of freemen. The fourth section makes it the duty of the President, whenever military or other necessity requires it, to order the seizure of property that shall be confiscated and such disposition of it as he may judge advisable. The remaining sections provide for repeals of proceedings under such orders, with the deposit of moneys received, and arm District Courts of the United States with authority to enforce the forfeiture of all other matters necessary to carry out the purpose of the act.

☞ The "UNIVERSAL YANKEE NATIONS" at Odd Fellows Hall, Wednesday Night 29th inst.

News of the Week.

A despatch from Gen. Grant's army, dated on Thursday, "twelve miles from Columbus," stated that the force was in motion, but the correspondent was not permitted to state where it was going.—Heavy pickets were thrown out, but no skirmishing had yet occurred.

The permission to transport British troops across United States territory is producing a favorable impression in Canada.

From St. Louis we learn that the Mississippi river is gorged with ice below that city, and the troops have to be sent to Cairo by railroad.

The Federal troops at Rolla were moving westward, probably towards the Rebel force at Osceola.

A despatch from Cairo states that Gen. Grant and staff have taken the field, and that the great expedition from that point Southward is at last on the move. Gen. McClernand, who has the advance, expected to reach Mayfield on Wednesday night, and as the Rebels at Camp Beauregard are very near that point, it was expected a fight would take place, unless the Rebels concluded to retreat. Gen. Grant informed the Second Division, of which he had the immediate command, that he should march thirty miles that night.

The Rebel batteries at Pensacola having repeatedly fired at our small vessels, Fort Pickens opened fire on the Rebel steamer Times, which was landing stores at the Navy Yard, on the 1st of January. The Rebel batteries responded, and the firing was continued till evening. Fort Pickens firing the last shot. The Rebel guns were well aimed, and most of their shells burst inside the Fort, but so well protected are the garrison there that only one man was wounded. One of our shots made a large breach in Fort Barrancas.

In the evening our firing set Warrington on fire, and the conflagration continued to rage all night, and the place was still burning on the evening of the 2d, when the Rhode Island left. The light of the fire was seen at the distance of thirty five miles out at sea!

An official report has been received in Washington stating that on Saturday a body of Federal cavalry attacked nine hundred Confederates at Silver Creek, Hussard county, Missouri, and routed them killing fifty and wounding sixty, and capturing twenty eight prisoners and a large quantity of army stores. The Federal loss is reported at six killed and nineteen wounded.

A reconnoissance was made on Friday night by a body of troops from Newport News, and drove in the Confederate pickets, obtaining information of their position for some twelve miles from Camp Butler.

A reconnoissance was made on Thursday last by General Grant and staff, approaching within five miles of Columbus, Ky. No Confederates were seen, but reliable information of all the routes leading out of Columbus to Blandsville and other towns was obtained. It is reported that there are forty thousand Confederate troops encamped in the vicinity of Columbus. Advices from Paducah state that heavy firing was heard up the Tennessee river on Friday morning.

Instructions have been received at Cairo to have all the hospitals in readiness for early use.

A rumor was current and generally believed, at Old Point on Saturday, that Gen. Wool sent to Norfolk that afternoon, by the flag of truce, a despatch to General Huger advising him to remove the women and children from Norfolk with all possible despatch.

[illegible] ble fact that the frigate Minnesota has been taking down her top masts, and reducing her spars, all day, being under orders to proceed to the mouth of the Elizabeth river so tonight. She is also to be joined at daylight next point, commanding Sewell's Point, by the frigate Cumberland.

That the Rebels had some information of this movement is evidenced by the fact that they to-day and yesterday commenced the construction of a battery east of Sewell's Point, commanding the approaches to that Point. They had scarcely got well to work when a shell was thrown among them from the Rip-Raps, scattering the contrabands and soldiers and compelling them to abandon the work. A subsequent shell drove the affrayed villains into the woods, barbaros and into which they had congregated.

We have also positive information here from Norfolk that the Rebels have abandoned Roanoke Island in Pamlico Sound, and it is reported here this evening that the Rebel troops are evacuating Yorktown in large numbers, proceeding to Norfolk. The Wise Legion had already arrived at Norfolk, and I learn from Captain Brewer of Rhode Island, who came from Norfolk yesterday, that the city and surroundings were bristling with troops, and that vigorous measures were being taken for defence. They expected a powerful blow at that point from Commodore Goldsborough, the Federal troops pursuing. The loss in this day's fight is reported as heavy on both sides.—Among the Confederates killed was their Commanding General Zollicoffer and Baillie Peyton, a son of the ex-member of Congress of that name.

Another dispatch received from Louisville says that after the retreat of the Confederates on Sunday, Gen. Thomas followed them up to their entrenchments, intending to attack them yesterday morning, but found the fortifications deserted, the Confederates having retreated across the Cumberland river, opposite their encampment at Mill Spring, and left behind them all their army stores and wagons, which fell into the hands of the Federals. The bodies of two hundred and seventy-five of the killed and wounded of the Confederates were found on the field. The Federal loss is not fully reported, but the Indiana regiment lost seventy-five killed and wounded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—1 o'clock A. M.—The government has this morning received official intelligence of the victory in Kentucky. The account is similar to that received by the press.

Information, it is stated, has been received in Washington that the Confederates have evacuated their position at Manassas and retired further South. The object of the movement is supposed to be to counteract an approach of the Federal troops from the seaboard.

A gentleman has arrived in Cairo from New Orleans, who reports that the citizens of that place are daily expecting an advance of the Federal forces from Ship Island. He also states that the city is but feebly defended, and believes that it can be captured by a small force.

Benjamin Franklin and Prof. De Grath.

Franklin brought electricity down the heavens to earth, but it remained for Prof. De Grath to apply electricity to the relief of diseased and suffering mortals—diseases that have for ever baffled the physician's old treatment, such as Rheumatism, Pains, Stiff Joints, Deafness, Swelling, Sores, on neck and breast, are now cured by Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil in one or two days. Read this letter:

PROF. DE GRATH: I have been the victim for many years of a Rheumatic affection, and lost the use of my limbs. I could not walk, in short, I was totally helpless. I applied your electric oil, and before I got it used one bottle I was perfectly restored. You can refer any person to me. MRS. S. HUFFINES.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in the United States and Canada. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.

Affairs at Richmond.

The indications from Richmond combining to prove that loyalty has yet an abiding place there, despite the long night of persecution and sorrow it has endured, increase. The signs are auspicious for the "relief" of *Richmond*, a phrase which signifies something else than when applied by the renegades there to our favored State. Beaten down by a long continued military tyranny, it yet patiently awaits the time when the bright vision of the Stars and Stripes will flash upon the view, to carry despair and trembling to the hearts of the infamous despots who, under false pretexts, have for the time trodden under foot their rights. As usual, the declarations from that quarter, by those who have had personal opportunities to verify the facts, are that the "bone and sinew" the great middle class, is true to the Union.—In Manchester, on the other side of the river from Richmond, we understand the Confederate flag has never been permitted to flout the loyalty of the place; while, on the other hand, only the threat of "shelling" the place from the Richmond side has sufficed to prevent the flag of the Union from being given to the breeze.

These are cheering and well authenticated facts, and whilst they should inspirit the patriotic everywhere to renewed efforts in the glorious cause of the Union, because those efforts must carry political regeneration to those suffering from tyranny, they should make the people of Maryland more thankful that they have been spared that humiliation and suffering brought upon the citizens of a neighboring State by the madness of its rulers.

From indications which gather strength with every revolution of the sun in the heavens it cannot be long now before the Davises and Letchers and Benjamins will find Richmond "too hot to hold them."—If the movements against Norfolk should prove successful, it opens and uncovers a short route to the Capitol of Virginia, such as the gunboat practice at Port Royal and Hatteras will know well how to take advantage of at short notice. With Nashville, at about the same period, not exactly eligible as a place for the next migration of the Richmond traps, it is hard to say where it will alight next whilst awaiting "recognition" by England.

Altogether the prospects of the Confederates look anything else than promising at the present time. With the clouds darkening over their power from the outside, and discontent, especially, the newspapers there no longer scruple to attack those who have played so conspicuous a part in their affairs; and whether they are getting ready to accept of an ancestry on the part of the Government, or are sincerely desirous of correcting the abuses at Rebel headquarters, the result is the same—to betray the weakness of the cause.

We look, then, for decisive results in Virginia speedily. We hope ere long to hear of the flight of the vultures at Richmond to another locality shortly, and the Union once forever rid of the curse that has so heavily weighed them down.

A Hopeful Future.

The formidable movements now in progress on the Mississippi and the Southern coast—the irresistable power of the army, insured by the skill and bravery of its Generals, and the discipline, courage and efficiency of our troops, is not only calculated to fill the mind of the most desponding with hope, but it is amply sufficient to allay all doubts and fears as to the speedy and final overthrow of the rebellion against the Union. The army now in the field in defence of the Constitution and Union, [illegible] the scope of human genius and human probability, irresistable and unconquerable. It has not been created by conscription, nor by the effect of ephemeral authority, but it has been called into existence by the endless power of truth, and made mighty by the overpowering consciousness of duty. Every soldier in the field has voluntarily and forward to respond to the exigencies of the crisis—to do his duty and to save his country. An army of half a million and more, composed only of such men, enlisted in a cause which, only honest treason and its dupes can enlist, knows no such word as failure or defeat.

And when we remember that the founding of this Government, in whose defence our army stands, cost the purest blood that ever coursed through human veins, and when we reflect that our ancestors, ignoring all selfish consideration, founded this Government that it might be a beacon to posterity and to kindle liberty for all time to come; and when we are reminded, that this country has been favored by a Providential Hand through all the trials that have surrounded it as well in its humble infancy as in its growing progress, we cannot but suppose what little ray of despondency which surrounding circumstances give rise to, and look forward to a bright, a joyful and a glorious future.

But we have another hope—the reliance upon, and the security given by the most formidable army the world has ever seen, is boundless. The reliance on the purpose that has caused this nation to respond with the justice of the cause in which we are engaged, obliterates all fears and misgivings, but still we have another hope—a hope founded upon the failure of a wicked, causeless, and unjustifiable rebellion to the prosecution of a cause, which, in the stern language of the Commander-in-Chief, "neither can nor will admit of compromise" or hesitation in the pursuit of objects which the unalterable laws of nature have fixed, and which the irrevocable decrees of God have placed beyond the power of man.—*Pendle Times.*

The Legislature.

The Legislature is said to be getting fairly under way with its work. The various Committees are very active, and will soon report some very important bills.—Already both Houses have passed a bill ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits all interference with the institution of slavery where it exists, and which was adopted by the last Congress, and submitted to the States for approval. The Militia Committee in the House are about to report a bill providing extra pay for the troops of the State. This bill, it is said, will appropriate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of paying to the families of the soldiers from six to twelve dollars per month, according to the number of children in the families. The Committee on the Judiciary are engaged on a Treason bill of a stringent character, which will probably be reported in a day or two. The provisions of this bill are said to make the punishment of the several grades of treason from six months jail to death.

"Faithful Among the Faithless."

The New York World says a just tribute to Ex-Gov. Hicks of Maryland, in saying that probably no single man has done so much to foil the schemes of the Rebel conspirators and to save the National Capitol as he. When the secret history of last winter's plots comes to be written, it will be shown, if we mistake not, that it was his Roman firmness that was the chief obstacle to a contemplated hostile demonstration upon Washington before Buchanan left office; and it was his steadfastness afterwards that held the State to its moorings, through all the stormy spring, in spite of a Secession majority in the Legislature and the traitorous frenzy of the Baltimore mob.—He alone, of all the Governors of the Slave States, responded favorably to the proclamation of the President calling for volunteers, and on no occasion did his loyal spirit fail him.

BOOK NOTICES.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for JANUARY comes to us laden to overflowing with interesting and instructive articles. The table of contents embraces among the most prominent articles "The Evangeline Switzerland," by Bayard Taylor, and "History of the United States Navy," by Benson J. Lossing, two articles which alone contain volumes of instruction in themselves. The Novelettes, Essays and Disquisitions are of the most choice descriptions, while the Sketches of Travel, Biography and Adventure are well worthy an attentive perusal, and if, as has been claimed, merriment be conducive to health, we think a perusal of the "Editor's Drawer" could not fail to have a beneficial effect upon even the most delicate constitution. Our advice to all who wish a first class Miscellaneous Magazine, to hand in their names for Harper. Terms, $3.00 per annum.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Godey, ever noted for punctuality, already has placed upon our table his number for February, and we believe it even surpasses the January number. It contains over one hundred pages, sixty contributions, and sixty-one engravings, one of which, "The Snow Storm," we have rarely seen equalled. The Fashion Plate of Godey, so far exceed those of any other Magazine, that when once seen by a lady, she would not be without the work. Send in your subscriptions, then, while we can procure it for you at the low figure of $2.00 per annum.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for December is before us, and although it has been for some time a stranger upon our table, a slight perusal is sufficient to convince us that it has lost none of that sterling worth and interest which has ever characterized it. Notwithstanding of ours is at present necessary, as we would refer our readers to the Prospectus in our Advertising columns. All who are in want of firm, substantial reading matter, cannot do better than to subscribe for Blackwood.

Arrival of Arms from Germany.

The importation of war material from Germany, already carried on on a very large scale, is still increasing. Boxes and packages of every description containing arms for our soldiers, and all sorts of material now needed for their complete preparation for the field, make up a large proportion of every cargo brought to this port by the German steamship lines.

The Hammonia, which arrived last week, brought from twenty-five to thirty thousand stand of arms, and a considerable quantity of war stores.

The Saxonia, which arrived on Thursday, brings in addition two batteries of field artillery, comprising sixteen pieces (said to be 12-pounders), about one thousand four hundred boxes and packages of war material of all sorts. These are understood to contain at least twenty-five thousand stand of arms. Some saltpetre is also on board.

It is noteworthy in this connection that the Saxonia came from Hamburgh to this port without touching at Southampton, in consideration of the American property in arms on board the steamer, and on account of which it was feared trouble might arise. To the facilities for the conveyance of war material which have been afforded by the German steamship lines we are greatly indebted for the rapid and complete equipment of our troops.—*New York Post.*

What a Southern Unionist Says.

A letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, written from Nelson's division in Kentucky, contains this passage:

"I recently had the pleasure of meeting a Union man, or refugee, from Nashville. He is a thorough Southerner in all things, but unswerving in his devotion to the Union. 'You Northern men,' said he, 'have fallen into a fatal error. You hope to conquer the insurgents by a conciliatory course. You are simply sacrificing the lives and property of your Southern friends. The South will scruple at no means to accomplish their end. Meet them with their own weapons—[illegible] and pass them into obedience to the laws. None of them disavow the fact that this is a rebellion instituted for the purpose of overthrowing our Government. For the accomplishment of that end they will pour out their blood like water. Let them but succeed, and their arrogance will know no bounds. The verriest serf in Europe might then pity you Northern men. Your moderation but prolongs the struggle and lessens your chances of success."

The Oath of Fidelity.

The proposition made in the Senate of Maryland about a week ago, to compel all the public functionaries in the State, and all who transact business under a license, to take an oath of fidelity to the Government under which they live and which protects them in their rights, seems to meet with very general favor among loyal Union-loving men. The traitors of course do not like it, and one of them in this locality in the enjoyment of quite a lucrative office, has already intimated his intention of resigning rather than enter into any such obligation as is proposed. The cause of public justice will not suffer by his resignation, as his place can be filled by a better man.—The oath meets our cordial approbation, and we hope it will go into operation upon the day of its passage.

The Effect.

We are reliably informed that when the news that permission had been granted by the United States authorities for British troops to cross our territory became known in Canada, it produced an electrical and profound effect upon the public mind of the most gratifying character. It seemed to dispel the war frown instantly; and well informed gentlemen predict that the effect in England will, if possible, be still more happy.—We trust it will prove so; we expect it will. It is no use to paw dirt or shake horns at John Bull or any other variety of the Angle Saxon race, *unless you desire fight.* Generous conciliation and magnanimity appeal to the better side of his nature, and he is as unwilling to be outdone in that direction as the other. This little courtesy may turn the whole current of feeling between the two countries into a better channel, and give it a more natural rational tone. God grant that it may.

Important from Havana.

Advices from Havana to the 7th instant have been received. The following is a condensed review:

The intelligence received from the Spanish expedition to Mexico is by no means encouraging to the pretentious of Spain. The Mexicans are arming all around, and it is said would soon unite like one man against their invaders.—Juarez had issued a proclamation, calling on the people to lay aside minor differences, and to band together for the common defence of their homes. The Spanish soldiers had already began to desert. Gen. Prim had left Havana to take command of the expedition. He sailed in company with the French Admiral La Graviere, and a portion of the French and English fleet. The Spanish opinions of the attitude of the United States Government on the Mexican question are interesting, as showing how hostile the government and people of Spain are to this country.

Soldiers see to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies; Cholera, Fever and Bowel complaint will follow your slightest indiscretion. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT should be in every man's knapsack. The British and French troops use no other medicines. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot.

Local Items.

The Weather.—

For the past week the weather has been most unpleasant in this locality, snow, rain, sleet, and fogs predominating. We have often heard an old prophecy that "for every fog in January there would be a frost in May," which if it holds good this season will favor us with a May more frosty than pleasant. A change at present, however, would be not only acceptable but beneficial, as we hear of much suffering from colds and other diseases.

Our Railroad.—

We are gratified to state that on Wednesday of last week this public thoroughfare was finished to New Windsor, and a regular train promptly placed thereon, connecting with the morning and evening trains at this place. By this arrangement our New Windsor friends can leave home in the morning, transact a day's business in Baltimore, and return home at night. We learn that already the freight accumulated along the road is greater than the Company can conveniently find means to transport, while the amount of produce weekly shipped from Westminster far exceeds the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the Road, five hundred barrels of flour, and nine hundred bushels of wheat having been sent from here on Tuesday last, on one train.

Popular and Interesting Lecture.—

Rev. J. McKENDREE RIELY, D. D., will deliver a Lecture at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Wednesday Evening next, 29th inst.; Subject "THE UNIVERSAL YANKEE NATION," which drew together one of the largest audiences ever assembled at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore. Mr. Riely, as a Lecturer stands narivalled in the State, and we recommend all who desire to pass an agreeable and pleasant evening to attend. The proceeds of the Lecture will be applied to procure a Library for the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School, but apart from that consideration, we can assure all who attend that they will be amply repaid while those who remain away, will ever have cause for regret for so doing.

A Commendable Enterprise.—

Our attention has been called to an enterprise about to be submitted to our citizens by Mr. D. F. S. WAYS, the General Freight Agent of the Western Maryland Railroad, which we hope will be properly appreciated by our business community. It is the construction of a line of Telegraph from Baltimore to our place. To attempt here to discuss the advantages to be derived therefrom, we deem superfluous, as they are well known, but we would ask our business men and capitalists to give the matter their attention and support. Mr. Ways, who is a practical Telegrapher, has prepared an estimate of its cost, which together with a book for Stock subscriptions can be seen at the office of Messrs. Reifsnider & Dell, Lumber Merchants, near the Depot. We are advised that the cost will be comparatively trifling, and as the increasing business of our place demands a more thorough progressive spirit than has hitherto characterized our people, we hope to see the matter taken determinedly in hand and completed at an early day.

Special Notice.
TO CONSUMPTIVES!

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy, after [illegible] with a severe lung affection, and a dread disease CONSUMPTION—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
Dec. 20,-3m. Kings County, New York.

THE PECULIARITIES of the female constitution and the various trials to which the sex is subjected demand an occasional resource to stimulants. It is important, however, that these shall be of a harmless character, and at the same time accomplish the desired end. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters is the very article. Its effects in all cases of debility are almost magical. It restores the zone of the digestive organs, infuses fresh vitality into the whole system, and gives that cheerfulness to the temperament which is the most valuable of feminine attractions.—The proprietors feel flattered from the fact that many of the most prominent medical gentlemen in the Union have bestowed encomiums upon the Bitters, the virtues of which they have frequently tested and acknowledged. There are numerous counterfeits offered for sale, all of which are destitute of merit, and positively injurious to the system.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

DOCTOR THOMAS F. CHAPMAN will send to all who wish it (free of charge), the Recipe and full directions for making and using a beautiful vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, &c. &c., leaving the skin smooth, clear, and beautiful; also full directions for using PELATRAN'S CELEBRATED STIMULANT, suggested to start a full growth of Whiskers, on a Mustache, in less than thirty days. Either of the above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing (with stamp for return postage) DR. THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, DRACIST CHEMIST, 832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Jan. 17.—2m.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c. &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors.

Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope. Address CHARLES A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y.
Jan. 17,—2m.

Thoroughly Tried and Unfailing Remedies
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