AMERICAN SENTINEL, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

The American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 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, 355 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 appreciation 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.

Jan. 24, 1862.

THE WAR.

The recent victories attained by our arms in Kentucky, the death of Zollicoffer, and the total rout of the rebels, is a source of great congratulation. This glorious triumph of patriotism over toryism is indeed gratifying to every true American heart, and will not fail to re-animate the soul and inspire the energies of every soldier upon the field with a holier zeal, and a more ardent desire to participate in the noble achievement of again restoring our Country to its former state of peace and happiness. Again has Providence crowned the Federal arms with success, again has He watched over them in their holy cause, His kind and protecting arm has guided them to the consummation of a noble object, the pulling down of the pillars of corruption and wickedness, the destruction of the foes of that government, which in its wisdom and purity seems as it were part of Heaven itself. Believing as we do, and which is admitted by all nations, this to be the best government ever devised by man; based upon the principle of self-government, upon the inherent right of man to govern himself, which with the favor of Heaven, we have grown to be the wonder of the world. With that principle for its chief corner stone, distributing its blessings alike to all, the poor shaving alike with the rich in its protection it has become the home of the down-trodden and oppressed of every land. Its existence brought into being, consecrated and reconsecrated by the heart's blood of our ancestors, we cannot cherish its preservation with too much love, nor can we help but believe it to be the height of sacrilege to look silently on whilst this noble fabric is assailed, it matters not from what source, either from those amongst us, or those in more remote sections. It is the imperative duty of every patriot, of every man, who is sensible of the benefits which he has enjoyed under this government to do all in his power to crush this rebellion, though it may seem heartless, nevertheless it is our painful duty to treat that man as our foe, who arrays himself against our country. The man who is untrue to his government is untrue to himself and his God—unworthy of confidence, and the personal enemy of the patriot.

This war is hastening to a close, and the time is not far distant, when the miseries which have been entailed upon us, by those whose infamy is only equalled by the infamy of their acts, will no longer exist.—The Constitution will be preserved in its pristine purity, and secured to us as it was by its immortal framers. The confessions made by the Southern press tell a tale that cannot be misunderstood, of their own weakness and inability to maintain themselves. They will occasionally give vent to the Union sentiment prevailing in their section, even there, in the hot-bed of rebellion that ardent love for the old Flag still lives. Thousands are there who are praying for the presence of our brave men, that they may be protected against the cruel and terrible privations which they are obliged to endure with taxation, besides the deprivations of the necessaries of life which are inflicted upon them by the despotism of that so called Confederacy. We cannot restrain our sympathy for those who are thus unfortunately under that yoke of tyranny, we know how gladly the sight of that dear old flag would be hailed by them, with what patriotic emotions it would be gazed upon by those thus deprived of the protection of that government of which it is the glorious emblem.

We have great cause for congratulation, much to renew our confidence and lead us to the conclusion of a speedy termination of the war. To you, our readers, we extend our congratulations, we know that you too love this government, that that flag is as dear to you as it is to us, and any indignity offered to it would be as quickly resented. Rally, then, around that old standard, as did our noble sires of '76, and let your motto be "this Union must and shall be preserved."

Unnatural Punishment in the Rebel Army.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 20th instant, contains the following;

The times when cat-o'-nine tails was the instrument of naval discipline, and soldiers were strapped to the ground and their backs mangled with the scourge, have passed, for us at least, into the traditions of another generation. We are shocked, however, to hear that a navy punishment has been invented in our army which surpasses the horrors of the scourge, and has borrowed its suggestion from the punishments of the inquisition. It is *the thumb torture*. The mode of punishment is to hang the soldier by strands on the thumb, so that his toes may scarcely touch the ground, and the weight of his body depend from the strained ligaments. We are informed, by testimony that does not admit of question, that this horrid punishment has been practiced in a portion of the army on the Potomac, and has been witnessed in the case of two or three men subjected to the torture.

Maryland's Atonement.

In a manner belitting the descendants of the Old Maryland Line, our loyal Legislature, truly reflecting the generous sentiment of the people, has made a noble atonement, for a deed of blood committed by treasonable renegades in Baltimore on the sad and disgraceful 19th of April last.—None can forget that remorseful day; its events are seared upon the memory of every Marylander as with a firebrand of iron.—But the thrill of horror its recollection brings to every patriotic heart, has been measurably atoned for by the only reparation possible; and it was a high-toned morality which dictated the resolution of our loyal legislature, to inquire into the condition of the widows, orphans and dependants of those Massachusetts patriots, —who, coming in our midst in the confidence of friendship and hospitality, were murdered in the streets of Baltimore by a mob of Secession assassins,—in order that the State of Maryland might take such action for their relief, as befits her sense of honor and justice.

It devolved upon the Chairman of the House Committee on Militia to make known to the Executive of Massachusetts, this Legislative resolution of atonement to the victims of the 19th of April; and how that resolution was received, and what are likely to be the fruits of a magnanimous reparation of wrong and injury, may be seen from the following reply:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS EX. DEP'T.
BOSTON, Dec. 25, 1861.

Hon. John P. K. Findley, Chairman of the Committee on Military of the House of Delegates of Maryland:

MY DEAR SIR:—It is with feelings which I will not attempt to express that I have received, on this anniversary day, your letter addressed to me, from Annapolis.

I have immediately addressed the Mayors of the cities of Lowell and Lawrence on the subject of your inquiries and hope to be able to transmit their answers at an early day.

The past cannot be forgotten, but it can be forgiven and in the good providence of God, I believe that the day is not distant when the blood that was shed at Baltimore by those natives to a cause as holy as any for which sword was ever drawn, shall be known to have cemented in an eternal union of sympathy, affection and nationality, the sister States of Maryland and Massachusetts.

With sincere respect, I have the honor to be, faithfully and respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

In what more touching manner could Maryland have vindicated the loyalty of her people, atoned for an atrocious outrage, or disarmed the invoked vengeance of a wronged sister State? The brightest page of history will shine with this deed; and in after years when the horrors of this dread era shall become a fireside tale, it will be quoted as an imperishable proof of that bond of union and fraternity, which makes us one people in sympathy, interest and destiny.

Daylight at Last!

At length we are enabled to congratulate our loyal countrymen on the prospect of an early and complete overthrow of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. The signs of the coming day are too many and too sure to be doubted.

Congress is thoroughly awake to the necessity of heavy taxation to sustain the National arms and assist in the terrible crisis now upon us. There may still be hesitation and difference as to details, but new taxes will be levied, from which something like One Hundred Millions per annum will be realized. This is the indispensable basis of financial solvency, and it will surely be provided.

The Secretary of the Treasury, the Finance Committee of the two Houses, and the capitalists present in Washington, to proffer their counsels and cooperation, have conferred and deliberated, and have arrived at a substantial agreement. There may be questions of detail yet to arrange, but ultimate and hearty concord is already assured. And this obviates all danger of financial collapse and resulting impotence.

Finally, the armies of the Union are on the point of advancing from all quarters, and the discouraged, poorly armed, shivering, half famished levies of the Rebellion, which is evidently conscious of its swiftly approaching doom. Its soldiers are trying to escape from their manifold miseries on any possible terms. Substitutes are eagerly sought at exorbitant rates. No new recruits are coming in to fill up their decimated regiments. The term of enlistment of a large portion of their force approaches its close, and the frantic appeals of the rebel journals prove that few of them can be persuaded or bullied into serving further. And the boldest of those journals are now clamoring for a general conscription as the last hope of their exploding treason.

Let Unionists everywhere hear, rejoice and take courage. A few days will bring us tidings of heavy blows struck from all sides at the defences of Rebellion. They may not all be successful—some of them may be failures—but the preponderance in men, arms and resources on the side of loyalty and the Nation is so decided that the general result cannot be doubtful. Within two months—unless all signs fail—the Kingdom of Jeff. Davis will be a thing of the past. Let every one do his utmost to strengthen the arms and animate the hearts of our brave patriots in the field, and the gigantic treason of 1861 will soon be but a hideous, guilty dream.—*Carlisle Amer.*

Latest from Europe.

The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on Saturday night, bringing three days later intelligence from England.—Mr. Seward's despatch was considered in Cabinet Council on the 9th, and the *Times* understands that an answer will be sent expressing gratification at the disavowal of the act of Captain Wilkes, but declining any discussion of the law of neutrals until the Government has submitted the whole question to the law officers of the Crown. The London *Post* Lord Palmerston's organ, says that "a thorough understanding has been arrived at with the American Government." The *News* in a strong article eulogises the course of our Government. The *Times* opposes the making of any ovation over Messrs. Slidell and Mason, and says they are "the most *worthless booty* it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American eagle, having been long known as blind and habitual haters and revilers of England." This is severe enough, but the *Times* follows it up by declaring that "England would have done just as much to *rescue two negroes*." Alas for the poor Commissioners. Only while they were in Fort Warren did the world trouble itself with them, and *they* will reach Europe to meet with scorn and to be made bear the *reproach of having cost England some* millions of pounds and to have nearly involved her in a war. "Two negroes" only think of it Messrs. Slidell and Mason! Will not Jefferson Davis avenge this insult to his "ambassadors?" The *Times* continues its denunciation of the stone blockade. The United States gunboat Tuscarora and the privateer Nashville remain at Southampton. The Tuscarora had at Southampton with steam constantly up watching the Nashville. The English authorities had allowed the latter to receive no repairs but what were necessary to render her seaworthy. Neither guns nor munitions of war had been put aboard of her. The Sumter was reported to have left Cadiz for Southampton, and it was believed that a Federal vessel was cruising in the channel to intercept her. Cotton had advanced and the market was excited.—Breadstuffs were lower.

☞ Such is the official intelligence from the Burnside fleet says that but one vessel was lost. The Rhode Island horses safe.

News of the Week.

A despatch from Washington states that an amendment to the joint rules of both Houses of Congress is contemplated, providing that when the Executive desires the legislative bodies to act secretly on any matter connected with the war, it shall be the duty of Congress to go into secret session and deliberate thereon, any member divulging the proceedings being subject to expulsion.

A report has been received from New Orleans that a large meeting of the French residents of that city was held on the 10th instant, to devise some means of leaving the city and the South.

A committee was appointed to communicate with the United States forces at Ship Island upon the subject and obtain the assistance of the Federal Government.

The Louisville Journal learns that Gen. Hardee has arrested General Hindman for burning houses at Cave City and other places on the Nashville road.

The same paper also learns, and credits the statement, that General Buckner has resigned his commission.

It is thought that General Crittenden is among the prisoners, disguised as a Surgeon.

The Rebels at Bowling Green are suffering for want of money.

It is reported that General Buckner's children are running about the town barefooted, and General Hardee, the second officer in command, could not pay a colored woman employed by him, and gave her a pass through the Confederate lines as the only means he had of liquidating her demand.

Two companies of Cavalry, under Major L. Halderman, of the First Kansas Regiment, left Lexington on a reconnoitering expedition on the night of the 16th, which resulted in the arrest of Captain Whiting, Joe Shelby and several other notorious Rebel desperadoes, and the capture of a large lot of horses, mules, wagons, commissary stores, &c., taken from Colonel Mulligan's command, and a considerable quantity of boots and shoes and other articles taken from the steamer Sunshine by the Rebels some time since, all of which were turned over to the Federal troops at Lexington.

Colonel Deitzler, of the Kansas First Regiment, in command at Lexington, announces, by a general order, that as Rebel assassins lurk in the ambush and fire upon soldiers, he has, therefore, ordered to be arrested a large number of wealthy and influential Secessionists who give aid and comfort to Price's army, whom he will hold responsible for the good behavior of their hirelings, and the assassination of one man of his command in this manner will be followed by the shooting or hanging of five of these wealthy Rebels.

A dispatch from Savanna, dated Wednesday, states that Cedar Keys—a group of small islands on the west coast of Florida—was captured by the Federal forces on Thursday of last week.

Dispatches from Tennessee state that large Federal forces, from Kentucky are marching on Paris, Tennessee, with the intention, it is supposed, of seizing the railroad and cutting off communication between Columbus and Bowling Green.

The official report of the occupation of Biloxi, Miss., has been received at Washington. A small detachment of marines were landed, who met no resistance, the male inhabitants of the place being mostly absent. A sand battery, with two guns, was captured and destroyed.

The whining paper3 state, on what they believe to be reliable authority, that the Confederates under General Jackson, now occupy Romney, twenty thousand strong. It is also reported that the Federals are within nine miles of Jackson, in force, and that there is every probability of a collision as soon as the condition of the river will allow army movements.

The property of several persons who were assessed in St. Louis for the benefit of the Union refugees was seized on Friday and sold. One of the assessed, Samuel Engler, who got out a writ of replevin against the provost marshal, was arrested and ordered to leave Missouri, and not to return without permission of the commanding officer. His lawyer, Nathaniel Cox, Esq., formerly of Baltimore, was also arrested, but, although the dispatch does not mention it, we suppose he was subsequently released. The provost marshal is ordered to arrest any local officer who hereafter will interfere in any way with the execution of a military order.

A despatch received at Washington from General Halleck, announces that Colonel Farmer, eleven other officers and sixty-eight privates had been captured by the expedition sent from Cape Girardeau. Most of the Rebel officers were captured whilst attending a ball.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce at Port Royal writes that a contraband from Savannah reports that there have been many Union meetings in that city, and that Gen. Lawton, the General in command, had given dissatisfaction to the Richmond Government, having countenanced these meetings, and his removal was expected in consequence. Gen. Lawton is said to have advised the surrender of the city. The correspondent also states that the Federal army have advanced their pickets within a short distance of Savanna, and are about attacking a fort in the vicinity.

The resignation of Gen. Sigel not having been accepted, his military abilities being highly appreciated, he will not resign it. As a strong friend of the Union he will continue in service where he can be of most use, either in Missouri or on the Potomac. A series of events prompted him to retire from the army, but the more recent cause of complaint, it is believed, will be remedied.

The remains of General Zollicoffer and young Peyton, killed in the battle of Somerset, are now being embalmed at that place with the intention of being sent to their friends.

Parson Brownlow.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Register* of the 1st inst., expresses the opinion that Brownlow's release was a great blunder, and gives the following reasons:

"Brownlow has preached at every church and school house, and made stump speeches at every cross-road, and knows every man, woman, and child, and their fathers and grandfathers before them, in East Tennessee. As a circuit preacher, a political stump speaker a temperance orator, and the editor of a newspaper, he has been equally successful in our division of the State. Let him but once reach the confines of Kentucky, with his knowledge of the geography and population of East Tennessee and our section will soon feel the effect of his hand there. From among his own old partisan and religious associates in Washington he will find men who will obey him with the fanatical alacrity of those who followed Peter the Hermit in the first Crusade. We repeat, again, let us not underrate Brownlow."

Despondency at Richmond.

Statements that the rebels are despairing of success have generally been regarded as inventions of the "reliable contraband." But here is a paragraph from a source that must be admitted to be good authority. The Richmond Examiner, of Dec. 20th, after hinting that some of the leaders are anxious for submission, and are therefore allowing their army to remain idle, says:

There is a sombre aspect on many faces; and the belief prevails that if the war is not waged in earnest, we are doomed, and that Virginia and all the border States must inevitably be reoccupied by the Federal authorities. Now we differ from the faint-hearted in one respect of opinion.—We think the army will not submit, whatever may be the stipulations of others.

A Beneficial Result.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American in discoursing upon the results of the present state of affairs, says:—The appointment of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War is one of the most significant signs of the times; it opens, in fact, a new chapter in our political history. For the last twenty or thirty years the solid men of our nation have been content to attend to their own business and let politics "slide." While very particular as to the character and qualifications of their own employees, at the ballot-box they "went it blind" (if they *went at all*) from President down to town constable. This plan of letting politics "slide" was a very easy, comfortable, down-hill operation at first, but politics have been sliding so long that we have begun to slide with them; till now we have reached the "jumping-off place," and the human soul starts back with horror at the gaping chasm of misery and ruin which threatens to engulf our unhappy nation.

The fiery ordeal through which we are passing has already worked out one grand, blessed result. It is scattering to the winds the tinsel gewgaws of bogus reputation; with its red-hot hand it is ripping off the outside crust and getting down to the solid strata of *true manhood*. Unswerving honesty, high-toned honor, sound judgment, substantial business qualities, and many other old-fashioned articles, are now in considerable demand in the market.—Men are beginning to feel the awful presence of a *moral universe*, as perfect in all its organic parts as the solid earth on which we tread; that we can no more violate any God-ordained law of this moral universe and escape the penalty than we can put our physical hand in the fire and escape burning. "Honest Old Abe" is evidently impressed with this great truth, and he realizes also the necessity of rallying around him the soundest elements of the nation to sustain him in the great trial. For his Secretary of War he has selected a man—not for his skill in manipulating political wires—not because of his vast moneyed power or lagus popularity with the mob—but simply because he is a *true man*, fresh from the people, untainted by the atmosphere of partisan politics, of a firm, decided character, possessing rare professional and business qualifications, and of unflinching devotion to the Union.

In these fearful times which are *trying men's souls with temptation* even more than their bodies with pain or privation, God grant that there may be no want of just, good and true men to uphold our nation's noble cause.

The Battle of Mill Spring.

The late papers contain full accounts of the battle at Mill Spring Kentucky. It was a fair, open battle. The Rebels fought well, and were overcome only by superior fighting on our side. According to the Rebel accounts, their forces consisted of ten infantry regiments, three batteries and some cavalry—altogether about ten thousand men. They fought in the bushwacking style—from ravines and behind trees, bushes and rocks.

The brunt of the battle devolved on the Fourth Kentucky, Second Minnesota, Ninth Ohio and Tenth Indiana. For nearly two hours the roar of musketry was kept up. Shortly after eleven o'clock Col. Haskins succeeded in flanking the enemy in the extreme right, when the Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota charged with the bayonet with triumphant yells, which broke the Rebel ranks and the rout began. They fled pell-mell to their camp, strewing the road with muskets, blankets, overcoats and knapsacks, and abandoned two guns and caissons.

Zollicoffer was shot through the heart at the head of his staff, by Col. Fry, of the Fourth Kentucky. It appears that Zollicoffer lost his way in the bushes, and suddenly emerged before Col. Fry, who was accompanied by some staff officers. The two parties mistook each other for friends, and approached within a few yards of each other, when, finding their mistake, both halted and prepared for a hand-to-hand conflict. One of Zollicoffer's aids shot at Col. Fry, but only brought his horse down. The United States Colonel immediately drew his six shooter, and brought Zollicoffer from his saddle at the first fire.—The Rebel staff deserted their chief's body, which was taken to Somerset the day after the battle.

An East Tennessean, writing to the Commercial, says: "All the credit and honor of this battle is due to the Tenth Indiana and Ninth Ohio, Fourth Kentucky and Second Minnesota Regiments, for they did all the fighting single-handed, with the exception of what support they received from the artillery. They all fought nobly, and never wavered from their fixed determination to gain the victory." The combatants were so near each other at one time that the powder burned their faces on the discharge of each other's pieces.

General Zollicoffer.

A correspondent of a Philadelphia journal, speaking of the death of this rebel officer in the battle at Somerset, alludes to the remarkable fact, that so many of those who were conspicuous members of the late American party at the South became the most bitter secessionists, amongst whom were both Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, Albert Pike, of Arkansas, Percy Walker and Jere Clemens, of Alabama, and John Bell may be added to the list. In Maryland we have some who were very prominent, except from the positions they obtained by the means of the party through whom they were elevated.

The above correspondent says that the secret of the bitterness of these men against the Union, or rather in favor of secession, is "undoubtedly to be found in their hatred of the adopted citizens, who are distrusted in the South, and recognized in the North for their loyalty and courage on the side of the Union." The utter contempt which the Southern people have for the working classes, is undoubtedly one of the causes of the rebellion. They wish to make the aristocracy of the old world, and to deprive those who in all countries are considered the main strength of the State, of all participation in its government. And yet, with the positive fact before their eyes of certain disfranchisement in case of the success of the plans of the rebels, how many of the working men of foreign birth do we find in this State, aiding and abetting them in their treason to a country to which they are indebted for so many blessings they never could enjoy in their native land.

The English People for Peace.

The desire of the English people for the preservation of peace with this country, and the misrepresentations of the London press which are hallooing for a war, is well exhibited in the following extract from the London Review concerning the Royal Volunteers:

"The volunteers are springing in every direction. In one county as many as nine corps has been disbanded—in many others the companies are being so rapidly thinned that they must soon collapse unless fresh support arrives. The metropolis is no better off than the provinces. Every Gazette contains announcements of the resignations of officers, and we are informed that in certain corps a diminution in number is going on at the rate of twenty or thirty every week. Unquestionably this has a bad appearance. Here, just as we are apparently on the brink of a war, the volunteers—our much vaunted source of defence—are coolly taking leave of us, and giving us to understand that we must fight and protect ourselves in the old way. Can it be that the volunteers are afraid?"

The bravery of the English soldier needs not to be doubted, notwithstanding the tiny screams of the Review. The fact only shows the popular desire for peace.

A Wail from Rebeldom.

Via Evansville, Indiana, we have the Memphis appeal, which contains the following significant editorial—which means a good deal more than they say outright:

Price is in full retreat southward. Price will probably continue in full retreat, for there are several—indeed, no less than three—Federal armies, each as large, better armed, and better equipped, converging upon him. His past victories have been rendered valueless. Federal forces have been massed in Kentucky too great for a man of Sidney Johnson's calibre to venture to *attack*, and the paralyzing of Price through the withdrawal of McCulloch has rendered the overrunning of Missouri to the Arkansas frontier an easy task to the Federals. We're forced back out of Missouri—check-mated in Kentucky. Chase has obtained his money in Wall street,

The blockade is unbreakable by us yet. In one word, we're hemmed in. We've allowed the moment of victory to pass.—We were so anxiously watching the operations of England, that we stand aghast on turning our eyes homeward again to find ourselves ten-fold worse off than we were ere the commencement of Price's last forward march, and that accursedly used sensationism, the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Day follows day, and in lieu of being weakened, we find the Federal armies, at all points, being strengthened, almost every article of manufacturing and domestic necessity quadrupled in price, and our money will soon be exceedingly scarce, for lack of paper and pasteboard wherewith to make it.

We pay fifteen cents a piece for sperm candles, and are told we ought to be glad to get them at that. Our twelve-month's soldiers time will soon be up, and we cannot help asking, as they do themselves, what have they been permitted or led to do? It is an old and overproven truism, that where two nations are at war, that which has the least means must find success in early and rapid action, for it can gain little by time, while the other finds in time the power to bring into efficient use his more varied means.

Cabined, cribbed, confined as we were, and evidently would be, our shortest, clearest, and most noble policy was to find in the rapid use of our early Revolutionary enthusiasm an overmatch for the slower and less spirited but more enduring North. Where shall we ask relief? Where should we ask it save in the campaign whom have been lavished our hearts' blood, our hopes, our wealth, our whole: where but upon the banks of the Potomac? When shall we see an end of the farce there being enacted at our expense?

Indirectly every mouthful we eat is taxed; our babies wear taxed caps and shoes, our boys write on taxed paper, our girls wear taxed calicoes, our men do a taxed business, and hopelessly ride in a taxed hearse to a taxed grave, and we, forsooth, are hurting "the cause" if we dare to turn from Messrs. Mason and Slidell to look at the country we were born and bred in, and, having looked, we are hurting the cause if we dare tell what we see.

Our cause is right, it is holy. Our suffering may be God's price of success, but who, seeing what might have been, and knows what is being suffered through its being and me, can refrain from cursing the selfishness or idiocy that stopped the conquering Beauregard, that arrested the march of Price, that checked the gallant Jackson.

We have gazed imploringly on the lion, while the fox has been weaving his toils. Our press and our people have trusted long enough. We now ask are we to continue hemmed in for another six months, and leak all things, or shall our armies *on to Washington*, and lack nothing?

Death of John Tyler.

John Tyler died in Richmond, Virginia, on Friday night week, in the 72nd year of his age.

The Want of great ability alone prevented this man from occupying the highest niche in the temple of infamy. A more corrupt heart was probably never encased in human frame, but the brains to carry out all its evil were wanting. His double-faced course as a Virginia politician made him an *available* Vice Presidential candidate for the Whig Party in 1833 and again in 1840. The death of Gen. Harrison, just one month after his inauguration, made Tyler President for nearly a full term, and his treason to his party in that position is still recognized, with bitterness by Whigs, with contempt by honest Democrats, and with such things enjoyed the fruits of the treachery still despised the traitor. Treason to his party and his friends was a fitting prelude to treason to his country. Perhaps his basest act was the getting up of the Peace Congress at Washington one year ago, the only object of which was to allow time to Virginia to complete her preparation for Secession.—The scheme was eminently worthy of the low cunning which so characterized the man. From that Congress, of which he was President and one of the most active members, and in which many of his own measures were adopted, he went home to Virginia, and on the very day of his arrival, idea seized its every act as evidence that no justice would be granted to the South. Since the Secession of Virginia he has been untiring in his efforts to aid the rebellion, and thus, with his iniquity full ripe, he has gone to an immortality of infamy.—*Civil Whig.*

A Bagle Note from the Right Quarter.

The events in Kentucky have called forth a demonstration from the Secretary of War as gratifying that it appears like a new call to arms for the preservation of our nationality. We allude to the official notice of the battle at Somerset by the War Department, under the auspices of the new Secretary which has the sound *at least* of being terribly in earnest. Listen:

"The purpose of this war is to attack, 'pursue and destroy a rebellious enemy;' and to deliver the country from danger 'imposed by traitors. A noisy, daring, courageous spirit and patriotic zeal on all occasions, and under every circumstance, is expected from the army of the United States."

That has the ring of the true metal, that sounds like action, and if something is not now done to justify the *hopes* of the nation, it surely will not be the fault of the Secretary. There is more in this to rally the spirit the patriotic heart of the nation, to those who know the man, than in the victory it signalizes. The nation may well expect great and speedy results under the new administration of the War Department.

Apt Quotation.

The Confederate troops have devastated every region they have occupied. There is no exception. They have occupied a tract of Missouri, and that tract is ravaged. They have occupied Southern Kentucky and it is stripped as bare as Ireland. They have occupied Virginia, and Virginia is a waste. Everywhere desolation has followed their footsteps. Their progress may be aptly described in the words of the prophet:—"Before them is as the garden of Eden, and behind them as a desolate wilderness; yea, and nothing shall escape them."—*Louisville Journal.*

The Way they do things in Dixie.

The Buckingham (Va.) Register, on the plea that the Union men in the Border counties are giving information to the Union forces prejudicial to the Southern Confederacy, thus proposes to make short work of them:

"That we have such enemies, and a good many such, in the border counties of London, Berkely, Morgan, and Hampshire, is well known, and we think the sooner they are driven over the river, imprisoned, shot or hanged, the better for us."

The Burnside Expedition.

The first reliable news we have received of the Burnside Fleet is by the arrival of the steamer Eastern State at Fortress Monroe on Monday. The Expedition sailed, as will be remembered, from Hampton Roads on the 11th and 12th instants, and consisted of over 125 vessels of all classes. They arrived at Hatteras between the 12th and 17th, after being greatly retarded by a succession of severe storms and adverse winds that prevailed during the greater part of the period.

After the arrival of the fleet at Hatteras another series of storms was experienced, of such severity that for two days in succession, on more than one occasion, it was impossible to hold communication between any two vessels of the fleet.

The steamer City of New York struck on the outside bar and was totally lost.—She was loaded with powder, rifles, bombs, etc., valued at $200,000. The Captain and crew, after bravely remaining in the rigging for forty hours, were saved.

The chartered side-wheel steamer Pocahontas, of Baltimore, went ashore near the lighthouse, and became a total wreck.—She had on board the horses belonging to the Rhode Island Battery, several of which were valued at $500 each, all of which were drowned. The fine rifled guns of the Rhode Island Battery are all safe.

The Grapeshot parted her hawser and foundered. Her crew were all saved.

Two unknown schooners, one loaded with oats, were lost on the beach; six of the crew of one of them were drowned.

Despite all these adverse circumstances, General Burnside has succeeded, before the steamer left, in getting over the bar one-half of his vessels and all the gun-boats and seven thousand troops.

Everything appeared to be in a satisfactory condition when the Eastern State left. The large transports with troops remained outside the bar until the arrival of the S. R. Spaulding from Port Royal on Thursday last, when Captain Howes volunteered to bring them all inside, and this was successfully accomplished on Sunday afternoon, the Eastern State *passing the last vessel of the Expedition going in she left.*

Fair weather having set in, the schooners and other small vessels of the Expedition were rapidly making their appearance at the inlet with water and coal, and everything looked promising. General Burnside has been indefatigable. Day and night he has been at his post performing the duties of his whole staff. He is confident of success, and has the confidence and respect of all under his command.

Port Royal Items.

A Port Royal correspondent of the Boston Journal, under date of January 16th, says:

During a reconnoisance up Warsaw river, and near Savanna, a few days since, some of our troops found two rebellious sportsmen who were out on a gunning excursion, who, seeing our men and supposing them friends, and quite a chat together. After gaining considerable information from them they were informed that our men were for the Union, and they were Rebels, and we must therefore take them prisoners of war; upon which they were exceedingly surprised, and one of them being quick witted himself in very bitter terms toward the Union, and said he would give five thousand dollars if the Savanna people only knew they, the Lincoln troops, were so near, in which case the Rebels would come down on them and eat them up. They are now boarding at the expense of Uncle Sam, and are safely lodged.

The rainy season will soon set in, and we shall have less of fine weather than formerly. It is plowing season here now, but I have not seen any one indulge in that agricultural pursuit. The only plowing I've seen here was that of the shot and shell. Sambo asked me a day since: "Massa, who's gwine to do the planting and hoein?" "Yankee," says we! "Will you help, Sambo?" "Yaw, massa, 'ise just de chile for dat, sure."

Rebellion Prices.

In Richmond it now requires two dollars in Confederate money to buy one dollar's worth of specie! Coffee has advanced to one dollar a pound, and tea to nearly two bars and fifty cents. Sugar sells at twenty cents, and butter at sixty five cents.—As Confederate paper money is subject to a discount of fifty per cent, it would require seven dollars to pay for a pound of tea, two dollars for a pound of coffee, and a dollar and thirty cents for a pound of butter. No better evidences than these are required of the waning fortunes of rebellion. At these enormous rates, we should not wonder that the supply is equal to the demand. Not one Rebel out of fifty in the State is able to buy a pound of tea. The prices of these articles have more than doubled within a month.—What will they be worth in six months, should rebellion live so long?

The People of Missouri.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from one of the Federal camps, says:

"As Price says in his celebrated appeal that he never had more than five thousand Missourians to fight for disunion and the Southern oligarchy, and as twenty-nine thousand nine hundred Missourians are in the Federal service, and fifteen thousand in the militia, under Gamble, making forty-four thousand nine hundred Missourians fighting for the Union and against the oligarchy, I think he should be satisfied that the people of Missouri are not with him but against him. The idea that he with his five thousand had assumed the guardianship of two hundred and fifty thousand fighting men is simply *bosh.*"

Frauds upon the Government.

For some time past great complaints have existed in consequence of the many frauds practiced upon the Government, we are glad, however, to see a determination manifest in Congress to put an end to them in future if laws visiting severe punishment upon such offenders will accomplish it. Mr. Hale has introduced a bill to punish frauds on the Treasury. It provides that any person obtaining money fraudulently shall be punished by a fine to the amount of money so obtained, and imprisoned for not more than ten years.—If any officer of the government do it, he shall be discharged and punished, and ever after be ineligible to any office.

Destructive Fires in New York.

The storage establishment of R. H. Wyatt, No. 2 Pearl street, was burnt on Saturday night last involving a loss of $300,000, fully insured.

The Fulton Bank, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, and several other buildings were also burned on Sunday morning.

Loss probably half a million dollars—doubtless insured.

Judge of the Supreme Court.

Hon. Noah A. Swain, of Ohio, was nominated on Thursday last by the President as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge McLean. The appointment having been confirmed by Congress, the oath of office was administered on Monday last by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Judge Swain took his seat and entered upon his duties.

☞ The Miasma and Foul Vapors generated by the hot sun, will be far more deadly to our Volunteers than the enemy's bayonets. In the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were used in enormous quantities. They kept the troops in perfect health. Only 25 cents per Box, Soldiers supply yourselves.

Local Items.

Marriage Licences.

During the year 1861, there were issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court 145 Marriage Licences, as follows: In January, 13; February, 14; March, 19; April, 6; May, 11; June, 9; July, 2; August, 8; September, 15; October, 16; November, 16, and December, 16. An increase of 17 as compared with the year 1860.

The Ice Crop.

For the last few days our citizens have been endeavoring to secure their summer supply of Ice, the harvest of which, so far, has been very meagre, and the supply now being packed is far inferior to that usually obtained. The season however is advancing, and we advise all who can to fill their houses at once, as even a supply of an inferior article is far preferable to none at all.

Union Relief Association.

We are requested by the Ladies of the Association to announce that the Box of goods and sundries now being gotten up for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers, will be closed on tomorrow, Saturday Evening, and started to its destination on Monday. All persons wishing to make contributions will please do so at once, by sending what ever articles they wish to Mrs. JOSHUA YINGLING President of the Association

The Weather.

We once heard of a school boy being asked to spell the word weather, which he did in this wise w-h-e-a-t-h weath i-o u-r, er weather, which the teacher pronounced the "worst spell of weather" he ever knew, but we really think the past three weeks puts that far in the shade. Sunday last was the only clear day we have had since the 12th inst., when we had hoped for a permanent change, but on Monday morning the clouds again lowered, and rain and hail has been the order ever since.

Our Paper.

We are compelled to ask the forbearance of our readers for a few weeks with the pale appearance of our paper, as we have, unfortunately on hand a lot of thin and inferior paper, which has not sufficient body to absorb a proper portion of ink, and consequently must be worked a shade paler than is desirable. We trust soon to obviate that difficulty, and issue our journal in a more readable condition. We are not advised whether the war has raised the price of rags, but certain it is, that we have received a very small portion in our last lot of paper.

Scarcity of Houses.

While our Baltimore exchanges are daily lamenting the unusual amount of houses to let, an equally grievous complaint is made here of their scarcity.—Now this readily proves our section of country to be in a more prosperous condition than our sister city, and should be a strong inducement for the holders of the many vacant lots in town to improve them. Rents, too, have advanced at rates truly alarming to renters, while for every available domicil there are from one to four applicants. While we have been highly gratified with other evidences of enterprise and prosperity around us, we regret to see so little manifested in this particular, yet we have a hope that ere Spring opens, our property holders may see the necessity of thus advancing their own interest, and adding to the prosperity of the town.

Magazines and Periodicals.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February is already before us, and comes fully up to the promises of its publishers. In the present number is commenced a new Novel titled "*The Mistress and Maid*," by Miss Muloch, which promises to be of great interest, while the Table of Contents is replete with various attractive and interesting matter. Harper's Magazine contains from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. more reading matter than any other American Periodical, nearly all of which is original. We find greater pleasure in a perusal of Harper than any other publication and as we are in no wise selfish we advise our friends to procure Harper and share our enjoyment.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The February number of this sprightly and ever welcome little Magazine is before us, filled as usual with his happy variety of articles. "*Little Fields of Our Fathers*," by Virginia F. Townsend, particularly claimed our attention and we regret it alone is worth the amount of subscription. The low rate of this Magazine, $2 per annum, places it within the reach of all, and we heartily commend it to our friends and patrons.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The February number of this truly valuable publication has already been received, and contains contributions from many of the most brilliant writers of the day. The elevated National American spirit which characterizes this work should be a sufficient guarantee of success, and Felder it possible around every fireside in the country. Terms, $3 per annum. Address, Ticknor & Fields 135 Washington Street, Boston.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

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AND

DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

**Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,