The American Sentinel.
WESTMINSTER:
FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862.

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

☞ MATHER & ADAMS, 535 Broadway, New York, are our authorized Agents for receiving Subscriptions and Advertisements in that city.

WOOD!

Those of our Patrons who wish to pay their Subscription or Advertising Bills in WOOD, will confer a special favor by sending us a few loads immediately, as a glance at our small stock on hand is quite sufficient to induce an attack chills, without the means of raising a fever.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The circumstances by which we are surrounded now compel us to make an earnest appeal to our numerous patrons who are in arrears for Subscription, Advertising or Job Work. The decease of the late Proprietor rendering necessary a full settlement of all the previous business of the Office, also demands a collection of all outstanding debts. Now we have a large amount standing on our books, which is distributed among so many individuals as to make the payment a very trifling matter, and so, no doubt, many regard it; but no matter how trifling to you, they are momentous to us, because of their number. We trust then that all who may know themselves indebted to the late Editor will come promptly forward and settle the same at their earliest opportunity, and thereby save trouble and costs, which we, however reluctant we may be, will have no choice or power of avoiding. We make this appeal in all candor and sincerity, and desire our friends so to consider it, and while we regret the urgency required, cannot but feel that the circumstances fully demand it. Money must be collected for the payment of hands, paper, and the thousand and one other et ceteras connected with the business, or the publication suspended, and as we feel assured our friends would murmur against the latter alternative, we hope they will rally to our rescue in this dark season, that we may again journey together under more prosperous circumstances. To those especially who owe for Campaign Printing would we press our claims, for you have we labored diligently, you are now enjoying the emoluments, hasten then to prove by your actions that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," by a prompt settlement of such accounts.

Progress of the War.

During this week important events have followed each other so closely, that we are scarcely able to keep pace with them. The abandonment by the Rebels of their strongly fortified positions in Virginia, and their occupation by Federal troops, without a struggle; the brilliant achievement of Gen. Curtis in Arkansas, against the combined forces of Van Dorn, McCulloch, Price and McIntosh, all surely point to a speedy termination of this unnatural and unjustifiable Rebellion, and the visitation upon their own heads of a just, though terrible retribution. While they have been suffering all these reverses in the South West, they have been equally unfortunate in the South. The whole coast of Georgia being again restored to Federal possession, and the Stars and Stripes floating from the Forts. Surely all this argues a speedy doom to rebellion and the restoration of peace and quiet, where all has been chaos and confusion.

The sympathisers in our midst are no longer flushed with insolence and vindictiveness, seeking opportunities to abuse and malign those who have stood firm and manfully in defence of their country in the hour of her peril; but as if they already feel the presence of their grievous sins hanging heavily over them, hide, in shame, their hypocritical visages and deplore the doom of more than living death, which will be visited upon them by a justly incensed and avenging community.

Their Harps are hung on the willow tree,
And we can now retire to our rest without the croaking sound of rabid voices to the tune of "Dixie," disturbing our reveries or dreams, and walk the streets without fear of the "*chivalry*." We could have compassion on any fallen foe, but the base ingrate deserves only our contempt, and when peace shall have again spread her wings over our whole land, still shall those traitors, and sympathisers be held up to the world, as evidence of the undying censure of an outraged but just people.

United States Senator.

On Thursday of last week, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON was chosen, on joint ballot of the two Houses of the Legislature, to fill the vacancy occurring in the United States Senate by the expiration of the term of Hon. ANTHONY KENNEDY.

Mr. Johnson's wide-spread reputation renders unnecessary any commendation which our feelings might prompt us to add; and we will only state, that when Maryland was convulsed by the machinations of a traitorous faction, he came forward to lend his talents and his energies in the service of his State, to check the progress and stifle the existence of threatened ruin. As an appreciation of his eminent services in the United States Senate, whilst a member of that body on a former occasion, and as a grateful expression of her confidence in his ability and exalted patriotism, the State of Maryland has again sent him to the highest branch of the National Council, as the embodiment of her loyalty and the representative of her greatness. We congratulate the Legislature on a choice creditable to themselves and satisfactory to the people of the State.

☞ A private letter from Gibralter on the 13th ult., states that the Tuscarora had arrived and gone over to Algeciras and anchored to watch the Sumter, which is still at anchor in Gibralter Bay. The Sumter could get no coal, the private coal companies refusing to supply her. Her Captain had applied to the Government for a supply, and was refused without orders from the Home Government. Several of her crew refused to embark, and claimed protection of the American Consul, and wanted to go on board the Tuscarora or sent home.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

MANASSAS EVACUATED BY THE REBELS.

THE UNION TROOPS IN QUIET POSSESSION.

Manassas has been evacuated by the Rebels and our forces have taken peaceful possession!

WASHINGTON, March 11 P. M.—The reliable details of the evacuation of Manassas and its occupation by our troops have not yet been received. The whole fortifications were abandoned, and everything possible burned.

From information received last night as late as eleven o'clock, at the Headquarters of the Army in this city, we learn that the intelligence previously reported respecting the precipitate flight of the enemy from Manassas and its environs is confirmed. Our troops were then in possession of the late Confederate stronghold at Centreville. Gen. McClellan was at Fairfax Court House.

The enemy's escape from his batteries on the Potomac appears, from all the indications left behind him, in the shape of deserted guns, provisions and ammunition, to have been effected under the influence of a pervading panic. In a word it would seem from present appearances that the army which the people of the South expected to capture the city of Washington and to carry the war into the loyal States, has confessed itself vanquished without waiting to accept the battle about to be offered it on its own chosen and strongly fortified ground.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

CAPTURE OF FERNANDINA, FLORIDA, AND BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA.

The Old Flag Flying over Fort Clinch.

Inglorious Flight of the Rebels.

The Whole Coast of Georgia in Possession of the Government.

The United States steamer Alabama, Captain Lavier arrived here this morning direct from Fernandina, Florida, bringing Captain Davis, late Flag Officer of the South Atlantic Squadron, as bearer of despatches from Commodore Dupont to the Navy Department, announcing the capture of Fernandina and Brunswick by the fleet under his command.

The first point of the coast approached by the fleet was the town of Brunswick, Georgia, the enemy abandoning their works and precipitately flying at the approach of the gunboats. A sufficient possession of and gunboats left in charge. This gives the Government the control of the whole coast of Georgia, from South Carolina to Florida.

Brunswick being disposed of, the fleet moved twenty miles farther to Cumberland Sound, the entrance to the harbor of Fernandina, Florida.

When the expedition came in sight of Fort Clynch the Rebels were discovered making a hasty flight, and fired two or three random shots from the barbette guns of the fort. The shots of the fleet, however, caused a hasty evacuation, and Fort Clynch was immediately taken possession of, and the flag of the Union raised on the old staff which has been so long disgraced by the traitor sailors. This is the first of the old Southern forts of the Union that has been recovered since the proclamation of the President declaring that they must all be restored to the Union.

As the fleet approached the fort a train of cars was observed leaving Fernandina, and as the track runs some three miles along the shore of the Sound, Com. Dupont sent one of the gunboats in pursuit of *her*.

An exciting race took place, the steamer throwing shells at the flying train, some of them falling in such close proximity that some of the fleeing Rebels jumped from it and took to the bush. Among the latter is said to have been the late Senator Yulee, of Florida, accompanied by his servant. The train, of course, outran the gunboat and escaped.

The old enamelled Fort Clynch having been taken possession of, the flag was also speedily raised from the eight Rebel earthworks abandoned by the enemy. Twelve large guns fell into our possession, including one immense rifled gun of 120-pounds calibre. Five of them were found in Fort Clynch, and the others were in the earthworks.

They had hastily removed a portion of their guns which were said to be at St. Johns, farther up the Sound. An eye-witness says preparing to go up to capture them when the Alabama sailed.

Considerable ammunition was also captured, and the same evening the Rebel steamer Darlington, loaded with wagons, ammunition and camp equipage, was also captured whilst endeavoring to escape.

The expedition accomplished its mission on the 4th of March, the anniversary of the inauguration of President Lincoln. The troops of General Wright were landed, and Commodore Dupont landed ashore to take possession the forts and earthworks, which were quickly garrisoned.

Most of the late inhabitants of Fernandina had fled, and the city was also taken possession of.

This has been one of the most useful ports to the Rebels, a large number of vessels having run the blockade here.

Still Another Victory.

A despatch has been received at Washington announcing that a battle lasting three days has been fought at Sugar Creek, Arkansas, in which the combined Confederate forces of Generals Van Dorn, McCullough, Price and McIntosh have been defeated. The Federal loss is estimated at one thousand killed and wounded, but the Confederate loss is believed to be much greater. Many prisoners and large quantities of army stores are said to have been captured, at last accounts the Federal cavalry were pursuing the retreating Confederates.

Preparing for a General Stampede.

From the similarity of language used, and the assumption being made at different points at the same moment, it is apparent that it has been authoritatively determined by the rebel government to change its tactics in the management of the war. The leading papers in Virginia, and those at the far South, gave out very broad hints that most of their defences are to be abandoned, and instead of dividing their daily diminishing forces, for the purpose of fortifying lesser points, which they seem to calculate are bound to be taken by the Union troops or camps, their general resources are to be centered in the great armies in Kentucky and Virginia. Alas! for those calculations. The *great* army of Kentucky is already *now* cut to shreds and left of it—and are now "flying hither and thither in despair, like the dishonored ghosts of friends having failed to receive the rites of sepulchre upon the earth, have debarred them the privilege of a passage in old Charon's boat across that ferry so famous in Heathen mythology. Their whole hopes now, therefore, rest upon the army in Virginia—over which, for the present, we must draw the veil. We are "*making history*" so rapidly, that ere what we write shall have seen the light, the events anticipated may have been manifested to the world.—*Balto. Clip.*

The Union Pelley.

Epochs in a nation's history commence with its stability and progress, or its decline and fall. The War of the Revolution founded the Republic; and the ordeal of the Rebellion, if we remain true to the policy of our forefathers, will give it enduring permanency, and develop and realize its manifest destiny. That time is on the suppression of the Rebellion has arrived, when the traitors themselves perceive their scheme to be a total failure, and at which it behooves statesmen and the people whom they represent, to deal circumspectly with the work of re-establishing the Union in its integrity.

Fanatics and speculative theorists in Congress and out of Congress are the men who are dangerous now. The heresy of the Rebels was, that a State had the right to secede at its own will and pleasure; the equally fatal heresy of the Abolitionists is that the Rebellion has forfeited the right of States under the Constitution, and that when the Rebellion is suppressed, the so-called Seceded States are to be treated as conquered provinces which have forfeited their rights and privileges under the Constitution, and to be reduced to a Territorial condition, in which State rights have as yet no existence.

To show the iniquity and error of these political heresies, it is enough to point out the conservative policy of the administration.

Every State paper, which has emanated from the Administration, since President Lincoln's first proclamation in April of last year, announces its policy to be the suppression of insurrection by the enforcement of the laws, and the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution in their integrity.—The dissolution of the Union has never been a received fact; the President holds that the so-called seceded states are still in the Union; only the existence of insurrection in some of the States, in flagrant violation of law, has been recognized; hence the work of "reconstruction" or "restoration," is simply a return of the people in the rebellious states to their allegiance; and all Ordinances of Secession, and pretended laws, or exercise of usurped authority, undone and by virture of such ordinances are absolutely null and void. It follows that upon the suppression of the Insurrection, the old order of things will be restored, the loyal state authorities temporarily superseded by fraud and violence, will be replaced, and all constitutional rights and privileges remain in the condition in which they were before the treasonable outbreak of insurrection. Any other policy than this must end in the expulsion of the government and the annihilation of the hopes of mankind. The theory of the Abolitionists is a recognition of the right and of the fact of Secession; and *vice versa*. These extremists need, and cooperate for the destruction of the Constitution. The only path of safety lies in the practical conservatism of the Union policy, adopted and pursued by Lincoln and his Cabinet, and administration of President Lincoln; and so long as it is adhered to, and there is no reason to fear that it can or will be departed from, the administration will receive and it deserves, the zealous and grateful support of every patriotic citizen.—*Fred'k. Examiner.*

The Tyranny at Richmond.

The signs rapidly accumulate to show that the Richmond dynasty is getting desperate, and that the oppressed Union men there believe they see the dawn of a better day approaching. Few many months past the arrests of men even of the Hon. John M. Botts has been a matter of doubt; to say nothing of his views or sentiments in regard to the terrible crisis that has come upon Virginia and the Union. The doubt in regard to both has at length been dispelled in the most summary manner by the arrest of Mr. Botts, and shows that he is worthy of martyrdom because clinging to his antecedents we hope to see the dawn and soon—when, like the Hon. Andrew Johnson, he will privileged to dictate terms to the pestilent traitors who have so long trodden loyal sentiment out wherever they had the sway. We hope to see the time when the Letchers, and the Wises, and the whole brood of parvenue magnates who breaking the sepulchres of Washington and Madison, have for the time brought the noble old State to disgrace, will be driven out with ignominy from the places they have defiled; or, having the hardihood to remain, will meet the consequences which should befall traitors and tyrants of the meanest grade.

The fact that the chief Rebels there have found it necessary to make their arrests and besides this, to search for slaves and declare martial law, cuts the whole tale in relation to the reported Union sentiment in Richmond. In fact, every account from the oppressed Capitol of Virginia is burdened with particulars of individual wrongs, of selfish oppression; and we see had nothing else by which to judge, the nervous anxiety to trample on everything like free speech or opinion betrays too well the deadly fears which now haunt the wicked and cowardly conspirators in their very citadel.

Nevertheless, it will all come right—and speedily. Not long can it be now before the artillery of the Republic will thunder retribution to their guilty soul; not long before the proud banner of the nation will once more from the Rebel Capitol. Until then let us now invoke to our aid that patience which has attributes heretofore up, let us have faith in that power which will at length come to the rescue of every citizen.

The Homestead Bill.

This bill which has passed the House of Representatives in some form, no less than five different times, again passed the House on Friday, by a most emphatic vote. We presume this time it will become a law, as it is a measure popular with all parties. The amendment proposed by Mr. Holman, was well calculated to defeat the whole design of the bill. This amendment proposed to give the bounty to the soldiers in land grants, instead of money. The result would have been that all of the available land would have to be given to the soldiers in land warrants, which would *never* have been of real benefit to the soldiers, but would go into the hands of the speculators throughout the country, while the lands would remain unimproved.

As the bill now is, it grants a homestead to actual settlers on the public lands, who will improve the same. Thus the vast public domain of the great West will be improved, the wealth, and consequently the revenue, of the nation enhanced, and great encouragement and assistance will be given to the industrious poorer classes of our own and other countries to provide for themselves comfortable homes.

Our soldiers will receive their bounty in money, which will be far more acceptable to them, while at the same time they will have the same right to the public lands as other citizens, and the Shylocks will not have the opportunity, for the purpose of speculation, of keeping these lands out of the hands of those who would become actual settlers.

No Counterfeits.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of Monday evening, says: "We have notice of a discovered counterfeit of the United States five dollar demand notes, as furnished by the police, but a diligent inquiry has failed in detecting any such instrument, and we now believe that the whole story is an invention of the parties who promulgated it. Either the police have been imposed on, or they are trying to impose on other parties. Let the correction go round. There is not, Let the correction go round. There is not, has not been, and is not likely to be, any counterfeit of these notes."

News of the Week.

By way of Fortress Monroe we have some interesting items. The Rebels are in full possession of Norfolk, and in a state of jubilation, placing Richmond and the navy ten miles around under martial law, and troops are pushed through the city. The prevailing demoralization of the army and the continual disorderly manifestations in the city is given as the reason for the proclamation. Another order has been issued requiring all persons to deliver up arms of every description under penalty of having them seized. Great excitement prevails, and a panic prevails in the city. During the excitement down at camp by writing on the walls and fences, pithy sentiments expressing over the repeated advance of the National forces. Two arrest of fighting citizens, whose adherence to treason was doubted, was ordered, and during the day Hon. John Minor Botts and some twenty other prominent men were arrested. Gen. Garnett, Wise, and other Federal officers and soldiers had reached Richmond from South Carolina, but their immediate return was ordered. One report was that they were Crowds were to be retained as hostages for Lincoln Buckner and Hightower, why the Rebels believe are to be held as political offenders. The successful running of the blockade off Cape Fear river by the privateer Nashville is confirmed. A despatch from Augusta, Georgia, states that Tattnall's fleet had another engagement with our batteries on the Savannah river, and was again forced to retire.

From late Richmond papers received by way of Fortress Monroe we reprint copious and interesting extracts. The arrest of Hon. J. M. Botts, Franklin Stearns, Valentine Hooker and other prominent Union men of Richmond is confirmed by the accounts given. As an additional humiliation they have been confined in a negro jail. Mr. Stearns on approaching the jail told them that they would "need a larger jail." It they designed impressing all the Union men in Richmond. A full account is given of the fleet by which the Nashville ran the blockade of Cape Fear River. On her way out she passed and dared the city of Savannah, bound for Philadelphia. The Nashville boarded her and have taken about 50,000 worth of stuff for the Rebel Treasury and Ordnance Department. Of course this is an exaggeration, as no vessel could carry a cargo of that value except it was composed of the most costly articles. Her chances intended a battering encounter the Rebel desperadoes had, all of which we know here to be false.—While Capital Commercial was in Petersburg he received such attention from some of the citizens as to excite indignation and command a mob of the populace, who did not fancy seeing the Federal colors such a Rebel Resort. The Rebel Congress on Monday week, received itself in a tumultuous assembly and series of terrible resolutions, the substance of which is that the "Staff will never submit to the Federal Power, but rather their country destroy their homes and suffer every thing," &c., &c. They ask their *allies* President if it will not be best to build $5,000,000 worth of gunboats to defend the "S. C." The Richmond papers admit that General Jackson has been compelled to fall back to Winchester and that our forces are threatening it from Romney and from Williamsport. Rebels report a battle to Winchester from Manassas.

The latest advices from the Tennessee river report that the abandonment of Pittsburg was as sudden and complete as at first reported. Pittsburg Landing, a smaller of Pittsburg, has been taken possession of, and all important points near the river.

Information was received in St. Louis that New Madrid on the Mississippi, about sixty miles south of Cairo, has been invaded by the Federal forces. The Confederates are believed to have evacuated the place. The Federal gunboats are expected to have taken several points near the river.

Information was received in St. Louis that New Madrid on the Mississippi, about sixty miles south of Cairo, has been invaded by the Federal forces. The Confederates are believed to have evacuated the place. The Federal gunboats are expected to have taken several points near the river.

A despatch from Cincinnati states that General Banks advance occupied Salisbury, which is about twelve miles from Winchester. General Banks has issued a general order, forbidding all marauding or depredations upon the property of citizens. Further seizures of stores for the Rebel army have been made.

The whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now held by the National forces and the return of the recognition is going forward. A very few have been found in sympathy with the condition but was anticipated, and it is believed may be opened through to Wheeling in ten days.

The Baltimore American of Monday, says, we have this morning, after a series of cheering Union successes, one of the most thrilling of war's dispatches to our readers, announcing the destruction of two rebel frigates—the Cumberland and Congress—by the Rebel Iron-clad steamer Merrimac. The Merrimac made her appearance off Newell's Point at one o'clock on Saturday, and at once attacked and sunk the Cumberland, whilst two other Rebel steamers—the Yorktown and Jamestown—came down James river and engaged the Congress and the Newport News Point batteries. After the Cumberland was sunk the Congress surrendered, her officers were taken prisoners, and the vessel fired. The Merrimac subsequently engaged the Minnesota and the Sta Lawrence, both of which got aground, and in that condition a desultory fight was progressing at the time the Norfolk boat left on Saturday night.

The telegraph was, however, completed to Fortress Monroe last night, and we have the gratifying announcement to make that the iron-clad steamer Monitor, built by Captain Ericsson, which arrived there a month ago, on Saturday night, engaged the Merrimac Yorktown and Jamestown on Sunday, and after five hours battle drove them back, the Merrimac being positively in a sinking condition. Had she arrived ten hours sooner we would doubtless have been able to record the capture of the Merrimac instead of the destruction of two of our noble frigates.

From the lower Potomac we have an indication that both the left as well as the right wing of General McClellan's army is moving. The gunboats from Washington on Sunday, raised the blockade down as far as Cockpit Point, attacking and demolishing the battery at that point, causing the Rebels to hastily evacuate, after destroying their tents, barracks and stores, and firing the Rebel steamer Page and other vessels which were in Powell river. Their works were occupied by our troops, and the Federal flag flying over them Sunday evening.

The blockade of the Potomac has been virtually raised by the operations of the gunboats on Sunday. They shells spiked the batteries and abandoned all their batteries including many valuable guns, which have been taken possession of by General Hooker.

Rebel Bragging.

It is curious to see how our Northern journals, which have been for years past exalting the Southern manners, morals, and men far above that of our own section, are forced to change their opinions. Some of those very papers which supported Buckcanan in the last presidential campaign, and, of course, magnified the Southern spirit of chivalry, are now the very ones to lend their disapprobation. The Boston *Post* was one of these papers. In a recent issue, it says, "We did not think that the Secessionist boasters were such arrant braggarts as they have proved." This is true enough friend *Post*, but you had the best of opportunities for learning this fact long ago. In a speech made to some of the rebel soldiers last summer, Henry A. Wise said the following grandiloquent language:

"If the enemy's guns reach further than yours, reduce the distance to suit them for to fast to overtake them, strike home.—Your rifled Yankee will never stand still in the presence of cold steel. Let your aim, therefore, be to get into their quarters, always running towards, never back, my word for it, the soil of Virginia will be swept of the Vandals who are now polluting its atmosphere.

This wonderfully brave man reduced the distance between himself and Norfolk very rapidly when he heard the roar of Burnside's Yankee guns.

Another of these gallant braggadocios held forth in a similar style in Missouri, in July last, as follows:

"Our stay here will be short. Our mission is quick work. We will make short in her feet, and be enough for us to breathe after the heavy tread of the tyrant's fleet. Then by her own brave arms, she will maintain her rights and protect her gallant women from the foe, who dare to march under banners inscribed with 'Beauty and booty' as the reward of victory. In victory, the brave steel rays mercifully, but in defeat will be shown to traitors marching under such a banner."

Now this same Tattnall running so fast that one cannot see his heels for dust—or mud.

It is reported that the Confederates are fortifying the town of Savannah, on the Tennessee river, about twenty miles north of the Mississippi line.

A report is known that the town of Brunswick, Georgia, has been evacuated by the Confederates, and the guns removed to Savannah. The village contained about two hundred inhabitants and is the capital of Glynn county, situated on the Atlantic river, about twenty miles southwest of Savannah.

Passed assistant Surgeon Jones, from the rebel steamer Merrimac, has been fully exonerated from the charge of cowardice. Gen. Thompson commander of the Rebel steamer Magnolia, in which a flag was endeavored by two Federal steamers of Pass L'Outre on the 28th ult.

President Lincoln on Tuesday sent an important Message to Congress on the slavery question. He recommends to Congress the passage of a resolution declaring that "the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt the gradual abolishment of slavery, giving such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system."

From the Lower Rappahannock we have favorable reports of the progress of our forces. On Thursday night a squadron of the first Michigan Cavalry advanced as far as Berryville, on the Winchester turnpike, and there lying in an ambush surprised a party of the Rebel cavalry, routing them, killing three and capturing nine horses as trophies, without the loss of a man. One of the horses was recognized as the property of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Rebel vice-president. Rebel Col. Ashby, Gen. Stuart's cavalry, passed through Charlestown on Tuesday, on his way to the late General Lander's Brigade. Leesburg, Ill. Leesburg and Bunker Hill have been occupied by our forces, showing a gradual approach toward Manchester. An attempt of the Rebels to ambush Colonel Geary at Lovettsville was foiled. A squad of Rebel guerillas were captured near Bunker Hill. Advices from the vicinity of the Rebels will make a stand at Winchester. The Associated Press correspondent reports that they are in large force there and have made considerable preparations for resistance. On the other hand, a respectable gentleman who reached here on Friday from Strasburg, beyond Winchester, reports that on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last preparations were in progress for abandoning the place. The Sick, the wounded and a number of large guns were being sent towards Manassas, and though it was given out that Winchester was to be reinforced all the indications pointed to its immediate abandonment.

The latest despatch from Charlestown states that General Banks advance occupied Salisbury, which is about twelve miles from Winchester. General Banks has issued a general order, forbidding all marauding or depredations upon the property of citizens. Further seizures of stores for the Rebel army have been made.

The whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now held by the National forces and the return of the recognition is going forward. A very few have been found in sympathy with the condition but was anticipated, and it is believed may be opened through to Wheeling in ten days.

The Baltimore American of Monday, says, we have this morning, after a series

"Fear Virginia"

We gave in our last issue a portion of the Richmond Enquirer's lamentation over the capture of Roanoke Island, and the destruction of two rebel frigates—the Cumberland and Congress—by the Rebel Iron-clad steamer Merrimac. The Merrimac made her appearance off Newell's Point at one o'clock on Saturday, and at once attacked and sunk the Cumberland, whilst two other Rebel steamers—the Yorktown and Jamestown—came down James river and engaged the Congress and the Newport News Point batteries. After the Cumberland was sunk the Congress surrendered, her officers were taken prisoners, and the vessel fired. The Merrimac subsequently engaged the Minnesota and the St. Lawrence, both of which got aground, and in that condition a desultory fight was progressing at the time the Norfolk boat left on Saturday night.

The telegraph was, however, completed to Fortress Monroe last night, and we have the gratifying announcement to make that the iron-clad steamer Monitor, built by Captain Ericsson, which arrived there a month ago, on Saturday night, engaged the Merrimac Yorktown and Jamestown on Sunday, and after five hours battle drove them back, the Merrimac being positively in a sinking condition. Had she arrived ten hours sooner we would doubtless have been able to record the capture of the Merrimac instead of the destruction of two of our noble frigates.

From the lower Potomac we have an indication that both the left as well as the right wing of General McClellan's army is moving. The gunboats from Washington on Sunday, raised the blockade down as far as Cockpit Point, attacking and demolishing the battery at that point, causing the Rebels to hastily evacuate, after destroying their tents, barracks and stores, and firing the Rebel steamer Page and other vessels which were in Powell river. Their works were occupied by our troops, and the Federal flag flying over them Sunday evening.

The blockade of the Potomac has been virtually raised by the operations of the gunboats on Sunday. They shells spiked the batteries and abandoned all their batteries including many valuable guns, which have been taken possession of by General Hooker.

Rebel Bragging.

It is curious to see how our Northern journals, which have been for years past exalting the Southern manners, morals, and men far above that of our own section, are forced to change their opinions. Some of those very papers which supported Buckcanan in the last presidential campaign, and, of course, magnified the Southern spirit of chivalry, are now the very ones to lend their disapprobation. The Boston *Post* was one of these papers. In a recent issue, it says, "We did not think that the Secessionist boasters were such arrant braggarts as they have proved." This is true enough friend *Post*, but you had the best of opportunities for learning this fact long ago. In a speech made to some of the rebel soldiers last summer, Henry A. Wise said the following grandiloquent language:

"If the enemy's guns reach further than yours, reduce the distance to suit them for to fast to overtake them, strike home.—Your rifled Yankee will never stand still in the presence of cold steel. Let your aim, therefore, be to get into their quarters, always running towards, never back, my word for it, the soil of Virginia will be swept of the Vandals who are now polluting its atmosphere.

This wonderfully brave man reduced the distance between himself and Norfolk very rapidly when he heard the roar of Burnside's Yankee guns.

Another of these gallant braggadocios held forth in a similar style in Missouri, in July last, as follows:

"Our stay here will be short. Our mission is quick work. We will make short in her feet, and be enough for us to breathe after the heavy tread of the tyrant's fleet. Then by her own brave arms, she will maintain her rights and protect her gallant women from the foe, who dare to march under banners inscribed with 'Beauty and booty' as the reward of victory. In victory, the brave steel rays mercifully; but in defeat will be shown to traitors marching under such a banner."

Now this same Tattnall running so fast that one cannot see his heels for dust—or mud.

We gave in our last issue a portion of the Richmond Enquirer's lamentation over the capture of Roanoke Island, and the destruction of two rebel frigates—the Cumberland and Congress—by the Rebel Iron-clad steamer Merrimac. The Merrimac made her appearance off Newell's Point at one o'clock on Saturday, and at once attacked and sunk the Cumberland, whilst two other Rebel steamers—the Yorktown and Jamestown—came down James river and engaged the Congress and the Newport News Point batteries. After the Cumberland was sunk the Congress surrendered, her officers were taken prisoners, and the vessel fired. The Merrimac subsequently engaged the Minnesota and the St. Lawrence, both of which got aground, and in that condition a desultory fight was progressing at the time the Norfolk boat left on Saturday night.

The telegraph was, however, completed to Fortress Monroe last night, and we have the gratifying announcement to make that the iron-clad steamer Monitor, built by Captain Ericsson, which arrived there a month ago, on Saturday night, engaged the Merrimac Yorktown and Jamestown on Sunday, and after five hours battle drove them back, the Merrimac being positively in a sinking condition. Had she arrived ten hours sooner we would doubtless have been able to record the capture of the Merrimac instead of the destruction of two of our noble frigates.

From the lower Potomac we have an indication that both the left as well as the right wing of General McClellan's army is moving. The gunboats from Washington on Sunday, raised the blockade down as far as Cockpit Point, attacking and demolishing the battery at that point, causing the Rebels to hastily evacuate, after destroying their tents, barracks and stores, and firing the Rebel steamer Page and other vessels which were in Powell river. Their works were occupied by our troops, and the Federal flag flying over them Sunday evening.

The blockade of the Potomac has been virtually raised by the operations of the gunboats on Sunday. They shells spiked the batteries and abandoned all their batteries including many valuable guns, which have been taken possession of by General Hooker.

Do not Burn the Cities.

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, in remonstrating against the policy of burning the cities of the South as the Federal army advances, says:

"A captured city, for instance, may serve only as a temporary convenience to an enemy, for the occupation of troops. If it be a strategic point, he would hold it though its buildings were a heap of smoldering ruins. His lines would be pitched among the rubbish or on the outskirts. No general would leave it because his troops did not have houses to live in. Nor would he keep his army in the best built city, on account of its fine houses, if the plans of the campaign required it elsewhere, or if the position could not be held against a superior force moving to repossess it."

In referring to a rumor that Savanna would be thus destroyed in case the enemy make good their attack, the writer says:

"We protest against it as unwise, as fruitless of any good result, as necessitated to be of any serious disadvantage to the enemy, while it would inflict a stupendous, permanent injury upon the people of the city and of the State. It would involve a destruction of buildings that otherwise might stand hundreds of years to beautify that fair city, and subserve the uses of her people for ages after the present struggle. Let the set of Yankee vandals have been ignominiously driven back to their Northern homes. To destroy the city under the presumption that it could never be won back would be to act on an unmanly fear, and to imply a doubt of Southern prowess and courage."

The Destruction of the Southern Crops.

The planters and Congressmen at Richmond are again wasting their time in discussing the absurd project of destroying the cotton and tobacco crops. Of all the foolish projects which the infatuated Southerners have hit upon this is the most foolish. In the first place, it will never be carried out to any great extent. And then it would hurt nobody half as much as the Southerners themselves. The idea of asking the Confederate Government to pay for the crop destroyed is decidedly rich.—Is they propose to burn the tobacco and the cotton on which the Government is to loan a hundred millions? And will the planters pay its crop for which the Government advances money to the planters on their crops before they are burned. Will it give more for them after they are destroyed? Can anything be more stupid and suicidal than the whole scheme? It will not, and cannot, however, for politicians in dollars deal with their peculiar eloquence.—*Providence Journal.*

"McClellan's Generalship"

Under the heading the Nashville Banner of the 26th ultimo says:

The Memphis Avalanche, which, like many other papers and politicians, has been constantly hailing the people into a false security by underrating the enemy, is at last awaking to the dangerous nature of look in the face in the face. In its issue of Thursday, says:

"The indications seem to be that General McClellan is shaping his movements of vast combination, and to have the great advantage of the skillful management of a vast army. It is useless to indulge in idle conjectures. We have a powerful army, to meet a great in numbers, with talented and brave and experienced commanders. McClellan has been purifying the command, dismissing weak and incompetent men, and now has a well appointed command. His soldiers well drilled brave and gallant. We must put forth our best men, and quickly. We must put the right men in the right place."

A Railroad in the Grain Trade.

The Illinois Central Railroad is going into the corn trade on a magnificent scale. The amount owing to the corporation for lands sold is $1,000,000, and in payment upon these notes it is to bring corn at 15 cents per bushel—nearly twice the ruling cash price. At a new station called Buckeye, eleven miles south of Chicago, it has established an enormous depot. Six acres cribs, each a mile in length, are already built, and the number has been purchased for five millions of 700,000 bushels are already filled, and it is expected that the whole amount, from last year's crop, purchased by the company will reach 1,000,000 bushels. Verily, the Illinois Central is prime minister.

A Democrat's Creed.

The Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, recently appointed by Governor Morton to fill the provisional vacancy created by the resignation of ex-Senator Bright, delivered a speech in the Hall of the House of Representatives of Indiana, at Indianapolis, on the 25th ultimo. After referring to the circumstances under which the Senatorial appointment had been tendered to him by the Indiana Governor he announced the following summary as constituting his political creed:

"1st. My faith in the strength and permanency of this Government is in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

"2d. No party cries or platforms until we have a Government.

"3d. In one word, I put down my enemies in rebellion, let them wear what lives and use money it may. (Loud cheers.)

"4th. I am for Charge your laws and your Constitution, but God has given you but one country."

Local Items.

Sudden Death.

We learn that on Friday evening week Mr. Jacob Brayton, of this County, died suddenly at the residence of Mr. John Radcliff, near Hanover, Pa. He arrived there late in the evening, apparently in good health, and partook of a hearty supper, soon after which he was attacked with paralysis, and in a few minutes expired.

Measels and Small Pox.

These two infectious diseases we learn are circulating in our community, the former being quite prevalent in town, while several cases of the latter are reported in the neighborhood of Warfieldsburg, one of which proved fatal. At this season of the year persons cannot be too careful of their health, even though no epidemics be prevalent, but when liable to such contagious should be more than ever solicitous.

Public Sales.

The combined sales of Messrs. DAVID HENRY and ELIJAH WAGONER comes off on Tuesday next, where some fine Stock and valuable Farming Utensils are offered.

Our friend SAMUEL COVER will sell his Stock and Farming Implements also, on Wednesday next, and we would advise all who want good stock to attend. The fact of there being but few sales this Spring, renders these chances very desirable.

The Nashville Rebels.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 3d inst., says that the citizens of Nashville avoid intercourse of any kind with the invaders. Two British flags have been raised by property holders there, thus evincing an intention to claim the protection of that Government.

Concerning "President" Jeff's message the *Appeal* says:—"He is free to confess the error of his past policy and the extent of the disasters which have followed from it. Yet Rome was never to be made on the advancing columns of the enemy—that we will attack, pursue and destroy, instead of being attacked, pursued and destroyed.

"The spade will be dropped and the bayonet resumed. In other words, the policy of *Fabius* Davis will yield to that of *Napoleonic* Beauregard. In view of these facts we can see light gleaming through the dark clouds that at present envelope us, which will burst forth in less than sixty days in full and resplendent lustre."

Suspending the Tariff in Rebeldom.

The proposition is now before the happy Congress at Richmond to suspend the tariff on goods imported into the Confederacy except those coming from the United States! This is about the best joke of the season, and is a part and parcel, we suppose, of Mr. Boyce's *undazzing* plan. With salt at $20 a sack, and everything else, the very necessaries of life, at several hundred per cent. above the former prices, to propose to cut off the United States from the operations of the decree, is truly rich! This too, in the face of the fact that we have daily accounts of the arrests of traitors here for attempting to smuggle over goods into Dixie, the very goods the introduction of which they thus pretend to discourage! *Humbug* may truly be said to be the order of the day in Dixie land.

☞ Compare Richmond and Nashville—one a city in the hands of the Rebels, the other a city in the hands of the Federal troops. "Drunken mob reel and tumble in the gutters, sprawl over the sidewalks, brandish knives and pistols, and otherwise indulging in those deadly conflicts which fill our prisons with candidates for the gallows." This is Richmond from a native point of view. Nashville, on the other hand, is quiet, peaceful and orderly. "For Rebels admit," says an authority, "that the Hessians have not committed a single outrage, while the conduct of their troops has been exemplary." Thus it will always be. Wherever the flag of the Union floats, there will be law, order, and protection. Wherever the Rebels are in authority, there must be disorder, anarchy, and ruin.

An Omen.

The Louisville *Journal* says that on the day of the inauguration of Jeff. Davis, about one o'clock P. M., the clouds assumed a singular yellow hue, and a seemingly preternatural darkness overspread the land. Candles and gas lights were brought into requisition. The strange phenomenon lasted fifteen or twenty minutes, and passed suddenly off.

Just So.

Blackwood's Magazine of February assumes that a war between the United States and Great Britain will take place before 1863, and indulges it with satisfaction.—"The campaign," says Blackwood, "is just as likely to end by establishing a new frontier for Canada, with Portland on one side and Lake Ontario on another, as by leaving the country in permanent possession of a mile of Canadian territory."

A Whole Church Taking the Oath.

The Northern branch of the