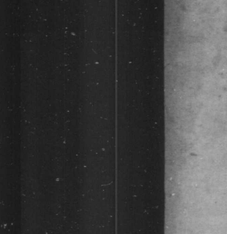
The American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER:

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 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?

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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.

The Situation.

There has been at times, for many months, the conviction impressed upon the public mind that the next three days, perhaps, would settle summarily the fate of the rebellion by the results of some tremendous battle or battles, such as could leave in the minds of the Rebel leaders no possible hope strong enough to keep their forces together, and further prolong the struggle. But a little time ago, Manassas, Bowling Green and Columbus, figured prominently in such calculation; yet all have been abandoned without a struggle, and the scene of the anticipated great battles pushed off elsewhere, fixing for the world a new programme for the denouement of the great drama, and postponing the hopes and the fears of all.

And now, to-day, we have new plots and scenes, not less interesting, not less grand. The new fighting locality—Island No. 10—figures in place of Columbus, and Corinth takes the place of Bowling Green. Meanwhile, for Manassas, we have had substituted a changing line which, under a more stringent supervision of newspaper and telegraph correspondence, leaves us only meagre conjectures to go upon, mystery coming along to magnify the movements we are cut off from comprehending.

But one thing is certain, that at no time within twelve months have the prospects been so imminent for overwhelming results. The immense force, gathering on the Tennessee, especially, and the fact that the man somehow most relied upon by the Rebels—Beauregard—is in immediate command of the opposing force, shows pretty plainly that upon the battle anticipated there they hinge all their waning hopes, akin, however, to despair. With the fate of Memphis, too, hanging immediately in the balances, we look for a conflict such as for desperation on both sides has not been as yet witnessed. The fact, too, additional, that their fortifications above must fall by the same blow, makes this anticipated battle one of vast moment to all concerned. Whatever stake may thus be credited to the Rebels, the National forces are, if possible, still more critically situated. Should they suffer themselves to be beaten, they are in a manner in an enemy's country, being so far from their great supporting line, and with only their fleet to retreat upon, they have no alternative but to fight their way through, or meet next to utter ruin. Disciplined and splendidly armed and properly officered, they have the advantage of having already been successful, and this faith in themselves, so that it does not degenerate into overweening confidence, is a strong feature in favor of their triumph. It has been suggested that the reason why our fleet has stuck so long at Island No. 10 was to keep the Rebel force there from moving elsewhere and in the direction of Memphis and Corinth, where they might be more weighty in the scale. Be that as it may, with Rebel Generals beaten at Corinth in flank, as they have already been beaten in Arkansas, all their labors perish at once.

If we look in the direction of New Orleans matters there seem equally impending. Any moment, whilst we are writing, may bring us Accounts of the most tremendous results in that quarter or at Mobile. Bragg's army has already melted away from the vicinity of Fort Pickens, after having previously been decimated to no purpose by disease and hard labor; and looking to the giving up of Florida, the Rebel prospects seems no brighter on the Southern, or Gulf coast, line of the Confederacy than they do when we take the parallel of latitude along the northern boundary of the States of Alabama and Mississippi.

So, we see, that, surveying the whole field, the "anaconda" is at last rapidly drawing together his folds to crush the rebellion. With Richmond, New Orleans, Savannah and Memphis in immediate danger of investment and capture, it will take all the philosophy of all the Rebel leaders to convince the people there that although the chief cities of the South may be in our possession, their prospects are the brighter as a consequence. The breaking of the line of communication between Richmond and New Orleans via the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, has already sent the price of sugars in Virginia up to twenty-four cents a pound. A little further in the same direction, and it is to be hoped that the people of that unfortunate State—like those in and around Nashville—will find relief from the rigid source from the presence of the National troops amongst them, and the consequent ability accorded them of supplying their wants from a right quarter. We know not what twenty-four hours may bring forth, but to-day, things look abundantly promising for the success of the Union cause.—*Balto. Amer.*

The Rebels Disheartened.

A Washington despatch says:—Among the many evidences daily transpiring of the Rebels losing confidence in their cause, it may be stated that an ardent Secessionist and admirer of Southern institutions, who left Baltimore some months since to fill an editorial position at Richmond, has within the last few days returned to Baltimore, heartsick, and is soliciting permission from the military authorities here to remain. As the prospects are that there will shortly be more such seeking safety under the shadow of the Government they have hitherto been so willing to see destroyed, it is the freely expressed opinion of loyal citizens here that such returning prodigals, if they be indeed repentant, should be required to show works meet for repentance, and purge themselves of their treason by taking the oath of allegiance to the Government, they have so shamefully wronged.

Yankee Ingenuity.

Since the naval fight in Hampton Roads 1,500 different schemes for sinking or otherwise disposing of the Merrimac, have been offered to the Navy Department by Yankee inventors.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR CARROLL COUNTY.

The Circuit Court for Carroll County commenced its Spring Session in this place on Monday last, before Hon. M. NELSON. There are a goodly number of cases upon the Docket, but mostly of an unimportant character. The Original Docket numbers 137. Trial Docket, 184. Appeals, 53. Criminals continued from last term 31. The Session promises to be an uninteresting one, and no doubt will adjourn next week. The Sheriff returned the following panel of Jurors, from which were drawn the Grand July as follows:

GRAND JURY.

Joseph McKinstry.	Solomon Shepherd.
Thomas Stevenson.	Jacob R. Sellers.
Samuel Galt.	Isaac Baskert.
Robert D. Gorsuch.	Henry Danner.
Samuel T. Walker.	Joseph Lynn.
Joseph Keough.	Samuel G. Davis.
Henry Fair.	Henry F Shroder.
Rogers Strube.	Daniel H. Rudolph.
Joshua Smith.	William S. Hyson.
Wm. Brandenburg.	Abraham Null.
John Q. Miller.	Grove Shipley.
John Hess.	

PETIT JURY.

William Gessell.	Thomas Gorsuch.
William Bachman.	Jacob Koons.
William Lippy.	Joseph Hibbard.
Josiah Babylon.	William Fisher.
Eli Hewitt.	William Hughes.
Samuel Reiner.	David Zepp.
George Bender.	John Q. Sweeney.
David Lupp.	Joseph Armacost.
James Lockard.	Samuel Miller.
Jacob Roflinker.	Ephraim Warshime.
Wm. H. Reinecker.	Jeremiah Rinehart.
Alexr. McAllister.	Benjamin Williams.
Solomon Ecker.	

Seceded States.

States have no constitutional right to secede from the Union, but that they may do it as a matter of fact, we have had recent and most abundant experience.

It is mere nonsense and drivelling to say that there is any such State as South Carolina in the Union. The territory which once constituted that State is still within our national jurisdiction, but only as Utah and the Indian Territory are so. The people who inhabit it are still subject to the laws of the United States. But there is no State there, and no State government.

Undoubtedly, it is hoped that a new State of South Carolina may be formed at some future day, with State officials having that essential qualification to act as such, which consists in taking the oath of paramount allegiance to the United States. Undoubtedly, too, it will be the policy of Congress and of the nation to readmit into the Union such State as may organize itself within the old geographical limits of South Carolina, at the earliest day consistent with the public safety.—But no man can now foresee when this may be, and in the meantime the duty of enforcing the laws of the United States and of protecting such loyal men as may be found in South Carolina, cannot be postponed for a single day after we have the physical power to perform it.

In short, the necessity of providing some sort of government for the preservation of social order in the seceded region, until States there can be reconstructed and readmitted, is plain, palpable and undeniable. Shallow lawyers may insist as long as they please and as loud as they please, that States cannot secede. That they have seceded as a matter of fact, is as notorious as the fact that we are in the midst of a civil war.

The Administration, in appointing a military governor for Tennessee, has recognized the necessity of which we speak.

There never would have been any difficulty upon this question, if it had not been for its connection with another question, that of emancipation, with which it need have nothing to do. Territorial governments may be established without reference to slavery, and with no intent, or effect, of touching that institution at all.

The future is always uncertain, and that is especially true of the immediate political future of the Southern portion of this country. The accounts we get are radically contradictory. According to one set, the loyal feeling there is really strong enough to restore the old order of things, almost immediately after the dispersion of the rebel armies. According to another set, it will take considerable periods of time, varying in different localities, before this can be accomplished. Let us wait and see, and not tie our own hands by denying our constitutional power to do, what in the end, we may be obliged to do.—*Nat. Republican.*

Treason vs. Loyalty.

The Chambersburg *Repository & Transcript* strikes a crushing blow when it declares that while the Democratic party was in power, with James Buchanan at its head, and such men as Floyd as his constitutional advisers, the Democratic press was sustaining the administration with all the strength it could bring to bear. While that Democratic Cabinet was plundering the Treasury, and sending the arms, necessary for the protection of the government to the South, in order to commence a war upon the government, that press was sustaining them in such treasonable acts; assisting them in carrying out their ends—that of destroying the best government under which man ever lived.

Since President Lincoln and his Cabinet have the reins of government, endeavoring, and using the greatest energies of the country, to put down the rebellion brought about, or at least permitted to rise, by the Democratic party, the Democratic press has completely turned around. Instead of now sustaining the government in crushing the rebellion which President Buchanan's Cabinet brought about, and at which that press winked during Buchanan's administration, it has been assailing the *present* administration in the meanest and lowest style, charging President Lincoln and his Cabinet with being "imbeciles," with "entire incompetency to conduct the present war," and assailing them in every manner possible, and for no other reason than because of their loyalty. Loyalty and patriotism appear to be a crime in the eyes of some of these vile editors of the north, and treason and disloyalty a requisite in forming a true and honest Democrat. If this be true Democracy, as it appears from many of their journals, we thank our Creator that we never belonged to such a faction. Sustaining the government is the best evidence of loyalty, and assailing it, as some of our Democratic brethren do, is as strong an evidence of disloyalty. We ask the public to be on the watch.

The President and the Commander of the Monitor.

The following extract is from a private letter, dated Washington, published in the Detroit Advertiser. It illustrates the warm and generous sympathies of the President:

That night I left the fortress and got Worden safe home in Washington city when leaving him to the care of my wife, I went with the Secretary to the President and gave him the particulars of the engagement. As soon as I had done, Mr. Lincoln said, "Gentlemen, I am going to shake hands with that man;" and presented by he walked round with me to our little house. I led him up stairs to the little room where Worden was lying, with fresh bandages over his scorched eyes and face, and said, "Jack, here is the President, who has come to see you." He raised himself on his elbow as Mr. Lincoln took him by the hand, and said, "You do me great honor, Mr. President, and I am only sorry that I cannot see you." The President was visibly affected, as a tall, tall frame and earnest gaze he bent over the wounded subordinate; but, after a pause he said, with a quiver in the tones of his voice, "You have done me more honor, Mr. than I can ever do you." He then sat down while Worden gave him an account of the battle, and on leaving he promised, that if he could legally do so, that he would make him a captain.

An Unfounded Charge.

The radical "Democratic Press" allege that great partiality has been shown by the administration of President Lincoln in the distribution of what may be called patronage, and the political bigotry of the Republicans. No charge was ever so unfounded. Never since the principles was announced by high "Democratic" authority that "to the victors belong the spoils," a principle on which that party acted with unsparing severity through the whole course of its reign, has such liberality been shown to political opponents as by the party in power during the present crisis.—Every man who was willing to come forward with a sincere pledge of devotion to the patriotic cause, has been received with a glad welcome, and honors and positions have been heaped upon all such, without asking the slightest surrender of their own convictions or any abandonment of their former association. All have been invited to unite as brethern in a common cause in upholding the hands of the men whom the people have entrusted with the administration of public affairs, and in maintaining the sacred quarrel of the Union and the Flag, and the door of confidence, promotion and honor has been thrown wide open before them. When was this ever the case under a "Democratic" administration?—Take the example of the Mexican war.—There Whigs fought in the ranks, and even commanded volunteer regiments, as that could not be prevented; but what man of that party received the recognition of a General's commission from Mr. Polk?—Not one. Pillow was made a Major General and distinguished himself by digging his ditch on the wrong side of his entrenchments—Cushing also wore a General's epaulette and suffered damage with a broken limb in too rapid pursuit of a charming Mexican Signorina, and others could be named who "never set a squadron in the field nor did the ordering of a battle know," but who being "Democrats," were, of course borne like Minerva from the brain of Jove, armed cap-a-pie, Generals by instinct.—Fortunately Scott and Taylor were ahead of all those military fledgelings, and could not be supplanted, at least until the fighting was done and the Mexican Capitol won, when Scott became the victim of a vile "Democratic" intrigue contrived by this gang of political Generals. Such was "Democratic" liberality, and thus it rewarded the achievements of the greatest soldier of the age who had covered the arms of his country with glory. If not in military, much less in civil life, was any recognition extended to the Whigs by the party in power of that day. Though the country was involved in foreign war, and the *ranks* of the army were full of Whigs, political proscription never relaxed in its severity, and to be a Whig was enough to secure certain banishment from all public employment. Is it so now? Take the roll of General and other high commissioned officers, from McClellan at the head down through the list, and you will have no difficulty in seeing the difference.—Where are the Republican Major-Generals except Banks and Fremont, and it is unnecessary to show how the latter has been hounded by the pack of party, of class privilege and family influence. But take the entire scroll, and eliminate the few Republican names upon it, and see if they are not as rare as that prodigy of nature, the black swan. Then look to the civil list.—In the Cabinet we find a Stanton, who having been faithful among the faithless found in the last days of Buchananism, occupying an honored position. Go into the Senate and see Wright, of Indiana, late minister to Prussia, but free from the infection of sympathy with the authors of treason and the heresy of secession which immortalized his principal at home, introduced there by a commission from a Republican Governor. Turn your eyes to the Governor's chair of Ohio, and see a patriotic Douglas Democrat, David Todd, elected by Republican votes. In the State administration of N. Y., the brave and patriotic 'hard-shell' Democrat, Dickinson, with at least two other colleagues of the same general political antecedents, received the full measure of Republican support in recognition of their patriotic espousal of the national cause. In Illinois, go to the Constitutional Convention, just adjourned, and there you will find a number of Douglas Democrats sent from Republican counties. They were supported because their hearts were right, or supposed to be so, in the cause of the Union.

But time and space would fail us were we to attempt to go over the whole catalogue, and name every individual instance in which the Republicans have recognized, gladly received and entertained with the highest honor and confidence the men who have proved by their actions that they prefer country to party, and were ready to unite in crushing out the rebellion. It is false that this war is in any sense a 'Black Republican job.' It is a 'job' undertaken by traitor's to murder the nation. And in resisting and defeating it, the Republicans have extended a hearty welcome to all who were willing to take, on the altar of their country, a solemn oath to defy, to combat and to vanquish treason.—*Tuscewell, Ill. Repub.*

The Capture of Richmond.

The Richmond Examiner has the following editorial:

The Northern mind has settled down upon the purpose of overrunning Virginia and capturing Richmond, the Confederate Capitol, at every cost. In this enterprise all hearts are enlisted, and upon it all the energies of their Government are bent.—For this purpose they have assembled an army of one hundred and eighty thousand men, including that of Burnside, which they regard as one of the most formidable in machinery, discipline and equipment that ever took the field. Whatever be the grit and stamina of the men, there is probably no doubt that it possesses all the advantages which wealth and pains can give to troops.

It is certain that the North regard the demonstration against Richmond as the grand *coup* of the war, and we need not conceal from ourselves that the danger is serious and formidable.

It is believed that, while heavy bodies of troops will attempt to cross the country from different points on the Potomac, in conjunction with an army marching up the Valley from Winchester, the heaviest columns of their forces will be landed from our river estuaries and a march attempted along along our eastern peninsulas. No doubt remains that we are approaching momentous and decisive events, and that some of the most important battles that will have a place in history are soon to be joined.

It is not for us to speak of the heavy movements of our own troops that are constantly going on. It is sufficient to say that our Generals are cheerful and ready for the conflict.

Getting their Rights.

The greatery of the confeds, in bringing on this rebellion, was that there was danger ahead for their negroes, by the election of Mr. Lincoln; therefore they were going out of the Union to enable them to secure *"their rights."* The consequence has been, that greater losses of slaves have taken place than would have occurred within the Union for a hundred years, and those which remain are becoming valueless. A sale is reported by the Frederick (Md.) Examiner, of a likely, sound, and healthy negro woman, aged 30 years, her two children, a boy of four and a girl of two years, both well conditioned; they were sold in a lot for $200; also a likely boy, aged 19 years, for $105; and a very likely mulatto girl, aged 15, was offered and withdrawn at $95. Less than two years ago, servants of this description would readily have commanded twenty-five hundred dollars; now they bring four hundred.

News of the Week.

The present lull in active war movements is the calm that precedes the storm. The indications everywhere are, that the next month will probably, indeed almost certainly, witness the most important battles of the contest, and, we have the fullest confidence, so far and the detestable rebellion that what will afterwards remain to be done, while it may engage the whole energies of our army and navy, will be only the restoration of order in the revolted States. In the Southwest the two armies are so closely approaching each other that a decisive battle must soon be fought. Its scene will probably be Corinth, which is a central point of the Rebel line of defence, now virtually extending in a segment of a circle from Island No. 10 to the Gulf. It is situated at the intersection of the Mobile and Ohio, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and is now the headquarters of Beauregard, who is variously reported to have from forty to two hundred thousand men. One hundred thousand would probably be a fair estimate. On the line of the Potomac events are also rapidly approaching a decisive point, and the "On to Richmond" is daily becoming more and more of a verity. The public impatience is hungering for startling and rapidly achieved events, but it must be remembered that such important operations as those now in progress require time for their elaboration and success. Too much haste would be suicidal.

An Arkansas correspondent of the St. Louis Republican asserts "that a note has been received by General Sigel from the Confederate Governor of Arkansas, saying that if we were not driven out of this State in ten days, he would issue an order for the Confederates to lay down their arms and leave the State."

An official despatch to the Navy Department from Commodore Dupont states that the Rebels have withdrawn their batteries on Skidaway and Green Islands, near Savannah, thus giving us control of Vernon and Wilmington rivers, which form important approaches to Savannah river.

A despatch from St. Louis shows that the Army under General Curtis is again on the advance into Arkansas. The advance had an encounter with the Rebels at Hindman's Ferry, and routed them with the loss of five prisoners and of their camp equipage, etc. We are unable to locate Hindman's Ferry, but suppose it to be on White river, unless indeed our forces have crossed Boston Mountain and reached the Upper Arkansas river.

A great tornado passed over Cairo on Wednesday morning, unroofing houses, destroying some barracks and doing considerable damage to the steamboats gathered there. Fears were entertained that the storm might seriously endanger Commodore Foote's flotilla at Island No. 10, but later advices state that the gun and mortar boats were uninjured and the bombardment was vigorously progressing.—The storm was severely felt at Paducah and other points.

A great battle, perhaps the greatest and most decisive conflict of the war may be daily expected at Corinth, Mississippi.—At this point the Rebel forces, under Beauregard, Johnson, Van Dorn, Price and Smith are concentrating, and General Halleck has taken the field with Generals Grant, Buell and Smith to meet them in deadly conflict. We have a rumor by way of New York that Beauregard has been outflanked and compelled to fall back, a large Federal force having got between him and Memphis. This not being confirmed by despatches from the West we place but little confidence in it.

Captain Ericsson has fully completed arrangements for the early construction of six new Monitors, and the work will be pressed to completion with all possible speed. They will be superior vessels to any heretofore constructed. The revolving turrets of the new Monitors are to have a thickness of eleven inches.

Three new regiments of Union men from East Tennessee are in process of formation near Cumberland Gap. One of them will be commanded by a son of Gov. Johnson.

The intelligence received from Fortress Monroe indicates that there will be quite a severe battle at Yorktown, the enemy, under Gen. Magruder, being not less than 3,000 strong. Gen. McClellan had made a close inspection of the enemy's works, and taken some of his outer batteries. Some sharp fighting had taken place on the right wing, but small damage. The fall of Yorktown was considered certain, but it would require two or three days' work with siege guns and mortars, which were being placed in position yesterday. We may expect the battle of Richmond to be fought at this point, as most of the forces for its defence will doubtless be sent to the assistance of General Magruder, who is strongly entrenched.

From Island No. 10, we have intelligence of the successful running of the Rebel batteries by another of our gunboats, which places two efficient vessels at the service of Gen. Pope at New Madrid, with which he was at last accounts crossing his troops to flank the enemy. We may therefore look for important news from Island No. 10, almost momentarily, heavy cannonading being in progress in that direction at the latest accounts.

From General Banks' Division we have accounts of the advance of our troops across Stony Creek, driving Ashby's Cavalry before them with considerable loss.—The enemy is evidently falling back, and Ashby's Cavalry are covering their retreat.

A Complete Take Down.

A friend hands us the following good thing, clipped from the *Liberty Banner*, which we regard too good to withhold:

"On Thursday of last week four young men of the city of Frederick came to the good old town of Liberty, and whilst passing the stars and stripes floating from a pole at the West end of town, took occasion, we are told, to *curse* that time-honored emblem, and say something about taking it down. Hearing, however, that they would be called to account for their rebellious acts, they loaded their pistols before leaving the hotel, and said what they would do if attacked. Now comes the 'fun.' About five o'clock the carriage is seen coming up the hill, and when nearly opposite the flag, two of our citizens walked out into the middle of the street and gave the command *"halt,"* which was promptly obeyed. The next command was "salute that flag." After an excuse or two about a 'bad cold,' and 'how salute it?' they gave a weak cheer. The answer was, 'that won't do; a little louder.' and the second time their voices raised considerable; but 'louder yet,' was demanded, and the third time they gave a mighty good proof of strong lungs. They were then ordered to *curse Secessionism*, and they did so, after which they were allowed to pass on, wiser, if not better men. It was an awful 'take down.' We guess they will be more careful hereafter how, when and where they insult the American Flag."

The Casualities of the War.

The Boston Journal has compiled a table showing the casualities of the most important battles of the rebellion, including that near Winchester. We should judge that it is as correct as it is possible to make it. The following is a recapitulation:

Union—Killed and wounded, 8,246; prisoners, 1,440; generals killed, 1; losses—32 cannon, 4 ships, 1,000 muskets.

Rebel—Killed and wounded, 12,420; prisoners, 18,101; generals killed, 8; losses—220 cannon; no account of ships and steamers.

English Opinion of the Emancipation Message.

The English papers of the 20th ult., received by the Jura, have brief comments on President Lincoln's emancipation message. The following are the views of the London Star:

President Lincoln has sent a message to Congress which will secure for him the warmest sympathy and admiration of the civilized world. He proposes that the two Houses should, by a joint resolution, offer to co-operate with the slave States for the gradual emancipation of the slave population. He advocates the proposition by arguments which are irresistible. He points out that this measure is one of the most efficient of self-preservation; and that if adopted by the more Northern States, it would alienate them permanently from the Southern Confederacy, and so break the neck of the rebellion. While not claiming for the Federal government the right to interfere with slavery within State limits, the President significantly remarks that if resistance to the national authority continues, it is impossible to foresee what may take place. "Such means as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle, must and will come." This is an unmistakeable hint to those who persist in rebellion to put their house in order. Mr. Lincoln, in the form of an interrogatory, suggests whether the compensation offered would not be of more value to the States and persons concerned that the institution of slavery in the present aspect of affairs. The message appears to have been well received by the more influential organs of the press, and we shall wait with great interest for the debates which it must occasion within the walls of Congress. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this document, or the momentous character of the issues which are involved in the propositions which it contains. It is, at all events, an indication that the dawn of emancipation is not remote, and that the government of the United States are prepared to carry out that great act of justice by wise and peaceful means.

Affairs at Savanna.

A refugee from Savanna says there is great anxiety in that city in regard to the garrison of the fort, and a proposition had been made by the friends of the officers to give $30,000 to any one who would succeed in rescuing them. It was understood that a proposition had been made to General Sherman to allow the garrison to withdraw with the honors of war, which he refused to accept, demanding an unconditional surrender.

The Rebels had withdrawn all their troops from the coast and had abandoned their earthworks, previously removing the cannon to Savanna. Their fort at Thunderbolt, mounting fourteen large guns, was found abandoned a few days since and the cannon all gone. A boat's crew from the Seminole landed and destroyed it, setting fire to the barracks and blowing up the magazine. This fort at Thunderbolt is just five miles from Savanna, over a fine shell road.

The city of Savanna, however, is understood to be very strongly fortified on all its approaches, and the refugees from there variously estimate the Rebel force at from twenty to fifty thousand troops. There is not, however, believed to be more than twenty thousand.

Wise and Floyd.

We learn from Norfolk that the military stationed there from the Gulf States have been very severe on the Virginia chivalry since their defeat at Roanoke Island.—Even the Richmond Blues, the very pink of the chivalry, have fallen in estimation, and no one is willing to do honor to the prisoners released by General Burnside.—All award bravery to O. Jennings Wise, but his father has so fallen in public estimation that he is proclaimed on the streets of Norfolk as a coward and poltroon. In his escape from Nagg's Head he rode thirty miles on horseback, notwithstanding he had previously reported himself to be too ill to remain on Roanoke Island at the head of his command. Wise and Floyd now rank together as the "fleet-footed," giving a new interpation to the F. F. V's, as signifying "Fleet Footed Virginians!" My informant assures me that Wise would be hooted if he were to appear in the streets of Norfolk or Richmond. He has retired to his farm in Princess Anne county, branded in public estimation as a braggart and coward.

The estimation in which Floyd is held in Virginia is scarcely less enviable. His military escapades in Western Virginia had damaged his reputation, and his last feat of legerdemain at Fort Donelson has finished his military standing throughout the entire South. So may it be with all the leaders of this unholy rebellion. Let them meet with the scorn of those whom they have deceived and ruined.

A Solomon among the Prophets.

The well known, peculiar Solomon Sturgis, of Chicago, of Quaker origin, is down at Island No. 10 looking pa at the war.—He writes from the gunboat St. Louis, off Island No. 10, on the 27th, as follows, to the Chicago Journal:

To me it appears as though Commodore Foote was playing with the rebel batteries some three miles below us, and in plain view, much as you and everybody else has seen a cat handle a mouse that was completely in his power. When the proper time arrives, I doubt not the Commodore will capture every rebel in or about the Island, and all their appendages.

* * * * * * *

I prophesy that by the 4th of July, and I rather think by the 1st of June, there will be no important organized resistance within the United States of America to the lawful authority of its Government.

* * * * * * *

If our flotilla don't reach Memphis and have possession of that city by twelve o'clk Sunday night, I have to pay twelve oyster suppers. If the same event does not occur at New Orleans by the 15th of May, I have to pay $50 for two suits of clothes, and only get one of them; so I am going to work as well as pray. If God be for us, who shall be against us? My friends have faith in God. Get plenty of the best cannon and work them well.

SOLOMON STURGIS.

Governor Hick's on the Legislature.

Governor Hicks, like a majority of the Union men of Maryland, has come to the conclusion—something, by the way, not hard to arrive at—that our last Legislature was no great shakes, and is after that extinguished body with a very sharp stick. In a letter to the Rev. Mr. Coelazer, which was read before the Conference of the M. E. Church in Philadelphia last week, he says:

"I am glad to see your Conference is requiring all candidates to take the oath of allegiance to the Government as a test of their admittance into your body. I was much wogried at the weak-kneed course of our Legislature upon the test-oath subject. There are times that do not allow delicacy of feeling to control our acts. I would go against my father if I had not confidence in his fealty to the Government of the United States.

As you know full well, I have endured much to aid in preserving the Union, and am willing to suffer yet more if I can but contribute a little to so desirable a purpose."

☞ In the rebel Congress, the Senate has voted down the resolution of the House against planting more cotton this year.—The majority of the rebel Senators maintained that it was the interest of the South to have cotton abundant and cheap, in order to prevent its cultivation elsewhere.

Latest War News!

ISLAND NO. TEN SURRENDERED.

ALL THE GUNBOATS, BATTERIES AND CANNONS CAPTURED.

THE WHOLE GARRISON PRISONERS.

We copy from the Baltimore American, just as we go to press, the following important despatches:

CAIRO, April 8.—We have just received official intelligence of the surrender of Island No. 10 to the combined forces of General Pope and Commodore Foote, with all its garrison, gunboats, transports and cannon.

Another despatch from Com. Foote to Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy, dated April 7, 3 25 A. M., says: Two Officers of their Navy have this instant boarded us from Island No. 10, stating that by order of their commanding officer they were ordered to *surrender* Island No. 10 to the commander of this fleet.

As these officers knew nothing of the capture of the batteries on the Tennessee shore. I have sent Capt. Phelps to ascertain something definite on the subject.

Gen. Pope is now advancing from New Madrid in strong force to attack the rear. I am with gunboats and mortars ready to attack in front, and Bafort is ready to co-operate, but it seems as if the place is to be surrendered without further defence.

A still later despatch dated Chicago, April 8, says: The steamer Alps arrive l at Cairo, at 8 o'clock this morning, bringing Second Master Lord of the Benton, with despatches from Commodore Foote, announcing the *surrender to him at midnight of the entire position with all the men and guns and transports.*

The number of prisoners is not yet known, nor the amount of ordinance stores, etc.

The latest despatch direct from Com. Foote to the Department, says: My despatch three hours since informs the Department that Island No. 10 has surrendered to the gunboats. Capt. Phelps has this instant returned after having had an interview with the late Commandant. I have requested Gen. Bufort, commanding the troops, to proceed immediately in company with two of the gunboats and take possession of the Island. The batteries on the Tennessee shore had been hastily evacuated, where we shall find, no doubt, in the morning large quantities of munitions of war.

I communicate immediately with Gen. Pope, who has under the cover of the two gunboats, (which gallantly ran the blockade in the thunderstorm) crossed the river in force, and was ready, as well as the gun and mortar boats, and Gen. Buford and his troops, to have made a simultaneous attack on the Rebels had they not so hastily evacuated the Tennessee shore and surrendered Island No. 10.

A full report will be made as soon as we can obtain possession of the land batteries, and I am able to communicate with Gen. Pope.

LATEST DESPATCH!

A despatch dated April 8, P. M., fully confirms the above, and adds, we have taken Six Thousand Prisoners, Three Rebel Generals, One Hundred Siege pieces, Twenty Field Batteries, immense quantities of small arms, ammunition, wagons, horses, tents and provisions. The victory is most complete and overwhelming. Among the prisoners is General Mackall, formerly an Adjutant General of the United States.

OPERATIONS BEFORE THE SURRENDER.

A despatch from Cairo to the Chicago Tribune gives some interesting particulars of the successful operations of our brave naval and land forces against Island No. 10, under date of April 7.

The gunboat Pittsburg also run the blockade of Island No. 10 last night under a terrific fire from the Rebel batteries. four steam transports and five barges were also got through the slough from Phillips' Landing, above the Island to new Madrid, by Col. Bissell's Corps of Engineers.

This morning under the fire of our gunboats, which silenced one of the Rebel batteries, a company, under Captains Lewis and Marshall, crossed the river at New Madrid and spiked the guns in the Rebel battery there, whilst another force took three other batteries and spiked the guns and threw the ammunition into the river. At 11 o'clock, in the face of the remaining Rebel batteries, Gen'l. Paine, with four regiments and a battery of artillery, crossed the Mississippi River to the Kentucky shore, and subsequently the Divisions of Generals Hamilton and Stanley crossed. Also, General Granger, with his cavalry. They are now strongly posted and ready for any emergency.

It is hardly credible, but the reports thus far agree, that not a single casualty has occurred during the whole time of the crossing of our troops.

Violation of Parole of Honor.

Sentence of Death.—The St. Louis papers contain the official proceedings of a military court-martial, convened to try Col. E. Magoffin, on a charge of violation of parole of honor. The following was the specification:

"In this, he, Ebenezer Magoffin, of Pettis county, Missouri, said to be an officer in the rebel army, having on or about the 10th day of December, 1861, given his parole of honor not to resume arms against the government of the United States, and having, in consideration therefor, received a safeguard, dated December 10th, 1861, did violate said parole of honor. This, at or near Milford, Jackson co., Missouri, on or about the 18th day of December, 1861, where and when said Magoffin was captured in arms and in league with the enemies to said government of the United States."

The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced "to be shot to death at such time and place" as the commanding officer may direct. Major Gen. Halleck has approved the sentence.

Decided Improvement.

The last number of the *"Village Record,"* published at Waynesboro', came to us in an entirely new dress, the publisher having purchased new type, &c. We are pleased to see this evidence of prosperity on the part of our worthy contemporary, and wish him the most abundant success. We also notice that the editor still continues to give the *traitors* in his midst, particular "fits," and we hope that he may succeed in "weeding" them out. We admire friend Baum's enterprise, and have no doubt it will be properly appreciated, yet we doubt whether our neighbor of the *Democrat* would endorse our sentiments, as we think the old sores of that last dressing are not entirely healed.

Local Items.

New Business Firm.—

Messrs. BOWERS & GEHR, who recently purchased the Depot Buildings, have taken possession and entered largely into the grain, produce and grocery business. Both are men of enterprise, industry and integrity, and we wish them hearty success.

Sad and Fatal Occurrence.—

We learn that on Sunday morning last as Mr. ISAAC VALENTINE EARHART, son of David B. Earhart, of Myers' District, was in the act of harnessing a horse to convey his family to church, the animal kicked him in the temple, causing instant death. The deceased was about 22 years of age, and leaves a young wife to deplore his untimely fate. He was a consistent member of the German Reformed Church, and universally esteemed and respected.

Winter Still Lingering.—

Winter still lingers as if loth to depart and give place to Spring; our enjoyment of the few mild and pleasant days of last week was suddenly dispelled on Monday by a chilling South-Easter, which soon brought on a fall of snow that would have done credit to January. It is consoling, however, to know that these changes cannot possibly be of long duration, and that soon we shall have Spring to burst upon us with all its beauties and attractions, and the chilly blasts have finally departed.

Singular Accident.—

One day last week a little son of C. W. Webster, found a cartridge, which he mistook for a segar, and after lighting it prepared for the enjoyment of a smoke. His pleasure was cut short by an explosion, which revealed the true character of his fancied *Havanna*. His face was considerably burned by the powder, but fortunately he received no serious injury. We think that rather a dangerous method of learning to smoke.

Dangerous Run Off.—

On Thursday afternoon of last week two ladies of this place were driving into town, the horse became frightened and started off at full speed, on arriving opposite Stansbury's Hotel he suddenly turned into the yard, upsetting the buggy against a post, rendering it a perfect wreck. Fortunately the ladies were thrown out an instant before the buggy came in contact with the post, or they must have been instantly killed. We learn that both were severely bruised, but not seriously injured.

Our Merchants, Spring Trade.—

By reference to our advertising columns it will be observed that our Merchants have all laid in their Spring supplies, and are ready to supply all wants. Notwithstanding the great hue and cry raised throughout the country of the advanced prices of goods, it will be seen that our merchants mostly advertise to sell at the old prices. Now, if people will patronise merchants who do not advertise, but prate constantly about advanced prices, high tariffs and heavy taxes, and suffer themselves to be thus gulled, we have very little sympathy for them. It is the privilege of every one to take a good newspaper, and when they wish to purchase goods, consult the advertisements in its columns, and our word for it you will save ten times the cost of the paper in a single year. We refer with pleasure to the numerous mercantile advertisements in to-day's issue, and heartily recommend them all the patronage of our readers.

Shams.

The progress of shams is likely enough to terminate in the year 1862, in a litter of *hogs States*, got up for the occasion and for a variety of purposes and with a variety of results. We may have, even before the Summer is over, braces of gentlemen asking for admission into the Senate, who would not dare to show themselves among their constituents, except under cover of the United States army.—Whatever of a Congress we shall have, if the doors are open to that sort of material, it is easy enough to foresee.

An Unkind Cut.

In alluding to the fall of Fort Donelson the London Saturday *Review*, a journal very unfriendly to our Government, gives the rebels the following thrust:

The Southern papers will henceforth, perhaps, think it expedient to discontinue their habitual attacks on the Federal soldiery, which, according to their theory, only exemplified the national want of courage at Bull Run. It is more excusable for raw soldiers to be charged with a panic than for a division to lay down its arms almost at the commencement of a campaign which had long been foreseen.

Mudsills and Dutchmen.

In his address to the soldiers of his division, Gen. Sigel says: "From 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th to 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th you marched fifty miles, fought three battles, and took from the enemy a battery, a flag, and more than one hundred and fifty prisoners"—among whom were a brigadier general, two colonels, a lieutenant colonel, and a major.

When they remember that the men who did this were all either mudsills or Dutchmen, our "Southern brethren" will, we trust, give them credit for a pretty fair eighty-six hours' work.

North Carolina.

It would appear from the fact of the occupation of Beaufort and Washington, since the battle of Newbern, that the immediate object of Gen. Burnside has not been to advance into the interior and cut off the railroad connection of the Virginia rebel army with the South, but to occupy the coast of North Carolina. As, at the last reported dates, he was still acting under the instructions of Gen. McClellan, the late general-in-chief of the army, we may infer from his movements, that the popular notion that cutting off this railroad connection was a part of what has been called "the plan," was incorrect.

Presentation.

Col. Wm. P. Maulsby of the 1st regiment, Potomac Home Brigade, has been made the recipient of an elegant sword and belt, pistols and epaulettes, by the officers of his regiment. The offering is an evidence of the high regard ent