The American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER:

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 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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Look Around and Mark your Foes.

There are times when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, to forbear with those who are the open and avowed enemies of the Government is a species of folly that cannot for a moment be entertained by those who are engaged in the noble cause of its maintainance. We believe that we have about as much charity for our fellow man as most persons possess, and equally as willing to overlook their follies and indiscretions, but their persistency in that folly must surely curtail that generosity to a very great extent. We live in the midst of those whom we believe willing not only to destroy this Union, but if need be, for the consummation of their diabolical and fiendish objects, resort to the halter or the knife. It is with a shudder that we look back to this time one year ago, when all the furies of perdition seemed to appear in every form and guise, carrying with them destruction, and entailining upon thousands untold miseries. A retrospect of this rabid element, when our lives under their mobism was insecure, our property threatened, and ourselves menaced with banishment from the State, suggest reflections of a character which loyal men in these days meditate upon with feelings of little charity, simply because we stood by the flag of our country, the flag we still advocate and cherish with a more ardent and holy zeal.

Scarcely a day or an hour passes by but what our ears are greeted with some secession fabrication or the utterance of some opprobrious epithet applied to the Government, by these vindictive dupes of treachery and malice. Let some of our readers call to mind a remark made by one of this clique a short time since, on the first anniversary of the outrages in the city of Baltimore. We might name him and hold him up to the contempt and scorn of an outraged and indignant community, but will at present only quote the *refined* remark of this professed *philosopher and gentleman*: "*This day one year ago I was in the city of Baltimore, I saw Know Nothingism trampled under foot—I expect to trample the Union Party under foot—d—n the Union.*" Poor, deluded, miserable being, we do not envy him the infamy he has thus brought upon himself. Is there any loyal man in this County who, is ready and willing to fight for his country, that could stand by and quietly submit to such an expression from a *man* whose position would entitle him to wield an extensive influence in a certain sphere.

We have said before, we are willing to extend the greatest charity to those around us who may unfortunately differ with us, but when we look at the antecedents of *some* of those individuals, knowing that they are not at all illustrious, and perhaps not overly respectable, or it may be an unnaturalized foreigner, forced to flee the country of his nativity, either because of the commission of some crime, or that his own tyranical government was not congenial to his fastidious taste, and comes to this land, the home of the oppressed, and downtrodden. Scarcely is he here long enough to learn our language before he identifies himself with a combination to destroy this government, his place of refuge. But, the time to decide whether individuals making such expressions shall exist in our midst is at hand. Let the penalty be inflicted upon the guilty.

Let us suppose a case, and the case which we state below is one, of which we have evidence almost daily, and in doing so, we mean no reflections upon the foreign class of our community, but merely refer to special circumstances, which we are glad to say we believe to be but few, for we believe that the majority, of the foreigners around us are true and loyal men. A foreigner comes to this country, from Germany or Ireland, he comes here because he believes that he is in the land of liberty, that here he is free, and secure in the enjoyment of his liberties beneath our flag, after living here for a certain length of time, he is naturalized and becomes an American citizen, and entitled as much to the protection of this government as those who are born here, he takes a solemn oath to defend it, an oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States.—Now then, after being in the enjoyment of the prerogatives of an American citizen, and after taking the oath to support the Constitution, and bear true allegiance to this government, is he not a perjured man, a debased and miserable villian the moment he forsakes that government. Let him be Jew or Gentile, Irish or German, we say most emphatically, that that man is perjured and a traitor, with him we have no patience, and for him no charity. Let the loyal people of our County, seriously reflect upon the circumstances with which they are surrounded, beware of the man who utters such sentiments as we have above quoted, and remember, that vigilance is the price of liberty.

Proclamation of the President.

HUNTER'S ORDER DISAVOWED.

President Lincoln on Monday last issued an important proclamation in respect to the much talked of proclamation of General Hunter, which declared the slaves of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina to be free. We append the following extract:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the government of the United States had no knowledge, information or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. Hunter to issue such a proclamation; nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine. And further, that neither Gen. Hunter, nor any other commander, or person, has been authorized by the government of the United States to make proclamations declaring the slaves of any State free: and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

A Union Paper in New Orleans.

We are glad to learn that there is a good Union paper now in New Orleans—the *True Delta*. It was the organ of the Douglas Democrats in the late Presidential campaign, and the editor, a bold and gifted Irishman, John Maginnis, Esq., resisted the traitors to the last, and, even in the midst of the reign of terror, continued to denounce and ridicule them.

Interference of England and France.

There is but little, yet something perhaps, to justify the rumors which come across the Atlantic, that England and France have resolved to interfere in the affairs of this government, and so shape our present relations as to result in giving those nations some advantage in Southern products. The proclamation of the President raising the blockade as to Port Royal, Beaufort and New Orleans, thus opening those markets to the world, subject to the laws and customs of the U. S. Government, must render any proposed interference on their part, simply absurd.

If those weak and tottering governments cannot appease the cravings of their starving millions, except by attempting to buy cotton or tobacco at lower prices than such commodities are likely for some time to be bought, they had better prepare for rebellion at home, and we will be ready to award to both parties the rights of "belligerents" at once.

If they want to buy more cotton and tobacco, let them send on their merchant vessels to New Orleans, or Beaufort, or Port Royal, and pay the Federal duty to our Custom-house officers, and they can get a supply, if it can be had. If it cannot be had, they must do without it.

But it will be well for those governments to understand that there will be more cotton *manufactured* in this country hereafter than formerly, and that our foreign demand for manufactured goods will not be so great hereafter as formerly.—Those nations must look elsewhere for consumers.

One thing more: The impudence and interference of those nations will not be tolerated any longer. This great popular government has made, within the last year, a record for itself. It has proved itself not only strong enough to vindicate gloriously its own life and power to suppress rebellion at home, but has proved itself, in its quickly formed and brave army and its mighty national resources, capable of paying its respects to other nations who assume to control the destinies of continents.

Our government will not fail to hasten the revision and renewal of our Navy, and prepare itself to carry out the commission of the Almighty, to set up justice and righteousness in the earth, and break, as a potter's vessel, the old tyrannical monarchies that have grown insolent in sucking out the heart's blood of their down-trodden subjects.

Those nations had better afford relief by concessions of liberty and equality, than by fomenting a war with our government upon pretence of getting employment for their discontented and starving operatives.

Affairs at Memphis.

The latest news from Memphis is that the people of that city are in daily expectation of the arrival there of the National troops, and consequently are acting upon the advice not long since tendered them by that beautiful specimen of journalism, the *Avalanche*, in putting off upon all verdant enough to take them the notes of the fainting Confederacy. Under such a flood of the "whitey-brown" currency sugar has risen "two cents and a half," and, strange to tell, somebody is yet found there willing to exchange for the vile trash "real estate, jewelry, plate and diamonds."—Whether transactions are large or small the correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*—who tells the story, and who announces himself as ready to run—does not inform us. It is evident, though, that whoever ventures to accumulate the Confederate paper in his pockets probably intends to seek the far interior of the Cotton States—places where they have probably just heard for the first time of the battle of Manassas, and where they believe that Jeff Davis has long been installed at Washington. There are places, it is said, in that region where so little news reached them, even under better auspices, that at every election they yet vote for Gen. Jackson, and don't know that the Great Nullifier is yet dead. Confederate paper may go there possibly for cotton, and so the disciples of the *Avalanche* may speculate upon ignorance yet a little further.

We are told, besides, that "those most closely identified with the Southern cause have already gone." We have some curiosity to know whether the author of the following paragraph has fled with the rest of the fleeing host—the "last ditch" men:

"Hang 'em," yes, hang them every one. "Every East Tennesseean found recreant to the will and interest of the State of Tennessee, and known to be actively conniving with its enemies, *should be hung, and lofthily*. When the citizens of a State have, by an overwhelming majority at the ballot-box, determined on its foreign policy, and by that policy have necessitated to arms for the defence of their homes and firesides every resident on the soil of that State who lends or gives aid to the invader, deserves as little mercy on earth as Belzebuh will give them in his empire. Wherever the cobra-like head of treason is lifted it should be stricken off, and that quickly, for its poisonous saliva is contagious as the airs of Maremma. *Hang 'em—hang 'em every one!*"

Now, by the rule sought to be introduced by this murderous apostle of treason, what do the Rebel invaders of Kentucky, which *five* times repudiated treasonable association by an "overwhelming majority," a majority the last time of over sixty thousand—what do they deserve? What chance do Buckner and Roger Hanson and their associates stand, tried by such a law as this vile mouther of treason would lay down? And if Memphis is indeed by this time in possession of the National troops, we are anxious to know whether, for crime so atrocious as is here shown—*aiding and abetting foul murder*—only the "oath of allegiance" will be tendered, and the vile incendiary still be suffered to walk the streets in his infamy, scarcely challenged? It is barely possible that Benjamin and Carroll and Ledbetter—Rebel high functionaries who took his advice—may be poorly punished when caught; but what ought to be meted out to creatures like this, who have rendered the State of Tennessee a scene of horrors, embracing every crime almost, for so many months?

We observe by the same letter, written from Memphis to the Charleston paper, that the proprietors of the *Appeal*, who led off in urging the hemp policy," have "taken counsel of prudence" and fled.—We doubt much whether they have anything to fear more dreadful than the same "oath of allegiance." In this case, as in most others, the poor rank and file are the ones to suffer, whilst those who have urged them to the horrors in which they participate escape. Still, as we have said, we shall look with some interest to learn how fares the Memphis *Avalanche*. That paper and the Charleston *Mercury* must alike create a feeling of curiosity as to how they are to be dealt with in the end.—*Baltimore American.*

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,

Jaundice, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Piles, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking Sensation when lying down, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Sudden Flushes of Heat, and Great Depression of Spirits, are speedily and permanently cured by HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, sold at 75 cents per bottle, by the proprietors, Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., 418 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists and dealers in medicines in the United States and Canadas.

News of the Week.

A portion of General Mitchell's Division have again been performing some important work with customary success. Advancing from Pulaski, which is on the extreme left of General Halleck's army, they drove the Rebels across the Tennessee river at Rodgersville, above the Muscle Shoals, and destroyed a portion of their ferry boats. An important bridge and ferry was also seized and the enemy cut off from a region from which they have been receiving men and supplies.

The falling back of General Banks' forces has been followed by a continuous stream of Union refugees from the Valley of the Shenandoah, who are flying from the detachment of Rebel cavalry that are impressing all males between fifteen and sixty years of age.

Advices from Gen. Halleck's army are to the effect that Gen. Mitchell's division has formed a junction with Gen. Pope, and now is the extreme left of the Federal army. The forces under Gen. Pope moved on Tuesday to retake the ground lost in the engagement of Friday week, but the result of the expedition is not yet known.—It is reported that on Monday two Confederate regiments attempted to desert, and were prevented, but subsequently fifty of the men were taken prisoners, who gave a doleful account of the condition of Gen. Beauregard's army.

The Federal gunboats Galena, Monitor, Naugatuck, Aristook and Port Royal—the three first iron-clad—which left Hampton Roads on Monday last on an expedition co-operating with Gen. McClellan's army against Richmond, ascended the James river to within eight miles of the city, where an engagement occured between them and the Confederate Fort Darling, resulting in the repulse of the boats, a portion of them returning to Jamestown Island, seventy-two miles below. The battle took place on Friday, and after an engagement of four hours, the gunboats finding it was impossible to silence the fort, withdrew out of range. The only gun of the Naugatuck exploded at the first fire, and the guns of the Monitor could not be elevated sufficiently to reach the Confederate works. The banks of the river are lined with rifle pits, from which an incessant fire was kept up during the engagement. Above the fort the river is closed by means of sunken vessels, piles, chains, &c. The Federal loss was 13 killed and 11 wounded, among the latter Lt. Morris, of the Port Royal. Fort Darling is situated on a high bluff where the river is very narrow, allowing its guns, when at short range, to be brought to bear almost vertically on an approaching vessel. It was probably thus that the gunboats were driven back, the shot striking the decks and other vulnerable parts.

A dispatch from Gen. McClellan, dated Saturday, says that the roads were improving and the army had advanced considerable on that day. An expedition up the Pamunky had compelled the Confederates to burn two steamers and a number of sailing craft. A later dispatch states that the advance guard of the Federal army crossed the Chickahominy river at Bottom Bridge, fifteen miles from Richmond, on Friday. When the guard approached the bridge it was found to have been burned, and the Confederates from the opposite side of the river opened a brisk fire, but no one was injured.

Pensacola has been evacuated by the Confederates. A Memphis paper, of the 13th instant, makes the announcement that the place was abandoned on the day previous. On the morning of that day the Federal force commenced an attack, but eliciting no response, sent a flag of truce to learn the reason of the silence, when it was discovered that all the Confederate force had left. The Federal troops were to occupy the works and the town the next day; the government thus obtaining possession of several forts and an extensive navy-yard, which were seized at an early stage of our troubles.

The latest advices from Gen. Halleck's army are to Friday. Gen. Pope had made another advance and rested three miles from Corinth.

Lincoln's "Hirelings," vs. Jeff's Conscript Slaves.

It has been quite customary, since the commencement of this infernal raid upon this, the best Government ever bequeathed to man, for the rabid secessionists to speak of the American patriots who have rushed at their country's call to the field of danger, as "Lincoln's Hessians," or "Lincoln's Hirelings," thus displaying their petty malice and intense treason to the cause of the Union—but this glorious fact, remarks the Baltimore *Clipper*, they cannot gainsay, that of the 650,000 soldiers who are now in arms, every man of whom is burning with patriotic zeal to be led to the battle field, there is not one of them but has voluntarily come forward and enrolled his name among his country's defenders. But how is it with the boasted "chivalry," who were reputed to be so anxious to "die in the last ditch" in defence of their "sacred soil?" Let the conscription act recently passed by their bogus Congress answer—let the thousands of deserters from their ranks testify how cruelly they were torn from their perishing families, and forced, at the point of the bayonet, into a service they despised and hated—let the loyal men which now fill their prisons, who preferred sacrificing everything rather than succumb to the tyranny which required of them to perjure their souls by taking up arms against their beloved country, answer.—A large portion of those now in the rebel army are as truly slaves to the oligarchy of which Jeff. Davis is the head and organ, as ever bore the badge of servitude in the slave markets of New Orleans and Richmond. These, even, who voluntarily entered the service for a specified time, have been forced to remain after their term had expired, and so anxious are they to escape from their thraldom, that the Southern papers are crowded with advertisements, offering enormous sums for substitutes.—And yet, slanderous traitors in our midst, in the face of such facts, have the audacity to speak of the volunteers of the Federal army as *hirelings* and *Hessians*. We are not much astonished at some who indulge in such remarks; it is imputed to their ignorance and false teaching, but when intelligent men—few though they be—men who profess to follow in the walk of their Redeemer, can reconcile it with their conscience to make use of such language, and advocate the secession doctrine, we are utterly amazed.

Distressing Suicide.

A most sad incident occurred in Frederick, Md. on Monday night, in the death by suicide, of Miss Medessa Wise, aged 18, the betrothed bride of the young soldier, Dennis Stull, who died from wounds received on the battle-field in defence of the "Stars and Stripes." Miss Wise, it seems, while visiting at a friend's house on Monday evening was observed to swallow a draught of laudanum, from a two-ounce vial; but when spoken to about it, treated the subject with unconcern, remarking that she felt unwell and took it as a remedy. She then went to her home at Mr. James T. Smith's residence in E. Church Street, and retired to rest. Tuesday morning she was found dead, her person decently composed and the trace of a gratified smile lingering on her face. It seems, that at the funeral of her lover, she placed her likeness under his head, and remarked that she would not long survive him, and when her own death was discovered, the photograph of her betrothed was found under her head, signifying the wish that it should be interred with her remains. This is a sad episode of the unnatural war which is devastating the land and has added another fair victim to the broken-hearted train, sacrificed at the shrine of Treason.

Jeff Davis on the Capture of New Orleans.

The fall of New Orleans has almost set the rebel Cabinet frantic—they see in it the end of all their hopes—anything else than that they could have stood up under, but this is the severest stroke they could possibly have received. Davis is loud in his denunciations of those who had the city in charge. A gentleman, a prominent Southerner, informs the correspondent of the Chicago Times that.

"Davis has not expletives sufficiently severe with which to denounce his officers engaged in that affair. Poltroons, cowards, traitors, knaves, abolition tools, &c., are mild terms for him to apply to them. The loss of New Orleans closes the door of communication between the rebels and the outside world. It also shuts up their most profitable field of supply, and in fact the only field they had really calculated on."

The Southern press, likewise, is raving upon the same subject. The Mobile News says in regard to it:

"Fools have oft pulled down empires that Solons and Cæsars have reared; wisdom can do great things, yet foolishness can undo them more rapidly. But fools, and especially coward fools, can be controlled, and through but one agency—that of fear. Let the summary punishment of the guilty in this case be acute warning to other fools and cowards who may be in the military employ of the Confederacy."

Poor Tatnall and Hollins, too, are coming in for their share of the abuse.—But really there is evidence of great imbecility, if not rank cowardice, in the manner in which the cities *proper*, both of Norfolk and New Orleans, were surrendered, and the best thing Jeff. could now do would be to hang up Lovell and Huger to the first "lamp-post,"—and from the accounts we have of the manner in which old Tatnall destroyed the hopes of the rebels in the Merrimac, he had as well accompany them.

The Capture of Norfolk and the Destruction of the Merrimac.

The surrender of Norfolk and the destruction of the Merrimac, by the hands of the rebels themselves, give us undisputed command of Hampton Roads and of all the rivers running in there. There is no longer a necessity of retaining a large naval force to watch the Merrimac, and our gunboats will soon destroy everything which still survives, in the shape of rebel fortifications or rebel steamers, on the James and York rivers.

It was predicted that the Merrimac would do some "desperate thing," before she finished her career. The event has proved, either that she was fatally crippled in her fight with the Monitor, or that the rebels have lost courage, and all relish for "dying in the last ditch."

So long as this Merrimac existed, with powers of mischief known to be great, but indefinite in extent, she was a cause of many anxieties and a serious restraint upon the movements of even our armies in that quarter. All this is now happily ended.

Norfolk ought to have been taken months and months ago. No Merrimac would then have been fitted out there and we should have saved the terrible sacrifice of the brave men who perished with the Congress and Cumberland.

General Hunter's Proclamation.

It is said that the circular of Jeff Davis is a *hoax*—may be so—but we would sooner believe that the proclamation of General Hunter is such. Gen. Fremont was superseded, and it was said that Gen. Phelps was to have been, for issuing just such a document as that purporting to have come from Gen. Hunter, only they were not so far as we know, in fact as the latter. These Generals should be stopped from issuing such inflammatory documents. The Government ought to prepare a proper form for them, and not trust to every officer who may happen to have a command, to breed mischief by such ill-advised proclamations. We concur with the New York World in the views presented upon this subject in the following paragraph:

"Slavery and martial law in a free country," says Gen. Hunter, "are altogether incompatible." This proposition, stated in this broad and absolute manner, is a virtual confession of a great fact. Martial law and martial law cannot coexist in a free country. Mr. Lincoln was wrong in requiring Fremont to so modify his proclamation as to eliminate the emancipation which it declared and let the martial law stand. General Halleck had administered martial law in Missouri without emancipation; General Dix has had martial law in force a great part of the time in Maryland without finding slavery an obstruction; we have had martial law for nearly a year in Alexandria; we have had martial law and a military governor in Norfolk; we have a military governor in Tennessee; we have martial law in New Orleans; and there is no proof that it has not been administered with efficiency and success in all these cases, although slavery has not been disturbed. It is not easy to suppose that the administration has authorized Gen. Hunter to make a declaration which so flies in the face of well known facts, and condemns so much of its own action."

Mr. Cameron was displaced from the Cabinet for attempting to issue sentiments far less ultra than those put forth by this subordinate.

The Finale of the Merrimac.

The armament of the Merrimac consisted of twelve guns—two seven-inch rifled pivot guns fore and aft, each working out of three portholes; four six-inch rifled guns; and two boat howitzers, twelve-pounders, both on the upper deck, fore and aft, to repeal boarders.

Com. Tatnall made a speech to the crew, who had been mustered on deck, after a boat from Norfolk had reached the vessel, bringing the news of the occupation of the city by our forces. The substance of his speech, as related to me by the gunner, was this;—"Boys, Norfolk has been taken by the Yankees, and our supplies are cut off. Although the vessel has been lightened, the pilot says he cannot get her up the James river, as we had intended to do; therefore, we have concluded to blow her up. You can make your escape in the best way possible."

Tatnall was carried away from the Merrimac in a litter, he was so feeble.

The Merrimac's crew numbered three hundred and sixty men. At the time of her explosion her magazines, fore and aft, were full of ammunition. Seventy of the crew have taken the oath of allegiance in Norfolk. They had received but fifty dollars for their services in the Confederate navy—the money was Confederate shinplasters.

Turnpike Election.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Liberty Turnpike Road Company in Carroll and Frederick Counties, held at Windfield on Monday, May 5th 1862, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. N. Brown.

Directors, Col. Joshua C. Gist, S. R. Gore, James H. Steele, Warren L. Little, Francis Jones, Dr. Francis Crawford, and James Pearre.

Holloways's Ointment.

In sore legs, ulcers, scrofulous affections and glandular swellings operates gently, but with a surety and rapidity that surpass the most ardent expectation, its purifying and curative powers have never been disputed by all who have given it a fair trial. It is as mild in action, as it is beneficial in effect. Sold everywhere. 102

Local Items.

Sale of Irving College.—

This very desirable property, located at Manchester, will be sold by JACOB REESE, as Trustee, to-morrow. We seldom see a property possessing so many advantages thrown into market, and would recommend capitalists to be on the alert for a bargain.

Change of Time.—

By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that a change of time has been made on our Railroad which gives us three trains a day to Baltimore, leaving Westminster at 5.15 and 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.; returning, leave Baltimore at 8.20 a. m. and 3 and 6 p. m. By this arrangement we can spend an entire day in the city, and return by 9 o'clock in the evening. We learn the road will be finished to Union Bridge in about two weeks.

Fine Cigars.—

While in the city last week we called upon our old friend, W. H. GRANGER, 117 N. Howard Street, whom we found sociable and clever as ever, and his establishment presenting quite an attractive appearance. Signifying a desire to enjoy a smoke, he immediately presented us a roll of cigars which we most heartily enjoyed. We recommend our friends who enjoy the weed, to give him a call, assuring them of a cordial reception and a prime article of cigars.

Serious Accident.—

On Tuesday afternoon last as the three o'clock train from Baltimore was crossing the turnpike at the cross-keys tavern, near the Green Springs, they came in contact with the market wagon of Mr. Curtis Oursler, which was totally demolished. There are so many rumors concerning the accident that we cannot say how it occurred. We learn that a son of Thomas S. Brown, who was in the wagon, had his shoulder broken and was otherwise injured. The wagon was loaded with store goods, which is also a total loss. The horses fortunately escaped injury.

The Railroad and the Mails.—

On Tuesday last our citizens again suffered the annoyance of missing their regular mail. Time was when the mail was carried by way of the turnpike, and was received with the regularity of clock work, but lo, the Railroad must monopolize all, post offices must be discontinued in flourishing villages and thickly settled neighborhoods, and re established in barren out-of-the-way places, for their special accommodation. Scarcely a week now passes that we are not deprived of a mail from some cause; at one time we learn it is thrown out (in mistake of course) at Reisterstown, and theirs brought here; at another it is left at the Finksburg station, and sent from there by private conveyance; again the track being open for repairs, the engine runs off, and a delay of four hours is the consequence. What excuse is given this time we have not learned, whether they have gone to Harrisburg or the moon, we are equally at a loss to determine.—There would seem to be culpable carelessness somewhere, which should either be properly explained or justly punished by those who have the controlling power.

Important from Nashville Tenn.

The Union demonstration at Nashville, Tenn., on the 14th instant, was a complete success, as the following short telegraph account will prove:

The meeting was held in the hall of the House of Representatives, and comprised at least fifteen hundred persons, together with a band of music. Ex-Gov. Campbell presided, assisted by Vice Presidents from various districts and counties, including Memphis. Speeches were made by Gov. Campbell, Gov. Johnson, Messrs. Wm. B. Stokes, Wm. H. Polk, W. H. Wesens, Edmund Cooper and John S. Brien. The tenor of all the speeches was an earnest appeal to the deluded Tennesseans who have embraced the cause of the rebels to return to loyalty to the Union.

The evening meeting was attended by Col. Lewis D. Campbell, Hon. Jordon Stokes and others. Resolutions setting forth that the safety and welfare of their relatives and friends in the rebel army can only be assured by the return of Tennessee to the Union; that Congress be appealed to put an end to the war; complimenting the Union officers and soldiers on their considerate conduct, and approving of Gov. Johnson's address of March 18, were adopted by acclamation. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested throughout the entire proceedings. Everything here bears an auspicious aspect for the Union cause.

☞ M-Clellan's Address to his soldiers who were in the Williamsburg fight was soul-stirring to the brave fellows engaged. While quartered at Williamsburg, Gen. McClellan rode out on Wednesday, while the troops were on dress parade. He rode along the line of Hooker's division until he reached the brigade in which the Fifth Wisconsin regiment was drawn up, and near where I was standing. Then raising his cap, he pronounced in clear and sonorous tones the following words:

"My lads, I have come to thank you for your gallant conduct the other day. By your bravery and steady discipline you saved the day. You have gained honor for the army, for yourselves, and for the States which are proud to own you as their sons. You shall have Williamsburg emblazoned on your banners. You have stood by me faithfully. Continue to do so, and your grateful country will never forget you."

This stirring little speech called forth the utmost enthusiasm. The whole army idolizes McClellan, and to be thus complimented by him was felt to be an honor indeed.

Occupation of Suffolk Va.

We take the following account of the occupation of Suffolk, Va., from a letter dated Norfolk, May 14:

Major Dodge, with a squadron of cavalry, made a reconnoisance yesterday to Suffolk, eighteen miles from Norfolk, and occupied that place, which the rebels had abandoned the day before. Though the people were not communicative, from what was learned it would appear that Gen. Huger has gone to join Magruder at or near Richmond. It was said that Gen. Loring, with a force variously stated from 20,000 to 30,000, had gone to Edenton to meet Burnside, who was said to be approaching in that direction.

☞ As members of Congress are beginning to feel themselves out of the woods on account of our glorious successes by sea and land, the union-savers begin to appear again. A meeting was held at Washington City on Saturday week, at which many locofoco demagogues tried to whitewash themselves into union-savers, but the thing will fall to the ground, no matter who is at the head of it. The people have willed it that the rebels must be put down thoroughly and completely without regard to slavery.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BARESVILLE, MAY 18, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—The soil of Maryland, whose annals of glory and loyalty are emblazoned in vivid colors on our National escutcheon, and whose every interest and honor are so firmly linked with the Union, has, thank Heaven, escaped the foul pollution of Southern rebellion which has so threateningly menaced her, with all the dreadful evils that follow Secession. Our green hills and beautiful valleys have not been desecrated by the rebels beyond the Potomac, our noble forests and sylvan groves have not afforded the smoking traitors shelter and concealment for concecting their diabolical atrocities at which humanity stands appalled. But a year ago there was trouble in our State, originating from the Baltimore riots of the memorable 19th of April, the perpetrators of which we blush to admit, were permitted to go unpunished.—This indulgence and exemption from punishment put the preposterous idea into the heads of a few disappointed politicians and office seekers, to carry Maryland out of the Union, and for which service they expected to be recompensed with some lucrative office under the Bandit who had assumed the prerogatives of a dictator over the legal Southern Confederacy; but their ultra schemes of self-aggrandizement, and forcing Maryland out of the Union in opposition to the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the people, have signally been frustrated, evidently to their deep mortification and discomfiture.

The object of the arch-traitor, Jeff Davis, and his myrmidons has thus been signally defeated of marching his Gods and Goddesses into our State with fire and sword, to lay waste and annihilate our flourishing towns and beautiful villages; our peaceful and happy homes would have been laid in ashes, the lands of loyal men confiscated, and the anguished mothers and children driven homeless and penniless to seek security, as best they could, from the vindictive rage of an implacable foe, who would thus wreak his vengeance upon every citizen loyal to the Union and the Constitution—the Constitution that was cemented by the blood of our fathers of the Revolution, who willingly sacrificed their lives on the altar of freedom, to form a Union which they dedicated to posterity as a sacred trust, the perpetuity of which should be the duty of every citizen to defend and support.

Maryland will never leave the protecting wing of the Union while it exists, notwithstanding the artifices and machinations of some broken down politicians who would like to see the black banner of treason transplanted from the Cotton States to her soil, that flag which has never been recognized by any power on this earth, and which we hope will soon be trampled in the dust by an outraged and indignant people, and the glorious Stars and Stripes, the emblems of our greatness and prosperity, float over the UNION, from ocean to ocean—from the Gulf of Mexico to the lakes.

"Up, up, with the Stripes and the Stars,
Fling our banner abroad to the sun;
Its red was born of victorious wars,
And its azure with Heaven's is one."

The Union must and shall be restored to its pristine glory, and now is the time when it is the imperative duty of every loyal citizen to co-operate with the Administration in their zealous and untiring efforts in suppressing this rebellion, and re-establishment of the Union on a firmer and more permanent basis, which I believe, with the aid of Divine Providence, will be realized in a short period.

Habeas Corpus.

Those who have made such a howl about the suspension of the habeas corpus, will of course be terribly shocked to hear that Jeff. Davis has, by proclamation, dated May 7, ordered the suspension of the habeas corpus in the counties of Lee, Wise, McDowell, Buchanan and Wyoming, Va., and that martial law is declared therein, and the fat Kentucky traitor, Humphrey Marshall, is put in military command.—Can't Virginia show Jeff. that the "resolutions of '98," of which we have heard so much? These secession State rights can swallow at a gout and swallow a camel. There could be no Virginian found, we suppose, to take the lead in the work to be performed in those devoted counties, but a satrap from a distance, who dare not show his face in his native State, from which he has been obliged to fly from the excited wrath of a betrayed people, is placed in charge to carry out the hellish plans in store for these poor down-trodden children of Virginia.

☞ Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, has informed the directors of the State Bank at Nashville, who gave up the assets of the institution to the rebel leaders, that they must make a return of every cent of the amount which belonged to the State. The directors are wealthy, and have large interests in and around Nashville.

☞ The Toronto Globe, after expressing surprise at the blowing up of the Merrimac, says:—"We have never overated the 'pluck' of the Southerners, but in destroying such a vessel without endeavoring at least to injure their opponents, they manifested a degree of 'gallantry' rarely if ever equalled."

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.

A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great Nervous Suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 156 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOMEOPATHY in the ascendant!—Immediate relief guaranteed! Dr. SERVIN, from London, has opened an establishment in Philadelphia, Pa., for the treatment of *Female Complaints*. Read his advertisement in another column, headed "LADIES, READ."

STRIKING CHANGE EFFECTED BY HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1858.

DR. C. M. JACKSON, DEAR SIR: I had suffered so long from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, in their most aggravated form, that my friends despaired of finding a cure, which, in compliance with the advice of my physician, I had resource to your German Bitters. I feel bound to say that I derived great benefit from the use of them, will recommend them for two months, when my husband, who is captain of the packet ship Saxonia, returned from his last voyage, and was astonished at the change I was in. "Why, Margaret, what have you been taking?—You look five hundred per cent. better than when I left." I told him of your Bitters, and he wanted to be a convert to the virtues of the article on his next voyage. I was thin and care-worn, and my complexion of a saffron color; while now I have recovered my flesh and the vigorous health of youth. And all this I owe to your invaluable Bitters! I therefore think you are justly entitled to this certificate, which you are at liberty to publish.

Yours, truly, MARGARET ROWLAND,
118 Queen Street, Southwark.

Be sure and ask for *Hoofland's German Bitters*, and see that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

For sale by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, West Indies, and Canadas. Price 75 cents per bottle. Principal Office, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FRANCIS L. HERBIGE, Agent, Westminster, Md.
May, 16.

To Consumptives.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORED to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

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

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.
May 23,—3m.

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. The subscriber will send *free of charge*, to all who desire it, the Recipe and directions for making a simple *Vegetable Balm*, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, *Freckles*, sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—*soft, clear, smooth and beautiful*.—Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions, and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage), THOS. F. CHAPMAN, *Practical Chemist*,
May 23,—2m. 531 Broadway, New York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the special benefit of Young Men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope. Address
CHARLES A. LAMBERT, Esq.,
Greenpoint, Long Island, New York.
May 23,—2m.

MARRIED.

On the 22d of April, by Rev. J. C. Owens, Mr. JOSIAH SNOOKS of Frederick County, and Miss MARGARET A. SENTMAN, of this county.

On the 11th inst., by the same, MR. THOMAS C. SCOTT to Miss ELIZABETH CROUSE, all of this County.

At the residence of the brides mother, Taneytown, on Tuesday evening week, by the Rev. J. G. Fritchey, Mr. H. CLAY, son of the Hon. John Thompson, to Miss SALLIE E., daughter of the late Israel Hitesiune, all of this county.

DIED.

NEAR WESTMINSTER, on Sunday morning last, MRS. JANE GARNER, aged 28 years 2 months and 23 days.

On Tuesday morning May 13, in this place, MISS REBECCA J. SHRIEY, aged about 42 years.

On the morning of the 13th inst., at her residence near New Windsor, MRS. HANNAH ECKER, aged 71 years 1 month and 14 days. She died as she had lived, a consistent member of the German Baptist connexion at Pipe Creek. On the following day her remains were interred in the family burying ground on "Valley Farm," the residence of her brother, Daniel Engel. The occasion was improved by some practical observations on Revelations chap. xiv. v. 13

Near Oak Orchard, Frederick County, CLARA AMELIA, infant daughter of Francis and Eliza Barnes, aged 8 months and 12 days.

LITTLE BLOSSOM.

Composed on the death of ELLSWORTH CLARK, infant son of Dr. J. J. and Beulah Weaver, aged 11 months and 4 days.

CLAR winds of spring blow gently o'er him,
Sweet little blossom, go home to thy rest;
Home to the arms of thy angel-robed mother,
Dwelling for aye in the land of the blest.
The roses are blooming,
The spring birds are singing,
Angels await thee—go home to thy rest.
White waxen lids o'er thy starry eyes folded,
Soft dimpled hands laid across on thy breast;
Hair like the ripples of sunlight, so golden,
Sweet cherry lips whence kisses we've pressed;
We would not keep thee here,
Earth might prove dark and drear,