The American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER:

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 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?

☞ MAYNES & ASHBY, 325 Broadway, New York, are our authorized Agents for receiving Subscriptions and Advertisements in that city.

## A WORD TO THOSE IN ARREARS.

We ever regret the necessity of writing duns, but there are times when it cannot be avoided, and the present is that time with us. A few months since we intimated our necessities to our patrons, and many came promptly to our relief, for which we tender our grateful acknowledgments. But there are many others whose accounts yet stand unsettled, and from whom we have not even had a *"promise to pay,"* and it is to those that we now address ourselves. In closing up the accounts of the late Editor, we have exercised every possible leniency, but will soon be compelled to place all bills in officers hands for collection and adjustment, and however reluctant we may be to do so, no other alternative is left us. We had hoped by the timely notice given that all knowing themselves indebted would have called upon us and adjusted their accounts, but as it has not been done in many instances, we are compelled to the course above indicated. There are many also who are indebted for Campaign Printing, men for whom we have labored diligently, and who are now enjoying positions of honor and trust at the hands of the people. To such we trust we shall not be called upon to appeal again, for surely it must be an oversight on their part, not an intention. In conclusion then, let us once more urge upon those indebted to call immediately and arrange their accounts before we are compelled to resort to measures equally as unpleasant to us as to them.

## The Right Course.

In the Missouri State Convention last week, a bill defining the qualification of voters passed by a vote of 42 yeas to 27 nays. The first section of this bill prevents all persons who have been engaged in the rebellion since the 17th of December last, from voting at any State election hereafter. The second section provides that before any person shall be elected or appointed to office he shall take an oath that he has not, during the present rebellion, willfully taken up arms or levied war against the United States, nor against the Provisional Government of Missouri, nor adhered to the enemies of either. The third section prescribes the penalty for falsely taking the oath which is that of perjury. The fourth section contains an oath of allegiance which is required to be taken by the President, Professors, and Curators of the University of Missouri, by all Bank officers, by Common School Teachers, who are paid by public money, by School Masters, by officers of incorporate companies and by licensed or ordained preachers before performing the ceremony of marriage; the penalty for not complying is a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $200—to take effect in ninety days. The fifth section requires the Judges and Clerks of elections to swear that they will not receive nor record votes from persons who have not taken the oath. The sixth section authorizes the Legislature to repeal or modify these provisions when expedient.

This law is admirably adapted not only to the condition of affairs in Missouri, but to that of Maryland and all the Border Slave States. Men must be brought to a test on the question of loyalty to our National Government. Those who will not bind themselves by an oath to support that Government should be regarded as its enemies and put under the ban of proscription. If a citizen of Maryland had refused to swear allegiance to the United States *two years* ago, he would have been treated as an alien with the unanimous consent of the public. Why should he not be regarded in the same light now? If his heart is not in the rebel cause, why should he hesitate to accept any test that could be applied to him? If it is, then let him take all the consequences of his disloyalty.

## A Great Camp of Instruction.

We learn by an order from the Adjutant General's Office that a "Camp of Instruction" for fifty thousand men—cavalry, artillery, and infantry, in due proportions—is to be immediately formed near Annapolis, Maryland. Major General Wool will command the camp, in addition to his duties as department commander. The ground will be selected, and the troops, which will be assembled as rapidly as possible under orders from the War Department, will be placed in position as they arrive. Brig. Gen. L. P. Graham is assigned to duty as chief of cavalry at the same camp; Brevet Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown as chief of artillery; and a chief of the infantry arm is to be hereafter designated. The chief of Ordnance, the Quartermaster Gen., Commissary General, Surgeon General, and Paymaster General each are to designate an experienced regular officer as the chief of their respective departments at the camp. It is left to the experienced officer to whom has been assigned the command of the camp to arrange the details of brigading, equipping, drilling, and disciplining the Reserve Corps d'Armee to be thus formed under him.

## Furloughs.

According to a general order just published, furloughs will not be given by captains of companies, nor will a furlough from such authority relieve a soldier from the charge of desertion. Enlisted men absent from their regiments without proper authority are in fact deserters, and not only forfeit all pay and allowances, but are subject to the penalties awarded by law to such offenders. No plea of sickness or other cause, not officially established, and no certificates of physicians in civil life (unless it be approved by some officer acting as a military commander,) will hereafter avail to remove the charge of desertion or procure arrears of pay when a soldier has been mustered as absent from his regiment without leave.

## Guerrilla Warfare.

No stronger proof could be adduced of the desperation of a bad cause, whose armies are being destroyed day by day and whose area of action is constantly being lessened by defeat and evacuation, than to find its deluded advocates looking forward to the early inauguration of the guerrilla system, as the forlorn hope of the pretended Southern Confederacy. There is no doubt, that the sympathisers with the Rebellion expect, so soon as the army under Joe Johnston is driven from Richmond, that its dispersed fragments will fill the Valley of Virginia with numerous predatory bands, which may, when occasion offers, be speedily reunited to make descents upon Maryland. It is difficult to imagine the delusion that can hope for permanent results from such a warfare; yet the Tories in our midst seem to believe, that it will ultimately effect the recognition of the pretended Southern confederacy, either by conquest, by intimidation, or by weakening, if not exhausting the power and military resources of the Federal government.

As auxiliary to Rebel armies, guerrilla banditti would doubtless be efficient; but it is idle to think, that these separate and independent organizations could be formed of the *debris* of a routed army, or if formed, could achieve any decisive advantage.—They would speedily be hunted down and treated as marauding outlaws. But granting that it were possible for any combination of guerrillas to enter Maryland, they could not expect to hold the State or any portion of it; but would inevitably only inflict ruin during their raid, and bring down a fearful retribution on their allies afterwards. On the other hand what but evil could they accomplished in the Valley of Virginia? That region has already suffered enough from the vicissitudes of war, and would not long be inclined to submit to the exactions and devastations that a guerrilla warfare would entail.—Attacking from ambush and by surprise, guerrilla bands afford no protection in the regions they infest; and their own friends, whose homes they bring in jeopardy and upon whose substance they would have to subsist for the most part, would be among the first to betray them to the avengers of the law.

However, speculation on these points is superfluous. With the conquest of Richmond, the Rebel army or such portion of it as might escape, would necessarily fall back upon the Cotton States and abandon Virginia, where sooner or later the certainty of capture must await them. The taking of Richmond involves the recovery of Virginia to the Union; and in that event the rebels from other States would have no motive to prosecute a guerrilla warfare in Virginia. It was so in Missouri, Kentucky, Florida, and the portions of other States over-run by the armies of the Republic and there is no reason why a different result should occur in Virginia. Besides, the Union sentiment in Virginia is not extinct; it was merely suppressed by an armed despotism, and when that remorseless coercion is removed, the majority will be in a condition to assert their rights and vindicate their loyalty to the "old flag." The same thing has occured in other States, and will happen wherever and whenever the victorious banners of the Republic crush out Rebellion.—*Fred. Ex.*

## Maryland Credit.

The bids for the Maryland Defence Loan of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars afford gratifying evidence of the excellent credit of this State. The amount for which bids were made was nearly two and a half millions of dollars, although the amount to be awarded was only two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the bids running up to nearly two and a half per cent. premium. This is the reward which Maryland has received for her fidelity to the Union, but what would have been the state of her credit if she had yielded to the influence of the Secessionists? or what would it be hereafter if these Secessionists could accomplish the designs which they still have upon her loyalty? Suppose the threat contained in the following advertisement from a late Richmond paper could be carried out, what would her bonds, her currency, her wheat fields, or anything else she possesses, be worth? The questions answer themselves:—

"MARYLAND LINE.—We are anxious to tread once more our native soil. Expectant hearts await our coming. We struggle for freedom and the sacred shades of our sires.

"We invite the untiring and undaunting to haste to rejoin the "Maryland Line," which is reinforcing the heroic "Stonewall's" army in the Valley, and with them march to the rescue of our kinsmen in oppression and doubt. Soldiers, 'tis the hour for immortality or obloquy.

"Through the earnest solicitation of many Marylanders, Captain Edmund Barry has accepted an appointment to lead you back to your homes. Marylanders, will you go? Or shall the hollow query be made, Where were they? Sons of Revolutionary sires! the Goddess of History is vigilant, and note the action of the solemn hour!

"Be men and abide the issue. Our leader is grown gray in the slatter of arms, and is eager to offer his last, best tribute as a bequest to his posterity. Marylanders, will you stand by him? Soldiers! will you die with us, for our rights, and friends, and homes? Your response gives to the rights of history the cherished reminiscences of traditional affection, or defames the scions of our honored ancestry."

## The Coming Battle.

Though, for a few days past we have had no very startling intelligence from the seat of war, yet it is evident, that before many more days shall have passed we must receive the news of a bloody battle. Two immense armies are now nearly face to face in front of the city of Richmond, and, from all accounts, the rebels intend making a desperate effort to save their capitol; consequently, the most terrible and bloody conflict we have yet been called upon to chronicle must soon come off in that vicinity. Soon the die will be cast and the long looked for fate of the rebellion be cyphered out. It is sad to think how many, how very many, that are now in the midst of life in these immense armies, will soon be numbered among the dead, or rendered miserable cripples through life. But it must be done; the peace of the country has been broken, and a mighty effort is being made to crush our government, and all for what? Nothing but the cravings of a few disappointed, ambitious, political demagogues has brought about this state of things. What a terrible account some persons will have to settle on the day of final reckoning.—But, in the meantime, let us hope and pray that this unrighteous and wicked rebellion may soon be crushed out. No doubt it will cost many valuable lives, but be not discouraged. Who that is loyal to his government would not sacrifice his life for its preservation? Let us, therefore, hope for the most favorable result in the coming conflict.—*Odd Fellow.*

## The Cold Weather Partly Accounted For.

The officers of the packet ship David Headly, which vessel lately arrived from Liverpool, report that they encountered upwards of fifty icebergs during the passage, besides a great deal of floating ice. The ship Panama, also from Liverpool, brings a similar report. The presence of these large masses of ice on our coast probably accounts in some measure for the extraordinary backwardness of the season. The nights and mornings in June are rarely so cold as now. Numerous bergs and fields of ice from the Arctic seas, breaking up and drifting down with the current of the Gulf stream, have a tendency to produce such effects.—*N. Y. Post.*

## News of the Week.

Our latest intelligence from Memphis states that Gen. Lew. Wallace had arrived there, bringing his Brigade overland from Corinth, and assumed command. He at once suppressed the *Argus*, a rabid Secession sheet. Threats having been made to tear down the Union flags displayed by the loyal citizens, orders were given to shoot any one attempting it. The boats going North are loaded with freight and passengers. Four hundred citizens, one half of whom had been in the Rebel army, took the oath of allegiance on Thursday.

According to the St. Louis *Democrat*, trade with Memphis is opening handsomely, two steamers having already arrived from the latter place with good freights, four others being on the way. The *Democrat* learns that a great deal more sugar is coming to light every day than anybody had the least reason to suppose had been saved from destruction. Very ingenious methods of concealment had been resorted to, especially by some holders, loyal men. There is also considerable molasses in the city. The Government is a competitor for this, and loaded no less than two hundred barrels on one boat. Cotton is showing itself more sparingly, but every day brings its entirely reliable report of lots here and there, that will in a very short time, be in the market. One very superior lot, owned by an out-and-out Secessionist, is near the city, and held at twenty-five cents, "gold and nothing else." Many of the most substantial merchants there are loyal, and gladly welcome the approach of every new regiment that comes in.

The Federal Mississippi gunboat fleet has again commenced active operations. Four of the boats, with transports carrying two regiments of troops, recently left Memphis for the purpose of removing the obstructions in White river, Arkansas, and reached St. Charles, eighty-five miles from the mouth of the river, on Tuesday, the 17th. The Confederates had erected two batteries here, which were immediately attacked by the boats, while the land forces moved on to storm the works, which was done, the Federal troops capturing the batteries and eight guns. The Confederate loss in men was one hundred and twenty-five killed and wounded, and thirty taken prisoners. While the engagement was progressing a shot from one of the batteries penetrated the boiler of the gunboat Mound City, causing it to explode, killing and wounding one hundred and twenty-five of the men on board. Captain Kilty, an old naval officer, a native of this city, was in command of the gunboat, and was on board the Mound City when she exploded, by which he was seriously but it is believed not fatally injured. It is stated in one of the dispatches that the gunboats silenced one of the batteries without the aid of the land forces. St. Charles is a small village on the left bank of White river, in Arkansas county.

Skirmishing along Gen. McClellan's line is now of almost daily occurrence, the attacking party generally being the Confederates. On Thursday a fight occurred between a portion of General Kearney's Division and the Confederates. The Federal troops stood their ground well, and suffered a loss of only two wounded. On Friday and Saturday the Confederates kept up a vigorous shelling of the Federal lines, principally directing their fire against General Kearney's Division, on the right, and annoying the working parties, but did no damage, as far as it is known. But at one time on Saturday night there was every indication that a general engagement was near at hand, the Confederates advancing in strong force along the Federal lines but were promptly met and soon retired.

The Newbern Progress reports that 100 rebel dragoons have given themselves up at Washington, North Carolina. The same paper also says that six North Carolina regiments had disbanded at Richmond, and were under guard, having previously hung their brigadier general.

Advices from the Gulf brought by the steamer Connecticut at New York, report that the Rebel force at Mobile had been increased by twelve thousand men, and that the Rebels had reoccupied the towns on the west coast of Florida. At St. Mark's one of our boat's crew had been captured.—Beauregard was believed to be at Mobile. Another despatch says that he was called to Richmond immediately after the battle of Fair Oaks. When the Connecticut passed Charleston the Rebel flags on Fort Sumter and other fortifications were at half mast, indicating the death of some important military officer.

Gen. Pope, with a portion of his staff, is *en route* from the West for Washington, having been called there by the President. Gen. Pope is one of the most energetic and successful soldiers that the war has produced, a man of quick action and abundant resources. He would be the very man to send after the Rebel Jackson, and retrieve the blunders of the campaign in the Shenandoah valley.

We have advices that Gen. Burnside on his return from Fortress Monroe immediately commenced preparations for extensive military movements. A Rebel fortification above Newbern was destroyed by our forces. The Newbern Progress reiterates the story we have had from before Richmond of the mutiny of six North Carolina Regiments in the Rebel army, and adds that they had disbanded after hanging their Brigadier General. The main features of this story have been repeated from so many sources that there must be some foundation for it.

A letter from the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* virtually confesses a defeat in the battles in front of Richmond. The enormous loss of the Rebels in officers is fairly admitted, and the statement made that the city of Richmond is "one vast hospital." The severity of General Joe. Johnson's wound is affirmed. The General's right shoulder was mangled by a piece of shell, or a Minnie ball, and in the fall from his horse two of his ribs were broken. The views expressed by correspondents on our side, of the impassable condition of the roads near Richmond, are fully confirmed.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 7th, announces that it has sent its Hoe press to Columbia, fearing to risk it in the city during the prospective bombardment. This is a fact significant of the condition of the public mind in the city.

Richmond papers received at Fortress Monroe contained some further accounts in relation to the recent battle near Charleston. It is described as a bloody affair, lasting all day, and the *Mercury* expresses apprehensions in relation to the renewal of the fight in view of the great exhaustion of the Southern troops and the loss of many officers. The battle took place within four miles of the city. The Richmond *Dispatch* asserts that Jackson has been heavily reinforced, and that the Federal troops must either combine or fall back across the Potomac. Another account of the Charleston battle claims a complete Rebel victory.

## A Proposal for Negroes.

The Danish Minister at Washington has made a formal proposition to our Government, through Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, in relation to negroes who have escaped from rebel masters, and who are now under Federal protection. He proposes to take them all off our hands and remove them to St. Croix (a Danish West India Island), free of charge. They will there be apprenticed for three years, to make sugar and rum, receiving stated wages for their support, and after that they are to be unconditionally free. The proposition certainly looks well, and we hope it may be accepted. St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, as it is sometimes called, is a small but fertile island, about 30 miles long by 8 miles broad. The climate is just suited to the blacks, and it would doubtless be a paradise for them.

## Arrest of Pierrie Soulc.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from New Orleans under date of June 1, gives the following particulars of the arrest of Pierre Soule:

An arrest was made to-day which will probably astonish the residents of this city when it becomes known to them, and will convince them that Gen. Butler is in earnest, and that he is no respecter of persons where treason is discovered. The person arrested is the Hon. Pierre Soule, formerly Minister to Spain, and an ex-member of Congress. Gen. Butler has been convinced of his guilt ever since we arrived here, and has only postponed his arrest for the purpose of gaining positive proof, which he has now obtained.

The charges against him are, first, that he is the leader of a secret society known as the "Southern Independence Association," of which each member is solemnly sworn to oppose, at the cost of his life, if necessary, the reconstruction of the old Union, no matter what disaster may befal the Confederate cause, and to aid by armed force, if required, the Confederate Government in carrying out its laws for the confiscation of the property of Union men, and in the detection and punishment or expulsion of people whom they may regard as spies. The second charge is that Mr. Soule was the author of the insolent letter sent by the late Mayor to Commodore Farragut, and is the principal supporter of the rebellion in the city.

Mr. Thomas U. Laster, the Union candidate for Recorder in the Fourth District, and whose death at the hands of a policeman I have mentioned in one of my letters, was a short time previous to the capture of this city subpoenaed to appear before the "star chamber" of the "Southern Independence Association," and since General Butler's arrival here has given information to him of this society; and it is believed by many that the policeman who killed Laster was merely the tool of this self-constituted and despotic organization.

Wielding a powerful influence by his distinguished reputation, and his fascinating address, Mr. Soule is undoubtedly one of the most dangerous men in the community. In his hands such a man as the late Mayor is a perfect catspaw, and his arrest is one of the best strokes of Gen. Butler's policy.

## Taxes in Rebellious Districts.

The bill for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts has become a law. It provides for the sale of real estate in certain cases for this purpose.—Where owners have abandoned their land to engage in the rebellion, and the same shall have been struck off to the United States at vendue, the Commissioners proposed to be appointed may lease the same under such regulations as will secure proper and reasonable employment, at wages, or upon shares of the crop, of such persons and families as may be residing upon the land. The proceeds of the leases and sales are to be paid into the Treasury, one-fourth of which is to be paid over to the Governor of the state wherein such lands are situated, or his authorized agent, when such insurrection shall be put down and the people shall elect a Legislature and State officers, who shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and such fact shall be proclaimed by the President, for the purpose of reimbursing the loyal citizens of said State, or for such other purpose as said State may direct; and one-fourth shall also be paid over to said State as a fund to aid in colonization or emigration from said State of any free persons of African descent who may desire to remove thereon to Hayti, Liberia, or any other tropical State or Colony.—*Hay. Herald & Torch.*

## What is an Abolitionist?

The first, and last, and most terrible bugbear charge a secessionist and a sympathizer with treason can bring against the friends of the Government, is that of "abolitionism." Now, what is meant by that term? What do these men intend to charge when they use this language?

We are fortunately able to answer the question from the very highest source.—The editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," a monthly magazine published in Richmond Va., and "devoted to Literature, Science and Art," found occasion recently to charge a weekly newspaper with being "thoroughly and hopelessly abolitionized," and being desired to withdraw this charge, declines, but gives instead his definition of the much misused word *Abolitionist.*—"An abolitionist," he says, "is any man who does not love slavery for its own sake, as a divine institution; who does not worship it as the corner stone of civil liberty, who does not adore it as the only possible foundation on which a permanent republican government can be created; and who does not, in his inmost soul, desire to see it extended and perpetuated over the whole earth, as a means of human reformation second in dignity, importance and sacredness alone to the Christian religion. He who does not love African Slavery with this love is an abolitionist."

Of course, all who are not "abolitionists," take their stand in the ranks of those who swear by the Southern Literary Messenger. They are devout believers in slavery as a divine institution. When we see a Northern doughface ranting about "abolitionism," we may know at once where he belongs.—*Tenia O. Torch Light.*

## A Second Moses.

A Harrisburg paper states that, during the terrible freshet of week before last, a cradle was seen coming down the rushing waters near Manadaville, Pa., and being suspected of containing something, it was watched by several persons for three or four miles, expecting it would at some point of its journey come near enough to the shore that it would be safe in venturing after it in a boat. At last, at a bend in the swollen stream, the cradle came sufficiently near that it was secured, when lo! and behold, upon lifting up a light covering, a beautiful *babe looked up and smiled!* We remember of reading in that sweet book of old, of a time when the daughter of one of Egypt's proud rulers went to the river to bathe, when something was seen in the distance, to bring which one of her maids was sent, when upon opening, a babe was seen, which looked up and smiled. The above incident brought this ancient one to mind. A kind person took the little one in charge, and although a week has elapsed, and inquiry upon inquiry has been made, no clue to the history of the little stranger has been discovered.

## The Hidden Coin.

The utterly false pretence of the Dutch Consul at New Orleans, that the money taken from his custody by order of Maj. Gen. Butler, ($800,000) was *not* the proceeds of the secesh robbery of the U. S. mint, but Mexican dollars really belonging to Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, has been fairly exposed by microscopic examination of the coin itself. That shows underneath the impression of the Mexican die, perfect evidence that it was originally U. S. coin. It was stamped (in New Orleans) in order to prevent detection in case it should fall again within reach of Uncle Sam's clutches. Unmistakeable proof of this cunning trick of recoining is found in a "damn-ned spot" upon each dollar, that wouldn't "out."—The O, the distinctive mark of the U. S. dollar coinage by the New Orleans mint, still remains visible with the microscope upon each of the aforesaid $800,000!

☞ Jeff. Davis's Adjutant General publishes a general order directing the drafting of every male white and "mulatto" in the South capable of bearing arms, whether they have substitutes or not. Rather a heavy conscription—much severer than Napoleon ever ventured upon.

## Ashby's Visit to Martinsburg

We make the following extracts from the Martinsburg *American*, which has again been suspended since May 28. We glory in the spirit of friend MARTIN, and sincerely trust that his trials of that character are over for all time. He says:

"We again our post once more, and will not be driven away from it again soon unless the ubiquitous Jackson is able to whip fifty thousand as good troops as ever shouldered a musket."

"The more we suffer from the Southern Goths and Vandals, the more we are determined to fight them to the last. We have cast our fortunes unalterably on the side of the Union and the Constitution.—If necessary, we are for a war of extermination, but we do not believe that this will be necessary. The Union *must* be restored, no matter at what cost to the institutions and property of the South."

"The rebels when they were in this place did not have time to do the damage that in their hearts they, doubtless, wished to do. They had not time to rob all the stores and to carry off the commissary goods left here by Banks' army. A number of tents belonging to the Seventh Virginia Regiment (loyal) were not taken away for the same reason. The Union pole, in the public square, was not cut down because of the press of other business. And we have no doubt, that many Union men would have been arrested and carried away with the army as prisoners if they had had another week's time. As it is, they did a good deal of damage. The Store of N. D. Kenesaster was robbed of at least five thousand dollars worth of goods. John Hughes lost the most of his goods. And Dodson & Co., Wm. Dorsey, C. M. Shaffer, Ezra Herring, and others were also heavy losers. Not less than twenty thousand dollars worth of merchandize was taken by the rebels from Union men without the least provocation. To our surprise, but to our gratification, we found upon our return home, that our office had not been touched. For this kind and considerate act, and munificent benevolence, we return Col. Ashby's Cavalry our kindest acknowledgments.

## What Forney Thinks of the Democratic Address.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: No more emphatic admonition of the purposes entertained by the leaders of the present Democratic organization could have been laid before the American people than this extraordinary production. *Not a single word appears in this address in favor of the war for the maintenance of the government, or in opposition to the rebels who are fighting for its overthrow.* Is it not amazing, in such a crisis as this, while nearly seven hundred thousand freemen are offering their lives as a sacrifice to the flag—while hundreds of families are mourning the loss of their husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers, and with the record before their eyes of the monstrous atrocities perpetrated upon the wounded who have fallen into the hands of the traitors, and even upon the dead bodies of those who died in honorable battle—that distinguished gentlemen, professing to represent a large portion of the people of United States, should deliberately and coldly refuse to say that the war in which we are now engaged is a just war, and that it is being conducted to preserve the freest and most generous government in the world? The bravery, and the skill, and the moderation which have extorted from foreign and hostile nations expressions of astonishment and praise, do not awaken a single throb in the breasts of these fourteen "Democratic members of Congress."

## A Terrible Incident.

A sad incident of the great freshet has never yet been published. Samuel Buckwalter and his two sons were standing upon the towpath, near Black Rock bridge, on the Schuylkill, when the latter, losing his balance, seized hold of his father to sustain him, when both fell into the boiling flood; the other son, present, sprang to their aid, when they were all three carried away and drowned, neither of them being able to swim. Their bodies were recovered on the following day. An immense concourse of people attended their remains to their final resting place, which was in the burying ground of the Menonists, in Upper Providence, Montgomery county. A wife and mother, who is in extremely bad health, with four almost helpless children, remain to mourn their loss and sad fate.—The only son left is about 14 years of age; one of the daughters is blind and deaf, and another deaf.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

## Exorbitant Prices.

The Louisville Democrat has been shown a private letter from a citizen of Memphis to his brother in that city, from which the following facts are gleaned:

He is out of business and out of money. Eight weeks ago he had $500, but his family took sick and the most of it has gone to the drug store. A prescription which would cost fifty cents in Louisville, cost *ten dollars* in Memphis. Quinine pills $1.50 each. Family living in much the same proportion—flour $30 per barrel; hams 40 cents per pound; beef 50 cents; spool cotton 60 cents; calico $1 per yard; cotton made in the South 75 cents; pins one cent each. There are many Union men in Memphis, but they are still afraid to speak their sentiments, lest the United States forces should be compelled to evacuate.

## Death of Hon. Robert M. Palmer.

The Hon. Robert M. Palmer, U. S. Minister to the Argentine Confederation, died at sea on the 20th of April, and his body was buried in the ocean the next day. He had been a long time in ill-health, which had increased so seriously that he left Buenos Ayres to return to his home in Pottsville Pa. But his disease had made such progress that the sufferings of the sea voyage brought on the final struggle. He had been a Senator from Schuylkill county, in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and during the session of 1861 was Speaker of the Senate. He was appointed Minister by President Lincoln, and sailed from this country in May, 1861. He was forty-one years of age, and leaves a wife and six children, the oldest of whom, a young man, accompanied him to South America.

## Reinforcements for McClellan.

As Secretary Seward was recently in Auburn, the following from the Advertiser, of that city, may be regarded as official, confirmatory of the Rebel report of McDowell's movement;

"We have good authority for the statement that Gen. McDowell was ordered on Tuesday week to reinforce Gen. McClellan in front of Richmond."

The Buffalo Commercial says: There can no longer be any doubt that, at last, Gen. McClellan has been generously reinforced. The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, 8,000 strong is now with him; so are ten regiments which have, during most of the year, been in the neighborhood of Newport News, Old Point, &c., so is McDowell's Corps, at least 30,000 strong. In addition to all this, the Syracuse Journal says that it has positive information that several New York regiments, including the Tenth and One Hundred and First Regiments, with others, have joined Gen. McClellan's forces within ten days. This is glorious news for those who have friends in the army before Richmond. Indeed it is glorious news for all.

## Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

Sore legs, sore breasts, ulcers, abscesses, cancers and wounds of whatever character gradually yield to a course of these medicines. All sores are for a time the safety-valves of the constitution, and should be slowly healed by the ointment with the aid of the pills. Sold everywhere. 167

## Local Items.

**The Hay Harvest.**—

Quite a number of our farmers have this week commenced cutting and curing their Hay crop. The grass is generally short, but as it stands thickly upon the ground, a full crop will be realized.—The grain is filling fast and gives evidence of an abundant harvest.

**Japanese Oats.**—

Mr. Elijah Wagoner has left at our office a specimen of this Oats taken from one of his fields near town, measuring 4 feet 5 inches in height, with well filled heads. This Oats was brought from Lancaster County, Pa., and is said to yield, when properly cultivated, ninety bushels to the acre. The specimens received far outstrip any oats we have yet seen this season.

**More Fine Cigars.**—

On Friday last we again received from Messrs. WM. H. and MATTHEW GRANGER, of Howard street, Baltimore, some excellent samples of cigars, for which they have our warmest thanks and best wishes. Throughout our county the five brothers, (Fendrick,) are famous for their German cigars, but for a real delicious cigar, perfect in taste and fragrance, commend us to the two brothers, for in this instance, two is preferable to five with us.

**School Exhibition.**—

We are pleased to announce another of those very agreeable entertainments which Mr. M. F. VALLETTE, Principal of the Westminster Select School is famed for getting up. It will come off at Odd Fellows' Hall on Thursday Evening next, July 3d. The Programme is a good one, and those who have attended them need no pressing invitations. We have only to say to all who can appreciate or enjoy a really interesting and pleasant entertainment, "do not fail to attend on this occasion."

**Concert on the Fourth.**—

It will be seen by advertisement in another column that a Vocal and Instrumental Concert will be given at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on the evening of the 4th of July, by the "Amphæon Musical Association of Baltimore." We learn that they are scientific performers, and advise all who are fond of music not to miss so rich a treat. We have not as yet heard of any arrangements being made to celebrate the day, and surely all can afford to attend a Concert at night, and hear a few patriotic songs and airs without serious damage to their over sensitive nerves.

**Invited to Fort McHenry.**—

We learn that on Sunday last, Mr.—WORTHINGTON, of Hampstead, was waited on by a deputation of military gentlemen, with a *pressing* invitation to visit Fort McHenry, but for what special cause we are not advised. Our informant states, however, that sometime since he evinced much gratification at the temporary repulse of Gen. Banks, and so far suffered enthusiasm to prevail over prudence, as to fire several rounds in honor of that event. If such is the case, we think there are some sympathisers in this town who had better take warning, unless they are fond of visiting Government *Hotels.*

**A Chance for Investments.**—

We learn that the fine property belonging to the Catholic Church has been laid out in building lots by the Trustees, and are now being leased out. This property, lying mostly on the street, has long been a drawback to the improvement of the town, and we are glad to see this course adopted by the Trustees, as it opens so broad an area for improvement. We understand that some ten or twelve lots have already been leased to responsible enterprising parties, who intend building immediately after harvest. With our advantages, we do not see why Westminster should not become one of the most active business centres of the State, could our people only divest themselves of their lethargy and awake to a spirit of enterprise and progress.

## Book Notices.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for July is already before us, and a capital number it is, containing twenty full page engravings, a double fashion plate, beautifully colored containing six figures. Its literary character is fully sustained, and the articles are of that class which must make it as especial favorite with the ladies. This number commences the thirty-third year of its publication, and is consequently the right time to subscribe.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—Friend Peterson is never behind either in time or appearance, and presents a July number of his Magazine of which his patrons may well be proud. A colmporary well says "that it really needs to be seen to be appreciated by the ladies, none of whom will be willing to be without it after once having received and read it." One engraving, "The Sisters," is alone worth the price of subscription.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The July number of this excellent Magazine is on our table, and should be in every family in the country. Modest and unassuming, it yet abounds with solid, substantial information, and practical teachings of great merit, and we never arise from a perusal of Arthur without feeling benefitted thereby.

MRS BEECHER'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—We have received the second number of this Largest and Best Fashion Magazine in the World, and do not hesitate to recommend it to all our lady friends as well worthy their patronage. Indeed we regard it as indispensable to any lady of fashion, and how any milliner, dress maker or other mechanic can get along without it surpasses our comprehension. Three full sized patterns accompany each number, besides the numerous and elegant designs for dresses and all other articles of ladies or children's apparel. The price of subscription is only $1.00 per annum, with a valuable premium.

We will take pleasure in procuring any or all of the above works for any of our subscribers who may wish them.

## TURN OF LIFE.

You are on the eve of the "turn of life," a period when, both in male and female, the body requires bracing up, to enable it to round the point, not only with safety, but with freedom from disease after.—Hoofland's German Bitters, the best tonic in the world, will strengthen your system, and give you vigor of frame, that will enable you to pass safely through all critical periods. These Bitters are for sale at the principal office, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by all druggists and dealers in medicines, at 75 cents per bottle.

## Counterfeit Coin.

The Baltimore *Sun* says: "A large quantity of half and quarter dollar coin are now in circulation in the city, and they are generally so well executed as to entirely escape the notice of those not familiar with metal. Some of them are said to be composed of a portion of silver, and ring almost as well as the genuine coin, though they are utterly worthless. They are heavily plated by aid of the galvanic battery, but are light, and more easily detected by scraping the surface than otherwise."

## Littlestown Railroad.

We perceive that this railroad is advertised for sale, on the 28th of August, at Cronse's Hotel, Littlestown. The sale will include the road, the ground, the depot and other buildings of the company, switches, cars, trucks, tools, &c., &c. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock of the day named, when the terms will be made known by the trustee.

## Gen. Schofield and the Guerillas.

Gen. Schofield, commanding the Federal forces in Missouri, has issued an order holding the Rebels and Rebel sympathizers responsible in their property, and, if need be, in their persons, for damages hereafter committed by guerillas or marauding parties in this State. Five thousand dollars will be exacted for every soldier or Union citizen killed; from one thousand to five thousand dollars for every wounded, and the full value of all property destroyed or stolen by guerillas will be assessed and collected from the class of person above mentioned residing in the vicinity of the place where the act may be committed. The sums thus collected will be paid to the legal heirs of the soldier or citizen killed, or to the person wounded, or to the rightful owner of property destroyed or stolen. This order is very stringent, and abundant machinery is provided to carry it into speedy effect.

## Trouble Brewing in the East.

The last arrival from Europe brings an important rumor that the Russian Government has addressed a circular to all its agents in the East, recommending them to make preparations for their departure, a rupture of diplomatic relations between St. Petersburgh and Constantinople being imminent. It is further reported that Napoleon intends to support the Emperor of Russia in his designs upon Turkey. So "the sick man" will soon be in greater trouble than ever, if rumor tells the truth.

☞ The following is reported as a fact: A Louisville Union lady, the other day, called on a secesh friend, and felt obliged to listen to her tirade. On rising to leave, she noticed and praised a portrait of Geo. Washington, whereupon the she rebel remarked: "I'll tell you what I'm going to do; I intend to get fine portraits of Jeff. Davis and Beauregard, and hang up one on each side of that." "Do," said the Union, "we read in the Bible that our Saviour was hung between two thieves."

## Crops in Baltimore County.

Probably there has not been for many years such a wheat crop as will be produced this summer in Baltimore county. We have heard no complaint of the fly, and the stalks stand up well, with large heads, rapidly filling for the harvest.—With respect to corn, the cut worm has been very destructive, some farmers having planted three times. The crop will probably be short, as much of the late planting will not come to perfection. Oats look very well, and there will be a great yield of grass. We learn that fruit promises better than for many years.—*Advocate.*

## "Female Rebels."

Provost Marshal Leighton, of St. Louis, is taking severe measures with the female rebels in that city. Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Hannigan and Mrs. Galvin, who, it is alleged, publicly manifested their disloyalty by displaying secession flags, singing secession songs, and by repeatedly insulting loyal persons, have been ordered to vacate their residences at forty-eight hours' notice or to submit to arrest and confinement in the military prison. Their offense, if repeated, will ensure their banishment from the city.

## Sick Headache, of long standing, perfectly cured.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1858.

DR. C. M. JACKSON, DEAR SIR: I had been troubled from childhood with frequent attacks of Sick Headache, accompanied with another common and painful disease, for which I vainly sought relief for eighteen years. At length by the persuasion of my mother, who had been greatly benefited by their use, I resorted to your Hooflands German Bitters; and I am indeed gratified to be able to say that a few bottles effected a perfect cure. My appetite, too, which was formerly very irregular, has been completely restored, *and I feel better than ever before.* Yours truly,

MRS. CORNELIA LUCAS.

834 South Front St.

Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. It is sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

F. L. HERING, Agent, Westminster, Md. June 27.

## DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

A SURE Cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a "TREATISE on FAMILIAR NATIVE HERBAL PREPARATIONS," published by DR. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription, furnished him by a young chairvoyant girl, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug store. Those who are afflicted with Consumption, Bronchitis or Asthma, may also be cured by the use of my Herbal Preparations. I will send this valuable prescription free to any person on receipt of their name. Address, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J

June 6,—6m.

## 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, Cons