# The American Sentinel.

**WESTMINSTER:**

**FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1862.**

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

☞ MATHER & ARNOT, 125 Broadway, New York, are our authorized Agents for receiving Subscriptions and Advertisements in that city.

### The New Call for Troops.

In referring to the late call of the President for more troops, the Baltimore *American* says: The call of the Government for "three hundred thousand men" additional, ought not to take any one greatly by surprise, when we consider the tyrannous and extraordinary method determined on by the Cotton Oligarchy, the desperadoes now at war with the Government, to bring men into the field. Resorting to a merciless "conscription," sweeping into the ranks every available man, they are fighting as men with halters about their necks, and must be met by efforts as vigorous—not to say desperate—as their own. That the call will be responded to with eagerness, let us hope and believe. Pushed to the verge of the precipice, the case hopeless whichever way they look, the Rebel chiefs can expect to do nothing more than prolong an already rapidly waning struggle, and that by a horrible tyranny at which the heart of every American must revolt. If the call for another *half million* had been made, instead of the number in question, we should have been better pleased; and more, if it takes every weapon and man available in the loyal States to speedily settle the matter, no time should be lost.

Let us not forget, in this connection, that with the intermeddlers of the Old World again commended to a postponement of their calculations as to the collapse of the Confederacy, they might possibly think that something would at last answer in the line of "intervention;" and it would not be a pleasant conclusion to find that by heretofore needless delay the "three hundred thousand" now to be raised would be put into the field only in time to attend to those on the other side of the water whose fingers have long been itching for a chance in our great quarrel.

However that may be, let none abate one jot of confidence and pluck at the temporary postponement of hoped-for results before Richmond. That the Rebels are concentrating everything there insures, we think, only a check to our forces. With our gunboats commanding the whole line of James river, nearly to Richmond, and so secure of unlimited supplies and of reinforcements, there can be nothing serious to be apprehended as a final result.

### Sent to Fort McHenry.

The Baltimore *American* of Saturday afternoon says, Mr. George U. Porter, Secretary of the Exchange Reading Room, was yesterday arrested by order of General Wool, and sent to Fort McHenry. The charge against Mr. Porter was the promulgation of a statement that General McClellan had been utterly routed, and had taken refuge with his Staff on board the gunboat Galena—that he had asked terms of capitulation, and that General Lee had refused any terms but an unconditional surrender. It was also stated that the whole of McCall's Division had been captured. A written statement to this effect was handed around among the Rebel sympathizers and laid on the table for general perusal. This is the point at which all the wild rumors have for some time originated, gotten up mostly to have an effect on the stock market. The rumor in question created great excitement in the city, and caused some persons to sacrifice Government stocks at a ruinous rate. Thomas S. Piggott was also re-arrested and sent to Fort McHenry on a charge of promulgating fabulous statements. He was out on his parole, having been previously confined there.

☞ This same story reached this place as early as Thursday afternoon, and was considerably gloated over by the sympathizers here. Their ardor was considerably cooled, however, when nothing confirmatory thereof was received by the mails of Friday or Saturday, and we had hoped that when convinced themselves of its utter falsity, a decent self-respect would prevent its further circulation. We were disappointed even in this, for on Monday last we hear of parties from this place industriously circulating it through the rural districts, with an assumed seriousness truly astonishing. How men professing love and reverence for truth, and claim respect for religious zeal in leading men in the ways of meekness and righteousness, can reconcile such acts to their consciences, is entirely beyond our comprehension. It has been said by Brownlow that Secession or a sympathy with traitors will crush out all that is great and good in any man, and we really believe it.

### Their True Colors.

Last week a bill was before Congress containing a provision for getting rid of the negroes in this country by colonizing them. Every Breckinridger voted against it, thus showing that they do not really desire to reduce the negro population in this country, but wish to use them to make political capital for their party so that they may again get into power, extend slavery, re-open the slave trade, and make the slaveholding oligarchy the rulers of the country.

### Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

The ulcers, tumors, &c., which arise from impure blood or other constitutional disorders frequently defy science, but cannot resist the action of these medicines. Numerous preparations assuming under the head of cosmetics, drive the disease inward and peril life, while these remedies are really safe and efficacious in a radical cure. 10eow

### No Third Party Wanted at Present.

There has been—we see—another meeting of the so-called "Conservatives" in Congress, with Mr. Crittenden at their head, to proclaim a policy in the conduct of the war and the adjustment of all sectional controversies. We cannot but think such a movement premature, even if it comprised every "conservative" at Washington, and we cannot help thinking, too, but that just such movements have already, in the hands of such men as Vallandigham, and others who figured at this meeting, done a vast deal to distract public attention from the true issues, and the real and only method of dealing with an atrocious rebellion.

Whatever else may be caught by any such devices the Union men of Maryland are not likely to be. They well remember the adroit hero of this same Vallandigham and his particular friend Breckinridge, backed by some others who have since clearly demonstrated their standing, for the purpose of advocating a conservative policy of some kind that was to tie the hands of the Government until Mr. Jefferson Davis and his friends should at leisure accomplish their vile purposes. That many, perhaps most of the gentlemen who figured at the recent meeting at Washington, are patriotic, we shall not assume to doubt; but even these we fear are to be made subservient to sharper men in the present crisis of public affairs, and so we hope to hear that, like the last meeting of the kind in Washington and the recent one in New York, the people will severely let them alone.

When Richmond has fallen, and when the Rebel Government is compelled to hide in the swamps of the Cotton States or to cut and run for foreign parts, it will be plenty of time—we think—to talk of leniency, compromise, and to use all the other soft phrases in vogue with men of the Breckinridge school who figured a few months ago in endeavoring to paralyze the strong arm of the Government in dealing with the rebellion. And we imagine that Mr. Jefferson Davis, if he were permitted to dictate a course of action here himself, would desire nothing better in the way of an effective diversion in his favor than these so called "conservative" efforts on the part of the politicians.

We hope, then, that for the present, at least, the masses—the real people—will unmistakably frown upon this movement. There can be but two parties until the rebellion is put down—"those for the Government, and those against it," as averred by the lamented Douglas. We want no "buffers," nothing to come between the "belligerents" until the question of *power* is settled, and after that peace will come of itself, and without having anybody to thank for "intervention." We dislike "intervention" almost as much *here*, as when it is tendered or hinted at by John Bull, and will none of it. That Vallandigham did not figure in this last Washington meeting is nothing to the purpose when we notice some of the other names that did. He has become so obnoxious that those in sympathy with him have at last learned to keep him in the background, if they would have the shadow of a hearing from the really patriotic of the nation. This rebellion is not to be put down by any kind of "conservative" oratory or "resolution" making. That was tried thoroughly at first, and with the 'Crittenden Compromise resolutions.' The atrocious foolery of that period even now makes one feel indignant, as we think of the part taken by such men as Mason, Benjamin, Davis, and others, in maneuvering merely to gain time, and with no purpose whatever of accepting any terms at all which should stop them, short of an appeal of arms. They have sought the latter, insisted upon it; let them get a sufficiency of what they were after, and let the nation frown down all attempts to make terms for them until they are thoroughly whipped—as they richly deserve.—*Balt. Amer.*

### Latest from McClellan's Army.

The latest despatches from General McClellan's headquarters are to Saturday night, when all was quiet and the army in good spirits. The Rebel gunboat Teaser was captured in a bend of the James river, and important papers found on board her. General McClellan, on the Fourth of July, issued a stirring address to his army. It does not read like the address of a defeated General to a vanquished army, but is full of life and determination. He tells his troops that against superior numbers and without hope of reinforcement they had succeeded in changing their base by a hazardous flank movement, and though assailed day after day with desperate fury by an enemy skilfully massed and led, they had in every conflict beaten back their foes with enormous slaughter, and reached their new position complete in organization, unimpaired in spirit, having saved all their guns except a few lost in battle, and taking in return guns and colors from the enemy. He tells them further, that they are prepared to again meet the enemy upon the lines he has established and to convert their repulse into a final defeat. The Government, he says, is strengthening the army with the resources of a great country, and he declares on its behalf to the Rebels that the "army shall enter the Capital of the so-called Confederacy—that our National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external safety to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure and blood." These, we repeat, are not the words of a despairing or defeated General. They are rather those of one who has fully tested the strength of his enemy, and is entirely confident of his ability to overcome him.

The Associated Press letter from Fortress Monroe states that a skirmish took place on Friday evening on our left wing, which resulted in the defeat of the Rebels with the capture of one thousand prisoners and three small batteries. We have no official confirmation of this report, and therefore do not give it full credit.

From Fortress Monroe we have a statement that General McClellan has advanced up the river, towards Richmond, seven miles since Friday. No further fighting had occurred.


### "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS."

It is over ten years since this celebrated remedy was introduced to the American public. During this this time it has performed hundreds and thousands of the most astonishing cures, and its reputation and sale have now reached a point that far surpasses any remedy of the present or past ages. It has acquired this great reputation, not by a system of puffing, but by the actual merit of the article itself. If you are afflicted with any of the diseases for which it is recommended, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, or Disorder of the Digestive Organs, it will not fail to sustain its reputation in your case. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines at 75 cents per bottle.


FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

*SEVEN DAYS' FIGHTING.*

***Fearful Slaughter.***

**General McClellan's Army Safe.**

*Death of "Stonewall" Jackson and General Rhett.*

OFFICE ASSOCIATED PRESS,
BALTIMORE, July 3d, 1862.

The Army Correspondent of the Associated Press has just arrived here, direct from Gen. McClellan's Headquarters.—The following is briefly the state of affairs:

After seven days' incessant fighting, during which General McClellan's army was compelled to fall back before vastly superior numbers, he reached a point on James River adjoining Turkey Island.—Here he is in safe position, with the support of the gunboats.

His army are on high ground, out of the swamps, with abundance of good water, and where he can be, *and is now being, reinforced.* The battle, or rather series of battles, has been one of the most destructive of human life that the world has seen, and has resulted in the killing and wounding, it is thought, of not less than 45,000 men on both sides.

The enemy's loss has unquestionably been enormous—*far greater than ours*—which in killed and wounded will not exceed 15,000. We have lost many prisoners, but not more than 5,000.

All the bridges were blown up by General McClellan as he retreated, and all the property, stores, etc., that he could not save were destroyed. The enemy got very little besides a portion of our siege guns and about 40 pieces of light artillery.

We captured a number of the enemy's artillery, and also took many prisoners, but were compelled to release most of them rather than be encumbered with them.

The Richmond Dispatch, of Monday, announced the death of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson and Gen. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina.

The affair of Saturday last partook more of the nature of a battle than the engagements of Thursday or Friday. Gen. Fitz John Porter has covered himself with glory. He selected a very strong position, and, having posted his forces in an admirable manner, was prepared to hold it against any force of the enemy. The brave men of this command all fought with heroic courage, and the volunteers vied with Gen. Sykes' regulars in making steady movements, and carefully executing the commands of their officers. Time and again massed hordes of rebels moved up in solid columns upon our troops, but our regular batteries as often mowed them down in a most destructive manner.—Steady discharges of shell, grape and canister in regular salvos seemed to sweep down whole companies.

As soon as confusion in the rebel ranks was apparent, General Porter ordered General Meagher's Irish brigade to charge bayonets, which they did in the most gallant and heroic style, barcheaded, in their shirt sleeves, occasionally with these rolled up. This charge had an excellent effect. The rebels were driven back with great slaughter, and General Porter was preparing to move upon them over the piles of the rebel dead and dying, when the enemy again advanced steadily, strongly reinforced.

Now the Pennsylvanians gave them the benefit of all their splendid rifles, while the batteries played upon them as before, creating sad havoc. Indeed, the slaughter upon other fields during this war has never been anything to compare to this. The rebels staggered under their losses, and our forces were advancing steadily upon them, driving them back at every point, when a staff officer rode up with an order from the commander-in-chief to General Porter, directing him to fall back with his command, and cross the Chickahominy.

The order was executed in fine style, and our troops did not miss a man, the enemy being too severely punished to follow us closely. The only difficulty was with the Pennsylvania Reserves and Meagher's Irishmen—their commanders exerting all their powers to induce these brave men to cease firing. They saw the advantages gained by hard fighting, and they were anxious to follow up the success.

General Porter finding he could be reinforced, and be ordered to advance upon Richmond forthwith, but it was not so designed, and he fell back, as ordered, promptly.

That division of our army has been fighting four days, and have retreated about seventeen miles. The fight of yesterday was most terrific, the enemy having two or three to our one. The battle commenced with our land forces, and after about four hours' fighting, our gunboats got in range, and poured into the rebels a heavy and incessant fire. This fire the rebels stood about two hours and then retreated.

Our troops have captured, notwithstanding their disadvantages, a large number of artillery pieces and 2,000 prisoners, among whom is the rebel General Magruder. The place where this last action took place is near Turkey Creek.

The retreat of the enemy last evening was with great disorder, and their loss has been very heavy—much greater, it is thought, than ours. Still a have nothing definite in regard to loss. In the retreat forced upon General McClellan by the superior numbers of the enemy, I learn that he had to spike his siege guns and leave them on the field. Since burning the carriages—the nature of the soil rendered it impossible to move them.

In the retreat many of our sick and wounded were necessarily left behind.

A gentleman who came down to Fortress Monroe in charge of a number of our sick and wounded informs me that Tuesday was the sixth day that the battle was going on with the most terrific fighting the sun ever shone upon. It has extended the whole length of our lines. We have lost a great many men in killed, wounded and missing—probably 15,000 or 20,000.

He informs me that General McClellan's headquarters are at Hardy's Landing today and his lines extend five miles above toward Richmond. This move of the right wing of the army was predetermined upon and planned ten days ago, and would have been carried out sooner, but for certain reasons well known to the army, but which it would not be proper to state.

The enemy's forces have greatly outnumbered ours in almost every action, but notwithstanding this they have been repulsed oftener than we have, and their loss far exceeds ours.

Yesterday Gen. McClellan is said to have captured a whole rebel brigade, and took from them several rifle cannon and other pieces.

It is now said that we have lost very few of our siege guns, most of them having been moved in safety.

There have been a great many wounded prisoners taken on both sides.

Our informant says that Gen. McClellan and his staff all agree that the present position of our army is far more advantageous as a base of operations against Richmond than that formerly occupied.

The gunboats can now be brought to bear materially aid in carrying on the work.

Some of our regiments have suffered terribly, while others have lost but little. The New York Fifth have suffered terribly. They made a most heroic struggle and did great havoc among the enemy. About one-half their number are killed or taken prisoners. They were in the fight at Old Arbor, and fought against desperate odds.

Our left wing were engaged yesterday, July 1st, up to 2 o'clock, with the enemy, mostly with artillery.

The enemy's force, gathered from prisoners who were members of Beauregard's southern army, was 185,000 men, while our effective force did not exceed 95,000.

A terrible fight took place on Sunday between Savage Station and Fair Oaks, in which Gen's. Hooker and Heintzelman's corps were engaged. Our brave troops here engaged an immense force of the rebels most successfully.

Our artillery and infantry fire mowed them down in heaps, and finally repulsed them.

Gen. McCall's division suffered severely in this battle, but as usual fought most desperately and unyieldingly. The brave leader, Gen. McCall, fell wounded, and was made prisoner. The battle of Monday was at White Oak Bridge, half way between Savage Station and James River. The fight lasted all day till dark. Gen. Smith's and Naglee's divisions were on the right, on the left of Gen. Smith was Gen. Sumner's corps, and on the left of Sumner, Gen. Heintzelman's corps, including McCall's division.

This was a bloody struggle, and the field was strewn thick with dead and wounded. During the day our forces fell back three miles, reaching by next day their present position.

Despatches have been received from Gen. McClellan, dated as late as 1 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, July 4. The following is their substance:

There had been a fighting since Tuesday night, when the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter.

The army moved to the position it now occupies because it affords greatly superior advantages for the generation of the gunboats, of which seventeen are now in James river, protecting the flanks of our army.

Our forces were not beaten in any conflict, nor could they be driven from the field by the utmost efforts of the enemy. The conduct of the troops in every command and under all circumstances was admirable. Regiments have been cut since the commencement of the fight, June 27, when McCall's division was at the onset overwhelmed by superior numbers and twenty-five pieces fell into the hands of the enemy.

The sick and wounded are being sent forward as speedily as possible to the hospitals.

The Richmond Examiner of Wednesday July 2, gives the following items relating to the battle of Monday: It says that on Sunday morning General Hill and Longstreet with their divisions crossed Chickahominy. Late on Monday afternoon they attacked the enemy about five miles north of Darbytown, on the New Market road. The conflict at this point was terrible, and by half-past eight P. M. the enemy had been driven back a mile and a half. At half-past nine, being heavily reinforced the enemy made another stand. The loss here on the Rebel side was terrible. The situation being evidently hopeless against such overwhelming forces, Gen. Hill retired. At this moment, seeing their adversaries retire, the most vociferous cheers arose along the whole Yankee line. The fight ended therefore for the night.

The Examiner says that it thinks the division which went into the fight of Friday 14,000 strong, could only muster 6,000 men the day on Tuesday, and that the loss of life exceeds that of any battle or series of battles yet fought.

### The Oregon Election.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH FOR THE UNION.

Oregon has given her Senator Stark, of dubious loyalty, an indirect hint of what she has in store for him when his term is out. At the State election, on the 24 ult., there was a square fight between the loyal Republicans and Douglas Democrats on one side, and the hybrids of all sorts called, for want of a better name, the "Regular" Democracy. The Union ticket was elected by 2,000 majority, the vote for it being about two to one for the "Regulars."—Addison C. Gibbs, the Governor elect, is, or was, a Douglas Democrat, and emigrated from New York. John McBride, the member of Congress elect, is a Republican from Missouri. Oregon's vote for President was: Lincoln, 5,270; Breckenridge, 5,006; Douglas, 3,951; Bell, 183.

The Legislature is also strongly Union and will attend effectually to Mr. Stark's case, and we presume it will also fill the seat of Mr. Nesmith for six years from the 4th of March, 1865, as his term expires before the meeting of its successor. One Republican and one Union Democrat—probably Mr. Nesmith—will doubtless be chosen. The New Governor, like Mr. Stanford in California, is the first one ever chosen by his State, in opposition to what calls itself Democracy.

### A Good Move.

According to developments recently made by an investigating committee, it appears that Senator Sumnons, from Rhode Island, is to receive $50,000 for using his influence and position as Senator of the United States, in procuring certain favorites a large contract for furnishing arms to the U. S. Government.

It will be seen by the following paragraph that the Senate has taken action in the matter:

"The United States Senate on Friday last passed the bill punishing with fine and imprisonment Members of Congress, Heads of Departments, and others who receive a bribe or consideration for procuring or awarding contracts, or obtaining office. The bill was drafted in view of the exposure recently made of Senator Simmons' disgraceful speculations, and is very stringent in its provisions. The discussion of the Confiscation bill was resumed, but no action taken on it. The report of the Conference Committee on the bill for the reorganization of the Navy was concurred in and the bill passed."

### The Rumored Foreign Interference.

The rumor that the Government has been notified by the Ministers of France and England that the war must immediately be brought to a close, which has been current here for several days, and appears in the telegraphic columns of a cotemporary most fond of canards of this description, is utterly unfounded in fact.

It is inconceivable that the Government should have allowed it to be telegraphed, since, if believed, it could not but cause far more mischief than the letters touching the recent battles on the Chickahominy which were not allowed to go over the wires.

We repeat what we have already asserted upon excellent authority that the last steamer brought no official or semi-official word in the nature of an offer of mediation, of intervention, or of interference in our domestic affairs in any shape whatever, from any foreign power whatever.

The question what the Government of France or the Government of England proposes to do in the future is purely a matter of speculation; neither Government has yet spoken.

## Local Items.

### Observance of the Fourth.

Friday last, the anniversary of our National Independence, was observed by a general suspension of business. The Sabbath School attached to the M. P. Church repaired to a Grove near town, where the Declaration of Independence was read, and other appropriate ceremonies observed. Refreshments was prepared and partaken of, and the afternoon spent in agreeable pastimes. But few persons were in town in consequence of the busy season.

### The Grain Harvest.

Our farmers are now in the midst of their harvest, and all hands are busy as bees. Much of the complaints heard a short time since has died away, and we believe the crops are generally all that could be desired, and the yield will be abundant. Our farmers, at least, have great cause for thankfulness, with bountiful crops, fair prices for produce, and a season of unusual health, what more could they desire.

### School Exhibition.

We had the pleasure of attending the Exhibition of the Westminster Select School, M. F. VALETTE, Principal, on the evening of the 3d, and cannot but express our gratification. The subjects were well chosen, and all parties acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable. A number of valuable premiums were distributed among the scholars after a short prescription address by JOHN A. MUNROE. Altogether it was a pleasant and interesting affair

### Warm Weather.

Warm weather has at length come in good earnest. Monday being decidedly the hottest of the season. The sky being clear, the sun shone with a power which frightened pedestrians, and effectually cleared our streets the greater part of the day. Towards evening, a breeze sprang up from the north-west, making the temperature more agreeable. The ancient order of *Never-Sweats*, in our place came very near losing several of their most prominent members, while a few of our *f. f. m.* fair ones would gladly have availed themselves of the services of a *contraband* to fan them all day.

### Philadelphia Saturday Ev. Post.

We observe that this excellent Literary Weekly has commenced the publication of another of those popular stories by Mrs. WOOD, whose writings are so eagerly sought after. This one is titled "VERNER'S PRIDE," and bids fair to excel an interest either 'The Channings' or 'East Lynne,' by the same author. If any of our readers wish a really good literary paper, we commend the 'POST.' Back numbers of this story will be supplied. Terms $2 per annum. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

### "The Union as it Was."

While all true patriots are sinking party names and party distinctions, and laboring to support the President in his efforts to crush out rebellion, so that the blessings of our Union may once more, like the dews of Heaven, descend alike upon the people of all sections, there is a class of men who will not stir one inch to support the Government; who refuse, as far as they dare, to pay the taxes necessary to prosecute the war—who will not contribute even twenty-five cents to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers—who carp and cavil at every act which, in their opinion, can create discontent and dissension among the loyal people, or weaken the hands of the Executive—who seize every opportunity to encourage the Rebels by proclaiming that "the South can never be conquered"—who chuckle and rejoice as openly as they dare a every Federal reverse and undervalue every Federal success—who call themselves Democrats (or shame!) and whose cry is the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is!"

They are the men who sneer at make sarcastic remarks at the idea of the Constitution of George Washington, and adopt in the sham abortion of Jeff. Davis & Co., who, before a gun was fired or a blow struck, declared that the Union was already broken, and that Maryland's place was with her sister States of the South," or at least in a "Middle Confederacy," and now they their love for the Union is not one whit stronger than it was then. They hope to gain a political advantage and regain themselves in power. "The Union as it was" means with them their political power or as it was "As it was" in the days when not even a Federal Executive disgraced the nation by declaring that the Union had no power to prevent its own disruption—and when one class of partisans claimed a proscriptive right to rule the country and brutally beat down and cursed down all opposition as it was when these partisans, beaten by the resistless hailstorm, determined to maintain their hold upon power by the bayonet and the bullet—as it was in the days of Buchanan and as they hoped it would be in the days of Breckinridge.

This is what they mean by "the Union as it was," the restoration to power of the little clique of exclusives, who ruled and ruined the Democratic party, and then tried but unsuccessfully, to make it the instrument of revolution, rebellion and despotism

Loyal men recognize no disruption of the Union. They see a forcible resistance to the execution of the laws, but they see the power of the Union daily more and more developed, and as one after another the strongholds of rebellion are broken up the old love for our glorious Union flames out anew for the flag, the emblem of the Union, and rends the air with frantic delight. Too soon for these cowardly traitors "the Union as it was" in all its power and integrity will stand up the terror of despotism the world over, and true men everywhere point with merited contempt and scorn at the miserable hounds who had not enough of patriotism to stand by their country and not enough of bravery to openly resist her.—*Cecil Whig.*

### A Curious Set of Wounds.

A soldier of powerful, brawny frame, belonging to the 21st North Carolina, so badly cut up at the late battle of Winchester, is lying at the Seminary Hospital, in that town. He received a Minie ballet in both thighs, from opposite directions. A ball entered the arm near the elbow, and went crashing through thews and muscle up to the shoulder, and out at the clavicle. Another entered just above the small of the back. The surgeons endeavored in vain to find it. Several days afterwards it passed from the bowels. The ball is preserved by Dr. Chapel, and is but little flattened. The question is how did that ball get into the intestinal canal, and pass through without causing death? All the group surgeons say there is no parallel case on record. The man sits heartily, has excellent digestion, and has been doing nearly four weeks, and has every prospect of getting well of all his wounds. His skin has a healthy appearance, his eye is clear and he talks cheerfully.—*N. Y. Com.*

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### The Fourth of July.

BARENS, JULY 9, 1862.

*Mr. Editor:*—The anniversary of our National Independence was ushered in at the morning's dawn by booming of cannon, whose echoes awoke the inhabitants from their tranquil slumbers, to the realization that it was the glorious Fourth of July, the memorable day on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, and which was the opening scene of the drama that gave liberty to our Republic, and led to the formation and adoption of the Federal Constitution, to form a closer and more perfect union of the States. These States were by that Constitution indissolubly linked together, under the title of "The United States of America," and were those very traitors, who now are the leaders in the rebellion against the Government, had solemnly sworn to defend, and who had ever received all the privileges and immunities guaranteed them by the Constitution under the aegis of American Liberty, and from which they derived all their greatness and prosperity. True with the base treachery characteristic of slaveholders, ambitious after political aspirations, they generated and matured the base design to separate from and subverse the Government and our free institutions, and wished the disruption of the Union, and a change in the nature of the Government. They were dissatisfied with our republican form of government as framed by our Revolutionary sires, and so they aimed to establish a constitutional monarchy, to vest a certain privileged class of landed aristocracy and gentry, who have often said "it we could only get one of the royal race of England to rule over us we should be contented!" From the foregoing it is plain to the most obtuse mind that they plotted the British government to set up. Indeed, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, did not be state to say he did, and others too have said so; some have endeavored to influence the people to the same sentiment.

All these talk about slavery and emancipation was but a pretext for the accomplishment of their treacherous designs against the Government and the Constitution as framed by our fathers of the Revolution; they did not want compromise; they used the name only as a subterfuge for the dismemberment of the Union and the establishment of a confederacy based upon monarchical principles, and if they could not get one of the royal race of England to rule over them, they would make *Jeff Davis a Dictator*. He, Jeff. Davis, he made dictator over the States that contains the sacred bones of the immortal Washington and the illustrious Jackson. He, the perjured traitor, the conspirator and traitor, a disgrace to our country and humanity. He who plotted treason in the Halls of our National Legislature, against the government, a dictator and despot. The idea is an inconsistent one, but obvious to show to what extent men may be misled. They have violated the laws of the government, and trampled the Constitution under foot. Comes there not a voice from the respectated shades of Mount Vernon, in tones of stern rebuke, saying: "Rebels and traitors lay down your arms, and return to your old allegiance beneath the stars and stripes."

The anniversary of our independence is usually celebrated with great and appropriate ceremonies, well befitting the National reputation of the United States, in commemoration of our glorious achievements; but this our eighty sixth anniversary should have been a day of universal rejoicing and thanksgiving to God, in acknowledgment for His especial care with which He has so manifestly favored the movements in relation to the suppressing of the unholy rebellion which has threatened to break our Union and establish a separate government of its own. It was a proud day, too, for our gallant soldiers, who, at the heads of valor and intrepidity, have gloriously won the most brilliant achievements ever accomplished on this broad Continent. The glory they have won on many a battle field in the last year, will be as imperishable as liberty itself; their patriotic and zealous efforts in vindication of the Union and Constitution, have been crowned with success, wherever they have met the enemy he was sure to be vanquished or put to flight before the gleaming bayonet and unsheathed sword, which will never be sheathed until the rebellion is crushed, and we palpably demonstrate to the world that we have a government, and the fallacy of their theory in thinking they can dismiss that government is made obvious to their deluded minds. Then we will talk to them about compromise, when they obey the laws, acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution, and return to their allegiance. They are in the wrong, and while they stand in an attitude of hostility against the government, they need expect no compromise. They commenced the war by raising the black flag of treason upon America's soil, and mounted the Capitol with a determination to lay it in ashes; they stole property belonging to the United States to the amount of $3,947,000, besides robbing Union men in their midst of all they possess, because they would not passively succumb to secession, and who were compelled to submit to every species of indignity and oppression of which that petty tyrant, Jeff Davis, and his accomplices could devise, but the time has come when many of those loyal men have been and are being every day liberated from the miserable durance of secession.

This time last year a dark cloud hung over the Union, the flag of our beloved country was trailed in the dust through the streets of Memphis by a drunken rabble, whose hideous shouts of exultation over the flag they had disgraced, were borne on the sighing breezes of Tennessee. But oh, who can portray the anguish and indignation which burned in the breasts of her loyal sons, who loved that flag, the flag that floated over the famous battle field of Tecumseh, Lobely's Lane, Buena Vista, and Cerro Gordo, dragged and trampled in the dust by men who had lived so happy under its protecting folds! But, thank God, it is different to-day to what it was then, now the great heart of Tennessee beats warmly for the Union, and our glorious Stars and Stripes victoriously waves in every State of the rebellion; it floats over the rebel cities, towns and villages which Southern "valor" could not defend. Rebellion *must* be crushed out, and the Union reinstated. UNION.

### The Fight on James Island.

The particulars of the battle at James Island, near Charleston, whilst displaying the great bravery and perseverance of our troops, shows at the same time the insubordination of our officers. It appears that the attack was commenced contrary to express orders, and that there was a contention among the officers that led to such a misunderstanding as to prevent reinforcements being sent to the brave fellows who had captured the rebel batteries, but were prevented from holding them by the failure to receive succour. The officer in command has been arrested, and will, if the charges against him be proved, no doubt be dismissed the service. This practice of some of our commanders of acting upon their own hook, or contrary to express orders, should not be tolerated. The effects of this blunder, will be hailed and heralded by the secesh here as well as in London and Paris, as a glorious victory, whereas it was a mere temporary relief to the rebels from that fate which will ere long, assuredly overtake them in that devoted city.

### The Question of Mediation.

The Paris Constitutionnel expresses the opinion that mediation is but a question of time, and adds: "The cause is gained. More than one hundred provincial journals in France have given in their adhesion to it. The idea has gained ground in England. Such an expression of public opinion in two great countries cannot remain without effect; but mediation cannot be proposed with the certainty of rejection. It is for the government to seize upon a favorable opportunity."

The London News says:

"It is contrary to all experience that the American government, at the zenith of its strength, should decline upon some advice from a struggle which touches the very national existence. They would be especially exasperated by any attempt at intervention just now, when every newspaper throughout the South is filled with the language of triumphant and defiant Europeans cannot touch the evil without aggravating it. The case does not therefore, admit of interference in the name of humanity, and in the name of interest it is forbidden just as strongly. We have all to lose and nothing to gain by interference. The new ability price of Sea Island cotton is high, but a guinea a pound on the quantity obtained would not represent the cost to the nation of the cotton which could be procured by war."

### THE EMPIRE OF HEALTH

WHO WIELDS IT SCEPTRE?

Unless an Empire has been the aiming object of some 40 days, disease, and stress from time of the Pharaohs, that of *Napoleon the Great*, has stood unrivaled in the annals of the world. Yet there is suspicion of an invisible empire which *has* been of a much longer date, and which, if not over the souls and bodies of mankind, but over their *digestive*. The conqueror who has achieved the grand result is Doctor HOLLOWAY, of London; a beast we are taught to believe that he has done so by vouchers from all parts of the Christian and heathen world, which seem to be irrefutable, and which, in fact, we far as we know, have never been challenged. His Pills and Ointment are "universal remedies" in a *double* sense. They are disseminated throughout the habitable globe, and they are (on record of witnesses) assured *unfailingly successful*.

In this country it is quite certain that the Pills are used with the most beneficial effect in disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, and that scrofula, and all the family of eruptive diseases and discharging sores, give way to the healing operation of the Ointment.

Surely the nobles of all nations of Europe is that which stretches its healing sceptre over the maladies of all nations.—*Day Book.*"

### Canada Left Out in the Cold.

A recent editorial article in the London *Times* informs the people of Canada that they must defend themselves from American invasion, as England cannot do it.—The *Times* says: "It is not in our power to send forth from this little island a military force sufficient to defend the frontier of Canada against the numerous armies which have learnt arms and discipline in the great school of the present civil war." And again: "Should the colony wish to put an end to it (the connection) we would never draw the sword to defend it, and if Canada will not fight to protect its independence from foreign invasion, neither will England."

### The Last Resort of the Rebels—Their Programme for the Future.

The Memphis Avalanche has an editorial based upon information received from well informed sources in the South, stating that a new programme has been determined upon by the Southern leaders, who, nothing abashed by their past disgraceful, are moving themselves in a treacherous manner. They consider the "Mississippi Valley" recently given up, has cut the North and corresponding strength and the South. They expect to hold Richmond and Virginia; but even if they are forced to yield them, they have no idea of giving up, but will fight to the last, and when they can fight no longer, instead of surrendering, instead of having their property confiscated and themselves hanged or chised, they will make a direct proposition to France and England to become a colony or appendage. If this alternative is forced upon them, they will aim to touch the subject to Napoleon rather than England, for as we know, have never been a stalwart friend of Napoleon the Great. The Southern leaders, and, as Dr. Ewalk is known to be one of the best informed persons in the South, considerable credit may be attached to this plan.

### Increase of Bounty of Volunteers.

The following order has been received in New York from the War Department:

"It is ordered that out of the appropriation for collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers, there shall be paid in advance, to each recruit for three years or during the war, the sum of $25, being one-fourth of the amount of the bounty allowed by law, such payment to be made upon the mustering of the regiment to which such recruit belongs into the service of the United States."

### Rumored Suspension of Beauregard.

The Lynchburg Republican of the 30th ult., received in Washington says "it was currently reported here on Saturday that Beauregard has been suspended from his command of the army of the West. The cause is not known. If the report be true it will raise a storm about the head of the President which he will find it difficult to allay. We sincerely trust that there is no foundation in the rumor."

### Latest from Gen. Burnside.

A special despatch to the Philadelphia Press, says Burnside's entire corps d'armee is in motion, bound inland somewhere, probably to cooperate with McClellan. Your readers will be surprised to hear that three divisions are in motion from Newbern, N. C., and more to come. You will hear good news from Burnside, Parke, Foster and Reno very soon. The troops are overjoyed to think that they are about to follow our gallant Burnside into a victorious field once more.

☞ There was a very *unconstitutional* thing done the other day at White House, when McClellan's army left there. Several hundred contrabands who had left their sorry masters, and been at work for months for the U. S., and without whom the stores could not have been saved, were left behind, when the vessels left, because they were going to staying. Pity so much of the Buchanan policy of war is *unconstitutional!* Every soldier who is not in favor of catching and returning the negro to the rebel is an *abolitionist*, according to Buchanan & Co.

### Great Excitement at Fredericksburg.

Accounts from Fredericksburg represent that the greatest possible distress prevails among the inhabitants. The remnant of the Fourteenth Virginia (Rebel) Regiment has scattered far from the recent battles, having been cut to pieces.


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

### DYSPEPSIA WELL!

A SURE CURE for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Dyspepsia and Kindred Diseases, published by Dr. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription furnished him by a young shipwrecked physician, late of France, has cured everybody who has taken it, never failed in a single case. It is equally sure in any Case of Dyspepsia, and is dispensed now by druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Those who are afflicted with Consumption, Bronchitis or Asthma may hope for relief by the use of this prescription. Parties of the colored persuasion may also rely on its relief. Send stamp, address Dr. PHELPS BROWN, Box 2, Brooklyn, New York City, N. Y. June 5—3m.

### 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, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Throat Affections, and that dread disease, Consumption—Gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this advertisement will address, in the first instance, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

### Astonishing Cure of Inflammation of the Bowels, of fifteen years standing!

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1862.

DR. C. M. JACKSON: Dear Sir: Feeling a debt of gratitude to the cause of your invaluable Hoofland's German Bitters, I feel that I owe you this public ac