The American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER:

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1862.

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

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McClellan's Army.

The intelligence from our army near Richmond is of the most re-assuring character. The President has returned from his visit greatly encouraged as to its present condition and prospects in view of the early resumption of active operations.—It is semi officially stated, as one point of the knowledge gained by the President's visit, that our whole loss in the late battles, in killed, wounded and missing, will not exceed eleven thousand. Five thousand of our wounded have been sent away, the Rebels have over four thousand prisoners, including wounded, and the killed will number about eighteen hundred.—During the President's visit he addressed some of the troops in the trenches. He said he "had come to see for himself and to know the situation of affairs, and that he should go back satisfied. It was said they had been whipped. It was not so, and never would be. He knew the men he saw around him would prove equal to the task before them, and never give up without going into Richmond. He had been unable to sleep from anxiety, but after what he had seen and heard he should go back to Washington satisfied that it was all right with the Army of the Potomac. He declared his confidence in the army and its commander, in all the men, and in all the officers, who were all alike deserving the confidence of the country."

Confirmation of the success of General McClellan's movement to the James River, and of the superior importance of the position he now holds, come to us through the admissions of the Richmond papers in extracts from the Examiner, which we have published. The position is described as impregnable, its healthfulness and convenience admitted, and that of the Rebels described as admitting only "of the severe alternative of an immediate assault on the enemy or the falling back of our lines." The Examiner having gotten over the first flush of joy, caused by the exaggerated reports of McClellan being "cut to pieces," "hemmed in," etc., is not particularly well pleased with the result of the week's fighting before Richmond. As an evidence of the severity of the Rebel losses the Examiner states that Pryor's Brigade went into action with fifteen hundred men, of whom over eight hundred—more than half—were killed or wounded. Owing to the number of wounded and sick in Richmond and the numerous hospitals, a pestilence was feared.

The War.

By private letters and despatches received in this city, we learn, says the Philadelphia *Press*, that McClellan is everywhere pushing the enemy back and advancing his lines. Reinforcements are now being forwarded to them as fast as possible. Burnside is marching to his relief, and in a few hours Pope will be moving Southward with an invincible army of one hundred thousand men. The crisis of the Rebellion is upon us, and the people and the Government are fully aware of the great emergency. That they will be equal to it no sane man doubts. Richmond depends upon the reinforcements of McClellan.—When he moves upon it, he will lead forward an army of five hundred thousand veterans, when it will fall certainly and the rebel hosts will be destroyed. The strategy of McClellan is everywhere developing and when it is consummated the rebellion will have passed away. That rebellion which was fitkened unto a hydra-headed monster at first, is now found to have but one head, and that is at Richmond. It would have had all its heads now, but for him who said, "I will make a flank movement and attack the enemy in his strong but vital part, and I will strike with all my might!" We at first would have strangled the secession serpent with the coils of an immense boa constrictor of Federal troops; but McClellan saw the fallacy of this by the aid of the teachings of Napoleon, who said, "Never attempt to surround an enemy, or he will break through your lines, and your most promising plans will bring forth disaster." We shall soon hear of a great Union success. In a few hours three of our ablest commanders will be thundering at three gates of Richmond. The bugle has sounded for the advance of the army of the Potomac, and the rebel capital is a doomed city.

A Rebel Conspiracy Discovered.

Evidences have reached the Government of a well-planned Rebel conspiracy, of a most extended character, which was to have burst upon the country simultaneously with the battles of Richmond. The Rebel leaders confidently relied on shaking off McClellan and annihilating his army by their immensely superior numbers, and this success was to be immediately followed by a rising in Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland, and the advance of Jeff. Davis upon Washington in the midst of the confusion. The families of Rebel officials who are living in Kentucky, while their heads are in position in Richmond, were fully informed of the scheme, and in their imprudence and boldness let it out. These facts were communicated to the War Department and to Gen. Boyle, of Kentucky, and preparations were made to defeat the movement; but the utter failure of the Rebels to break the power of the Union army now threatening Richmond, made it impossible for them to put their plans in motion.

McClellan's Siege Guns.

Major Trumbull, of the First Connecticut Artillery, has arrived in Washington, and is fast recovering from an attack of the Chickahominy fever and from the fatigues of the recent battle. He states that the First Connecticut Artillery had charge of all the siege guns of the army during McClellan's masterly retreat, and saved every one of them. The guns were placed in position on five different occasions during the retreat, and the advancing columns of the enemy thereby held in check until the position which the Commanding General designed to secure was gained.—The loss of the enemy on Tuesday from our siege guns and from all the artillery, which was well posted, in Major Trumbull's opinion, far exceeds our own loss. The First Connecticut Artillery received the thanks of the Commanding General for their skill and courage in saving the siege guns of the army.

Interference by European Powers.

We are not among those who have ever felt much apprehension in regard to an interference by European powers with our internal affairs—not but that we believe the *disposition* is present with our quondam friends over the big ditch, but having had ample opportunities to examine the surroundings of the question, we were well satisfied that there was discretion enough among the leading men of Europe to give them the assurance that an appeal to the "last resort" was not to their interest, *and would not pay*. The curious render may have noticed the fact, that notwithstanding the cessation in Europe, in the past year, of exports of the great staples of the Southern States, the money value of our exports are in advance of most of those of several years past, thus showing the great *demand* for our provisions, and especially our breadstuffs, the chief articles of export. This is a very significant fact, and proves that it is not *cotton* alone that Europe wants, but that *bread* is really more *necessary* than cotton to her. England and France are both sufficiently aware of the temper of our people as to be assured that they would not permit any interference in the settlement of this question before us; and that any steps of a practical character, on their part, would be met as an act of war, and be resented accordingly. The utmost extent that they would presume to go, would be the tender of kind offices of mediation, to induce the rebels to cease their operations against the Government; and this would no doubt be attended with the assurance that no further steps were contemplated, and that their efforts were made in the spirit of kindness to aid in healing a family quarrel, the continuance of which was not only attendant with serious afflictions to the parties directly engaged, but also very materially affected the interests of the nations of Europe. This, we have no doubt, is the extent of the interference which either of the great powers of Europe would be willing to go, except under the pressure of some extraordinary circumstances that do not now present themselves, or are likely to happen.

Although it is as yet too early to determine the result of the grain harvest of Europe, yet we have watched the signs of its approach, and it is very certain that the prospects are not flattering for the consumers. As an evidence that the prospect is not favorable, the commercial news by each arrival reports that breadstuffs are "firm" and "steady," which is perhaps unusual at this season of the year, on the near approach of the new crop into the market, and the undoubted evidences of the heavy crops to be expected in this country. Our harvest is now progressing finely;—the season for gathering in the golden grain has been unusually favorable, and for the first time, perhaps, in many years, we have missed the usual croakings of the farmer of his fears for his crop from the insect, the rust, the scab, and the other casualties to which the wheat is usually subjected, and from which it is not secure until the very moment for the introduction of the reaping machine into the field. This result will have an important bearing upon the question at issue, as, in the language of Hallett's Circular of Trade and Commerce, for the steamer of to-day, "the question is not whether England might not obtain supplies of breadstuffs from other sources sufficient to keep her people from starving, but whether she can obtain them at rates that will place them within reach of the working classes."

The great yield of our harvest assures supplies from this country to any amount, and keep down prices at home, thus securing the great blessings now desired for their people, who are kept on short time for their work, and consequently the less able to buy,—the blessing of cheap food. Thus our crop of breadstuffs is a sure guarantee for continued peace. Interruption of trade with the United States, which would thus cut off the supply of grain, would instantly advance the price of breadstuffs in England and France, at least 25 per cent, and the supply of cotton would be the less sooner reached, doubtless, than by the maintenance of the strictest system of non-interference. These we believe to be self-evident truths, and hence we have never experienced the fear that others have expressed, that England or France intended to interfere with our affairs, even if military and naval ability to meet them was not of itself sufficient to deter them.—*Bull. Clipper.*

The Wrecks in the Hampton Roads.

T. F. Wells, Esq., of Boston, has just completed a contract with the government, by which means he agrees to raise the vessels sunk at Gosport navy-yard and in Hampton Roads. The Boston Bulletin states that the value of property sunk upon which he proposes to operate amounts to over a million of dollars, and consists of the following vessels:

Pennsylvania, 120 gun ship; Delaware, 84 do.; Columbus, 80 do.; Raritan, 50 do.; Columbia, 50 do.; United States, 50 do.; Congress, 50 do.; Plymouth, 22 do.; Germantown, 22 do.; Cumberland, 24 do.; Dolphin, 4 do.; Merrimac, 12 do.; two new rebel steamers—water boat and powder boat.

The Cumberland lies in eleven fathoms water, and it is the intention of the contractor to raise her by means of four whaleships of four hundred tons each, which will be partially submerged by being partly filled with water, and then after attaching to the sunken ship will, by means of the rise of tide and use of steam pumps, bring her up.

It will be recollected the Merrimac was plated with eight hundred tons of iron, all of which it is expected will be recovered. The Congress and Cumberland each had iron safes aboard, containing, respectively, $35,000 and $18,000 in specie, which will, without doubt, be recovered by means of diving apparatus.

The undertaking involves an outlay by the contractor of some sixty thousand dollars before commencing the work. He will employ something like two hundred men, among whom will be twenty divers, who will descend to the sunken ships in Wells & Gowen submarine armor. Such of the vessels as are not raised will be blasted with gunpowder, and all the material that is of value recovered. The contractor is the same party who raised the steamer Erie from Lake Erie in 1854, and has been engaged in other submarine operations. We understand he is to commence operations at once, and is to receive forty-five per cent salvage from the government in the value of all property recovered.

The Battles on the Peninsula

Dr. Oliver, a Confederate surgeon, who was in the late battle on the Peninsula, estimates the force of the rebels in Richmond at 215,000. He says that by means of the conscription, their ranks had been thus filled, and the discipline was very rigid. Deserters are shot, and five were sentenced to be shot on Friday, when he left. But for the dread of this, many would escape, and some even do escape, notwithstanding the rigid watch kept over them. He says that the rebels claimed victories in the late battles, but their losses were enormous, not less than 25,000 to 30,000 up to Tuesday morning, and in all the battles of the Peninsula not less than 40,000. The loss in the battle on Tuesday was not less than 10,000. Dr. O. says that "the wounds inflicted by the Union forces were much more severe than those inflicted by the Rebel forces, who being instructed to fire low, generally wounded the Union soldiers in the lower limbs. Hundreds of the Rebel troops were shot in the breasts, lungs, head and arms. Many of these wounds were frightful, and the suffering from amputation was very great, as there was no chloroform. The cries from this class of sufferers were often heart-rending and appalling."

News of the Week.

A meeting of foreigners residing in New York was held on Tuesday evening, to take into consideration the preparation of an address to the Emperor of the French, urging him to abstain from intervention, and to maintain intact the amicable relations between the French and the American Governments.

It is stated that the progress of pacification in Missouri is so rapid that it will not be necessary for the appointment of a Military Governor.

Senator Davis, of Kentucky, introduced a very stringent bill into the Senate a few days ago, punishing severely all persons who give aid or sympathy or advice to any one of the Rebels. It authorizes district judges to require the oath of allegiance of any person suspected of such sympathy, and is empowered to imprison them on their refusal. It also increases the penalties of treason.

The friends of the Union prisoners throughout the United States will be delighted to hear that the War Department has determined on a general exchange of prisoners. The measures for carrying out this determination have already been taken, and all the Rebel prisoners confined at New York had been placed upon a transport vessel. The resolution of the Government will meet with universal approval.

Via Havanna we have Mexican advices to the 2d inst. The news is greatly unfavorable for the French army there. The Mexicans had besieged Orizaba, where the main portion of the French corps were.—They were routed at first, but the attack was again going on without decisive results. Guerillas surrounded Vera Cruz, and no one dared go out. The yellow fever was raging and the dead had to be buried within the city. The French army trains had been attacked and captured, and for some time their troops at Orizaba were without provisions. The efforts made by the French cruisers to induce the people of the coast towns to declare for Almonte had failed.

There is great excitement in Tennessee; especially in Nashville. On Sunday morning a large force of Rebel cavalry, under Colonel Forrest, attacked Murfreesboro, where were two regiments of Federal troops one of Michigan and one of Minnesota.—After a hard fight, the Michigan regiment surrendered at three o'clock; the Minnesota regiment was strongly entrenched, and held out, the answer of the Colonel, when called on to surrender, being that he could keep the place for a week. Other reports represent the town as having been taken, and the Minnesota regiment as still unsurrendered. The latter, with a battery, did fearful execution among the enemy. Fear appears to have been felt at Nashville that an attack would be made on that place, yet the firm opinion was expressed that any attack would surely be repelled. A later despatch from Nashville states that the whole of the Federal force at Murfreesboro', consisting of two regiments and Hewitt's battery had been forced to surrender. Gen. T. A. Crittenden, of Indiana, was taken prisoner and Col. Duffield, of Minnesota, was mortally wounded. The Rebels, six thousand strong, were reported to be advancing toward Nashville, where they would probably be met by a sufficient force, as reinforcements were already arriving. This disaster is a fitting commentary on the almost perfect inaction in which Gen. Halleck has kept his army since the retreat of Beauregard from Corinth.

Major General Pope has issued an address to the army of Virginia, promising them active work—a campaign of attack and not defence. It is to be hoped he will carry out this programme, for if anything is to be learned from late experience it is that a slow, defensive policy is wearing away the spirit of our troops and giving the Rebels opportunity for small successes that are annoying without being of much consequence.

The Sentiment Abroad.

The mediation projects so freely attributed by French and English writers to their own governments have been again expressly and emphatically disavowed on the part of the government of Great Britain. Both Lord Russell and Lord Palmerston affirmed that no communication on the subject had yet passed between the two governments, and that England had no intention of proposing a mediation.—This clear disclaimer would seem sufficient to sweep out of view the new crop of rumors springing up in the Paris press, and not wanting in various quarters in England. But most of these are suspicious on the face. In England it is pretended that Louis Napoleon is determined on interference in American affairs, but is constantly held back by the English Ministry; while in France the cry is that the project is really England's, although she prefers that the Emperor shall take the initiative in public. The inference is, that interested parties are striving to complicate both governments, but have not yet succeeded with either.

But still the impression is left on the mind of every fair observer of the drift of things abroad, that mediation is actually laid up, in the minds of foreign rulers, as among the expedients which the future is expected to bring into use. Lord Palmerston's disclaimer is carefully confined to the present exigency, and Earl Russell, in making the same limitation, did it out of regard to the time when he said the offer of mediation could be favorably made. The general tone of the press, too, on both sides of the channel, appears to regard intervention as practically only a question of time. The favorite idea is that both combatants here will soon become exhausted and convinced of the fruitlessness of the struggle, and will then be in a position to heed the pacificatory demands of France and England, especially if backed up with united demonstrations of force. When this state of things come to pass we shall all know it; but if we are to wait until the real position of our affairs in this or any other important respect is accurately comprehended by our brethren over the water, the time for negotiations is evidently yet far ahead.

But one thing is certain—if the British government thinks that a chance for mediation will yet come, it ought in the meantime to be getting the confidence of both parties by a strictly impartial course.—But this can hardly be the case when no notice is ever taken in Parliament of what the rebels may do, while fault is constantly found with the Federal Government.—At one time it is the stone blockade of Charleston, at another it is Gen. Butler's order, and always it is some premature criticism, which looks more like haste to find a grievance than a well-founded cause of complaint. Truly if, as "the leading journal" says, the Emperor Napoleon would be heard by us much more readily than Her Majesty's government, the explanation is not very mysterious. The government of France—whatever course it may take in the future—has minded its own business, and thus acquired a certain degree of respect, even while its course has not been wholly satisfactory to our people. All powers ambitious of being mediators should imitate its example.—*Boston Journal.*

Heenan Lionizing.

John C. Heenan is cutting quite a swell in England. He is with Howe's American Circus, at a salary of $500 per week. He gives exhibitions in the ring, of the art of self-defence, with Linsey, the "Lancashire Samson." Mr. Howe has recently purchased the Dutchess of Kent's state carriage at a cost of five hundred guineas, to convey the renowned John to and from his hotel to the circus. Four chargers and two livered footmen are attached to the turnout.

Cotton.

Had England and France, when this evil war broke out, been done unto as they would wish to have been done by under similar circumstances, the supply of cotton so much needed by their operatives would ere this have reached their manufacturers—but in their hot zeal to see our republic crippled, because of their hatred to our democratic institutions they at once acknowledged the rebels as a belligerent power, thus giving them a moral support, which emboldened them in their efforts to perfect the disruption of the Union. The subsequent course of these powers has been attended with no greater degree of statesmanship than was evinced in the first erroneous step. They have hesitated in their course, and by their movements, have continually kept up the hopes of the rebels, of obtaining the recognition of their independence, and hence have thus induced them to plunge deeper and deeper into the vortex, until now it has become a game of desperation with them, from which there is no apparent escape—and so far from the European Governments being able to secure a supply for their suffering people, from the crop of the past year, that is being destroyed in the madness and folly of the rebels, and has little has been planted the present season to supply its place. Thus the unjust policy of those powers is being punished by their envy and hatred of us, and it will be well for them, if their suffering poor do not finally place the blame upon the guilty parties to this unnatural war—their own rulers. Had England and France promptly said to the commissioners of the rebel Government, who were importuning them for moral, if not for material aid, that it was a matter with which they should not and would not intermeddle, the bubble of a new Government in the South would soon have burst, before it had reached that point of formidable proportions which it subsequently attained, being fed with the illusory hopes, (and promises, perhaps, of some of the men of easy virtue who are attached to European courts,) of a recognition of their independence. Now, cotton is advancing, and if the war is not very speedily brought to a close, must continue to advance, with a poorer prospect of supply than there was a year ago.—*Clipper.*

Beginning of the End.

It is with no ordinary degree of complacency that we perceive that the curses so often vented upon cloudbolders by Northern Abolitionists are "coming home, like young chickens, to roost." The villainous efforts of the Secessionists having suddenly opened a way to the consummation of the desires of the negro worshippers, the latter are beginning to reap the harvest of their labors. The horde of slaves liberated by the progress of the war and desertion by their masters, naturally turn Northward in search of the land of milk and honey of which they have heard so much, and in search of that sympathy and protection so long vaunted by their Northern advocates.

The result is that the negro worshippers have got a very large elephant, and do not know what to do with it. Its feed is quite an item; but this is nothing to the clamor of the "mudsills" of the North. The white bone and sinew of the free States begins to find, in a painfully practical way, that, although it may be a very fine thing to *talk* about freeing the slaves, it does not work so well as they anticipated. The slaves who have journeyed to the promised land are not by any means an etherialized set of beings. They need food. The "possum fat and hominy" of the South not being obtainable at the North quite so easily as at the South, the darkey finds he must do a little work, or starve. Milk and honey cannot be found lying around loose among our Yankee friends.—"Corn dodgers," even are not to be had for the taking. Accordingly, the contrabands have to work. This painful necessity brings them in embarrassing competition with their white "brethren;" and the chances are very large that the negroes will have to strike their tents and travel farther in search of their promised paradise.

We rather like this state of affairs. It may open the Northern eyes to the evils which will come to the Slave States if emancipation be attempted without colonization. Let them examine the matter and see if the practical effects they have before them, and we are sure they will moderate their ultra designs.—*Annapolis Gazette.*

The "Patriots."

Every one is acquainted with the infamous orders issued by the Confederate authorities relative to the destruction of the cotton of the people of the South—and the "creatures" of Jeff. Davis have been employed in every direction, when in the vicinity of our troops, in destroying the property of the planters, either with or without the consent of the owners.—Whilst, however, this is being done, and those who object to it are denounced as "traitors" to the South, how is it with the "*patriots*" who are figuring at the head of affairs? It was lately shown that the distinguished *President* of the Confederacy, Jeff. Davis, had failed to have his large stock of cotton touched by the hand of the incendiary, and when reminded of the fact, he *innocently* replied, that in the midst of the arduous duties of his office, he had entirely forgotten his own private affairs, and was not aware of the fact, that his own cotton had failed to be subjected to the test of the patriotism extended to that of others—nor have we ever heard that any such destruction has since then taken place. Toombs, of Georgia, one of that band who conspired in the Senate Chamber to destroy the Union, and who with Cobb, some few months ago, made such an energetic appeal to the *men, women and children*, to burn the very houses over their heads, in order to spite the "Yankees," is found very loth to apply, or permit others to put the torch to *his* cotton—indeed, he is quite indignant when required by the citizens of his county to come up to the mark, to show his patriotism, as he had been urging upon others to do, and denounces the committee of public safety whose province it was to see to such matters, as a pack of "cowardly miscreants." They had asked him for the service of his negroes to build fortifications, after alluding to his "avarice" in failing to carry out the orders of the government in regard to cotton, and the Secession message above indicated, was sent to them. And this, it will be found, has been the case with the most of the leaders of this infamous rebellion—whilst drawing into the vortex, the unsuspecting and the innocent, they will have taken care of No. 1, in the general *finale.*

Rebels sending Property to Europe.

A letter from Liverpool, in the London Daily News, gives this interesting piece of information. At a late hour last evening, (June 18th,) the steamship E. Hawkins arrived in the Mersey from Havana, &c.—This vessel brings in specie 433,000 dollars, and 1,627 bales of cotton on freight. The E. Hawkins, we understand, although hailing from Havana, comes from Matamoras, a port on the banks of the Rio Grand del Norte. It is generally believed here that the specie brought by this vessel *is comprised of shipments made by wealthy Southerners*, who may be desirous of saving what property they have from confiscation.

New Name for Secesh.

The Southern Confederacy seems to be losing its English backers of late. The London Times of the 15th of May calls the rebels the "*Transatlantic dregs* of the English cavaliers." What an unmerciful and ungracious cut!

The "Old Game"—Progress of Abolitionism.

The "old game" of Democracy, we notice, has been taken up with vigor lately by the Disunion press of this State, and there are few among us, according to their averments, but two parties—the one opposing, the other favoring, the schemes of abolitionists. After thousands of facts too plain to admit the denial of any honest, high-minded man, have shown the glaring sophistry of these petty imputations, we find these redoubtable politicians yet crying that "who is not for the South is an Abolitionist." It can never be our purpose to offer again any serious confutation of such sneers—they came not within the province and purview of sound and liberal reasoning; but we must give a few hints to those of our friends for whose invigilement they are most particularly intended. Let it be remembered that these agitators are striving simply for their existence.—Their object and only object now is to live. They see the great disunion movement faltering and staggering before the mighty power of a genuine Government; they see the egregious madness and senselessness they have been induced so long to pursue; they see the purpose of involving Maryland in the strife, and making our soil the scene of carnage, rapine and robbery, utterly hopeless, and, instead, our people in the enjoyment of their wonted prosperity, content to overwhelming majorities to abide by the performances of their duty to the Union and Constitution; they see all their former declarations falsified, and a returning sense of the justice of the people all through the land; they see the prospect of their being hurled from even the smallest and most unimportant offices in the State—all these things begin to stare them broadly in the face; and the only weapon they can use with any remote degree of efficiency is Abolitionism. They know the prejudice, the delicacy of feeling on this subject, and they will make it their *last gasp*—they will make it a *dying struggle* to enfeeble and distract the strength of the Constitutional party.

But there is an etymology at present about this word "Abolitionism" which it may be well for all to note. Formerly it was used to denote the political sect in the North, which clamored for the equality between the white and the black man, and held the Constitution "a league with the devil, and a covenant with hell."—Now, however, it is given to the Conservative party in their work of preserving the Union and crushing out all ultraism. Our contemporaries may have employed the word in its late acceptation; and if so, they are entitled to our apology. It will be remembered that in connection with the question of slavery the word "abolishment" has become to be more generally applied.

In consonance of this distinction we can be satisfied under present circumstances to admit the name of Abolitionists. For if we are not now abolishing *Secession* and *Secessionists*, no *peri* ever met the fate of abolition. Nor are we doing it *gradually*. Reports from all quarters indicate that these abolition acts are sudden, sweeping, decisive. Where the Secession tyranny has long held sway, our armies, by a sudden march or strategic blow, break the shackles that bind innocent men, women and children, guilty of no other crime than that of fealty to the Federal Government, and henceforth they stand "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled."—*Nat. Un.*

Exaggerated Rebel Reports Abroad.

Passengers from Europe who have just arrived by the great Eastern, state that while passing Cape Race that ship was boarded by the newsboat, and they were shown telegraphic despatches which had been transmitted to Europe from Cape Race, giving pretended accounts of the results of the late operations in front of Richmond. These despatches gave most exaggerated versions of the Rebel successes, representing the Union army as almost annihilated, its stores and artillery captured, and the Federal cause as utterly lost. The American passengers on board were agreeably surprised at the modified accounts which they received on entering the Sound

It is proper to say that the agent of the Associated Press in this city is in no way responsible for these false despatches. Private messages are frequently sent from this city by irresponsible persons in time to catch the outgoing steamers off Cape Race, and the reports which so much alarmed the passengers of the Great Eastern were probably forwarded by Secessionist sympathizers.—*N. Y. Post.*

How is it that "Secessionist sympathizers" are allowed to use the telegraph wires for the transmission of such false reports? In this vicinity and at Washington the telegraph is put under the strictest military supervision, and even reliable news which the public have a right to know cannot be transmitted.—Elsewhere it seems that "irresponsible persons" can send what they please.—The treatment of the press and the supervision of the telegraph by the War Department is one of the mysteries of the war. If it were specially designed to alienate the sympathy of the people, and prove the inconsistencies of an inconsistent rule, the success of the regulations adopted would be marvellous. Its impracticability, hurtfulness and injustice have been proved in a thousand ways, and yet it is clung to with an obstinacy that even experience cannot convince.

Order in New Orleans

The following, from a young lady at New Orleans to a friend in New York, shows conclusively that General Butler has brought order out of disorder in the Crescent City. Such testimony from a "Secesher" is invaluable:

"I have passed the winter here full of anxiety. For two months the town has been possessed by the troops of the United States, and their conduct has been excellent. I have not seen or heard of an offensive act, or word or look. I confess with great pleasure, that in this respect my expectations have been falsified. It is true that General Butler restrains them with firmness, and maintains an exact discipline. In consequence of my position, I have had frequent intercourse with the superior officers, and have always been treated with politeness, but I feel deeply my humiliation. General Butler has been most rigorous in many respects, but now, as his power is unquestioned, I hope and trust he will relax.

"But it is not of myself that I complain. Our country, your country, as well as mine, is in a deplorable condition, whatever may be the immediate result of this most unnatural and suicidal strife. I can see nothing in the future but misfortunes. I pray to God that he may falsify my predictions."

The Great Mormon Emigration.

There appears to be a very large emigration to the Mormon country this season. As many as six thousand wagons started a few days ago to cross the plains. A great part of these emigrants are from England and Scotland. It is expected that they will be three weeks in crossing the plains. Among the acts of Congress recently passed and now a law is that to preclude bigamy in any Territory of the United States. This law comes directly in collision with one of the institutions of Utah, and the enforcement of it will produce some trouble.

Local Items.

Scarcity of Potatoes.—

For several weeks past we have heard great enquiry made for Potatoes, and several of our citizens have been compelled to send to Baltimore for them. Why is this? surely there are plenty in the country, and many of our farmers would gladly sell them. What are our produce men about?

Small Fruit.—

The small fruit crop this year is most abundant, and every day may be seen dozens of country people on our streets selling Cherries, Raspberries, Whortleberries and Blackberries, at prices that we should conceive would hardly pay for the gathering. Our citizens thus have a chance of supplying themselves with those kinds of fruit at a trifling cost.

Sabbath School Pic Nic—

The Sabbath School attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church have determined to hold a basket Pic Nic to-morrow, in the Grove at the West End of town. Invitations have been extended to the several Schools in town, and have been promptly accepted by the Episcopal and West End Schools. Should the day prove favorable a pleasant time may be anticipated, as a day spent in procuring enjoyment for a company of children always brings its proportionate gratification to those engaged.

End of Harvest.—

This week will about close the saving of the grain crops through this County, and from all parts we have the gratifying intelligence of a most ample yield, indeed, beyond the expectations of most of our farmers. The weather too, has been most auspicious, resembling more the balmy 'Indian Summer' than sultry July, and large quantities of grain will be safely housed without exposure to rain. Considerable complaints, however, are heard of the ravages of a bug or insect among the oats, in several sections the crop having been entirely ruined, leaving nothing but the straw.

Town Improvements.—

Notwithstanding the war, and cries of hard times, scarcity of money, &c., we observe a spirit of improvement still manifest in our town. Mr. Jesse Reifsnider is just finishing his elegant new residence, near the railroad; Mr. Edward Lynch has built a large addition to his residence, greatly adding to its appearance, while Messrs. Bowers & Gehr, unable to accommodate their increasing business, have put an addition of sixty feet to their already spacious warehouse. We hear of several other buildings in contemplation, and hope soon to see them under way.

A Word Fitly Spoken.

The New York correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of June 15th, says:

The people of Europe may be certain that the defeat of McClellan—which is possible but not probable—would be of no real advantage to the Confederates. It won'd but prolong the agony of the contest, and cause such an uprising of the excited Northern people as would place at the disposal of the Federal Government any number of men it chose to ask for. The South, unless it enrol and arm its slaves, an ultimatum of hard necessity, on which it looks with alarm and repugnance, is not in a position to raise an extra 100,000 men for any emergency whatever; while the North—vast as its armies are—can double or treble them in case of need, and will do so at a word from the President rather than stop short in the work it has commenced.

A Confederate victory at Richmond might give the Powers of Europe a welcome opportunity of recommending the South to lay down its arms, and the North to grant a general amnesty; but it would be of no real help to the cause of Southern independence, unless upon the untenable supposition that the great Powers of Europe were prepared at the eleventh hour to make that cause their own and brave the certain consequences of a war with the United States. Recognition of the South was once as possible as it would have been wise and humane; but that day has long since passed, and can scarcely be said to have outdated the evacuation of Manassas. At the present time, with a whole harvest of laurels upon its brow, the North might listen to the pleadings of Europe for mercy to the vanquished; but any attempt at recognition, even should victory smile upon the Confederate arms at Richmond, would awaken such a spirit of vengeance as would be ominous of a more dreadful war than France or England would care to engage in for interests so remote or advantages so problematical.

Treason Must be Dumb.

One day last week a lame soldier limped by a hotel in Rockford, Illinois, and a lounging fellow on the portico inquired the nature of his injury. "I was wounded at Pittsburg Landing," said the volunteer, proudly. "Served you right," rejoined his interrogator; "I wish every d—d man of you had been shot." The wounded soldier, stung by the insult, felt more keenly than ever the disability of his wound, and so assured the scoundrel, who would not have been personally safe had the volunteer been armed. The bystanders, however, proceeded to administer prompt punishment; he was kicked to a grove near the outskirts of the town, where a rope was attached to his neck, and he was drawn up three times, until he was nearly dead from strangulation. He was then placed upon a rail, made to repeat the oath of allegiance, and then escorted out of the town.—*Chicago Journal.*

American Success.

It is stated by correspondents at the London Exhibition that the United States will carry off more premiums in proportion to the articles exhibited than any other nation. Our pianos, daguerreotypes, and violins are far superior to any others exhibited. It is said that the English jurymen disliked to award the gold medal for pianos to an American, and proposed to give it to some one else, "to encourage him," because he had a premium before. But a matter of fact German replied, "the Americans have made the best pianos," to which sensible remark international jealousy was obliged to succumb.

The Reason Why.

The reason the Southern women are so bitter, in this rebellion, against the people of the North is, that the Southern men prefer the Northern women to them, and they are afraid, if the war ceases, they will all have to die old maids.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Reported for the Sentinel.

Fourth of July Reception for Children.

The Fourth of July was pleasantly passed by some ninety persons who assembled near Day's Mill for the entertainment and amusement of the children attending Mrs. A. Warfield's School, near Woodbine. The arrangements were ample, seats were prepared, and a sumptuous dinner was served in the grove. After the repast, recitals by the children were listened to by the assemblage with much pleasure. They were commenced by a very appropriate and well delivered introductory address by one of the little girls:

A child, and yet those earnest eyes,
Bespeak a gentle bosom;
Where soon the breath of tender sighs,
Will fan the bud to blossom.

She was followed by a number of other pupils, who performed admirably, and should be highly commended. Such opportunities for entertainment and improvement of children should be for more universal. It tends very much to give them modest assurance, affability and politeness of manner, and shortly they would take their places in society, and we should far less frequently see formidary assumption evaporating into silly flirtation. And it might learn some that are their seniors, that they have very improperly mistaken the *harsh*, rude and inelegant, for the *easy*, off-hand and agreeable; while the *gentle* and *lovely* are entirely supplanted by the *coarse*.

After the recitations, the amusements became various. There had been no arrangements made to have music, but a small drum and fife found their way to the scene during the day; and sports, plays, vocal music, and a lift of the "light fantastic toe," etc., filled out the day. A due share of the pleasurable amusements was derived from the almost constant use of an ingeniously constructed swing, in which from six to eight persons could be as nicely rested as if in a couch, and enjoy swinging without apprehensions of danger.

We regretted to learn that many were absent under the impression that it was a private affair, and they would not be welcome without tickets, (none of which, twas said were given.) But for this circumstance, in connection with the very short notice, the attendance (though larger than expected) would have been much augmented.

A Looker-on in Venice.

Mr. Lincoln's Opinion of Congress.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing under date of the 7th instant, says:—President Lincoln is untiring in his attention to military matters. At an early hour every morning, he rides in on horseback from the Soldiers' Home, and it is often late at night ere he returns to his family, after having passed from twelve to fifteen hours either at the White House or at the War Office. Within the past few days, he has doubtless had the advice of General Marcy of the army of the Potomac, and Generals Mitchell, Wallace, and Pope, of the army of the West, as the papers announce that those officers are here. There is also reason to believe that the President receives no small amount of advice from politicians who intrude upon him with their opinions, and who are sometimes more emphatic than courteous. "I tell you, Mr. President," said a Senator one day, "unless a proposition for emancipation is adopted by the Government, we will all go to the d—l.—At this moment we are not over one mile from h—ll." "Perhaps not," replied the President, "as I believe it is just about the distance from here to the Capitol, where you gentlemen are in session."

☞ An able article in the Liverpool Post, in reply to Mr. Spence, who has tried to do so much to discredit the North abroad, contains the following passage:

"The American Government has proved its capacity to take care of itself, to discomfit those who malign it, to teach the nations of the world what a united people can accomplish. What are the effects of all this? In the first place the North has conducted itself in a way that no Government ever before did conduct itself in the face of rebellion. The Executive has sharpened no axe, erected no gallows, contrived no new instrument of torture; it has not visited treason with death, massacred prisoners, or starved them; confiscation, except upon conditions not acted upon, has not been resorted to. It has done precisely, as nearly as possible, the reverse of all this. Confident in its strength, it seeks to reclaim, not punish. Its example on the world will not be lost; the lesson it has taught to a fine humanity and true policy will be learned by Governments on this side of the Atlantic."

Fears for Canada.

The London Times regards the proposition of enlarging the canal locks to admit gunboats into the Lakes, as a design on the part of the United States ultimately to absorb Canada, though it does not think the acquisition would add much strength to the Union, with the present feeling in Canada against the United States. It says:

"The Americans will probably think twice before they attack Canada, and they *may be perfectly assured that we have not the coolest intention of attacking them.*—They can build as many gunboats as they please, but we think it would best consist with the good sense as well as the financial advantage of both countries if the understanding which has hitherto so successfully prevailed respecting the neutrality of the Lakes should be left undisturbed."

Major General Kimmel.

The Frederick *Examiner* of Wednesday says:—A correspondent from Linganore visits us to state, that Major Gen. Kimmel, whose efforts in the "Rebel Senate" during months ago, to have the National Ensign hoisted over the Tory Legislature, and his loyalty conspicuous throughout the State, hoisted the Star Spangled Banner on a pole 80 feet high on the top of his new barn at starry dawn on the Fourth, so that it could be seen for miles round, and he hastened to this city to participate in the celebration of the ever memorable day. We could add, that upon the publication of the Governor's Proclamation, the gallant Major General immediately tendered his services to His Excellency in any form they could be made available for the honor of the Flag.

Then and Now.

In 1851 Jeff. Davis advocated the secession of the Southern States from the Union, and ran on that issue as a candidate for Governor of Mississippi. Henry Stuart Foote, a prominent member of the old Whig Party, was the nominee of the Unionists of the State for that position. An animated contest ensued, both candidates addressing large audiences on the question of Union or no Union. The following was the result of the election:

For Henry Stuart Foote,	28,738
For Jefferson Davis,	27,729
Union majority,	1,009

Ten years later—1861—nine-tenths of the people of Mississippi were in favor of disunion; and it is stated that the same Henry Stuart Foote, referred to above, is now a *passive* if not an *active* secessionist.

☞ A late number of the Richmond *Examiner*, says that the occupation of the city has sadly demoralized the rebel army. On the day before the battle on the Chickahominy the Provost Marshal arrested in Richmond and sent to camp between four and five thousand soldiers; and after the conflict had actually begun, the streets, it says, "were crowded with uniforms and the hotel tables lined with officers." It remarks that Jackson's brilliant strokes do not seem to have changed Gen. McClellan's plan of campaign, though they produced a profound impression in the North, and it warns its readers that McClellan will undoubtedly be "enormously reinforced."

Volunteers, Attention!

For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, Wounds, Eruptions, and exposures, which every Volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe