AMERICAN SENTINEL, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

The American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER:

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 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?

A LAST APPEAL!

We are constrained before proceeding to extremities, to make one more appeal to those in arrears to the estate of the late Editor, to settle their indebtedness. We have time and again explained to them the urgent necessity of this, and in many instances have only been rewarded by promises, faithfully made, but *faithlessly* kept, thus deferring from time to time the course which we have now no power to further postpone. The season of Harvest is now over, and the want of means cannot be an excuse with many of those indebted to us, and we earnestly hope will not be offered. The plain, unvarnished truth is that those accounts must be closed, and that speedily. We have exercised every leniency that we can command, and now that circumstances compel us to resort to more stern measures, none can complain.—Our appeals have been frequent and pressing, but still in many instances have been wholly disregarded, while in others promises have been made only to be broken. A few weeks now only remain for us to settle those accounts before they MUST pass into officer's hands for settlement, and as we do not wish to add costs upon any, we hope we may be yet spared that mortification by a speedy settlement by the parties themselves.—We ask a generous public to properly appreciate our position and motives for this urgent appeal, and "do unto us as they would others should do unto them," under like circumstances.

LINCOLN OR JEFF. DAVIS?

That is the question addressed to the hearts of American citizens, demanding their solution, just as effectively as when the Cotton States first seceded and set up Jeff Davis as their President, in open hostility to the government founded by our patriotic ancestors. But even yet do we find citizens of Maryland, whose souls revolted at the treachery of Jeff Davis, and his co-conspirators, hesitating whether they can longer sustain the Union, because they do not like some of the measures adopted by the Republican Administration now in power. Will they never learn to discriminate properly? Loyal freemen have the undoubted right to oppose improper measures at the ballot box, when occasion offers; but they cannot refuse to sustain the war forced upon us designedly by the secessionists, without aiding the unhallowed attempt to dissolve the Union.—We cannot escape the dilemma in which we are placed. We must sustain Lincoln, as the lawful President, even though some of his measures are unpalatable, or we must sustain Jeff Davis and all the dreadful consequences of disunion.

The question must ever recur—Who placed us in this dire dilemma? To answer it correctly we must briefly review the history of the past. It is a fact that the two sections of our country have ever differed in regard to the institution of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the common territories. Both sections have their respective conflicting rights, and they cannot be reconciled, save by compromise.—Our fathers knew it, and therefore adopted the Missouri Compromise of 1820. The South, in 1854, overthrew that compromise by inducing the Democratic party to believe they would be better satisfied with the more constitutional compromise of letting the settlers in the territories settle the question of slavery for themselves, free from Congressional interference. But when they obtained the new compromise, did they rest satisfied therewith? They did not; for as soon as the Kansas struggle commenced, Jeff Davis, Yancey and others devised the plan to compel the Democratic party to yield the entire territory to suit the ultra Southern idea. The party however refused at Charleston, in 1860, to throw away the spirit of compromise; and the conspirators accordingly divided that party, and secured the election of Mr. Lincoln.

This statement is made to show that the North has not always been the aggressor; but that the South has been led, of late years, by designing politicians to overthrow all compromise; which gave the opportunity for other designing politicians of the North to raise a successful Northern party to resist the aggressions of the South.—Now, the formation of Geographical parties, North or South, is equally wrong; and equally requires the opposition of all conservative compromise men. Wrongs, in this country, where we profess to govern ourselves, are to be regulated at the ballot box; unless the grievances are too great to be borne, or can only be remedied by revolution. In the latter case, the revolution should be for the overthrow of the wrong doers only, and, when accomplished, leave the country and government a unit as before.

But was the election of Lincoln a sufficient cause for secession, or rebellion? It was not. The South had done much to raise up the Republican party, and give it success. The people of the North gave success to the Republican party, not for the purpose merely of depriving the Southern States of any undoubted rights; but to show their hostility to what they believed to be the aggressions of the South upon the equal rights of the North in the Territories; and to punish the Democratic party for supposed servility to the South. In doing this, however, the Republican party ignored the equal right of the South, and claimed all territory to be free. In this they were wrong; but the Republicans had as good a right to construe the Constitution to make the entire territory free, as the Breckinridgers had to make it all subject to slavery. It was a mere difference of opinion, and honest too on both sides, doubtless, as far as party honesty goes.—It was a fair question to be settled by the arbitration of the ballot box; and would, in a very few years have ended in the overthrow of both sectional parties, and the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, by a change of the Constitution; or the adoption of the compromise construction of the Constitution as maintained by the true Democratic party.

The success of the Republican party this time was no justification of the rebellion, because a majority of the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Supreme Court were opposed to the ultra doctrines of the Republicans. The anti-compromise views of that party, as to slavery in the territories, could not possibly have been adopted during Lincoln's term; and the emancipation of slavery in the District of Columbia could not have taken place. It was the secession of the Southern States, and the withdrawal of their members from Congress, following the infernal lead of South Carolina, that placed the border slave States at the mercy of the Republican party; and has jeopardized the whole slave institution of the South. It was not in the slightest danger before; and had the South taken the true course, and awaited the peaceful verdict of the people, the mischievous sectional spirit of the times would have been fully observed by our people, and party leading strings would not have prevented them from applying the proper correctives. But Jeff Davis, Yancey, and other traitors, wanted our glorious country divided; and so they determined to precipitate the South into a revolution, and, aided by the father of lies, trusted to the chances of inflaming the prejudices of the Southern people, in a state of war, to give success to the movement. There never was a more uncalled for, or a more traitorous act of rebellion attempted in the world. It was treachery to the people of the far South, who little dreamed whither their leaders were taking them; it was treachery to the border slave States, who had a right to be consulted before so important a step, concerning them so deeply, should be taken; it was treachery to the entire Union of States, whose government was used by Southern traitors for its own undoing; and it was treachery, above all, to the principles of our government, which held out to the world that *man* here could settle all political questions at the Ballot Box.

If, then, the South has basely deserted us; if we have spurned the dictation of South Carolina heretofore; shall we now be driven to her side by any imprudence of the Republican party thus put in power? Our duty is still plain as ever. Let us be true to our flag and to the Union—Let us first save the Union by rushing to arms, and showing these traitors that their aim is understood, and will be thwarted; and afterwards we can hold any faction responsible for their share in bringing on these evils.

Unappreciated Intellect.

It is a subject of regret, at a time like the present when all the mighty intellects of the country should be arrayed in its behalf, that one so profound as that of our neighbor of the *Democrat*, should remain in isolated obscurity. In his leading editorial last week, he commences as follows:

"If Abraham Lincoln, before he made his inaugural address, had asked us how to put down this rebellion, we would have told him to administer the Government according to the Constitution. We should have advised him in that address to guarantee to every section of the Union, all their Constitutional rights in the States and in the Territories. This would have created a powerful Union sentiment everywhere, North and South. Nine-tenths of the people of the South, and at least three-fourths of the people of the North would have sustained his administration."

What a fatal oversight on the part of our Chief Magistrate, not to have asked the aid of the Editor of the *Carroll County*, alias *Western Maryland Democrat*, in the preparation of his inaugural address, or at least have consulted so great a personage. A mind capable of wielding so mighty an influence as to carry with it nine-tenths of the people of the South and three-fourths of the people of the North, is by no means to be slighted in an emergency like the present, and we feel that it must alone have been an oversight of the President. But there is an old adage that "it is never too late to do good," and who knows but a consultation even at this late day, might avert many great evils. Even yet by associating this embodiment of wisdom with him in the capacity of Secretary of State, might not a large portion of these "nine-tenths of the people of the South" be reclaimed. The present is the very time for the experiment, as Congress has adjourned and the mortal terror with which he regards Abolitionists will thereby be greatly lessened.

The War to be Conducted in Earnest.

There is every indication that the war is hereafter to be conducted with a different spirit from what has heretofore been the case. The people everywhere are calling for energy and decision, and no more trifling can be endured. The rebels have treated us with contempt, for our pusillanimous course towards them, and the cry is now, having tried tufs of grass without any avail, we must try what virtue there is in stones. The demand from every direction is to show to the rebels everywhere that the country is in earnest. Let every traitor be forthwith required to leave the country at once, or agree to take the oath of allegiance.

General Grant, at Memphis, has just issued an order requiring the families of all persons connected with the rebel army or the rebel government to leave the city within five days, or take an oath that they have not and will not furnish information to the enemy. This sweeping order has been made in consequence of the constant communication kept up between persons in the rebel army and their friends there.

The same necessity exists nowhere more powerfully than in Maryland, where no doubt there are regular mails kept up daily with Richmond, and every thing passing here is known at Richmond as soon as it is in Washington. Notorious "sympathizers" are here to-day concocting their plans, and to-morrow they are found in Richmond. This must be stopped, or the war will be interminable.

☞ Hon. EDWIN H. WEBSTER, will accept our thanks for a neatly printed copy of the Direct and Excise Tax Laws, and other Congressional Documents.

News of the Week.

The confederate forces in Tennessee, instead of marching on Nashville as it was reported they were doing, have fallen back to McMinville, in Warren county, thirty-five miles east of Murfreesboro. Before making this movement they paroled all the private soldiers captured at Murfreesboro, but kept the officers subject to exchange. The Federal loss at the engagement was thirty-three killed and sixty-two wounded and the Confederates fifty killed and one hundred wounded. Reinforcements were arriving at Nashville, and no apprehensions were felt of an attack.

A battle is reported to have taken place recently in the Indian Nation, in which the Confederates were defeated, one hundred and twenty-five taken prisoners, and a large quantity of army stores captured.

The reported recapture of Baton Rouge is contradicted by Confederate authorities. It is stated that the report was put in circulation for financial purposes.

An engagement between small bodies of Federal and Confederate troops took place at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, on the 11th inst., in which the Confederates were defeated with a loss of six killed and five wounded. The Federal loss was nine killed and fifteen wounded.

General Pope, in a despatch to the War Department, announces the complete success of a cavalry expedition sent out from Fredericksburg on Saturday last. The force made a descent upon the Virginia Central Railroad at Beaver Dam, thirty-five miles from Richmond, destroyed the railroad track and telegraph for several miles, and burned up the depot, which contained forty thousand rounds of musket ammunition, one hundred barrels of flour, and much other valuable property. The expedition occasioned the most intense alarm in the country through which it passed. The cavalry marched eighty miles in thirty hours, and accomplished their purpose with only one man wounded. General Siegel's Division is at Sperrysville, near the entrance to the Luray Valley, where his pickets have frequent encounters with the Rebel scouts. By consulting the map it will be seen that the position of General Pope's forces from Warrenton to Gordonsville is such as to hold the entrance to the Shenandoah Valley, and to preclude any more raids from Jackson in that direction. The strategetic value of the line now held is so manifest and important that the wonder is it has not before been taken.

Maryland's Quota.

It must be Raised by a Draft.—The requisition for three hundred thousand additional volunteers, which has just been made by the President, will again put the patriotism of our people to the test. In many parts of the country, however, a very warm response has already been made. Our people have again embraced the opportunity to attest their deathless devotion to their government. Our distinguished Governor, partaking of the glowing enthusiasm of the rest of his countrymen, has addressed the citizens of Maryland an eloquent and earnest appeal to rush to the rescue of their brethren already in the field. That many brave hearts will respond joyfully to this stirring appeal, no one who knows the patriotism and valor of our citizens can doubt. Notwithstanding this, it is doubtful whether Maryland will be able to furnish her full quota, if we rely solely upon volunteers. She will furnish many but will she furnish enough? The statistics show that she will not, unless we resort to a draft. We have about seventy thousand men capable of bearing arms. Of these, twelve thousand are already in the army. About twenty thousand are secessionists. This leaves thirty-eight thousand loyal citizens from among whom we must raise our new quota for the Union army. That quota, according to our calculation, is twelve thousand. If we raise these twelve thousand exclusively from among the loyal citizens, it will take from the State every third loyal man. *The simple question is, shall such a course be permitted?* Will we suffer the patriots to leave their homes in the possession of the traitors? Shall loyal men fight and die for their country, and have these traitors to shout over their deaths in the very face of their widows and orphans? We greatly mistake the temper of our loyal citizens if they submit to such a course. Such a policy would be neither just nor wise.

We urge upon the Governor the necessity of giving this matter his immediate and serious consideration. The honor of the State must be vindicated. The flag of the Union must be sustained. Maryland must furnish her full quota to the Union army, at all hazzards, and at whatsoever cost.—The figures show plainly that the proportion of Union men in the State is not sufficient to meet the demand. We must tax the whole arms-bearing portion of our citizens. Secessionists have no right to ask exemption, and they should not be granted it. They must share the dangers of the war which they have inaugurated. This is just. Let the draft be made, and friend march shoulder to shoulder with foe to the field of the great conflict.—*Cambridge Intelligencer.*

Gen. Pope's Address to his Soldiers.

The characteristics of this distinguished soldier induce us to look for stirring times with the army of Virginia, in a very little while. Gen. P. comes to his work with the prestige of a successful name, which of itself is one half the battle. An army that goes into the fight with full confidence in their general, can't tell when they are whipped, and they go on fighting, believing that their general is all right, and they have nothing else to do but go where he leads them, or stay where he places them.—Pope's vigorous manner of doing up things in the Southwest electrified the country, and soon settled affairs out there—(we fear however, from recent demonstrations, that they are missing his services.) The war in the upper part of Virginia has not been managed well from the beginning of the contest; but we hope that the new commander of the department, aided by such sterling assistants as are now attached to his command, many of the real hard-fighting heroes of the war, will soon enable Pope to raise up the spirits of the mishaps in sundry quarters, which, though only of a temporary character, still have a bad effect upon the minds of the timid loyalists, and tend to encourage the rebels in their hopeless task. The eyes of the whole country are now fixed upon Pope, with the full confidence that he will soon be found in a position to aid the well-tried legions of McClellan in pushing their way to the rebel capital.

SEDENTARY HABITS.

There is no class of the community more subject to disease of the digestive organs than those whose business compels them to be continually within doors, either seated at a desk or standing behind a counter.—*Hoofland's German Bitters* will prove a true blessing to these persons, and enable them to fulfil the duties of their station with a spirit and alacrity unknown to them before. These Bitters can be had of any druggist or dealer in medicines at 75 cents per bottle.

Final Adjournment of Congress.

The first session of Thirty-seventh Congress closed its deliberations on Thursday afternoon last, about two o'clock, by adjourning until the first Monday of December next. It transacted a large amount of business, and passed many bills of vital importance, which will tell upon the future history of the country. The bill suggested by President Lincoln, looking to the gradual emancipation of slaves, was not acted upon, and that the bankrupt bill, the bill to admit Western Virginia into the Union as a State, the bill to provide for a national currency, and others of less general interest, were postponed until the next session. All the appropriation bills were passed. The bill providing for the discharge of political prisoners, which passed the House, was amended in the Senate, but failed to receive final action in that body, and therefore did not become a law. Both Houses on Thursday passed a bill, to take effect on the 1st of August, providing that all postage stamps and other U. S. postage stamps, shall be received for all dues less than five dollars, and which may be exchanged for United States Treasury notes. The bill also prohibits all private corporations or banks from issuing notes of a less denomination than one dollar, to circulate as currency, under a penalty of five hundred dollars fine or six months' imprisonment, or both at the discretion of the Court.

Among the most important bills which became laws within a few days past were the tariff bill, the bill providing for calling out the militia and employing persons of African descent in the army and navy, the bill laying an additional duty on sugar produced in the United States sorghum sugar excepted,) the confiscation bill, and the bill compelling all masters of American vessels sailing to foreign ports, and every person prosecuting claims before the departments in Washington, to take the oath of allegiance.

Previous to the adjournment a message was received from the President announcing that he had signed the confiscation bill as amended or modified by Congress. The message was accompanied by a veto message which he had intended to send in had not the bill been modified.

Sympathizing with the South.

This fashionable term for moral treason is likely to get its votaries into trouble.—These traitors who have just enough of courage to stay at home and propagate lies on the government, the army, and Union people generally, have become so impudent and unbearable in many places, that the Union people have determined to resort to measures in future that will be more effective. Forbearance is no virtue with such a population. They acknowledge no justice but force, and are controlled by no suasion but fear. The higher moral qualities that elevate man above the brutes appear in most instances, with secessionists, to have been entirely eradicated by treason.

While Union people generally are quiet and respectful to all, the secession element everywhere has shown an arrogant, snobbish impudence which seems to be intended to provoke good citizens. Measures are being arranged to put a stop to such proceedings in future, and those who want to shout for the traitors and show derision for the government, will have to seek more congenial localities than Cecil to enjoy their penchant for the traitor conthieveracy.

This street buffoonery is not only practiced by fuddled men, but we have heard frequent complaints from the Union people, of a practice that is persisted in by little Misses who have just doffed their swaddling clothes, making a business of parrot-like, mouthing secession slang which they have doubtless picked up, like the tropical bird of the green and gold, from their teachers, in the streets when passing loyal citizens. Such immodest conduct is evidently intended as taunts and insults, from those children whose parents and guardians fear the responsibility of openly acting against their country, and in too many instances claiming to be Union men.

This conduct has been tolerated as long as it can be borne. The wishes constantly expressed that every Union soldier from our county may be slain when a battle is fought, together with the hilarity shown by those unnatural people at the news of any reverse to our arms, is more than flesh and blood can endure. We warn these people in time, that if they persist in the course heretofore pursued, they will bring trouble upon themselves. There is a project on foot—and they may blame the course they have in defiance of common sense and prudence, pursued—to organize vigilance committees to attend to the wants of those blatant secesh, who will also be made responsible for the impudence of their children.

We will here also warn those young Misses who have been in the habit of figuring with such questionable propriety in our streets, that threats have been made and will be carried into effect, if they don't desist from such unlady-like practices, of openly putting them to shame by publicly insulting them in the street. A wise man seeth danger, but a fool goeth on and is punished.—*Cecil Whig.*

Death of Gen. Twiggs.

If there was one man more than another, connected with this rebellion, that deserved the execration of mankind, it was Gen. Twiggs, whose death was recently announced, and is confirmed by late Southern papers. We think his conduct was worse even than that of Floyd's. His cruel and disgraceful surrender of the troops in Texas, was an instance of black-hearted perfidy towards a set of brave men, and to his country, that probably has no parallel in military history. Imbecile as was even President Buchanan, he had the name of Twiggs struck from the rolls as a "*coward and traitor*," and with that taint on his military name he died. He has held a prominent position among the rebels, having been commander of the Georgia troops and of the post at New Orleans. At this latter post he was succeeded by Gen. Lovell, when he retired from the rebel service, but remained at New Orleans until our fleet took that city, when he fled to Georgia. He expected Jeff Davis to give him a high position, but Jeff said he wanted more active men, and so old Twiggs felt that, having failed of his reward for his treason, he was virtually laid on the shelf, and therefore resigned.

Whistling to Keep their Courage Up.

The press and officials at Richmond are talking big about driving McClellan off, or rather capturing him. They profess to believe they have him in their power, whilst they are fleeing from his front and he is advancing upon their capitol. Dark hints are thrown out, that something wonderful is in the wind, which the interests of the Confederacy will not permit them to divulge, "Barking dogs don't bite;" and they have already found by the laying on the bare earth for them, in the seven days fight, of 35,000 to 40,000 of the very flower of their army, that McClellan is wide awake for them. His army is stronger by far, to-day, and in better order, than before he changed his position; and the aid of the gunboats to support his new base of operations is worth to him a handsome ordinary army. Com. Wilkes, too, is now at his elbow, and the public has confidence that the deeds of Foote and Farragut and Porter on the Mississippi, and of Dupont on the South Atlantic, will be nobly imitated by Wilkes on the James River.

The Confiscation Bill.

The following bill, passed by both Houses of Congress, has been signed by the President and is now a law:

A BILL to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of Rebels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than $10,000, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the aforesaid crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid and comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding $10,000, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted,* That every person guilty of either of the offences described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

Section 4. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall not be construed in any way to effect or alter the prosecution, conviction, or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.

Section 5. *And be it further enacted,* That to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons hereafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same, and the proceeds thereof, for the support of the Army of the United States, that is to say: First, of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the Rebels in arms against the Government of the United States; secondly, of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice President, Member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet Officer, Foreign Minister, Commissioner, or Consul of the so-called Confederate States of America; thirdly, of any person acting as Governor of a State, member of a Convention or Legislature, or Judge of any Court of any of the so-called Confederate States of America; fourthly, of any person who, having held an office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America; fifthly, of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the Government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be National, State or municipal in its name or character. *Provided,* That the persons thirdly, fourthly and fifthly above described shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of the State, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to, or to support the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States; sixthly, of any person who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion, and all sales, transfers or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

Section 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, and credits of such persons shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

Section 7. *And be it further enacted.* That to secure the condemnation and sale of any such property after the same shall have been seized, so that it may be made available for the purposes aforesaid, proceedings *in rem* shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court thereof, or in any Territorial Court, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described or any part thereof may be found, or into which the same if moveable may first be brought, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases, and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who shall have given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies' property, and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the court shall decree, and the proceeds thereof paid into the Treasury of the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

Section 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the several courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the marshals thereof, where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said court shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

Section 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons, and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found or being within any place occupied by Rebel forces, and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

Section 10. *And be it further enacted,* That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

Section 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion; and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

Section 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization and settlement, in some tropical country, beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

Section 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

Section 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

After the foregoing act had passed both houses, it was sent to the President for his signature, who, however, disapproved some features, and had prepared a veto message, when the following resolution was passed by both houses in order to remove the President's objections to the bill:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That the provisions of the third clause of the fifth section of an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, shall be so construed as not to apply to any act or acts done prior to the passage thereof; nor to include any member of the State Legislature or Judge of any State Court, who has not, in accepting or entering upon his office, taken an oath to support the constitution of the so-called Confederate States of America; nor shall any punishment or proceedings under said act be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life.

The New Militia Bill.

Both Houses of Congress have passed the important bill authorizing the President to call all the militia of the States into the field to put down the rebellion.

The first section provides that whenever the President shall call forth the militia of the States he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so mustered in shall continue to serve for the time specified, unless sooner discharged. If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them in the States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia, the President is authorized to make all the necessary regulations, so as to include all able-bodied men between 18 and 45, and the number shall be apportioned among the States according to their population. When so enrolled they shall be organized in the mode prescribed for volunteers.

The second section authorizes the addition to the number already authorized by law, for the period of nine months, unless sooner discharged; and every soldier who shall enlist under this law shall receive his first month's pay, and also twenty-five dollars as bounty, upon the mustering of his company or regiment into the service. All provisions of the law relating to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, except in relation to bounty, shall be extended to embrace volunteers raised under the provisions of this section.

The third section authorizes the President to accept such number of volunteers as may be required for filling up the regiments of infantry, now in the service, for twelve months, unless sooner discharged. All volunteers when mustered into service shall be on a footing with similar troops, except as to service bounty, which shall be fifty dollars, one-half of which is to be paid upon forming their regiments, and the other half at the expiration of the enlistment. Section fourth authorizes the appointment of a Judge Advocate General, with the pay of a Colonel of cavalry, to whom all proceedings in court-martial shall be returned, and no sentence of death or imprisonment in a penitentiary shall be carried out without the approval of the President. Sections five and six authorize the Judge Advocate for each army, and section seven requires all battalions, officers, Quartermasters and Adjutants of cavalry exceeding the number authorized by law, and now in service, to be mustered out of service.

Section eight authorizes the President to establish and organize an army at his discretion, and section nine regulates the staff of the commanders of army corps as follows: One assistant adjutant general, one quartermaster, one commissary, and one assistant inspector general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and three aides-de-camp. Section ten regulates the number of officers of cavalry regiments. Section eleven authorizes the President to receive into service for the purpose of constructing entrenchments, performing camp service, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws as the President may prescribe; and section twelve enacts that whenever any man or boy of African descent, who, by the laws of any State, shall owe service or labor to any person who during the present rebellion has levied war or borne arms against the Government, or adhered to their enemies, shall render any such service as enumerated in the section preceding, he, his mother, wife and children shall forever be free, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; and where such persons owe service to loyal masters provision is made for compensation.

A Profitable General.

The New York *Evening Post* says of Gen. Mitchell:—"We are told by a gentleman who has been with him throughout, that with fifteen thousand men under his command it has cost the government nothing for forage, and very little, comparatively, for pay. One instance of his readiness may be related: He took a fort composed chiefly of cotton bales; he first made those bales a floating bridge, over which he carried all his wagons and troops, and he then shipped them to Nashville by railroad, where he sold them for twenty thousand dollars in gold."

Local Items.

Meeting of Union Citizens.—

A meeting of the Union citizens of Westminster was held at the Sentinel Office, on Tuesday evening last, to take into consideration some measures preliminary to raising men and means to assist in filling up the quota of Maryland as called for by the President. Judge H. PRICE, in the Chair, and J. T. DIFFENBAUGH, Secretary. After the object of the meeting had been stated the following Resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting heartily and cheerfully respond to the sentiments so patriotically enumerated by Governor BRADFORD, in his address to the people of the State, urging the raising of the Military contingent of Maryland.

Resolved, That for the purpose of aiding in raising our quota of Volunteers called for by the Government, a meeting of the people of this community be called at Westminster on *Saturday Evening the 26th inst.,* at the Court House, at 7 o'clock.

A motion prevailed that the proceedings of this meeting be published, and that handbills announcing the meeting on Saturday evening be circulated.

Sabbath School Pic Nic.—

On Saturday last we attended the Pic Nic of M. E. Sabbath School, and have seldom passed a more agreeable day. A large number of Teachers and Scholars were in attendance, and all appeared to realize the highest degree of enjoyment. In the afternoon a number of visitors appeared on the ground, when Lemonade, Ice Cream, &c., were liberally dispensed. Late in the evening they returned to town, highly pleased with the recreations of the day. The day was delightful, cool and refreshing, and will be favorably remembered by many who were present

Killed by Lightning.—

We learn that during the thunder storm of Wednesday week, two fine Cows belonging to Mr. Thomas Stevenson, a few miles from town, were killed by the lightning in a field near his residence. No marks were discovered either on the Cows or a tree near which they were grazing. The fluid also struck into another tree near the Spring House severely stunning several persons who were at the Spring House at the time.

The Success of the War.

How much has been achieved during the past year of war caused by this unholy and needless rebellion? Is this the darkest day of the Republic? What are the prospects of the future?

We have nineteen free and fifteen slave States. In no one of the former has the foot of a rebel soldier pressed the soil, save either as a spy or as a prisoner. In four of the latter, viz: Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, no rebel flag flies to-day, save that borne by guerrilla parties, shunning the light of day and fleeing before regular forces. In Tennessee, also, that flag has substantially disappeared.

In each of the remaining ten of the thirty-four States, we have not only our flag and a foothold, but an army, victorious almost everywhere. The spot of every great battle we have lost is now held by our forces. Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Springfield, Lexington and the Shenandoah valley comprise the list of our great casualties. And the Union flag floats over them all to-day.

The rebels have never captured a solitary city or town of ours. We have captured some fifty or sixty of theirs, of considerable size and note, and with a single exception now hold them all.

Since the bombardment of Fort Sumter the traitors have never bombarded and captured a single fort of ours. We have recaptured all, save five only, that treachery had temporarily granted them. There is nothing worthy the name of a city left uncaptured by our forces, save four only: Richmond, Charleston, Mobile and Savanna.

On the water our success is more universal even than on land. On every navigable stream throughout the entire Confederacy there is nothing left afloat that openly bears the rebel flag. Even the Father of Waters has this last week been thoroughly cleared for commerce and navigation.

On the ocean, also, there is nothing left with any pretense of power for harm, except the Sumter only, barricaded across the Atlantic by the Tuscarora and other steamers.

The result, then, is only a question of a few weeks, or perhaps even a few days.—Any man of intelligence, looking on this subject in its broadest aspect, must see that our final victory is sure and close at hand.

Nothing can be more indicative of the unnoticed general belief in our final triumph than the great progress of confidence in the Government evinced by the position of our public securities. A year and a half ago we had just been borrowing money at 12 per cent., and found it difficult to obtain enough at that rate to pay the interest on the public debt. Our six per cent. securities fell as low as 82 per cent. They have advanced 19 per cent. in time of war. The world may be challenged to show its parallel. So much for relying on the people.

But even now they are very low, compared with our gigantic success. Our six per cent. stocks, with twenty years to run have been as high as 124 per cent. and the 7 3-10 Treasury notes, which, as the recent communication from the Treasury Department show, have, at the option of the holder, twenty-two years to run, will undoubtedly soon approach that figure; for it is one of the peculiarities of the government securities in time of peace, that the price is higher the longer they have to run.

Those, then, who have confidence in the Government, and possess themselves largely of its stocks, will reap a rich harvest.—*Boston Journal.*

BRILLIANT NAVAL EXPLOIT!

A British Steamer loaded with Arms cut out from under the Guns of Fort Morgan.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 16.—The British steamer Ann, has arrived here in charge of Acting Master Partridge. The Ann was discovered under the guns of Ft. Morgan, Mobile Bay, unloading arms, gunpowder, etc., when the steam frigate Susquehanna and the gunboat Kanawha sailed into the bay—the former engaged the fort and the latter succeeded in cutting the British *neutral* vessel out. The crew of the Ann deserted and escaped, after attempting to sink her. Her cargo consists of gunpowder, arms, cartridges, boxes of tea, coffee, paper, &c.

Newspapers Suppressed.

Two of the religious weeklies, the True Presbyterian and the Baptist Recorder, have been suppressed at Louisville, and several preachers are under arrest, among them the Rev. Stuart Robinson, formerly of Baltimore.

Soldiers' Special Notice.

Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. For Wounds, Sores, Bowel Complaints and Fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cents. 210

Book Notices.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for August, is now before us, and a single glance at its rich Table of Contents assures us that no more pleasant or profitable reading could be supplied for the warm weather, by the Periodical press of America. Throughout the work we find the most deeply interesting matter.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—This universally popular Magazine is already received, and presents truly a literary feast. To speak of the contents of this number we would scarcely know where to begin, as all are so deeply interesting. All we can advise is, subscribe at once and read for yourselves, and our word for it you will never regret the cost.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This particular favorite of the ladies has already been received, and certainly all that a lady could desire may be found in the August number, Literature, Poetry, Fashions, &c. It stands unrivalled as a Lady's Magazine, and we advise our lady friends to procure it without delay.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The August number of this unassuming little Magazine is truly a gem, containing forty articles and fifty-six embellishments. The literature of this Magazine is unsurpassed by that of any other publication, while the fashion plates are of superior style and finish.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The August number is before us, and we must confess a great preference for this quiet, unobtrusive little Magazine, there is something so attractive and home-like about it that we most heartily commend it to the patronage of every domestic circle.

Persons wishing to procure any of the above Periodicals will receive all information desired by calling upon us.

The Merrimac No. 2.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from Fortress Monroe as follows:

A few days previous to the evacuation of Norfolk by the rebels, "Merrimac No. Two." was towed from the navy yard in that city up James river to Richmond, where a large number of mechanics have since been engaged in plating her with iron and preparing her for service. Her armor is in plates instead of bars, her sides of wood, and six feet thick; and she will have all the improvements suggested by the career of the Merrimac. In the haste of the evacuation her boilers were left behind on the dock at Norfolk; but she has since been supplied with others a Richmond, which circumstance has occasioned a delay in her coming out. She has received the engines of the Arctic, commanded by Captain Hartstein in his Northern explorations. These engines were taken out of the vessel at Norfolk soon after her return from her memorable voyage. The name of the new steamer or ram has been changed to the Richmond, is about two-thirds the size of the Merrimac, (or Virginia,) will draw about ten feet, and is represented as being altogether more formidable than the slayer of the Cumberland and Congress. Deserters, escaped prisoners and others represent that she is nearly ready to make her appearance in the James river, and the slaughter of any number of our gunboats is confidently counted on. It is said that the obstructions at Fort Darling have been so contrived as to let her drop through, as did the Teazer the other day.

A Letter From General McCall.

The West Chester (Pa.) Gazette says that Mrs. Gen. McCall has received a letter from her husband, now a prisoner at Richmond. The latter says that he was struck in the breast by a spent ball, the effects of which was but temporary. The General also sends word that he is quartered for the present at the "Spottswood Hotel," the principal hotel in Richmond, and that thus far he has been very kindly treated. His capture was in this wise: He had posted one of the regiments of his division in a particular locality and during his absence it was moved without his orders or knowledge. When he returned from another part of the field the place was occupied by a rebel regiment, and it being dark, he rode into the midst of the enemy, was surrounded, and carried to Gen. Lee's headquarters as a prisoner of war.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it. Why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should you reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent take it; why should not you? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle

F. L. HERING, Agent, Westminster, Md. Jy 25.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

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

June 6,—6m.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for Females.

Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventive.

INFALLIBLE IN RELIEVING Stoppages and irregularity of the menses. These Pills are nothing new, but have been used by the doctors for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case, and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family where health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health, otherwise the Pills are recommended.—Full and explicit directions accompanying each box. PRICE $1.00.

Sold wholesale and retail by

HENRY L. SHRIVER,
(DRUGGIST,)
WESTMINSTER,
Sole Agent for Carroll County, Md.

LADIES! By sending him $1.00 to the Westminster "Post Office" can have the Pills sent (confidentially) by mail, to any part of the country, "free of postage."

N. B.—Look out for counterfeits. Buy no Golden Pills of any kind unless every box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are a base imposition and unsafe; therefore as you value your lives and health (to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money) buy only those who show the signature of S. D. Howe on every box, which has recently been added on account of the Pills being counterfeited. The ingredients composing the above Pills are made known to every Agent and they will tell you they are safe and will perform all claimed for them.

Sold also by BROWN & BROTHERS, and S. S. HANCE, Baltimore, and Wm. J. Nicholls, cor. Ross and Biddle streets. HALL & RUCKEL "General Wholesale Agents," 218 Greenwich st., New York.

S. D. HOWE, PROPRIETOR,
July 11,—1y. New York.

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