The American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 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!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us?

WOOD! WOOD!

Those of our patrons who desire to pay their subscriptions in Wood, will please forward it at once, as the cold season is now approaching. We have heretofore experienced great difficulty in procuring wood after Winter had fairly set in, and as we now wish to obviate this, we ask that the wood be furnished at once, or we will be compelled to demand the cash.

Prospects of the War.

At the commencement of the great struggle in which our nation is involved, the resources of the Southern people were very good. They were in the very height of prosperity, and the only great drawback on their future progression was the rebellious feeling which was lurking in their hearts. Their previous seasons for crops had been good, and cotton had never yielded more abundantly. Their commerce was active, and their exports were heavy; their reputations high, their credits long, and their importations were great. Large quantities of Western productions were being shipped to them down the Mississippi, and immense supplies of merchandise were likewise being shipped to them from New York, Philadelphia and other large northern and eastern cities; much of which was received by them on long credits, and yet remains unpaid. Thus, in their condition they could live in splendor and rapidly increase their wealth. Their debt being not less than two hundred millions of dollars, the effects of which existed among them, they could roll in their wealth, glory in their pride, gamble at their leisure, and in their strength, defy their mother power. On the top of all this prosperity, they embezzled nearly all the Government arms, and having long fitted themselves for rebellious emergencies, they deemed themselves well prepared for war. With these means they strike to baffle the government, and commenced the organization of their foul confederacy.

With every needful assurance in thought and every means of combat at hand, tremendous and awful was their stroke.—The government unsuspecting the unanimous Southern feeling of insurrection, thought proper to call at first, for only 75,000 men, considering her inefficiency to arm more, and believing *that* number sufficient to quell the storm.

The embarrassed circumstances in which the government was then in, has been so deeply written on our hearts, that it is unnecessary to put it on paper. Suffice it, however, to say, that our advantages were all disadvantages.

But let us skip over the eighteen months which have passed, since the fall of Fort Sumter; and behold our condition to-day. Though dead bodies are strewn over the field of battle, and the turf is covered with gore:

> "Yet a million of bold hearted men,
> Stand ready to march on the foe,
> Impatient to rally again,
> And shout the proud word 'victory,'
> Or else on the battle-field lie,
> To whisper 'dear freedom,' and die."

and thus, we are assured that we are in the right, for the God Mars hovers over the field in our favor; and the resources of the Government are just being developed.—But where now are those of the South? Oh, behold their condition! Cut short of the means of supplies, with no reinforcements waiting to take the places of the wounded and dying. Their fair fortunes and fair women, are suffering at home. No longer can they depend upon the slaves to till their soil, and verily they are worse to them, than though they possessed them not. In crazy madness they are striking at random, and a few days of the future will show their perilous condition much better than words can represent it.

Then let our brave soldiers keep up their courage, for surely a better time is fast approaching, and we are soon to realize a rich diadem of success; and rejoice over a glorious victory.

Queer.

Singular things occur in war times. The following is queer enough to be recorded. When Harper's Ferry was surrendered the rebels, of course, took possession of all the moveable property there, except the clothing of the paroled prisoners. The paroled officers and men being destitute of transportation *borrowed* of Stonewall Jackson twenty-one wagons and teams, only a few hours previously the property of Uncle Sam. The loan was accompanied with the stipulation that the wagons and teams should be returned. They will leave here to-day for Gen. McClellan's headquarters, whence they will be sent under a flag of truce to the rebel lines.—On the whole, though of course according to rules, this strikes us as being a very noteworthy proceeding.—*Annapolis (Md.) Gazette.*

Health for the Soldier!

For one who dies from the effects of the bullet, ten perish from damp and exposure to night air. Small doses of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, taken every other night, will correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, purify the blood, and insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box. 22

Loyalty of Maryland.

The recent attitude of Maryland, in the presence of the self-styled "liberating army" of Gen. Lee, has sufficiently ascertained the preponderant sentiment of this gallant State. The letter writers from the Southern army, during their temporary sojourn in Maryland, confess to have discovered a "plentiful lack" of that "sympathy" with the secession cause which it had been promised awaited only a favorable opportunity to demonstrate itself by acts. If this is the useful impression made on Southern minds, it is equally apparent that the people of the North begin to do some justice to the reality and depth of the Union sentiment in Maryland—a sentiment, we may add, none the less real and deep because it is founded on the impregnable basis of allegiance to the Constitution and respect for the laws. Remarking upon this subject the Boston Daily Advertiser holds the following language:

"As a general thing our soldiers have been among the last to put much faith in the Union sentiment of the Border States. The test to which they subject Unionism is perhaps a severe one. A visitation even by a friendly army is no light affair, and is apt to chill any superficial flow of enthusiasm. The draft which the soldier makes upon the friends whom he meets upon the march is heavy and peremptory; and he is therefore not often welcomed with any great cordiality. This would be likely to be the case were the Union armies moving even in Massachusetts. But when they come to a neighborhood where even the most confirmed optimist among us would say that one-third, if not one-half, of the population regard them with indifference if not with positive dislike, it is not to be expected that they should be other than severe critics of an alleged Union sentiment.

"We observe, however, that our soldiers are chief among those who praise the spirit manifested by Maryland. Men write from the camp that along the whole line of march of our army, in the vicinity of every battle-field, and in every town occupied by our troops, the mass of the inhabitants have 'open house' for the Union soldiers. Men weary with the march are assisted and sent on their way with renewed strength, and the wounded tenderly cared for; farmers take the horses from their stables for the artillery; information is brought in to our officers by country people; and every where our forces feel that they are among friends and sympathizers. The sympathy displayed is not passive but active, inciting those who feel it to vigorous effort, uniting them in sentiment with the fortunes of our forces, and in short, heartily, warm, and deep—the reverse of that coolly indifferent or conditional approval which so many have taken to be the real type of Border State Unionism, and which, it must be confessed, has been manifested sometimes where we would gladly have seen a more positive display.

"These observations made by our troops as to the display of feeling which they met, are the final test of the sentiment in Maryland. The State now stands a clearly devoted to the Union as New York or Illinois or Massachusetts. Even the rebel leaders and their press abandon all hope of making Maryland bend to their wishes. Through the whole year past Maryland troops have stood side by side with New England men, often upon most perilous fields, in success, in disaster, and now once more in victory. The Governor of the State recognises and claims for her, as he well might, her true place as an unconditionally loyal State, in his recent acts and published documents. And while the mass of Maryland Unionists do not approve of the present policy of the Government, as it was scarcely to be expected that they would, the whole country, we think, will observe and honor the cheerful and loyal spirit in which they accept the action, honestly undertaken, which they assure us they could not have advised.

"After all that has been said in the past year as to the constraint practiced upon Maryland, the suppression of her true preferences, and the occupation of her soil by Federal garrisons, we hope it will not be forgotten that the late trial of her loyalty proceeded in such manner as to leave her free to act. If she has been held down by the iron hand, that hand was thrown off from a considerable part of her territory by the immense army of Lee. Western Maryland was left free to choose, so far as rejecting the Union was concerned, and did choose, much in the disconsolate of the Rebel leaders. Henceforth it will be idle to say that her professed opinions are constrained, or that she longs to follow what are alleged to be her affinities, and to link her fortunes with those of the rebellion. Her affinities are with the Union of her country and with that she has cast in her lot, content to abide whatever Providence may send."

Our Financial Situation.

We copy the following from the financial article in the New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday:

Many are looking anxiously into the future, and there is much uneasiness felt lest we should prove to be on the eve of a financial collapse or explosion. There are some reasons why neither of these may be expected, which we wish to lay before our readers. Heretofore, within the memory of this generation, all expansions have grown out of undue credits, and the moment that confidence was disturbed, the credit ceased, contraction more or less sharp ensued, and the inflation collapsed or exploded. The present expansion has grown out of the government disbursements, the new currency having been created for this purpose, and the expansion cannot wholly stop until a new financial system is adopted, or the Treasury ceases to borrow capital. But even if the expansion be checked, no such sharp contraction can follow as we have seen in former days. The government has not loaned the currency, but paid it out to creditors. It cannot call it in as a bank does its credit at a moment of alarm, so that no estimate of its immediate future can be made from the teachings of former experience within our day. How far a diluted currency may depreciate is altogether another matter; but such depreciation does not lead to convulsion in private credits, nor create a crisis involving the wealthy and solvent.—Another favorable measure of our financial situation is seen in the very moderate expansion of private credit among the merchants. There has not been a period since the revulsion of 1837 when there was so little mercantile paper afloat as at the present time.

Wholesale Counterfeiting.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:

An army sutler yesterday called at one of our city banks to have twenty-seven dollars of Indiana money exchanged for current funds, when $25 of the whole amount was thrown out as counterfeit. After expressing his astonishment, the man declared that he knew of one entire regiment that had received their State bounty in this very spurious money. And from the banker alluded to, I learn that the amount of counterfeit money now in circulation in the army and in this community is enormous and the rascals who are thus robbing the people by wholesale, hail chiefly from Indiana, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The Object of the Rebellion and its Result.

Hon. A. J. Hamilton, a distinguished Union refugee from Texas, recently delivered an exceedingly interesting address in Brooklyn, N. Y. His position has been such that he probably understands the great conspiracy for the overthrow of the Federal Government as well as any other man.

The following glimpse which he gives of its spirit is well worth considering:

"We now realize the fact that we must have a stronger Government; if you knew it as I know it, you would feel, fellow-citizens, that there was something more in this revolution than a simple desire to get rid of the hated Yankee. It is not because the men who inaugurated it hated the people of the North. As Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, says, it was not because they felt that you had seriously wronged them, but it was a deliberate purpose, on their part, to be the controlling spirits in a new and a different order of government, where their power would be perpetual, and they would not be subjected to the chances of the free choice of a free people in recurring elections, as had been the case in past time in our country; and he that does not realize that fact to-day, does not yet understand what that revolution means, and by consequence the man that is to-day flattering himself that, by conciliatory measures, by kind words, by peace offerings, the disloyal States can be caused to resume their position in the Confederacy is wofully deceived; it never will happen in that way. There is but one remedy and that is in the physical power directed by the exercise of sufficient thought to lead you to just conclusions as to what the consequences are to be to you, as well as to the balance of the people of the United States, in case of failure."

Mr. Hamilton's own undaunted spirit is well illustrated in the following remarks:

"And now, fellow-citizens, the question is, is it right, is it proper, is it practicable, to restore things as they were? It is a fashionable term to say, 'We are for the Constitution as it is and for the Union as it was.' The Constitution as it is! Yes. The Union as it was! No. (This was said with much feeling and earnestness, and drew down tumultuous applause.) I invoke the aid of the loyal people in restoring the Government of the United States. But, fellow-citizens, if you had the power, and were to tender to me to-night the restoration of the Union as it existed in the State of Texas in 1861, I would not thank you for the boon. If, because I cannot measure my conscience or judgment with those of my neighbors, I am to be looked upon with coldness, suspicion or aversion; if I am to be insulted and spit upon by the children of my neighbors, whom I may have dandled on my knees, thinking that they would, at least, remember me with kindness as their father's neighbor and friend; if I am to be looked upon as something loathsome, because I cannot believe that slavery is the beginning and end of all legitimate Government; if, above all, I cannot say what I believe, that there are excesses and abuses in respect to that institution which ought to be looked to; if, in short, because I might say what Washington said, believing it, what Jefferson wrote, and what all the good and great men of that day believed, I am to be stigmatized as a traitor, and made to suffer a traitor's doom; if that is to be the result of the 'Union as it was,' I want no such Union."

The Logic of the Rebel Alarm.

The Rebel newspapers at Richmond are very indignant and no little frightened about the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln. They denounce its author as a "fiend," and portray with much vividness the horrors that will afflict the South if the proclamation should lead to or instigate a servile revolt. Former attempts at insurrection are brought to mind, in which the negroes are said to have murdered women and children and piled them in "heaps." But the black insurgents were quelled and quickly and horribly destroyed.

These stories are told for two fold purpose. First, to make Mr. LINCOLN appear guilty of the murder of women and children and "piling them in heaps," if a servile revolt ensues—and secondly, to warn slaves what will be their fate, if they rise against their masters. Further, on this latter point the rebel papers expatiates on the duty of at once establishing a general, close and armed patrol all through the South to watch the slaves, and be prepared to suppress by sudden vengeance any effort to revolt.

Two reflections occur here, which are all we will present to-day in reply to this rebel view of the Proclamation. First, if that document should be followed by a servile revolt, Mr. LINCOLN could in no just sense be held accountable for the ensuing atrocities. His Proclamation is a kind warning to the rebels to avoid the danger by a voluntary return to their duty and loyalty. If a General approaches a town to besiege it, and commands it to surrender, or to remove its women and children before he opens his batteries to reduce it by force, he has done his full duty under the rules of war. If the rebel city refuses to surrender, and refuse to remove the women and children, and the lives of such are lost in the siege, it is the fault of the obstinate and rebellious city, and not of the besieging General. Mr. LINCOLN is besieging the rebel States.—He has given the rebels from now till the 1st of January next to surrender. If they do not, he tells them what will come next. If they eventually will endanger the lives of families, they have time to prepare for the emergency. Let them do so, and not whine about the fair result of their neglect of humanity to their families. If they love treason better than they love their wives and children, then they will stick to their rebellion, and let their families expiate the fearful penalty impending. Upon their own heads be the blood of the innocent!

In regard to the new general and armed patrol all through the South, got up on the scale indicated by the Richmond papers, we think the remark will be elicited, that it will require men, guns and ammunition to an unusual extent, and will thus bleed the Confederacy heavily in its weakest points.

And the necessity of such a military establishment, watching against an outbreak of Slavery as frightened civilians on the side of Mount Etna might watch against a volcanic eruption, may coerce the admission even from the maddest zealot of secession that Slavery, after all, is not the strongest support of the South in its time of war.

The Tax on Tobacco.

The heavy tax on tobacco, imposed under the internal revenue law, is already beginning to be felt here, and a considerable falling off in the demand for the article is experienced. Our readers have but a faint idea of the extent to which this tax must affect the tobacco trade; but when we state that under the law some of our manufacturers will have to pay $200 a day to the government, they will be better able to arrive at an intelligent conclusion on the subject. There is another thing, too, which will operate against the manufacturers, unless their whole system of business be revolutionized. They generally give a credit of four months on their sales, but under the law they are required to make returns every month to the collector. They will thus be compelled to pay the tax long before they receive payment for the tobacco, a thing which, considering the great amount, will be out of the question. The result of this will be, they will have to do a cash business exclusively, or none at all.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Tel.*

News of the Week.

Another important reconnoisance has been made from Centreville. A cavalry force, under General Stahl, proceeded as far as Paris in one direction, and to near Striker's Gap in another, travelling sixty miles in twenty-three hours, capturing one hundred prisoners, having several shirmishes with the enemy, and returning to camp at two o'clock Tuesday morning. Aldie and Middleburgh were again visited, and a large amount of valuable information was gained.—The whole region traversed was found to be alive with armed Rebels. Another reconnoisance has also been made to the neighborhood of Warrenton and Thoroughfare Gap. No enemy was discovered, though the party was fired upon by bushwackers.

We have Richmond papers up to Monday last, and copy from them some interesting extracts. The defeat of the Rebel army at Corinth is very frankly and fully acknowledged, admitting that the whole programme of their campaign in Mississippi has been seriously disturbed by it. There is an evident disposition to lay the blame of defeat upon General Van Dorn. A letter published in a Savannah paper gives an appalling picture of the suffering and destitution of the Rebel army in Virginia.

On Monday some Federal forces, including the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Colonel Bruce, attacked a Rebel force at Red Stonington, utterly routing and capturing them. Colonel Bruce's force got possession of 1,000 barrels of flour and 400 bushels of wheat, a quantity of Enfield rifles, and some eighty horses. He took three Captains, two Lieutenants, and one hundred and six privates and non-commissioned officers prisoners.

When the Rebel army were in the central part of Kentucky they met with such a reception as their other army under Lee met with in Maryland. One of the chief difficulties they had to contend against was the feeling of the people against their worthless currency.—The people were as much, if not more, opposed to receiving it as the people of Maryland, and such was their firmness against taking it in change for articles of merchandise that Gen. Bragg issued a general order in which he stated that any refusal to accept it would be treated as a military offence, and punished accordingly. However, before this arbitrary and cruel order could be enforced Gen. Bragg was driven from Lexington by Gen. Buel.

The Army of the Potomac is again in motion. On Thursday Gen. Hancock's Division advanced from Harper's Ferry towards Charlestown. The Rebels opposed the advance, but after an artillery engagement, which lasted two hours, retreated and the town was occupied, by our forces. We lost one man killed and eight wounded. The Rebels left on the field Captain Smith, of the Richmond Artillery, and eight men wounded. In the town were found over one hundred Rebels, wounded at the battle of Antietam. In the afternoon our troops advanced two miles toward Bunker Hill, driving the Rebels before them. The Rebel army is understood to occupy a position extending from Bunker Hill to the Shenandoah. Gen. McClellan was at Charlestown.

The joint reconnoisance made from the Army of the Potomac by the divisions of General Hancock and General Humphreys was successfully accomplished, and the troops have returned to the positions they previously occupied at Harper's Ferry and Sharpsburg. The Rebels did not interfere with Gen. Hancock's division on its return, but followed General Humphreys' all the way to Shepherdstown. Our troops, however, recrossed the Potomac, bringing with them a number of prisoners, having themselves one man killed and six wounded. The Rebel wounded found at Charlestown were brought within our lines, where they will be paroled. Our information leads us to anticipate important movements on the Upper Potomac during the present week.

One of Humphrey Marshall's Regiments, composed of Tennesseeans, deserted him *en masse* Thursday and was brought into Paris Friday by our cavalry. Marshall's force are represented as being greatly demoralized and anxious to leave him.

The Federal forces stationed on the Tennessee shore, opposite Island No. Ten, was attacked on the 19th by four hundred Rebels under Faulkner, but during the darkness the Rebels fired in to each other, were thrown into confusion and retired, followed by our cavalry. Eight were killed and we captured thirty horses and a few muskets.—Faulkner, three captains and thirteen privates were taken prisoners and brought to Columbus, Kentucky, on Sunday night. Our loss was two killed and three wounded.

By despatches from Gallipolis, Ohio, we learn, on authority stated to be perfectly reliable, that all the Rebel infantry and artillery have left Western Virginia, after securing all the salt they could lay hold of from the springs in that region. It is thought that they have gone into East Tennessee to reinforce Gen. Bragg. The only Rebel troops now in Western Virginia, are the guerillas, under Jenkins. There is now a very large Union army in Western Virginia, under Gens. Cox, Milroy and Morgan, but it is doubtful whether they will have anything to do before the coming of spring. This fact may account for the departure of the Rebels.

There is a report in Cairo that Gen. Price is gathering the remnants of the Rebel Army of the Southwest at Holly Springs, Miss., with the intention of attacking some point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. If so, Gen. Grant will doubtless pay his respects to him shortly, as Holly Springs is only about a good day's march below Grand Junction.

The Government Supplied with Gold.

Secretary Chase has avoided the necessity of buying or borrowing gold for the payment of the October interest on the public debt. By a system of deposits which he has recently inaugurated, the government receives gold on deposit, to be withdrawn at the pleasure of the owner, and pays interest, where it remains longer than thirty days, at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Thus far the plan seems entirely successful—the deposits having been sufficient for all government necessities for the use of gold. It is believed that the government will thus be able to keep itself supplied with sufficient gold for its needs till the receipt of its old issue of treasury notes shall put it in possession of specie funds from the receipt duties.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Reserve.

One of our ablest and most sensible contemporaries, the Springfield Republican, comments thus on the Altoona proposition to raise a reserve of one hundred thousand men. The view expressed has been repeatedly put forth:

The proposition for a reserve force is sensible but what are a hundred thousand men as a reserve for an army of a million? If the Governors had considered this matter carefully, we think they would have seen that the only adequate reserve is the entire militia of the loyal States, and that instead of recommending a reserve of one hundred thousand to the President, they would have agreed to arm and drill the entire militia of their respective States while the war lasts. There will remain in this State after completing the quota called for, an enrolled militia force of nearly one hundred thousand men. If this force shall be organized and subjected to regular drill—say one-half day in a week—this single State will have a reserve equal to that recommended by the Governors, and it will be sufficiently well instructed in a short time to be capable of effective service in the field.

Let the militia of all the States be thus organized and drilled, and we shall have a reserve ready, not only for another emergency, if one should rise, but for all possible emergencies. The general Government has enough on its hands; the State can do this work better, and ought to do it, and the able-bodied men would not consider it a hardship to be asked to devote one-fourteenth part of their time, or even one-seventh part, to military drill, but quite otherwise. And there will be this additional advantage; that the revival of the militia would develop the military spirit, so that future calls would probably be met at once by volunteers, and a draft be avoided altogether during the war. The comparative readiness with which men who have had some little experience in military affairs enlisted for the war, shows the force of this consideration.

Destructiveness of the Rebels.

An officer of the Confederate army, in the late skedaddle from Corinth, after giving the events of the battle, gives the following account of the marauding propensities of the rebels, which shows that they respect not the property of friends or foes:

"During the entire retreat, we lost but four or five wagons, which broke down on the road, and were left. Acts of vandalism, disgraceful to the army, were, however, perpetrated along the road, which made me blush to own such men as my countrymen.

"Corn-fields were laid waste, potato patches robbed, barn-yards and smoke-houses despoiled, pigs killed, and all kinds of outrages perpetrated in broad daylight and in full view of officers. I doubted, on the march up and on the retreat, whether I was in an army of brave men, fighting for their country, or merely following a band of armed marauders, who are as terrible to their friends as foes. I thought General Bragg too severe in his discipline, but I am satisfied none but the severest discipline, will restrain men upon a march.

"The settlements through which we passed were made to pay heavy tribute to the capacity of our soldiers, and I have no doubt that women and children will cry for the bread which has been rudely taken from them by those who should have protected and defended them. This plunder, too, was without excuse, for rations were regularly issued every night, and though the men did not get their meals as punctually as in camp, still there was no absolute suffering to justify such conduct, and it deserves reprobation."

Testimony of an Old Democrat.

Gov. Tod, of Ohio, in old party times, was one of the most prominent democrats of the West, and as such was elected Governor of Ohio; when the rebellion broke out, the Governor, in that spirit of patriotism which has so distinguished the West, threw the whole weight of his influence in the scale of his country, to put down the conspiracy against the Union of the States—when the election again came off, he was supported as the Union candidate for re-election, and most triumphantly chosen. A recent meeting was held in Ohio, at which Gov. Tod was present, and was called out for a speech by those present, when he bore the following testimony to the character of President Lincoln, in the course of which it will be seen that he evinces great faith in the speedy triumph of our arms, and the crushing out of the rebellion:

"I am happy, my friends, to say that I have recently *made the acquaintance* of Abraham Lincoln. I had known him before, but now I know him with whose hand we take and are gone. But *now I've come to know him.* I have had a long and confidential conversation with him. He is calm and undismayed; and I am satisfied, perfectly satisfied, that in his hands we have confided the affairs of Government to hands able and faithful. And let me assure you, whatever the newspapers may say to the contrary, that there is perfect harmony in the Cabinet at Washington. And, in my opinion, all bids fair to end the war right soon; and that, as I believe, after this winter we shall have but little left to do but to catch and hang the leaders of this infernal rebellion."

Suffering of the People of Norfolk.

The citizens of Norfolk, Va., are represented to be in a suffering condition, from an area containing forty thousand inhabitants is enclosed by federal pickets, and traders from the country are forbidden to enter the city with anything except vegetables. The port is under blockade, and our vessels are not allowed to enter to trade. These stringent regulations have been rendered necessary on account of the undisguised disloyalty and treachery of the citizens of Norfolk. Gen. Viele has been here and represented the facts to the President and the Secretary of War, and the subject has been discussed in Cabinet. It was argued that Norfolk, occupying a similar position to that of New Orleans, should be supplied as a military necessity. Gen. Viele has no authority to supply the inhabitants from the military stores. The government refuses to supply them with food as prisoners of war, and the only relief must be permitting them to purchase provisions for themselves. It is believed that the decision of the Cabinet was adverse to granting permits to Northern merchants to trade with Norfolk, as the Secretary of War refused such permits after the adjournment of the Cabinet.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Latest from Charleston.

A gentleman who left Charleston on the 20th ult., has reached Louisville by the way of Nashville. He says that the Charlestonians have completed two very formidable rams, which will be put into service as soon as they can obtain their compliment of men. They are considered more formidable than the Manassas. Commodore Ingraham commands one of the rams. He also says that the banks at Charleston have six or seven million dollars of counterfeit Confederate notes on hand, which they received as good. There are said to be from $70,000,000 to $80,000,000 of such trash in circulation in the Confederacy. The Treasury Department at Richmond sent about a quarter of a million of dollars of this counterfeit money to Charleston to pay troops with. The banks in all the Confederacy are offering large rewards for the detection of the counterfeiters.

Local Items.

Fine Pianos.—

No one can afford to be without a Piano Forte, when they can be purchased for the small sum advertised by Messrs. Jos. P. HALE & Co., in another column. These instruments are unsurpassed in beauty of tone, fine touch, and general finish.

Useful Articles.—

Our thanks are due to Mr. E. K. Gernand for a copy of the Stamp Duties, gotten up in a handsome style by T. Newton Kurtz, of Baltimore. It is a most useful article to business men, and should be consulted by all. Also a copy of Kurtz' Almanac for 1863.

Religious Notice.—

Two weeks ago it was announced that there would be no services in the Methodist Protestant Church, of this place, on Sunday next. We are requested by some of the members to say that an arrangement has been made by which Rev. T. D. VALLIANT, of Baltimore, will fill that appointment. Services will therefore be held both morning and evening.

Expiration of the Stay Law.—

Our readers will bear in mind that the Stay Law expires on the 1st of November, and all who are so unfortunate as to be indebted should not fail to comply with its provisions by promptly paying the one-fifth of the debt, with interest and costs, or they will forfeit all further stay under its provisions. This is highly important, and its prompt observance may prevent much ruinous sacrifice of property.

A New Business.—

Scarce a week passes that does not develop some new business enterprise in our place, notwithstanding the war and stringency of the times. Passing close by the Railroad the other day, our attention was attracted by a new establishment, which had gone up as if by magic, and upon dropping in to enquire its character or purpose, found Mr. W. M. LEWIS, the proprietor, busily engaged packing hay for transportation. To our farmers this will be a welcome intelligence, as it will furnish a ready market for that article.

End of the Exemption Fever.—

Greatly to the relief of the Commissioner of Enrollment and the Examining Surgeon, they finished their unpleasant labors on Monday last, and closed the books preparatory to the draft. There will no doubt be heard much complaint, but those officers have been indefatigable in their labors, and used every endeavor to administer even handed justice, divesting themselves of every feeling of partiality or favor. We are informed that the Adjutant General has designated Monday next, at ten o'clock, as the time for the Draft to take place in this County. We will have the full particulars, together with a list of the drafted, for publication in our next issue.

Another Arrest.—

On Monday evening last Detective Officer Cox again made his appearance in our place, and created quite a flutter among the hearts of some of the Rebel sympathisers. On Tuesday morning he proceeded a few miles above town and quietly took in charge Mr. JOSEPH BAILE GREENWOOD, and brought him here, to take the cars for Baltimore.—Rumor says the charge was piloting the Confederates through our County. I this be correct, we think there is still a few more who need attending to.

Lawlessness at Church Hill.

If the people in the neighborhood of Church Hill continues for a while longer in their acts of lawlessness, they will soon become as celebrated for disorder and crime as they did in the days of the "frog eyes," when it was considered pastime to disembowel a living horse and encase a living individual in the frame. There are some decent people "over there," we know, but the disorderly element is at present fearfully in the ascendant. There have been a number of incendiary conflagrations in that vicinity recently, and in every instance Union men have been the sufferers. The stack-yard of Captain Solomon Betts was burned on Thursday night of last week—loss $400; and on Monday night last the stack-yard of Mr. William Meredith, residing between Church Hill and I. B., was likewise destroyed. We learn that the Union citizens of that neighborhood held a meeting a few days ago, and informed certain *gentlemen* that in the event of another fire, destroying the property of a Unionist, they might hold themselves in readiness to leave the county.—*Kent (Md.) News.*

Rout of the Rebels in the Southwest.

The complete rout of Price and Van Dorn, has evidently alarmed the Rebels. The Grenada Appeal of the 9th says the crisis of Mississippi is now upon her. The enemy (Unionists), emboldened by success and backed by 50,000 fresh troops, now on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, who can be concentrated at one point in sixty hours, will be hurled against them with irresistible force. It further says if the Unionists effect a lodgment within her borders, it will be impossible to drive them out. It calls on the State not to trust for safety in the Confederate Government, but to rally at once every man in the State. In speaking of the condition of the Rebel army, the Appeal says the heart of every patriot will bleed as his eyes pass over the record of its suffering and distress. In Heaven's name, let it not be a record of our shame. In another place it says:—"We tremble for our noble troops when we think of the approaching winter."

The Late Elections.

The returns from the State Elections held last week come in but slowly. In Pennsylvania the result as far as heard from indicates that fifteen Union Congressmen are elected out of twenty-four. In the Legislature the Democrats will have a majority of one on joint ballot. The result on the State ticket is still doubtful, with the chances in favor of the Democrats.

Ohio and Indiana have both gone for the Democrats by from ten to fifteen thousand majority. In Ohio the Democrats elect thirteen out of the nineteen Congressmen. In Indiana the Democrats have certainly elected five of their Congressmen. The Republicans have carried Iowa, thereby gaining four Congressmen by the increased apportionment of that State. According to these reported results, the Democrats have gained five Congressmen in Ohio and one in Indiana, whilst in Pennsylvania the delegation stands as in the present Congress. Deducting the republican gain in Iowa, the nett result is a gain of two for the Democrats.

Gen. Cass on the Proclamation.

Colonel F. A. Eastman, in a letter to the Editor of the Chicago Tribune, details a conversation with the venerable General Cass, which we append:

"I told General Cass that I had always admired and supported him as a Democrat, but perhaps he would no regard me as a Democrat now, as I had pledged my support to the present officers of the Government, and to all the war measures." He replied, "You are right. The Government is right. You young men must sustain it." Invited thus to continue the conversation, I said, "But I approve of the emancipation proclamation, and all." The old patriot responded promptly, "So do I." After a few minutes spent in conversation upon general topics, he came back to the proclamation again. He observed that whether or not the President had the constitutional right to declare the slaves free, the President's friends did not strengthen the measure by claiming it to be constitutional. "I do not delay," he said, "that there is that in the Constitution to justify it." He did not fear its effect in the South; he only hoped it would prove effectual. He could not understand how any old Democrat could have any sympathy with the South, and he hoped that if there are any persons in the North who would ever consent to a separation, they would not be permitted to have any position or influence."

FORT BRIDGER.

Col. Bridger, the proprietor of "Fort Bridger," so famous in connection with the history of the Mormon disturbances, settled in the vicinity of Salt Lake in 1835, and has since greatly distinguished himself as a hunter, trapper, trader, and guide. In an interview with Gov. Cumming, on the advance of the army to Utah, he stated to him, that some years since, while pursuing the buffalo, he had discovered an immense rock of pure crystal, through which the sun's rays were reflected with all the gorgeousness of the most magnificent rainbow, but that he had lost the place, and had never been able to rediscover it. *Hoofland's German Bitters*, which can be discovered in the store of any druggist or dealer in medicine, will *positively cure* Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, &c., and will almost restore to the old all the vigor of their youthful days.

March of Buell's Army.

The best sustained march of a large army which military history records, was that of Bonaparte, which was destined for the invasion of England. It marched from Boulogne to Cologne, up the Rhine, at the rate of twenty-five miles a day. This has been eclipsed by the late move of Gen. Buell, over the bad roads of Tennessee and Kentucky, which was at the rate of twenty-five miles a day for three hundred miles.—In Gen. Halleck's estimation, says a *Herald* dispatch, this was a triumphant answer to the charges about Buell's solwness, and hence the order to remove that which was to deprive him of the command of the Army of the West.

General Washington on Arrests for Treason.

At the time of the Revolutionary War, Gen. George Washington wrote to Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, in the following words. His language has been supposed by some to be capable of a modern application:

"Would it not be prudent to seize those Tories who have been, are, and we know will be active against us? Why should persons who are preying upon the vitals of their country be suffered to stalk about, while we know they will do us every mischief in their power?"

Rebel Ram.

A new Infernal Machine, claimed to be adequate for the destruction of iron-clad vessels, is undergoing government tests in the Royal dockyard of Copenhagen. The apparatus, which is extremely simple, and costs but little, consists of a glass reservoir filled with powder, floating at a certain depth, where, by very simple chemical means, it produces an explosion. In the first experiment, when loaded with a very small charge, the effect was amazing. The framework of the gunboat used was shattered, and some of the planks thrown to a height of eighty or one hundred feet. On a second trial the explosion threw up a column of water one hundred feet high, and the shock was felt at a considerable distance.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious ingredients;

Are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operation, will expel all morbid secretions from the body, give bloom to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor to the frame.

They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.
They will cure JAUNDICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
They will cure CONSTIPATION.
They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

F. L. HERING, Agent, Westminster, Md. o24

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. HANEY, Baltimore, and *W. 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.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES

A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great Nervous Suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free,) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOMEOPATHY 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,—3m.

Thoroughly Tried and Unfailing Remedies

SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY—

Cures obstinate Coughs, Colds, Consumption.
Cures Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Liver Complaint.
Cures Palpitation or Disease of the