The American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 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?

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.

Rebel Barbarity.

Intelligence from Washington is to the effect that the Government is preparing a remonstrance addressed to the Rebel military authorities on the subject of their infamous treatment of our prisoners of War; and that the speech of General Prentiss, receives the sanction of Government and to some extent indicates the views it will urge.

Cumulative evidence of their cruelty, injustice and total disregard of the laws of civilized warfare, are constantly furnished by the Rebel journals themselves.—Upon the frivolous pretenses, prisoners of war are frequently subjected to harsh treatment and detained as hostages as Col. Corcoran was, or to criminal prosecutions as the Richmond Dispatch tells us, Col. Thomas P. Jordan, of the 9th Penn. Cavalry and four members of the 1st. Maryland Cavalry are about to be, instead of being exchanged, as it admits they were entitled to be.

Humanity shudders at the authenticated records of Rebel demonism towards prisoners of war; and when the contrast is made between the unrestrained swagger of well-fed, well-clad and recently washed Rebel prisoners through our streets, and the victims of the Libby and Salisbury prisons and the "cage" (as the Dispatch appropriately styles it,) in Castle Thunder, loyal citizens will perceive that it is high time for Government remonstrance against Rebel barbarity, and for the inculcation of a wholesome lesson by placing some greater restraint on the Rebel prisoners in our midst, than is now enforced.

Indeed, it must be a great satisfaction to the rebels to be captured; since it affords them an opportunity not only of getting abundant food and clothing; but, no matter what kind of "poor white trash" they may have been at home, to be pampered, flattered and treated as gentlemen of consideration here; and it is not at all singular that hundreds and hundreds of them in giving their parole, request that they *"be not returned by exchange,"* and receive permission to *"remain within any of the Loyal States."* The liberty they enjoy, when we remember the treatment our prisoners receive, is very annoying and discouraging to loyal and patriotic citizens. We do not counsel harshness or retaliation, but restraint until exchanged, as a means of rebuking Rebel sympathy and Tory insolence of checking the spread of disloyalty, and of preventing illicit correspondence and information to the enemy.

The Cotton Supply.

The rebellion will not only deprive the South of their slave labor to a very great extent, but also the market for the produce of that labor. It will take years before Europe will be entirely independent of its supplies of cotton from this country, but that the day will be seen by the present generation, we have not the shadow of a doubt. The circumstances attending the situation of this country for the last year or two will be a warning to the business men and the enlightened statesmen of the old world, that "the things that have been, may be again," and although we may return to a union and harmony once more in the United States, still the same scenes and difficulties which have transpired recently with us *they* must provide against in the future, so as to prevent the recurrence of the effects resulting to their great injury and suffering, that is now experienced by them; hence every means will be availed of to secure supplies in the future, and every encouragement will be afforded to develop the resources of those regions where cotton can be raised, so that assistance may be judiciously rendered for its extended growth.

Fine specimens of cotton have been grown in Indiana this season. As many as twenty-eight bolls were found on a single stock. No doubt is felt but that cotton can be made a profitable crop in all the Ohio river counties of Indiana and Illinois.

Letters from Egypt represent the cotton crop in that country as a complete success, and opening dazzling visions of future wealth. Prices rule from three and four times thy former average, and the value of the incoming crop is estimated at $25,000,000. Turkey will this year, also, produce for the English market about 60,000 bales from her Asiatic provinces.—*Balt. Clipper.*

Elections yet to be Held.

Nine States will hold their annual elections on the 4th of November, to wit: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota and Delaware.

Onward.

Every indication is given along the Potomac line, that a movement is about taking place, although the people throughout the country seem to be in a state of nervousness for fear that the army will again go into winter quarters, as it did last year. This feeling is largely participated in by the public press, as the mouth-piece of the people, and the most anxious solicitude is expressed that Gen. McClellan should make a speedy movement. It is most generally believed that our army is certainly, equal in numbers to any thing that the rebels can bring against it; that its equipments and supplies are far superior to those of the enemy; and their physical and moral strength is in no wise inferior; and the public mind cannot therefore divine the reason or the necessity for so long a delay, after the same army had driven the rebels out of the State after the battle of Antietam, before they should have again renewed the attack upon them in their new position south of the Potomac. There is no doubt that there is good reason for this anxiety and impatience, more especially when it is remembered the very short period of time which elapsed after the rebels entered Maryland, before McClellan, with what was considered a disorganized army, with the addition of some raw recruits, was enabled to march against the foe and beat him in two pitched battles, and force him precipitately to retrace his steps across the river. We acknowledge that we cannot but participate in this impatience; but still we have strong confidence that our General knows what he is about, and that he will strike a blow whenever the proper moments arrives. A battle, upon the result of which the continuance of the war may depend, is not to be precipitated until the commander feels confident that everything is ready. *He* is now *alone* responsible, as it is well understood that he declined positively to take command again, after the army had been so sadly mismanaged by his predecessor, unless he had the promise that his plans should not be again interfered with, as they had been when he was on the Peninsula. His fame and the great interests of the country are involved in the battle, and he doubtless is determined, so far as earthly prudence is concerned, to leave nothing to *chance*. A defeat to our arms at this time will have a most deleterious effect upon the speedy close of the war; whilst a thorough victory over the rebels, in connection with their recent disasters at the West and Southwest, followed as it is to be hoped they speedily will be by the capture of their only remaining seaports, will very quickly force the rebels to give up all hopes of success, and the leaders will be obliged to come upon terms to enable their people to escape the numerous calamities impending over them. Let us, then, continue to have patience and hope, and a full assurance of faith, that ere the first day of the new year shall dawn, the war will have been finished and the Union re-established. We do not expect that this will have been so far accomplished as that the entire rebel force will be destroyed, but we believe that the Confederacy will hardly be able to show any real power that will enable it much longer to present the appearance of an organized government.—*Balto. Clip.*

Horse Thieves and Fugitive Slaves.

We mentioned last week, that in their recent foray through Pennsylvania and Maryland, Stuart's cavalry stole and carried away some seven hundred horses, the property of non-combatants and private citizens. Particulars of like depredations reach us daily, which we have no room to narrate; but we must say, that these self-styled "Southern gentlemen," who repudiate the imputation of being 'marauders,' and prate of respecting private property, are the verriest thieves and highwaymen, that ever infested this State.

Had they come as public enemies and taken the property of loyal citizens by virtue of beligerent rights, the case would have been widely different; but it is mean and rascally to steal under the garb of friendship, redemption and chivalry.—They have queer notions of honor, indeed! If runaway slaves *follow* the federal army, the hue and cry of "negro stealing" is heard throughout the land; but when "Southern gentlemen" steal horses from friend and foe, without distinction, and *drive their booty before them*, straightway the gallantry of the midnight free booters is applauded to the echo; and yet horses are as much chattel property in Pennsylvania and Maryland as negroes are in Virginia.—*Fred'k. Exam.*

Slavery as Conserved by War.

A recent Richmond paper, in speaking of the devastation caused to the State of Virginia by the invasion of the National armies, declares that 30,000 slaves have been lost to their owners. In the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri, so many have not been lost, but probably half the number. In South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana, we may safely assume that half as many more have been released from bondage. These calculations give a grand total of 60,000 slaves wholly lost to Southern masters by reason of the war. These slaves at a valuation of $300 each, represent a wealth of *thirty millions of dollars.*

But, if thirty million dollars' worth of slaves were lost, in one year, under a conservative system of war, what may we expect when the President's new policy is fairly at work? The rebels say they will fight till they "get their rights," and that among these rights at present is property in slaves. If they are pleased with the auspicious prospects of the war, as it affects their property as well as independence, then we conclude that so complacent a people never before risked their lives and property on the wager of battle.

Gen. Sigel's Command.

Within a week past the following regiments have joined Gen. Sigel's command; 110th, 134th, 136th, 154th, and 157th, New York; 82d Massachusetts and 20th Wisconsin. The 82d Illinois is on the way and will probably join him. Such facts as these are sufficient answer to the fault-finding to the effect that Sigel has not been properly reinforced. Gen. Sigel has moved his command to the neighborhood of Centreville, and established his headquarters there.—*Washington Star.*

☞ The Lustre shed upon Iowa by her soldiers at Wilson Creek, Belmont, Donelson, Shiloh, Iuka, and Corinth, is abundantly reflected back by the loyal men at home. A rebel officer, it is said, when recently captured by one of the Hawkeye regiments, asked with surprise: "Where is this Iowa that has her 40,000 soldiers in the field? I never heard of the State till this war commenced." The Democrats who sympathize with the rebellion are in a similar state of wonderment. Her soldiers also, in exercising their rights of suffrage, rolled up a large vote for the Union candidate, showing that they had no sympathy with those who sympathize with the rebellion.

Is it possible that any Soldier can be so foolish as to leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS? Whoever does so will deeply regret it. These medicines are the only certain cure for Bowel Complaints, Fever, Sores and Scurvy. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 223

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

From the Army of the Potomac.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from Harper's Ferry, under date of October 22, says: In my last I spoke of the grand advance now about to be made, and of the preparations made preparatory to a forward movement. In a recent visit to many of my friends, who behaved with gallantry on the Peninsula, at Bull Run, and in Maryland, I have seen and heard much which will satisfy the public that our Commanding General has been at work incessantly, although preserving an outward dignity, reticence, and ease, which elicits alike the wonder and admiration of all who come in contact with him.

In the first place, that great auxilary of a great General, his personal staff, has been greatly reduced, and, if I may use the term, disorganized, and the great work of remodeling it has been gradually going on without the least detriment to the interests of the service or delay in the preparation for the future advance of our grand army. General McClellan's Staff is not now as full or as perfect as it should be, for a General cannot manage an army like this with less than eighty aides, in addition to chiefs of the various arms of the service.

Under the management of General Berry and Colonel Kingsbury, who operate generally with General Barnard, our artillery has been most thoroughly reorganized, and is now more efficient, and will consequently be more effective than ever.—The people would be really astounded if I were to tell of the batteries I have seen in this army, and their number. The guns are all of the most approved and destructive kind, with a preponderance of light pieces, which shows conclusively that when the army advances again, it will be with rapid strides.

The cavalry of this army is nominally in charge of Gen. Averill, an experienced dragoon officer, and one who will keep pace with his gallant counterpart and fellow-student, Gen. Gordon Granger, of the Western army. The cavalry arm of our army is far from being satisfactory in its organization, discipline, or caparison.—"Can you expect our mechanics, mounted upon dray and cart-horses, (sold at double their value to Government), with some very incompetent leaders, to match Southern practised horsemen, riding spirited saddle-horses?" asked a distinguished cavalry officer the other day of Gen. Stoneman. It is not because we have not enough of this arm. If what we have was good for hard and perilous service there would be plenty. The Rebels have not as much cavalry as we have, but it is in an excellent state of organization and discipline, and under leaders of undoubted genius and ability is used at every point where cavalry can serve the wicked cause.

Next to our artillery, the light infantry of our army is to be depended upon in the coming struggle, and it is here that we see the most extended work of reorganization and discipline. Some of the old regiments, reduced by active service to sometimes 150 and 200 men, need to be consolidated; but how to do this without depriving some ambitious officers, many of whom could not be dispensed with from political causes, was a problem unknown to the people, perhaps, but very difficult of solution to General McClellan. "Where there is a will there is a way," however, and only such regiments have been consolidated as were greatly reduced, and had lost their Colonels by sickness, wounds, death, cowardice or resignation, and in cases where one of the Colonels could be appointed to the command of a brigade. Now, in this way we find a number of regiments thus amalgamated, thus forming splendid veteran corps.

This work of organization is monotonous to the soldiers and the people, but, if properly applied during the coming month, will end the war; and, therefore, it is not good to dispense with it and risk too much. The people are earnestly asked to be patient yet a little while, and all will be well. In warring with these Rebels General McClellan thinks best to move onward doubly assured by every advantage which is in his grasp.

Most of our Generals lack genius and brilliancy, but we hope to make up for this in sturdy, determined courage, superiority of numbers, and improved implements of warfare.

I hazard nothing, I think, when I say that the advance of the army of the Potomac has commenced, for General McClellan is now engaged in making a series of reconnoissances, in every direction, which are giving him great advantages, and when these are finished, which will be during the coming week, I hope to be able to announce from here that our army is besieging Winchester, if the Rebels should determine to hold that position against us, flanked as it is already.

Our troops are now rapidly moving into Virginia, and our outposts are gradually taking advanced positions.

But is it not written that the "First Corps—the fighting Corps of the Army of the Potomac"—cannot advance to do battle until the "Magnificent Hooker"—"Fighting Joe"—"Little Mac's Right Bower"—is ready to lead the men on to victory?

And then we must have the "Old War Horse" back again—General Edwin V. Sumner is wanted—he of "4 company garrison" notoriety—he who, like Hooker, Burnside, Sigel, and Heintzelman, has always done well.

When these and other men vault into the saddle once more, you may look for bloody work, but not until then.

In the meantime, the preliminary work is being done. The advance to Lovettsville, in Loudoun county, by a reconnoitering party yesterday, was a specimen of this work. There is no doubt that the stores of the enemy are in insecure positions at present, and that he may be greatly injured by these reconnoissances in force. In addition to this, raids projected by the enemy for Maryland and Pennsylvania will be thwarted in the future.

No fears need be entertained concerning the ultimate success of the Army of the Potomac. The idea that it is invincible is a correct one, for after it may lose thousands and thousands of men, it will be heavy enough to destroy the enemy before it if any generals are left.

The people demand an advance of this army in the strongest terms, and the Commander-in-Chief is about to bow to the will of the people. Perhaps I may stave off this tremendous pressure a little, by speaking of the immaturity of our grand plan of operations. Let us have "well-digested plans" hereafter, if possible. It is understood here that General Halleck has submitted plans for the future conduct of the war to the Government, and these have been accepted and will soon be operated upon in all quarters. General Halleck will probably take the field in a short time, and with the corps d'armee of Heintzelman, Sigel, and Sickles (Banks'), and perform the most important feat of the winter campaign by moving upon the enemy's communications, at Charlottesville or Gordonsville. General Cox, with his own and the divisions of Generals Schenck, Milroy, Morgan and Kelley, will soon be over the mountains of the Blue Ridge, and threatening Staunton ,before the first hard freeze, meeting and forming a junction with the Army of the Potomac and the "Army of Washington" in that vicinity.

Major General Peck will move up the south bank of the James River to Petersburgh, and in time to check the Rebel retreat South, whilst it may be the good fortune of Generals Foster, Mitchel, and Butler to give the "devils the last toss upon the pitchfork."

This is but a rough outline of the plan, and as it developes itself day by day, the people will behold the greatest treason that ever existed, tottering, crumbling, pulverising away. At last we are about to go to work in earnest, and make an honest endeavor to crush the rebellion. If the people will only be patient a little while they will see the honesty and determination of our Government, which has been wrongfully abused in many ways. It has been trying to work out its salvation heretofore amid a den of political thieves, but in this it has failed. It has now kicked most of the thieves out of the den, and in consequence will not be harrassed to such an extent as before. I think the people ought to take this army as an exemplar. With it slavery is dead, and the "nigger" question is scarcely ever broached. "Politics are played out," and religion, too, for that matter. Nothing is thought of now but ending the war quickly, and conquering honorable peace and prosperity. Then the soldiers say they are coming home to assist the people to cast out the politicians who, through their trickery and dishonesty have well-nigh ruined the country forever.

We must not neglect the enemy, from whom I have heard interesting reports today, from deserters, who, by the way, are continually coming in, and some of our Generals think they render Union spies almost useless. The stories of these deserters are often greatly exaggerated, and "thought up" for the occasion. The stories of the contrabands are always more correct, can be better put to practical use, but the age of the contraband is nearly over. They are killing the poor blacks by hundreds in the South for insubordination, and driving them into the interior, where scores of them are dying from starvation and neglect. Our pickets, too, seem to think it no harm to kill a negro, and the Irish troops, especially, delight in this sport. Every negro that is seen at night, or wandering in the woods in the daytime, is shot by our outpost guards, and many who come into our camps are shot "by accident."

The Rebels are straining every nerve, and drafting every man, organizing and drilling in every way for the coming great conflict. Their army in Northern Virginia will not number one-third of ours, but it has some advantages. It is veteran to a man; it is desperate; it has its own ground to fight upon, and some earthworks, thrown up by General Bank's corps long ago; it has able and daring Generals. It will scarcely await our attack, but General Lee will seek an opportunity to launch his whole concentrated army against one of our wings. It is reported by deserters that he is preparing for this now, but he will be thwarted, yes, and defeated hereafter, upon every field.

The Magazines.

Blackwood's Magazine.—The September number of this excellent monthly now before us, is more than usually interesting. The table of contents is one that will immediately attract the attention of even the casual reader, nor will the interest diminish until the entire work is read.

The Atlantic Monthly, prompt as ever, already presents her November number. The unprecedented popularity which the Atlantic has attained renders any commendation from us unnecessary, as every general reader must be fully posted in regard to its merits. We will therefore advise all who want the full value of their money in sound practical literature, to subscribe for the Atlantic Monthly.

Godey's Lady's Book.—The November number of this Excelsior Magazine is before us, and as the year is now drawing to a close, we deem it but due to Godey to say that he has more than fulfilled every promise made in his prospectus for 1862, and that the Magazine now stands higher in point of literary and artistic excellence than ever. Now is the time to commence getting up clubs for 1863, so read the Prospectus in another column, and hand in your names.

Peterson's Magazine.—The November number of Peterson is truly a magnificent affair, containing forty-three articles and forty-five embellishments, which in view of the subscription price, $2, ranks this Magazine second to none. The Prospectus for 1863 promises still further inducements, which we will endeavor to give in our next.

Arthur's Home Magazine.—This ever-welcome periodical, which no home is perfect without, comes to us as a stream of golden sunlight after a season of storm, and we know of nothing more tranquillizing to an excited mind than a perusal of its pure and chaste pages. If once read and appreciated, it can seldom be dispensed with.

Harper's Magazine.—This number of Harper closes their *Twenty-fifth Volume*, and now is the time to hand in subscriptions. Harper publishes a greater amount of matter, in a more pleasing form, and more profusely illustrated than any other periodical. This is a work of solid merit, and no Library can be complete without it.

Any of our friends wishing to procure any of the above works, can see specimen copies at this office, and we will furnish them with all information or procure the works for them.

A Terrible Tragedy.

A letter from Gallipolis to the Cincinnati Commercial mentions the death of Major Phelps, 5th Virginia, at the hands of Major Dayton, of the 4th Virginia, on the 17th inst., near Millersport, Ohio. Major phelps, by forging a license, procured some one to marry him to a sister of Major Dayton—not being able to succeed in his designs upon the lady without marrying her. He being a married man could not legally marry her, and consequently took this plan to accomplish his ends. He carried her away from home, and no one knows where she now is. Major Dayton was informed by a letter from his father, and became almost crazed. He learned of Major Phelps being in Gallipolis, and came here, but the Major had started for Ceredo. Major Dayton followed on, overtaking him near Millersport, and shot him, four balls taking effect. Major Phelps lived a few hours, and, before dying, acknowledged that he had been served right. The mock marriage occurred near New Creek, Va. Major Dayton has not been arrested by either the civil or military authorities.

Canada Tampering with Our Indians.

A despatch from Washington says that a letter was received, several days ago, by Commissioner Dole, stating that several murders had been committed by a roving band of Chippewa and Ottawa Indians, at the head of Traverse Bay, in the northern part of Michigan. A gentleman who arrived here this morning from that section, denies the truth of the statement, but recommends, as a precautionary measure, that forces be rendezvoused at different points in Northern Missouri, to be ready for any emergency that may arise. He says that the tribes on the American frontier have become very sullen of late, refusing to trade or have intercourse with the whites, as formerly. The cause of this change in the conduct of these Indians, who have always been on the most friendly terms with the inhabitants of that section, is found in the machinations of British secessionists, who have been instigating them to resistance against the Government of the United States.

☞ General Jefferson C. Davis has been idicted by the Grand Jury for manslaughter, for the killing of General Nelson.

News of the Week.

The Army of the Potomac is not entirely inactive. A reconnoisance was made on Wednesday to Hedgesville, seven miles beyond Martinsburg. The Rebel pickets were driven in, and in a charge through the town nineteen prisoners, including three officers, were captured. None of our troops received any injury. Refugees report that they have left Martinsburg. The destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad property at Martinsburg, and from Kerneysville to North Mountain, is believed to be as complete as the utmost efforts of the Rebels could effect. A reconnoisance was also made toward Leesburg, starting on Tuesday and returning the next day. Our forces were under the command of that dashing officer, General Geary. The expedition, which embraced cavalry, infantry and artillery, proceeded as far as Lovettsville, encountering on the way a party of Rebel cavalry, which was effectually broken up—several of them being killed and wounded, and a large number, including the commander, taken prisoners. We had but one man killed and three or four wounded.

On Friday night intelligence was received at headquarters, in St. Louis, of Lieutenant Colonel Woolfolk's expedition after the Rebels in Johnson county. His command consisted of two hundred and twenty-five men, with two pieces of artillery. He came upon the Rebels some seven hundred to a thousand strong, and drove them precipitately across Johnson county southward. The crisis has passed at Lexington.

The campaign in Kentucky, was probably ended, with the exception of detached movements of cavalry under Morgan and other leaders. The latest advices indicate that the Confederate armies under Gens. Bragg and Smith passed safely out of the State through Powell's Gap, taking with them all their ammunition and subsistence trains. The Federal army cannot pursue, it is said, on account of the want of forage and subsistence, and consequently will return to Louisville and Labanon. The pursuit of the Confederates appears to have terminated at Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county, sixty-five miles southwest of Frankfort. It is considered probable that Gen. Bragg will now make direct for Nashville. The Southern forces under General Humphrey Marshall are reported to be retreating from Mount Sterling towards East Tennessee, Col. Morgan was at Litchfield, Grayson county, on Monday night.

The Confederates long threatening Nashville made an advance to within seven miles of the city on Sunday last. Their force, consisting of one thousand men, was posted on the Gallatin road, where they were attacked early on Monday morning by a force sent out by Gen. Negley. The Confederates were defeated and retreated across the Cumberland river. But few were killed or wounded, but a number were taken prisoners, including, the colonel commanding.

The Baltimore *American* says that we may say with perfect confidence, and without giving the enemy any information, that the inactivity of the Army of the Potomac has ended, and before this meets the eyes of our readers a very important portion of Gen. McClellan's force will have taken a new position upon the Virginia side of the Potomac.—Whatever have been the causes of delay, our information convinces us that they no longer exist, and that the whole army has been prepared for movements that will be at once executed, and must have important results. We make no predictions of an immediate battle, because first it has to be ascertained whether the Rebel army will mantain its present position or retreat towards Gordonsville, and because, further, if it does give battle at Winchester, there must necessarily elapse some time before the two armies are brought into actual conflict. But the fact is assured that our army is in motion, that it is in numbers equal to the work before it, well equipped, thoroughly re-organized and supplied, and full of enthusiasm and confidence.

Since putting the above in type our despatches confirm these anticipations of a forward movement. General Burnside leads the advance on Monday, crossing the Potomac at Berlin and occupying Lovettsville last night with his corps. Other divisions of the Army are prepared to follow, and the indications all point to a general movement of the Army of the Potomac. The reports from the front announces that the Rebels have drawn in their pickets at Charlestown, abandoned Martinsburg after completing the destruction of the railroad property, and fallen back towards Winchester. Whether they have retreated beyond that point or will give battle there is the great point to be developed by the movements of our Army.

General Curtis reports a battle at Maysville, near the northwest corner of Arkansas, on the 22d instant, in which the Confederates, from five to seven thousand strong, were defeated, and all their artillery and a large portion of their ammunition and army equippage captured. The Federal army was under the command of General Schofield, and that of the Confederates under Gen Hindman.

Gen McClellan has moved his headquarters to the Virginia side of the Potomac. This may be taken as indicative of important movements to transpire shortly in that quarter. It seems that there is no positive information of the retiring of the Confederates from their advanced position, the statements to that effect being entirely based on rumors.

A despatch was received stating that Gen. Pleasanton's advance arrived yesterday at Purcellville, a few hours' march of General Longstreet's command, which is believed to be at Upperville, near Ashby's Gap. Purcellville is in Loudoun county, fifteen miles south of Harper's Ferry and twelve miles west of Leesburg. The dispatch also says that the position of the main body of the Confederate army is the same.—The recent rains have had but little effect on the Potomac, the raise in the river being only two inches.

A Philadelphia paper has received the information through a correspondent that General Henry A. Wise, at the head of a Confederate force of twenty thousand men, is advancing on Yorktown, the main body having already reached New Kent Courthouse. It is believed that it is the intention of the Confederates to reoccupy the works in front of Williamsburg.

Local Items.

Land Sales.—

Those of our patrons who speculate in real estate or may be desirous of securing a comfortable home, will do well to bear in mind that David Harner and Judge Thomson will offer two fine properties, in Taneytown District, for sale to-morrow, and no doubt bargains may be had.

On Friday next Mr. P. H. L. Myers offers a very desirable little property in Manchester District, which is well worthy attention.

The Long Agony Over.—

The great agony occasioned by the long suspended Draft is at last over, and our people seem to breathe more freely, as they begin to realize a more perfect security. But now will come commotions in the ranks of the more unfortunate, and no doubt a brisk business will spring up in the substitute market. Already we hear of several having been engaged, but have not learned at what price. Westminster District has suffered more in proportion than any other in the County, some 34 names having been drawn.

Sabbath School Festival.—

We learn from a friend who was present at the Festival of the Sams' Creek Sabbath School, on Saturday last, that the services upon that occasion were very interesting and attended by a large concourse of people. Addresses were delivered and excellent music discoursed by the Unionville Band. The School has been prosperous and highly beneficial to the neighborhood, and we are informed, mainly through the instrumentality of the ladies, who are eminently deserving of credit. Amid the exciting troubles of our country, but few of these happy re-unions have taken place this season, and we are happy to record that one section of our County, at least, has not been unmindful of their moral duty to the youthful progeny around them.

Thanksgiving Day.—

We observe that Governor Bradford has appointed Thursday, the 27th day of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and recommends its particular observance by the people of Maryland. A retrospective view of the past year will clearly demonstrate the many and vast blessings bestowed upon us as a people, by the Great dispenser of human events; and should call forth the most fervent acknowledgments from every christian and patriot. That we have been a highly favored people needs no elaborate arguments to demonstrate, a simple remembrance of our deliverance from recent perils, and the bounteous and plentiful returns for our labor will answer. Let the people of our County then heartily unite in so just a tribute of gratitude.

The Prize Steamer Columbia—Her Cargo and its Value, &c.

The Anglo-rebel steamer Columbia, recently captured by the United States steamer Santiago de Cuba, condemned in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, and taken to the port of New York by the United States Marshal, has been turned over to the Navy Department, and her cargo discharged, prior to part of it being taken by the government and the balance sold.

The value of the cargo is very great, and exceeds the first estimate by many thousand dollars. Much of it will be taken by the Government, and the balance will bring its full value under the auctioneer's hammer.

Among the articles are the following:—One complete field battery of eight brass rifled guns, with everything appertaining to them, even to the harness for the horses. This battery is said to have cost fifty thousand dollars. The guns are of Australia manufacture, and are considered to be very fine specimens of European artillery. There is also a very large supply of shot and shell for the guns.

Two thousand stand of Enfield rifles have been discovered, all new and in fine order, together with immense rolls of sheet lead, many, very many blocks of spelter, three hundred boxes of tin, and other articles of a like nature.

There are also eighty-three bales of blankets of the very best quality, worth about seven hundred dollars a bale. They are all marked in large letters C. S. A.—Besides these blankets there are many bales of army cloth and flannels, all of good quality, and well adapted for the use of our troops.

All the cargo that can be used by the Government for the army will be taken, such as those mentioned above. There are many large boxes of dry goods that have yet to be examined, and also several hundred chests of tea, candles, bags of spices, and other articles too numerous to mention.

The importance of this capture to us can readily be seen. The Columbia's arrival in Charleston was no doubt anxiously looked for; for all that she had on board was badly wanted by the army and people of Jeff. Davis. It will cause them to utter many a bad word when they hear that the vessel, with her much wanted cargo, is in the hands of Uncle Sam, and being used for the benefit of his troops. They will feel mortified to know that the guns are to be used against them, and that their blankets and cloths are keeping Union soldiers warm. Such, however, is the case, and they will have to "grin and bear it" as becomes philosophers—which in a great degree they are. The greater part of the Columbia's cargo, if not all, is on Confederate account. The loss this time does not appear to have fallen on their friends of the sea-girt isle.

The vessel even has the appearance of being built for a Confederate cruiser, and was no doubt purchased for that purpose in England by money received for cotton which has run the blockade. We can assure the people of the South, and the Navy Department of the rebel government, that she will be put to good use in our naval service, and will make a most efficient cruiser. She will look remarkably well under the Stars and Stripes, which is the most appropriate flag she could fly, named as she is the Columbia. Who knows but she may yet succeed in running into Charleston, rather, however, to the horror than delight of the Chivalrous Charlestonians.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Irish Legion.

Some of the regiments of the Irish Legion, being organized by Gen. Corcoran, have passed on to Washington. The Legion will consist of eight regiments from New York, two from Pennsylvania, two from Massachusetts, and one from Iowa, besides artillery, thirteen regiments in all. General Corcoran has arranged with General Banks, at Washington, that his command shall be so organized as to be kept in our body, as they arrive, until the whole of the regiments are completed and ready to take the field under their General. The number comprising the Legion will be equal to a Major General's command, and no doubt, the gallant Irishman will soon entitle himself to the advance grade after he has had a chance at the rebels.

THE VERY LATEST.

Retreat of the Entire Rebel Army!

McCLELLAN IN PURSUIT.

A special despatch to the Philadelphia Press, from Harper's Ferry, dated Oct. 28, says:

News received here to-day, from General Pleasanton's advance confirms the previous report, that the Rebels are retreating rapidly up the valley.

Winchester was evacuated to-day, it is thought, and Strasburg will not be held with any large force.

The entire Rebel army of Northern Virginia is said to have been divided into two bodies, under Jackson and Longstreet.

Jackson's column is moviag directly to Staunton, where, it is said, winter quarters for a large force have been improvised.

General Burnside moved South to-day and is now on his way to Winchester, meeting no enemy, but his cavalry have brought in a considerable number of stragglers.

A large force is now employed on both the Baltimore and Ohio and Winchester Railroads, and both will be in running order during the coming month.

Our forces will occupy Winchester during the present week.

It is believed that General Burnside will come up with the rear-guard of Longstreet, and that a fight will ensue, and General Slocum's *corps d'armee* has been sent forward to support him.

The entire Army of the Potomac will move across the river as soon as transportations for supplies can be secured

It is a source of congratulation to the officers in charge of the Quartermaster's Department that our troops are comfortably clothed and fed during this season of constant and severe campaigning, and every one will agree with me that our troops have no cause to murmur when they see, what I have seen, Rebel soldiers captured with spurs made fast to shocless heels, and all in rags and tatters.

Gen. George B. McClellan.

The Buffalo *Advertiser* gives the following account of the circumstances under which General McClellan was reappointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac:

"We speak what we know," when we say that when it was announced to the President that the rebels were menacing Maryland, he instantly summoned General Halleck and conferred with him in regard to who should be placed at the head of the army to oppose their movements. The answer was:—"McClellan is the only man who can rally our disheartened forces and successfully lead them against the enemy." An interview with McClellan resulted, and he was asked to accept the command. He promptly refused it, giving as a reason *that he had, up to that time been so hampered in his plans and purposes that he could not, in justice to himself, accept a command so responsible with the chance that the same sort of thing would be continued.* He was urged to lay aside his objection, but nothing could move him from his purpose. Finding him inexorable, the command was offered to Burnside. "Gentlemen," was his reply, "I am not the man for the position. There is only one General in the army who should occupy it —and that is General McClellan. I cannot accept it." General Banks was then the recipient of the same offer. He declined it, almost in the very words used by Burnside. A second interview with Gen. McClellan followed, in which he was urged, in stronger terms than before, to accept the command, General Halleck even going so far as to tell him it was his *duty* to do so. At last McClellan said, "Assure me that I shall be unhampered in the command, and I will take it." The assurance was given, and the result is known to the country.

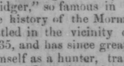
Rebels' Property in Washington.

Orders have been issued directing the occupation for Government purposes of the property in this city of persons known to be in the service of the rebel government, as follows, viz: Five houses belonging to Commodore French Forrest, of the rebel navy, Nos. 130 and 132 Pennsylvania avenue, 353 Nineteenth street, and two frame houses on Twentieth street. Two houses on Four-and-a-half street, near Pennsylvania avenue, the property of Dr. Cornelius Boyle. One house belonging to Dr. Garnett, on Ninth street, near E. House on New Jersey avenue, occupied as the Coast Survey Office, the property of Wm. R. Smith, member of the rebel Congress from Alabama. House (nearly opposite that last mentioned) on the same street, the property of ex-Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, Wm. F. Phillips. House on south B street, Capitol Hill, the property of Captain Dunnington. House on Maryland avenue, owned by a Mr. Clark, now in service in Richmond. House owned by Frank Hanna, corner south A street and New Jersey avenue.—*Wash Star.*

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.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.



A SURE Cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a "TREATISE ON EPILEPSY AND NERVE HERALD 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.

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."

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.

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