The American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1861.

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
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

☞ MAYNARD & ADDOTT, 335 Broadway, New York, are our authorized Agents for receiving Subscriptions and Advertisements in that city.

WOOD! WOOD!!

Now that the winter is approaching, those indebted to us for subscription or advertising, and do not find it convenient to part with the cash, will much oblige us by sending us a few loads of good OAK or HICKORY WOOD. We would like to have it as early as possible.

The Great Naval Expedition.

It has been known for some time to the public that a vast naval expedition was preparing to sail for some unknown point on the Southern coast. At the request of the Government and of General McClellan, the newspapers gave their promise to permit no statements to appear in their columns concerning the great preparations under way until all was completed, and, by the sailing of the fleet, the necessity for secrecy was removed. The Hampton Roads correspondent of the New York *Times* gives news of the sailing of the expedition, and his statement that he has "the fullest concurrence of the authorities" to print all the particulars within his knowledge of the expedition, of course releases the remainder of the press from an obligation which was common to all.

The vessels engaged in this expedition are the frigate Wabash, 48 guns, which is the flag ship, under Com. S. F. Dupont; the frigate Sabine, 50 guns, Capt. Ringgold; Susquehanna (15,) Capt. Lardner; Flag (8,) Capt. Rodgers; Savannah (24,) Capt. Missroon; St. Lawrence (50,) Capt. Purviance; Dale (16,) Capt. Yard; Vandalia (20,) Capt. Haggerty, Gunboats Seminole, Captain J. P. Gillies; Mohican, Capt. Gordon; Florida, Capt. Goldsborough; Pocahontas, Capt. Drayton; James Adger, Capt. Marchand; Augusta, Capt. Parrott; Alabama, Captain Lanier; Unadilla, Capt. N. Collins; Ottawa, Captain Thomas H. Stevens; Seneca, Captain Daniel Ammen; Pawnee, Captain R. H. Wyman; Pembina, Captain Bankhead; Isaac Smith, Capt. Nicholson; R. B. Forbes, Capt. Newcomb; Curlew, Capt. Watmough; Penguin, Capt. Budd. Gunboats of a similar class to the Unadilla, Pembina, Seneca and Ottawa mount thirteen guns each.

The gunboats mount in the aggregate 160 guns, and the whole fleet nearly 400. Thirty-five transport vessels are employed, all of which are armed. They carry ordnance and quartermaster's stores, houses in frame work, bricks in large quantity, about one thousand five hundred vessels, [illegible] tents for landing men and guns through the surf, and every other article likely to be required for a campaign. The officer in command of the expedition is Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, whose artillery battery has won such distinction, with Brigadiers Veille, Stevens, and Wright. Sixteen regiments, one battery of artillery, and one battalion of marines, compose the land expedition. Among them are two Pennsylvania regiments, the "Roundheads" and the Fiftieth Regiment. The troops have fifteen days rations, at the expiration of which time, should occasion require, they will break the cargo on the transports.

All of the transports are fully armed, and have a crew on board to work the guns. Several transports were added to the fleet at Fortress Monroe, and the entire Atlantic squadron will co-operate with the expedition.

The vessels carry, besides their full crews, a force of between 30,000 and 40,000 picked soldiers, half of them the best trained troops of General McClellan's command. The cry that the army of McClellan needed more men, which has for so many weeks vexed impatient souls, is now explained. It was not our land forces, but our naval expedition, that needed more men. When troops went on to Washington, it was only that others, better drilled and more experienced, might be sent to Annapolis in readiness to embark in the ships of the expedition. Thus, from time to time, by the patriotic readiness of the people to respond to a call, the precise purport of which they did not quite comprehend, our gallant General was enabled to detach from his vast army a large force of the best soldiers he had.

The following is an accurate table of distances, in nautical miles, from Hampton Roads to different points, from some one of which interesting intelligence may be expected in the course of a few days:

	Miles.
From Hampton Roads to Hatteras,	139
" Hatteras to Beaufort, N. C.,	86
" " to Charleston,	260
" " to Port Royal,	300
" " to Savannah,	320
" " to Brunswick,	370

The fleet when under steam, with transports in tow, will make seven knots per hour if the wind is not adverse. Under sail with fair wind and good weather, the progress would be more rapid. The October gales are now over and continuous fair weather may be reasonably expected, so that neither collision nor separation of the fleet need be apprehended.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 29.—The great fleet of naval and transport vessels comprising the Expedition to the Southern Coast sailed this morning at daylight. The steamer Wabash took the lead, when a gun was fired as a signal for the movement of the whole fleet. The Cahawba brought up the rear. The vessels, about fifty in number, formed in line a few miles down the Roads, and went out between the Capes in splendid style.

The Baltic had in tow the Ocean Express, the Vanderbilt the Great Republic, and the Illinois towed the Golden Eagle. The morning was one of the most beautiful of the season, and the scene presented by the vast fleet, all moving seaward in line of battle array, was probably the grandest spectacle ever witnessed on this continent.

Western Virginia.

The news from Western Virginia is that the Rebels have, to all appearance, abandoned the campaign in that quarter. It is believed the main body of their forces heretofore in Western Virginia is removed to the Upper Potomac or into Kentucky.

On Dit.

That it will soon be necessary to fit up one of the rooms at the White House as a nursery. Such an apartment has not been necessary there since John Quincy Adams was President.

News of the Week.

A party of four hundred Confederates in Missouri have agreed to lay down their arms and return to their homes on conditions of being secured from arrest by the Federal Government.

The Santa Fe mail brings some interesting intelligence from New Mexico.—The United States Dragoons at Fort Craig has routed a company of Rebels. Three thousand New Mexican volunteers were ready to take the field for the Union.

Advices from Havana report that the Confederate steamer Thedora had cleared for Charleston with a cargo of arms, provisions and coffee and twenty passengers. Messrs. Mason and Slidell had arrived at Havana and been presented to the Captain-General by the British Consul. The American Consul had telegraphed to the United States steam sloop-of-war San Jacinto, at Trinidad, to proceed to Havana.

Southern intelligence, received via Louisville, states that the track of the Alexandria Railroad has been torn up from Fairfax Court House to Manassas. Messrs. Breckinridge, Preston and Humphrey Marshall arrived at Richmond on the 21st. They were received with the greatest cordiality and enthusiasm. General John Grayson, commanding the Florida forces, died at Tallahasse.

Marching orders have been issued to eight Pennsylvania regiments by Governor Curtin of that State, in accordance with instructions from the War Department.—They will proceed to their destination during the week.

Three regiments in Massachusetts have also received marching orders.

A private letter received at Boston reports that the United States sloop Date had captured a schooner laden with rice in attempting to run out of Savannah for Havana.

General Thomas' official account of the Wild Cat affair says the forces were nearly equal, and the Federal troops repulsed the enemy with great loss to the Rebels and little to themselves.

Gen. Rosecrans despatches from Western Virginia that he is preparing to make another advance movement with a view to drive the Confederates from that section of country, and states that he believes them to be in retreat for several days past.

The entire number of prisoners at Fort Lafayette and Fort Columbus, New York, have been removed to Boston Harbor.

The Wheeling papers furnish some particulars of Gen. Kelley's achievement at Romney, Virginia. It appears that the Federal forces proceeded against the town in two detachments, and as the Confederates were driven out a force under Colonel Johns, of the Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade created a diversion in their rear. The result was that Colonel Kelley captured between four and five hundred prisoners, including one Colonel, three cannon a quantity of arms, and all the camp equipage and provisions. General Kelley still occupies Romney with a force of 2,500 men.

The New York *Tribune* is assured by its Washington correspondent that the order to Gen. Fremont to surrender his command to Gen. Hunter was sent by a special messenger on Saturday, and was to be delivered to him unless he was actually in face of the enemy, or preparing to give battle to the Confederates.

Two skirmishes are reported to have taken place in Kentucky, in both of which the National troops were successful. A scouting party of the Illinois Twenty-eighth Regiment on Saturday encountered a party of Confederate cavalry and infantry thirty miles below Cairo and routed them. The second affair also took place on Saturday, between three companies of the Illinois Ninth Regiment and a company of Confederate cavalry, forty-eight miles up the Cumberland river from Paducah. The Confederates were completely routed, with the loss of [illegible] prisoners, 52 horses and all their camp equipage.

The New York *Times* gives publicity and credence to a statement that Gen. Scott is to retire within a very short time from his duties as General-in-Chief of the army, his physical infirmity being the cause. In connection with this intelligence it is stated that the Secretary of War has reported upon the General's claims against the Government, on account of his disbursements in the Mexican war, deciding that he is not only entitled to the amount he asks for, but that he saved enormous amounts to the Government by his upright and careful manner of administering his trust.

The latest accounts from Missouri state that Gen. Price was at Neosho, in the extreme southwestern corner of Missouri, seventy miles from Springfield, where the advance of the National army had arrived. If this is correct there is no probability of General Fremont overtaking him. General Lane has captured a Rebel transportation train with its escort.

It is now said that the military order in relation to the protection of the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad recently published, has not yet been officially issued.

The Government is collecting another large force at Annapolis, two regiments having already arrived there, and others being *en route*. They reach Annapolis from the North via Perryville, on the Susquehanna, and thence by steamboats down the Bay.

General Charles F. Havelock, late of the British army, and brother of the General Havelock whose name is associated with the East Indian rebellion, arrived in the Arago at New York on Wednesday. It is rumored that he intends offering his services to our Government in the present crisis.

Reports from the lower Potomac state that the Confederates have erected another battery in the vicinity of Shipping Point. They have succeeded in getting the steamer Page so far up the Potomac as to place her out of sight from the Maryland shore. The Federal batteries on the Maryland side are rapidly progressing, and guns and mortars have already been mounted.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that the steamtug Ethan Allen, of the great expedition, had returned and reported rough weather on the coast. A party of twenty released Confederate prisoners had been sent to Norfolk under a flag of truce.

The advance of Gen. Frémont's army, under Gen. Siegel, took possession of Springfield, Missouri, on Sunday. They were received with demonstrations of welcome and a display of the National flag. Springfield has been in possession of the Confederates since the battle in which Gen. Lyon was killed. Gen. Price was reported to be at Carthage, but nothing definite was known of his movements. Major Sigel's loss in his "brilliant charge" on the town some days previous was fifteen killed, twenty-three wounded and twenty-six missing. The charge was very bravely executed, but practically it was a very reckless and useless piece of business.

The jury at New York before whom the privateers of the Savannah were tried for piracy were unable to agree and have been discharged.

The State prisoners at Forts Lafayette and Columbus, New York, were removed on Wednesday to Fort Morgan, Boston harbor.

A report, needing confirmation however, has reached St. Louis that Gen. Siegel had attacked and defeated Gen. Prices rear guard at Bolivar, Missouri, and taken Gen. Rains prisoner. A special despatch from Cairo reports that on Friday last four companies of the Eleventh Missouri and one of cavalry, went up the Cumberland from Cairo to Eddyville and there landed, and after marching thirteen miles into the country, surprised a camp of Rebel cavalry, killing thirty, capturing twenty prisoners, and taking fifty horses, &c., without the loss of a man.

The steamship Arago, from Havre, brought twelve thousand Enfield rifles, made in Belgium and Germany, for the government of the United States. She also brought ten thousand suits of clothing for the troops of our government, made in France at the order of this government.—As an instance of despatch, it is stated that the order for these clothes was executed in twenty days. Four thousand men and women were employed upon it, with divers sewing machines, &c.

The President informed certain United States Senators who called upon him to know when a forward march is to take place, that the responsibility of such a movement is left with General McClellan, and that it is the purpose of the Executive to sustain him in his undertaking, whatever his determination may be. The Senators left satisfied.

Fremont's army numbers about 35,000 infantry 2,000 cavalry, and 68 pieces of artillery.

It is stated, upon high authority, that the combined fleet of England, France and Spain, against Mexico, will carry two thousand guns, Spain alone contributing six hundred.

The Navy Department has recently ordered five hundred more rifled guns. Immense quantities of shot and shell are casting at all the foundries in the country.

Gen. Scott on Friday sent to the Secretary of War his request to be retired from active service. The war-worn veteran bases this request upon the physical infirmities which for three years past have rendered him unable to mount a horse or walk more than a few paces at a time, and to other and new infirmities which admonish him that repose of mind and body, and the appliances of surgery and medicine, are necessary to prolong his life. He declares that his retiracy is rendered doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States, and acknowledges with great feeling the distinguished kindness with which he had been treated by the President, whom he warmly eulogizes, and the many obligations he owes to the Secretary of War. The request of Gen. Scott was considered and accepted by the Cabinet at a special meeting, and by a unanimous vote Gen. McClellan was notified that the command of the army would be devolved upon him.—Subsequently the President and Cabinet visited General Scott at his residence, when the President read an order, declaring that Gen. Scott was placed upon the retired list, without reduction in the pay or emoluments of his office of Lieutenant General, and felicitously expressing the sadness and deep emotion with which the American people would hear of the event, and the sympathy they give to his person and afflictions. Gen Scott replied with much feeling and earnestness. By the retiring of Gen. Scott Gen. Wool becomes the senior Major General in the army. Gen. Scott entered the army as a captain of light artillery May 3, 1808; Gen. Wool entered as a captain in the 13th infantry April 13, 1812.

Gen. McClellan on Friday issued a general order assuming the command of the Armies of the United States. He alludes to the vast responsibilities which that position entails at this time, but confiding in the loyalty, disipline and courage of our troops does not doubt that success will crown our arms. He pays a soldier's eloquent tribute to Gen Scott.

The retiring of Lieut. Gen. Scott from the command of the army of the United States has been anticipated for some days. To a friend who complimented him yesterday on his good appearance, he remarked that nothing could be more deceptive. He then stated that he was suffering from four forms of distressing disease. One was dropsy of the leg and hip, another something of very recent development.

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY AT CENTREVILLE, VA.—STATEMENT OF A PRISONER.

We take the following from the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*:

On Wednesday General Butterfield dispatched Brigade Quartermaster Norton with ten wagons and an escort of the New York Forty-fourth to Shreve's farm, four miles northwest of Fall's Church and west of the Leesburg Pike, to obtain forage. A short distance north of Fall's Church they captured a rebel picket, who had left his post to forage for whiskey. Captain Norton at once sent him to headquarters, though he learned from the prisoner that the rebel pickets were stationed not far back of Shreve's place. Captian Norton judiciously posted his men to repel an attack, but he successfully accomplished the purpose of his expedition without encountering rebel pickets.

The prisoner's name is C. R. Bell, a private of company E, Capt. Rovera, Sixth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Seymour, editor of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin. The regiment is a part of Gen. Walker's Louisiana Brigade. He states that around Centreville is one continuous camp of Confederate troops, including sixty thousand Virginians, under Gustavus W. Smith, and an equal number of North Carolinians, South Carolinians Georgians, Mississippians and Louisianians, from fifteen to twenty thousand of whom are at Manassas.—Beauregard was at Centreville, his headquarters being but a half-mile from the village. A new regiment of cavalry from North Carolina had just arrived, well equipped. Stewart's cavalry was to the left of Centreville, Radford's to the right. Latham and Kemper's artillery were under Smith's command. He confirms the previous advices of extensive fortifications having been constructed about Centreville, and he states that so well have the rebel commanders selected their position that they are confident that a hundred thousand men could not dislodge them.

They are awaiting an attack, and were not contemplating any movement against our troops. He states that the Southern troops are well supplied with the necessaries of life, and are confident that when the battle ensues it will be decisive in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and that then they will return to their homes. He enlisted for the war, but had no idea at the time that it would continue more than three months. The troops were armed mostly with muskets, from which they shoot Minnie balls with excellent success. They had some Mississippi rifles and recently they received a quantity of Enfields. On Tuesday, his regiment came to Hunter's Mills, two miles north west of Vienna, to do picket duty, they relieving a Virginia regiment. They had thrown out their pickets south of and towards the railroad, but as yet they have not appeared within sight of our pickets. They are to be relieved by the Seventh Louisiana.

He confirms the previous accounts of the precipitate retreat of the rebel forces from Fairfax, a fortnight since. He says that it was caused by a confident belief that the Yankees were coming upon them in full force, and that on their retreat they burned and destroyed a large amount of property. Bell had previously been on picket in the vicinity of Hall's Hill, and was familiar with the country between Hall's and Bailey's cross-roads. His statements, like those of all rebel deserters and prisoners, are received with much caution by the military authorities.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES ELECTION.

The election for members of Congress is to be held on the first Wednesday in November, which election shall be conducted according to the permanent constitution and the laws of the several States in force for that purpose. In States which have not provided by law for such election, the same will be held according to the laws heretofore existing in States for the election of members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the U. States.

The appointment of electors for President and Vice-President is also made on the day of the Congressional election—the first Wednesday in November. The electors are to meet in their respective States on the first Wednesday in December, 1861, and proceed to vote for President and Vice President.

Congress is to assemble in regular session, at the seat of government on the eighteenth day of February, 1862. On the nineteenth day of February, it is provided that the President of the Senate shall open the certificates, and the votes for President and Vice-President shall then be counted.

The President of the Confederate States shall be inaugurated on the twenty-second day of February, 1862.

Letters from Mexico state that the government is making strenuous efforts to raise funds, by a loan from our government or otherwise, to build a navy and procure arms and ammunition in the United States to protect itself against Spanish aggression. It is expected that orders and means will arrive by the next mail to a party in New York to carry out the design. This looks as if Mexico is not disposed to submit, without a struggle, to European interference.

The Resignation of Breckinridge.

We have heard that John C. Breckinridge has published a manifesto to the people of Kentucky, dated at Bowling Green, the Rebel headquarters, but we have been unable to get a sight of it. The St. Louis Republican appears to have been more fortunate, and gives us some insight into its contents. Mr. Breckinridge says it is written at the first moment since his expulsion from home that he could place his feet on the soil of Kentucky. This is a most imprudent perversion of the truth, for he never was expelled from home; he left Lexington impelled by his guilty fears of arrest, and his retreat was lighted by the burning self-consciousness of his complicity with treason.

When the mock "Duke" of Tobin's comedy is compelled to lay aside the borrowed robes of authority, he does it with a constrained grace, "as a well-bred dog walks down stairs when he sees preparations making for kicking him down," and in the same spirit Breckinridge resigns his seat as a member of the Senate of the United States, saying, "I exchange with proud satisfaction a term of six years in the United States Senate for the musket of a soldier." This is the bluster of the "Ancient Pistol," for we all know that the service of the ex-Senator, if he serves at all, will be in some honorary position, with sword and on a charger. Our St. Louis contemporary says the address would fill two of its columns, and is made up of misrepresentations. Breckinridge says there is no longer a Senate of the United States within the meaning and spirit of the Constitution—"the United States no longer exists—the Union is dissolved."

But Kentucky is still one of the United States; his deceived and betrayed constituents are still loyal; they recognize proudly the existence of the Government of their fathers, and they deny that the Union is dissolved. By what argument can Mr. Breckinridge assert that the Union is dissolved now, more than it was in August last, when the existence of the United States has been imperilled since the session of Congress, when he occupied his seat as a Senator of the United States from the State of Kentucky, and drew his pay from the Federal Treasury for his services? If Mr. Breckinridge believed, when he took the Government's gold, that the United States no longer existed, and that the Union was dissolved, he acted like a petty larceny thief and a swindler. He knows that his course is indefensible; he is self-convicted of the vilest treachery to the State which has honored him; and, being unwilling to face the indignant people of Kentucky, he has sneaked away from their presence, and, surrounded by cut-throats and thieves, incendiaries and felons, as a body guard, has issued his impudent manifesto.

We do not care particularly about seeing the text of this last dying speech and confession of John C. Breckinridge. We know that he cannot justify his conduct, but that he has the insidious talent to conceal his real purposes beneath glittering sentences and honeyed words. The Republican calls them "frivolous and unjustifiable excuses for a bad act." But the trial and condemnation of Mr. Breckinridge were held and pronounced before the jury of popular opinion months and months ago. While he was holding the second office in the gift of this people, and presiding over the Senate of the United States; while he was afterwards a candidate for the Presidency, and while he was exercising the duties of a United States Senator, he was plotting to betray his country and was in league with the infamous traitors who conspired to break up the Government.

Of all the persons engaged in this nefarious work, he achieved the lowest depth of degradation, for he allowed himself to be used as a fourth candidate to distract and divide the vote of the country, with the full confidence that it would lead to the election of Mr. Lincoln, and thus present to the Southern malcontents a pretext for their acts of secession. While these who were his fellows in this treachery left their seats in Congress, he remained there, and gave aid to them in opposing every appropriation of men and means to resist the rebellion, although it was menacing, within five or six miles, the very Federal Capitol where he was sitting. No man is more deeply or terribly responsible for the blood and pillage and crime and horror of the last six months. He knows it, too; he knows that he is as guilty as Cain after the first fratricide, and he flies from the vengeance that awaits him. He is a refugee from his native State, with the brand upon his brow and the knawing vulture of remorse at his heart. His fate will be that of a traitor.

In the last battle,
Borne down by the flying,
Where mingles war's rattle,
With groans of the dying,
There shall he be lying.

Monster of perfidy, ingrate and fiend, his name will be eternally linked with those of Judas and Arnold, and, when history seeks to recount the damning deeds of those who have outlaled themselves to the execration of mankind, that name will be foremost in the scroll, which was borne by one, who, in the very spirit of the arch-demon, thought it "better to reign in hell than serve in heaven."—*Louisville Journal Oct. 29.*

A Review of the Losses.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has a careful review of the various skirmishes, battles, and important recommissances, from the bombardment of Sumter to the late battle at Romney, with the most accurate returns of the losses that could be obtained. The result, as figured up from the table, is;

	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
Union forces,	993	2,041	2,274	5,311
Rebel forces,	4,040	1,604	2,903	8,446

But this shows greatly to the disadvantage of the Union side, since the losses of the Rebels in many important actions are unknown, while the prisoners on the Union side are largely made up of the troops surrendered by Twiggs' treachery in Texas.

Sad Occurrence.

Mrs. Rosanna Smith, of Philadelphia, went to church, early on Thursday morning, leaving her two children, one a girl of four years old, the other a boy of seventeen months, alone. Upon her return, she found the room filled with smoke, from the burning of shavings and lightwood on the floor, and her daughter lying on the bed insensible, and the boy lying on the floor on his face, also in a state of insensibility. Upon an examination of the girl, she was discovered to be dead, having been suffocated. The infant was almost past recovery, but showed signs of improvement in the course of the day.

UN-OFFICIAL RETURNS
OF THE ELECTION HELD IN CARROLL COUNTY,
NOVEMBER 6, 1861.
DISTRICTS:

	Taneytown.	Uniontown.	Myers'.	Finksburg.	Freedom.	Manchester.	Westminster.	Hampstead.	Franklin.	Middleburg.	New Windsor	TOTAL.
Governor.												
A. W. BRADFORD,	375	452	195	268	400	319	478	215	257	187	260	3406
B. G. Howard,	94	86	172	184	96	323	245	113	68	45	94	1520
Comptroller of the Treasury.												
S. S. MAFFITT,	375	453	197	267	400	317	474	216	357	188	259	3395
A. L. Jarrett,	94	84	172	182	96	325	249	114	67	46	94	1523
Commissioner of Public Works.												
ED. SHRIVER,	371	452	192	265	400	317	452	216	257	1 6	258	3366
J. K. Longwell,	98	89	180	186	96	325	269	114	67	48	97	1567
Judge of the Circuit Court,												
M. NELSON,	369	438	154	258	415	292	437	215	257	133	259	3257
W. N. Hayden,	96	92	202	192	75	331	284	114	68	66	95	1615
House of Delegates,												
S. R. WATERS,	374	453	200	267	400	316	458	217	257	187	258	3387
W. L. LITTLE,	375	448	195	270	400	317	462	217	253	188	257	3384
G. EVERHART,	372	453	199	266	400	311	469	213	257	188	256	3371
J. Powder,	94	84	168	177	84	321	246	109	66	45	96	1470
W. W. Dallas,	98	96	167	184	96	325	261	114	67	46	97	1571
C. R. Waters,	94	85	172	184	96	324	260	113	67	46	97	1538
County Commissioners.												
B. SHUNK,	357	454	197	266	400	317	472	215	256	182	259	3375
S. S. SHEPHERD,	371	443	200	250	400	316	466	215	257	186	247	3351
J. W. CREW,	372	452	196	289	400	309	457	215	253	187	256	3385
H. S. Davis,	94	84	173	167	96	325	257	117	73	44	96	1528
S. A. Lawer,	95	83	175	202	95	325	259	115	68	47	97	1561
G. K. Frank,	91	84	172	173	94	331	248	118	67	46	96	1520
School Commissioners,												
ISAAC DERR,	368	454	188	253	385	317	460	215	258	171	258	3323
W. SENSENEY,	370	453	200	264	400	317	470	217	257	190	257	3385
JOS. H. HOPPE,	369	452	197	255	400	316	475	214	258	188	258	3383
J. W. Harden,	94	84	169	182	106	325	250	116	66	46	94	1532
Jno. Jones,	93	82	182	183	96	325	248	116	67	44	96	1532
W. H. Crouse,	103	83	171	184	96	327	259	116	67	45	98	1549
Sheriff,												
J. BABYLON,	371	445	194	259	400	314	435	191	257	187	254	3307
T. B. Gist,	94	94	174	190	96	326	281	138	67	44	101	1602
D. Crumbaker,*	000	2	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	2
County Surveyor,												
JAS. KELLY,	400	456	199	279	400	316	470	215	258	188	260	3441

☞ Names in SMALL CAPITALS are Unionists,—those in *italics* Peace men.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

TANEYTOWN.

UNIONISTS.		PEACE.	
MAGISTRATES.			
Wm. Haugh,	000		
Wm Fisher,	000		
Geo. Miller,	000		
CONSTABLES.			
Wendall Slates,	000	David Kephart,*	000
Joel Bowers,	000		
ROAD SUPERVISOR.			
Gabriel Stover,	000	W. Shoemaker,*	000

UNIONTOWN.

MAGISTRATES.			
H. H. Herbaugh,	456		
John Hesson,	453		
Levi Fleagle,	451		
Joshua Switzer,	452		
CONSTABLES.			
A. S. Warner,	346		
Wm. Singer,	412	J. W. Segafoose,*	202
ROAD SUPERVISOR.			
Samuel Beck,	364	Wm. S Lantz,	91

MYERS'.

MAGISTRATES.			
J. W. Earhart,	183	John Maus,	191
D. H. Rudo'ph,	150	Eli Erb,	126
D. B. Earhart,*	55		
CONSTABLES.			
D. L. Feeser,	170	Gershom Huff,	193
Levi Bish,	127	B. J. Mathias,	154
Joshua Wiener,*	53		
ROAD SUPERVISOR.			
Moses Troxell,	182	Michael Shull,	185

FINKSBURG.

MAGISTRATES.			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Elijah Ourseler,	166
M. G. Cockey,	232	J. W. Steele,	182
N. Gorsuch,	213	L. A. J. Lamott,	186
N. Burgett,*	48		
CONSTABLES.			
P. Gorsuch,	271	Jer. Taylor,	161
Jesse Magee,	272	D. D. Byers,	163
ROAD SUPERVISOR.			
Peter Plater,	268	John Uhler,	180

FREEDOM.

MAGISTRATES.			
E. Hewitt, Sr.,	000	E. Thompson,	000
John T. Ways,	000	James Morgan,	000
Wm. Tensfield,	000	Abel Scrivner,	000
CONSTABLES.			
Aaron Gosnell,	000		
Wm. C. Linsey,	000		
ROAD SUPERVISOR.			
Wesley Day,	000	O. Buckingham,	990

MANCHESTER.

MAGISTRATES.			
Henry Glaze,	299	Henry Motter,	326
Geo. Hartley,	309	John C. Price,	318
John Fultz,	318	D. T Shaeffer,	311
CONSTABLES.			
Henry Reagle,	338	Henry Krantz,	330
Henry Cramer,	264	John Lockard,	281
ROAD SUPERVISOR.			
Henry Fair,	307	D. H. Hoffacker,	229

WESTMINSTER.

MAGISTRATES.			
J. Mathias,	467	Wm. Crouse,	254
J. D. Hoppe,	415	Daniel Byers,	259
Em'l. Gernand,	424	Jesse Manning,	234
W. A. Wampler,	455	J. B. Summers,	243
W. J. Mitten,*	53		
CONSTABLES.			
G. W. Plowman,	416	Ira E. Crouse,	206
Reuben W. Stem,	459	J. M. Yingling,	249
		David Kuhn,*	76
ROAD SUPERVISOR.			
Jas. L. Wampler,	450	Philip Turfle,	264

HAMPSTEAD.

MAGISTRATES.			
Wm. S. Wooden,	229	Jesse Brown,	116
Jacob Miller,	194	Richard Harris,	113
CONSTABLES			
Elisha Bromwell,	216	Alfred Ruby,	108
ROAD SUPERVISOR.			
Wm. Houck,	199	Leonard Belt,	122

FRANKLIN.

MAGISTRATES.			
J. W. Cochran,	256		
J. T. Young,	239		
Aquila Pickett,	245	J. B. Rumkles,*	37
CONSTABLES.			
W. W. Pickett,	248		
W. P. Davis,	264		
ROAD SUPERVISOR.			
Wm. H. Barnes,	261		

MIDDLEBURG.

MAGISTRATES.			
Samuel Angel,	999		
John Baker,	999		
CONSTABLES.			
John Six,	999		
Samuel T. Linn,	899		
ROAD SUPERVISOR.			
Nicholas Koons,	899		

NEW WINDSOR.

MAGISTRATES.			
Edwin A. Atlee,	999		
Geo. P. Albaugh,	999		
CONSTABLES.			
Simon Bange,	999		
ROAD SUPERVISOR.			
William Ecker,	999		

Those marked with a * are Independents.

THE RETURNS.

It will be seen from the above table that Carroll County has proved herself worthy the cause in which she has been engaged. Bradford's majority being 1,880 votes, and the entire Union Ticket elected.

Baltimore City gave a Union majority of 14,375, and one district of the County 309.

Frederick City gave 700 Union majority, and the County is set down at 2,000.

The returns from Washington, Howard, Harford and Cecil, are meagre, but show large Union gains. Glory enough!

The Blockade.—France and England.

The news received from Europe by the last steamer shows that the secession emissaries in London and Paris are very confident and noisy in their belief that the necessities of the manufacturing interests will lead to an interference in our contest, for the purpose of breaking up the blockade, in order to procure a supply of cotton; but it is evident that their cause, instead of gaining ground is losing it, both with the people and the press. In addition to this information much gratification is afforded by the London Post, the organ of Lord Palmerston, which has a strong article against an interference, and exposing the fallacy of the notion that the recognition of the Confederate States would reopen the cotton trade. On the contrary, it argues that such a recognition would only increase the vigor of the blockade, and that interference with the blockade would be an act of war embroiling England at once with the United States.

The London Times in an editorial on the efforts of a class in Lancashire to induce the British government to interfere in our affairs and break the blockade, says England would rather undergo much suffering than break the plain rules of international law. *She has recognized the blockade and must abide by it. To break it would disgrace and stain the reputation of England. England will not commit such an act even to save her greatest manufactures.*

Cheering News from Europe.

By the last European mail the State Department has despatches from almost all our Ministers. From every quarter the advices are cheering. Never, since the rebellion began, has the tone of the foreign Powers, from England to Russia, been so favorable. The letter from Garibaldi, in which he expresses sympathy with the Union, prophecies success to its arms, and promises that he will come himself, if necessary to insure it, is in unison with the feeling of Europe, as gathered from these despatches.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Highly trustworthy information from France establishes in diplomatic circles here, the fact that the Emperor Napoleon and his Government consider the integrity, greatness, and prosperity of the American Republic to be identical with the present and future prosperity of France.

The Naval Expedition.

Speculations concerning the destination of the naval expedition are still various, but, while it is believed that they will strike at some important point, they have not gone beyond Fernandina, and probably not south of Brunswick. If the fleet encountered the late gale, they must have undergone some injury, which would, however, only delay, without defeating the proposed landing.

Duration of the War.

Gen. McClellan remarks, in his reply to the Philadelphia committee, that "the war cannot be long, though it may be desperate." The prospect of an early close of the strife will be cheering to a vast majority of the American people, though it may be prejudicial to the personal and political interest of a few. Mr. Robert J. Walker expresses the opinion that the war will be terminated this winter—that it will substantially end with the present campaign. The fiscal condition of the Confederate government cannot, as he supposes, enable it to maintain a war for another year. The loan of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars authorized by Congress at the late session will probably be obtained and expended by the first of January next. If the banks take a hundred and fifty millions, as they doubtless will, and thirty millions of demand treasury notes be issued and kept in circulation, there will remain seventy millions to be obtained in some way, perhaps by offering that portion of the loan to foreign capitalists. It is said that the New York banks can readily negotiate this amount in Europe, if the government desire it.

Removal of Gen. Fremont.

It is confidently believed that Gen. Fremont will be, if he has not been superseded in