The American Sentinel,
WESTMINSTER:
FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 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?

☞ MATHER & ADDITT, 323 Broadway, New York, are our Authorized Agents for receiving Subscriptions and Advertisements in that city.

WOOD!

Those of our Patrons who wish to pay their Subscription or Advertising Bills in WOOD, will confer a special favor by sending us a few loads immediately, as a glance at our small stock on hand is quite sufficient to induce an attack chills, without the means of raising a fever.

The Progress of Affairs.

The news from Nashville and Richmond indicates that the issue between rebellion and loyalty will soon turn merely on a question of *speed*, since the traitors have come to the conclusion, evidently, that wherever a gunboat can penetrate the Rebel region they cannot remain. After the success at Forts Henry and Donelson, and at Clarksville, we cannot see what is to prevent a mortar fleet taking the Manassas gentlemen in the rear by the way of Richmond; and unless a movement is soon made upon the Rebels in Virginia it is feared they will incontinently slip through the fingers of Uncle Sam, when by a little quick action they might be captured.

At any rate, as matters are going on at present, the time appears at hand when the roving establishment at Richmond will have to return to its first love, Montgomery, unless they conclude to halt on the way thither, for a breathing spell, at Atlanta, another point which used to figure in their calculations as eligible for a Capitol.—Nashville and Memphis, too, reckoned on no long time since as candidates for the honor, are already entirely out of their books, and we trust the time is not far distant when Jefferson Davis and Judah P. Benjamin will carry the archives of the beggarly concern in their hats, as they hunt the driest spots in a Mississippi swamp.

We are glad, especially, to see that Nashville is not to suffer for the sins of that miserable traitor, Isham G. Harris.—The fact that he has been mobbed there is quite enough, as matters stand, to give the people real consideration. In the olden time "one righteous man" was sufficient to save city and everything indicates that Nashville has suffered its full share from the accursed tyranny which has smothered the Union sentiment all over the South.

Rapidly is everything brightening as we now survey the whole field from day to day. Even Richmond, doomed Richmond, as it seemed to be at one time, it is now plain would cast off with loathing the living leprosy which has so long oppressed it, were there any chance. So fast do stories of success at all points follow each other that a victory a day has almost come to be the requirement of the times. As matters progress now it will be but little time until Tennessee, especially, is redeemed completely; and with the true Union men there joining in the chorus of the millions who are exulting over the restoration of law and order, a weight will be lifted from the spirits of the nation itself.

How the Rebel leaders can maintain the slightest showing of confidence with all these disasters accumulating upon them is a matter of wonder. It was a comparatively easy thing, months since, to assume that air of confidence in the future which apparently has never forsaken them; but no brazen impudence will now suffice to cover up their black despair—not idiotic confidence itself can be now proof against the dangers which threaten them.

What Shall be done with the Leaders of the Rebellion?

A conviction is rapidly forming in the public mind that the Rebellion is nearly crushed out, and as the time for a settlement approaches, the but natural inquiry is suggested, *What shall be done with the leaders of the Rebellion?* There seems to be a general desire that those who inaugurated this rebellion should not escape punishment, but the character of the punishment to be administered is yet an open question. Nobody desires to see them punished who reside in the South and resisted the rebellion as long as they could, and finally, when they could resist no longer, were forced into the ranks and obliged to fight against the glorious old flag of the Stars and Stripes. We are well aware that there are thousands of this class with whom we had to contend, and towards such the utmost tenderness and compassion should be shown, for they are not traitors at heart. But what shall be done with such double distilled traitors as Jeff Davis, Twiggs, Wigfall, Yancey, Rhett, Breckinridge, Toombs, Beauregard, Buckner, Price and a host of others who sinned against the United States Government with their eyes wide open, and put the ball in motion which culminated in one of the most unjustifiable and hellish rebellions that the historian will ever record?—The universal answer is HANG THE TRAITORS that others may be deterred from imitating their conduct and sharing the same fate. *They* have desolated the land. *They* have robbed many a widow of her only son. *They* have robbed many a wife of her husband. *They* have made many a sister weep gushing tears of grief over the death of her loved brother, and now the widow and the orphans cry to Heaven for VENGEANCE.

The shedding of blood and the taking of life, by any means whatsoever, has always been repugnant to the finer sensibilities of our own nature, and we gladly would we avoid it, but a stern necessity, the public good, our duty to Society and the peace and security of the Government under which we live, imperiously demand the sacrifice, and it must be made. A Felon's doom is the Traitor's fate. Let unstilious demagogues and knaves remember this, and beware.—*Frederick Citizen.*

☞ The Bowling Green Louisville Courier, of the 13th February, says:

"The war has commenced in earnest and the South are just beginning to develop those qualities which will be their chief glory in after ages. Let the work go on. *Let the Southern heart be thoroughly fired.* If other defeats are necessary to complete the work, we may regret the necessity, but we must welcome the chastisement."

This is the last case we have heard of firing the Southern heart. Now it is not only to be fired, but fired "thoroughly." "Let the work go on." Exactly. So say we all.

The Penalties of Treason.

In the success now attending our arms in every direction, the thought arises, How *far* will the Government, in dealing with the Rebels, "temper judgment with mercy?" In the outset, the grand axiom that was to demineer the situation was that "Cotton is King!" and so, as that was unhesitatingly and defiantly proclaimed the power that was to overthrow the Government and the loyal States, it seems a mere matter of course that the nation should clutch its arch-enemy by the throat, and taking him captive, secure for itself all the advantages presumed to arise from its possession. And if we understand this matter aright, the Government has no intention and no wish to commit the slightest shadow of injustice. It, in the person of its authorized agents, is for the time, a great commission merchant, who, of necessity, takes the abandoned staple in charge, and preparing it for market, gets all that can be had for it, keeping an account with the reputed owner, who hereafter, on proving his loyalty, his ownership—that he has not forfeited his interest in it by his becoming the assailant of the Government—its deadly enemy—can get the returns for the cotton, minus the needful expenses, as in ordinary cases, of handling, storage, transportation, &c.

But we have seen with something like pain the account of elegant libraries, belonging to reputed Rebels, seized in like manner with the cotton and carried to New York by authority of the Government. If the property is found that of prominent Rebels—demonstrated so to be—of course the case is allied to that of the seizure of the cotton, or of any other Rebel property. And yet, with our habitual reverence for books, especially, it seems the very bitterness of evil itself when splendid libraries become subject to the chances of war, to confiscation, and are hustled about subject to the rough treatment which appertains to hostile localities.

When we think, further, of the penalties of treason, as now hanging over the delightful region around Port Royal, that if the Government carries out that policy which other Governments do which expect to preserve themselves from consumption, a confiscation such as shall teach entire conspirators that rebellion and bloodshed, and the consequent overthrow of free government, are no mere trifling misdemeanors, but the highest crimes, there seems to be no alternative but to sell out not only libraries, but everything that falls into its possession, as land, &c., and so plant loyalty where disloyalty has thrived and plotted, and where, let off with but trifling penalties, it might repeat its crimes and wickedness.

When we reflect, further, that upon the poor and the ignorant has fallen already the worst evils of the war; that whilst the wealthy leaders of the rebellion have sported their fine uniforms and lived in comparative luxury, the thousands have been starving and freezing and dying in camps, of fevers and the myriad other diseases induced by hardship, what right have any to unduly commiserate for those consequences, such as confiscation, which may fall heavily upon the men who have been the first causes of the troubles?

That the Government will be strictly *just* we have no doubt. It has already proved itself in no wise vindictive; but the only fear is that, in adjusting the punishment to the desert, great criminals will escape simply because they are great. We know that everything available held by the poor of the Rebel States has been mercilessly seized by those who could plead the wants of the Confederacy whilst, in most cases, their worthless shinplasters were thrust upon the unfortunate owner of the article as assumed compensation. And we know, too, that when the Union men have been in the case no treatment was considered too harsh for them, as witness the confiscation of the property of Judge Catron and of Senator Johnson, both of Tennessee, for the crime of being true to their oaths and to the Union. And when we reflect that in this case—most likely—the Judge's Library was obliged to be left behind in his hurried flight, it is more than likely that the hardship of the case in the libraries seized at Beaufort assumes the character of a needed retribution.

All these are matters to be properly adjusted at the right time, and as we have faith in the determination of the Government to act with strict justice, if talents and position could be made use of to excite a false sympathy, the lesson taught by the failure of the rebellion would be barren of fruits, whilst no atonement would be had for the blood of thousands who have been misled to their ruin. We shall—in common with the other loyal men of the nation—watch the coming result with intense interest, so far as the penalties of treason are in question.

How the Rebels Treated Kentucky.

The Louisville Democrat, of Sunday, contains the following editorial. No doubt every word is true, for some scenes, as vividly painted by the Kentucky editor, are all in unison with the doings of the rebels in Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee, and wherever else they have a foothold.—The Democrat says:

The people of Kentucky have had the opportunity of trying two Governments. While the regular authority has been carried on at Frankfort, we have had a little stern-wheel machine at Russellville paddling about Barren and Cumberland rivers as a Government. It was a shallow-water concern, with shallow-water pilots—a sort of dredge-boat, that scraped to the bottom of the people's pockets. If in one sense it was contemptible, in another it was terribly serious. Wherever it put its foot down, there was a desolation. Its line of power is marked by the ashes of farm houses and the *debris* of desecrated churches. It traced its boundaries with a finger of fire, and marked its outposts by depopulated villages. Its *scout couriers* were exiled women and children, fleeing for their lives.

Behind its hand upon populous villages, peaceful and happy homes, and they were cursed with the desolation of Sodom. Its laws were the sword and the bayonet—its pleans of triumph the wailings of women, as the voice of Rachel crying for her children. Every living thing was blasted by it. Wide fields, spreading in beauty, were the camps for destroying armies; fine buildings the barracks for soldiers. A brutal soldiery had no law but their own lusts; no God but their own passions.—Everything valuable that they wished was seized, and what they could not carry off they destroyed. Consciences of plunder were issued, and armed bands searched and stole under the authority of law. No place within the narrow circuit was safe from depredation. Commerce and trade were destroyed by they had no need of them. Everything they touched withered. In their flight they destroyed, with indiscriminate outrage, whatever was most valuable. It made no difference whether it was the property of Union or Secession, the fell spirit of organized mob struck it. The mere fact of its being property was enough to demand its destruction.

Operations of the Blockade Fleet.

Dispatches from Flag Officer McKean, on board the Niagara, blockading off the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, announce the capture of four prizes. The brig Bohio, which had been cruising between the Southwest Pass and longitude 90°, a schooner-rigged Ship Island sloop, which was sent to Key West, and the schooner Star, of New Orleans, captured by the De Soto, and anchored off Ship Island, and the schooner Isabel, formerly W. R. King, off Atchafalaya Bay, sailing under Rebel colors. Flag Officer McKean found the Santee blockading Galveston, where the commander of a British vessel had stated that no vessel was stationed.

More of the "Chivalry."

We have one of the most beautiful exemplifications of the nice distinctions incident to Rebel leadership in the case of the false and disgraced Buckner, who, betraying his native State with every sort of double-dealing which could excite horror in honorable minds, betraying also the Government which educated him and had the greater portion of his worthless life given him bread, undertakes to intimate what is "chivalrous" in submitting to the great power which had at length cornered him in his iniquities.

This is too much. In view of the brazen impudence, the flaunting hypocrisy and falsehood which has debased every principle of honor, and debauched everything men were wont to reverence as right, the world will have to revise all that has gone before, or accept from these shameless gasconades, these evil compounds of Parrolles and Pistols and Falstaffs, that which should make them blush for humanity at its worst estate. When oaths the most solemn are no more than rotten withes, and every principle of truth and sincerity is trampled under foot; when traitors flaunt their treachery as honorable, and life-long ingrates seek to stab the benefactor who has cherished them, certainly it is time to start back with horror from such evils, to recognize the fact that although rebellion has given us death and ruin, it has brought in its train something worse than any material injury—a code of morals such as, fairly contemplated, might shame Thugs or Hottentots.

Can it be that all these centuries the world has been upon the wrong track, and we are now to make the discovery that truth, man's word, his oath, is as nothing? that men may cheat and forswear themselves, turn ingrates, robbers, *Floyds*, and yet that a sword and a pair of epaulettes set it all right, and more—entitles the man to the character of honorable, permits him to prate of what is "chivalrous?"

However it may be with the members of this conspiracy, it cannot be that the world at large will accept of their standard as to what is honorable; it cannot be that after what has occurred the assumptions of such men will pass for anything. Were it otherwise, there is not a crime known to the calendar of wickedness but might claim high eulogy, there is not a child now growing up to manhood but might blush to find himself introduced to a life so base, to a standard of morals so degraded and horrible.

A thousand motives, then, concur with the commoner reasons for a restoration of the Union, to prove the necessity of overthrowing and stamping with disgrace the chief authors of this rebellion. Unless redeemed from such evil examples, everything that makes our people proud of an honest ancestry will be swept away, and the action will have stamped upon its brow a mark more to be deplored than that which was impressed upon the forehead of the first murderer.—*Balt. Amer.*

Important Proclamation

The proclamation dated on the 18th, signed jointly by Commodore Goldsborough and Gen. Burnside, to the people of North Carolina, says:

"The mission of the joint expedition, is not to invade any of the Rights but to assert the authority of the United States, and to close with them the desolating war brought upon the state by comparatively a few men in their midst.

Influenced infinitely more by the worst passions of human nature than by any show of elevated reason, they are still urging you astray to gratify their unholy purposes.

They impose upon your credulity by telling you of wicked and even diabolical intentions on our part; of our desire to enslave your freedom, plunder your property, liberate your slaves, injure your women, and such like enormities—all of which, we assure you is not only ridiculous, but utterly and wilfully false.

We are Christians as well as yourselves and we profess to know full well, and to feel profoundly, the sacred obligations of the character.

No apprehensions need be entertained that the demands of humanity or justice will be disregarded. We shall inflict no injury, unless forced to do so by your own acts, and upon this you may confidently rely.

Those men are your worst enemies.—They, in truth, have drawn you into your present condition, and are the real disturbers of your peace and the happiness of your firesides.

We invite you in the name of the Constitution and in that of virtuous loyalty and civilization, to separate yourselves at once from their malign influence, to return to your allegiance and not compel us to resort further to the force under our control.

The Government asks only that its authority may be recognized, and we repeat, in no manner, or way, does it desire to interfere with your laws, constitutionally established—your institutions of any kind whatever—your property of any sort, or your rights in any respect.

Discoveries at Bowling Green.

A letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated Bowling Green, February 18, says:

Our success here is much more important than was at first supposed, viewing it merely in reference to what property we have taken possession of. The Rebels did not destroy as much of their stores as we imagined, but concealed them in various places about the town and neighborhood, hoping that they might possibly escape the vigilant eyes of our Quartermasters and Commissaries.

But their hopes were vain. Such quantities of provisions of all sorts, flour, pork, etc., have been found, that we should have no difficulty in subsisting our army for a considerable time, even if we should receive no supplies whatever from the North.

In every imaginable place these articles have been found—up in garrets, down in cellars, in wells, in cisterns, in houses belonging to professed Union men, and, indeed, in every situation which any individual would be apt to select as suitable for concealment.

This organized system of hiding was not confined to the town. A great many hundred bags and barrels of corn were discovered concealed in the woods in the vicinity. It was astonishing how speedily and surely these were hunted up.

I shall not pretend to estimate the value of the property thus captured. I have not seen the whole of it, but C. H. Grosvenor, the able and efficient Major of the Eighteenth Ohio, who has been earnestly engaged in the work of ferreting out Confederate stores, informs me that little less than a hundred thousand dollars worth have been found to-day.

☞ A late number of the Richmond *Whig* has an article bitterly condemning Jeff Davis' administration. It says:—"Judging by the results so far, it is the most lamentable failure in history, and suggests that the most signal service which that government can now render to the country is the surrender of the helm to abler and better hands."

We are inclined to believe that much of the same sentiment exists South, had they only the honesty of the *Whig* to avow it. Not can we so lightly estimate the intelligence or patriotism of these people as to think they will long submit to such leaders, but seeing the impositions practised upon them, turn to their own government for protection, and seek a retributive vengeance upon the heads of those by whom they have been so mercilessly and wrongfully betrayed.

News of the Week.

A despatch from Clarksville, Tennessee, dated on the 26th, states that before evacuating Nashville the Rebel soldiers plundered many private houses and stores.—Several were shot by the citizens in retaliation for these outrages. General Nelson is in command at Nashville, General Buell still being on the north side of the river. The Union sentiment was strongly manifested and our troops well received. Governor Harris made a speech before leaving urging the citizens to destroy their property and rally to him at Memphis. But little attention was paid to him. The railroad bridge at Nashville was destroyed by the order of Floyd, greatly against the wishes of the citizens.

A later dispatch confirms the statement of the evacuation of Nashville, but reports that Gov. Harris burned all the State papers and then accompanied the Confederate troops in their retreat to Murfreesboro. Gen. Grant has declared martial law in West Tennessee. Murfreesboro, where it is reported that the Confederates are now concentrating, is the capital of Rutherford county, Tenn., about thirty miles southeast of Nashville, on the railroad to Charleston, S. C. The town was the seat of government of the State from 1817 to 1827, when the State House was destroyed by fire, and the capital then removed to Nashville. It contains about six thousand inhabitants.

General Halleck telegraphs the continued success of Gen. Curtis' pursuit of the flying rebel Price. Our forces have taken Fayetteville, Arkansas, and captured a number of prisoners, stores, baggage, etc. A part of the town was burnt by the Rebels. We are now in possession of all the strongholds on the Arkansas border.—Fayetteville is the county town of Washington county, and about twenty miles within the State line. A number of the Missouri cavalry were poisoned by food left by the rebels, and Captain Dolfert died from the poison.

The Brig-son iron clad battery has sailed for her destination.

The New Orleans *Bee* confesses the magnitude of the disaster at Fort Donelson, and as usual, condemns the Rebel Government. The capture of Fort Donelson has alarmed the Rebel States, and several of the Governors have issued calls for additional troops, which, if not filled by volunteers, more summary measures will be resorted to.

The Rebel Generals Buckner and Tilghman are en route for Fort Warren.

The Secretary of War has appointed Major Gen. Dix and Hon. Edward Berrepont, of New York, Special Commissioners to examine into the cases of the political prisoners still remaining in military custody, and to determine whether, in view of the public safety and the existing rebellion, they should be discharged, remain in military custody, or be remitted to the civil tribunals for trial. The examination is to be *ex parte* and summary, and at such times and places as the Commissioners may direct.

A slight skirmish and rout of the Rebels under Parker and Quantrel has taken place near Independence, Missouri. Several were killed, and a lot of guns and prisoners captured.

The force of Texans under Sibley threatening Fort Craig, in Santa Fe, are reported to be in almost a starving condition.—The Union strength at Fort Craig has been increased by two regiments, and a battle was confidently expected.

The Sumter was sold at Gibraltar on the 12th ult., under notice to quit. Another batch of her crew had landed and would not go on board again.

Gen. McClusky has been released from close confinement. It is supposed that he is at liberty on parole.

Mrs. Buckner and the wife of Col. Roger Hanson, of the Second Kentucky Regiment, have been arrested in Indianapolis, where their husbands are held prisoners of war.

Maryland's Protest.

The following are the resolutions introduced by Hon. Beverly Johnson and adopted by the Maryland House of Delegates:

Preamble and Resolution on the Subject of the Course the State will Pursue in the Present Rebellion.

Whereas, Jefferson Davis, a pretended President of a pretended Confederacy, in a paper styled an Inaugural, delivered by him in Richmond, Virginia, on the 22d instant, has repeated an assertion often recklessly uttered in public bodies of the so-called Confederate States, that "Maryland, already united to us by hallowed memories and material interests, will, when able to speak with unfettered voice, share her destiny to the South;" and whereas, it is due to the intelligence, patriotism and good name of our people that such assertion be at once repudiated by their representatives here assembled; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That such assertion is an unfounded and gross calumny upon the people of the State, who sincerely lamenting the madness and self-inflicted infelicities of our brethern of the South, acting under a delusion caused by the arts of the aspiring and criminal ambition of a few designing men, are but half ashamed by the sad condition of such brethren of the fatal results sure to follow from the course which they have pursued, and are more and more convinced of the obligation alike of interest and of duty, to cling undying attachment to the Union devised for us by our fathers, as absolutely necessary to our social and political happiness, and the preservation of the very liberty which they fought and bled to achieve for us.

The Chivalry.

Notwithstanding all the boasting of the South of their chivalry, and dying in the last ditch, and burning their property, and all such stuff, it is very evident the *people* have no such idea of gratifying the tyrants who are now oppressing them. At Clarksville, the *people* sent for our troops to come and take possession. Nashville surrenders without a blow, only asking that they may be protected in their property—in both instances, the "creatures" of Jeff. Davis were the incendiaries. In North Carolina, the same may be said of matters and things there as well as in Virginia, and no doubt at Savanna too. That they are not very anxious now about the fighting part of the business, since they have heard how our boys use the *gold stick*, is very evident from the anxiety to get substitutes at any price, a sample of which we subjoin from a late Richmond paper:—

WANTED.—We are authorized by friends in the country to procure for them SUBSTITUTES for the war. We will, therefore, give for such, Two Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars in addition, pay twenty-five dollars for the exchange.

Persons desirous to enter the service in that capacity, will please call at our Office on City, second door below Virginia street.

1—18—4t. L. WALLER & CO.

Death of General Lander.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The brave General Lander died this afternoon at Bawlin, Western Virginia, from the debilitating effects of his wounds received at Edward's Ferry. His body is on the way to this city where his widow resides.

General Lander had every attention which the old and well tried friends around him could bestow. His death was somewhat sudden. It was not until 5 o'clock this afternoon that his wife received intelligence of his illness. She immediately took measures for obtaining a special train to proceed thither, but before the arrangements were completed, Secretary Stanton called in person, and with much feeling and delicacy acquainted her with the fact of her husband's death. Secretary Chase and other distinguished friends subsequently visited her in her affliction.

Gen. Shields succeeds Gen. Lander in command.

Fatal Accident to George Huber Randall.

The Baltimore, Sun of Monday, last says, on Saturday evening Mr. George Huber Randall, printer, employed in the government printing Office in Washington, was killed on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, between Jackson's bridge and the Relay House. He left Washington by the last train for this city, and it is supposed he accidentally fell from the platform while attempting to pass from one car to another, and the train passed over him.—When found one arm and one leg were cut off, his head was badly crushed, and there were two wounds in his chest, the last named said to have been caused by two of his ribs having broken protruded through the skin. His body was returned to Washington yesterday morning. Mr. R. was forty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife, and several children. The deceased was native of Alexandria, Va., but in early life came to this city and learned the printing business in the office of the old Baltimore Republican. He was possessed of good mental faculties, and had good colloquial powers. For two years Mr. R. conducted the "Carroll County Democrat," after which he returned to his business as a compositor in this city. Two years ago he obtained a position in the government printing office, which he held up to the time of the accident which deprived him of life. In social life he was of easy manner, and ever lent a helping hand to a brother in distress, or to any others who might need his sympathy or aid.

A Sharp Shooter's Duel.

A distinguished duel occurred on the battle field of Fort Donelson, between one of Colonel Birge's Sharpshooters and a crack shot inside the enemy's fortifications.

The Federalist was stationed on a hill adjoining the intrenchments, and at an early hour in the morning the Secession foe placed his rifle on a parapet, and fired a ball through the Unionist's hat. The Sharpshooter returned his fire, received a second shot, and sent another; and from that time until 4 o'clock in the afternoon the two continued discharging their pieces without injuring one another.

Both fired accurately; but both concealed their persons as much as possible, and endeavored to deceive each other by putting their hats on their ramrods, and thrusting their coats from behind the fortifications as the trick. Whatever was exposed almost invariably received a bullet; but the two were so wary and skilful that it seemed they might fire until doomsday without danger to either. About the hour I have mentioned, however, the Rebel, forgetful of prudence, thrust his head over the breastworks, thinking, no doubt, as his enemy had not fired for five minutes, that he might be dead. The movement was fatal. His head was not exposed five seconds; but in that brief period the sharpshooter's ball passed into the Rebel's brain, and stretched him out a corpse before the unfortunate fellow had been able to determine where his enemy was lurking, or by whose hand he was destined to fall.

Confederate Money.

The Southern papers are boasting of the high price of negroes and land in the interior of the South, notwithstanding the war, and quote the sales to prove it. The reason is, the immense amount of Confederate money in circulation induces those who are obliged to receive it to push it off as fast as possible, knowing that a dollar of it will never be redeemed,—hence they are willing to lay it out in land, or negroes, or any thing else, so they get it off their hands before the general crash comes. A very interesting sketch of the parting scenes of the rebel prisoners from Fort Donelson is given by an eye witness to one of the Western papers. A Mississippi officer, "a tall, red whiskered, tobacco chewing, ungainly looking man," complained of his rank (a captain) not being sufficiently respected; he wanted to partake at a private table, instead of enjoying his food with his brother officers in their own department, and when he was called on to pay his scott he tendered a Confederacy shinplaster which he was told would not pass current out of Dixie. This seemed to arouse the indignation of the hero of the repudiating State, and he remarked that "they talk of re-constructing the Union, but they begin by rejecting Southern money—that is a pretty way!" A good many will find out the "pretty way" before long. When Nashville was evacuated, Confederate money in that State immediately went down to zero!

Destruction of Tobacco and Cotton.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Rebel Congress that a proposition has been introduced for the destruction of tobacco and cotton, and the Richmond Whig of Tuesday says:

Preparations for the destruction of these two articles cannot be too speedily made. If Congress does not act, an order from the War Office to all the military authorities of the Confederacy should at once be given requiring them forthwith to take steps for ensuring the destruction of these articles. If the selfish policy of foreign governments leads them to seek their own interest by virtually aiding in our ruin, let us show them that we must, we will fall, not unavenged, but can and will spread ruin over the earth.

The Norfolk Day Book has the following comments on the Whig's remarks:

A meeting, we learn, was held in Richmond last evening for the purpose of considering the action proposed in the above paragraph. To agree upon what is right and judicious in the premises, and to secure uniformity of action is a consummation devoutly to be wished, and we hope that this, the object of the meeting, may be attained.

John Bell and Breckinridge.

A Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says: General Halleck has advised Mr. T. L. Yeatman, of St. Louis, to take possession of the "Cumberland Iron Works," recently destroyed by the crew of the gunboat St. Louis. Mr. Lewis, one of the proprietors, who was taken prisoner, states that John Bell, who was one of the partners in the destroyed concern, is in very bad health, and will not live many weeks. He is at times perfectly insane. John C. Breckinridge, Mr. Lewis says, has become an habitual drunkard, and is now in Tennessee.

Salaries of Naval Officers.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs will report a reduction of the salaries of navy officers of 20 per cent. on the highest grade, 15 per cent. on the intermediate, and 10 per cent. on the lower. Also the abolition of all navy agencies and naval storekeeper's offices, and the bump and livery agencies, transferring the duties heretofore performed by those officers to paymasters of the navy on duty at or near the different navy-yards and stations, under regulations to be made by the Secretary of the Navy, or order of the President.

Local Items.

Our Paper.—

One more issue and our present lot of inferior paper will be exhausted, and we will furnish our readers with a more acceptable article. We are well aware of the vexation endured by many on that account, and feel grateful for their kind forbearance, and while we greatly regret that such a cause of complaint has existed, will use every effort to prevent a recurrence thereof.

A Barrens Pig.—

Westminster, so long famous for raising heavy hogs, is somewhat in danger of having her glory eclipsed by the barrens. A few days ago Mr. William Frizzell, near Morgan's run, slaughtered a young hog which weighed 600 pounds when dressed. If our friend is a little behind the season, he is fully up in weight.

The Weather.—

March appears by no means disposed to be outdone in variety by her predecessors, making her entree on Saturday amid a wind and storm highly creditable to January, moderating in the afternoon to a slight resemblance of April. Sunday snow, Monday rain and sleet. However, "a bad beginning makes a good end," is an old proverb, and we must wait patiently for its verification.

Methodist Conferences.—

The "Baltimore Conference," and the "East Baltimore Conference," of the M. E. Church, commenced their sessions on Wednesday last, in Baltimore. The circuits and stations of many of the preachers being beyond our military lines, it is thought will prevent their attendance. The proceedings of these bodies will be looked for with great interest.

The Methodist Protestant Conference holds its session at Chestertown, Kent County, next week.

Gift Enterprises.—

These institutions, so popular in this region a few years ago, but which have since been so generally voted a humbug, that we, as well as others, have been rather shy, are again presented to the public in a shape calculated to dispel the doubts of even the most incredulous.—Calling on our friend Norris, a few evenings since, we were shown quite a number of his Gift Portfolios, price only twenty-five cents, which contain 18 sheets fine letter paper, 18 envelopes, pen, pencil, 100 valuable receipts, fashionable embroidery patterns, and other small et ceteras, besides a beautiful article of Jewelry. We were shown a large quantity of the jewelry, among which were some superb medalions, bracelets, rings, breatpins, &c., surpassing by far any lot of gift jewelry we have yet seen.

More Disappointments.—

It appears our rampant secession fire eaters are doomed to disappointment on every hand. On Friday afternoon last a report was spread that a letter had been received in town, communicating the astounding intelligence that Gen. Banks' Division, which had crossed the Potomac a few days before, had been cut to pieces, and utterly annihilated, by Jackson, with reinforcements from Manassas.—Great shaking of hands, and sundry drinks were enjoyed by the "*chivalry*" over this *glorious result*, when to their utter dismay the evening trains brought news that no battle had been fought, nor even an enemy seen. This was a hard blow, their drooping spirits must be kept up; but how was it to be done. This was a question that sorely puzzled them, when they *fortunately* struck upon a happy idea. The whole thing had been a mistake, it was not Banks' Division that had been demolished, but the brave General Lander's. This was reliable, the source from whence it came was undoubted, and Secesh was again in ecstacies. But alas, for their air castles, the next mail brought tidings of Banks' Division that dampened all their ardor, and set at rest the last remaining doubt of their safety, and a more blank looking crowd has not lately been seen around here. What the next "*sensation*" will be we cannot conjecture, but will endeavor to keep our readers posted.

THE HICKS TESTIMONIAL

The friends of Ex-Governor Hicks, in consideration of his eminent services in saving our State from being the threatre of war, and its citizens from irreparable loss, have concluded to give all the loyal citizens of the State an opportunity to show their gratitude in a substantial manner.

We have been requested to state that blank certificates, beautifully printed, containing an excellent likeness of the Ex-Governor, and signed by F. FICKEY Jr., Treasurer of the "Union State Central Committee," intended to be filled up and given to all persons in Carroll County who will contribute one dollar, or upwards, to the fund, have been forwarded to Jos. M. Parke, at Westminster; who will act as Treasurer for the County, and receive and forward the funds with the list of contributors.

These receipts will be put in the hands of agents in each of the districts of the County, who will report to the Treasurer at so estimating the names and amounts contributed. It is expected that these will be published by the State Central Committee in pamphlet form.

The following persons will act as agents for the districts named. Agents for the other districts will be published, as soon as obtained.

BENJAMIN SHUNK, Taneytown,
JACOB CAMPBELL, Manchester,
COL. JOSHUA C. GIST, Franklin,
JOS. M. PARKE, Westminster.

Magazines and Periodicals.

THE RURAL REGISTER.—We have the February number of this eminently useful agricultural and family journal. Filled as usual with much useful and seasonable matter. Every farmer should be a subscriber.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The March number of this particular favorite with the ladies is already received, and being their anniversary number, is truly rather a gem of literature. The engraving is an excellent one, fully sustaining the reputation.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM.—This spirited little publication for March is also on our table, and we do not wish to be accused of partiality when we say we regard it as the best journal for children we have met with. A parent could confer no greater kindness on a child than by subscribing for this work, while he himself might spend many pleasant and profitable hours over its pages.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The March number of this sterling periodical is also received, it contains 15 able articles and 152 pages. The Atlantic is evidently the Magazine for the times, and eminently deserving the most liberal patronage.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, and the LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for January, together with BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for February, have been received. We have so frequently spoken of the worth of those works that we take it for granted our readers are well aware of the merits we would however remark that at the present time, considering our political relations with foreign nations, they are more than usually interesting.

Persons wishing to subscribe for any of the above works, will please call upon us, and we will take pleasure in procuring them.

The Evils of Medical Malpractice.

"The report of the City Inspector," says the New York Herald of the 9th May, 1860,—"to the Board of Health which we published yesterday, reveals an alarming state of affairs in the condition of the public health, showing not only an increase of 1,819 deaths within the past four months over those of last year, but a frightful increase of mortality from scarlet fever, croup, bronchitis and pneumonia—the increase of deaths from these diseases forms one-fourth of the total. This fact warns us of the necessity existing for some means of protection against unskilled and half educated Physicians. The public are thus constantly exposed to malpractice at the hands of ignorant men, who follow the profession merely as a means of making money, without the ambition or the qualifications which pertain to the educated practitioner." How widely different have been the results in the above disorders from those who have used Holloway's Pills and Ointment is manifested by the fact that not a single case of death occurred wherever the Pills and Ointment had been taken in time. Thousands of mothers owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Holloway for being the means of saving the lives of their darlings.—There is no idle theory or speculation in the use of these medicines. The effect is invariably the same—sure and certain—where all the instructions given are strictly fulfilled. The Pills cool and purify the blood, while the Ointment locally applied in scarlatina, croup or bronchitis, allays the inflamation and speedily restores the little sufferer to the enjoyment of health.—In Europe, we learn that hundreds of lives have been saved in cases of diptheria, for which the Ointment is a certain cure, and for all diseases affecting the throat, penetrating as it does, the affected glands, which no internal medicine alone can reach—so effectually as to act with sufficient celerity to save the patient. This extraordinary Ointment will give permanent relief to all athmatic patients, and may therefore be considered as a sovereign remedy.

Caucus for State Librarian.

The Union members of the Assembly of Maryland held a caucus Tuesday week for State Librarian, when the following gentlemen were put in nomination, together with 14 others:—H. P. Jordan, of Baltimore city; S. R. Gore, of Carroll county; J. Snowden Thomas, of Cecil; Dr. Pierce, of Caroline, and Dr. Tingler, of Worcester. There were four ballots taken, when Mr. Jordan received 39 votes, being a majority of those cast.

The following nominations were also made: Bank Directors: Mechanics Bank, Henry D. Harvey and Henry Janes; Easton Bank of Maryland, P. Groome and W. B. Massey; Farmess' Bank of Maryland, R. D. Woodward; Hagerstown Bank Fred'k J. Posey and Dr. Elijah Bishop.—They were elected on Thursday by joint ballot.

The Rebels Panic Stricken.

Drafting to be Resorted to in Mississippi and Alabama.—Memphis papers of the 22d inst., just received, represent the people of Tennessee gloomy and depressed over the Fort Donelson matter. The publication of all news is interdicted by the military authorities. They acknowledge the late defeat to be a terrible calamity, but are not dispirited.

The Governor of Mississippi made a general call upon all persons capable of bearing arms to enlist, under the alternative of drafting. The Governor of Alabama calls for twelve regiments by the 4th of March, for three years or the war. He threatens drafting if not filled by that time.

☞ When "Fort Donelson" was whispered in the Chicago Court House the audience burst out in three glorious cheers. The Sheriff called to order, but the Judge promptly said: "The court's adjourned. Let the people shout;" and three times three rousing cheers made the hall ring again and again in honor of the Stars and Stripes."

CHILLS AND FEVER! CHILLS AND FEVER!!—One of the greatest remedies that has ever been laid before the public, for Fever and Ague, and which have received the highest encomiums from the press and the people, is DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. Who would endure the miseries arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers, and icy chills, alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a mere trifle? And yet how many families linger out a painful existence under this deadly blight, and do nothing but gulp down quinine, until it becomes as common as their daily meals, and yet they are not relieved. None but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense agony. Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. See advertisement in another column.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.

Take it to the cottage of the lowly, and relieve the pains of accident or disease—take it to the mansions of the rich to soothe the suffering that neither station nor wealth can mitigate; take it everywhere, through the wide world, and say it is "ELECTRIC OIL" is not on its benign mission, healing, soothing and relieving, as has not been done since the day the Divine Samaritan ministered the world balm.

PROF. CHAS. DE GRATH, Philadelphia.

☞ This Oil may be relied on for deafness. Price 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

N. B.—In case of any failure please inform me, as I wish to cure or charge nothing.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in the United States and Canada.

N. B.—If this Oil does not make the hair grow where nature intended it to grow, then nothing will make it grow certainly.

HENRY L. SHRIVER and FRANCIS L. HERING, Agents for Westminster.

Special Notice.
TO CONSUMPTIVES!

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease,