The American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER:

FRIDAY, JULY 4 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?

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## THE TEST.

Gov. Johnson of Tennessee has inaugurated a system of treatment for rebels and traitors that commends itself to all for its practical utility and fairness. When men preach treason in the State over which he is Chief Magistrate, they are waited upon without further ceremony by one of his Marshalls, and tendered a passport beyond the lines of our army into the ranks of the rebels, where they can give public exhibition of the sincerity of their professions.—If they refuse to accept this tender of kindness on the part of the Governor, he takes them before a suitable person, some Magistrate or other officer and compels them to enter into a bond with good security for their future loyalty to the government of the United States and their good conduct toward the loyal men of Tennessee. We announced some time ago the appointment of that strict disciplinarian, and tried veteran, Major General JOHN E. WOOL, to the command of the military department of Maryland, and at the same time expressed the opinion that "ye secesh," ye lovers and worshippers of Floyd, Wise, Pillow, Beauregard and Jeff Davis, in this State, would find in him an officer of sterner *morals* than his predecessor. Our prediction to a certain extent has been fulfilled, for the General seems to think, and accordingly act, upon the principle that Secession here cannot be cured by persuasion, that kindness however sincerely bestowed produces no change in the temper of their hostility to the Government, and that another remedy must be tried, sterner more practical, and at the same time more speedy in suppressing disloyalty.—We have thought much over this disease that some how has seized hold of not a few of our people. We have asked ourself the question many times. Can Secessionists be sincere in their wish to have this Government destroyed? do they really desire the defeat of the Federal arms? the success of the rebels? and the transfer of this war into Maryland? We sometimes doubt their sincerity, and charge them with hypocrisy, but the wisest and best policy to be pursued by all loyal men, is to treat them as if they really expressed in words what they felt, and that they do want the Union dissolved and a Southern Confederacy established. As a test of their sincerity, and as a means of ridding our State of the few disloyal ones among us we suggest Gov. Johnson's course, for the reason that none of the "chivalry" here would refuse to go to fight the "mudsills" of the Federal army. Knowing and feeling that each one being a native of "My Maryland" could without difficulty whip five Yankees. We suggest then that the commandant of this department issue a proclamation to the effect that all men sympathising with this rebellion, or in any way giving aid and comfort to it, either by preaching and talking treason, advocating the establishment of a Southern Confederacy or otherwise, will be forthwith furnished with a passport and escorted under a flag of truce within the lines of their hero Jeff, there to put to practice against us what they preach here. There is nothing unreasonable in this proposition, for they will then be where they can do their friends some good while they will not be able to do us harm by covert treason. They should be promptly waited upon by the proper officer and forthwith mustered and marched to a general rendezvous, and from thence transmitted by safe tho' speedy marches to the tender embraces of the rebel army and conscription act of the rebel Congress.—Those who prefer to stay should be made to give bonds for their good behaviour and to cease preaching treason. It seems to strike us that this mode would be a good test of their sincerity and would *probably relieve* our State of a *host* of *traitors* without materially advancing the efficiency or strength of the rebel army.

### Despotism

Secesh here have been loud in their denunciations of the "Lincoln" tyranny they profess to experience, although they have no more cause than the unconscious babe to complain, provided they behave themselves as decent people everywhere should do, and do not violate the laws of the land. In the South, it is very different; what with their conscription, their bogus money their seizure of property, and other atrocities, no one's life or substance is safe. The military despotism is becoming so intolerable that even the most violent of the secession journals are emboldened to cry out against it. The Jackson *Mississippian*, one of the most ultra rebel sheets, alluding to Beauregard's late conduct, says;

"The military authorities of the South are following fast in the footsteps of the infamous tyranny that now lords it over an enslaved people beyond the Potomac, and that seeks to subjugate us to its ruinous rule. We had hoped that it never could be said of us, as it has been of our enemies, that freedom was incompatible with our success, and that to achieve our liberties we must first become slaves."

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

### 300,000 More Troops Called Out.

Advices from Washington state that the Governors of all the Loyal States have addressed a communication to the President, tendering him any number of men he may deem sufficient to crush out the rebellion at once. The offer has been accepted by the President, and 300,000 men called for. The order fixing the quota for the several States was issued from the War Department on Wednesday.

### Confiscation.

Congress is in a fair way to pass the Confiscation bill. It is one of the most important measures that could possibly occupy the attention of that body. Traitors should be dealt with summarily. Leniency is no way to suppress treason, as the history of this war so far conclusively demonstrates. Butler has taught the women of New Orleans a lesson they will not soon forget.—The result of which is they are perfectly free from insult themselves and are made to be respectful to their betters. Such lessons are needed in other places.

There are many traitors who can be reached in no other way than by the confiscation of their property. If this means be not soon resorted to they will entirely escape the punishment of their iniquity. Why should not the property of rebels in arms and of those who are aiding and assisting them be taken by the Government to pay in part the expenses of this war?—Is treason to be encouraged by the protection by the Government of the property and the families of those who are endeavoring to overthrow it? And are the loyal in both sections of the Union to be taxed and taxed and taxed again to defray the expenses incurred by the successful party. How is it on the other side? One of the first acts of the rebel Congress was to pass a sequestration bill—a bill that required those who owed parties in the loyal States to pay such indebtedness to the confederate treasury. Let us learn wisdom on this head from the enemy.

But say some, Congress has no power to pass such a bill, which is not true; but if it were, let us act like Alexander, who severed the Gordian knot with his sword.—Let Congress *assume* the authority. A most iniquitous and unrighteous rebellion has been forced upon the country by the designing demagogues and peace men of the South, and if there is not power in the Constitution to suppress and punish its leading spirits, then there is out of it. Besides, the wise and good fathers of the Republic, in their patriotism and simplicity, never dreamed that there would be any so damnably depraved as to seek their greatness at their country's ruin, and therefore, perhaps, failed to make provision for such an emergency as the present. But would these sticklers for the Constitution leave the Government to fall to pieces because they cannot find in its fundamental law anything to meet directly the unhallowed and almost incomprehensible circumstances surrounding it? Are a few ambitious, unscrupulous and unprincipled miscreants to be allowed to inaugurate a rebellion which, for extent and heinousness, has no parallel in history, to go unwhipped of justice, because, forsooth, there is no express power in the Constitution to punish them as they deserve? That is a poor Government that does not posses the power of self-preservation. If there be no power in the Constitution for such a measure, then its inate justice and propriety is a sufficient warrant for it.

It is also urged that such a law would punish the *innocent*. Is there an innocent woman in the South that would be robbed by it? The mothers there urge their sons to enlist, and the sisters persuade their brothers to take up arms against the Government under pain of their displeasure. The women are worse than the men. Many are the volunteers that the women of the South have forced into the rebel ranks, and they boast of it. And independently of this, have not all those that can handle a needle have been plying it with might and main during the last year in providing clothing for the "chivalry." On this score there can be no valid objection to an act of confiscation.

But we favor such an act, be it constitutional or unconstitutional, because we believe it to be right—which is a sufficient reason. Justice demands that the South should pay *all* the expenses of this war, but the mercy of the Government indicates a disposition to let them off with a very small portion of it—much too small a portion, so that if the property of every description of the *leading* rebels should be confiscated, they should be thankful of such leniency. By the Constitution every man in arms against the Government has forfeited his life, and he who escapes with the simple loss of his property, has good cause to rejoice.—*Cum. Telegraph.*

### Some truth for Dough Faces.

The Louisville *Courier*, once the organ of the Breckinridge Democracy of Kentucky, removed first to Bowling Green then to Nashville, and seemed to have "gone up" when the traitors evacuated the latter city. It was there that it put forth the following philosophy of the rebellion, to which we invite the special attention of such Democrats as Buchanan, Sanderson, and the leaders of the Breckinridge party in the North generally. Were not all patriotism, all self-respect entirely dead in these craven creatures they could not help but rise in their manhood and stand side by side with the administration and demand that this rebellion shall be put down if it *wipes every traitor from the face of the continent.* But hear the *Courier*:

"This has been called a fratricidal war by some, by others an irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery. We respectfully take issue with the authors of both these ideas. We are not the brothers of the Yankees, and the Slavery question is merely the pretext not the cause of the war. The true irrepressible conflict lies fundamentally in the hereditary hostility, the sacred animosity, the eternal antagonist, between the two races engaged.

"The Norman cavalier cannot brook the vulgar familiarity of the Saxon Yankee, while the latter is continually devising some plan to bring down his aristocratic neighbor to his own detested level. Thus was the contest waged in the old United States. So long as Dickinson doughfaces were to be bought and Cochrane cowards to be frightened, so long was the Union tolerable to Southern men; but when, owing to divisions in our ranks, the Yankee hirelings placed one of their own spawn over us, political connection became unendurable, and separation necessary to preserve our self-respect.

"As our Norman friends in England, always a minority, have ruled their Saxon countrymen in political vassalage up to the present day, so have we, 'the slave oligarchs,' governed the Yankees till within a twelvemonth. We framed the Constitution, for seventy years moulded the policy of the government, and placed our own men, or 'Northern men with Southern principles,' in power.

"On the 7th of November, 1860, the Puritans emancipated themselves, and are now in violent insurrection against their former owners. This insane holiday freak will not last long, however, for, dastards in fight, and incapable of self-government, they will inevitably again fall under the control of the superior race. A few more Bull Run thrashings will bring them once under the yoke, as docile as the most loyal of our Ethiopian chattles."

### A Town Washed Away.

The White river correspondent of the Missouri Republican says: Omitted to notice a fact of some importance to river men. During the recent high water, the St. Francis took to herself a new mouth, and now comes almost up to Lassport with the Mississippi, in this change the old town of Sterling has nearly been "finished." All of its dwellings, except perhaps half a dozen, have tumbled into the water, and the dwellings of the dead as well—the graveyard, that contained the dead of twenty years, met the same fate. The town originally was a half mile higher up; but it has gradually caved off and been gorgeringly rebuilt till this year, when there are not enough houses or people left to start a new town of graveyard.

### News of the Week.

The army correspondent of the press furnishes some further particulars of the advance of the left of Gen. McClellan's line on Wednesday week. It appears that Gen. Hooker moved his division forward as early as 9 A. M., and immediately met the determined resistance of the Confederates, the engagement lasting until 4 P. M. The Federal loss is estimated at two hundred killed and wounded, and the Confederate loss, although not positively known, is believed to be equally as great. The Confederate camping ground in front of Gen. Hooker's division was occupied by the Federal troops, and now but little space is to be gained to place them beyond the swamp, in a healthy location, which seems to be the important object to be gained by the movement. A dispatch from General McClellan since, states that the movement was perfectly successful, and that the Federal pickets hold the new line undisturbed.

Important army combinations have been ordered, to be made with a view of bringing all the Federal troops now in Virginia to co-operate with Gen. McClellan against Richmond. To this end the troops under Gens. Fremont, Banks and McDowell have been consolidated into an army called the army of Virginia, and Major-General Pope assigned to the chief command.—Heavy reinforcements have recently been sent to Gen. McClellan by water, and more are to be forwarded immediately by the same way. Gen. Pope, it is presumed, will approach Richmond by land.

The official lists show the Confederate loss in killed, wounded and missing, at the battle of Fair Oaks, to have been five thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven. According to the statement of Gen. McClellan, the Federal loss was five thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine—one hundred and fifty-eight less.

A dispatch from Gen. Halleck states that information has been received that White river, Arkansas, has been opened by the Federal gunboats for one hundred and seventy miles. The Confederate State government had fled from Little Rock to Fort Smith.

The first train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Corinth was attacked by Rebel guerillas, the passengers, including a number of officers and soldiers captured or killed, and the locomotive and cars destroyed.

The expedition up the White river has been forced to return to St. Nicholas, on account of the low passage of water. Two Rebel boats are up the river, but they can do no harm, as there is not even water enough to float them.

### Rebel Lies.

It would be an interesting inquiry to one whose bump of comparison was large, and who had a taste for statistics, and was not appalled by immense quantities, to consider which was the biggest lie that the rebels have told. Was it one of the lies they have told about us or about themselves? Was it a lie military or a lie civil, a lie financial or a lie clerical? Was it one of the "solid and profound" lies, or was it some light and airy statement just tripping of the tongue or the pen employed on weightier themes? From whose mouth did it emanate? From Jeff. Davis, or Floyd, or Beauregard? Are we to look for it in State papers or military bulletins, or editorial rhapsodies?

We might cite various instances where the most audacious falsehoods have been uttered, but as the work of secession began with lies, and will end, we hope, with a rope around their necks, we will pass them by, merely noticing one "little white lie" in the Richmond Dispatch. In running a parallel between the Southern volunteers and the Southern chivalry who have skedaddled wherever they had not three to one, and whose victories have been mainly won by their legs, the Dispatch says:

"The Southern troops, unlike those of the North, have not been forced into the army to obtain a subsistence. On the contrary, they have entered the army voluntarily, and given up the comfortable subsistence which they were sure of at home, for the purpose of serving their country."

When the father of lies and liars shall come around to gather up his children if the author of that statement does not have one of the highest places of dishonor in his kingdom, then merit will be no more cause for promotion there than it is here on earth. They have entered the army voluntarily, have they? What meant then all those strenuous and oft-repeated calls of the Richmond Press to volunteer and avoid the disgrace of being drafted?—What meant the passage of the Conscription act, which swept every male that was able to carry a musket into the ranks?—What meant the breach of faith to those who enlisted for a year, but from "necessity," the tyrant's plea, were not allowed to go home when their year was out?

The Charleston Courier gave us, a short time since, an account of how these "volunteers" were secured, in a discussion of a scene at Savannah, when a draft was had for 400 men to complete a requisition for troops. Fifteen hundred business men and mechanics were drawn up on the parade ground, and all inducements were offered them to volunteer. They were told of "good clothes, good living and $50 bounty." The officer "appealed to their patriotism, their pluck and their pelf." But the fifteen hundred unanimously "didn't see it." All who had excuses to offer were then called upon to advance, and forward rushed the whole fifteen hundred in a body. And so ten hours were consumed on one day, and on the next, the proceedings were renewed; and, says the Courier, "strange to say, every man who found the hideous imminent of his being forced to enlist, protested that he was on the point of doing so, and willingly put his name to the roll."

We have all heard of the Hibernian gentleman who "noticed a man out of his house with a crowbar." Such enticement and the rebel volunteering will go in the same category.—*Odd Fellow.*

[*From the Milwaukie News of Thursday.*]

### Wisconsin to Maryland—*Greeting:*

The Wisconsin Assembly sends across the States to Maryland the assertion of sympathy and friendship—the assurance that our people will stand by her in the maintenance of the Constitution with all its provisions unimpaired. In a single week the popular branch of our Legislature has blotted out the odious personal liberty law, and endorsed the Union platform of a Slaveholding State. A triumph for patriotism this, worth an age of labor. Maryland and Wisconsin pledged to a common declaration of principles! Let the whole world rejoice. Let us hope that the war between States living in the same Union and under the same Constitution is hereafter ended, and that the age of fraternity and equality has come once more. We are proud that Wisconsin has been the first of all the sisters of the great Northwest to extend the olive branch of peace on this question of slavery.

We are sure that this generous, manly and fraternal action of the Wisconsin Assembly will do much to renew the attachment of the hearts of Maryland men to the Union—aye, more than all the bayonets which glittered in the streets of Baltimore. It will beget confidence and mutual respect. It will tend to restore that ancient political harmony which the slavery agitators had destroyed. It will disarm Secessionism of its most powerful weapons. It will make Wisconsin and Maryland one in Union—the protecting arch of the Constitution over all. Let the message of good will and fraternity go with a God-speed from the hearts of all our people!

## THE BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

### DESPERATE FIGHTING.

NEW YORK, June 30th.—The Tribune has issued an extra with a special despatch, dated "Battle Field, Saturday morning."

The dispatch states that a severe and most determined battle was fought on the right wing on Thursday and Friday, claimed by some of our officers as a successful strategetic movement, into which the enemy have unwittingly been drawn, and which will soon result in the capture of Richmond and the entire rebel army.

The attack was made by the enemy in immense force, who crossed the Chickahominy near the Railroad above Mechanicsville on Thursday, and fought desperately, but were unable to drive our men a single rod, though the enemy were ten to one.

The only force engaged on that day was McCall's Division, the battle lasting from 2 o'clock till 9 P. M., when the Division was ordered back. Gen. McClellan was on the field, expressing himself satisfied with the result.

The *Herald's* special account from before Richmond is dated Friday, June 27th. It states that our killed, wounded and missing on that day reached 1,200. The object of the movement was to bring Porter's and other divisions to move with the rest of the army, in fact changing the front of the whole of our forces, with our centre and left resting immediately on Richmond itself, which would be done, it was expected, on Sunday. It was the virtual surrender or vacation of the long line of defence heretofore kept up to Mechanicsville, in order to have the whole force within an effective distance; also to allow the rebels to follow up, and if possible to bag them.

General McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to withdraw to two miles this side of Gaines' Mill early on Friday Morning, which was done, the enemy following up thinking he had gained a victory. Our troops slowly moving back in order, fighting as they went, crossed the Chickahominy and reached the position designated for their occupation by General McClellan. The rebels followed in great numbers, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon a general and heavy engagement occurred here, lasting till 7 o'clock, when a lull took place, but the rebels again renewed it with greater fierceity, having been reinforced. Our brave men stood the unequal contest like heroes, and our canister, shell, grape and musketry, did fearful havoc. Our forces were increased by the brigades of Generals Slocum, Palmer, French and Meagher, and the rebels were beaten badly.

Meagher's brigade went into the battle with coats off and sleeves rolled up fighting like tigers.

The ground which Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to occupy and hold was occupied and held in the first part of the day by Gen. Porter's corps only, contending against the rebels, but when vastly reinforcements enabled our numbers to 45,000, The rebels had 60,000 men, under Gens. Lee, Hill, Anderson, and Branch.

### Porte Crayon on the War.

The Wheeling Intelligencer, in a notice of Gen. Pierpont's recent visit to Washington, makes mention of one of a friend, Lieutenant Strother, better known to the reading world as "Porte Crayon:"

At Washington, Gen. Pierpont met with the famous Porte Crayon—a loyal Virginian of the sterling stamp and straightest. He is serving on Gen. Banks' Staff, and is one of the most thorough and unconditional fighting men of the war. He entertained the Governor's company with some fine sketches of Virginia history and life—not such as he used to embody in his sketches for Harper, fine as they were, but with solid, practical, statesmanlike portraitures. He is devoted to Virginia, and especially to the idea of her regeneration. He believes in her capacity for a newness of life beyond that of any State in the Union, provided only that the old, encroaching, withering policy of the past can be forever broken in this war. "And he, as he drew of one conversation: "I have travelled in every civilized country in the world, and I have been in every State in this Union.—I know what their capacities are for the sustenance of population, for the accumulation of wealth, the enjoyment of health, the beauties of nature, the development of art, science, industry and enterprise of every possible sort, and I tell you that Virginia as she could be, *and as she will be*, exceeds them all—immeasurably exceeds them."

"But we have labored under a curse from the dawn of our existence. As a State we have talked politics—wrote politics—dreamed politics—sublimated politics—abstractionized politics—just as John Smith's men at Jamestown, dug gold—washed gold—refined gold and shipped gold; and starved at last, because their gold was not gold but only counterfeit trash. So with us. We have politicalized the life and marrow and fatness and capacity of the State away, and depended all the while on the nigger to make a living for us, and to achieve the work that none but Angle-Saxons can achieve. All this is changing at race horse speed," said he, "and the change will soon be complete, despite all the cries of nigger! nigger! in the mouths of all blatant Secessionists sympathisers, and out of the change will come forth like pure gold from the fiery ordeal, a great State, ready for a great future."

### Military Arrests.

Our local columns to-day contains an announcement that John M. Fisher, of this county, and B. Worthington, of Carroll county, have been arrested by the police of Baltimore, and confined in Fort McHenry. This foreshadows an overhauling of some of our traitors who content themselves by abusing the Government and everything that pertains to it, but if the movement is to be carried on as it has been commenced, we most unqualifiedly condemn it. We certainly are in favor of a judicious system of sending certain of our citizens to reside in the above named Fort, or some other one, but the Goverment has begun the work at the wrong end. Of what possible use can it be to arrest John S. Fisher, a man of no influence whatever, whom nobody minds nor cares for, or B. Worthington, an obscure individual of Hampstead, while such "conservatives" as many that we could name in the village of Reisterstown, and in the Worthington valley, and many others, of wealth and influence in Baltimore county, go unwhipt of justice? These are the men whose course of action has rendered them fit subjects for Government interference, and they are the ones who should occupy the places of John S. Fisher and B. Worthington. If the Government is not informed of the treason acted, and talked in this vicinity, as well as throughout Baltimore county, we can assure them it will be no fault of ours as we have long ago determined, that every treasonable act of theirs, which may come to our knowledge, shall be noticed.—*Balt. Co., Amer.*

GEN. "STONE-WALL" JACKSON AND THE LADIES OF WINCHESTER.—The Boston Journal says: "We have seen a private letter from a young officer of this city, now at Winchester, who says that Jackson, in his recent visit to this place, made a speech to the women. He told them that he felt confident that the Federal soldiers had not troubled them unless they first made advances towards the soldiers, or needlessly removed them. He advised them to keep their mouths shut, and then no harm would befall them. He informed them that it was not their province to insult the soldiers, though they might think what they pleased. Our friend writes that the rebel soldiers in the valley have treated our men with uniform kindness."

### A Maryland Traitor.

It will be recollected that shortly after the battle at Front Royal during the excitement consequent upon the evacuation of the rebels, the office of the Hagerstown Mail, a traitorous sheet, was destroyed by the mob. The following letter has recently been found at the residence of a Dr. Funston, some five miles beyond Winchester who was an aid to Gen Harper at the time Harper was the Commandant at the Ferry, written by the editor and proprietor of that paper:

HAGERSTOWN, April 31, 1861.

*Dr. Funston:*—Dear Sir: I have dropped Gen. Harper a map of our county.—The map of Franklin county I will forward him, or all the information he may desire thereto in a day or two.

"The Union Shriekers" or Black Republicans here are gaining on the fears of the people. Many good Southern Rights men are now wavering, owing to these excited apprehensions, and our cause is daily losing strength. I still hope he lower portion of the State will remain firm, and in the end we will escape from the chains that bind us to Black Republicanism.—Surely Maryland was bound hand and foot.

You will do me a great kindness, and one that I will not be likely to forget soon, if you interest yourself with Gen. Harper in procuring me a good weapon of defence. Only yesterday I was threatened with a mob, who said they would compel me to bring out the "Stars and Stripes."

Very truly yours,

DANIEL DICKERT.

### Slaveholders Convention.

Slave stampedes are of alarming frequency in the principal slave-holding counties of the State. The Port Tobacco Times says: "*These stampedes are becoming common;*" and the planters of Prince George's county have established a line of patrols along the boundary line of the District of Columbia, to apprehend fugitives. The slave population of the State is demoralized, and (says the Baltimore American,) the "contagion is *in motion.*" As a corrective of the evil, a contemporary proposes a Slaveholders' Convention, to be held in Baltimore in July; to consider the reasonable and advantageous proposition of the President, sanctioned by Congress, "To this complexion it must come at last," if we would not lose all our slaves, and have only be free negro population left to abuse the monopoly of labor which the system of Domestic Slavery has, by discriminating against the competition of *white* labor in agricultural and other pursuits, committed to the negro race.

It is adviable that the Slaveholders, who are pecuniarily interested in the institution, should hold a full and free conference in relerence to the best mode of Slavery in this State, and if possible, arrive at such deliberate and rational action as will conserve their material interests, and at the same time promote the public welfare. There is a community of interests among the people of this state, and so dependent is every individual upon the prosperity of others, that there is no fear that any one class of citizens can take enlightened action to the detriment of any other. Therefore, we concur in the proposition for a Slaveholders' Convention, to meet in Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 30th of July, to consider this important subject, and hope those concerned will send able, faithful and dispassionate delegates to represent them.—*Fred. Examiner.*

### Keep it before the People!

That the expenses of the first year of the administration of Abraham Lincoln, aside from those growing out of our military operations, were not as large by EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS as those under the administration of James Buchanan, is the same time.

Let it also be kept before the people, that the cause of the enormous expenses growing out of those military operations can be DIRECTLY TRACED TO THE "DEMOCRATIC" PARTY AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAMES BUCHANAN.

This is the best answer that can possibly be made to the shifts and misrepresentations of the Democratic organs and leaders on the subject of the expenses of the government. The Democratic party is responsible for all the burdens which may grow out of these expenses. Let the leaders of that party, then, pay their quota of these expenses in the shape of the taxation which is about to be levied, and for ever hereafter hold their peace in regard to corruption and extravagance.

### West Virginia.

The bill reported in the Senate by Mr. Wade, to provide for the admission of West Virginia, adds to the new State, as proposed at Wheeling, the entire Valley of Virginia, including the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, Warren, Page, Shenandoah, Rockingham, Augusta, Highland, Bath, Hardridge, Craig, Botetourt and Alleghany. It provides also for a vote of the whole people of the territorial limits designated, regulating the county representation therein, the election to take place and the convention meet at such time and such place as the Governor may designate. The important requirement is also made that the constitution framed by the convention shall "make provision that from and after the 4th day of July, 1863, the children of all slaves born within the limits of said State shall be free." The constitution is to be subsequently submitted to the vote of the people.

### Poor "Down Trodden" Virginia.

The Richmond Whig of the 18th announces that the conscription act was now being enforced in that city. Major Moncure has charge of the business in that city. The Whig is begging indulgence from the military satraps of Jeff for a few days, in order that the poor down trodden citizens of the once proud metropolis of the State of Washington, and Madison, and Jefferson, and Randolph, may have a chance to offer themselves voluntarily, before the system of forcible arrests is resorted to. Poor *down trodden* Virginia! How pitiable is her condition! She is getting her *rights* with a vengeance! *Perhaps* she may find her interests in her slaves more secure, now under the Confederacy, than under the old Union! Dearly is she being paid for her folly in permitting such contemptible demagogues and unprincipled knaves as Wise, and Pryor, and Letcher, backed by the negro traders of Richmond, as they were, to raise her against the Government formed by such men as Madison, and Randolph, and Patrick Henry.

### General Butler.

Gen. Butler, military commandant at New Orleans, it is admitted on all hands, is the right man in the right place. He shows no quarters to traitors—and as a consequence treason is gradually dying out in that city. He has caused the arrest of Pierre Soule, Buchanan's Minister to Spain, who was an incorrigible traitor, and sent him north to be incarcerated in Fort Wagner—approved the hanging of another traitor for tearing down the U. S. Flag; headed off the City authorities in their attempts to insult the Federal authority, and taught the secesh women who insulted our soldiers, a lesson they will never forget. One of his latest acts was to reprieve the six rebel prisoners condemned to be shot for violating their parole, on the petition of the Union men of the city. The condemned were already drawn up before a file of soldiers, ready to fire, when his reprieve was announced. They were remanded to confinement at hard labor in one of the forts.

## Local Items.

### INDEPENDENCE DAY.—

Again is ushered in another anniversary of the honored day that proclaimed our national birth, and whose annual return inspired every American heart with true and sincere patriotism. How well do we all remember the joyous festivals of that occasion, when as with one heart and voice, every freeman joined in the great rejoicings of a happy and prosperous people, and in returning thankfulness to a kind and merciful Providence for its preservation. But alas, how we as a people have degenerated When those liberties we prized so highly then, is assailed by a bitter and vindictive foe, and the majestic temple threatened with annihilation, we remain cold and impassive spectators. No thrill of the spirit of '76 courses through our veins and lights up our eye; no patriotic remembrance nerves our arm to raise our National emblem, and gather beneath its folds. Nay, we have even men in our midst who would rejoice to see that flag trailed in the dust by our enemies, and come to be regarded as the symbol of liberty. And yet we live in Maryland? We have appealed in vain to our people for some appropriate demonstration, and looked in vain for a response. We will not, however, judge harshly, but must regret the manifest want of patriotism and love of country exhibited.

### Railroad vs. Post Offices.—

During the present week, grievous complaints have been received from subscribers at Manchester, Hampstead and Finksburg about the irregular and sometimes non-appearance of our paper at those places. Now there is gross and inexcusable neglect somewhere, and we desire only to ferret out the guilty parties. Our papers for those places is taken to the Post Office every Thursday morning, and under the old system received next day. By the *progressive* railroad system they must needs be sent first to Baltimore to be regularly mailed to their destination; this they had not yet reached on Saturday evening. On Saturday, however, the party in charge of the mails again performed the highly intelligent feat of transhating the *Greek* Reisterstown, into the *English* Westminster, thereby throwing off the Westminster mail at that place, and bringing theirs here. Now whether this caused the delay we do not know, but surely it looks that way. There is bad management somewhere, and if not soon remedied, we shall ferret it out and show up the parties as they deserve.

### The Harvest and Weather.—

Many of our farmers have commenced cutting their grain, although the weather continues unfavorable. Much of the grain is not yet sufficiently ripe, and we learn that the yield will not be as large as was anticipated. The continued wet and cool weather has also considerably checked the growth of the corn crop. We observe by our exchanges that these complaints are general throughout the State.

### To Correspondents.—

We have lately received quite a number of articles intended for publication but unaccompanied by the author's name, all such are most positively declined, as our rule in that case will be strictly followed. Some few others will require a greater time for correction than we have at present to spare. But we have some which shall appear so soon as our space permits.

### Book Notices.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—The July number of this truly excellent Magazine is before us, and is as usual, filled to repletion with interesting and substantial matter. Harper has so long been a favorite, that for us to multiply words is useless, as we could not do justice to its merits. All who are not readers of its pages, are depriving themselves of a great luxury.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The July number of this Magazine completes the ninth volume, and we doubt if any magazine ever published, gained in so short a time such a universal popularity. Many thousands of names have been added to its subscription list since the commencement of our National difficulties, and as a magazine for the times, the Atlantic has no superior.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—This Magazine for June is before us, and presents a table of contents deeply attractive and interesting. This work, together with the NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, issued by the same publishers, and also received, we have not yet had time to peruse, but from a hasty glance at their leading articles, are well assured that they need no eulogizing at our hands.

Specimen copies of any of these works can be seen at this office, and we will forward subscriptions if desired.

### A Model Oath.

The following is a copy of the oath of allegiance administered to rebel officers and soldiers at Memphis, who voluntarily deliver themselves up. The fact that it is daily taken by many, proves the utter hopelessness of the success of the rebellion entertained in that section of the South:

"I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain the national sovereignty paramount to that of all State, county or corporate powers; that I will discourage, discountenance and forever oppose secession, rebellion, and the disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge my property and my life to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States."

### Legislature of "the Saints."

The Deseret Legislature met for the first time at Salt Lake City, on the 14th of April, and Brigham Young sent in his message as Executive of the State. The Governor strongly urges the immediate recognition of the State authority of Deseret by Congress. He says the government will save by her admission into the Union thirty-four thousand dollars now paid for Territorial expenses, and receive her annual quota of the governmental tax. He recommends the Legislature, when Deseret is taken in, to enact that it be done with all the laws that are now in operation in the Territory of Utah, including, of course the law recognizing polygamy.

☞ We understand that the Government has asked the Institutions at Emmitsburg to furnish 100 Sisters of Charity to attend upon the sick and wounded in our Hospitals, and on Thursday of last week about twenty passed through this place on their way to Gen. McClellan's column.—Theirs is purely a work of charity, and their labors of love will be gratefully remembered by many a soldier long after this war is ended.—*Gettysburg Star.*

### CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Sentinel.

### A WORD ABOUT ENGLAND.

It would be a crusade of great moral worth if some christian nation would make an intervention with England, and regulate things there. They certainly are in a sad condition. Thousands of their subjects are perishing from starvation, without any employment, and they have no materials to furnish employment. In the midst of their distress they clamor for Cotton from America. They almost demand that cotton be sent to them from America. What claim has England upon America for cotton or anything else? What obligations are the United States under to supply England with cotton? Twice they have attempted to crush this country; once in its infancy, again in its youth, but were badly defeated both times, and now that it has attained the vigor of manhood, they had better keep quiet. If they cannot furnish cotton to their work hands, let them provide some other kind of labor.

There are immense landed estates in England fenced in merely for the gratification of their lordlings and nobles, pampered in splendour and luxury. Let these thousands of acres be thrown open for cultivation by the poor, and they will easily make their bread. England is literably governed. It makes no provision for the wants and comforts of the mass of its people. Hence they have to come over to America by crowds. The conduct of the English towards the poor Irish, is criterion enough of their faulty government. They hold the Irish under their laws and tax them heavily, and do nothing hardly for their welfare and comfort. The Irish find a refuge in America, which gives them work and fosters them, and in many cases, promotes their religious *interests.*

The connection of Church with State has been a grievous hurt to England. Its Bishops and Priests draw their enormous salaries, live in pride and oftentimes dissipation; and leave the people to perish bodily and spiritually. They are successors, indeed, of the poor fishermen of Galilee, whom Christ called to be Apostles. The Church law in England has had a most blighting effect, exalting the Religious Priests to their idle and rich livings, and grinding down the lower classes to the utmost subjection. If thousands there are perishing, the English Government must reform radically their oppressive laws, and not clamor about cotton from America. It is strongly implied in Prophecy that the Almighty will yet inflict upon England a scourge, which shall cast down the pride of its Nobles, the high livings of its Priests, and compel the others to raise up the people from their degradation to the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges. There are some here, base hearted traitors, who say they prefer the Government of England to that of this Country. Let them go there and live.—Nobody will hinder them. If they are honest in what they say, they should at once leave home and go to England. AMERICUS.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., JUNE 28, 1862.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—News now seems to be rather dull. All is moving calmly forward to the great object of our nation, "The crushing out of this Rebellion." Rumors are constantly flying in the circles of Beauth, portraying in glowing terms, McClellan's defeat, or the occupation of Harper's Ferry by Jackson, or the capture of a great many prisoners somewhere, not yet ascertained but certain to be correct, as one of them can clearly see, but from the War Department, heard it, and that it was by mere chance they obtained this precious piece of information. As often happens, as these are circulated, so often are they refuted, and the poor Rebel again racks his brain in forming others, doubtless to revive the spirits of their ignorant dupes, hoping that something may turn up to enthusiastic their unfounded lies.

It is astonishing how Traitors have been allowed to boast and publish their treasonable sentiments in our midst, unmolested, unharmed. They are permitted to return from all parts of the State where they have taken an active part in the Rebellion and settle quietly in our community, enjoying all the privileges of loyal citizens, and all the benefits emanating from a good government. We make the following extract from the *Daily News*, a Union paper edited in this city, merely to show how these chivalric gents slip from under the benevolent jurisdiction of Jefferson the First, into Uncle Abe's domains:

"Twelve months has changed "the face" of things. Gentlemen who strutted the streets and swore immediate destruction to the whole Yankee horde, are now occasionally heard of at Lynchburg, Charlottesville or among the mountains, all conveniently distant from the cowardly wretches, whose blood and nothing else would satisfy them. Then again who had never contributed one dollar toward the property of the country were constituting themselves the special guardians of the same, and were dogging, eares-dropping, key-holing and pointing out for broil Union men to whom both then and now owe much and owe a little. But a change has been wrought. So anxiously one stragglers back to Alexandria drops in quietly, avoids observation, "lies low" nobody, and modly claims the Protection of the Government. Tools in the cases of some are perhaps known. Market baskets are observed upon the street that those who didn't formerly carry them, and appearances generally indicate that the *chivalrous* have worked exactly according to calculation. Up to this time the plan originally laid out for the Secesh has been performed in reverse order. Instead of *thrash* there have come down *Yanks*, and the operators of Alexandria is fast becoming the experience of the entire South."

Time was, sir, Mr. Editor, that our nation yet holds in her bosom those who would if they dare plunge the dagger to her vitals, who would shout if she failed and who chuckle with fiendish delight when she meets with reverses. But they will find that this structure of Freedom is not to be overturned by the base machinations of bad men, influenced by the Arch Demon who first rebelled against Heaven, and headed by his colaborer in evil *Jefferson Davis.* But that she will like a giant ship, heave the billows of every foul, of every faction.

The disloyal temples of this city seem to regard our Government and its patriots with unutterable contempt. They permit no opportunity to pass unimproved to insult soldiers and officers. If in passing on the street their garments happen to touch any part of the detestable Yankee, they will immediately score them and shake them vigorously for fear of being horribly contaminated. Those influenced feminines who so greatly desire to be called Ladies, yet act like anything else, often exhibit their refined feelings by dancing to the music of the dead march in the pace *edifier* is borne through our streets to the grave. Would that we had a Pizarro Butler to humble them, or an Andy Johnson to chastise them, when they will, of course, see the error of their ways. We think the stringent measures of the former, or the remedy applied by the latter would soon bring the fair creatures into subjection. It is to be hoped that something will soon be done, General Sturgis is expected here with twenty thousand men in a few days.

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### Exchange of Prisoners.

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