The American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 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?

## A LAST APPEAL!

We are constrained before proceeding to extremities, to make one more appeal to those in arrears to the estate of the late Editor, to settle their indebtedness. We have time and again explained to them the urgent necessity of this, and in many instances have only been rewarded by promises, faithfully made, but *faithlessly* kept, thus deferring from time to time the course which we have now no power to further postpone. The season of Harvest is now over, and the want of means cannot be an excuse with many of those indebted to us, and we earnestly hope will not be offered. The plain, unvarnished truth is that those accounts must be closed, and that speedily. We have exercised every leniency that we can command, and now that circumstances compel us to resort to more stern measures, none can complain.—Our appeals have been frequent and pressing, but still in many instances have been wholly disregarded, while in others promises have been made only to be broken. A few weeks now only remain for us to settle those accounts before they MUST pass into officer's hands for settlement, and as we do not wish to add costs upon any, we hope we may be yet spared that mortification by a speedy settlement by the parties themselves.—We ask a generous public to properly appreciate our position and motives for this urgent appeal, and "do unto us as they would others should do unto them," under like circumstances.

## EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

Last week we submitted a few remarks to show that those who refuse to sustain the Union under the lead of President Lincoln, on account of supposed obnoxious measures of the Republican majority in Congress, necessarily aid Jeff Davis in his traitorous attempt to overthrow it. We now propose to turn our attention to some of these measures, believing that a nearer view of them may not show them so horrible, or unnatural as when viewed through secesh glasses; the medium through which they have generally been exhibited to our people.

The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, (the only one we can now allude to,) is generally regarded as a fearful blow at the institution of slavery in Maryland. It is very likely that it has been done against the wishes of the majority of the people of Maryland, and may be regarded as a violation of the implied faith of the Union not to abolish it in the District as long as the people of Maryland sustained the institution among themselves. Yet when Maryland ceded the soil of the District to the United States, for the common use, she granted to the Congress of the United States the right of "exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever," without any reservation in regard to the abolition of slavery: although it was then well known that Congress might be asked to legislate on that subject. The truth is, in those early days, Southern people were not such great stickiers about the abolition of slavery, or the increase of free territory, as proved by the voluntary prohibition of slavery made by Virginia in granting the North-west territory to the United States.

The agitation of the question of slave emancipation in the District, which has prevailed almost constantly since the seat of Government was located there, is not unnatural, when we consider that the Constitution of the United States as well as the act of Maryland ceding the territory, gives to the Congress of the United States exclusive right of legislation there, without the least regard to the voice of the people of the District. The seat of government was to be ruled to suit the people of the entire Union, rather than the wishes of the people of the District where they differed. Of course, the people of the Northern States, having abolished slavery in their States, and becoming more conscientious on the subject, could not but think that though they were not responsible for slavery in the States, yet necessarily were interested in the continuance of slavery in the District, where the members of Congress by them elected had, under the Constitution, the right to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such District." Their own constituents, as well as foreign ministers and other residents of the District, would constantly keep the matter before their eyes, and impress them with the belief that the existence of slavery in the District, where they had an undoubted right to consider it, was a burning reproach to them. What wonder, then, that a Republican majority, suddenly installed in power by the extraordinary secession of Southern members, would seek to rid their skirts of the supposed sin of slavery by a speedy abolition of it in the District.

We are aware that the constitutionality of the act is doubted; and it is said it will be tested in the Supreme Court of the United States. If unconstitutional, we would gladly see the people of the District restored to their rights; but we cannot see wherein it can possibly be unconstitutional, unless upon the broad ground that in this country so important an act cannot be done without the consent of the people.—Yet the people of the District who consent to live on the soil transferred by Maryland to the absolute dominion of the United States Congress, without having reserved to them even the right of a representative in Congress, cannot be expected to have the right to prevent the action of Congress in any rightful matter of legislation. The majority of the people of the United States, in such cases, have as much right to suit their own interests as those of the people of the District where they conflict.

It is then the old question whether the abolition of slavery is a proper subject of legislation. This can hardly be doubted; for the people of the free States have again and again abolished slavery without any dispute. But that was a case of voluntary action by a self-governing people; who thus deprived the minority of their right to hold slaves. It proves though that the abolition of slavery is a rightful act of legislation, and as Congress has granted to it exclusive right of legislation in all cases, it must follow that Congress has the right to abolish slavery there, whenever it pleases. Slaves, however, are property; and, as private property cannot be taken for public use without just compensation, accordingly we find that Congress has provided to pay the owners of slaves in the District what is believed to be a fair compensation considering the vast reduction in price caused by Secession.

We are only talking about the right the Republican party had under the Constitution to regulate slavery in the District, without pretending to justify the act or to decide whether any great moral necessity existed for the abolition of slavery in the District, rendering it proper that private property should be there taken, upon giving fair compensation. That is a question viewed differently North and South. In Maryland we are apt to think that there was no necessity for it; but we must learn to compromise, and when we cannot have our own way we must concede to others the equal right to have theirs. Then, if the South deserts us wrongfully we must not complain if the Republican party make use of the opportunity to carry measures according to their convictions of right.

There is still some consolation to be derived from this act of the Republicans, and that is, that it is very desirable to have as many of these conflicting questions about slavery, which have ever disturbed the harmony of the Union, settled with the war. No one can doubt but that, if the war was over and the Union restored, this question would soon again be agitated, and be the subject of perpetual quarrel in Congress. The power to legislate on the subject being apparently clear, nothing could ever stop the agitation of the question until slavery was abolished there, or the Union dissolved. Should the Supreme Court even decide against the constitutional power of Congress in the premises, it would end, we doubt not, in a gradual change of the Court, until a majority could be found to reverse the decision. This will ever be the case when the Supreme Court undertakes to settle doubtful political questions.

On the whole, then, we conclude that it may turn out to be beneficial to the Union to have the question settled now. Like the question of Slavery in the Territories, the Constitution did not foresee the difficulty, and provide against it beforehand. We must then be willing to give and take in this matter. The Republicans have now settled it for all time, and we are willing that they shall bear the responsibility, whether it eventuate well or not.

## The Duty of Maryland.

Let not the State of Maryland fall in the back-ground in doing its duty to the general Government. The call of our noble Governor must be responded to. It is true that those who are expected to enroll themselves in the service of their country have no encouragement, other then their love of country, which, to all men, whether rich or poor, high or low, (providing they are not traitors,) is the same; but a feeling of jealously naturally arises in the bosom of every man of moderate means when he sees his neighbor, revelling in wealth and affluence, having his thousands and tens of thousands at stake, taking no interest in the salvation of our country, yet all the while claiming the protection of our laws. Is it then, unreasonable that those persons would decline to enlist in the service of their country, or even in defence of our own State? Is it, then, we would seriously ask, not the duty of the people of Baltimore county, and the State of Maryland, to take such action as will guarantee to those who are willing to enlist some substantial pecuniary aid? We are decidedly of the opinion, and we but speak the sentiment of the loyal tax-payers of this county, that nothing short of an immediate call by Gov. Bradford, for an extra session of the Legislature will put Maryland in her proper position. We recommended some weeks ago that for Baltimore county our Commissioners, Messrs. Cockey, Gore and Button, should take the responsibility of appropriating a sum sufficient to encourage the enlistment of a regiment in Baltimore county, so that the cowardly rebels, who would, if they could, overturn the Government, may be compelled to bear their portion of the burden; and whether their act would be legal or not, it would be sustained by the 5,000 Union men of the county, and would be legalized at the next meeting of the Legislature. But the proper course would be to convene the Legislature, pass an act appropriating a half million, or even more, for war purposes, encouage enlistments, &c.; and we hope that when the committees appointed recently by the Governor convene they will at once recommend to him such action. Then will the expenses incurred fall alike upon the rebels and the Union tax-payers, whereas, if private contributions alone give the aid, the heavy tax-paying rebels of Maryland, who are revelling in luxury and safety, and encouraging rebellion by their sympathy, if not by their acts, will not be contributing anything; whilst, if they had full justice done them, they should bear every dollar of the cost.—*Balt. Co. American.*

## Very Important from Arizona.

Positive information has been received at Washington stating that General Carleton's expedition from California, consisting of ten companies of infantry, five of cavalry, and a battery—regulars and volunteers—have reached Santa Barbara, in Arizona, in safety and fine condition. There Gen. Carleton formed a junction with the force under Gen. Canby.

Their junction secures the driving of the rebels out of Mesilla Valley, as well as out of the northern tier of the counties of Texas, and the restoration to the authority of the United States at Fort Fillmore, Arizona, and Fort Bliss, Texas.

## Encouraging Signs.

We are glad to see almost everywhere signs that the nation is arousing from the inactivity and despondency which followed the recent battles before Richmond. A brief reflection, says a cotemporary, should every man that no time was to be lost in moping and croaking, but that action, swift, wise, patriotic action was imperatively needed. It was seen that without this our peril was imminent, that with this we had everything to hope. It was manifest that the rebels had by conscription brought their army up to the highest point possible, and never again could they make any more formidable demonstration than they had. It was equally manifest that we had by no means exhausted our resources, either in money or men. The simple question remaining was, Shall we use them? To this it would seem there could be but one answer. And there is but one. Thank Heaven! that answer the nation is beginning to give. The money must be furnished, the men must be furnished. So say the people, from Maine to the Pacific, and so it shall be. Does any one suppose that if we show the same earnestness and self-denial which the Rebels have shown that there can be a particle of doubt about the result? Suppose we put every available man into the field as they have done, suppose we waive our ordinary business for the time, and concentrate all our energies upon this one work, suppose we wage war with all the earnestness of real warfare, does any rational man believe that the result can be in the least doubtful? And does any man who understands the aims and the character of the Rebel leaders think for a moment that, if we were actuated by merely selfish motives, we can affor to allow them to conquer? It is a question not alone of suppressing rebellion, but of preserving our own peace and independence and self-respect in the future. This the people are beginning to understand, as they should. And does any one who knows the true men of these loyal States believe that they can hesitate in such a crisis?—We trust the people. From the very outset of this foul rebellion they have been true as steel to the great principles they profess. They have met every demand the Government has made on them, and met it cheerfully and bravely. They will meet every future demand. They will never allow this fair heritage to be blighted by the triumph of the accursed rebellion.—They will remain faithful to the end, and Heaven will crown their fidelity and patriotism with success. Let every man of us move at once, and do what in him lies to speed the happy day of triumph. Now is the hour to show whether we are worthy of the gifts God has bestowed upon us, or whether "wanting" must be written against our names after we have been weighed in the scales in which Heaven has now placed us.—*Balt. American.*

## The Middle Department and Its Commander.

In the division of the vast military service of our Government, the territory and responsibilities embraced in the Middle Department, under Major General John E. Wool, are among the most extended and important. Besides the entire State of Maryland (including the proposed camp of instruction) and the States north of it, a large portion of Northern and Northwestern Virginia has recently been added to the Department. It is understood that the object in making this addition, has been chiefly to put the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad under one general command. The security of this line of communication has proven not only of value to the Government itself in its varied military operations, but the people of Maryland and the loyal portions of Virginia, as well as of the whole West, find it to be more than ever an indispensible avenue of intercourse.

We learn that General Wool has just returned from an inspection trip of several days, made among the troops along the line of the railroad between Baltimore and the mountains. Accompanied by several members of his Staff, the General made a thorough examination of the country between the Monocacy river and the Great Back Bone Mountain, west of Cumberland. At Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Sir John's Run, Cumberland and New Creek, grand reveiws were held, while at many intermediate points of minor importance the various detachments were inspected, and their officers thoroughly questioned and advised as to their duties and the military indications in their respective neighborhoods.

At Harper's Ferry, a very superior command is now stationed. We shall not of course give numbers, but we violate no confidence in saying that the force assigned at this and other leading positions, for the important objects in view, is not only respectable in extent, but its efficiency is no doubt largely improved by the judicious dispositions and the ample and vigorous provisions which General Wool has established. Among the principal officers in command of the forces in that section of the General's Department are Gen. Dixon S. Miles, of the regular army; Gen. B. F. Kelly, one of the heroes of Western Virginia campaigns; Col. Mulligan, famous for his defence of Lexington, and others, may be named. A large proportion of excellent cavalry and artillery is engaged at several points, and the advice and example of the General seems to have infused a spirit of pride and emulation all along the territory of his operation, which promises the best results.

We should like to dwell upon the ability and thoroughness with which this historic veteran seems to have set about putting his extensive domain in order. We venture to say this much, however, that with the preparation and foresight he has shown in his plans of locating, and for concentrating large forces at salient points to meet emergencies, he has exhibited a breadth and strength of capacity which has earned for him the confidence of all the officers under his command, as well as the loyal people of Western Maryland and Virginia who are familiar with the subject.—We feel no hesitation in adding that the enemy will meet with a warm reception should they attack any part of the lines under the charge of General Wool. Let their attack be made either by the redoubtable Jackson, or any other Rebel, we believe that our veteran Commander of the Middle Department will successfully meet him on the field, wherever he may appear within his range of command.

## Death of Ex-President Van Buren.

Martin Van Buren, Ex-President of the United States, died on Thursday the 24th ult., at his residence called Lindenwald, an estate at Kinderhook, New York. He was in the 81st year of his age.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal in speaking of his last moments says: Previous to the wandering of his mind, and once or twice since, when reason returned, Mr. Van Buren has evinced the most lively and patriotic interest in the affairs of the country. No longer since than Tuesday, when the day before he was hardly expected to survive, he inquired of Dr. Pruyn how the good work of crushing the rebellion was going on, and was very particular to learn if the public confidence in the President and General McClellan was yet firm and unshaken, as he thought it ought to be. He appeared much gratified when answered in the affirmative. He has continually denounced the course of Buchanan's Administration from the first, but has expressed the utmost confidence in that of Mr. Lincoln. The war, he thinks, is justly and as vigorously as possible carried on; the Rebels brought it upon themselves, and they should be severely punished. He has all faith in the ultimate triumph of our arms and cause, but not without great expenditures of blood and treasure, as events have thus far demonstrated.

## News of the Week.

An official dispatch from Gen. Pope to Secretary Stanton announces that a cavalry expedition sent out from Fredericksburg, Va., on the 23d, met and defeated a body of one hundred Confederate cavalry, stationed near Carmel Church, on the telegraph road from Fredericksburg to Richmond, burning their camp and six cars loaded with corn, besides destroying the telegraph to Gordonsville. Subsequently the Federals were attacked by a large body of Stewart's cavalry, who were also defeated and pursued until within sight of Hanover Junction. Several prisoners, a large number of horses, and many arms were brought back to the Federal camp.

Gen. Pope has issued an order to the commanders of the Army of Virginia to immediately arrest all disloyal male citizens within the lines of that army and to proffer to them the oath of allegiance. Those who take the oath and furnish sufficient security for its observance will be permitted to remain at their homes. Those who refuse to take the oath will be conducted South beyond the extreme pickets of the army, and if found again within its lines will be treated as spies. All communication with those within the enemy's lines, except through the military authorities, is prohibited, and those detected in making communications in any other way will be treated as spies.

The War Department has issued an important order. Hereafter the commanders of the military forces in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas are authorized to seize any property that may be necessary or convenient for the use of the army or for other military purposes. The commanders of the military and naval forces are instructed to employ as laborers within the States named so many negroes as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, rendering them wages for their labor.

General Pope has directed that hereafter no guards shall be placed over private property of any description within the lines of the Army of Virginia. Commanding officers are to be responsible for the good conduct of their troops, but it is not to be expected that their force and energy shall be wasted in protecting the private property of those hostile to the Government.

General Sherman has taken command at Memphis, and is rigidly enforcing the order that those who refuse to take the oath of allegiance shall go South. Four hundred took the oath in one day, and one hundred and thirty received passes to go South. Vicksburg advices to Sunday night state that the shelling of the Rebel batteries still continued. Com. Farragut's fleet silenced all the batteries whilst passing down below the city.

Gen. Halleck, accompained by Gen. Burnside, left Washington on Thursday for the James river, for the purpose of consulting with General McClellan. It is presumed that this consultation will determine the direction to be given to the campaign, and be followed by important movements.

It is stated on the authority of a despatch to a New York Republican newspaper that the Rev. Dr. Brooks, of St. Louis, and the Rev. Dr. Hoyt, of Louisville, were arrested on Friday last at the residence of Judge Clark, in Columbus, Ohio. Important papers implicating Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, it is said were found on their persons.

## Drafting—Who is Exempt?

By the laws of the United States the following persons are exempted from enrollment:

"Officers judicial and executive of the Government, the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers, custom house officers and their clerks, inspectors of exports, pilots and mariners employed in the sea service of a citizen or merchant within the United States, postmasters, assistant postmasters and their clerks, post officers, post riders and stage drivers in the care and conveyance of the mail of the United States, ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road, and the artificers and workmen in the United States armories and arsenals."

A volunteer receives the full bounty—$27 advance bounty, one month's pay ($13) in advance, and $75 at the end of his time of service, together with the usual 160 acres of bounty land. Beside all this, his family receives pecuniary assistance during his absence. The drafted militia receive but $11 per month and no money bounty. They can be held to service out of the State three months, by order of the Governor. Let no one, however, deceive himself with the idea that drafted soldiers will serve *only* three months, for after the military are drafted, Congress can very easily hold them to service during the war."

## Scarcity of Change.

There seems to be no good reason for the present inflation in regard to specie.—It is caused by certain European capitalists, holders of American securities, disposing of them and desiring to realize in coin, together with the action of our Eastern brokers or shavers, who are trying to get up a panic that they may acquire gains. It is to be hoped that they will get their fingers burnt. The Eastern banks have an abundance of gold on hand, the new tariff will check importation of foreign luxuries, which we can do without, and at the same time protect our own interests—the balance will soon be in our favor and the gold now going out will flow back to this country.

Europe will be forced to buy from our abundant harvests, to feed her masses.—The inflated value of specie can be but temporary. The brokers and money jobbers who have caused it should be sent to Fort Warren, or somewhere else, where they would have time to estimate their gains. They would speculate, if they could, on the ruins of their country.—*Altoona Tribune.*

## Guerillas in the West.

The excitement gotten up in the Southwest and West, by the sudden raids of the freebooter Morgan, is subsiding. He was kept posted by Secessionists in regard to weak points, where there were few or no troops, and consequently was enabled to do considerable damage to railroads, and the small towns through which he passed; but as soon as some of our troops could get upon his trail, he was driven off, and his band dispersed, and the stolen property he had with him, retaken. The result of these raids will be, that the people will prepare themselves for any future movement of the kind. The taking of a town in Indiana, is the first instance where the rebels have been able to put their foot on the soil of a free State, and the Indianians are mortified that their State has been thus disgraced.

**Volunteers for the Army should not** leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small Pox, Fevers, and Bowel Complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French Soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box. 211

## Local Items.

**School Anniversary Exhibition.**—Our friends will bear in mind the anniversary exercises of the School under charge of Mr. JOHN A. MUNROE, at Odd Fellows' Hall, this evening. The exercises will be of a highly interesting character, and we have no doubt will be at once entertaining and profitable.

**Woods Meeting.**—The second Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, will commence at Bethel Church, near Sams Creek, to-morrow. As no camp meeting will be held this year on this Circuit, preparations have been made for holding the meeting in the grove adjoining the Church, and be continued several days. The Presiding Elder of the District, and other ministers, will be present.

**Arrested and Committed to Jail.**—On Monday last a young man calling himself LITTLEFIELD, was offering to sell to some of our citizens a fine horse at a remarkably low price, and the circumstance creating some suspicion, he was arrested and taken before Esquire Hoppe, who committed him for a further examination. A few hours later a couple of gentlemen from Howard County arrived here in pursuit of the culprit, and identified the horse as one belonging to Mr. Dorsey, and the saddle and bridle as belonging to Mr. Lemon. On being confronted with the parties he made acknowledgments which fully justified his committal for Court.

**County Union Mass Meeting.**—By reference to the proceedings of the meeting held on Saturday evening last, it will be observed that a County Mass Meeting will be held on to-morrow week, 9th instant. We earnestly hope the citizens of the County will turn out *en masse*, that every District may be fully represented, and that our County will come nobly up to the work of raising her proportion of both men and means, that are required for the present emergency. The time for delay has passed, and while many in our midst have loudly clamored against the slow progress of our armies, let them now prove their promptitude by an immediate response, or for ever after hold their peace. At this meeting we want no bombastic speeches, and resolutions of yards in length, full of evanescent patriotism and promis s never to be fulfilled; but we want timely and substantial aid, men and means, action instead of suggestion, material aid instead of windy harangues.

**The Dull Season.**—The present is generally regarded by business men as the dullest season of the year, and yet, notwithstanding the war, the cry of hard times, and the unprecedented scarcity of small change, we seldom see any of our merchants idle, or hear them complain. The secret of the whole matter is, they ADVERTISE! and the harder the times, the more liberally they advertise. The consequence is a more intimate acquaintance with the community, and a more extended trade, and although the people may not buy as largely as formerly, yet the constantly increasing small trade enables them to move steadily forward. This is the only mode to sustain a business through a crisis like the present, and those who have not yet tried it should do so now.

## THE AUTOCRAT OF THE RUSSIAS!

Alexander II is pre-eminently the reformer of the day. By the disenthralment of myriads of his subjects, Serfdom is rapidly yielding to the light and mission of civilization. He is correcting time honored abuses, and gradually suiting the progress and emancipation of the Russian Serf, to the demands and intelligence of the times, so that the path of Muscovite Royalty is truly democratic and progressive. The *status quo* of the medical profession at the advent of Dr. Holloway in its midst, was really deplorable.—If not actually retrogressive, but like the Czar he burst the shackles which retarded its progress, and dissipated the fallacies that overshadowed it. He discontenanced innumerable errors which disgraced it, and instituted the doctrine of reason and common sense. The effect of his Pills and Ointment in coughs, colds, and tightness of the chest soon became apparent by the number of his patients, and the increasing demand for his medicines. The speedy relief experienced by sufferers from diseases of the chest arising from sudden colds by rubbing the Ointment upon the chest morning and evening whence it is absorbed into the system as salt by meat, is almost marvellous. It allays the irritation and inflammation, and disperses the mucus and humors which collect in the passages and impede the respiration. The Pills act on the stomach, liver, and blood, which they invigorate, cleanse, and purify, so that the whole system is thoroughly subjected to the restorative regulating and exhilerating influence of these life-sustaining vegetable and balsamic preparations. For the various disorders peculiar to the winter season, these invaluable medicines will be found equally efficacious. We must not omit to mention that in 1851, Dr. Holloway had the honor of being presented to the late autocrat Nicholas, father of the present Emperor, who gave him a most gracious and distinguished reception, and to show his high appreciation of his celebrated medicines, directed an ukase to be issued authorizing the free introduction and sale of the Pills and Ointment throughout the Russian dominions.—"*Merchants Magazine.*" No. 4

**The New Stamp Currency.**—A semi-official communication has been received in New York from Gen. Spinner, of the United States Treasury Department, which sets forth that the design for the new stamps has not yet been determined upon, and that several weeks must elapse before the stamps will be issued. In the mean time, after the first of August, postoffice stamps as at present used by the department will circulate, but *care must be used, or they will not be recognized by the Postoffice Department if they are defaced in any way.* Attaching them to paper is considered by the Post office Department as canceling the stamp. The use of envelopes is good, except that in the pocket the stamps may become so heated as to adhere to each other, and thus vitiate their use for postal purposes."

## SEDENTARY HABITS.

There is no class of the community more subject to disease of the digestive organs than those whose business compels them to be continually within doors, either seated at a desk or standing behind a counter.—*Hoofland's German Bitters* will prove a true blessing to these persons, and enable them to fulfil the duties of their station with a spirit and alacrity unknown to them before. These Bitters can be had of any druggist or dealer in medicines at 75 cents per bottle.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*For the Sentinel.*

**Rebel Sympathizers in New Windsor.**—Treason is always to be condemned, but when the black flag is flaunted boldly in a loyal community, it must be looked upon as the "sum of all villainies," and the miserable wretches, who, false to their country, yet dare to live in the loyal States, should either be compelled to emigrate to a foreign land, or be driven with the seal of condemnation upon their brow among the rebels themselves.

These remarks were prompted by a little incident which occurred on Friday the 18th ult., while the writer was on a brief visit to the pleasant little town of New Windsor. Agreeably to an invitation, we called in company with a friend, on a young lady and were received very courteously. On the music stand of the Piano was a sheet of music entitled "*Beauregard March,*" which was performed repeatedly, without solicitation, and followed by "Dixie." Afterwards the rebel version of "Maryland, my Maryland" was sung with apparent satisfaction, and repeated, as if to add insult to injury. Later in the evening the number of visitors was increased by the entrance of a young lady and two young men. After they had been in the house but a few moments, they invited the young ladies to play some of their favorite airs, which was responded to by one of the ladies, who played and sang a piece entitled "Beauregard," which was replete with sentiments hostile to the Union, and the brave volunteers who have rallied around the "Flag of our Country," to die if need be in defense of our national government, and the maintenance of those free institutions, which have made us a great and powerful nation. The company present seemed highly elated with this Rebel song, and exchanged many significant glances, seeming delighted at the prospect of wounding the sensibilities of a visitor from a loyal city, and who had been exceedingly careful to abstain from any political conversation, even when it was almost forced upon him.—Whilst the song was being sung, we mentioned in a quiet manner that it would be necessary for us to leave, and we did so, to the evident surprise of the persons present, and we were glad to breathe once more away from the foul atmosphere of treason. We left the house, not knowing anything of the country or roads leading to Westminster, and after some inquiry succeeded in hiring a conveyance, which, after a dark ride, brought us to this town at a late hour, and we felt as though we were once more among those who were ready to sacrifice life, fortune and their all, to perpetuate the Union which their forefathers so nobly fought for in the dark days of 1776.

In relating this little incident, we have been careful to state the facts as they occurred, and it is to be hoped that the patriotic citizens of Carroll county will teach the rebel sympathisers in their midst, a lesson not easily forgotten. Show these disloyal creatures, by avoiding their society, that you are determined to stand for the right, and relying upon the justice of your cause, be prepared to defend it at all hazards. W. C. B.

**President's Proclamation.**—A second proclamation under the confiscation act has been issued by the President. It warns all persons within the contemplation of the sixth section of the act to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion against the government of the United States, and to return to their allegiance on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as provided by the law. Sixty days from the date of the proclamation is the time allowed to show evidence of loyalty to the government.

**Enrolment of the Militia.**—Gov. Bradford visited Cambridge last Wednesday, and was the guest of ex-Governor Hicks. The Cambridge Intelligencer, from which we learn of this visit, states that Gov. B is about to take measures to enroll the militia of Maryland into the United States service, under the recent act of Congress.

## General Pope's Orders.

A writer in the National *Republican*, in speaking of Gen. Pope, says: The orders directing his troops to *forage on the enemy*, have inspired everybody with new hope. It begins to look as if it was possible to end the war, and as if it was possible to find means to carry it on until its object is accomplished.

These orders of Gen. Pope constitute the first act of any of our generals in the field, which has the least appearance of being a compliance with a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives more than two months ago, to the effect that the war should be carried on, as far as possible, *at the expense of the enemy.*

Gen. Pope declares now, that the enemy's country in which he is operating, shall, to the extent of its ability, furnish food for his troops and forage for his animals, and that for the present, he will pay nothing to anybody. To the loyal he promises, after the war is over, a fair compensation, but rebels are never to have any compensation. This is right in all parts, not only as respects the loyal men of the South, of whom it is to be hoped there are a few. If they are paid ultimately, it is all they can fairly ask, and if their loyalty is genuine, they will be pleased to contribute in this way to the present necessities of the national cause.

As things have been heretofore managed this war, instead of impoverishing the rebels, has really enabled them to make money. Our generals have not merely paid for everything, but have permitted rebel sympathizers to fix their own prices for everything our army needed, and in this way, a vast stream of gold and Treasury notes has been flowing into rebel pockets, wherever our troops have been located at the South. Gen. Pope has, so far as he is concerned, put a stop to all this, and it has not been done a moment too soon.

War is a question, not merely of cannon, muskets, bayonets and soldiers, but of economics and of ways and means. It is money which is the sinews of war. Napoleon always intended to make his wars self-sustaining, and it is about time for us to give up the delusion that we are an exception to all ordinary rules, and can carry on war without regard to cost, or to the means of providing for the cost.

Nor are these orders of Gen. Pope important merely with reference to our ability to carry on this war. They are even more important, as presenting a motive to the enemy to give up a longer persistence in it. Upon our former system of tactics, what motive did the enemy have to make peace? None at all, which I can see.—Our armies marched through his country and captured some of his towns. But they levied no contributions; paid six prices for everything they purchased; guarded rebel houses and hen roosts, and acted as policemen and catchpoles for the slaves of rebels. It was an experiment of kindness and forbearance, which has been fully tried, and has utterly failed! It may be better that it was tried, because the trial and failure of it, make the justification more perfect of the new and better system which Gen. Pope has now inaugurated.

It is according to the wisdom of the ancients to pronounce no man fortunate until we have seen the end of his career.—Upon the same principle, it is best to be sparing in our praise of generals until they have closed their campaigns. But Gen. Pope has certainly begun his campaign in Virginia most auspiciously. His patriotic address to his army had the true ring, and now we have his admirable orders of July 18, to *forage on the enemy.* It is evident enough that General Pope is fighting with the primary view of putting down the rebellion himself, and not of qualifying himself to run in the Southern States as a candidate for the Presidency, after the rebellion is put down by somebody else. It is popularity which he is after, it is, at any rate, not *popularity among rebels.*

## Army Movements in the Southwest.

It is stated in certain quarters that there is no design on the part of the Federal Government to capture either Vicksburg or Mobile, as the necessity for keeping a large Rebel army at both places prevents the Confederates from operating in greater strength in Kentucky and elsewhere. At both places there cannot be fewer than sixty thousand men, according to the judgment of those who profess knowledge of the subject. The attempts to blockade the Mississippi by shore batteries farther down are considered of little account. It is said that the commands of General Curtis and Colonel Fitch will unite in operating on the White river. General Halleck's late command, it is said, is to be placed along the line of the railroad between Memphis and Chattanooga. This disposition will enable him to concentrate his forces at any point against any Rebel attack from Mississippi.

## Gens. McClellan and Halleck.

Busy-bodies, no doubt sympathizers with secession, and with a view of injuring the recruiting of the new levy for the army, are reporting that McClellan was dissatisfied with the appointment of Halleck, and had resigned. It is authoritatively stated that he has not the slightest idea of such a step. He is perfectly satisfied with the new arrangement, and approves heartily of the selection of General Halleck. This is from the most reliable and authentic source, and will put at rest the idle and mischievous stories afloat, which are only calculated to distract and divide the loyal portion of our people who should now be united in their support of the Government.

## The Terms of Exchanging Prisoners.

The telegraph reports that there is to be a general exchange of prisoners on the basis of the agreement made between this country and Great Britain in 1814. That agreement was concluded at Champlain, in New York, in the month of July.

It provided for an exchange of all officers, soldiers and seamen, whether citizens, subjects or residents of either country, who had been taken up to the 15th of April. No exceptions were made.—The most important point in the convention was that those who were released were declared to be as free to serve the Government in any capacity as if they had never been taken prisoners. Our men who are able will, therefore, rejoin their standards.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES

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

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circles of acquaintances and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it. Why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should you reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent take it; why should not you? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the overwhelming injury of your health; if you are sick and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

F. L. HERING, Agent, Westminster, Md. Jy 25.

HOMŒOPATHY in the ascendant!—Immediate relief guaranteed! Dr. SMYTHE, from London, has opened an establishment in Philadelphia, Pa., for the treatment of *Female Complaints.* Read his advertisement in another column, headed "LADIES, READ."

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

A SURE Cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a "TREATISE ON FOREIGN AND NATIVE HERBAL PREPARATIONS," published by DR. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription, furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug store. Those who are afflicted with Consumption, Bronchitis or Asthma, may also be cured by the use of my Herbal Preparations. I will send this valuable prescription free to any person on receipt of their name. Address, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J

June 6,—6m.

To Consumptives.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORED to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

May 23,—3m.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for Females.

*Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventive.*

INFALLIBLE IN RELIEVING Stoppages and irregularity of the menses. These Pills are nothing new, but have been used by the doctor for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case, and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family where health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health, otherwise the Pills are recommended.—Full and explicit directions accompanying each box. PRICE $1.00.

Sold wholesale and retail by

HENRY L. SHRIVER,

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WESTMINSTER,

*Sole Agent for Carroll County, Md.*

LADIES! By sending him $1.00 to the *Westminster* "Post office" can have the Pills sent (confidentially) by mail, to any part of the country, "free of postage."

N. B.—Look out for counterfeits. Buy no Golden Pills of any kind unless every box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are a base imposition and unsafe; therefore as you value your lives and health (to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money) buy only those who show the signature of S. D. Howe on every box, which has recently been added on account of the Pills being counterfeited. The ingredients composing the above Pills are made known to every Agent and they will tell you they are safe and will perform all claimed for them.

Sold also by BROWN & BROTHERS, and S. S. HANCE, Baltimore, and *Wm. J. Nicholls*, cor. Ross and Biddle streets. HALL & RUCKEL "General Wholesale Agents," 218 Greenwich st., New York.

S. D. HOWE, PROPRIETOR,

July 11,—1y. New York.

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COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY—

Cures obstinate Coughs, Colds, Consumption.
Cures Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Liver Complaint.
Cures Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, Debility.
Cures Asthma, Blood Spitting, Restless Nights.
Consumptives take at once this thoroughly-tried and well-approved remedy.

VIOLENT COUGH, ASTHMA, BLOODY EXP