The American Sentinel.
WESTMINSTER:
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 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 breathe the foe but falls before
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us?

No Paper Last Week.

There was no paper issued from this office last week, in consequence of the stoppage of most of the mails in the upper part of our County, whereby a large number failed to reach the subscribers. We trust that it may be the last disappointment of the kind our patrons will ever be called to submit to, and we shall hereafter endeavor to be as prompt as we have been hitherto.

Distinguished Visitors.

On the evening after our last issue, (11th inst., our citizens were *favored* with a flying visit of some three hundred and fifty of those "chivalric Sons of the South," of whom our neighbor of the *Democrat*, and other sympathizers among us have been so profuse in their glowing descriptions.—They claimed to be the 5th Regiment Virginia Cavalry, and was commanded by Col. Rosser. They entered town just after dark, as if ashamed to appear in open daylight, for a more dilapidated looking body of men we never again wish to see. The male sympathisers here was evidently disappointed, and was rather disposed to turn upon them the cold shoulder, but not so with some of the women, they indulged in the wildest demonstrations of joy, some so far exceeding propriety as to render themselves the objects of coarse jests by the soldiery.

After robbing the Post Office they proceeded to the Armory of the Carroll Guards where they wantonly destroyed the lamps and carried off a fine flag and drum, belonging to that Company. They next visited a number of stores where they bought largely of hats, caps, clothing, boots, shoes and other articles necessary to present a more genteel appearance in the morning, paying for the larger portion in Confederate scrip and other worthless Southern currency. Most of the Union men closed their places of business as soon as possible, and thereby saved their goods.

On Friday morning they arrested Dr. J. L. Billingslea, the Deputy Provost Marshall, but immediately released him on parole. They demanded and destroyed the enrollment books which were in the hands of Wm. Reese, the Commissioner. And to prove that they were a high-minded, honorable, law-abiding people, they opened the Jail doors and set at liberty prisoners there confined for purely local misdemeanors. Just previous to their leaving, a few stragglers, led by Upton Dorsey, formerly of this County, and by whose remarks we are led to believe they were urged on by resident sympathisers, cut down the beautiful flag staff in front of the Armory.

During their stay they manifested evident symptoms of uneasiness, and were constantly making enquiries of the whereabouts of Burnside, whom it was evident they felt no particular desire to meet.—About 11 o'clock on Friday they left, not however, before our citizens were heartily disgusted with their dirty and uncouth appearance. No two of them had uniforms alike, and what few they had, together with the best of their horses, had been captured from the Federal army.

After leaving Westminster they were hotly pursued by a detachment of Burnside's cavalry, and a large number, if not all, captured. Many of the sympathisers were deeply mortified at the exhibition, and we seriously doubt whether they will soon again extend an invitation to their *distinguished* friends to repeat the visit.

Proclamation of the President.

The President of the United States has issued a proclamation declaring that the war shall be prosecuted for the purpose of restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States wherein such relations are now suspended or disturbed. As one of the means to reach this end, the Executive gives notice that he will, on the 1st day of January, 1863, by proclamation, designate the States, and parts of States, wherein the people are in rebellion, and declare the persons held as slaves in the same to be thenceforward and forever free; and that the government will recognise and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act to repress them in any efforts which they may make to obtain their actual freedom. The Executive also gives notice that he will, at the coming session of Congress, again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States whose people may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may adopt, immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits The President states that he will, in due time, recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall—when constitutional relations are restored between the government and their States—be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

Seven Hundred Volunteers Sick in Camp!

Young men, be warned in time, supply yourselves with HOELOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of Sores, Ulcers, Scurvy, Fevers and Bowel Complaints. Only 25 cts. per Box or Pot. 218

The War in Maryland.

TERRIBLE FIGHTING.

COMPLETE FEDERAL VICTORIES.

We gather from the most reliable sources the following accounts of the principal battles of last week. There was continual fighting for over a week, but as our space precludes a full detail, we only refer to those which have been most decisive:

THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY.

BOONSBORO', Monday, Sep. 16.—The battle of South Mountain, which was fought yesterday resulted in a complete victory to the Army of the Potomac. The battlefield was located in a gorge of the Mountain on the turnpike road, between Middletown and Boonsboro. During the forenoon the firing was by our artillery, endeavoring to assertain the enemy's strength and position.

About twelve o'clock the corps under General Reno was ordered to ascend the mountain on the left and make an attack on the enemy's flank. At three o'clock these troops got into action and the rattle of musketry for about half an hour was terrible. The enemy now gave way leaving our men in possession of that portion of the ridge.

The loss on both sides in this action was considerable, but we had not a General or Field Officer injured at this point, excepting Major General Reno, who was killed by a Minie ball passing through his body.

General Hooker, commanding McDowell's Corps and the Pennsylvania Reserves ascended the mountain on the right, for the purpose of making an attack on the left of the Rebels' position. He got his troops into position and moved upon the enemy about two hours before sun down. Here, as in the case on the other ridge of the mountain, our troops were successful, driving the enemy before them with great slaughter. The Rebels suffered here more than at any other point of the battle field.

General Hatch, commanding a division under General Hooker, was wounded in the leg.

General Gibbons' Brigade, composed of the 2d, 6th and 7th Wisconsin and the 19th Indiana Regiments, was ordered to move up the gorge of the mountain. This brigade did not get into action till after dark. They fought until nearly nine o'clock. The brigade lost about 120 killed and wounded. Among the dead is Captain Caldwell, of the 2d Wisconsin.

The Rebels were driven back for about a mile when Gen. Gibbons' Brigade was relieved by a portion of Gen. Sumner's Corps, who held the position during the night. The Rebel troops engaged were Longstreet's, D. H. and A. P. Hill's Corps. Had our troops had two hours longer of daylight the greatest portion of the Rebel army engaged would have been taken prisoners, as they were surrounded on three sides, the only mode of escape being through a narrow defile in the mountain, which our artillery would have soon made impassable.

Among the Rebel officers known to be killed, was General Garland, of Leesburg, and Colonel Strong of the 19th Virginia Regiment. The body of the latter was obtained to-day by a flag of truce sent by the Rebels.

SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

I regret to have to announce the surrender of Harper's Ferry, with all the forces and stores there, to the enemy, at 9 o'clock on Monday morning. The enlisted men and some officers have been paroled, and arrived here. From them I gather the following particulars:

The Rebels commenced their attack on Friday noon on our forces on the Maryland Heights. Skirmishing continued throughout the day and was renewed on Saturday. The enemy was driven back with considerable loss. They came up several times and were repulsed, when it was discovered they were approaching in overwhelming force. The order was then given to spike the guns and throw them down the mountain. The whole force from the Heights then retired in safety, the guns from Camp Hill shelling the enemy when they attempted to pursue the retiring men. On Sunday morning a party of our men again ascended the Heights, and brought away their field pieces, which they had left there unspiked.

On Sunday at noon the Rebels appeared in great force on Loudon Heights, when Colonel Miles shelled them from point to point. Some of their guns were dislodged, but they still managed to keep up a brisk fire from some of their batteries, which were run back out of sight and loaded. The canonading was kept up all day on Sunday without doing much damage. The firing ceased at dusk on Sunday evening, and was resumed again on Monday morning at daylight, and kept up until nine o'clock, when Colonel Miles ordered the white flag to be raised.

There was considerable fog and smoke, and the enemy either did not see the flag or would not see it and kept up a heavy fire for three-quarters of an hour. About ten minutes after the flag was up a shell struck Colonel Miles, shattering his right leg. It was amputated before the prisoners were paroled.

There had been no attempt to storm the place, and with the exception of a little skirmishing, not a musket shot was fired. The men are not at all pleased with the surrender, but I learn that it was occasioned by the fact that they had run out of long range ammunition, and that Col. miles deemed a further defence useless.

The enemy immediately paroled all their prisoners below the rank of captain and turned them loose. As they left a portion of the army retreated before General McClellan had reached the Ferry, on the Maryland side, and were crossing the pontoon bridge with great rapidity.

At the same time the enemy in Harper's Ferry were evacuating as rapidly as possible, moving towards Charlestown, evidently desiring to escape before General McClellan came up.

Colonel Miles is undoubtedly seriously, if not mortally wounded, and some of the prisoners state positively that he was dead before they left. There is much animosity felt by the soldiers toward him, and they say it was predicted by them that he would surrender before the fight commenced. Others contend that he made as good a defence as possible.

There were about 2,300 cavalry in the command, all of whom but about forty escaped about eight o'clock on Sunday night, and cut their way through to Greencastle with but little loss. The balance of the troops, numbering from six to eight thousand, with Gen. White's command from Martinsburg, were all surrendered.

The fighting on Monday and Tuesday morning appears to have been principally an artillery engagement at long range, ascertaining the position or driving them from particular points, whilst our army was being massed and arrayed for more active work. In these operations we are reported to have inflicted considerable loss upon the enemy and taken a number of prisoners. Howell Cobb is reported wounded and a prisoner at a farm-house near the battle-field.

THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

The despatch from the correspondent of the Associated Press, at General McClellan's headquarters, presents a brief but comprehensive statement of the movements and rusults of Tuesday and Wednesday. General McClellan learned on Tuesday that the Rebel force on the other side of the Potomac, including Jackson's division, were recrossing the river, and that the enemy was concentrating his whole force before Sharpsburg with the view of giving us a general engagement. General McClellan immediately sent for Franklin's corps and Couch's division which were in the rear.

As our line of battle was formed on Tuesday evening with Generals Sumner's and Bank's corps in the centre, General Hooker and Franklin on the right, and General Burnside on the left, the intention being to attempt to turn the enemy's right. General Hooker's corps in the afternoon crossed the Antietam creek, and in a fight of two hours drove the enemy about half a mile, inflicting upon them and suffering himself considerable loss.—On Wednesday, at daylight, the great battle was renewed on the centre and right by our army. Generals Hooker and Sumner in two hours drove the enemy's left back about a mile. The Rebels rallied and with terrible loss regained the ground. At this time General Hooker was wounded and General Sumner took command of his corps. General Richardson also was wounded at this time.

General Sumner rallied our troops, they came up to the work with good will, and drove the Rebels before them with great slaughter, driving the enemy a quarter of a mile further back than they had previously been forced in the first attack. In the meantime, Generals Burnside and Porter, on our left, had forced the enemy from the line of the Antietam creek, on the main road to Sharpsburg, rebuilt the bridge destroyed by the Rebels and occupied the opposite bank. Here, also, the loss was considerable. The effort was then made to get possession of a ridge of hills on the left hand side of the road, from which the Rebel artillery was thundering. This duty was assigned to Gen. Burnside. He carried the position at a charge, but the enemy were reinforced and regained the ridge, for which they fought desperately. By this time night had come and both armies, as if by mutual consent, ceased hostilities. The battle had lasted for twelve hours, from five in the morning until seven at night, without a moment's cessation. The conduct of our troops was all that could be desired, even the raw regiments behaving admirably.

Our loss is estimated at ten thousand in killed and wounded. The loss of the Rebels is probably about the same number. Our wounded were promptly removed from the field. When General Hooker was wounded, General McClellan immediately proceeded to the right. He was enthusiastically received, and his presence aided much in securing the subsequent success there. We took about fifteen hundred prisoners, whilst the Rebels obtained but few. Our losses in general officers consisted of General Mansfield, killed; and Generals Hooker, Hartsuff and Seligwick, wounded. With regard to the loss of prominent officers among the Rebels there are rumors, but nothing certain.

After our forces occupied the whole field the rebel loss was found to be far greater, particularly in killed—than was at first supposed.

Fully 2,500 dead were found lying on the field of battle, while a larger number had been removed the day before by their friends. Their loss in killed and wounded will not come far from 18,000 to 20,000.

General Stark, of the rebel army, was killed, and the rebel Generals Ripley, Walker and Hays were wounded.

The invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania is at an end. The full blown hopes that the disloyal here entertained that Washington was to be captured, Baltimore occupied, and the Rebel army furnished with winter quarters at Philadelphia, have been most ruthlessly crushed. The resolve of the Rebel Congress at Richmond that their standard should be advanced into the territory of the enemy has proved to be an enterprise of not easy accomplishment. Probably as we write the last of the Rebel army has been driven into Virginia, followed by the Army of the Potomac, and forced to continue its retreat under circumstances of peculiar peril, and which, we have the strongest hope, will ultimately be overwhelming defeat.

An armistice had been granted on Thursday at the request of the Rebel General for the purpose of recovering and burying his dead within our lines. Whilst this humane work was in progress he was doubtless using the time to expedite a general retreat across the Potomac. On Friday morning Gen. McClelland found that the enemy had abandoned his position, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. Pursuit was immediately commenced and it was found that the enemy was leaving "My Maryland!" and retreating across the river, and Gen. Pleasanton was driving the enemy, and Gen. McClellan telegraphs that "our victory is complete," and "Maryland and Pennsylvania are now safe."

The Rebel army, it seems probable, will direct its retreat towards Winchester, where it is understood they have been gathering supplies from the Valley of Virginia, and perhaps concentrating reinforcements. To stay there long will, however, be perilous, and to attempt to retreat to Richmond with General McClellan in pursuit would be equally dangerous.—With the military combinations that are likely to be formed around them, it is scarcely probable that they can find safety anywhere except in immediately resuming the offensive and making a desperate attempt to defeat or at least check the advance of General McClellan. The next two weeks ought to be big with events.

"Maryland, my Maryland."

After all, the Secesh of this State have, unwittingly it is true, been instrumental in rendering more essential service to the Union cause than if they had ever been true and loyal. Their repeated calls upon the rebels at Richmond for help to rid them of their "oppressors," and the lavish promises made to swell the rebel army by the addition of thousands of the "Maryland chivalry," with the expectation of obtaining supplies for their famishing host, have all combined to induce the raid into Maryland by the rebel generals, which is destined, no doubt, to cause the entire discomfiture of all their hopes of success. General Lee soon found after his advent that he had been deceived—and instead of an uprising in his behalf, and a general rush to arms to aid in *relieving* "Maryland, my Maryland," of her reputed oppressors, he was met by but a few sneaking traitors, who mostly made their debut after night, and were nervously anxious that their exit should be equally shaded before the glorious orb of day revealed their dangerous proximity to their *deliverers* from Dixie, to the prying eye of some neighboring Unionist. Some of them, no doubt, felt like the popinjay nobleman sent to demand of Harry Percy the fruits of the victory of that gallant knight, who remarked to Hotspur that he, too, would have been a soldier, but for the fear of the villainous salt-petre. It is stated that for the deception practiced upon him by Brad. Johnson, or for some other reason, that worthy was placed in disgrace by Gen. Lee two days before he quit Frederick.—*Balto. Clipper.*

Inhumanity of the Rebels.

Beasts have *some* feeling for each other, but it really seems as if the Rebels have none at all for the private soldier who happens to get sick in their service and is no longer able to keep up with the Army on its march. Hundreds of such poor sick creatures who were abandoned by their Army and left to die in some fence corner along the way, have been picked up by the kind hearted farmers of our county and brought to the U. States Hospital in this city, to be cared for.—Many of them say that there is no more kindness or attention paid to the private soldier when he becomes sick on a march than if he were a dog. Such inhumanity will surely receive its recompense.—*Fred. Union.*

A Disappointment.

The Frederick *Union* of last week says: Many of the Rebels who passed through this city within the past week with the Army under Lee and Jackson, expressed great dissatisfaction with the reception they met with, and the treatment they received. They stated that it had been represented to them that the people of Maryland were bound hand and foot—that they were groaning under oppression—that they desired to free themselves—that they would welcome the Army, and one half of the male population would rush to join them the very moment they set their feet on Maryland soil.

These representations, they said, induced the Southern Army to make its appearance in Maryland, to give the State, that opportunity which the Southerners were induced to believe, they so ardently desired. A Rebel army, represented by Rebels themselves to contain 240,000 men arrived in Maryland, professing Peace and Good Will towards the State and its People, and how were they received? With the exception of about a dozen persons in this city, there was none to cheer—none to wave a Secession badge or handkerchief, and none to welcome them, and only seventy-five or a hundred to join their standard.—They came amongst us dirty, hungry, almost naked and half starved, and the very Rebels in this city who were most anxious for their appearance and sent them repeated invitations to come here, were amongst the very first to close their houses against them—the first to extortion upon them for their goods and wares, even when they had current funds to pay them, and when their silver and gold and Treasury notes were gone, and they offered Confederate Scrip, these same persons to whom we refer, were amongst the first to refuse it and to close their stores and write upon the doors "*Sold Out Entirely.*" This was the kind of treatment which the Rebels in the army generally received from their Rebel friends in this city, and it is therefore not to be wondered at, that the Rebel Army should have been so much dissatisfied with their reception and treatment whilst in this vicinity. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of the Rebel Army were fed by Union men who took pity on their hungry condition and wretched appearance, for which they expressed themselves truly grateful.—Some of them stated that they were often compelled to go several days without tasting food, and that they had been obliged to subsist entirely upon green corn for the five days previous to their entrance into Maryland. The track of this army through our county was marked by desolation and death on all sides. Wherever they paused they committed the most extensive depredations upon private and public property, notwithstanding all their amicable professions towards the people of our State. We believe that we are within bounds when we say that, one hundred horses have been stolen from the citizens of our county since the entrance and passage of this Army through it, and an immense loss has been sustained by our farmers on account of damage done to their fencing, the destruction of their growing corn, and the seizure of their hay, oats, corn in the ear, and other private property—and yet these are our friends, and invited here by some of our neighbors! One of our Farmers stated in our hearing a few days ago. That his loss alone would amount to $1500 and we have good reasons for believing that there are many others whose individual loss will be still greater. But they were not content with the injury committed upon private property; they turned their attention to the property belonging to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Monocacy Junction, three miles distant from this city, and destroyed all the property, belonging to that enterprising company, including the splendid iron bridge, Water Station &c. Truly public institutions, as well as private individuals, will know hereafter how to estimate true friendship and what dependence to place upon the profession of Rebels.

Many of the Rebel soldiers were sick and tired of the service and anxious to leave it. Some asked us whether we did not know where they could obtain substitutes. We saw three on Thursday evening, with arms in their hands give themselves up on pretence of not feeling very well, and we learn that any quantity of arms have been thrown away by very large numbers who have deserted.

Terrible Calamity.

Explosion at the Allegheny Arsenal—Eighty Lives Lost.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 17.—A most frightful explosion occurred at the United States Arsenal this afternoon, about two o'clock, in the large frame building known as the labratory. About 176 boys and girls were employed in the building at the time of the disaster, of which number 75 or 80 were killed! One explosion followed another until the entire building was destroyed. Those who could not escape in time were burned up!

The scene was most appalling. Dead bodies lying in heaps as they had fallen, and, in some places where the heat was intense, whitened bones could be seen through the smoke and flames, whilst at other points large masses of blackened flesh was presented to the eye.

Up to the present time sixty-three bodies have been taken from the ruins. The cause of the explosion is not known, but admitted by all to have been accidental.

What Frederick has Seen.

Frederick, or rather the people of Frederick, have seen much within the past two weeks. They have seen their city in the hands of the Rebel and Federal forces on the same day, and they have seen both armies pass through their street with their immense trains of wagons—a sight which none of the home staying residents of our large cities have ever seen, or will ever see, in all probability. They have seen a battle in their streets and hundreds of thousands of men in military armour, and for days the roar of artillery has been as familiar in their ears as the commonest sounds. Verily the people of Frederick have seen and heard a great deal within the past two weeks.

From New Orleans—Destitution.

A letter from New Orleans, dated September 1st, and now lying before us, says that nearly eight thousand families are fed by the relief committee, and that the number is daily increasing.—He says that there is a *live* Union sentiment in the city, and that it is growing daily. He deprecates any change in the administering of the government in that city. Gen. Butler's policy is working too well to be disturbed.—*Cambridge Intelligencer.*

Local Items.

Postponed Sale.—

In consequence of the unsettled and critical condition of the Country, the valuable Furniture, Farming Implements and Stock, advertised to be sold at "Antrim Farm," near Taneytown, on Tuesday last, has been indefinitely postponed.

Statement of County Finances.—

We refer all parties interested to the full and complete statement of receipts and expenditures of the County, as published by the Commissioners, in another column of to-day's paper.

Deferred Articles.—

Owing to the crowded state of our columns this week, we are compelled to omit several important articles, among them the letter of our correspondent, "New Ironsides," which, however, will appear in our next issue.

We have lately received several communications unaccompanied by the writer's name. To such we pay no attention whatever, but they are immediately consigned to the stove.

News of the Week.

The rebel attempt against Cincinnati has met with signal failure. The papers of that city of Saturday brings us accounts of the retreat of the enemy, rapidly and in confusion. The roads were strewn with camp-kettles and other articles with which soldiers dispense with in a great hury. A number of prisoners were taken. In a squad of eight who were picked up, were men from Arkansas, Texas, Georgia and Alabama. They said the force which marched upon Cincinnati was about twenty thousand strong, but had only one battery of six pieces of field artillery. That was Labord's Louisana Battery. The rest of their guns were light howitzers, ineffective except at very short range. The Rebel prisoners say that they retreat because they have not heard anything of General Bragg, whom they expected to support their movement, but they did not hear that General Buel had massed his forces at Bowling Green, and was attempting by forced marches through Southern Kentucky to gain their rear.

A brisk succession of fights took place last week in Western Virginia, commencing on Wednesday. The Union forces, under Colonel Siber, were attacked by the Rebels, five thousand strong, between Fayette and Gauley, and fought till dark. Our men cut their way through gallantly to Gauley, with a loss of one hundred killed and wounded. Another Rebel force, meantime, attacked Colonel Lightburn at Gauley Bridge, compelling him to retire down the Kanawa—fighting every inch of ground—and still farther to the Elk river, where he made a grand stand on Friday. At last accounts—Saturday, 6 P. M.—he was holding his ground, and had shelled the town of Charlestown and destroyed all the salt works in the vicinity.

General Sigel sent out a cavalry reconnoissance, under Colonel Kilpatrick, a few days ago, who entered Leesburg, drove out and captured some Rebel pickets, and brought in a number of stragglers from the Rebel army. The prisoners report that the whole of the Rebel army had gone into Maryland.

On Friday night the advance of Gen. Rosencrans' army came in contact with the Confederate pickets near Iuka, Miss. and heavy skirmishing ensued, lasting till night. On Saturday morning the fight was resumed and kept up until noon, when the Confederates fell back, retreating in a southerly direction. The Federal loss was between four and five hundred killed and wounded; the Confederate loss is not reported, but is believed to be greater than that of the Federals. Gen. Little, formerly Governor of Mississippi, was killed, and Gen. Whitfield wounded and taken prisoner. The Confederate force was under command of Gen. Price.

A cavalry reconnoissance was made on Thursday last from General Heintzleman's force to within three miles of Thoroughfare Gap. A Confederate force was discovered escorting General Ewell, wounded, in the direction of Richmond. Several of the body guard and other soldiers were captured, including some officers.

Paroled Prisoners.

On Monday and Tuesday about 6,000 paroled Federal prisoners reached this city from the filthy prisons of Richmond and other Southern dens of Secession infamy. We sicken at the bare thought of their dreadful appearance. Our language does not afford the words necessary to give a faithful description of their sad plight. Beyond description were they enveloped in filth, covered with vermin, ragged, barefooted, many barcheaded, few with shirts or underclothing, many almost naked, and numbers of them unable to conceal their persons. Add to this the emaciated and famished appearance of a large proportion of them, and we have in our mind's eye a picture so utterly revolting, so dreadful to every sense, that we regret having witnessed it, because no time can ever efface it.

If the painfully disgusting tints of the picture could possibly be heightened, it would be by the piteously sad tales told by them of the miseries they have endured during many weary months; of the want of food, of water, of the barest necessaries of life, and of the entire absence of the latest degree of comfort; of the miserable pens into which hundreds were huddled, and of the necessarily consequent horrors, such are not endured by a hog in any city in Maryland;—all constituting a depth of degradation and misery such as we did not before deem it possible for any human being to survive.

Is it worth while to contrast this picture with that afforded by the Rebel prisoners who have, at various times, *graced* our city? It is not. And yet the mind cannot help reverting to their comfortable quarters here—to their abundant supply of clothing and excellent food—and to their almost unlimited liberty while here. This picture of the Rebel prisoners is all *right* to Secession eyes; so, also, we regret to say, is that other picture of the Federal prisoners. And still more do we regret to say that so many have gloated over the latter, and do not hesitate to show their joy.

As some alleviation to the miserable scenes we have alluded to, it is like a gleam of sunshine in a murky day to know that the poor fellows are rapidly being placed in such comfort as they have not known these many months. Lieut. Col. SANGSTER, who has charge of the Paroled Prisoners Camp, has exerted himself to the uttermost to provide comfortable clothing, shelter, and good food for them. His efforts have been untiring; and he deserves great credit for his humanity, as well as for the faithful manner in which he has endeavored to discharge his difficult and exceedingly laborious duty.—*Annapolis Gazette.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Shall Treason and Traitors be Tolerated?

At a time like this, when the most dreadful dangers threaten our beloved Country, too much vigilance cannot be exercised. It is well known that the disgusting and shocking band of traitors who have invaded Maryland have been encouraged to come here by persons living in our midst. They were welcomed here by citizens of Westminster. Persons from our neighborhood have gone into their army. Now the question is, shall these things be tolerated? Individuals have complained that Government was not prompt enough in sending help. But the fact is, the citizens of Maryland must be more prompt in helping themselves. We are as much for the courtesies and civilities of society as any one. We would not have the rights of others invaded, nor innocent persons arrested without some sufficient evidence of their abetting the Rebellion. But this is no time to allow freedom of speech when it amounts to treason.—England allows freedom of speech, and yet the British Government has repeatedly arrested offenders for treasonable language. If a man threatens to kill you or burn down your house, will you let him make those threats for the sake of freedom of speech? It is utter mockery. It is against all sense, and reason, and humanity, and religion to suffer traitors to go on with their fiendish treason. Here are persons encouraging the Rebels to come to Maryland, to Westminster and when they come they say openly that their object is to conquer us, and to overthrow our Government. In the state of things to be tolerated? Shall these traitors be suffered to go on with their infernal treason? Let them get the power, and quickly they will imprison Union men. Union men must be awake to their danger; they must not fold their hands in inactivity, they must be decided and firm, and prompt in action. Seriously and honestly, are these traitors in our midst to be endured? Shall not measures be taken at once, immediately to ferret out suspected offenders, and hold them in *permanent arrest*? Is this a time to prophesy smooth things, and to cry out no danger, when treason and blood-shedding and the destruction of property and the breaking up of families, and the ruin of our glorious Union are wickedly attempted by ruffian bands? Will true-hearted Union men sleep? Will they allow these traitors to go on with their wicked plots? Spies from the Rebel army have been sent out into Carroll county to make their false reports, to stir up the people to treason. These spies have been seen and known, and yet go prowling about the country.

Many from our County have bravely taken up arms in the good and righteous cause of maintaining our honored Union. Still a work has to be done at home. Treason in our midst is worse than an army. Let Americans remember Arnold and Aron Burr, and let them hate and despise the very name of a Traitor.—Let the most determined efforts be made here, in Westminster, in Carroll county, to exterminate treason from our midst, and these efforts will be worth as much as an army. We believe that Rebellion is now making its death struggle. The Rebels have been driven by desperation to invade Maryland. Still we should not presume on their superior strength, but make the most decided exertions to conquer completely this miserable rebellion. Most fervently do we thank Almighty God, for His kindly preserving our beloved and free and christian Government thus far, and every mind imbued with grace, and every well wisher of their country should earnestly pray to God, who rules this world, that He may, in His infinite wisdom and power order all things for the salvation and prosperity of our Federal Government.

AMERICUS.

Westminster, Sept. 19.

General McClellan

A Contemporary speaking of Gen. McClellan says: Notwithstanding the escape of the Rebel army, General McClellan has done all that man could do, and more than any other man in the army would have done. He has suddenly assumed command of a disorganized army, hastily pursued the victorious enemy,—more numerous perhaps than his own force, flushed with triumph, and pushing northward in the confident belief of capturing Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and proclaiming the Rebel constitution in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware and the national capital, and closing the war in a blaze of glory,—overtaken them, engaged them, beaten them, on every field, captured large numbers of prisoners and great quantities of munitions, and finally driven them pell-mell across the Potomac into Virginia. That he will yet destroy or disperse the remnant of them, and capture Richmond, if given full power and control of the army, no one need doubt for a moment.

Eleven Rebellions.

Since the organization of the Federal Government, eleven attempts have been made to resist its authority. The first was in 1782—a conspiracy of some of the officers of the Federal army to consolidate the thirteen States into one and confer the supreme power on Washington. The second in 1787, called Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts. The third in 1784, called Whiskey insurrection of Penn. The Fourth in 1814, by the Hartford Convention. The fifth in 1820, on the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union. The Sixth was a collision between the Legislature of Georgia and the Federal Government, in regard to the lands given to the Creek Indians. The seventh was in 1830, with the Cherokees in Georgia. The eighth was the memorable nullifying ordinance of South Carolina, 1832. The ninth was in 1842, in Rhode Island, between the suffrage Association and the State authorities. The tenth was in 1856, on the part of the Mormons, who resisted the Federal authorities. The eleventh is the present attempt of secession.

Our Book Table.

During the past two weeks our Book Table has received fresh supplies from so many sources, and in consequence of the deeply exciting events around us, we have read so little, we are compelled simply to acknowledge their receipt, without a remark as to their several merits.

From Mr. Leonard Scott & Co., N. Y., we have the "North British Review," the "London Quarterly Review," and "Blackwood's Magazine," all highly interesting and valuable publications.

The "Atlantic Monthly," from Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, is also received and well worth an attentive perusal.

For the ladies we have a full supply of choice literature, "Harper's Magazine," "Godey's Lady's Book," and "Peterson's Magazine," all superb numbers, and works that would add grace to every centre table. Last, though by no means least, we have Mme. DeMorest's Mirror of Fashions, the most superb Fashion Magazine now published, and one which every lady should possess a copy.

Settlement of the Indian Troubles.

The settlement of the Indian difficulties appears to be confirmed. The messengers dispatched by the Acting Governor of Nebraska to the Northern part of the country, about two hundred miles from Omaha, city, report that the panic caused by the Indian massacres in Minnesota has terminated, and that the settlers have returned to their homes. There are now no hostile Indians within the limits of the Territory.

AFFLICTION.

Why will you suffer the terrors and afflictions incident to a disordered state of the liver or digestive organs, when a certain remedy is within your reach?—*Hoofland's German Bitters* will cure you. If you will only discard your prejudice, and give this article a trial, you will never regret it. Your stomach will be strengthened and regain its original vigor, and you will be able to digest your food satisfactorily. These Bitters are for sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines at 75 cents per bottle.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church.

KUTZTOWN, Berks Co., Pa., Nov. 5, 1857.

DR. C. M. JACKSON, RESPECTED SIR: I have been troubled with dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me so much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect,

J. S. HERMAN.

Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters, and take nothing else. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle. These Bitters are manufactured by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and are sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

F. L. HERING, Agent, Westminster, Md. 8?8.

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

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES

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

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.

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 doctors 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,
(DRUGGIST,)
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.

Thoroughly Tried and Unfailing Remedies

SWAYNE'S

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 EXPECTORATION.

I actually take pleasure, but deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to state what *Doctor Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry* has done for me. I was taken with a violent cough, bloody expectoration and great difficulty of breathing, so that I had to get out of my bed and set up all night. I procured the above valuable medicine of Harman Titus, Bensalem, who can also testify that it has made a perfect cure.

JOHN W. PAGE.

Bensalem, Bucks Co., Pa., May 15, 1857.

This, is in connection with "SWAYNE'S SUGAR-COATED AND TAR PILLS," which are a great purifying purgative, will bring the stomach and bowels into a perfectly healthy condition.

Great Purifying Purgative.

Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills
Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills

ARE PURELY VEGETABLE,
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE,
For Constipation, Biliousness,
For Constipation, Biliousness,

For Headache, For Headache, For Headache, For Headache, FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Liver Complaint, Liver Complaint, Liver Complaint, Liver Complaint,

No Pills seem to give such universal satisfaction.

DR. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE.

A safe and sure remedy, prepared from the purest materials, and has proved itself the most effective anthelmintic for WORMS ever offered to the public.

Dr. Swayne's Bowel Cordial.

An infallible remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and all other *disorded states of the Bowels*. No family should be without it, particularly during the Summer months.

Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by WM. REESE, WESTMINSTER, MD., and the principal Merchants in the County.

Dec 27, '61—1y.