The American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 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?

The Emancipation Proclamation.

Great events are rapidly marching on towards the destiny of our nation. We are fast making history in these eventful times. Before our people have become settled in their minds in regard to some unexpected move, another comes on to awaken solicitude. We have endeavored heretofore to prevent our readers from being misled by the delusive appeals to their feelings, made by the secessionists around them, in regard to other measures, and we repeat it in regard to this.

We should not forget that the Union men of the border States are not to be held responsible for the anti-slavery acts of this Administration. No matter whether they are right or wrong, the issue is not changed. We must choose between Mr. Lincoln, who is trying to preserve the Constitution and the Union, (it may be sometimes under a mistaken policy,) and Jeff Davis, who is trying in the most outrageous manner to destroy them.

For fear there may be some who might be induced by Mr. Lincoln's anti-slavery policy to give up their Country's cause in despair, we will state what we believe to be the true motive of that policy. Mr. Lincoln, we know from his party platform as well as his constant declarations, never contemplated an attack on slavery in the States. We believe he has honestly resisted the importunities made on him to attack slavery as a war measure, until recent events have convinced him that slavery in the Rebel States is one of the strongest supports of the rebellion. The very fact that he has been fastidious in regard to the matter, as well as have been our chief military leaders, has tended to aid the rebels in the use of their slaves in digging trenches, and raising subsistence for the army. It is not improbable that the undisturbed hold the rebel masters have thus been able to keep upon their slave property, has enabled them to send to the war one or two hundred thousand more soldiers to fight the defenders of the Union. The support of the Union army and people in the loyal States depends mainly on white labor, and thus diminishes the supply from which our troops are drawn.

Is it to be wondered at, then, that Mr. Lincoln should come to the conclusion that it is his duty to attempt to strike down so powerful an aid to rebellion? Indeed, may he not be as likely right, as we of the border States, who may be as much prejudiced one way as he is the other? The wisdom of the policy remains to be seen. We hope for the best, though we have our fears. We hope that the rebellion may be over before the first of January next, and that thus all difficulty may be prevented. If not, we hope further that the slaves may not offer violence to the old men, women and children, who now remain to direct their labors. It is stated by a Richmond paper that Eastern Virginia, since the invasion, has lost over 30,000 slaves. This has been done without any insurrection or massacre on their part; and it is presumable that no such means will be used or tolerated elsewhere.

If the South persists to the bitter end, the great problem remains to be solved in the future, as to what is to be the condition of the colored population which must remain in the South. It is our belief that a modified state of servitude must then continue. The inveterate belief that has grown up in the South, since the days of Jefferson, that the colored race are destined by Providence to serve the white race, without any hope of future elevation, or right of aspiration to liberty beyond the unthinking caste, must give way to more rational conclusions. The dominant race will then no longer deny them the advantages of mental improvement; and will learn to favor the system of gradual emancipation and colonization.

We may be permitted to hope that the awful evils of civil war will not be allowed, in the providence of God, to eventuate in the destruction of our Union, and the permanent injury of the white and black races within its limits. Whilst we deplore the existing evils which we seem powerless to to prevent, we may still take consolation in the fact that there is a higher power which will doubtless overrule it all for good.

Major General Joseph Hooker.

Gen. Hooker, of the United States Volunteers, has been appointed a brigadier general in the regular army, by the President as an official recognition of his valuable services. Gen. Hooker is a native of Massachusetts, and is one of our ablest field-marshals. He commanded a corps d'armee in the battle of Antietam, and was severely wounded in the right foot, just at the time when the admirable plan for the capture of the entire rebel army, matured by General McClellan and him-self, was exhibiting the elements of success.

Soldiers, Attention!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet will be unavoidable, but armed with HOLLOWAY'S PURIFYING AND STRENGTHENING PILLS you can endure all these and still retain good health. Only 25 cents per Box. 220

Our Skies Brightening.

The military position assumes a more cheerful aspect with each passing day.—The Union cause touched bottom when the beaten army of Pope had to fall back under the fortifications of Washington.—The rebels relatively can never be so strong again—we never so weak—as at that moment. The conscription, rigidly enforced throughout the South, succeeded several months ago in placing in the field all the reliable fighting material within the dominions of Jeff. Davis; while with us, owing partly to the reluctance of elective governors to incur the unpopularity of a draft, we are still only receiving the first instalments of the new levy of six hundred thousand men demanded by Gen. Halleck, as essential to the prompt suppression of the rebellion.

Such being the state of facts, we find that in their recent raid into Maryland the rebels lost, at the lowest calculation, more than twenty-five thousand men of their only veteran and effective army, while our loss in killed and wounded was more than ten thousand short of that amount. The rebels, moreover, lost—and these are their heaviest losses—the prestige acquired by their arms in the seven days' battles on the Peninsula, and in the long, desultory conflict which resulted in the overthrow of Pope. They also lost—and this is the most important gain of the campaign to the Union cause—the strength, both military and political, to be derived from a belief that Maryland was in active sympathy with their movements, and that it only needed the raising of the Confederate flag on Maryland soil to produce a general insurrection of her people and the isolation of the capital of the Union, with Baltimore, as a Confederate stronghold, in our rear, and a rebel population in arms cutting off all supplies by land, both of men and materials, from Washington. Lee's Maryland foray has dissipated these illusions forever, and we may now count on receiving no more trouble from the only State that could have caused serious embarrassment in the problem of defending our capital.

In the West and Southwest, a rapid concentration of scattered regiments, brigades and divisions into effective armies is being carried out; and under the lead of the able generals assigned and to be assigned to their command, we need entertain no further apprehensions of any serious trouble from the efforts of Kirby Smith, Earl Van Dorn, Braxton Bragg, and Sterling Price, in that region. The policy of "concentrating to conquer" is in the ascendant, and the fatal error of breaking up our own force into fragments and allowing the enemy to move against us on interior lines, will prevail no more. Everywhere in the West and Southwest, the enemy will find themselves opposed by superior numbers of superior men, better armed and equipped, better fed and officered—our troops holding the strategic points of the country, and moving, no longer aimlessly or disconnectedly, but with a settled plan and irresistible purpose upon the objective points, which, if carried, must terminate each campaign in a single battle.

The business of croaking seems to have a charm for certain of its professors, but their occupation will soon be gone. Their continual reiteration of the suggestion, that if it has cost us eighteen months merely to effect a lodgment and partially hold our own in the border States, how long will it be before we can penetrate to the heart of the rebellion and dictate peace from the centre of the Cotton States, only betrays their ignorance and stupidity.—The rebels have made selection of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri as the battle grounds of their cause, and beaten in these vicinities, they will be beaten altogether, and the flag of the Union will be restored to its supremacy throughout the length and breadth of the land.—*Nat. Republican.*

The New Stamp Duties.

The Baltimore *American* of Saturday, calls attention to the fact that on Wednesday week the law in relation to stamp duties, under the act for internal revenue, went into operation. It is a most important law, affecting every one dealing in bonds, mortgages, legal writs, bank checks, policies of insurance, custom-house papers, and other documents of a legal and business character. All these instruments have to be stamped or they become null and void, and for every stamp there is a specified price. These stamps will be supplied by the Postmasters, as well as by the Internal Revenue Collectors, at

[redacted]

of note or marine protest, the stamp duty is twenty-five cents; on a deed of grant, from fifty cents upwards; a lease, fifty cents to one dollar; a protest, twenty-five cents; a policy of insurance on life or property will have from twenty-five cents to one dollar added to its cost in the way of a stamp; telegraphic despatches are taxed from one to three cents each; bonds and mortgages have to be stamped according to their amount, the lowest denomination of stamp for this purpose being fifty cents; probate of will or letter of administration pays a stamp duty of 50 cents upwards, proportionate to the amount involved, while an express company's or "common carrier's" receipts is taxed from one to five cents.

There are heavy penalties for "making, signing, or issuing any instrument, document, or paper of any kind whatever, without the same being duly stamped, and the instrument or paper becomes invalid and of no effect from the want of such a stamp."

A Well-Timed Compliment.

Governor BRADFORD, of this State, has issued an order tendering the cordial thanks of the State of Maryland to General McClellan and the officers and soldiers of his command for the distinguished courage and skill with which the expulsion of the Rebel army from the soil of Maryland was accomplished. It is a compliment well and fitly spoken, and finds a hearty response in the heart of every loyal Marylander, and we thank our patriotic Governor for this expression of the gratitude of those he represents, to their deliverers from the foul pollution of the rebel host. His acknowledgments to Governor Curtin, of Pensylvania, and his State succour to aid us in repelling the invasion of the foe, is also well-timed and befitting, and our own brave regiments will rejoice to receive from their Governor such a handsome and appropriate evidence of the appreciation of their fellow-citizens of their bravery in defence of our firesides and all that we hold dear, for which they have shed their blood and risked their lives on the battle-field. Their country will ever gratefully remember them, and their posterity will ever claim with pride that their forefathers fought under the glorious McClellan, and won the great victory of Antietam.

Maryland Institute Fair.

Speaking of the opening of the Fair on Monday Evening last, the Baltimore *American* says: In these days of war and battles, of exciting rumors and stirring facts, all of which belong to the desperate struggle going forward for the preservation of the Union, it is pleasant to have one matter to refer to which recalls the past days of peace, prosperity and happiness. Such a fact is the opening of the Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of the Maryland Institute. That the managers of this most useful institution should have had the courage to hold their regular exhibition in the midst of events that so engross the public mind as to render it almost oblivious to all the interests or purposes that do not immediately pertain to the war, exhibits an enterprise that will not be overcome. That they should also succeed in organizing an exhibition that will deserve public interest and attention is an additional fact creditable to their tact and management. The Fair will be found as deserving as ever of a visit, on account of its intrinsic attractions, whilst the adverse circumstances under which it has been gotten up appeals to our citizens to come generously forward and support and encourage the efforts of the managers.

We have also observed from other Baltimore papers that the collection of articles is far superior to last year, and would remind our friends visiting the city, not to let so favorable an opportunity pass of enjoying so pleasant and profitable an amusement as a ramble through the hall.

A Weighty Tax Bill.

The new revenue bill passed by the Confederate Congress recently, is what might be called a sockdolager. We give below the first section thereof, it will probably have the effect of opening the eyes of the blind fanatical aristocratic secession sympathisers of our own County and State, by awakening in them a sense of their responsibility to their honest Union neighbors, whom they have for the last eighteen months been trying to draw into the *slough* of secessionism and rebeldom.

This tax it will be recollected is in addition to the ordinary tax that is paid upon houses, lands and personal property, which tax alone is enormous.

"That on the first day of January, 1863, there shall be levied and assessed on each person resident in the Confederate States for the support of the Government and the defence of the country the following tax, to wit: *One fifth* of the value of all the wheat, corn, rice, rye, oats, potatoes, hemp, flax, peas, beans, barley, hay, wool, rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine, cotton, sugar, molasses and tobacco produced by him in those States during the previous calendar year; also *one fifth* of the value of the increase for the preceeding calendar year of the horses, asses, cattle, sheep and swine; and, also, *one fifth* of the profits made in the preceding calendar year by the feeding of swine, sheep, cattle, or mules; also, *one fifth* of each person's yearly income for the preceding calendar year, from all sources hereinbefore described, and except from the interest on Confederate bonds, certificates, or Treasury notes; Provided. That said tax so levied and assessed shall be due and payable on the 1st day of April, 1863.

What it Must Come To.

The quicker we fully realize the proposition that this is, and must be, a war of subjugation, the better will it be for us. We are to subjugate the rebels, says the Springfield Republican, or the rebels are [illegible] subjugate us. We have no choice in the matter. Whatever may be our theory of [illegible] war and the re-establishment of the [illegible]nion, we must not for a moment, be deceived by the fallacy that the rebels are [illegible]thing simply for independence. The [illegible]ople of the South may have this in mind [illegible]me. Just such ideas as will best unite [illegible]em and best inspire their fighting qualities will be furnished to them by their [illegible]aders; but those leaders are after do[illegible]nion; and they intend to become the [illegible]ershadowing, all controlling political [illegible]wer on this continent. They intend [illegible]thing short of the subjugation of the [illegible]orth. They have everywhere assumed [illegible]e offensive, and they intend to pass on [illegible] conquest, and on northern soil to dictate [illegible]e terms on which this Union is to be [illegible]constructed.

Let us, then, abandon this fallacy that [illegible] South is only fighting for its independence. It has simply appealed to the [illegible]ord from the ballot box to regain the [illegible]litical ascendency which it had lost.—[illegible] course, if the North thoroughly under[illegible]nds this, there is nothing for it to do [illegible]t to fight it out. If it becomes necessary for all the men to go to the battle field, then all must go. The whole North must be transformed into a camp, or move *en masse* upon the conspirators and their hordes and wipe them out. We have been humiliated; we have been insulted; but never can we submit to the dishonor of southern domination," and become the tools of a slaveholding oligarchy.

Hoisting the Black Flag.

The Rebel Congress, after considering the various propositions about *retaliation* and the *black flag*, and all that kind of thing, in consequence of Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, have evidently eased down very materially, and now purpose, after the 1st of January, to make all prisoners labor on their works, unless the President shall withdraw his proclamation. We think it probable that the soldiers would be bettered by laboring in the open air, to being crowded in their filthy prisons. However, by the 1st of January, they will have cause to change their tune very considerably, if we are not much mistaken.

News of the Week.

Gen. McClellan has made an official report of some of the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Our loss in both battles was fourteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-four. Of this total fifteen hundred are put down as missing, mostly straglers, we presume, as the Rebels captured few prisoners. General McClellan estimates the total Rebel loss at over twenty-five thousand, including at least five thousand taken prisoners. From the time we first encountered the Rebels until they were driven back into Virginia, we captured thirteen guns, seven caissons, nine limbers, two field forges, two caisson bodies, thirty-nine colors, and one signal flag. Fourteen thousand small arms were collected on the battle-field of Antietam, besides large numbers carried away by citizens, and others distributed on the grounds to recruits and other unarmed men.—On our side we lost *not a single gun or color.* These are pretty substantial results, and may aid in enlightening the Richmond press as to the cause of Gen. Lee's retreat to the Virginia side of the Potomac.

One of the most successful cavalry charges of General Buell's campaign in Kentucky or Tennessee, says the Louisville *Democrat*, was made on Sunday, the 20th ult., at Munsfordsville, Ky., by the advance guard of Gen. Wood's Division, then the advance of General Buell's army, near Horse Cave. The first battallion of the 3rd Ohio Cavalry, only 143 men, under the command of Major John H. Foster, composed of Companies B, H, L and M, met the pickets of the rear-guard of Bragg's army, and, after driving them a distance of over six miles, met the main body of Bragg's guard, composed of Col. Webster's 3rd Georgia Cavalry, 800 strong, under the command of Lieut. Col. Brown. The enemy were posted in a strong position on Rowtell's Hill, and under cover of a heavy piece of woods. A brisk skirmish ensued, and after three unsuccessful charges by the Rebel cavalry, they were repulsed and totally routed, leaving dead on the field their Lieut. Col. Brown, commanding, a Capt. Wilson, and fifty-one men. The loss on our side was only two killed and five wounded.

A cavalry and artillery reconnoissance was made on Wednesday week across the Potomac from Sharpsburg. The reconnoisance was pushed forward to Martinsburg, where our forces remained for about an hour. The enemy were not found in any great force, but rallied and attacked our troops on the way back. Skirmishing ensued, in which the Rebels were severely handled. Reports from Winchester represent the Rebel army massed in that vicinity, much demoralised and suffering for supplies.

The Washington Star gives the following account of a brilliant movement of the advance of Gen. Sigel, under command of Gen. Stahl:

Gen. Sigel moved out upon our immediate front some days since. On Monday we stated that a portion of Gen. Stahl's division had gone as far as Warrenton Junction without meeting the enemy. Gen. Sigel has just telegraphed that Gen. Stahl's advance brigade took the town of Warrenton, making prisoners of twelve hundred Rebels.

A battle is expected to occur very soon at or near Bradstown, Ky. The Rebels have 35,000 men near that place, and the Union central advance was only four miles off on Saturday.—Skirmishes had taken place, and 600 Rebel prisoners had been taken. Kirby Smith was on his way there with five thousand.

The latest letters from Mississippi represent thé National loss in the battle of Iuka at 148 killed, 170 wounded, and 94 missing; total 312. The loss of the enemy was at least 1,200 in killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners, among whom were Col. Mabree, First Texas Legion; Lieutenant Colonel Gilmore, commanding the Third Louisiana Infantry, seven Captains and eighteen Lieutenants.

General Halleck wrote a letter to General McClellan on the 30th ult., characterizing the valor and endurance of the Army of the Potomac in the several conflicts which terminated in the expulsion of the enemy from Maryland, as creditable alike to the troops and the officers who commanded them.

A Federal picket party near Paw Paw on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was captured on Saturday. About the same time a Federal cavalry force captured a Rebel camp, bringing away two pieces of artillery, ten wagons, and sixty horses and mules. A large Federal cavalry force under Colonel Averill is in that locality.

General Morgan's retreat from Cumberland Gap with ten thousand men under his command, is justly regarded as one of the most splendid military achievements of the war. He brought off all his field guns. His siege guns were destroyed. He left in the hospitals five hundred men unable to travel, with medical stores and a small guard. These will of course be captured.—There are several thousand East Tennesseans in Morgan's command, a few hundred unarmed. The rebels thought they had Morgan in their power, but he mined the precipices overhanging the Gap, and shattered them with gunpowder, so that they tumbled into the road, rendering it impassable. This was closing the door against direct pursuit.—He then withdrew at the rate of about twenty miles per day. The march was through a mountainous and unproductive country, over bad roads and no roads at all, and his troops must have suffered severely. We presume it is fair to conclude that the safety of Morgan's army improves the situation in Kentucky.

Ten guerilla prisoners were shot on Friday, by order of General Merrill, at Macon, Mo. They had been found guilty of breaking their paroles, and of again taking up arms against the Federal forces. The execution was in pursuance of orders which will be strictly enforced in like cases.

PROCRASTINATION.

Why put off your cure? If you are suffering with the Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, or Weakness of the Digestive Organs, do not delay, but resort at once to the use of *Hoofland's German Bitters.*—We positively and unhesitatingly say, they will cure *you*, as they have done with thousands before you. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines at 75 cents per bottle.

Meeting of the Governors.

No more important meeting has ever been convened on this continent than that of the Governors of the loyal States, at Altoona, last week.

When we consider the condition of the country, the real or supposed conflicting interests of different sections of the loyal North, the very serious disasters our army had experienced the last few weeks, the excited state of the public mind, the unavoidable and different conclusions to which the public had come respecting the generals in the field, and as to who can best lead our noble and brave soldiers to victory—that all the questions, and many more of an equally trying nature, would be likely to force themselves upon the consideration of these men, and that, under these circumstances, the meeting did not break up in what some fondly hoped it would—a row—it is truly wonderful, and bespeaks the genuine and whole-hearted patriotism of these eminently loyal men.

The contemptible scribblers and "*penny-a-liners*" of the New York *Herald, World, Express*, and papers of that ilk, determined beforehand to have the meeting a failure, and wrote it down as such afterwards. But to their utter discomfiture, their prediction in advance, and their wholesale slanders afterwards, failed to be verified. The patriotism of the loyal Governors triumphed over personal predilections and mere political opinions, and each, and all, seemed to vie with one another in the maintenance of our holy cause.

We do not know all these men did and said on this occasion, but we do know that there was no row. We know that they agreed unanimously to support with all their might the loyal cause, and pledged all the material aid and military power of their great States, to the President, in this behalf.

We know that they behaved splendidly, that they acted like true men and patriots, and that they have thus disappointed the hopes of small partisan politicians, secession sympathizers, and all that class of men, who hoped to see these Governors at logger-heads with the President on his emancipation proclamation. Never before have twelve or fifteen men, representing such mighty interests, met and acted upon great and weighty matters of State with so much harmony. The subject matter of the President's proclamation was one that might well occasion differences of opinion, and yet there seems to have been an almost unanimous assent to this important State paper. Governor Bradford, of Maryland, did not sign it. He refused, however, from no captious spirit. No one doubts his sincerity or noble patriotism, or the patriotism of a large majority of the people of Maryland.

On the whole, we are content to believe that this meeting of the Governors is a significant sign of the times, and an augury of good to the loyal cause.—*National Republican.*

Faith in Gen. McClellan.

We have faith in General McClellan—a faith that has never wavered for a moment—not only in his patriotism and devotion to the interests of the country, but in his ability to crush the rebellion in Virginia so far as the destruction of the army of General Lee and the capture of Richmond will accomplish that end. We do not believe him to be slow or disposed to depend upon the spade rather than of the bayonet. His campaign on the Peninsula was intended to be a rapid one, but was made slow and ineffective by interference in his plans and the withdrawal of the division of the army on which he depended to make it a swift and aggressive movement. His seige of Yorktown would thus have been unnecessary if his plans had not been broken, and he would have been in front of Richmond two months sooner than he was, and before the enemy would have had time to mass the immense army that he found there arrayed for its defence. What would have been the result had the valuable time thus lost have been saved, it is needless to speculate, but we have full confidence that the Rebel flag would have three months since ceased to float over the Rebel capitol.

General McClellan was brought back from the Peninsula almost in disgrace, and his troops sent forth to meet the enemy under another commander, whilst he was detained at Alexandria performing the functions of a Quartermaster. His patriotism, even under this harsh treatment, never swerved him from his duty to his country. He was prepared to render any service that might be required of him, and submit to any degradation that his superiors might be disposed to inflict upon him, trusting to time and the truth of history for his vindication.

Our faith in General McClellan has nothing to do with his political opinions, but arises from personal observation in his camp, from the devotion of the rank and file of his army, and the high estimation in which he is held by such men as Hooker, Sumner, Burnside, Porter, Franklin and the lamented Kearney. When these men acknowledged his transcendent ability as a Commander, we cannot consider it less than impertinence for politicians and civilians to criticise and condemn him.

We have faith in General McClellan's ability to hoist the "Stars and Stripes" over the Capitol at Richmond within thirty days from the present time, if he is not again interfered with, and we have confidence that President Lincoln, after the experience of the past, will not allow his plans to be again disarranged by the recommendation of those who have proved themselves such incompetent advisers.—When the President, in that dark hour of Pope's defeat at Manassas, called General McClellan again to command, it was with the determination to trust to him implicitly, and the wisdom of that prompt action has been exemplified to the discomfiture of the enemy. In the language of the Richmond *Examiner*, it will be the wonder of the world how General Lee, flushed with victory, "at the head of one of the finest armies the world ever saw, occupying one of the strongest positions that could be conceived, chosen at leisure by himself," has been driven across the Potomac by "troops broken by the battles of the Chickahominy, completely demoralized by the management of Pope, and by the tremendous beating lately received at Manassas." In the words of the same paper, "it can only be explained on the supposition that General McClellan retained the confidence of the Federal troops in a degree with which no other Federal commander could compare."

Within the next ten days the plans of General McClellan will be in the course of execution, and will justify the wisdom of the President in trusting him, and command the admiration of the country.—*Balto. American.*

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."

Local Items.

Another Fire in the County.—

On Saturday night last, the barn on the farm belonging to the heirs of the late David Brilhart, three miles North west of Manchester, was discovered to be on fire, and before the progress of the flames could be arrested, was totally destroyed. The House, which was near, was saved with great difficulty. The farm was rented to Mr. Uriah B. Sullivan, who loses his entire crop, the greater part of his farming implements, and one fine horse. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Melancholly Occurrence.—

We learn that on Tuesday last, Mr. George Smith, residing near Bird Hill, in the fourth Election District, was found hanging dead, in his barn. A Jury of Inquest was summoned by N. Gorsuch, Esq., who rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to his death by hanging himself." The deceased was always regarded as a clever, inoffensive man, and was about sixty years of age. We have heard no cause assigned for the act.

The Exemption Fever.—

This frightful epidemic, which we noticed last week, has been spreading so rapidly through the County, and the list of patients so constantly increasing, that Dr. Warfield found his office entirely inadequate for their accommodation, and in consequence, on Monday morning removed to the Court House, which has since presented the scene of a vast hostal. We are not advised whether the Corporate authorities had any hand in the matter or not, but the Doctor has our hearty thanks for removing so great a nuisance from the street.

Aid for the Sick and Wounded.—

During last week the Union Ladies of this place were engaged in the laudable enterprise of soliciting contributions for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, now lying in the hospitals at Frederick, Sharpsburg and other places.—Thanks to our citizens, their humane efforts were eminently successful, and on Friday morning two wagons, loaded with almost every article that could in any way add comfort to their condition, was despatched, accompanied by trust-worthy persons. Upon arriving at the different hospitals, the articles were received with feelings of the deepest gratitude, and many fervent blessings were invoked upon the fair donors. A portion was left at Frederick, Middletown, Keedysville and Sharpsburg. The Ladies deem it useless to publish a full list, but assure all that every article contributed was faithfully sent and thankfully received. To those who contributed cash, the ladies desire us to say that purchases of tea, sugar, &c., were made with the amount. Our Union ladies need no eulogy from us, they understand their duty in the time of their country's trial, and faithfully are they performing it.

GREAT BATTLE AT CORINTH.

Another Signal Victory.

CAIRO, October 5.—On Saturday morning General Price attacked General Rosencrans' right at Corinth whilst Van Dorn and Lovell attacked his left. The assault was made by the Rebels with great determination. At one time our centre was penetrated and the Rebels reached near the centre of the town, but they were driven out at the point of the bayonet.—General Van Dorn led his column over an abattis on the left to within fifty yards of the ditch exposed all the time to a scathing fire of grape and canister. He was finally driven back by a charge of the 27th Ohio and 11th Missouri. The battle lasted till half-past 11 o'clock, when the Rebels began to retreat towards the Hatchie river. The number killed and wounded on either side is not known, but the Rebel loss is reported to be much greater than ours.—We have taken between seven hundred and one thousand prisoners not including the wounded. General Hackelman, of Indiana, was killed and General Oglesby dangerously wounded.

General Hurlbut marched on Saturday to the south side of the Hatchie river with a large force, thus cutting off Price's retreat. General Rosencrans moved early this morning to renew the attack, and the cannonading heard to-day was in the direction of Price's retreat. The forces of Price are in the forks of the Hatchie river between General Hurlbut and General Rosencrans.

General Ord, who followed General Hurlbut and took command, met the enemy to-day on the south side of the Hatchie, as I understand from the despatch, and drove them across the stream and got possession of the heights with our troops. Ord took two batteries and about two hundred prisoners.

At this distance everything looks most favorable, and I cannot see how the enemy are to escape without losing everything but their small arms. I have strained everything to take into the fight an adequate force, and to get them to the right place.

A later despatch from General Grant says; General Ord and Hurlbut come upon the enemy yesterday, General Hurlbut having driven in small bodies the day before. After several hours's hard fighting they drove the enemy five miles back across the Hatchie river, towards Corinth, capturing two batteries and about three hundred prisoners, and many small arms.

The enemy are totally routed, and throwing everything away. We are following sharply.

The Suffering of Washington County.

Although the rebels put themselves upon their good behaviour while in this town, and with the exception of passing several thousand dollars of their worthless scrip, inflicted no material injury upon our people, yet we hear that in other parts of the county through which their armies passed, they took what they wanted, and paid for it in currency which is not worth here, the paper upon which it is printed. The horses, cattle, hay, corn, oats, &c., of the farmers were taken and paid for in that kind of currency, some farmers having received as much as a thousand dollars. During their retreat through Sharpsburg, they stripped the houses of their contents, taking even, as we have been informed, the wearing apparel and bed clothing of the families who had fled to the river cliffs for protection while the battle raged around their homes. We presume a million of dollars will not more than cover the total loss inflicted upon our county by this Rebel raid. Two armies, probably numbering a hundred thousand each, have swept over it, and the necessary and unnecessary destruction of property has been enormous, while the consumption of food for both man and beast, has been equally great. The county will not recover from the effects of this heart-rending disaster for years to come—probably not in our day and generation.—*Hagerstown Herald and Torch.*

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.

Russia and the Intervention Rumors.

It is well known that in Europe and in this country special efforts have been made of late, by Secession sympathizers, to give currency to the absurd rumor that overtures had been made by France, and favorably received by Russia, for a joint proposition to England urging the early recognition of the Rebel Government, and a tri-partite armed intervention to stop hostilities, should the war not be soon brought to a close.

The opinion we have expressed, says the New York Times, as to the impossibility that such a hostile coalition can take place, is confirmed by an article which appeared in the Journal de St. Petersburg, of the 6th instant. That journal, after showing that the rumors in question are contradicted by the positive declaration of the Imperial Cabinet, thus proceeds:

"Russia," he says, "entertains a lively sympathy for the United States of America, based on mutual friendship and common interests. Their prosperity she deems necessary for the general equilibrium. The maintenance of the Union is the condition of that power and happiness which she desires for the American nation. We are in a position to affirm that the friendly and conciliatory view of the Imperial Cabinet have not undergone the slightest change. On the contrary, the events which have taken place, the sad experience of war, of its calamities, its exhausting results, have tended rather to confirm than to weaken their force."

This emphatic statement, coming from so well informed a quarter, is sufficiently decisive of a question on which, but for a feverish credulity of the public mind, acted on by interested and designing croakers, could not, in the political situation of Europe, have obtained a moment's credence.

Important from Winchester and the Rebel Army of the Potomac.

The surgeon of one of the New England regiments reached Washington on Thursday, having left Winchester yesterday, where he was held as a prisoner. He states that the main body of the Rebel army lies between Winchester and Martinsburg, with pickets extended nearly to Harper's Ferry, though Charlestown is unoccupied in any force. The Confederate officers freely acknowledge that the Rebel army was very much demoralized because of its distance from provisions and clothing, for both of which they stood in great need.—He also confirms the reports of the Richmond papers that an immense number of stragglers, disabled and otherwise, are passing down the valley of Virginia, whom the Provost Marshal of Winchester was unable to detain for want of a proper cavalry force. The people were almost in a famishing condition, and in Winchester our army would be gladly hailed with satisfaction, as the people could then obtain from it the necessaries of life. All the sick and baggage was being sent to the rear, and this movement was regarded as indicating that the Rebel army intended to retreat to some better base of supplies. At Waterford, opposite Point of Rocks, a Rebel force appeared on Friday, and drove off all the cattle and horses, and impressed every man they found.

Promotion from the Ranks.

The recommendation of Gen. Halleck to the Governors of the several States to supply vacancies in the several companies, of officers who have either resigned or been killed or wounded in battle, by the promotion of the officers, non-commissioned and privates, who have distinguished themselves in the field, or who have shown a capacity for military command," is a step and a very important one, too, in the right direction. It is well calculated to inspire the inferior officers, as well as the privates in the service, to a more faithful and enthusiastic discharge of their duties, by the incentives thus presented to them of a promotion. Independent of this consideration, a large portion of the privates in our volunteer regiments are men of education, and were in every respect equal to those placed in command over them, in regard to moral and social position before they left home, and were inbued with a high and holy spirit of patriotism to rescue their country from the ruin with which it was threatened, and therefore the justice as well as propriety of General Halleck's advice is self evident.

Rebel Loss Since Leaving Richmond.

An officer in Winchester stated that he had heard from General Lee the acknowledgement that since their advance upon General Pope at the Rapidan, in all their battles at Manassas and Bull Run, before Washington, and in the several engagements in Maryland, in killed, wounded and prisoners, and from sickness caused by marching and other causes, and by desertion, their army had suffered a reduction of 60,000 men.

They have undoubtedly lost much from desertions and sickness, and in consideration of the immense numbers of stragglers, I think these numbers are not beyond what is credible.

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 O. Phelps 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 of 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. HOWE, Baltimore, and *Wm. J. Nicholls*, cor. Rose 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 not only take pleasure, but deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to state what *Dr. 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 Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholics, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and all *relaxed states of the Bowels.* No family should be without it, particularly during the Summer months.

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

Dec. 27, '61—1y.

MARRIED.

At the Parsonage of the M. E. Church, Westminster, on the 21st ult., by Rev. Jonathan Munroe, Mr. JOHN W. MURRAY to MRS. KEZIAH MURRAY, both of Hampstead.

DIED.