The American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 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?

WOOD! WOOD!

Those of our patrons who desire to pay their subscriptions in Wood, will please forward it at once, as the cold season is now approaching. We have heretofore experienced great difficulty in procuring wood after Winter had fairly set in, and as we now wish to obviate this, we ask that the wood be furnished at once, or we will be compelled to demand the cash.

The Result of the Recent Elections.

We have met the enemy, and to all seeming have—been defeated. Very well. It is the voice of the people, fairly and deliberately uttered, and we submit, with all cheerfulness, for we believe heartily in the sovereignty of an American constituency. We think that they have been misled and deceived, and that before a year has passed they will wish they had pronounced a different verdict. But the present is no less the popular decree and binding upon the minority.

When this Government was framed, and the sovereignty of the people was secured by our matchless Constitution, it was well understood that the people would sometimes err, that they would sometimes yield to sinister influences. But it was no less heartily conceded that as a rule the popular verdict would be a just one, and frequent opportunities of correcting any error into which the people might fall were provided.

We repeat, that while thus declaring our loyal and unequalified submission to the popular will, we none the less regarded the verdict which the people have pronounced as harsh and incorrect. Opponents had the advantage over the administration. The necessities of its position have been such that it has been compelled to do things that were open to great misrepresentation by its enemies, and it is by virtue of such misrepresentations that they have gained the victory. Never before in the history of this republic has an Administration been similarly circumstanced, driven not only to grapple with a formidable open insurrection but to treat individual citizens with harshness and severity, and this, too, when it could not explain the reasons for its apparently arbitrary proceedings. It has had to assume also all those adjuncts of a war, which, however just and necessary they may be, are easily made unpopular, and the instruments of hostility to an administration, by designing men. And to a very great extent this means of provoking opposition to the Government and of achieving the Democratic triumph has been employed by our opponents. The Administration's policy and purpose have been most grossly misrepresented; all its measures have been caviled at, while the necessities of its position have been carefully kept out of sight. In fact, the President and his Cabinet have been ungenerously dealt with, for the time the people have been in some degree led to mistrust them.

The three points on which the opponents of the Administration have laid so stress have been the slow progress of the war, the arrests that have been arbitrarily made, and the President's emancipation proclamation; and each has had its influence in bringing about the present result. The old Democratic love of Slavery has been fully aroused by the last measure, and some timid men out of the Democratic ranks have been alarmed by the cry of "Radical" and "Abolition," which has been set up in connection with it. Without doubt, the Democracy have wielded this weapon vigorously, skilfully, and effectually. Now that it is no longer necessary to keep up a false alarm and excitement about that Proclamation, the "sober second thought" of the people will be allowed to come into play, and the necessity for that act of Congress and the President's Proclamation under it will be so obvious that the President's course will be sustained by the people of the loyal States despite their recent vote. It is well known that it is not of choice but from a conviction of its necessity as a war measure, that the President issued that Proclamation, and there can be no doubt that to it for the same season, he will adhere, leaving events to do justice to his discernment and patriotism if the people of this or any other States refuse it to him. The measure is not contrary to the Constitution, is no more adverse to it in principle than the other section of the Confiscation bill, and is manifestly the most effectual blow that has yet been struck at the rebellion.—*Carlisle Ameri*

The Tax on Newspapers.

The commissioner of internal revenue has decided, in regard to the tax on advertisements, that the last proviso of section 88 of the excise law exempts a newspaper, whose total circulation does not exceed one thousand copies, from all taxes on advertisements, and the last proviso but one of the same section exempts the receipts for advertisements to the amount of $1,000, consequently they will be assessed only on the excess over $1,000, and then only when their whole circulation exceeds two thousand copies.

The Next Congress.

Of course at this day it is impossible to determine what will be the political complexion of the next Congress. Should it prove to have in it a majority favorable to the Administration, the Administration will have won a great victory. "Occasional" of the Philadelphia Press refers to a political fact as follows:

I contend that the late elections have secured substantial and unparalelled victory to the Administration. The new House of Representatives will be decidedly with the Government. For nearly 20 years past every Congress chosen with and favorable to the new President has been succeeded by a second Congress decidedly adverse to his policy. It was so in the second Congress under Harrison and Tyler, under Polk, under Taylor and Fillmore, under Pierce, calamitously so under Buchanan. All these Chief Magistrates were defeated upon immaterial issues—their path was comparatively plain and broad—the Government was moving along on a beaten track—the Union was a unit—and yet in the North and in the South, decided majorities were pronounced against them.

Who can calculate the burdens that the friends of Mr. Lincoln and the war have had to carry in the late elections? The cloud of misrepresentations in regard to every measure of the present Congress, the prejudice growing out of the emancipation, taxation, confiscation, and revenue questions, and the terror inspired in timed minds by the necessity of adding new battalions to the army through the hard process of a draft—against all these obstacles superadded to a depreciated currency, a heavy debt, the absence of hundreds and thousands of our political friends in the army, the fact that the Union men, in private as well as martial life, had to contend against the Secessionists, armed and unarmed, and also that the sympathizers in the free States had the field of opposition entirely to themselves—against all these obstacles and disadvantages the Administration has triumphed and the next House of Representatives will, I think, be ours, even should the Border States continue to array themselves against its policy.

The Disgraceful Surrender of Harper's Ferry.

The veil which enveloped the disgraceful capitulation of Harper's Ferry has been withdrawn. It now appears, from the Report of the Military Commission appointed to inquire into the surrender, that the humiliating and disastrous proceeding was the result of the utter incapacity and imbecility of the officer in command at Maryland Heights, and of his superior at Harper's Ferry.

As early as the fifteenth of August Gen. Wool directed Col. Miles to fortify the Maryland Heights, but when they were abandoned on the 13th of September, a whole month afterwards, almost nothing had been done towards improving their naturally strong features. These heights were the key to the position at Harper's Ferry, and, therefore, required for their proper defence as experienced, brave, capable and resolute officer, yet they were handed over to a blunderer like Colonel Tom Ford. The demands to strengthen them by reinforcements of men were but feebly and inefficiently answered. From the evidence, nothing ever appears to have been contemplated but their precipitate desertion whenever the enemy appeared, and the final instructions of Colonel Miles to Ford were that if he could not defend the position, to spike the guns, roll them down the hill, and then run. No earnest appeals were made to stir up Ford to a manly resistance and defence; no exertion to hold the enemy in check to gain time to send for relief; no ringing command to fight as long as there was a spark of hope remaining; nothing but helpless imbecile. All this is the fault of Colonel Miles.

Ford seems to have been a congenial Lieutenant to so spiritless a commander. As Miles left the place without "defences," so Ford deserted it without defence.—There was an apology for resistance on the 13th, until Col. Sherrill, of the New York One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth, was wounded and carried off the field, when his regiment ran off in confusion. Thereafter this force was left without a commanding officer, as Col. Ford neither appeared himself nor designated any one to take command. There was no management at all. Subsequently, although Col. Ford was in no wise pressed by the enemy, he seems to have shown no energy in any respect except in spiking the guns, rolling them down the hills and crossing at Harper's Ferry. All this was done without any necessity whatever, for Col. D'Utassy *went back next day with a small force and brought away some artillery wholly undisturbed by any sight of the enemy!* From this simple incident the public may judge what show of effort was made to keep possession of the important position of Maryland Heights. It was just none at all, and the great jury of the people will say that the Military Commission let Col. Ford off very lightly when they merely declare that he "conducted the defence of Maryland Heights without ability," that "he abandoned his position without sufficient cause, and that he has shown such a lack of military capacity as to disqualify him for a command in the service."

It will be the verdict of history that Harper's Ferry, with its garrison of twelve thousand men, its immense artillery and commissariat, were lost to the country through the pitiable inoefficiency of the officer in command, and the utter incapacity of Col. Tom. Ford, who conducted the desertion of Maryland Heights.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

A REMEDY.

A sure and certain remedy for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs is *Hoofland's German Bitters.* They never fail in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, or Nervous Debility. The use of a bottle or two will work wonders. Try them.—For sale by all druggists or dealers in medicines at 75 cents per bottle.

Startling! but True.

The Volunteers are braving the dangers of Fever, Scurvy, Wounds and Cholera.—Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT, would have returned to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers, try them! Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 226

Still Grumbling.

Our very sensitive neighbor of the *Democrat*, in his last issue, devotes over a full column of his interesting journal to a most judicious endeavor to define his position on the Draft question, and such twisting and writhing and woeful grimaces and contortions as he mixes up with his admissions and denials, could not fail to excite, even in the most staid and reserved, a fit of laughing convulsions. The article is one of the most labored and inexplicable character we have ever seen; his admissions are most carefully worded and ingeniously explained, so as seemingly to refer to other acts than those charged, his denials so completely mystified with misrepresentation as to leave serious doubts of his sanity, while in his epithets of abuse he exhibits a thorough knowledge of all that is *chaste* and *classical* in the Billingsgate vernacular.

If he supposed for a moment while penning that article that we would take it up in detail, and enter upon a controversy with him, he was most woefully mistaken, as we can neither devote our pen or space to so unprofitable a subject, nor could we find it possible to quarrel with so *amiable* and *loyal* a contemporary. On one point, however, we feel constrained to notice his singular position. He now denies peremptorily that he took any oath whatever before Gen. Wool, while we were assured by an officer in Gen. Wool's office, on Thursday of last week, that the record in that office bearing date Sept. 1, '62, shows among other names, that of JOSEPH SHAW, *Editor of the Western Maryland Democrat*, as having taken the oath of allegiance. Now either Gen. Wool, of whom our neighbor spoke in such glowing terms, is doing him a great injustice by suffering such a record to remain, or, as has been suggested by a friend at our elbow, our neighbor has been availing himself of the services of a legal friend who had been more fortunate, thus using the editorial "we," by proxy.

It Will Open the People's Eyes.

When the tax gatherer knocks at every man's door, the question will very naturally arise, "Why am I called upon for this large per cent. of my earnings?—*Breckinridge Paper.*

The tax law will set people to thinking and asking questions. "Why am I called on for this large per cent of my earnings?" will be asked by thousands who have not stopped before to inquire into the cause of the war. The investigation cannot fail to open their eyes. They will learn some important facts heretofore concealed from them. Among other things they will find out, first, that the country is engaged in putting down a slaveholder's rebellion, and the job is costing the nation a million dollars a day. Second, in the progress of their investigations they will discover that there is a set of men in the North who take sides with those traitors, and spend their time and breath in defending them, and coining and peddling excuses for them, in abusing and slandering every earnest loyal man, and in giving the traitors all the aid and comfort in their power. Third, they will observe that these rebel sympathizers strenuously oppose all measures having for their object a reduction of Federal taxes, by confiscating the property of the guilty leaders of the rebellion.—They want to save the pockets of the arch-traitors, and confiscate the hard earnings of the Union men to defray the expense of putting down the rebellion. And the tax payers will make another discovery—that the rebels have newspaper organs in this country devoted to secession interests, and doing all in their power to shield the traitors from punishment, their property from confiscation, and their rebellion from a speedy suppression.—*Miltonian.*

Daring Exploit of Sigel's Cavalry.

A most brilliant achievment was accomplished on the morning of the 10th inst., by General Sigel's body guard, under the command of Captain Dahlgreen, of General Sigel's staff. For real daring, perhaps nothing which has occurred during the present campaign can equal it. About ten o'clock in the morning the guard, numbering fifty-four men, when nearly opposite Fredericksburg, forded, the Rappahannock river and entered that place. The advent of our force was so sudden that the rebels were completely taken by surprise; they had five hundred men stationed in different parts of the town. Before they could be collected together our men engaged several bodies of the enemy's troops, in numbers greater than their own.

On several occasions Captain Dahlgren's men were completely surrounded, and all avenues of retreat were apparently cut off; but they were not to be conquered. They forced themselves from this embarrassing position, with the loss of but one man killed and another wounded. After having at least twenty men killed and as many more wounded, the rebels fled in great consternation. There were thirty-four of them captured, all of whom were brought in the same evening, with the exception of six, who were paroled.

In the town two rebel wagons were found loaded with army cloth, destined for the Southern army. This they took possession of and it is now on its way in. A large secession flag was also taken.

Capt. Dahlgren lost only one man killed and three missing.

Signs of the Times.

The Richmond papers allude of late to the large number of aliens who are leaving Dixie. Heretofore, this class were permitted to come North in the flag-of-truce boats, with the exchanged prisoners, but the Government has put a stop to that now, and they have to get here as best they can.

A son of Gen. Price, the colleague of Van Dorn, and himself lately a confederate officer, has taken the oath of allegiance to the Union Government, and determines in good faith to act up to it. Price says it is impossible that the confederate army, (at the West) can exist much longer, from its demoralized and destitute condition. It is proper to add, however, that Price considers his father to have been badly treated by the rebel government at Richmond; notwithstanding his services to the cause, they have steadily overslaughed him, without regard to seniority, and have proved thereby that Jeff Davis has no more confidence in Price than in Van Dorn, who has been ordered to Richmond in disgrace for his failure at Corinth. It is thought, at the West, that if Gen. Price was given an assurance that he would be permitted to return home, and not be molested by the Government, for his past conduct, that he would withdraw, as his son has done, from the rebel army.

News of the Week.

The iron steam corvette Steini was put in commission on Friday at the Brooklyn Navy Nard. She will go to sea upon secret business, though it is said she will soon be heard from. She is a regular man-of-war and can steam fifteen miles an hour. The forty gun frigate Colorado was reported ready for duty yesterday. She is one of the great steam liners built in 1855, and will go to the South Atlantic fleet and report to Rear Admiral Lardner.

General Kelly on the 10th inst. attacked Imboden's Rebel camp, 18 miles south of Moorefields, Hardy county, Va., routed him completely, killing and wounding many, and captured his camp with 50 prisoners and a quantity of arms, and a large number of horses, cattle, hogs, wagons, &c. The enemy were entirely dispersed and fled to the mountains.

General Grant's Army on Tuesday had advanced to within six miles of the Rebel position at Holly Springs, Mississippi. One hundred and thirty of the Rebel Cavalry had been captured.—Their main body was retreating from Holly Springs. A letter to the Mobile *Tribune* says there are not one thousand blankets in General Price's entire army, the men having thrown away their blankets and knapsacks in their retreat from Corinth.

Late private letters to Baltimore secessionists from Richmond, say that the people there are greatly alarmed, apprehending an attack from the direction of Petersburg and the Peninsula.

They say that there is almost an insurrection in the Confederate army, consequently upon the suffering for shoes and clothing.

A part of Crittenden's corps, under Matthews, and Wood's Division entered Lebanon on the 10th inst., driving Morgan's cavalry out, and capturing a large amount of flour, bacon, wheat, boots, shoes, mules, and some prisoners.

On the next morning Morgan made a dash on Wood's camp, eight miles from Lebanon, and captured thirty of our men.

On the morning of the 9th Parker's Brigade entered Gallatin, and encountered 800 of morgan's men.

He captured twenty of them, and one piece of artillery.

All of Morgan's cavalry joined Breckinridge at Murfreesboro', and it is supposed had left for Chattanooga, whither a large Rebel force was going.

It is reported that an immense amount of Rebel arms and supplies have been collected opposite Chattanooga without facilities for transportation across the river.

A despatch from Harper's Ferry dated November 14th says: skirmishing between our pickets and those of the Rebels has been resummed during the last few days, and three of the 1st Maryland Cavalry have been captured.—There are those here who look for an early attack upon Harper's Ferry, or perhaps, a raid in force in our rear through one of the Gaps of the Blue Ridge. General Slocum, who commands here, however, is fully awake to the position of affairs, has an efficient force and may be fully trusted to meet the emergency if it should occur, promptly and well.

The Rebel cavalry scouts are still known to be on this side the Blue Ridge, but beyond picking up stragglers and capturing a few sutlers' wagons have accomplished nothing.

THE VERY LATEST.

A despatch from Washington dated 17th says: We learn that the whole army again took up the line of march on Saturday and Sunday for Fredericksburg. Warrenton was evacuated today. General Burnside's headquarters were at Catlet's Station to day, and ere this reaches you the whole army will be nearing Fredericksburg. A large quantity of supplies have been sent there and a force of contrabands and mechanics, under General Haupt, are building wharves and the railroad at Aquia Creek.

This base was considered the best one for operating upon the heart of Virginia, and was adopted at the Cabinet council we sent you word of last Wednesday. The Rebels in Richmond are aware of the new programme, hence there can be no impropriety in publishing it in the North.

A Fearful Tragedy.

On Monday week a horrible affair of blood took place in Buffalo. It appears that on the afternoon of that day Julius Strauss, a German, took a sum of money belonging to his wife, and went to a grocery, where he expended a portion of it in beer. On his return to his residence the wife demanded her money, an angry altercation ensued, in which a female neighbor participated, taking the part of Mrs. Strauss. Strauss became exasperated, threw the balance of the money on the floor, and caught up his gun. At this the woman rushed from the house, and just as his wife had crossed the threshold into the yard he fired, two buckshot taking effect in her back, and inflicting a ghastly wound.—Having, as he supposed, murdered his wife, Strauss reloaded his gun, and, placing the muzzle to his head, discharged it, shooting away one side of his face and part of one ear. While in this condition he again loaded the gun, and placing the muzzle this time under his chin, discharged it in the same manner as above, literally blowing his head to pieces. Strauss was 53 years of age, and his wife is one year older. The condition of Mrs. Strauss was regarded as extremely precarious.

Important Rumor.

Gen. Schenck has been designated as the successor of Gen. Wool, at Baltimore, and but for a severe indisposition would ere now have been in control of this Military Department. Every loyal man in Maryland will hail this change as an evidence that the Administration is beginning to realize that the rebellion can be put down only by determined earnestness, thorough-going measures, and will heartily thank the President for having, even at this late day, removed the imbecile old military fossil, who has been such a favorite with our Maryland Secessionists. Gen. Schenck is the gentleman who was elected to Congress over the traitor Vallandigham, in the recent election in Ohio; and Maryland traitors will have to toe the mark more closely in future than they have been accustomed to do for some time past.

From the Richmond Whig.

Suffering of the Rebel Army.

A few days ago a scene was witnessed in our streets, which at last aroused the people to a lively sense of the real condition of our soldiers. A number of regiments marched down Ninth street, passing the very door of the War Department.—Citizens standing near—there were no officials present; they never are on such occasions—saw with their own eyes what the papers have long and vainly tried to make them believe. They saw numbers of soldiers marching bare-foot, through the melting snow. Nor was this all. They saw them thinly clad in ragged and worn-out clothes, some of them without blankets and without hats. This was a spectacle to stir the pulses even of a speculator.

But there were some who took good care not to witness so disgraceful a sight. At the very moment this barefooted procession was passing the War Department, the President of the Confederate States, his Secretary of War, all the Cabinet officers, the Quartermaster General, and some thousands of able-bodied young clerks, were sitting by rousing fires, toasting their well-shod feet, and thinking of anything but the soldiers. It is not to be expected that stout young fellows, who slink into Government drudges in order to get out of the army, should care much for anybody but themselves. It is not to be expected that an Administration, no member of which was ever known to put his foot inside of a hospital, or to bestow so much as a plate of soup to a sick private, or to send one of their gorgeous vehicles to bring in the wounded—it is not to be expected that such an Administration should care very much for anything but the snubbing of men like Price and Beauregard. Our political system makes them secure in their places for six years, and it is a matter of profound indifference to them what happens, so long as they can draw their salaries and reward their favorites with the honors and bounties of Government.

But the cold-blooded, inhumanity of the Government does not absolve our citizens from the religious duty of immediately supplying the wants of the army. The soldier who offers his life as a sacrifice for his country—who endures the perils of battle, the still greater perils of the hospital, in charge of drunken and conceited boy surgeons, the filth of camp and the fatigue of marches—should have every want cared for. There is nothing that a people can do for a soldier which ought to be left undone. While the soldier lives he should be well fed and well clothed and so long as he is in the service his family should be attended to. The people who allow their soldiers to go naked in the cutting winds of winter, while they stay warm at home, do not deserve liberty. God will not prosper the cause of such a people.

We of Richmond have been remiss.—We have been slow to wake up to a sense of the horrible destitution of our army.—It is not altogether our fault. From the beginning we desired earnestly to co-operate with the Government, to be on good terms with its members, to share its trials and promote as far as in us lay its success and its glory. But the Government has persistently held aloof from us and flouted us. Every attempt to partake of its responsibilities and to co-operate with it in its labors, has been scornfully rejected as impertinent interference with matters which did not concern us, and which we were incapable of comprehending. If, in defiance of official influence, we endeavored to do our duty in a pressing emergency—as when the channel of James river was to be closed—we were hampered and thwarted with the idiocy and sloth of official routine. We appeal to the leading men of this city to say if this is not to the letter true. What wonder then that when not permitted to take any part in the plans or purpose of the Government of our own making, we did the only thing left us to do—made as much depreciated paper money as we could.

Citizens of Richmond! your courage in not abandoning the capitol of your State and the Confederacy, when the Government seemed to have lost all hope, will be a proud theme for the historian. Your noble kindness and devotion to the wounded in your homes and hospitals will be a theme still nobler. We pray you, by the love you bear to old Virginia, by the pride you feel in whatever conduces to her honor, do not let the love of filthy lucre tarnish your glorious reputation. Come and shame the Government as you have shamed it before. The naked soldier, who is fighting for your freedom, is shivering in your streets. Help him.

Confederate Loans Abroad.

The Richmond papers say that some sales of Confederate stocks, at as good a rate as eighty-six cents on the dollar, were made in England, just before the recent indications of the British Government, unfavorable to a recognition of the South.

This statement, in the exact form in which it is made, may not be true, but the Confederates will have been singularly unlucky, if they have not been able to find some market in England for their securities. John Bull is plethoric with money, and as long as revolutionary governments anywhere can maintain a show of existence, their paper will command some price among the financial speculators in London.

The Confederates, in selling bonds, have an advantage which apothecaries are said to have, that all they get is clear profit. The rate is of little consequence, as the supply is inexhaustible.

It is not easy to see how it is, except by the sale of bonds, that the Confederates have been able to manage the purchases of arms and supplies they have been obliged to make abroad.

They have had another motive to push this foreign sale of their securities to the utmost. Every Englishman who can be diddled into buying Confederate stock, at whatever rate, becomes an advocate for recognizing the South, and for European intervention. Thus, to sell a Confederate bond abroad, kills two birds with one stone. While the direct proceeds are pocketed, a permanent and reliable ally is secured.

Let our Richmond friends be consoled. If they can no longer sell at eighty-six, let them sell at fifty, or even at twenty-five. It will only take more bonds to get the same amount of money, and whatever difficulties there may be about paying bonds, there is none in manufacturing them.

Important Arrest.

The United States gunboat, Hercules, Captain Dungan, of the Chesapeake Revenue Squadron, arrived in Baltimore, on Wednesday last, bringing as prisoners Major Reed Sanders, of the rebel army, a son of the notorious Geo. N. Sanders, and also two sailors. The parties, when captured, were endeavoring to communicate with a British vessel, which was to convey Lieutenant Sanders to Europe with rebel despatches. The sailors captured landed from a vessel from Halifax, N. S., which brought over Rebel despatches. This vessel, or another one, was lying some four miles off, and, on observing the capture, got under way and proceeded out to sea. The capture is important.

Local Items.

The Orphans' Court.—We are requested to remind the public that it is the custom of our Orphans' Court to sit on Monday and Tuesday of each week, from the 1st of November in each year, to the 1st of April following. Tuesday's to be devoted chiefly to back business.

Fine Rain.—After a cold, raw and disagreeable Sunday, on Monday last we had an incessant day's rain, which will be highly beneficial to the growing crops of grain, and raise the streams, which were becoming very low. This season having been unusally dry, many of our millers complain of having to run on short time, and the supply of flour is thus considerably shortened.

Appointment of Assessors.—Assessor General DAVIS, of this Congressional District, was here on Monday and Tuesday last, engaged in dividing the County into Assessment Districts under the late Revenue Tax Law. We learn that the following gentlemen have been appointed Deputy Assessors for this County, their Districts composed as follows:

Dists. No. 7 & 9, John H. Yingling.
" " 2, 10, 11, Edwin A. Atlee.
" " 5, 4 & 8, Samuel T. Walker.
" " 6, 3 & 1, Levi S. Wintrode.

Unfounded Rumor Corrected.—We regret to learn that a rumor has gained considerable circulation in the County that Major WM. A. MCKILLIP, in consequence of a slight indisposition, had resigned his commission, and left his comrades in the field. We have not only the means of positively denying the truth of the rumor, but also giving the facts. On Friday last the Major returned home seriously ill, for the purpose of receiving necessary medical attention and of enjoying that quietude which his case demanded, and which was unattainable in the hospitals or other public places in the vicinity of his regiment. No thought of tendering his resignation has entered his mind, but so soon as sufficiently recovered will resume his command. The friends of those who have enlisted with the Major may therefore rest assured that the rumor is without foundation.

Necessity of Economy.—If ever there existed a time when a rigid system of domestic economy became absolutely necessary, that time is the present. On the eve of a long and probably severe winter, with flour raising considerably in price, and all kinds of domestic goods now selling at almost fabulous prices, with a prospect of a still further advance, it is evident that to maintain families comfortably, a most strict system of retrenchment and economy must be adopted. But while we would urge this necessity upon all, the rich as well as the poor, we must not forget to be charitable to those who may be suffering around us. There are many men in the army fighting for the preservation of our lives and property, and whose families are among us, and it may be in needy circumstances, who are entitled to our protection and care, and whose necessities we are morally bound to relieve.

Our Sabbath Schools.—During the last two Sabbaths we have visited the Schools in town, and at each have heard complaints of a deficiency of teachers, and the irregular attendance of many of those who are engaged. At the School of the Methodist Episcopal Church we found classes of interesting and well disposed children who, without a regular teacher, must be transferred to the care of any spectator happening to be present. At the Methodist Protestant School, the Superintendent assures us that the same cause of complaint often existed. We observed in both of these Schools that a majority of the officers and teachers, most regular in their attendance, and in fact keep them in operation, were persons having no children of their own. Are there not many religious parents in town who should feel deeply rebuked at those facts? At the Union School at the West End we found quite a number of children with their books, but not a solitary officer or teacher present, and learned that the School had closed from that cause. Now at a time like this, when proper training is so essential to the rising generation, we hope a livelier interest may be awakened in this good work on the part of parents generally.

Our Book Table.

From Leonard Scott & Co., New York, we have BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for October, and the WESTMINSTER REVIEW for the same month. They are both filled with highly interesting matter for the present time, and are certainly a great auxiliary to any Library. Now is the time to renew subscriptions, or procure them for the coming year.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Godey for December is a magnificent number, suited for the Christmas holidays, and ends the present volume. All who wish to secure it for the coming year should subscribe at once. See Prospectus in another column.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—Peterson is already on hand for December, with thirty-six articles and eighty-six embellishments. The inducements offered to clubs are such as to place this excellent Magazine within the reach of all, and no more judicious outlay of that small amount could be made than by procuring it. See Prospectus.

A Miscalculation.

In December, 1861, Mr. Toombs, in a conversation which is reported in the Atlantic Monthly, said that wars rarely brought into the field more than a tenth of the adult male population, and estimating the whole number of votes in the United States at four millions, he concluded that, in the event of a struggle between the North and South, not more than four hundred thousand soldiers would be called out on both sides. The loss of life, in battle and by camp disease, he estimated at one tenth of the soldiers, or forty thousand—a mere bagatelle—and especially, as he said, that those men "must die *anyhow*."

If Mr. Toombs was to make figures to-day, he would make very different ones. Four times four hundred thousand soldiers are in the field. At least twice forty thousand men perished in battle or by disease in the single four months' campaign on the Peninsula.—Nobody can set bounds to the range and waste of war. It becomes a raging fire, wholly beyond the control of those who kindle it, and not unfrequently involving them in its destructive sweep.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The subjoined letter from our Correspondent in the ranks of Buell's army, (now Rosencrans') will be found quite interesting:

Head Quarters Van Cleve's Division, 12th Ohio.
Wild Cat Mountain, Ky., Oct. 20, '62.

Dear Sentinel:—I again come to trespass on your columns, however my comings are few and far between, so I trust I am in a measure excusable.

This letter leaves me standing with the picket guard on Wild Cat Mountain, one of the most forlorn and unchristian looking places a civilized being ever fancied witnessing. You can see nothing but rugged mountains and still more ragged gorges, stretching from the S. to the east to the North-west, with no sign of a habitation save the shelter tent of the guard.

After that terrible march from Tennessee, in which Buel showed Bragg that Yankees could tramp as well as fight, we laid several days at Louisville awaiting the perfecting of arrangements to commence the campaign against the Rebel General. Our Division, (Van Cleve's, of Crittenden's corps,) took up the line of march on the 1st inst., and almost every day since we have seen the enemy and are pushing him gradually back on his main body.

On Tuesday, the 9th, we dropped into Perryville. Our line of battle was formed in the morning and covered a space of ground two miles in extent. Company A. of our Regiment, was detached as one of the skirmishing companies of the corps, we were in front of the column, and in consequence of the rugged nature of the ground, were compelled to advance very slowly; but we kept a bright eye for the "grey backs," and were ready to dispute the possession of the ground whenever necessary, but after an advance of two miles we found that the fight was over. The left, under McCook and Rosseau, had done all the fighting, and the enemy before the withering fire of this gallant corps were reluctantly compelled to retreat.

Perryville was evidently one of the bloodiest fights of the war, the rebel dead in many places being from six to eight deep, particularly was this the case near a lane, where the 17th Brigade occupied the field adjoining the lane on one side, and several Georgia regiments the fields on the opposite side. The fight here must have been terrific, both Federals and Confederates were scattered like leaves over the ground, many of them killed by the bayonet.

Several of the rebel regiments, it is said, threw away their arms and fled precipitately from the field. They acknowledge a loss of 6000 men in killed, wounded and missing.

THE ADVANCE AND AN ACQUISITION.

On the tenth our corps again took up the line of march, and on the appearance of a rebel column in the front, a line of battle was formed, skirmishers thrown out, and everything prepared for a fight. But it seems the fight at Perryville gave them an inkling of Yankee courage, and they, after awaiting our approach to within a mile, turned and fled. Our artillery opened on their retreating columns with evident good effect.

We captured several prisoners, one of whom, a private in the 1st Louisiana, was induced to join our Regiment. He seemed glad of the change, and viewed his new uniform with all the pride of a little boy who had his first pair of boots. Before he donned his new uniform, he was one of the most ragged and greasy looking mortals I have ever witnessed. He reminded me strongly of a *dirty candle.*

He speaks disparagingly of the Southern army, and says that the Louisiana Regiments are extremely dissatisfied. They complain of the wretched character of their uniforms, but more especially of the failure of their Government to supply them with coffee, of which they have had none since the battle of Shiloh.

I hear the cannon booming in the distance. Something's up. I must bid you adieu. Yours, &c., S. D. H.

Ord. Serg. Comp. A, 13th O. V. I.

The False Cry of Oppression.

The enemies of the Federal Government, not daring to assail it openly, resort to a multiplicity of underhanded ways of prejudicing the people against it. One of the most subtle as well as potent of these instrumentalities is the false cry that the Government is oppressing the people, because heavy taxation has become necessary to meet the expenditures of the war; because the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* has been suspended to prevent traitors from consummating their treason, and because other measures essential to the safety of the Army have been adopted which in time of peace would be arbitrary. These, together with injuries which have been inflicted upon the property of individuals by soldiers of our Army, during its sojourn in or passage through particular neighborhoods, are seized upon with avidity by the disloyal, exaggerated and sent forth through the press and other channels of communication as evidences of the tyranny of the "powers that be." There are men in this county, noted sympathisers with the Jeff. Davis rebellion, who secretly and stealthily indulge in this traitorous practice whenever and wherever a safe opportunity presents itself. They are, indeed, everywhere, and it is to guard our readers, some of whom may have suffered improperly during the progress of the war, against the insidious wiles of such men, that we again exhort them, as we have from time to time heretofore, to look beyond the Potomac, where rebellion has had full sway, if they would behold heart-sickening desolation and crushing tyranny. The very men, who take pleasure in magnifying the grievances of individuals in the loyal State of Maryland, every one of which will be redressed at the proper time, are the very men, in nine cases out of ten, who, if they could, would have aided and abetted in the secession of the State, which would have entailed upon her people all the poverty, destitution and grinding tyranny from which those of Virginia are now suffering.

The loyalty of Maryland has not been harshly dealt with by the General Government, whatever may be said of individual cases of hardships. Compared with what the State's condition would have been, if she had seceded, her burdens are extremely light, and yet the men who favored this calamitous step, and who are still in league with those who took it in other States, are they who prate most about "down trodden Maryland." These hypocrites have not a word of sympathy for the poor refugees from Virginia, who have been persecuted and hunted down like wild beasts by the minions of the rebel Confederacy, because they adhered to the flag of their forefathers. Nor will one of them condemn the repeated destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a work in which the people of Maryland have invested many millions of dollars, nor the stealing of horses, nor the spiriting away of innocent citizens of Maryland. These intolerable outrages are kept out of view, for a purpose too palpable to be misunderstood, while the oppressions of a war, forced upon the Government by its enemies, are magnified, carped at and denounced. To our citizens we say listen not to these deceivers. They would allure you to the fatal malestrom of secession, if they could, and this is the motive which prompts their whinings and murmurings about everything which is done to put down the rebellion. Remember that the Government is worth ten times the sacrifices which the most patriotic of our people have made, for if it is overthrown, all will be confusion, anarchy and terror, and no man will be safe either in person or property. Beware then of Rebel croakers.—*Hagerstown Herald & Torch.*

Letter from Judge Lane, of Alabama, to Secretary Stanton.

Judge Lane, at present the only civil officer of the United States Government in Alabama, has addressed a letter to Secretary Stanton, dated Danville, Kentucky, November 5, presenting his views as to the policy which should control the Army of the Ohio, now that it is about to advance into his State. He says:

I urge upon the Administration the importance of the position to which Chattanooga is the key. This view has often been presented in more impressive language than I can clothe it.—Aside from the great fact that it will free thousands of loyal men of East Tennessee, it is important that Chattanooga should be taken on account of the fact that it will be a great blow at this season of the year to the entire Southern States.

From East Tennessee comes the entire supply of coal for the Rebel Confederacy. To stop that supply would put an end to the operations of nearly all the founderies and arsenals of the South. To take Chattanooga would be to cause the evacuation of all East Tennessee, and the important point of Knoxville would fall into our hands.—Rome with its extensive arsenal would become ours, and Atlanta could not long be held. I leave you to elaborate this in your mind. The most accurate information you can obtain in regard to this place will confirm all I could say more. I am aware that its importance has been impressed upon the minds of Generals Buell and Rosencrans, and I trust that an effort will be made to capture it.

Mr. Holt and the Proclamation.

A letter from Hon. Joseph Holt, written on the 25th of October, but only just published, takes the true grounds, that no interest, or institution, must be permitted to stand in the way of the paramount duty of restoring the Union; that those who are in arms against the Constitution can claim no rights under it, and that if the rebellious States do not submit before the 1st of January, they will have voluntarily brought upon themselves the abolition of slavery.—These are sound views, and they mark the auspicious progress of right opinions among Southern men, who are really and unconditionally for the Union. As a Kentuckian, Mr. Holt naturally desired to save the Union without injury to slavery, and he has not yielded the hope of doing so, until events have demonstrated that it cannot be realized. One year ago he resisted the proclamation of Gen. Fremont, offering liberty to the slaves of rebels. To-day he sustains the proclamation of the President, declaring all slaves to be free, in such States as shall remain insurrectionary after the 1st of January. The change which the progress of time has wrought in his mind, is going on constantly among the genuine friends of the Union in the border States. It has just manifested itself most signally in the election in Missouri. A few more courageous utterances, like this of Mr. Holt, will finish the good work.

Illegality of Issuing Small Notes.

The banking house of G. W. Goodrich, Esq., of Germantown, Pa., sent to the Secretary of the Treasury a few days ago the similitude of a bank bill intended to circulate as currency, with a view of obtaining his opinion as to the legality of any such issue. Mr. Goodrich received a reply from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, simply referring him to the act of 17th July last, (Laws 59,) the second section of which imposes on the making, issue, circulation or payment of any such notes a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the option of the United States Court before which the offender may be tried.

Death of a Clergyman.

The Rev. Daniel Zolliokoffer, who was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution and Discipline of the Methodist Protestant Church and was on several occasions chosen as one of the representatives from the Maryland District to the General Conference, died on the 1st instant, near Uniontown, Carroll County, Md.

☞ The following elegant toast was left with us by a patriotic and loyal Scotchman, for publication:

May the Rose of England never blow,
The Thistle of Scotland never grow,
The Harp of Ireland never play,
Till the Stars and Stripes do gain the day.

IMPORTANT.

YOU FEEL DEBILITATED.
YOU ARE NERVOUS.
YOU ARE WORRIED ABOUT TRIFLES.
YOU CANNOT WORK WITH ENERGY.
YOU DO NOT FEEL LIKE DOING ANYTHING.
YOU HAVE NO APPETITE.
YOU CANNOT SLEEP AT NIGHT.
YOU FEEL WEAK.
YOU FE