The American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1862.

Rag 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!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us?

Jeff's Nigger.

From late Southern papers, we have very important news, amongst others is the fact that the slave of Jefferson Davis, has turned banker. It appears that he and other slaves who had free access to their masters offices, took it into their heads that they might as well be making and passing Confederate money as other irresponsible parties, and accordingly stole a great quantity of the unsigned Confederate bills, and the treacherous slave, of a treacherous master, forged the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, and put in circulation many thousands of dollars. The question at once will arise in the mind of every ordinary informed man, whether the notes signed by "Jeff's Nigger" are not equally good with those signed by the master's order. Of that fact, we have no doubt. The issues of the Southern Confederacy never can be worth, really, any more than the paper they are printed on. It may and will of course circulate in the rebel kingdom, so long as the rebellion continues, but let the war close, either by a recognition of all that the rebels demand, or the rebellion crushed out by the mighty host that has gone forth under our Government, and the result as to value of their paper money is the same. For in the event of the first transpiring they would be compelled to repudiate their debt, as they have previously done with everything that appertains to honor, notwithstanding their eternal boasting of chivalry, and all that, and in the event of the latter transpiring which is most likely, they will have no Government to assume any of their obligations.

A Fleet after the Alabama.

It is not worth while longer to conceal the fact that a whole fleet of steamers are after the Alabama. The Vanderbilt sailed on Friday from New York direct to Payal, and runs a fair chance of falling in with the pirate on the way. She is supposed to meet there two United States steam men-of-war, detached from a foreign squadron, and the three will then take a different course. The names of the steamers cannot be given. At the Brooklyn Navy Yard at present there are two splendid regular navy steam frigates, and one "ten-knot steamer," all of which will be off in a few days. At Boston another fine fast steamer is ready to leave. One left Philadelphia on Thursday, another started from Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday, and five others have taken their departure from other ports within a few days. Of them all, however, only one, the Stettin, prize steamer, built expressly to run the blockade, and subsequently captured by our ships, is probably fast enough to catch the Alabama on a long run.

From the South West.

The plan of the approaching campaign in the Southwest is speculated upon as follows: Farragut, his squadron being relieved from duty on the Texas coast by General Bank's expedition, will proceed against Mobile. The signal that he is ready will initiate the following simultaneous movements: 1st. The occupancy of East Tennessee by Rosencrans and the opening up the highway to the cotton States via Chattanooga and Knoxville.—2d. The opening of the Mississippi. 3d. The moment the fleet passes Memphis, General Grant is to move on Price, and, if successful, force his way to Jackson, Miss., nearly east of Vicksburg and connected by railroad with that city. If both Jackson and Vicksburg fall into our hands it will be impossible for the rebels thereafter to disturb the commerce of "The Father of Waters." It will not be many days before General McClernand's expedition will move down the river.

Another Rebel Raid into Maryland.

On Sunday night, about eight o'clock, Rebel cavalry, under Major White, about three hundred and ninety-five strong, made a raid into Poolesville, Maryland. They found there thirty-five men, Company L, of "Scott's 900," quartered in a wooden building. After a brief but determined struggle, and when the building was on fire, Lieut. Smith and seventeen men, of Company L, surrendered and were paroled. On our side the loss was one killed, Lieut. Stiles, and two wounded, namely, Lieut. Smith and Corporal Berry. The Rebels lost two killed and thirteen wounded. Of course the Rebels took everything valuable from the men they paroled, and thoroughly stripped the body of Lieut. Stiles, who was, according to the testimony of Colonel James B. Swain, one of the bravest men that ever served his country. He had been six years in the regular service.

The Rebel Government Living from Hand to Mouth.

The Grenada Appeal of the 21st publishes the proceedings of a manufacturers' convention at Augusta, Ga., on the 20th, at which, owing to the high prices of the articles used in manufactures, it was not thought advisable to contract with the government at fixed prices for more than one month. It is evident that the rebels themselves have so little confidence in the perpetuity of their government, that they are unwilling to trust it longer than a month at a time.

STARTLING NEWS.

Bombardment of Fredericksburg!

Terrible Fighting.

10,000 KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Our Army Re-cross the River.

The bombardment of Fredericksburg and the great battle of Virginia was commenced on Thursday last. We make the following extracts from our Baltimore exchanges, of its progress, up to the time of going to press.—Ed.

Thursday, Dec'r. 11.—Everything was hustle and activity last night, as to day had been fixed upon as the time for the crossing of the river by the army.

During the night the pontoons were conveyed to the river and the artillery, numbering 143 pieces, placed in position opposite the city. At 5 o'clock the construction of three bridges in front of the city was commenced. When about half completed, the enemy opened a murderous fire of infantry from the houses on the river bank. The engineers were driven from the bridges, and several were killed and wounded.

At 6 o'clock, General Burnside ordered all the guns to be opened on the city. Our cannonade was terrible, and the city was soon on fire. The enemy about 7 o'clock opened with their heavy guns from their works, but so far have done no serious injury.

Gen. Franklin constructed his bridge about three miles below the city, meeting with but little opposition. His troops are now crossing without difficulty.

The concentrated fire of our batteries upon the city has had the effect of driving back the enemy's infantry, and the work on the bridges has again commenced. The troops are all under arms near the river, prepared to rush over as soon as the bridges are completed.

The killed and wounded so far do not amount to more than fifty men.

On the attempt being made to finish the bridges, the Rebel infantry again opened their fire. At a given signal all the batteries, numbering 150 guns, opened on the city. The fire was terrible, but the rebel sharpshooters could not be drawn from their hiding places. The shot and shell went crashing through the houses, in many cases setting them on fire.

It soon became evident that the bridges could not be built except by driving away the sharpshooters by a bold dash across the river. Volunteers were called for to cross in small boats. The order was no sooner given than hundreds of braves stepped forward, but all could not go. About one hundred were selected for the perilous undertaking, and were soon on their way, while the artillery threw a perfect storm of iron on the opposite bank. They soon reached the shore, but not without loss, and with fixed bayonets they rushed upon the enemy, killing several, and taking 101 prisoners, who were safely landed on this side.

At half past 4 o'clock two bridges were finished opposite the city, when the troops immediately began to cross over. The enemy were soon driven from the city back to their line of works. A sufficient force is now on the opposite side of the river to resist any attack likely to be made.

Between 30 and 40 houses have been burnt, mostly in the business part of the city.

Friday, Dec. 12.—After occupying the river front of the city last night, we lost about one hundred men in killed and wounded while driving the rebels through the city. They fired on our men as they advanced through the streets while secreted in and behind houses. Not much mercy was shown to those who were caught.

This morning a dense fog hid everything from view, but at this hour it is gradually lifting and passing away.

Our troops commenced moving at as early hour. At a quarter past nine o'clock the first gun was fired. The firing lasted for about half an hour, the rebels not making a very spirited reply.

Information received during the night and this morning from deserters and prisoners show that the rebels have two strong lines of batteries in the rear of the city, the first one being about one mile back, and the second a mile from the first.

The whole army is in rapid motion and well concentrated. The troops are in excellent spirits and anxious to be led against the enemy's works.

The enemy have concentrated their forces, and it is believed will give battle.—Much will depend upon the result of to-day. All feel sanguine of success.

At a quarter past 2 o'clock the rebels opened all their guns posted on the first ridge of hills. Their main fire was directed upon the city, which was filled with our troops. Those guns which were posted on the left of the ridge were opened on the large body of troops which crossed on the two lower bridges, and had formed a line of battle and were moving obliquely down the river, fronting the Massapanox. Although several of their shells exploded over our troops, none were injured.

General Bayard's cavalry, which crossed on the lower bridge, had five men killed while endeavoring to ascertain the enemy's position.

Our guns posted on the hills on this side of the river silenced the enemy's artillery, after an action of some half hour's duration. This ended the firing for the day.

The only damage done by the rebel shells thrown into the city was to add just so much to its destruction.

Twenty-five of our men were killed last night in the street of the city, while driving the enemy out.

Nearly every house in the city has been more or less damaged by the cannonading of the past two days. Several splendid residences have been completely riddled. The same may also be said of the churches.

The fire appeared to be directed on the most prominent edifices. In several cases, acts of wanton destruction of property were committed by our troops when they first entered the town—property which could be of no use to the enemy.

In many of the houses the furniture all remained, showing that their occupants had left in haste.

Some of our troops in their impetuosity mistook the British flag flying from the residence of the British Consul for a rebel flag, and tore it down. This morning the owner came over to recover it, and the same was returned to him.

The main body of the army is now over the river, the balance being in a position to cross at any time.

There is no indication of the enemy evacuating, and if they remain a battle must inevitably ensue.

Saturday, Dec. 13.—The great battle which is probably to determine the fate of the rebellion was opened this morning.—The morning was cloudy and it was not until near noon that severe fighting commenced. At that hour an attempt was made to carry the first range of hills on which the rebel batteries were placed.—French's division, supported by Gen. Howard's division, both of Sumner's corps, were assigned to this duty. The troops advanced at a run, under a heavy artillery fire. At the base of the ridge they were met by a terrible musketry fire from the rebels who were sheltered behind a stone wall. The advance was here checked and fell back to a ravine. Reinforcements were then thrown forward and another attempt made to take the position. The troops advanced in splendid style with their bayonets at a charge, but were unable to stand the concentrated musketry and artillery fire to which they were exposed. The centre gave way in disorder but afterwards rallied. The fight was carried on spiritedly until night, but no further attempt was made to carry the rebel position.

On the left where General Franklin's grand division was engaged, our troops met with better success. After a hard day's fight he succeeded in driving the enemy for a mile, and his troops slept on the ground they had fought over. The rebels advanced to the attack, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter and a loss of between four and five hundred prisoners belonging to General A. P. Hill's division. Franklin's movement was directed down the river and towards the flank of the rebel position.

The loss on Saturday is said to have been heavy on both sides, and is probably heaviest on our side, as the rebels fought behind fortifications. Among our losses in officers are Generals Bayard and Jackson killed, Gen's Vinton, Gibbons, Kimball and Caldwell wounded.

To-night each army holds its first position except a slight advance on our left. Cannonading is still going on and heavy breaks out at intervals quite fiercely.

The result of the day's fight proves conclusively enough that the enemy's position is one of great strength, and that it will require a desperate effort on the part of General Burnside to drive him from his stronghold. General Franklin appears to have been the only one who has effected any important result, and to-morrow the may succeed in turning Stonewall Jackson's position on the Mattapanaxx. General Burnside is confident of success, and is busily engaged in making arrangements for a renewal of the battle to-morrow.

On Sunday there was considerable firing but the battle was not resumed, nor has there been any serious fighting since Saturday. There was also considerable skirmishing and artillery firing on Monday morning, but in the afternoon affairs were comparatively quiet, the rebels only throwing a few shot into the city, which is entirely commanded by their batteries. They are still busily employed in strengthening their works. Most of our wounded have been removed from Fredericksburg to the north side of the river, so when the battle is renewed the city will probably be destroyed by the rebel artillery. Over seven hundred prisoners have been captured since our army crossed the river.

The accounts of the battle of Saturday which we have received are not full and accurate, but they serve to show its severity and the remarkable strength of the position held by the enemy. Our troops appear to have displayed the most persevering courage, but it was under circumstances where full success was scarcely possible. On the left, where the natural and artificial obstacles were less formidable, General Franklin was successful in repulsing superior numbers, but on the centre of the rebel works no impression could be made, and our brave men fell there in a fruitless effort. Our loss in the day's fight, it is thought will not fall far short of ten thousand killed and wounded. The Rebels doubtless also suffered heavily, but not, we presume, to so great an extent as the attacking force. The impression at Washington on Monday was that the battle will not be resumed for a short day, unless the Rebels bring it on. General Burnside has no doubt fully ascertained the position and strength of the Rebel fences, and will need time both to secure his own position and to prepare for further operations.

The very latest from the Army of the Potomac is contained in the few words of the following dispatch.

FALMOUTH, VA.; Dec. 16, 8.45 A. M. It is raining very fast and the river is rising rapidly. Our troops are all on this side of the river and the pontoons are up.

Battle of Crawford's Prairie.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT VICTORY.

The army of the frontier has achieved another victory near the old battle ground in Arkansas. To Pea Ridge and Cane Hill has now been added the victory of Crawford's Prairie. A despatch dated on the battle field, near Fayetteville, December 8, says that the forces of General Herron of the day before met the Rebels on Crawford's Prairie, ten miles south of Fayetteville. The Rebels were the choice troops of their army west of the Mississippi, and were twenty four thousand in number. While General Herron, with a force of about seven thousand men, was hastening to reinforce General Blunt, at Cane Hill, as we previously reported, the enemy, twenty-four thousand strong, in four divisions, under General Parsons, Marmaduke, Frost and Rains, all commanded by General Hindman, having flanked General Blunt's position, made a desperate attack on General Herron, at Crawford's Prairie, to prevent his junction with Blunt. Herron fought them gallantly with the Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana troops, from ten o'clock in the morning until dark, keeping them at bay and driving them from two strong positions with his artillery during the day. The Twentieth Wisconsin captured a Rebel battery, but were forced by the tremendous fire of the enemy, to abandon it. The Nineteenth Iowa took the same battery, but were also obliged to surrender it.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, however, General Blunt arrived in the enemy's rear, with five thousand men, and fell upon them. The Rebels, now between two hostile forces, made fierce efforts to capture the batteries which General Blunt brought to bear upon them, but without success. They could not extricate themselves from the difficulty, and were repulsed with great slaughter. At nine o'clock, when darkness fell upon the scene of battle, they were flying over the Boston Mountains in confusion, and our victorious army held the whole field.

Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at a thousand. That of the enemy is over two thousand. The Rebels left many of their dead and most of their wounded for us to care for.

Extensive hospitals will be prepared in Fayetteville. Persons who have returned report the enemy as 28,000 strong.—Their artillery was much crippled.

We took four caissons filled with ammunition and a large number of small arms. General Blunt moves forward to day on Cove Hill, General Herron remaining at Prairie Grove, burying the dead and providing for the wounded.

The enemy muffled their wheels and moved off in the night, continuing their retreat to Van Buren, probably crossing the Arkansas river.

The Last of the Pirate Sumter.

It is announced in the English Journals that Messrs. Cunard, Wilson & Co., of Liverpool, will shortly sell at auction, at Gibralter, the notorious pirate ship Sumter, with all her stores and armament.—Unless the Laird, of Birkenhead, or some other person buys her in for account of the Confederates and sets her going once more on her depredations on American and British property, this will be the last of this venture of the rebels. She has lain for many months at Gibralter, blockaded by the United States steamer Tuscarora, and was not long ago abandoned by her crew, after an affray among some of her officers.

Silver Change in Canada.

It is said that while we are overrun in this country with shinplasters, and gold and silver have entirely disappeared from circulation, the people of Canada are sorely troubled at the excess of silver change in all the departments of trade. The Canadian banks refuse to take it on deposit, and dealers will not accept it at a discount of two and a half to three per cent.

News of the Week.

The advices from Tennessee indicate that another battle is likely to take place at or near Hartsville. On Wednesday morning the Confederates advanced in heavy force and drove in the Federal pickets at every point. Great excitement prevailed at Nashville, and reinforcements were being rapidly sent forward. On Tuesday a fight occurred at Lavergne, midway between Nashville and Murfreesboro', in which a Federal foraging party was attacked by a Confederate force, who were twice repulsed, and the train escaped to camp. The Federal loss was four killed, twenty nine wounded and nine missing. The Confederate loss is not known, as they held the field, but it is believed to have been severe.

It appears that the war in Mississippi is brought to an end for the present by the bad roads. The Confederates have retreated towards Alabama, with the intention of joining the forces in Tennessee.

Brigadier General E. B. Brown telegraphs from Springfield, Mo., December 3, that Major Kelly, commanding forces at Greenfield, sent out an expedition in the direction of Oceola, which resulted in the killing of J. P. McAbee, a rebel Lieutenant and eleven privates, capturing ten prisoners, ninety six horses, with equipments and the entire camp equipage of Captain Johnson's band on Horse Creek. The camp was surprised—our men marching sixty three miles in thirty hours.

A special Oxford, Mississippi, despatch of the 6th, says that Colonel Dickey's cavalry had an engagement, lasting two hours, with the rebels near Coffeeville on Friday night. The rebels, it is said, had five thousand infantry, cavalry and artillery. The Federal loss is nine killed, fifty wounded, and sixty missing. The Rebel loss was 300 killed and wounded.

The Confederate Steamer Alabama recently destroyed two Northern vessels and landed the crews at Martinique.—While in port there a United States vessel arrived, but the Alabama escaped, notwithstanding watch was kept for her at the entrance of the harbor. This happened on the 22d of November.

General Grant is still pressing forward, the main body of his army having crossed the Tallahatchie. General Grant's cavalry advance on Monday last made a brilliant dash and captured a Rebel battery of six pieces, together with their horses.

Dispatches from Tennessee state that the Union men of the eastern part of the State have concentrated and erected fortifications to resist the Confederate authorities. Some skirmishing is reported at Franklin on Friday, in which a number of Confederates were killed, and some taken prisoners.

An Important Admission.

The new Lord Mayor of London has offered himself as a candidate for Parliament to the electors of Southampton. Mr. Croskey (the Philadelphian) has withdrawn from the contest. The Lord Mayor made a speech to his party the other day in which I find a few sentences worth quoting. He said:

"In my position, as Chief Magistrate of the city of London, I happen to know a great deal about the Lancashire distress, I know that the laboring men of those districts are bearing up in the most heroic way against the misery by which they are surrounded. I know that the country is showing a grand and noble spirit of philanthropy in coming forward to meet that state of things.—But I also know, and it is a grave circumstance for us to consider, that the men who have been growing up millionaires, like mushrooms, almost the growth of twelve months, or at most two or three years, are making large profits, and how? They are not working the cotton they get, but they are exporting it, and thereby realizing immense profits." I think this fact is now pretty well understood by the people at large, although not always frankly admitted.

The New State of Virginia.

The bill which passed the House of Representatives on Friday for the admission of Western Virginia as a State of the Union, and which now needs only the Presidents's approval to become a law, provides that the new State shall embrace the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzell, Marion, Monongahella, Preston, Taylor, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Webster, Pocohontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Monroe, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire and Morgan, all lying west of the Alleghany mountains. The bill further provides that the act shall take effect when the people of the new State shall have adopted an amendment to the State Constitution the following section on the subject of slavery: "No person born within the limits of this State after the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall ever be held as a slave; nor shall slaves be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence therein: *Provided*, That all slaves within the limits of said State at the time aforesaid, who are under ten years of age, shall be free when twenty-one years of age, and all over ten and under twenty one years of age shall be free when twenty five years of age."—When this article has been adopted, the President is to issue his proclamation, stating the fact, and thereupon the act shall take effect and be in force from and after sixty days from the date of said proclamation.

☞ The Palmyra, Mo., Courier, which is published where Gen. McNeil executed ten guerillas, denies that Mr. Aleman, whose restitution was demanded as the condition of the safety of those men, has turned up alive in Illinois, as has been stated. It says also that Gen. McNeil, then a Colonel, ordered the execution of sixteen Rebels after the battle of Kirksville, for what offence is not stated, and that Gov. Gamble expressed his approbation of his conduct by promoting him.—Since the execution of these ten Rebels he has had his command extended so as to embrace the whole of the Eighth District, embracing twelve counties of Northeastern Missouri. A communication from a friend of Gen. McNeil, states that the ten men who were executed had all of them broken their paroles and were taken with arms in their hands.

To Arms! To Arms!

The Citizen Soldier will find a more deadly foe in the brackish, muddy water and damp night air than in the most determined enemy. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS so purify the blood and strengthen the stomach and bowels that the soldier can endure these hardships and still be strong and healthy. Only 25 cents per Box. 230

Local Items.

Important to Soldiers.—

We are requested to say for the benefit of such members of the Sixth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, who may be in the County without leave of absence regularly signed by the proper authority, that after to-morrow all such absentees will be arrested and confined in the Jail of the County, there to await such orders as shall be given by the Colonel commanding. We understand also that the Sheriff and his deputies, as well as the Constables of the County, have received instructions to arrest all such parties found within their bailiwicks after the above day.

Church Festival at Manchester.—

We learn that the citizens of Manchester intend holding a Festival for the benefit of the Lutheran Church, commencing on Tuesday evening next, and to continue during the week. The Lutheran congregation of that place have been heavily taxed this year in putting up a new church, and we trust the public will most liberally sustain them in this effort to realize a portion of that expense. All who may attend will be amply rewarded by the pleasure arising from the performance of generous deeds

Christmas Presents.—

Those of our readers who would win the smiles of some favored fair one by an acceptable Christmas present, could not do better than drop into BILLY MOORE'S Jewelry Establishment, opposite Col. Dymock's Hotel, where they will find the most elegant assortment of Jewelry and Fancy Articles we have ever seen in this place. They will find him courteous and obliging, and we guess the only difficulty to be apprehended will be what articles to select from the magnificent stock spread before them.

Melancholy Case of Insanity.—

On Monday last information was laid before Esquire Hoppe, that a man named JOHN DODROW, living a few miles west of town, and who has for some time been regarded as a man of unsound mind, had been abusing his wife, while one of their children was lying dead in the house. A writ for his arrest was at once placed in an officer's hands, and he was with great difficulty brought to town and confined in jail. Upon inquiry, we learned that three of his children have died within the last month, and although attended by regular physicians, it is said he mixed their medicine with liniments, and other nauseous compounds used for curing horse flesh, thus causing their death. One of them he had buried in a stone pile on his own premises. When arrested he was entirely oblivious to all that was passing around him, save his own mad fancies. It is truly a melancholy case, and causes a deep regret that his wild freaks had not been discovered in time to prevent the untimely death of his unfortunate children.

The High Prices.—

Our contemporary of the Carlisle *American*, most pithily and truthfully remarks: Farmers are "in clover" just now. There has never been a time when they were able to realize heavier profits than they have done this season. Every thing they have produced commands a ready sale at large prices.—There never has been more grain in the country than there is at this time, and yet grain of every description, butter, potatoes, &c., sells at the highest figure, and what is better too, for the ready cash. And yet, some farmers complain of hard times, and while eager and anxious to get the very latest news, cling to their dollars so closely, that they never dream of paying the printer, who is expected not only to satisfy their craving for the late news, but to pay them the cash for every mouthful he and his family eat. The only men who can honestly complain, are those, who having a fixed salary, find every thing gone up in price about fifty per cent., while their wages have not increased in proportion, and the printers, who have not only to pay this additional rate for the necessaries of life, but in the same proportion for all the material used in their business.

Major General Schenck.

The Washington Star of Monday evening says: "Major General Schenck, having sufficiently recovered to leave the city, started this forenoon for Philadelphia, where he proposes to sojourn for a week or two previous to entering on the discharge of the duties not long since assigned him in Baltimore. He is, however, far from being yet relieved from the effect of his painful wound received in the last battle of Bull Run."

Our own information is that General Schenck will assume command here during the present week. There is, however, no doubt of the main fact that he is to succeed General Wool in the command of this department.—*Balt. Am.*

The Intervention Bubble.

A writer from Washington, under date of December 12, says: Official information just communicated warrants the assertion that the French government has no idea of prosecuting any further their propositions for an armistice or mediation. No propositions of any kind, or in any form, from any insurrectionary quarter have been received by the President or any member of the Cabinet.

No discrimination in regard to the press was made or known at the State Department in the publication of the foreign correspondence. A remedy will doubtless be applied to prevent future complaints.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The work of repairing the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was commenced on last Saturday. A large army of laborers are at work on the line of the road west of Martinsburg, and the reconstruction of the Back Creek bridge, a few miles west of Martinsburg, has also been commenced. This was the only bridge that was much damaged west of Martinsburg. The company have not yet commenced to repair the road between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, but expect to do so in a few days. They have a large number of workmen ready to place at work and the materials for reconstruction all at hand.—*Balt. Sun.*

HEALTH.

There is nothing more valuable than health; without it, the wealth of a Crœsus can afford no enjoyment, and life, instead of a blessing, becomes a burden. *Hoofland's German Bitters*, to those afflicted with any disease of the stomach or digestive organs, will prove more valuable than a mine of gold. For sale by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Late Elections—The True State of the Case—The Rebellion has nothing to hope for from the result—The coming Contest in Loyal Maryland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN SENTINEL:

Dear Sir:—I read with pleasure, your article selected from the 'Carlisle American,' a few weeks since. There is a frankness and honesty about the article which, coming from a strong Republican paper, that is worthy of imitation. The following sentence is about as true a statement of the late contest in the Loyal States, holding elections recently, as any thing I have met with: "The three points on which the opponents of the Administration have laid most stress have been *the slow progress of the war*, the arrests that have been arbitrarily made, and the *President's Emancipation Proclamation.*" I had the pleasure of travelling through a part of Pennsylvania, including the Capital of the State, during the fall election campaign, and was present on one occasion when the (so called) Democratic party held their nominating Convention. I heard no complaint about "the arrests" alluded to but the other points were the *great questions* on which these loyal States were divided. The question was fairly put: *"The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is,"* or *"The Union and Emancipation."* The Republican, or Administration party sustained the latter; the Democratic party, which in fact was a union of all the friends of the *old Union*, advocated the "Union as it was and the Constitution as it is."

Surely the Rebellion has nothing to hope for from such a platform, or such a party as this—*"a more vigorous prosecution of the war"* any encouragement to Rebels? Not so. What has divided the people of the loyal States? The President's Emancipation Schemes. What has United the South against the General Government? The President's Emancipation schemes.—How deeply do the best Union men of the whole land, East, West, North and South regret these measures of the Administration. The great masses of the people long for the old Union—just as it was, leaving the abominable negro question out of the contest, and the people have spoken at the late elections in unmistakable language; Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and portions of other States, have put their veto on the President's Emancipation schemes.

The Union men of Maryland will never sustain the Administration's Emancipation plans. They will give, as they have done, their hearty support to the Union cause. We have not a single representative in Congress who is in favor of the President's Emancipation Proclamation; and I doubt whether among the Union members of the General Assembly of Maryland, there is one who will sustain it.—We are Union men from principle in Maryland, uncompromising Union men, opposed to *Emancipation Disunion* as well as *Secession Disunion.* We are opposed to interfering with the rights of property, except as a necessity of war, or under the Confiscation laws.

The contest in Maryland will differ from that of the free States which have recently held elections. Here, the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, will form, no doubt, the platform of the Union party, while the enemies of the Union will try every stratagem to steal "our thunder" seeing the hopelessness of their cause. I sincerely hope that every Union paper in Maryland will at once place at their Editorial head—*"The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, with the proposed amendment."* CARROLL.

Baltimore, Nov., '62.

Our Book Table.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The January number of this most welcome Magazine is already received, and far surpasses in beauty and excellence any number we have yet seen. Those who fail to receive Godey this year will miss one of the greatest sources of happiness in the domestic circle. Subscribe at once.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE AND ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for January are also before us, and as we to-day publish the Prospectus for each, we ask for them a careful perusal, assuring all that every promise made therein will be promptly fulfilled.—Both are essentially necessary to perfect the arrangements of every parlor.

The October numbers of the EDINBURG REVIEW and the LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW have also been received, and their contents are deeply interesting. These works are especially re-commended to the attention of the political and scientific classes, and should be in every such library.

Launch of Iron Clads.

Three new iron clads were launched on Saturday last. Two are built on the Monitor pattern and will be ready for service in a short time. The Keokuk is built on Mr. Whitney's plan and presents a novel and formidable appearance, having two turrets, and a strongly built ram projecting five feet. Captain Rhind has been given the command with Dr. Morean Forrest formerly of this county as First Lieutenant and Executive Officer. We predict a brilliant career for the Keokuk.

An Amusing Error.

Some women in Lexington, Kentucky, rebel sympathisers, learning that several hundred rebel prisoners were to come through that place, repaired to the railroad station with a liberal supply of provisions for them. The trains came in, and on it was also the same number of Union soldiers. The women mistook them for the rebels, and had distributed their "aid and comfort" before their error could be rectified.

God Speed the Dawning.

The Louisville Journal says eloquently and patriotically: "Let the true and enlightened friends of the country rest composed. A little time is all that is necessary to bring the counsels of the radicals to shame, without irretrievable damage to the public cause. Let patriots be of good cheer. Whatever appearances may be, the stars in their course are fighting against the enemies of the country, South and North. Abolition and secession have alike culminated and both are on the wane. A brighter day for the Union and the Constitution is at hand. It is breaking in glory amidst the bullets and ballots of the freeman of the Republic. God speed the dawning."

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Prepared by Dr C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

READ WHAT IS SAID OF THEM.

SCOTT, Cortland co., N. Y., March 21st, 1857.

Dr. C. M. Jackson. Dear Sir: In behalf of the afflicted, I pen a few lines to you. I have suffered and doctored myself, and know how to pity those in a like condition. Until I commenced taking your Bitters last summer, I was not able to do anything, or even to sit up any considerable length of time. Before I had taken the first bottle, I felt like a new man, and now after having continued the use of them a short time, in the worst season of the year, *I am able to labor harder than ever before.* To say the least, I think I have received more benefit from the Bitters, than all other medicines I have taken. I have not only used your Bitters myself, but have given bottles and parts of bottles to those complaining of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and in every case, they tell me they have taken no medicine so beneficial as the Bitters. Respectfully yours,

JAMES VON BENSCHOTEN.

The Bitters are sold by druggists or storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

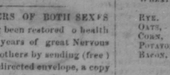
F. L. Hering, Agent, Westminster, Md.

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

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES

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

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.



A SURE Cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a "TREATISE ON FOREIGN AND NATIVE HERBAL PREPARATIONS" published by DR. O. S 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 Fitness of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found many drug stores. 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. 13 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J

June 6.—6m.

To Consumptives!

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

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

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
Nov. 28.—2m. 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 *Doctor Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry* has done for me. I was taken with a violent cough, bloody expectoration and great difficulty of breathing, so that I had to get out of bed and sit up all night. I procured the above valuable medicine of Harmon Titus, Hamilton, who can also testify that it has made a perfect cure.

JOHN W. PAGE.

Bensalem, Bucks Co., Pa., May 10, 1857.

This, is in connection with "SWAYNE'S SKIN-COMPLEXION 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,	FEMALE	Liver Complaint.
For Headache,	COM-	Liver Complaint.
For Headache,	PLAINTS.	Liver Complaint.
For Headache,		Liver Complaint.

No Pills seem to give such universal satisfaction.

DR. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE.

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

Dr. Swayne's Bowel Cordial.

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

☞ Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by WM. KEESE, WESTMINSTER, Md., and the principal Merchants in the County.

Dec. 27, '61—1y.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for Females.

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

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

Sold wholesale and retail by

HENRY L. SHRIVER,
(DRUGGIST,)
WESTMINSTER,
Sole Agent for Carroll County, Md.

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

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

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

S. D. HOWE, PROPRIETOR,
July 11.—1y. New York

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Undersigned being well known as a writer, would offer his services to all requiring Literary aid. He will furnish Addresses, Orations, Essays, Presentation Speeches and Replies, Lines for Albums, Acrostics, Prepare matter for the Press, Obituaries, and write Poetry upon any subject. Address, (post-paid)

FINLEY JOHNSON,
Dec. 12.—tf. Baltimore, Md.

☞ We are at all times willing to announce Marriages or Deaths, FREE OF CH