



"*Amicus populorum, tyrantium adversarius.*"—THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND, THE TYRANT'S FOE.

NO. 38.

...it the truth of the bible, must  
...ver in the affirmative. The q  
...n would then arise, sir, is there  
...ger of such degeneracy on our  
...answer, there is; even at this

our part? and it is our duty to qualify to  
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are all calculated to  
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ly in children, so  
age.



It would however, be impossible for us to describe all its advantages, in a single address; indeed sir, the benefits which have, and will result from its operations, will never be fully known or rightly appreciated, until in the great day of eternity, the secrets of all hearts will be unfolded to an assembled world. There shall we hear of the many who have been brought through its instrumentality to a knowledge of the truth; and how many have there received that wisdom which has in after years, enabled them to proclaim the unsearchable riches of the grace of God. Your humble speaker, sir, was nurtured by the fostering care of the Sabbath School; and the Bible, from which he now derives that knowledge, which enables him to stand as the humble advocate of Christianity, was presented to him, as a testimony of the kind regard of his affectionate teacher.

Who then, will not engage in propagating such a noble, such a generous institution! Are there any in this assembly, who will not put their shoulder to the wheel, and urge onward, with unanimous consent and united force, this preponderant vehicle of civil and religious prosperity? I trust there is not. But I have doubtless been sufficiently lengthy upon the subject, I would not wish, by an uncalled-for prolixity, to weary your patience; but I will conclude by exhorting those who have hitherto stood aloof from the cause, to be up and doing; to engage without delay, and exert their influence, in establishing a permanent Sabbath School in this place. And my heart's desire, and prayer to God is, that this may be accomplished, to the utmost wishes of its friends.

## THE SENTINEL.

Snow Hill, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1858

### MARYLAND

Democratic Republican Whig Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT,

**William H. Harrison,**

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**John Tyler,**

OF VIRGINIA.

ELECTORS.

For the Eastern Shore.—**THOMAS BURCHENAL.**

For the Western Shore.—

1st.—**JOHN S. PURNELL.**

2d.—**JAMES B. RICAUD.**

3d.—**BILLIS BROWN.**

4th.—**JAMES M. COBLE.**

5th.—**ROBERT W. BOWIE.**

We invite attention to the address by Rev. H. F. ROBERTS, which will be found in another part of our paper to-day, and which we commend to the attentive perusal of our readers and the public generally.

**REFORM.**—As soon as Congress adjourned for he was afraid to do it before, Mr. Post Master General, Kendall, turned out some twenty Clerks of the General Post Office. Did he dismiss them for misconduct or delinquency in office? No, he sent them adrift to make room for his thoroughgoing Van Buren partisans, who would stickle at nothing to prostitute that department to the views of the Hiza nominated.—Some of the cases, we understand, are of very great hardship and ferocity, but what matters it when such loyal and servile partisans as Mr. Barker, of the Baltimore Republican, can be rewarded for his scurrility toward one party, and abject sycophancy to the other, by an appointment of \$2500, per annum? This is only the preface to the second edition of "rewards and punishments," which is to mark the reign of Gen. Jackson.

The Baltimore Chronicle says, "We are informed by the Centerville times that the soldier, whose good fortune it was to capture Santa Anna, was a citizen of Maryland and a printer. He was 'brought up' by the Editor of the Times, and is not over two and twenty years of age."

It is stated in the Ohio Papers, that Mr. Morris, the Senator from that State, has renounced the support of Mr. Van Buren, and declares he will expose to his constituents "the doings" of certain intrigues at Washington.

The Union Times, a Jackson paper in Pennsylvania has come out against Mr. Van Buren's casting vote on the incendiary bill.

Van Buren in Pennsylvania.—After several weeks drumming up for a meeting in Washington county, only twelve persons were found who had the courage to avow themselves Van Buren men.

General Scott was complimented in many of the toasts given at the South on the Fourth of July. Gov. SCHLEY, of Geo., gave the following:

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT.—The accomplished Soldier, the skillful General, and the polite and polished gentleman.

We find the following item in the Report of the New York Police Court:—

"William D. Gray was placed at the bar dressed in a deep suit of black. He read a most affecting appeal, which was well and strongly written, and drew tears from all the eyes in court. He was sentenced to five years in the State prison."

John Randolph was appointed Minister to Russia, started for St. Petersburg, but whether he ever reached his destination or not, we do not recollect, remained sometime in England, and returned home within a few months after his departure; and received his \$5000 out fit, and \$5000 in fit, and \$4500 for six months salary—making in all \$22,500.

Next James Buchanan was appointed, sailed and after a short residence at St. Petersburg, returned home and received his \$9000 out fit; \$8000 in fit, and 4500 half year's salary—making \$22,500.

Then William Wilkins was appointed, took his departure, tarried longer in England than in Russia, and returned home—receiving his \$5000 out fit, \$5000 in fit and \$4500, half year's salary—making \$22,500.

Thus, these three pets of the administration, have received, for perhaps less than three months residence at the Russian Court the snug little sum of \$67,500 of the people's money.

Wonder who is the next \$22,500, for a few months travelling!—Torch light.

### PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICS.

It is stated in Goldsmith's Animated Nature, that men are taller in the morning than they are at night. This fact was discovered in England by a recruiting officer, who found that when the recruits were brought before the Colonel, in the evening they fell short of the required length, when he knew they had come up to the standard in the morning. Thus Van Buren may appear now to be fit for the Presidency because he has only been measured by the recruiting officer Gen. Jackson; but when he shall be brought before the Colonel (the people), he will be found wanting.—Telegraph.

[The mischief of it is that the "Colonel" we are afraid will be too apt to take the "recruiting officer's" word, without measuring for himself.]—Alexandria Gazette.

### FROM THE SOUTH.

By the arrival of the Steam boat South Carolina yesterday at Norfolk, we have received from the office of the Herald, the Charleston Courier up to Friday last, from which we gather the following:

We have conversed with several gentlemen who arrived in this city, last evening, by the Rail Road, from Mobile. They came through the Creek nation by private conveyance. Wednesday last, 6th inst, they fell in with a part of Gen. Jesup's command, having in charge about 1600 of the captured Indians. Many of them continued to surrender themselves, while others are still at large, trying to make their way to Florida.—The new or upper road was to be lined by companies of U. S. Troops, and the bridge, &c., put in repair in order to replace the mail route on it as soon as possible. The war, they state, was no doubt at an end.

The Columbus Herald seems to think that there is yet some danger in returning to the Creek nation to reside. That paper thus estimates the Indian forces:

Whole number of Creek Warriors,	5000
Friendly Indians,	2500
Prisoners at Fort Mitchell,	300
do Tuskegee,	100
Escaped to Florida,	300
Balance of hostiles in woods and swamps,	1800

These 1800 may render the life of the planter, in endeavoring to save his crop, very unsafe. Jim Buy, the friendly chief, who took Neah-Mathla, took Jim Henry also, and 150 of his warriors.

About 20 Indians have been identified as engaged in murders and plundering, and are in jail awaiting their trial. About 2000 have been sent to Arkansas forthwith, among them the hostile Chief Nathlae Mathla, because, we suppose, though he may have been the instigator and soul of the war, he was clear of being personally engaged in the commission of any of the crimes, for which some of his countrymen will suffer. He accuses Neah Micro of exciting hostilities, and then suddenly deserting them at night. A highly respectable correspondent attached to the army writes us that the Indian warriors were started to the west in small bands two and two together, and long chains securing them to trees.

We have been assured by one of the officers of the U. S. Army, who arrived by the Rail Road last evening, with the following copy of Gen. Scott's order, on surrendering the command of the Creek War to Gen. Jesup.

**ORDERS—No 29.**  
Head Quarters, Army of the South,  
COLUMBUS, Ga. July 7, 1836  
Major General Scott has been called to Washington, and the command of

this army devolves, from the publication of this Order, on Major General Jesup, to whom, in future, all reports and applications will be made.

The Creek war, though yet to be wound up, may be considered virtually over. Two parties of the hostile Indians, which have escaped to this side of the Chattahoochee, are now hotly pursued. The larger of those parties is shut up in a swamp, and from the strength of Col. Beall's detachment, that under Capt. Jernigan, and the re-inforcement sent hence, under Major Hoxie, a capture of the whole body of the fugitives seems to be inevitable. The other hostile party will, probably, from the measures in operation, share the same fate. In the late Creek country the number of the enemy to be captured or forced to surrender, is considered quite inconsiderable. Major General Scott regrets that, from the suddenness of his separation from the Army, the opportunity is lost to him of doing that full justice to all the corps he has had the honor to command, which the patriotism, zeal, and gallantry claim at his hands, and indeed from the highest sources—the Government and country.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Georgia, who has remained on the frontier in order to lend himself in every way powerfully to the prosecution of the war, the particular thanks of Major General Scott are due. Before the Georgia line could be mustered into the service of the United States, His Excellency had made dispositions of his armed troops, not only to protect his own frontier but to prevent the escape of the enemy in the direct on of Florida.—This was the great danger to be guarded against, and all that zeal and ability could effect on his part, has been put in practice and accomplished. It is hoped that this slight acknowledgment made to the Chief Magistrate of a powerful and patriotic State, may not be deemed impertinent because coming from a military functionary of the United States. It is eminently deserved. Of the Georgia line, which has constantly acted under the immediate observation of Major General Scott, he will ever be happy to speak in terms of the highest approbation. That line has, under its immediate and able commander, Major General Sanford, throughout evinced the best dispositions—a ready and efficient force, and to win honor for the other part of it, for a long time, was held inactive for the want of arms, which, by a series of strange incidents, failed to arrive while other portions of the same line, in positions on the river, had frequent and severe combats with the enemy. In these, if the Georgian detachments were not always successful, they at least were ready to oppose an obstinate resistance to superior numbers. Captains Garmany, Jernigan, Ball and Fluelen, with their companies, won for themselves much distinction on those occasions, whilst Captains Dawson and Pearson, cruising with their companies on board steam boats, rendered highly valuable services. Capt Dawson, on several occasions, displayed the greatest judgment and intrepidity in marching to the relief of the fixed posts, and landing in the presence of the enemy, in order to destroy his means of passing the river.

Of the Alabama line, with the exception of Brigadier General Moore's Brigade, Major Gen. Scott cannot speak either from his own observation, or on a direct correspondence. Major Gen. Jesup, himself an able commander and a competent judge in his reports, speaks highly of Major Gen. Patterson and his division, and it is directly known that Brigadier General Moore, placed on the lower line of operations, has, acting almost independently, made able dispositions of his Brigade and has captured more than two hundred prisoners.

To the Regular Troops, including the U. S. Marines, the usual praise is due; they have exhibited steadiness, discipline, and an eager desire to come in contact with the enemy. Although disappointed in that favorite wish, they have, in all other respects, rendered themselves highly useful.

It is known that the friendly Indians, acting as auxiliaries under Gen. Woodward and others, have rendered valuable services. To them, a great number of the captures and voluntary surrenders are to be attributed.

With his temporary staff—Col. Kenan, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp, Major Ansart, Acting Inspector General and Lieutenants T. J. Lee, and Betts Lewis de-Camp, also Surgeon, Dr. Lawson, Medical Director of the Army, Major Gen. Scott cannot take leave without expressing his hearty thanks for the zeal, ability and courage which each has displayed in the performance of his particular duties.

Major Ansart, 3d. Art. has tendered the resignation of his position, which will be forwa Washington, he has permission pair to that place after having formed the special duties in it is now engaged, and await the of the Government.

Col. Kenan, duly mustered service of the United States 1st. ult. is hereby discharged honor and thanks from that Lieut. T. J. Lee, at the expiration of a month, will join their companies for duty.

Surgeon Lawson will report to Major Gen. Jesup.

WINFIELD S.

### SANTA ANNA.

The following extract from an officer in the Texian Army, to his relative in Charleston, portraiture of SANTA ANNA, is so mingled with the abhorrence which the ties of that monster in human have universally inspired.

**"GALVESTON BAY.**

Texian Armed Schooner.

"I have seen Santa Anna, the most important of who Santa Anna is a very man, and the greatest world ever produced. This, I will give you, came under my own and his officers, our vessel at Galveston, a few days ago, and I was satisfied, as he was an our people, they were wretch exclaiming, 'v, mercy! Oh, God! kill me, let them come here—don't let them kill me.' We could not see his life was safe—He was like a Turk, took me by the sorrows. As soon as the drug were over, he was the side of the boat, and as he was led down his vessel, and

His coward lips did not And that same eye whose Did lose its lustre.

His friend, ALMO thick set man, sp

able, and extreme ners—I consid lain than Santa serpent, he on whereas you can difference in Santa and you know what

**DEATH OF BISHOP**

The Philadelphia p day morning are dress in consequence of the Right Reverend Will D. The United States announces this melanchol will be heard with sorrow of the United States, an "in all the Churches," in terms;

**DEATH OF BISHOP**

We have this morning duty of announcing to our death of the Rev. Dr. WHITE, D. Bishop of copal Diocese of Pennsylvania, the Senior Bishop of that Church in the United States, and at his death, he was the oldest Protestant op in the world—Bishop White born (we believe,) in Maryland, 4th of April, 1748, so that he was 88 years of age. He was a Whig in political principles at time when the profession of such principles involved important consideration. He was for a long time, Chaplain of Congress and when in body to avoid the victorious Brit removed from one place to another. Dr. White shared in its removal its perils.

In the year 1788, Dr. White a two other Episcopal clergymen paired to England to receive the office of Bishop. Dr. White and think his favored companion, who were consecrated on the 4th of February, 1787, by the Arch Bishop of Canterbury and York—others present.

Bishop White has consecrated Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States excepting only Bishop of Michigan, who has received consecration since the confinement the venerable Bishop to his chamber.

Bishop White after lingering a few weeks died yesterday about 12 minutes before 12 o'clock, noon—retaining his mental faculties to the last moment.—In the morning several clergymen on their way to church called to see him. He inquired after their health with his usual urbanity of tone.

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Purnell, use of Jan

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large utensils, household and

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to commence at 10 o'clock A.

the misers of said Jarmin.

STUEL D. HARPER

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