American Sentinel.

OLD SERIES, Vol. XXVII.—No. 1,421 | 'BE JUST AND FEAR NOT—LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIM'ST AT, BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S AND TRUTH'S.' | NEW SERIES, Vol. 10.—No. 24

WM. H. GRAMMER, Editor. | WESTMINSTER, MD., FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1860. | THOMAS J. LOCKARD, Printer.

AMERICAN SENTINEL.

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BLANKS of every variety, constantly on hand.

POETRY.

For the Sentinel.

NOAH'S DOVE.

O'er the dreary waste of waters,
O'er the foaming billows crest,
See a lonely dove is straying,
Seeking for some place of rest.

Over all this desolation,
Not a leaf its fragrance sheds,
Naught is heard but wild waves chanting
Their hoarse requiem o'er the dead.

To and fro the dove has fluttered,
Looking, searching, all in vain;
Till on weary wing returning,
Back it spreads across the main.

From the ark a hand out-stretching,
Gives the weary wanderer rest,
Gently strokes its ruffled plumage,
Softly smooths its sunny breast.

So poor soul on life's rough ocean,
Tossed by every troubled sea,
Heed the gracious hand which beckons
From the ark of God to thee.

Haste to Him who there is waiting
To enfold thee to his breast;
There all storms are hushed forever,
There secure with Jesus rest.

Bird Hill, Md. B. F. BURGETT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Italian Independence.

That nationality and unity of Italy, which has so long been the dream of Italian patriots, is beginning to assume shape and probability in the not very distant future. A revolution is in progress, in the kingdom of the two Sicilies, for the overthrow of the Bourbons, which has aroused the active sympathies of the [redacted] the Bold of Austria upon Venitia, and of the Pope upon the Provinces which remain to him. The truth is, the revolution will not be stopped until the whole of Italy is free from foreign despotism and domestic tyranny.

The Covode Investigations.

Wendell has been again before the Covode Committee. He testified that he had spent for the Pennsylvania election and the Lecompton measures $130,000. Thirty thousand dollars was spent to influence votes for Lecompton. He stated that the President and himself differed as to the number of votes over a certain number, it would be necessary to obtain to pass the bill. The President thought that five were necessary, and Wendell thought that with three they could succeed.

This sum was divided amongst Walker, (correspondent of the New York Express,) A. H. Hoy, and Bean, a clerk in the House. The latter received $5000, but did not expend any of it, as he used his own influence in its place.—Wendell evades the questions put to him as to the members of Congress who received the bribes, and adds that the moment the thing was over he endeavored to obliterate every recollection of it.—His books were before the Committee, but were kept in such a careless and blind manner that nothing could be made out of them.

In one place two hundred and fifty dollars was marked down somewhat singularly, and the Committee asked him to explain it. He replied that it was paid to one man in a doubtful Democratic district in Pennsylvania. Some of the checks made payable for the Pennsylvania election was drawn in favor of ladies, whose names appeared in the body of them. All that the Committee, it would seem, can desire now, is to obtain the names of those members whom Wendell and the President selected to pay the necessary funds. Things are coming to a definite state, and the Administration will soon be shown forth surrounded with all its corruption.

A Star Destroyed by Fire.

The Russian correspondent of the London Telegraph writes thus: At Moscow a physical phenomenon has been recently observed, such as would have given rise to the creation of a whole cycle of fantastic myths in the time of the world's infancy. We learn from a paragraph in the leading paper of that city, that, at 10½, on the nights of the 1st and 2d of March, a star to the southwest of the Great Bear suddenly commenced to wax larger, assuming at the same time, the color of Iron at a red heat, but without the appearance of any sparks or rays. In this condition the star appeared until half-past eleven, varying in the intensity of its light, and attaining the size nearly of the half Moon. A little before midnight the dimness began to increase, and at twelve o'clock the star had entirely disappeared. In its stead a sort of black speck was to be noticed by the light of the stars, which were unusually brilliant that evening. It remains for the astronomers to describe, and the Poets to sing, the destruction of the luminary, which, for aught we know, may have been the abode of a race superior to our own.

☞ A man's pride, if he has no other motive, ought to keep him from getting drunk. The treatment which he is liable to receive while he is in this state ought to deter him from it. Every blockhead can laugh at him, every cowardly calf can abuse him, and every designing villain can impose on him.

MR. EVERETT'S ACCEPTANCE OF HIS NOMINATION FOR VICE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Hunt to Mr. Everett.

BALTIMORE, 11th May, 1860.

Dear Sir:—It has become my agreeable duty, as the presiding officer of the National Union Convention, which terminated its session in this city last evening, to inform you that you have received the nomination of that body as its candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

It would be far beyond my power to convey to you an adequate impression of the intense ardor and enthusiasm with which the nomination was received. Without the formality of a ballot, your name was on every lip, and was adopted with loud acclamations, coming from grateful and patriotic hearts.

State after State vied with each other for the privilege of rendering to you its tribute of affectionate homage and admiration.

The high estimate of your valuable public services entertained by the whole country, and the universal gratitude excited by your voluntary efforts as a private citizen, to imbue the minds of your countrymen with feelings of love and veneration for the character of Washington, and respect for his example and teachings, were reflected by the Convention in a manner at once impressive, appropriate and gratifying.

It was believed, moreover, that the association of your name with that of John [redacted] all, as candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the nation, would of itself constitute an irrepressible appeal to the patriotism, loyalty and national spirit of the whole American people.

In this season of discord and distraction, we feel it to be a paramount duty to make an earnest effort to revive sentiments of harmony and brotherhood between the different States and sections of our Union.

We were not ignorant of your cherished purpose to decline in future the cares and honors of official station; yet we do not permit ourselves to doubt that the same sentiment of patriotism which [redacted] ur voice, and example have inspired the hearts of others, will prompt you to yield to the call now made upon you, [redacted] a large and respectable portion of your countrymen.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

[Signed] WASHINGTON HUNT.

To the Honorable Edward Everett.

Mr. Everett to Hon. Washington Hunt

BOSTON, May 29, 1860.

My Dear Sir:—I have duly received your letter of the 11th, in which you inform me officially that the national union convention, recently in session at Baltimore, had done me the honor to nominate me as its candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

I am deeply impressed with this manifestation of the favorable opinion of the Convention, comprising as it did, among its members so many persons distinguished for public service, patriotism, and intelligence; and fairly representing a considerable portion of the conservative feeling of the country. For the great cordiality with which, as you inform me, my name was proposed and received, my warmest thanks are due.

The grateful acceptance of such a nomination would, under ordinary circumstances, be a matter of course; but it has unavoidably been with me the subject of long and anxious hesitation. The grounds of this hesitation I owe it to the Convention, which has honored me with this mark of its confidence and to myself, to explain, loath as I am to dwell on matters of personal interest of no importance to the public.

It is generally known that I have, for some years past, retired from active participation in political life, not, as I hope I have shown, from indolence or want of sympathy with my fellow-citizens in the pursuits of the great objects of social life. The reasons of my retirement have been more than once publicly stated, and I beg to repeat them here from my speech at the Union meeting in Faneuil Hall, last December:

"I did not suppose that anything could occur which would make me think it my duty to appear again on this platform, on any occasion of a political character; and had this meeting been of a party nature or designed to promote any party purposes, I should not have been here. When compelled by the prostration of my health five years ago, to resign the distinguished place which I then filled in the public service, it was with no expectation, no wish, and no intention of ever again mingling in the scenes of public life. I have accordingly, with the partial restoration of my health, abstained from all participation in political action of any kind; partly because I have found a more congenial, and, as I venture to think, a more useful occupation in seeking to rally the affections of my countrymen, North and South, to that great name and precious memory which are left almost alone of all the numerous kindly associations, which once bound the different sections of the country together, and also because, between the extremes of opinion that have long distracted and now threaten to convulse the country, I find no middle ground of practical usefulness, on which a friend of moderate counsels can stand."

It having been suggested to me, notwithstanding these avowals that I might be thought of, at the Union Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency, I requested by telegraphic message and by letter, that my name, if brought forward, might be withdrawn. It is true that in these communications I had only in view a nomination to the Presidency, none other having been suggested to me; but all the reasons above indicated, which led me in advance to decline such a nomination apply with equal force to the Vice Presidency. These reasons of course still exist in unimpaired force, and I cannot now take an active part in politics without abandoning a deliberately formed purpose, and even exposing myself to the suspicion of insincerity in its persistent avowal.

Without dwelling upon these considerations, of which however, I am sure the weight will be admitted, I beg leave to advert for a moment to my connection with the movement for the purchase of Mount Vernon, to which your letter alludes in such obliging terms. The favor which has attended my exertions in that cause, (if I may without indelicacy say anything on that subject, it has been mainly the result of my known and recognized, disconnection from party politics. If it could have been) even plausibly insinuated that I was, or intended to become a candidate for high political honors, I should, in my various excursions in aid of that fund, have laid myself open to the imputation of speaking one word for Mount Vernon and two for myself. As it is, the people throughout the Union have generously given me credit for having a single eye to that meritorious object. As far as the purchase of Mount Vernon is concerned, that object has been effected, under the judicious and efficient management of the Regent and Vice Regents of the Association, with the aid of their intelligent and active assistants throughout the Union.

But a sum of money equal to that already raised is still wanting for the repairs of the Mansion, the enclosure of the land purchased, the restoration of the house and grounds, as far as practicable, to their condition in 1800, and the establishment of a permanent fund for their conservation. I own that I am desirous still to enjoy the privilege of co-operating in this noble work, which, however, it will be impossible for me to do to any advantage, whatever may be the result of the present canvass, if I am now drawn into the vortex of a strenuously contested election. There are many parts of the country which I have not yet visited. I had promised myself a rich harvest from the patriotic liberality of the States on the Gulf of Mexico, and of those on the Mississippi river, (which I have not yet been able to visit, with the exception of Missouri, though often kindly invited), and I confess that it is very painful to me to withdraw from that broad field of congenial labor, to tread the thorny and *thankless* path of politics.

Apart from the pecuniary aspects of the case, which, however, are of considerable importance, I will candidly say, that in holding up to the admiring veneration of the American people the peerless name of Washington, (almost the only bond of fraternal sentiment which the bitterness of our sectional controversies has left us.) I feel as if I was doing more good, as far as I am able to do any good, and contributing more to revive the kindly feeling which once existed between North and South, and which is now, I grieve to say, nearly extinct, than I could possibly do by engaging in the wretched scramble for office—which is one great source of the danger that threatens the country.

These considerations, and others of a still more personal nature, have necessarily occasioned me to reflect long and anxiously before accepting the nomination with which the Union Convention has honored me. In yielding at length to the earnest solicitations which have been addressed to me, from the most respectable sources in almost every part of the Union, I make a painful sacrifice of inclination to what I am led to believe a public duty. It has been urged upon me and I cannot deny that such is my own feeling, that we have fallen upon times which call upon all good citizens, at whatever cost of personal convenience to contribute their share, however humble, to the public service.

I suppose it to be the almost universal impression—it is certainly mine—that the existing state of affairs is extremely critical. Our political controversies have substantially assumed an almost purely sectional character,—that of a fearful struggle between the North and the South. It would not be difficult to show at length the perilous nature and tendency, of this struggle, but I can only say, on this occasion, that, in my opinion, it cannot be much longer kept up, without rending the Union. I do not mean that either of the great parties in the country desires or aims at a separation of the States as a final object, although there are extremists in considerable numbers who have that object in view.

While a potent and baleful influence is exercised by men in this class, in both sections of the Union, a portion of the conservative masses are insensibly and gradually goaded into concurrence with opinions and sentiments with which, in the outset, they had no sympathy. Meantime, almost wholly neglecting the main public interests, our political controversies turn more and more on questions, in reference to which, as abstract formulæ, the great sections of the country differ irreconcilably, though there is nothing practically important at stake, which requires the discussion to be kept up. These controversies are carried on with steadily increasing bitterness and exasperation. The passions thus kindled have already led to acts of violence and bloodshed, approaching to civil war in the Territories and attempted servile insurrection in the States.

The great religious and philanthropic associations of the country are sundered and the kindly social relations of North and South seriously impaired. The national House of Representatives, hovering on the verge of anarchy, requires weeks to effect the organization, which ought to be the work of an hour, and it holds its sessions, (many of its members, I am told; armed with concealed weapons,) on the crust of a volcano. The candidates for the Presidency representing respectively the dominant sectional ideas will, at the ensuing election, in all probability be supported by a purely geographical vote. In other words, we are already brought to a pass, at which North and South cannot and will not co operate in the periodical re organization of the Government.

Can such a state of things long continue, especially with the ever present risk of new causes of exasperation? I own that it seems to me impossible, unless some healing course is adopted, that the catastrophe, which the mass of good citizens so much deprecate, should be much longer delayed. A spirit of patriotic moderation, must be called into action throughout the Union, or it will assuredly be broken up. Unless the warfare of inflammatory speeches and incendiary publications is abandoned, and good citizens, as in 1776 and 1787, North and South, will agree to deal with the same elements of discord, (for they existed then as now,) as our fathers dealt with them, we shall but for a very few years longer be even nominally brethren of one family. The suggestion that the Union can be maintained by the numerical predominance and military prowess of one section, exerted to coerce the other into submission, is, in my judgment, as self contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death smell from fields wet with brothers' blood. If the vital principle of all republican government is "the consent of the governed," much more does a union of co-equal Sovereign States require, as its basis, the harmony of its members and their voluntary co-operation of its organic functions.

Believing, for these reasons, that healing counsels must be listened to, if we are much longer to remain one people, I regard the late National Union Convention as a movement in the right direction. I could wish that it had been earlier assembled; with less exclusive reference to official nominations, and with a more comprehensive representation, if possible, of the conflicting opinions of the country. On general principles and in ordinary times I admit that third parties are objectionable, but in the existing state of affairs, if there is to be any escape from the present ill-omened conflict, it would seem that a commencement must be made with such a meeting as that of the 9th and 10th at Baltimore. It was a fair representation of the conservative opinion of the country, and the calmness, gravity and good feeling with which its proceedings were conducted, cannot be too highly praised.

In adopting as its platform the Constitution, without note or comment, the Convention, as it seems to me, pursued a wise and patriotic course. No other course was thought of in the earlier days of the Republic. Electioneering platforms are almost without exception equivocal and delusive. It is objected that men differ as to the meaning of the fundamental law; but they differ not less as to any gloss or commentary.—The Constitution, in its fair and natural interpretation, is the only basis on which good citizens in every part of the country can now unite; and any attempt to go further will usually have no other effect than to cause those who agree on great practical principles to differ on metaphysical subtleties, or to bring together, by artfully constructed phrases and from selfish motives, those who have nothing else in common.

The candidate for the Presidency, presented by the Union Convention, is every way worthy of confidence and support. I speak from personal knowledge and long association with him in the public service. His distinguished talent, large experience in affairs, proved integrity and sterling patriotism furnish the amplest pledge for an honest and efficient administration of the government at home and abroad. A citizen of the South, and loyal to her constitutional rights, his impartial and conciliatory course as a public man affords a ground on which he can be supported in either section of the country, without dereliction of principle, and by men of all parties, without a painful sacrifice of former preferences.

Deeply regretting that the Convention has not put it in my power to pay an equally cordial and emphatic tribute to some worthy candidate for the Vice Presidency, but feeling it a duty to give the desired proof of sympathy with its patriotic efforts to restore the happy days of brotherly concord between the different sections of our beloved country,

"I remain, dear sir, sincerely yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

The "Dignity of Bein' Niggers"

A slave's speech on the relative standing of the races, and the superiority of slavery to freedom, is reported by the Petersburg (Va.) *Express*, of a late date in this wise:

In front of the Central Warehouse a philosophical darkey, leaning lazily against one of the wheels of a dray, thus delivered himself to a brother Johnny, who was disposing of himself similarly:—"All niggers ought to feel de dignity of bein' niggers, 'cept free niggers what dunno what dignity am. Dis minnie I'm wuff about fifteen hundred dollars," and he gave a demonstrative gesture with his left forefinger; "and a heaps of white folks can't say dat for *dey*selves. Now dar," and he pointed to a "gentlemanly vagrant," "is a white man; he could'n turn himself into money to save his life. More'n dat, he ain't wuff nuffin. I feels de dignity ob de nigger, and dat's what makes me say what I do say."

☞ Fox, the celebrated orator, was one day told by a lady whom he visited, that she did not care "three skips of a louse for him." He immediately took out his pencil and wrote the following lines:

"A lady has told me, and in her own house
That she cares not for me—three skips of a louse;
I forgive the dear creature for what she has said
Since women will talk of what runs in their head."

☞ If you invest your money in strong drink, it is the same as turning hungry hogs into a growing cornfield—ruin will follow in both cases.

Westminster Female Institute.

THE last half of the Spring session of this Institution, in charge of Doctor and Mrs JONES, will commence on the 7th of MAY, and close JULY 20th, 1860. The course of Instruction is comprehensive and thorough, embracing all the studies usually taught in first class Seminaries. It is the aim of the Principals to furnish the best possible facilities and advantages for the cultivation of the minds of the pupils.

No exertion will be spared to render the course of Instruction at least, equal to that of any other School in the country.

Young ladies will be received at any time as Day Scholars, and will be charged from date of entrance to the close of the term.—A limited number of Boarding pupils will be received into the family of the Principals, where they will receive every necessary care and attention.

Arrangements have been made for the continuance of the Male Department.

The Principal respectfully solicits the attention of parents, who desire a thorough and Academical education, for their sons, to this School.

A class for young Ladies and Gentlemen who propose to devote themselves to the business of teaching, will be formed, and every opportunity afforded to prepare themselves for that most honorable and responsible vocation.

REFERENCES:

Hon Geo Chambers, Chambersburg, Pa; Hon James L Bond; Hon John H Price; Hon Edwin H Webster; Hon H D Farnandis; Hon R W Archer; Hon J E Smith; Hon R Smith, D D; Rev J N McJilton, D D; Rev R C Galbraith; Rev Cyrus Hamlin; Rev Wash-ington Bruce; Otho Scott, Esq; Rel Air; Samuel M Magraw, A M, Washington, D C; Edward Arnold, I. F. D, Mt Washington; Col Ramsey M Henry; Col W P Maulsby; J B Boyle, Esq; I K Longwell, Esq; Jacob Reese, Esq; Joseph W Parke, Esq; Geo E Wampler, Esq; Denton Gehr, Esq; &c.

For particulars, please address

DR. W. T. JONES,

May 4,—tf. Westminster.

WESTMINSTER

Male and Female School.

Females as Boarders or Day Scholars, and Males as Day Scholars.

F. R. BUELL, Principal.

Miss PRISCIE WHITE, Assistant Principal.

Miss M J. MARTIN, Teacher of Instrumental Music and Ornamental Needlework.

Spring Term commences April 16th, 1860 Summer Term, July 30th. Fall Term, October 12th. Winter Term, January 7th 1861 Each Term 14 weeks. Vacations, through July and from December 28th to January 7 The course of instruction will be full and complete. Pupils can enter the School at any time within the month ending the 15th and are responsible from the date of entrance to the close of the Quarter. The intercourse of the students with each other and with the teachers is expected to conform to the conditions and rules of well-bred good society. Tuition from $3 to $7 per quarter, in the English Branches. Board per quarter $25.

French, German, or Latin, with the English Branches $40 per quarter.

For circulars apply to the Principal. The Faculty will do all in their power to merit the patronage of the public, and will confidence we solicit it.

April 27.—1y.

DOCTOR BRUNON'S CONCENTRATED REMEDIES!

No. 1. THE GREAT REVIVER Speedily eradicates all the evil effects of self-abuse, as loss of memory, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, or any constitutional derangement of the system brought on by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions.—Acts alike on either sex. Price one Dollar.

No. 2. THE BALM Will cure in from two to eight days any case of Gonorrhœa or Gleet without taste or smell and requires no restriction of action or diet, suitable to either sex. Price one Dollar.

No. 3. THE FERER Will cure ague in a few doses, and I can show certificates of cures effected after all others have failed. This is elegantly sealed and without smell. Price one Dollar.

No. 4. THE PURITER is the only remedy that will positively cure Stricture of the urethra, no matter of how long standing, or most of the case may be. Price one Dollar.

No. 5. THE SOLVENT Will cure any case of Gravel, and speedily removes all afflictions of the Bladder and Kidneys. Price one Dollar.

No. 6. THE PREVENTOR is a sure preventive against the contraction of any disease, is less expensive and far preferable to cures, being applicable to either sex. Price one Dollar.

No. 7 THE AMARIN will cure the White permanently and in less time than they can be officially removed by any other treatment. In fact it is the only remedy that will really cure this disease. Price one Dollar.

No. 8 THE ORIENTAL PASTILS are certain, safe and speedy in producing menstruation or correcting any irregularities of the monthly periods. PRICE $2.

No. 9. For particulars see circular.

General Depot, North E st corner of York Avenue and Callowhill St., Philadelphia.

These remedies can be obtained in Westminster only from HERING & TRUMBO, where circulars containing a full description of each can be had gratis on application.

March 23,—tf.

THE UNIVERSITY'S FAMILY REMEDIES:

Issued under the Seal, Section and Authority of THE UNIVERSITY OF FREE MEDICINE AND POPULAR KNOWLEDGE, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 29th, 1853,

WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,

Mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the Community with

RELIABLE REMEDIES

Whenever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, located in Philadelphia—Home Dispensary and Office, 322 South Second Street, where application for new agencies must be made to

JOHN R. REES, President.

ROWAND'S CELEBRATED TONIC MIXTURE,

known for upwards of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for

FEVER AND AGUE, &c.,

and his inestimable Remedy for

LOWEL COMPLAINTS.

ROWAND'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, which highly improved and

POPULAR REMEDIES,

TOGETHER WITH

The University's Remedy for COMPLAINTS of the LUNGS, Bronchial affections;

The University's Remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion;

" " " Costive-bowels;

" " " Sore Eyes;

" " " Ear Ache or Deafness;

" " " Tooth-Ache;

" " " Fever and Ague (in Pills)

These Remedies are not like the nostrums of the day, but depend upon their intrinsic merit for popular favor.

Also for sale at the Home Dispensary, 322 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Dr. Collins's celebrated Indian Vegetable Panacea, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases and all other impurities of the Blood, and his other Remedies.

For sale by Druggists and others throughout the United States, Canada, &c., and for sale by

J. W. Hering, Westminster;
Moses Shaw, Union Bridge;
Joe. Baugh, Hampstead;
J. E. Lonstein, Greenmount.

Oct 28 —1y.

LADIES DRESS GOODS of every description, at *H L Norris'.*

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS!

NEW STORE!

J. REIFSNIDER & SON,

Westminster, Md.,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

Notions, Trimmings, Bonnets and Ribbons, Carpeting, Straw Matting, Floor and Table OIL CLOTHS,

Silver Plated Ware,

Earthen, Glass, and Stone Wares, GROCERIES, Oils, Paints, Glass and Dye Stuffs,

Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps;

also, largely in Hardware. Springs, Axles, Cross-cut and Mill Saws, Bellows, Anvils, Vices and Screw-plates, Bar, Sheet and Hoop Iron, Steel, &c., &c.

We would respectfully call the attention of purchasers of this and adjoining counties to our large and varied Stock of Goods—our stock is now full and complete. We will receive weekly additions and keep up a full and complete assortment of every branch of our business. Our stock of Dry Goods consists of the commonest Domestic to the handsomest styles of Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen the market can afford. Our object is to keep up a large and complete stock. Buy at the lowest cash prices and off r goods at a small advance to cash and punctual payers, and to offer inducements in price, style and quality, so as to induce consumers to make their purchases with us in preference to going to Baltimore for their supplies.

We tender our most sincere thanks for the large share of patronage we have received since the commencement of the new firm, and hope, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same. An early call is earnestly solicited.

J. REIFSNIDER & SON.

March 30

$250,000

WORTH OF WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD BONDS,

to be endorsed, and the Cars to stop at Union Bridge, almost in front of

Shirk & Zimmerman's

STORE ROOM,

WHERE they will have open and ready for sale, on MONDAY, April 23rd, 1860, the finest and best selected stock of Goods ever brought to Union Bridge.—Nor do we intend it as a boast when we say we propose selling goods as low as any and as good in quality as any other Store in the County. Our Stock will be full and complete, consisting in part of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

together with Merchandise manufactured North and South, suitable for Americans, Republicans and Democrats. Also,

Notions, Trimmings, Ribbons,

Ladies Fancy Dress Goods of every description, to which we call their particular attention.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT,

will contain all of the most approved and fashionable Goods in market, which will be sold at very low figures; also a fine selection of

Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps,

together with

PATENT MEDICINES,
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS
GROCERIES,

and every other article of Merchandise generally kept will be found among our stock of Goods, all of which we are determined to sell at very low prices.

We would also return our sincere thanks for the very large share of public patronage extended to us since we have been engaged in business, and hope to merit a continuance of the same by a strict attention to business, and a desire to accommodate our friends and customers.

SHIRK & ZIMMERMAN

April 20.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Two or three Stamps only required for postage.

Address, DR. SKILLIN HOUGHTON
Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EDWARD H. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

April 13.—1y.

WISTAR'S COUGH LOZENGES.

(FROM THE ORIGINAL RECIPE.)

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c., &c.

THESE celebrated Lozenges cannot be too strongly recommended as a safe and efficient remedy in Coughs, Colds and Influenza. They give relief in soreness and tightness of the breast, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness &c; and have been found particularly serviceable in that troublesome sensation, tickling in the throat, which is so often a source of great annoyance. A trial only is needed to prove their efficacy. Prepared and sold by

W. I. NICHOLLS,
Cor. Ross and Biddle Sts., Balt'r.

☞ They can also be procured of Dr. J. W. HERING, Westminster, and C. A. GORNELL, Uniontown. [Jan 7.—tf.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ASTHMA. For the INSTANT RELIEF and PERMANENT CURE of the distressing complaint use

FENTON'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES.

Made by C. H. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 NASSAU STREET, N. Y. Price, $1 per box; sent free by post.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

April 13,—6m.

COUNTRY CURED BACON.

A LARGE and superior lot of Country Cured Bacon; also, Lard for sale at Baltimore prices, at Bowers' Grocery, Flour and Produce Store. March 16.

DR. ESENWEIN'S

TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

Is the best MEDICINE in the world for the CURE of

Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Diptheria,

And for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of

CONSUMPTION, TOGETHER WITH ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST, AND WHICH PREDISPOSE TO CONSUMPTION.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being *prepared* by a *practical* PHYSICIAN and DRUGGIST, and one of *great experience* in the *cure* of the various *diseases* to which the *Human frame is liable*

It is offered to the afflicted with the *greatest confidence*

TRY IT and be convinced that it is invaluable in the *Cure of Bronchial affections.*—*Price 50 cents per Bottle*

☞ PREPARED *only by* DR A. ESENWEIN & Co. *Druggists and Chemists*, N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ SOLD by every respectable *Druggist* and *Dealer* in MEDICINE throughout the STATE

March 30, 1860.—1y.

BALTIMORE

SOUTHER JOBBING HOUSE.

BROGANS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, AND

STRAW GOODS,

ON THE NETT CASH SYSTEM.

R. B. Griffin & Sons,

Are now offering great increments to CASH BUYERS

We have spared no pains in getting up a magnificent stock of goods, and can with confidence call the particular attention of dealers to the splendid assortment, as well as to the

UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES,

at which we are now selling them. We have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, with SMALL PROFITS, and for cash, believing it to be demanded by this large class of dealers. Its freedom from losses and the *low prices* at which we are selling, must a tract and secure this trade.

All we ask is an examination of Stock and Prices, and we will guarantee sales in every instance.

No 17 SOUTH CHARLES ST., (UP STAIRS.)

R. B. GRIFFIN & SONS.

March 30.—tf.

Notice of Personal Discharge.

ON application by petition in writing of EMANUEL MYERS, of Carroll County, to the Circuit Court for Carroll County, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, an act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, passed at January session, 1851, a schedule of his property, and a list of the debts due him, with the names of his debtors, and also a list of the debts due from him, with the names of his creditors, verified by affidavit, being annexed to his said petition, and being satisfied that the said Emanuel Myers has at no time within two years previous to said application been discharged under any Insolvent Law of this State; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and having also executed to a Trustee by said Court appointed, a good and sufficient Deed for his property and estate of every description, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted,) and delivered the same to said Trustee,—and the said Trustee having also executed a Bond to the State of Maryland, by said Court approved, for the faithful discharge of his Trust,—it is therefore ordered and directed that the *First Monday of September*, next, be fixed as the day for the appearance of said Emanuel Myers in the Circuit Court for Carroll County to answer such interrogatories or allegations as his creditors, endorsers, or sureties may propose or allege against him, and that the said petitioner cause notice of said day to be given to his creditors by publication in some newspaper printed in Carroll County for three successive months prior to the said first Monday of September.

Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1860. GEO. EDWD. WAMPLER, Clerk.

True copy.—Test:

GEO. EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clerk.

April 27,—3m.

Notice of Personal Discharge.

ON application by petition in writing of HENRY CRAMER, of Carroll County, to the Circuit Court for Carroll County, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, passed at January session, 1854, a schedule of his property and a list of the debts due him, with the names of his debtors, and also a list of the debts due from him, with the names of his creditors, verified by affidavit, being annexed to his said petition, and being satisfied that the said Henry Cramer has at no time within two years previous to said application been discharged under any Insolvent Law of this State; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and having also executed to a Trustee by said Court appointed, a good and sufficient Deed for his property and estate of every description, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family, excepted,) and delivered the same to said Trustee,—and the said Trustee having also executed a Bond to the State of Maryland, by said Court approved, for the faithful discharge of his Trust,—it is therefore ordered and directed that the *First Monday of September*, next, be fixed as the day for the appearance of said Henry Cramer in the Circuit Court for Carroll County to answer such interrogatories or allegations as his creditors, endorsers, or sureties may propose or allege against him, and that the said petitioner cause notice of said day to be given to his creditors by publication in some newspaper printed in Carroll County for three successive months prior to the said First Monday of September.

Given under my hand this 16th day of January, 1860 GEO. EDWD. WAMPLER, Clerk.

True copy.—Test:

GEO. EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clerk.

March 9.—3m.

Notice of Personal Discharge.

ON application by petition in writing of WILLIAM T. JONES, of Carroll County, to the Circuit Court for Carroll County, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled an act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, passed at January session, 1854, a schedule of his property, and a list of the debts due him, with the names of his debtors, and also a list of the debts due from him, with the names of his creditors, verified by affidavit, being annexed to his said petition, and being satisfied that the said William T. Jones has at no time within two years previous to said application been discharged under any Insolvent Law of this State; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and having also executed to a Trustee by said Court appointed, a good and sufficient Deed for his property and estate of every description, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted,) and delivered the same to said Trustee,—and the said Trustee having also executed a Bond to the State of Maryland, by said Court approved, for the faithful discharge of his Trust,—it is therefore ordered and directed that the *First Monday of September*, next, be fixed as the day for the appearance of said William T. Jones in the Circuit Court for Carroll County to answer such interrogatories or allegations as his creditors, endorsers, or sureties may propose or allege against him, and that the said petitioner cause notice of said day to be given to his creditors by publication in some newspaper printed in Carroll County for three successive months prior to the said first Monday of September.

Given under my hand this 31st day of January, 1860. GEO. EDWD. WAMPLER, Clerk.

True copy.—Test:

GEO. EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clerk.

March 9.—3m.

Notice of Personal Discharge.

ON application by petition in writing of CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, of Carroll County, to the Circuit Court for Carroll County, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, An Act for the relief of under Insolvent Debtors, passed at January session, 1854, a schedule of his property and a list of the debts due him, with the names of his debtors, and also a list of the debts due from him with the names of his creditors, verified by affidavit, being annexed to his said petition, and being satisfied that the said Cornelius Sullivan has at no time within two years previous to said application been discharged under any Insolvent Law of this State; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and having also executed to a Trustee by said Court appointed, a good and sufficient Deed for his property and estate of every description (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family, excepted,) and delivered the same to said Trustee,—and the said Trustee having also executed a Bond to the State of Maryland, by said Court approved, for the faithful discharge of his Trust,—it is therefore ordered and directed that the *First Monday of September*, next, be fixed as the day for the appearance of said Cornelius Sullivan in the Circuit Court for Carroll County to answer such interrogatories or allegations as his creditors, endorsers, or sureties may propose or allege against him, and that the said petitioner cause notice of said day to be given to his creditors by publication in some newspaper printed in Carroll County for three successive months prior to the said First Monday of September.

Given under my hand this 31st day of January, 1860. GEO. EDWD. WAMPLER, Clerk.

True copy.—Test:

GEO. EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clerk.

March 23—3m. GEO. EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clerk.

Notice of Personal Discharge

ON application by petition in writing of PETER PATTERSON, of Carroll County, to the Circuit Court for Carroll County, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, an act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, passed at January session 1854 a schedule of his property, and a list of the debts due him, with the names of his debtors, and also a list of the debts due from him, with the names of his creditors, verified by affidavit being annexed to his said petition, and being satisfied that the said Peter Patterson has at no time within two years previous to said application been discharged under any Insolvent Law of this State; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law and having also executed to a Trustee by said Court appointed, a good and sufficient Deed for his property and estate of every description, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted,) and delivered the same to said Trustee,—and the said Trustee having also executed a Bond to the State of Maryland, by said Court approved, for the faithful discharge of his Trust,—it is therefore ordered and directed that the *First Monday of September*, next, be fixed as the day for the appearance of said Peter Patterson in the Circuit Court for Carroll County to answer such interrogatories or allegations as his creditors, endorsers, or sureties may propose or allege against him, and that the said petitioner cause notice of said day to be given to his creditors by publication in some newspaper printed in Carroll County for three successive months prior to the said First Monday of September.

Given under my hand this 12-2d day of March, 1860 GEO. EDWD