American Sentinel.

OLD SERIES, Vol. XXVIII.—No. 1,569 | "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. 12.—No. 46

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AMERICAN SENTINEL.

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JOB PRINTING.—Having an abundant variety of material suited for Plain and Fancy Work of every description, enables us to do Job Printing at short notice and on very reasonable terms. for cash.

BLANKS of every variety constantly on hand.

POETRY.

THE BATTLE AUTUMN OF 1862.

BY WHITTIER.

THE Flags of war like storm-birds fly;
The charging trumpets blow;
Yet rolls no thunder in the sky,
No earthquake strives below.

And calm and patient, Nature keeps
Her ancient promise well,
Though o'er her bloom and greenness sweeps,
The battle's breath of hell.

And still she walks in golden hours,
Through harvest-happy farms;
And still she wears her fruits and flowers,
Like Jewels on her arms.

What mean the gladness of the plain,
This joy of eve and morn,
The mirth that shakes the beard of grain,
And yellow locks of corn?

Ah! eyes may well be full of tears,
And hearts with hate be hot;
But even-paced come round the years,
And Nature changes not.

She meets with smiles our bitter grief,
With songs our groans of pain;
She mocks with that of flower and leaf
The war-field's crimson stain.

Still, in the cannon's pause, we hear
Her sweet thanksgiving psalm;
Too near to God for doubt or fear,
She shares the eternal calm.

She knows the seed lies safe below
The fires that blast and burn;
For all the tears of blood we sow
She waits the rich return.

She sees with clearer eye than ours
The good of suffering born,—
The hearts that blossom like her flowers,
And ripen like her corn.

Oh! give to us, in times like these,
The vision of our eyes;
And make her fields and fruited trees
Our golden prophecies!

Oh! give to us her finer ear!
Above this stormy din,
We, too, would hear the bells of cheer
Ring peace and freedom in!

—*Atlantic Monthly*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Depredations of the Confederate Steamer Alabama.

Captain Hagers, late of the ship Brilliant, which was burt by the rebel pirate steamer Alabama, or "290," reports that another ship was in sight when the Brilliant was burning, making up towards the wreck, probably with the hope of saving life, and as another light was seen at night, it is presumed she also was burned. The vessel which brought the captain to this port only brought eight of the crew of the burnt ships. The rest, sixty in number, would be put abroad the other vessels fallen in with by the Emily Farnham.—The Brilliant was built at East Boston, and with her freight and outfit cost $80,000. She was owned by Messrs Jenkins & Co., of New York, and Capt. Hagers, all of whose property was in her.

The following is a correct list of the vessels destroyed by the "290:"—Ships Brilliant, Oemulgee, Benj. Tucker; barks Virginia, Elisha Dunbar, Ocean Rover; brig Altamah; schrs. Courser, Weather Gauge and Starlight, and a ship, name unknown. One hundred and ninety-one prisoners were landed on the Island of Flores.

The Alabama is a wooden vessel, of 1,200 tons burden, copper bottom, 210 feet long, rather narrow, and painted black. She carries three 32s on a side and is pierced for two more amidships. She has a 100-pounder rifled pivot gun forward of the bridge, and a 67-pounder on the main deck. She has tracks laid forward for a pivot-bow-gun and for a pivot stern chaser. Her guns are of the Blakely pattern, made by Wesley & Preston, Liverpool, dated 1862. The pirate steamer is bark rigged, and is represented to go 13 knots under sail and 15 knots under steam. She can get up steam in twenty minutes. She has all the national flags, but usually sets the St. George's Cross on approaching a vessel. Her complement of men is 120, but she is anxious to ship more.

The Virginia was captured Sept. 17, in lat 39, lon. 34. She was stripped of all her valuables and burned. The Elisha Dunbar was taken next day and burned. The crews of both vessels were put in irons on the deck of the Alabama and kept there night and day till transferred to the Emily Farnham.

Capt. Gifford, of the Dunbar, says he understood that the Alabama would cruise about the Grand Bank for a few weeks to destroy large American ships. They had knowledge of two ships being loaded with arms for the United States and were in hopes to capture them.—The rebels were anxious to catch the Dreadnaught and confident of their ability to capture or run away from any vessel in the United States. The steamer being in the track of both outward and homeward bound vessels, and more or less being in sight every day she will make great havoc among them.

The Alabama took her armament and crew on board near the Western Islands from an English bark. Her crew are principally English, her officers being composed of the "chivalry of the South." All the water consumed aboard is condensed. She has eight months' provisions, besides what is being plundered, and a supply of 4000 tons of coal.

☞ They are telling a good story in Troy, as follows:—It was rumored that a gentleman known to be a loyal citizen had a secession flag flying from his house. Of course, there was a tremendous hue and cry raised, and an excited party started for the premises. On reaching the house it was found to be a lady's *balmoral* that had been washed and hung from the back window to dry. The husband avowed his determination to stand by *that* flag as long as he lived, and the effervescent crowd exploded and disappeared.

☞ The shadows of the mind are like those of the body. In the morning of life they all lay behind us; at noon we trample them under foot; and in the evening they stretch along and deepen before us.

A Truthful Passage.

We copy the following beautiful passage from the speech delivered by Hon. Charles Gibbons, at the National Union meeting held in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 9th inst.:

This is a war on our part for the poor man, because it is a war the maintenance of the only government on earth that freely opens to him and his children the way to prosperity and honorable distinction. The school house is free.—Conscience is free. Every business avenue is free. He finds no gate to exclude him from any of the high roads to fortune or to fame. The doors of every profession open at his summons, and his children are welcomed at every portal. No privilege is denied him that is accorded to the rich; no restraint imposed upon him from which others are exempt. It is here, under the protection of a government now beset by armies in the South and armies in the North who try to conceal their hostility under the broad mantle of Democracy, that every poor man may raise, if he will, to the full stature of his manhood, and a man among men, a sovereign among sovereigns, breathing the invigorating air of liberty, may lead his children forth, free as the fledged eaglets of the mountains, to try the strength of their pinions, upward, and still upward in the pure atmosphere of a Republic. The career of President Lincoln illustrates the argument. Beginning life as a poor and friendless boy—as poor and friendless as this ragged little boy who stands before me; in early manhood a laborer in the fields by day, and a student at night by the dim light of a tallow candle; then a respected member of an honorable profession; next a faithful representative in Congress, and now in the highest station on earth—the President of the United States of America. If the poor man would find a better friend than such a government as this, I am sure he must seek him in another and higher sphere than any within the dominions of mankind. And if he would find a worse enemy than the party demagogue who seeks to divert him from his loyalty by stirring up evil passions and criminal prejudices against the friends of universal liberty, who freely offer their property and lives for the defence of the government, he must seek him, not on earth but in the lowest depths of hell. He must drag up from the bottom of the burning pit like him who first made

"Impious war in Heaven,
Against the throne and majesty of God!"

Truth at Home.

Of all the happy households, that is the happiest where falsehood is never thought of. All peace is broken up when once it appears that there is a liar in a house. All comfort has gone when suspicion has once entered—when there must be reserve in talk and reservation in belief. Anxious parents, who are aware of the pains of suspicion, will place general confidence in their children, and receive what they say freely, unless there is reason to distrust the truth of any one. If such an occasion should unhappily arise, they must keep the suspicion from spreading as long as possible, and avoid disgracing their poor child while there is a chance of its cure by their confidential assistance. He should have their pity and assiduous help, as if he were suffering under some disgusting bodily disorder. If he can be cured, he will become duly grateful for the treatment. If the endeavor fails, means must of course be taken to prevent his example from doing harm; and then, as I said, the family peace is broken up, because the family confidence is gone. I fear that from some cause or another, there are but few large families where every member is altogether truthful.—But where all are so organized and so trained as to be wholly reliable in act and word, they are a light to all eyes, and a joy to all hearts. They are public benefits, for they are a point of general reliance; and they are privately blessed within and without. Without, their life is made easy by universal trust; and within their homes and their hearts, they have the security of rectitude, and gladness of innocence.—*Harriet Martinau.*

A Georgia Conscript's Experience.

A friend who witnessed the battle of Antietam, and remained in that region for some days, attended the wounded, tells me that he found a Georgia conscript on the field mortally wounded. His only clothing was a shirt torn in shreds, and a pair of trowsers out at the knees and seat. The kindness of my friend elicited from him his name and some interesting particulars. "I am," said the wounded man, "a Georgian by birth. I sold my cotton in 1860 for $5,800. I have a wife and four children at home. I am a Union man. They pressed me into the army. I am dying. I have never fired a gun at the Stars and Stripes." A heart-rendering experience this, but my friend met some fourteen other similar cases in almost the same extremity

Thousands of deserters, he says, escaped into the mountains, chiefly northern-born men who were pressed into the rebel service, and they are gradually making their way into the settlements of Pennsylvania for clothing and food, which are generously bestowed. Southern-born men who have fallen into our hands or deserted are overcome with the kindness shown them, for they had been taught that they would all be murdered, if caught by us! My friend tells me that the reports of the odor which the rebel army exudes and leaves behind it are in no wise exaggerated. It is indescribable and sickening to the last degree. Worman's Woods, a noble grove, near Frederick, in which the rebels encamped, is ruined. It is to be burned in order to abate the nuisance.

☞ The most tender hearted man we ever heard of was a shoe-maker, who always shut his eyes and whistled when he run his awl into a sole.

British Prejudice Against our Government.

Nothing more strongly marks the prejudice which exists in England against our Government, than the actions of its religious bodies. The class interests in England may be excused from holding in hatred principles which tend to subvert their influence and destroy their power, but with the Christian associations we might reasonably expect that they would at least, look on, without prejudice, at a conflict which involves such tremendous social as well as political consequences, even if they did not find any direct sympathy for a Government and people whose political existence is assailed to promote the extension of slavery. But the action of the religious associations of England by no means justifies this reasonable expectation. Two important religious assemblages in that country have recently given an expression of their feelings, which show that their sympathies are altogether against the North. One is the 'Congregational Union' and the other the 'Evangelical Alliance.' In these bodies the subject of the rebellion was discussed, and though the causes which led to it were generally known and hinted at, it elicited no word of condemation from those Christian associations, while the speakers who rallied at and abused the North were very warmly applauded.—Such conduct as this can find a clue only in the fact that Englishmen's prejudices against the United States are much stronger than their Christian sympathies. The President of the 'Evangelical Alliance,' doubtless feeling that there was some inconsistency in a religious body upholding a rebellion based upon the principles avowed by De Bow, and very considerately advised the South to get rid of slavery by going beyond President Lincoln in his Emancipation Proclamation Mr. Lincoln purposes to give freedom to the slaves of the disloyal masters, but the President of the 'Evangelical Alliance' seriously hopes that Davis will excel the President in generosity, and liberate the whole black race. He says: "You are freetraders and know what competition means.—Compete with President Lincoln! Take the wind out of his sails! He is emancipating your slaves (some say) badly Do you do it well! He is doing it as an act of war. Do you do it as a measure of peace! He is doing it instantly. Do you do it safely and gradually!—You want troops. Do you declare that every negro who will serve in your army shall be instantly a free man." The philanthropic simplicity must be great which could suppose such advice would be listened to.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Clerical Anecdote.

Wherever the rifle and the axe of the hardy pioneer were seen, there were also sure to appear, not long afterwards, the saddle-bags of the Methodist minister. An anecdote which we find in the sketch of Richard Nolley well illustrates this. Mr. Nolley was one of a small band of missionaries sent out from the South Carolina Conference about 1812, to labor in the wilds of Mississippi and Louisiana, which were then scarcely settled, and occupied to some extent by tribes and not always friendly Indians. Mr. Nolley was a man of great energy, zeal, and courage. He was exposed to many dangers in the prosecution of his work, both from the hostile savages and the opposition of white men. But he was rigidly faithful, and omitted no opportunity of doing good to persons of any condition, in whatever obscure corner he could find them. On one occasion, while travelling, he came upon a fresh wagon track, and while following it, he discovered an emigrant family who had just reached the spot where they intended to make their home.—The man who was putting out his team, saw at once by the costume and bearing of the stranger, what was his calling and exclaimed, "What! another Methodist preacher? I quit Virginia to get out of the way of them, and went to a new settlement in Georgia, where I should be quite beyond their reach; but they got my wife and daughter into the Church. Then, in this late purchase, Choctaw Corner, I found a piece of good land, and was sure I should have some peace of the preachers; but here is one before my wagon is unloaded." "My friend," said Mr. Nolley, "if you go to heaven, you'll find Methodist preachers there; and if you go to hell, I'm afraid you'll find some there; and you see how it is in this world. So you had better make terms with us, and be at peace."

A Hard Wind.

The Western States have been visited with numerous hurricanes of late years, sometimes demolishing entire villages, leveling forests, and doing immense damage generally. The town of M——, in Iowa, was once visited with one of those squalls; and among other antics performed on that occasion was told me; and the reader can attach any degree of credence to it he deems proper:

Old Peter H—— lived in a one story wooden house of not very extensive dimensions; and when it was subjected to the force of the wind its powers of resistance were insufficient to withstand so great a pressure, and it yielded the point without a struggle; however, it was not upset, or torn to pieces, but merely moved a few rods. In the course of the journey, the stove was upset and the fire spilled out and the danger of a conflagration was imminent. Old Peter was too much excited to notice the removal of his house; and, seeing the necessity of immediately applying water to the burning embers on the floor, he seized a bucket and darted out behind the house when great was his astonishment to find all the traces of his well obliterated. After looking in blank astonishment a moment he called to his wife:

"Sarah, I'll be blamed if the wind has not blown the well clear out of the lot! There is not so much as a stone left!"

Indian Tradition.

Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth he also made three men, all of whom were fair complexioned; and after making them he led them to the margin of a small lake and bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed, and came out of the water purer and fairer than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which time the water, agitated by the first, had become muddied; and when he bathed he came out copper-colored; the third did not leap till the water became black with mud, and he came out its own color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and out of pity for his misfortune in color, give the black man the first choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and having felt the weight, chose the heaviest; the copper-colored then chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest When the packages were opened, the first was found to contain spades, hoes, and all the implements of labor; the second enwrapped hunting, fishing and warlike apparatus; the third gave the white man pens, ink and paper—the engine of the mind, the means of mutual improvements the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.

Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa.

While the Emperor was visiting the quays at Boulogne, the Empress Maria Louisa was taking an airing in a boat in the interior of the port; she even went as far as the Estran. On her return she perceived Bonaparte, who was waiting for her. On quitting the vessel her foot slipped, and she would have fallen, if General Vandamme, who held her hand, had not supported her by putting his arm around her waist. Bonaparte, who was about ten paces distant with the engineer, perceived the accident; he ran up, and said, rather angrily, "What! do you not know yet, madam, how to use your feet? Maria Louisa, without being disconcerted at this apostrophe, looked at him steadily, and said, jocularly, "To hear you speak thus, sir, would not one think you never made a false step in your life?" This reproach was made in that tone, mixed with sweetness and dignity, which can only be acquired by a union of the favors of nature and the benefits of superior education. Bonaparte felt how much he was in the wrong, and, although little accustomed to such remonstrances, he replied very submissively, "I beg, madam, you will excuse my abruptness, and only attribute it to the fear occasioned by the idea of the harm a fall might do yourself." "Since that is the case," said the Empress, still smiling, "I forgive you; give me your arm."

How to Make Money.

Let the business of everybody alone and attend to your own; do not buy what you do not want; use every hour to advantage, and study to make even your leisure hours useful; think twice before you throw away a shilling—remember you will have another to make for it; find recreation in looking after your business, and so your business will not be neglected in looking after recreation; buy low; sell fair, and take care of the profits look over your books regularly, and if you find an error, trace it out; should a strok of misfortune come upon you in trade, retrench, work harder, "but never fly the track," confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and they will disapear at last; though you should even fail in the struggle; you will be honored; but shrink from the task and you will be despised.

By the following of these rules, however, you never need say "fail!" Pay debts promptly, and so exact your dues; keep your word.

How Pontoon Bridges are Made.

Pontoon boats are flat-bottomed, thirty feet long, two and a half feet wide at the bow, and five feet wide at the stern, swelling out at the sides to the width of six feet. Each fits on a running gear of four wheels, and is used as a baggage wagon for the pontoniers, carrying its proportion of string pieces and of plank. On reaching a river the boats are unloaded, floated across by a cable made fast up the stream, then the string pieces are laid across from one boat to the next, and on these are placed the planks, each twenty-one feet long, which form the gangway of that width. It is a fine sight to see a regiment come to a river bank with a pontoon train, unload and launch their boats, moor them in a line, and in less than five minutes from the time when the word "halt" was given have a bridge say six hundred feet in length, over which an army can safely pass with artillery and baggage.

"Behold the Upright."

Mrs. Upright, wife of Mr. J. Upright, of Rockford, sheriff of Winnebago county, in this State, has eight sons in the army, fighting the battles of the Union. She has also three more left ready for the next call for volunteers. Is it any wonder that Illinois has filled her quota and has ten thousand surplus? If any other county in the State can show eight brothers in the army we should like to know it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

☞ A good story is told of one of our country Constables, who was directed to serve an execution. He was told that the property to be levied on consisted of three heifers, and after taking charge of them he must endorse a return, describing the property. With a view to be entirely correct, and not fiuding "aul heffers," he specified as follows: "I went to level on 3 heffers, but they want aul heffers, owuly wun wars a shee heffer, and the other wars a mooly bull, and the other wars a bully mule."

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL,
ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.

The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

DR. JOHNSTON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the World for Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Diseases of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those SECRET and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call upon me with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of Physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured and Full Vigor Restored. This Dreadful Disease—which renders Life miserable and Marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue.—Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms of both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous, Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting Away of the Frame Coughs, Consumption, &c.

Office No. 7, South Frederick Street

Left hand side going from Baltimore street few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. Be particular in observing the name and number, or you will mistake the place.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with a disarrangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE!

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgences and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power. Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated; having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption

DR. JOHNSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

By this great and important remedy, Weakness of the Organs is speedily cured, and full vigor restored.

Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Trembling, Weakness or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured by Dr. Johnston.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisition to promote conubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life become a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholly reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability can alone befriend him. He falls into the hands of ignorant and designing pretenders, who, for a long time, profess to be competent to cure, keep him trifling month after month, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair leave him with ruined health to sigh over his gulling disappointment; or, by the use of that deadly poison, Mercury, hasten the constitutional system of this terrible disease, such as affection of the Head, Throat, Nose, Skin, etc., progressing with frightful rapidity till death puts a period to a life dreadful sufferings by sending him to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns.

TO STRANGERS.

There are so many unlearned and worthless Pretenders Advertising themselves as Physicians, trifling with and ruining the Health of the already afflicted, that Dr. JOHNSTON deems it necessary to say to those unacquainted with his reputation that his Credentials or Diplomas always hang in his Office.

The Remedies and Treatment of Dr. JOHNSTON are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great Hospitals of Europe, the first in this Country, and a more extensive private practice than any other Physician in the world.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last eighteen years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun" and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.

Persons writing should send that portion of the Advertisement which describes Symptoms; also, be particular to enclose a Postage Stamp to be used on the reply and direct in the following manner: Dr. J. M. JOHNSTON, of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. May 23—y.

NEW GOODS
FROM
Philadelphia and Baltimore,
John L. Reifsnider,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. REIFSNIDER & SON.)
Westminster, Md.,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods,
Notions, Silver-plated and Stone China Ware; Earthen, Glass and Stone Wares,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Oils, Paints, Glass and Dye Stuffs,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Iron, Steel, &c., &c.

HIS large and varied assortment being bought for the Cash, and selected with care from the best sources, enables him to offer great inducements, and consisting in part as follows:—A Large and Magnificent Stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

in all fabrics of new and choice designs.

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CLOTHS,

Casimeres, Melton, (a new style goods for suits,) Linseys, Satinetts, Cords, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, a nice assortment of

Dress Trimmings,

Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies Collars, Hoop Skirts (very low,) in fact every thing in this line.

Carpeting,

All Wool and Ingrain Carpeting, Home made Rag Carpet; Floor, Stair and Table Oil Cloth, &c. I also deal largely in all kinds of

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL and SMITH TOOLS,

for particulars in this line I refer you to advertisement in another column.

Call before purchasing and you will be suited.

Thankful for former patronage I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN L. REIFSNIDER.

MOTTO.—Attention and justice to all.

N. B.—I have a large lot of Old Stock on hand for sale very low. Bargains.

ober 3.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN
SEWING MACHINES.
EMPIRE
SHUTTLE MACHINE.
Patented February 14th, 1860.
SALESROOM, 510 BROADWAY
NEW YORK.

THIS Machine is constructed on an entirely new principle of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be SIMPLICITY AND PERFECTION COMBINED.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines:—

1.—Excessive fatigue to the operator.
2.—Liability to get out of order.
3.—Expense, trouble and loss of time in repairing.
4.—Incapacity to sew every description of material.
5.—Disagreeable noise while in operation.

The Empire Sewing Machine is exempt from all these objections.

It has a straight needle perpendicular action, makes the LOCK or SHUTTLE STITCH, which will NEITHER RIP nor RAVEL, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nainsook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

EMPHATICALLY A NOISELESS MACHINE!

It requires FIFTY PER CENT. less power to drive it than any other machine in market. A girl of twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and WONDERFUL SIMPLICITY of construction render it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to call and examine this UNRIVALLED MACHINE.

But in a more especial manner do we solicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors, Coach Makers, Hoopskirt Manufacturers, Shirt and Bosom Makers, Vest and Pantaloon Makers.

Dress Makers, Corset Makers, Gaiter Fitters, Shoe Binders,

☞ Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

Price of Machines, complete:

No. 1, or Family Machine, $45 00, No. 2 Small sized Manufacturing, $60 00, No. 3 Large size Manufacturing, $75 00.

Cabinets in every Variety.

We want Agents for all towns in the United States, where agencies are not already established, to whom liberal discount will be given, but we make no consignments.

T. J. McARTHUR, & Co.,
519 Broadway, New York.
Sept. 6, 1861.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
AT
WM. A. FRITCHEY'S,
Westminster, Md.,

Rich printed Repps only 25 cents;
Black and white plaid (the fashion) only 25 and 31 cents; dark plaid Valencias and other Dress Goods 18¾ cents. Notwithstanding the great scarcity of Cotton Goods I can still sell Muslins at 12½, 14, 16, and 18¾ cents; Wide Sheetings, bleached and unbleached, Pillow Case Muslins, all prices and a heavy stock. Bargains in heavy Irish Linens of all grades; also, in French Merinos of all colors

CHEAP CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Kentucky Jeans, 25, 31 and 37½ cents, Satinetts 50 and 62½ cents, Cassimeres 75 and 87½ $1 and $1.50, Balmoral Skirts, a large and beautiful assortment very cheap, Hoop Skirts of all grades and sizes. More of those elegant Welsh and Shaker Flannels, also a large stock of colored Wool, Doucett and Canton Flannels,

500 *Pieces New Fall Calicoes,*

at low prices; also a beautiful assortment of Manchester and Lancaster Ginghams.

Carpetings, Oil Cloths
BOOTS AND SHOES,

in this line I have a stock which cannot be equalled; superior Water Proof Boots only $2 75. Call and see for yourselves, at

WM. A. FRITCHEY'S.
Oct. 3, 1862.

HOOP SKIRTS, of superior quality, at low prices. *H. L. Norris.* Aug. 29.

HOSIERY of every description, bought before the rise. *H. L. Norris.*

COAL OIL, wholesale and retail, bought before the late advance. *H. L. Norris*

LAMPS, Chimneys, Shades, and best quality Coal Oil, at lowest rates, by *Wm. H. Storr.*

FACTORY Linsey's and Yarns, best make at *Wm. H. Storr* Sep. 26.

MEN'S crash and fine Shirts, also Knit Drawers and Shirts, Rosiery, Gloves, &c., by *Wm. H. Storr.* Sep. 26.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, purchased before the advance, and can be sold at Old prices, by *Wm. H. Storr.* Uniontown, Sep. 26.

WILCOX & GIBBS,
SEWING MACHINES.
PRICE WITH HEMMER AND FELLER,
$35 00.
THIS MACHINE HAS POINTS OF SUPERIORITY PECULIARLY ITS OWN.

Stitching, Hemming, and Felling with a Single Thread.

It forms a flat, even, and elastic seam, which is WARRANTED not to rip in wear, even if the seam is cut at frequent intervals, and also under all circumstances "TO SERVE THE WASH-TUB."

A Patented device of great utility to learners, prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance-wheel wearing a lady's dress.

Another feature which deserves particular attention is ☞ THE WILCOX PATENT NEEDLE CANNOT BE SET WRONG.

Two thousand Stitches or two yards of work, can be done in one minute without dropping a stitch.

These Machines so simple and accurate in their construction, supersede the use of the shuttle; and with one thread produce all the practical results of the two thread machines; and more, for these felt without basting, and hem the finest muslin without puckering.

Although at about half the price of the other first class machines, they will accomplish double the sewing in a given time.

"It is emphatically the good, low priced Family Sewing Machine that the public have long been waiting for."—Boston Transcript.

"It is indeed a wonderful production, and for family use especially, no other will bear any comparison with it."—Philadelphia Evening Journal.

"A mechanical wonder."—Scientific American.

"Among the best and most serviceable Sewing machines. Light and elegantly finished, and so simple in its construction that it seems almost impossible for it to get out of repair."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Has combined with its own peculiar merits all the really valuable improvements of the higher priced machines."—Pennsylvanian.

"This machine, in the opinion of the committee, fills more nearly the requirements of a perfect family machine than any on exhibition."—Franklin Institute Exhibition Report of 1858.

"Taking into consideration simplicity, cheapness, durability, and doing all work, the committee were unanimously in favor of the Wilcox & Gibbs as a single thread machine."—Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society's Report.

"We must, in justice, express our confidence in the merits of the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine. We consider that a great desideratum has been supplied by it, in proving, beyond doubt, that two threads are not as was supposed, necessary to a good instrument."—Christian Advocate and Journal, June 21, 1860.

"We have one of these machines in use, and think more highly of it than of any of the number we have tried."—Richmond Whig.

The undersigned, Missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty-five different kinds of Sewing Machines, and after some six weeks' experience with Wilcox & Gibbs' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the best adapted to the wants of his family, and as the least liable to require repair. OLIVER CRANE.

Boston, July 3, 1860.

The undersigned, during eighteen months, has had in almost constant use, in his family, a Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, upon which has been made the clothes of his large family—from muslin to pilot cloth—including the clothing required for his several boys; and in no case have the teams failed, although in hard service. The machine now in use in his family has required no repair, and is, in all respects, well appointed, efficient and durable. JACOB CHICKERING, Boston.

☞ Send for a Circular. ☜
JAMES WILCOX, Manufacturer,
No. 508 Broadway, New York,
Aug. 23,—y. Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Notice of Personal Discharge

ON application by petition in writing of JOHN KERCHNER, of Carroll County, to the Circuit Court for Carroll county, for the benefit of the 48th Article of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, entitled insolvents, 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 Joel Kerchner 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 April, 1863,* be fixed as the day for the appearance of said Joel Kerchner, 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 April, 1863.

Given under my hand this 15th day of September, 1862.

GEO. EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clerk.

True copy,—Test:
Oct. 3.—3m. GEO. EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clk.

Notice of Personal Discharge

ON application by petition in writing of CORNELIUS BOLLINGER, of Carroll County, to the Circuit Court for Carroll county, for the benefit of the 48th Article of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, entitled insolvents, 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 Bollinger, 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 April, 1863,* be fixed as the day for the appearance of said Cornelius Bollinger, 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 April, 1863.

Given under my hand this 5th day of September, 1862.

GEO. EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clerk.

True copy.—Test:
Oct. 3.—3m. GEO. EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clerk.

UNION HOTEL,
WESTMINSTER, MD.,
(ADJOINING THE RAILROAD,)

IS now open for the entertainment of the traveling public. By strict attention to the comfort of his guests, and moderate charges, the Proprietor hopes to receive a fair proportion of public patronage. C. W. WEBSTER
May, 23,—1y. Proprietor.