American Sentinel.

OLD SERIES, Vol. XXVIII.—No. 1,573. "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. 50

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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.

For the American Sentinel.

OH! NEVER MORE!

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

Oh, never more the flowers will bloom,
Beneath her fairy tread;
Oh, never more will their perfume
Around for her be shed.
And though the branches of the trees,
Above her form may wave,
Yet her soft tones join not the breeze,
She's silent in the grave.

There are some roses on this earth,
Most beautiful and fair,
Which wither in their hour of birth,
Despite of prudent care.
And so our pet returned to dust,
Unto her quiet rest.—
Oh, could not death have spared to us
Our dearest and our best.

Within the grave yard's close retreat,
Our pet now finds repose;
Her slumbers are profound and deep,
Secure from earthly woes.
And though the mourner's often stray,
To drop dark sorrow's tear;
The drops may fall on many a grave,
But not on one more dear.

Baltimore, Md.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YEAR OF THE WAR.

At length the armies of the Union, eight hundred thousand strong, are about to advance from all sides upon that portion of our country still cursed by the despotic and bloody rule of the slaveholder's rebellion. Such an advance has already been attempted, but baffled. It would be absurd to say that the Union arms have so far made no progress. We appeal to the most undeniable facts.

One year ago the rebels held the Southern shore of the Potomac from a point not far below Washington, with Norfolk, Yorktown, and that portion of Virginia which lies on the Eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay. Now, all this is in the undisturbed possession of the Unionists.

One year ago, they held Centreville, Manassas Junction, Leesburg, Harper's Ferry, and the south bank of the Potomac above Washington for fifty or sixty miles, whence they inflicted on us the sad disaster of Ball's Bluff. Now, these are all in Union hands, and our main army threatens theirs across the upper Rappahannock, and renders their possession of the Shenandoah valley precarious and unsafe.

One year ago, we stood on the defensive in Eastern Virginia, holding only a diminutive crescent over against Washington and a like patch under the guns of Fortress Monroe. Now! we hold at least a third of the area of the Old Dominion, and are likely soon to hold still more.

One year ago, Kentucky was more than half in Rebel possession. Their main Western Army under A. Sydney Johnson, lay strongly entrenched at Bowling Green, while Bishop General Polk barred the Mississippi against us from his strong and well manned fortifications at Columbus. Humphrey Marshall and Zollickoffer threatened us further East, and kept down East Tennessee in their rear. Now, Kentucky, though repeatedly traversed and ravaged by the rebels, is virtually deserted by them.

One year ago, South-western Missouri, most unwisely abandoned on the displacement of Fremont from command there, was given up to rebel maraunders with most of the Southern part of the State. Now, scarcely a guerilla band, and no formidable force of Rebels remains within the State, while Rebel robberies and murder have nearly converted it to the most radical advocacy of Emancipation.

One year ago, Arkansas had not seen the Federal flag waving since Treason expelled it from her soil. Since then, several bloody battles have been fought within her limits, every one resulting in a Union victory, and a Union army has traversed the State from the Boston Mountains to the Mississippi, without serious opposition. Arkansas has had very nearly her fill of rebellion.

One year ago, no Federal flag waved in Tennessee, though one-third of her people were loyal to the Union cause. To-day we hold her capitol, Nashville, her only considerable port, Memphis, and a large portion of her territory, and all her navigable waters. Alas for the fatality, the imbecility, the treason, which have thus far precluded our penetrating and liberating that home of persecuted, butchered, but unfaltering Unionism, gallant, glorious East Tennessee!

One year ago, the Mississippi below Cairo was exclusively in rebel hands.—To-day, the Union flag floats over every mile of it but for a league or so opposite Vicksburg, while New Orleans, the chief mart of the Rebel empire, the emporium of the Great Valley, has been undisputedly ours for more than half a year.

One year ago we held no part of North Carolina but Fort Hatteras.—Now, we hold Newbern, Washington, and two-thirds of her coast, and control the waters of Albemarle Sound.

One year ago, we held no part of Georgia, save it may be some little sea island. Since then, we have captured and firmly hold Fort Pulaski, shutting the port of Savannah against blockade breakers and privateers.

One year ago, we held not a foot of Texas. Now, Galveston, Sabine Pass, and other ports, repose peacefully under the folds of the [illegible] flag.

One year ago, a Rebel expedition from Texas had overrun, a great part of New Mexico, worsted our little army there in a pitched battle, and threatened to annex the whole vast territory of Jeffdom. Arizona was already in the possession of the rebels. Since then, they have been whipped, routed, chased home, (where but a disorganized remnant arrived,) and New Mexico, with Arizona, is now completely restored to the Union.

One year ago, the Rebels held Pensacola, nearly all the ports of Florida, threatening to capture Fort Pickens.—Now, those forts are nearly all in Union hands, and a very moderate force would suffice, by the help of the Proclamation of Freedom, to restore the State wholly to the Union.

Our blockade of the Rebel coast is far more effective than one year ago, mainly because the ports to be closed have been reduced fully one-half.

Such are the auspices under which our strongly re-enforced and re-organized armies are about to advance for a final struggle with the half-clad, half-shod, ill-fed, shivering, "poor whites," who are forced by a relentless conscription to fight the battles of Aristocracy and Slavery—the battles of a privileged, bullying caste—against their own rights and those of mankind. If the slaveholding villains who concocted this most atrocious rebellion were alone to suffer its unutterable woes, there would be little cause for regret; and we trust that our commanders will take care to bear heavily upon them, and let off the duped, misled, deluded poor whites who form the rank and file of the rebel forces, as easily as possible.

How Contractors Manage Things.

The Washington correspondent of the Nashville *Patriot* thus sarcastically hits off the way in which affairs are managed by the Government agents and contractors:

"The way the government gets its work done is rather curious. As an illustration, you and your family meet in convention of the whole, and adopt a resolution authorizing the construction of a hen coop in your back yard. You at once appoint one superintendent of the work, putting a thousand or two dollars in bank for me to check on. I get you to appoint my brother-in-law chief engineer. I appoint two of my brothers assistant superintendents, and my brother-in-law appoints two of his brothers assistant engineers; all at your expense. We buy us each a fast horse and buggy and ride around town, drink hot cocktails and play billiards, until the bank deposit gives out, when we make out a printed report of seventy-three pages, furnishing you a complete topographical survey of your back yard, and a vast amount of statistical information with regard to the number of hens you are likely to have for the next forty years.—We wind up the report with the announcement that the site of the hencoop has been selected, and a call for another appropriation to prosecute the work, which we assure you will be done with "vigor." You place another thousand or two in bank, and we employ two hundred hands at three dollars a day to transport seventy-five cents worth of lumber (which cost you under our management, about ten times that many dollars) to the place of operations, which requires about three months. In the mean time we drive around and go on vigorously with the liquor and billiards. We then come up with another report, and a demand for another appropriation. With this we get the walls of the structure up, and with one or two more appropriations and a great many more cocktails and billiards, we get the thing covered in, and at the end of twelve months, which we very appropriately style our "fiscal year," we put you in formal possession of a ten thousand dollar hencoop that any negro carpenter would have been glad to knock up some Saturday afternoon for a suit of your old clothes."

The Indian Devastation in Minnesota.

A writer in the St. Peter *Tribune*, who has recently travelled over the country devastated by the Indians, relates the following:

"On Monday, the 26th instant, a Mrs. Boelter and her child about three years of age were brought into camp at Yellow Medicine, having been alone with her child in the woods for more than eight weeks, not having seen fire, and having lived and sustained herself on raw potatoes. During that period she lost two children by starvation. She is now, as well as the child, a mere skeleton, and can speak only just above a whisper, from extreme weakness. No conception can figure the vast number which have been murdered, but it must far exceed the general estimate by the public. The foraging party which brought in Mrs. Boelter buried 47 bodies, and left unburied 17. It is my impression that nearer 2,000 than 1,000 have been massacred. Doubtless hundreds that have been slain and left upon the surface will never be found, as decomposition is nearly complete, and the prairie fires now ravaging the whole upper country will consume what may yet remain to identify a human body.—Hundreds, no doubt, have gone to their long home of whom no tidings will ever reach the ear of anxious friends and inquiring relations."

Our Guardian Bird in Action.

From a letter dated at Corinth, October 12, we take the following pleasing extract. Speaking of the recent fight at Corinth, the writer says:

"The finest thing I ever saw was a live American eagle, carred by the 8th Wisconsin, in the place of a flag. It would fly off over the enemy during the hottest of the fight, then would return and seat himself upon his pole, clap his pinions, shake his head and start again. Many and hearty were the cheers that arose from our lines as the old bird would sail around, first to the right, then to the left, and always return to his post, regardless of the storm of leaden hail that was flying around him. Something seemed to tell us that that battle was to result in our favor, and when the order was given to charge, every man went at them with fixed bayonets, and the enemy scattered in all directions, leaving us in possession of the battle field.—*Milwaukie Sentinel.*

Gave all to his Country.

An old gray-headed man, upwards of eighty years of age, came in from the East this morning by the train, on his way home to Michigan. He had a sad story to tell of the sorrows caused by this unholy rebellion. The old gentleman whose name is Crane, residing in Wayne county, Michigan, had three sons. Two of them joined one of the Michigan regiments and have done good service in several of the battles in Eastern Virginia. The third, not much more than a lad, was also anxious to join his brothers, but was for some time dissuaded from the step by his father and mother, the latter having been for years a confirmed invalid. At last the urgent entreaties of the lad prevailed, and but a short time since he passed Cleveland on the way to join the regiment to which his brothers belonged.

The bloody struggle at Antietam followed soon after, and in that battle the three brothers fell fighting bravely.

Information was sent home to the bereaved parents, and the shock of the news was so great that the mother, enfeebled by long sickness, died in a few days. As soon as she was laid in the grave the old man set out for the battle field, with the hope of finding the bodies of his three sons and bringing them home to rest beside that of their mother. The search was long and thorough, but was unsuccessful. They had been probably buried on the field with nothing to mark where they lay.

Mr. Crane returns home, bent down with years and with his great sorrow.—He says that he has now no relatives left and nothing to live for. Yet he does not regret the sacrifices made on the altar of his country, and only laments that he has not strength to shoulder his musket and go himself to fight against the wicked rebellion.—*Cleveland Herald.*

How the Union Woman do in New Kentucky.

A gentleman in this city received a letter from Newport, Ky., a day or two ago, which related the following incident. We are permitted to give it in the language of the writer, except that the names are omitted for the sake of impersonality. "A young girl, Miss J——W—— (strong Union, as the sequel will show) was supplying the soldiers as they passed; with water, cold biscuits, &c. Mrs. S——, Secessionist, was standing near by and made sport of the Union ladies efforts. She said no lady would be in the street so engaged. Then pointing to our flag she said, "I would like to see that Lincoln rag trampled into the dust."—Whereupon Miss J—— slapped her mouth, tore her nubia from her shoulders, and completely ruined an elegant silk dress which Mrs. S—— wore.—Mrs. S—— had her arrested. J—— told the court what she did, why she did it and added, "I'll do it again, too." They dismissed her without reprimand, told her she had done just right, and advised Mrs. S—— to go home and mind her own affairs and not insult Union ladies when they were relieving the wants of Union soldiers. This did not occur among rabble for both the ladies are among the "first families" of Newport.

The Way to Sell His Ware.

Just before the Declaration of Independence, a Yankee peddler started down to New York to sell a parcel of bowls and dishes he had made of maple. Jonathan traveled over the city, asking everybody to buy his wares, but no one was disposed to buy wooden dishes. It happened that a British fleet was then lying in New York, and Jonathan struck upon a plan of selling his dishes. So he got a naval uniform by hook or by crook, (for history dosen't tell where he got it,) and strutted up town, one morning, asked a merchant if he had any nice wooden ware, that the commodore wanted a lot of the best. The merchant replied that he had none on hand; but there was some in town, and if he would send in the afternoon he could supply him. "Very good," said our naval officer; and out he went, *and out from home;* and he had scarcely doffed his borrowed plumage, before down came the merchant, who, seeing that Jonathan had sold none of his wares, offered to take the whole if he would deduct 15 per cent; but Jonathan said he'd be darned if he didn't take 'em home before he'd take a cent less than his first price. So the merchant paid him down in gold—his price for the wooden ware, which laid on his shelves for many a long day thereafter; and Jonathan trotted home in high glee at the success of his manœuver, while the merchant cursed British officers ever after.

Customs of Java.

In Batavia, the capital city of Java, the houses, which are as white as snow, are placed two or thee hundred feet from the streets, the intervening space being filled with trees, literally covered with birds and every variety of plants and flowers. Every house has a piazza in front, decorated with beautiful pictures, elegant lamps, birds cages, ect., while rocking chairs, lounges, etc. of the nicest description furnish luxurious accommodations for the families who sit mornings and evenings. At night the city is in one blaze of light from the lamps. All the hotels have grounds of eight or ten acres extent around them, covered with fine shade trees, fountains flower gardens, etc.—Meals are served up in about the same style as at a first class hotel in the United States, although the habits of living are quite different. At daylight, coffee and tea are taken to the guests' rooms, and again at eight o'clock with light refreshments. At twelve, breakfast is served, and at seven, dinner. Coffee and tea are always ready day and night.—No business is done in the middle of the day on account of the heat. The nights are delightful; the birds are singing all night.

Extent of Modern Discovery.

Bayard Taylor thus sums up the extent of modern discoveries:—"Within the last twenty-five years, all the principal features of the geography of our own vast interior regions have been accurately determined; the great fields of Central Asia have been travelled in various directions, from Bokhara and Oxus to the Chinese wall; the half known river system of South America have been exploded and surveyed; the icy continent around the Southern Pole has been discovered; the Northwest Passage—the *ignus fatus* of nearly two centuries—is at last found; the Dead Sea is stripped of its fabulous terrors, the source of the Niger is no longer a myth, and the sublime secret of the Nile is almost wrested from his keeping; the Mountains of the Moon, sought for two thousand years, have been beheld by a Caucasian eye; an English steamer has ascended the Chadda to the frontiers of Bornou; Liechardt and Stuart have penetrated the wilderness of Australia; the Russians have decended from Irkoutsk to the mouth of the Amoor; the antiquated walls of Chinese prejudice have been cracked, and are at last tumbling down, and the canvass screens that surround Japan have been cut by the sharp edge of American enterprise. Such are the principal results of modern exploration. What quarter of a century, since the form of the earth and the boundaries of its land and waters were known can exhibit such a list of achievements?"

A Knotty Text.

There was once an itinerant preacher in 'West Tennessee," who, possessing considerable natural eloquence, had gradually become possessed of the idea that he was also an extraordinary biblical scholar. Under this delusion, he would very frequently, at the close of his sermons, ask any member of his congregation who might have a 'knotty text' to unravel, to speak it, and he would explain it at once, however much it might have troubled 'less distinguished divines.' On one occasion in a large audience, he was particularly pressing for some one to propound a text, but no one presuming to do so, he was about to sit down without an opportunity of showing 'his learning,' when a chap back by the door announced he had a Bible matter of great 'concern,' which he desired to be enlightened upon. The preacher, quite animated, professed his willingness and ability, and the congregation was in great excitement. 'What I want to know,' said the outsider, 'is whether Job's turkey was a hen or a gobbler?' The 'expounder' looked confused, and the congregation tittered, as the question capped the climax by exclaiming, in a loud voice, "I fetched him down on the first question!" From that time forward the practice of asking for 'difficult passages' was abandoned.

Whiskey and Newspapers.

A glass of whiskey is manufactured from perhaps a dozen grains of corn, the value of which is too small to be estimated. A pint of this mixture sells for one shilling, and if, of a good brand, is considered well worth the money. It is drank in a minute or two—it fires the brain, sharpens the appetite, derranges and weakens the physical system. On the same sideboard upon which this delicous beverage is served lies a newspaper. It is covered with half a million of types—it brings intelligence from the four quarters of the globe.—The newspapers costs less than the glass of grog—the juice of a few grains of corn; but it is no less strange than true that there is a large portion of the community who think corn juice cheap and the newspapers dear.

Useful Proverbs.

He that cheateth in postage stamps, is like him that cheateth the printer, they shall both go down into the pit.

Seest thou a woman who spreadeth herself in the cars, she shall not be envied, but blessings shall be upon her that girdeth up her garments.

As a meerschaum in the mouth, so is a trailing dress to a woman, they are both alike uncomely.

A man who maketh no publishment of his business, gains shall be as though he dippeth up a brook with a cup; but to him that advertiseth, his riches shall come as an overflowing tide.

By reasons of much chewing cometh a multitude of spitting, and the spitting man is like him that fireth at random, he hitteth his friends and his enemies alike.—*Boston Traveller.*

Death.

There are two figures of dying in the New Testament which I think are exquisitely beautiful. One is that of falling asleep in Jesus. When a little child has played all day long, and is tired out, and the twilight has sent it in weariness back to its mother's knee, where it thinks it has come for more excitement, almost in the midst of its frolicking, and not knowing what influence is creeping over it, it falls back in the mother's arms, and nestles close to the sweetest and softest couch that cheek ever pressed, and, with long breath, sleeps; and she smiles and is glad, and sits humming unheard joy over its head. So we fall asleep in Jesus. We have played long enough at the game of life, and, at last, we feel the approach of death. We are tired out, and we lay our head back on the arms of Christ, and quietly fall asleep.

☞ A young lady from the country being invited to a party, was told to fix up and put her best foot foremost, in order to catch a beau, as, 'she looked so green in her country attire.' The country damsel looked rather comically in the face of her rather faded relative, and replied, 'Better green than withered.' City Cozen looked all-fired comical in turn.

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, Langour, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease 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 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 to 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 of the Frame Coughs, Consumption, &c.

Office No. 7, South Frederick Street

Left hand side going from Baltimore street a 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 easily startled at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with a derangement 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 never before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

effect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisition to promote connubial 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 melancholiy 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, incapable of curing, filch his pecuniary substance, 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 gaslping 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 his 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 finest 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 as 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.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR:

CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Melton, (a new style goods for suits,) Linseys, Sattinetts, 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 same.

JOHN L. REIFSNIDER.

Morro.—Attention and justice to all.

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

October 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 adjudged 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 Nansook 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 a liberal discount will be given, but we make no consignments.

T. J. McARTHUR, & Co.,
Sept. 6, 1861. 510 Broadway, New York.

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

Rich printed Reppe only 25 cents; New Fall Delaines 18¾ and 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, Sattinetts 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, Douett 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.

CHAS. T. REIFSNIDER,
Attorney at Law
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
WESTMINSTER, MD.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Office, in the Orphans Court Room, late the room formerly occupied by Mr. Keal. May 23

Coal Oils.

I HAVE just received directly from the Manufacturers a large lot of Coal Oils for Burning and Lubricating, for Reapers, Threshing Machines, Carriages, Wagons, &c. These Oils are unsurpassed and cost about one-half as much as other Oils. Call and get a sample and try for yourselves. For sale wholesale and retail at lowest prices, at *H. L. Norris'.*

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 SURVIVE 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 deal extolled has been supplied by it, in proving beyond doubt, that two threads are not as was supposed, necessary to 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 repairs.

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 seams 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, 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 Jonathan Bollinger has been a resident two years previous to said application being discharged under any Insolvent Law of this State; and the said petitioner having taken the Trustee by said Court appointed, a good and sufficient bond for his property and effects 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 Jonathan 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 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 been a resident two years previous to said application being 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 effects 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 8th 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.

LOOK HERE!

GOOD Fresh Groceries arrive and received every day at the Depot. Come to the Depot for cheap and Fresh Groceries. Come to the Depot for good Liquors. Come to the Depot for your Bacon, your Chipped, your Oats, Corn, Rye, Millfeed, Shipstuff, Shorts, Bran, Flour of all grades, extra, super, Rye Flour, Buckwheat Meal, Corn Meal. Come for what you may