The American Sentinel.
WESTMINSTER:
THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1867.

"THE SENTINEL."

With this number commences the Sixth Volume of the Sentinel, under the new series, and the thirty-third year of its existence, and we are happy to note the fact that many names are yet on our list who were among its first patrons, men too of stern and inflexible principles, who have never wavered in their adherence to the interests of their country, amid all the vascillations of Parties and Sectional and National revolutions. This, we flatter ourselves is an endorsement of our labors, and an additional incentive to more earnest efforts on our part, to make the Sentinel still more worthy their patronage and support, and no efforts will be spared to attain that end. In future, as in the past, we shall steadily adhere to the great and fundamental principles of our Nation, which has nourished, sustained and upheld her from the days of the Revolution to the present, through all her trials both foreign and domestic, and placed her today in a position at once the envy and admiration of the Nations of the earth.

We are well aware that our course has been severely criticised by many, and we have been charged by some with being Radical in our views, while others have darkly hinted at a Conservative course.—To this we have only to say that if an undying and consistent love of Country, and utter antagonism to domestic traitors of every hue, is Radicalism, we glory in the name and plead guilty of the charge.—While if profound contempt of political tricksters and utter hatred of bigoted, blood-thirsty usurpers is Conservatism we may justly be considered of that class.—Conscious therefore of right, our course shall be independent of factions and fearless of dissensions.

We also purpose in a few weeks to present the "Sentinel" in an entire new dress and much improved appearance, and if our friends will exert themselves in our behalf, and each of our subscribers send us one more name to be added to our subscription list, accompanied by one dollar and fifty cents, we will make the further promise of enlarging our sheet before the coming campaign, and thus be enabled to exert a greater influence through the County and State, and at the same time afford an advertising medium second to none in Maryland.

The World Moving.

The Democratic party of late has not had much to brag of any where, excepting in New York city and among the rebels down South. In Boston they have been, as usual, particularly unfortunate. But at the late municipal election, they exhibited some enterprise in a new direction, and came near defeating the Republicans. In the 3rd Ward they nominated a negro, R. S. Brown, for councilman, and came very close to electing him. On the first day there was a tie between Brown (Dem.) and Merritt (Rep.,) but on the second trial Merritt was elected after a spirited contest, over his Democratic competitor. Brown (negro,) by 28 majority. This is the first time for many years that the Democrats made as good a show, and it is all attributed to the fact that they nominated the best and most competent man of their party in the ward. It is a significant sign of the progress of sound Democratic ideas, and that we are moving forward to a higher stage of republican civilization, when the conglomerated elements that compose the Democratic party, can be brought to recognize worth in man without regard to color! The native-born Democratic Boston aristocrat, the foreign-born citizen, with "rich Irish brogue, and sweet German accent," and the negro went side by side to the polls—*voted for a negro;* and at the first election tied his white Republican competitor, and at the second trial came within 28 votes of electing him! A change of 15 votes would have elected the Democratic candidate, and our neighbor of the *Advocate* would have had the pleasure of announcing in a double-leaded editorial—

"A glorious Democratic Victory in Boston! Brown, Democratic candidate for Council, elected in Third Ward by two majority!!! The day dawns brightly in the East!! and our Democratic sun is rising in Boston!! Glory enough for one day!!"

Meeting of the Legislature.

The Legislature of Maryland met yesterday, the 2d of January. From the tone of the newspapers in the interest of the majority, we may expect a complete change in the Legislation of our State.—But little time will elapse, probably, before a law is passed, calling a Convention to form a new Constitution, in order that the Registry law may be got rid of and the way cleared for the payment of emancipated slaves. Either much of good or of evil will be committed by the new Legislature.

Threatens to Rebel.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, alarmed at the indications of a disposition on the part of Congress to dismantle the Southern rebel governments set up by Andrew Johnson, has the audacity to threaten a new revolt if this policy is pursued. It says that "the President is bound by his oath to maintain the State governments in their just rights, and any attempt to abolish them by Congress, as proposed by the caucus *would necessitate a collision.*" These are brave words, but the time has gone by when the Representatives of the American people are to be intimidated.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The political situation is very embarrassing, and, we think, not free from danger. If the Southern States should adopt the Amendments of the Constitution proposed by Congress, it is not yet too late to relieve the difficulties. We have frequently taken occasion to say that we considered those Amendments reasonable and just in reference to all the States, and highly advantageous to Maryland in a political point of view. The Southern States have however, thus far refused them—not because they are unjust in the abstract, but because they think them humiliating, disagreeable and inconvenient to the South. They claim all the rights and all the powers which they ever possessed—that the Constitution binds the North, and protects under all circumstances the Southern States; that the failure of their enterprise is the only loss incurred by them from their attempt to destroy the Government; and that they will resume their attitude of independence unless these pretensions are accorded to them. They claim the benefit of resolution passed by Congress in the early stages of the rebellion, declaring that no State can dissolve the Union nor disconnect itself legally from it, that the war then waged against the so called Southern Confederacy was not one of conquest, but was intended to defend the Constitution and preserve the Union; the integrity of this nation of republics was the sole aim of that great movement.—These professions were made in all sincerity by Congress, and expressed the feelings of every loyal American. Had the South had accepted them then, the country would have been contented and the position of the South would have been one of command. But they did not lay down their arms. They were wrenched from them. They did not yield their position as Rebels; they were made captive in war and spared in mercy. And now they denounce as usurpation the power which crushed their revolt, and claim to control the Government, not as recovered citizens but as conquered enemies, paradoxical as this may seem. Whatever may be the abstract theories of our Constitution as to the States, these people are about to compel Congress to accept their own pretensions, deal with them as conquered enemies, and enforce upon them the will of the conqueror.

With this brief review of the situation, we once more ask the attention of the people of Maryland and its Legislature to the Amendments of the Constitution proposed by Congress. It is probably in the power of the State of Maryland still to control this whole subject, and to reduce the action of Congress towards the Southern States to its original propositions.—It may be that the vote of Maryland joined to the Northern and Western States will be sufficient to adopt those Amendments, and end the antagonism now so painful and threatening. It is certain that the vote of Maryland would exert a powerful influence over the public sentiment of other Southern States; an influence sufficient, we think, to determine the Southern policy. At present the seceded States are governed despotically, by military power, at the will of one man; every day we read of some new and necessary application of an overruling military force among them. Whether this be legal or constitutional, under the circumstances, or not, it ought not to be continued. If the South will not relieve itself from these difficulties by accepting the conditions deemed necessary by the Government, Congress must exercise the right of the conqueror, make laws for the conquered, and install a power among them capable of controlling the emergency. Certainly such an intervention is not desirable.—While we know that it is impending, and feel that it may become necessary and justifiable and proper, we deprecate it, and would gladly have it averted. We would not have it averted at the expense of the Union, or of any principle necessary to its firm establishment and just administration, but by mutual concession and a wise adjustment of antagonistical interests. It is in this view that we appeal to the State of Maryland. The peace of the country may depend upon our action at this time. Congress insists upon the conditions it has made. An overwhelming majority of its constituents oblige it to do so. The South exult in the delicacy of the crisis, and points to the necessity of an immediate change in the position of affairs as an assurance of their own triumph. We find in their papers languages like this: "Let us have no more servility by the press and public men to the Radicals. Let us hear no voice counselling submission, but all proclaiming our rights or war." This is nonsense, to be sure, but it is precisely such nonsense as excited the Southern people to their late rebellion And it is also true that the extract we have made is from the "Pine Bluff *Vindicator,*" but we find language quite as significant in such papers as the "Louisville *Journal*" and the "New Orleans *Bee.*"

Maryland has never seceded from the Union. The Democratic party which now rules it claims never to have desired it to secede, and to have disapproved of the secession of other States. The experience of the recent past teaches us that there is always great danger from an exasperated sectional sentiment, and the language of the public journals we have just referred to indicates a very high degree of such exasperation. It is because we are sure that the power of this State might be exerted with great effect in this crisis that we renew our appeal to the patriotism, and and sound judgment of our Legislature.—Great concessions, even the surrender of a right might well be made to avoid the consequences of passion and angry conflict. We must not be misunderstood when we use this language. We hold the propositions heretofore made by Congress to have been just, wise and moderate. If measures less moderate and more questionable should hereafter be pursued, they will have been made necessary by the attitude of the South. We believe that Maryland, by a timely interposition, may do much to prevent such results. Should our painful apprehensions for the future occur in fact, we shall be glad to feel that Maryland is in no degree responsible for the calamitous results We do not know whether we can influence this question at all, but it is our duty to make the effort.—*Balt. American.*

Freedman's Bureau in South Carolina.

Gen. Scott, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the Department of South Carolina, in a correspondence between himself and Gov. Orr, of that State, express the way in which Mr. Orr and his supporters attempt to manufacture opinion against the freedmen. The Governor informed Gen. Scott that the freedmen at a place named Kingstree had formed military organizations there, and requested that an officer and a file of men be sent to suppress them, volunteering to co-operate, with his State militia we suppose, in maintaining friendly relations between the two races. Gen. Scott detailed some of his officers to inquire into the affair, and upon a full investigation they reported that no military organization of freedmen existed in that district, nor was there any disposition on their part to form one. They had quietly met to discuss the labor question and the subject of emigrating to Florida, the South Carolina planters in that vicinity having combined to coerce the freedmen to work the coming year at from $6 to $8 per month, to which they objected. Gen. Scott says the feeling of the whites about Kingstree is so antagonistic to the Freedmen's Bureau that he had to station a garrison there for the preservation of good order and the protection of his officers.

The Price of Flour.

The newspapers of the West are beginning to protest against the exorbitant prices now demanded for flour. These papers claim that the prices of flour under the ordinary operations of trade and the laws which govern supply and demand, should not only be lower at the present time in the West, but that they should tend downward in all parts of the country for some time to come In the West, speculators in grain claim that the demand for flour in the East is so great that the market cannot be supplied; while in the East it is asserted that the short stock of flour and grain in the West will render it impossible to supply the market. These are the inventions by which the price of every description of breadstuffs are kept up so high. Estimating five bushels of wheat to the barrel, it is ascertained that the total quantity of grain and grain in flour received at Chicago during 1865 and 1866, to Dec. 1. was respestively 54,577,303 and 65,951,913 bushels, the increase this year being nearly 20 per. cent. This does not look like a scarcity of cereals, nor warrant the present high prices. Besides the receipts of wheat alone exceed those of last year about 37 per. cent. As this subject interests the entire community, we lay these figures and statements before our readers, and trust they will be speedily able to realize the benefits which they promise.

The Civil Rights Bill in Maryland.

An indictment is now pending against Judge Magruder, of Annapolis, for violation of a provision of the Civil Rights bill. Upon further information formally brought before Isaac Brooke, Esq., United States Commissioner, a warrant has again issued for the arrest of Judge Magruder. The warrant is made returnable before Commissioner Brooke, but it is believed that the preliminary examination will be waived by Judge Magruder who intimates that he will plead guilty of the charges made against him, that the law points of the case may be immediately reached, and the opportunity secured to him of carrying the whole subject before the Supreme Court. As soon as these violations of the Civil Rights bill are made Mr Brooke is resolved to proceed against the parties offending, and all others who ignore this law, whenever the necessary information comes before him. The action of Judge Magruder is being followed by Justices of the Peace in the counties, Mr. Simmons, a Justice of the Peace of Frederick, has been arrested for his refusal to receive the testimony of colored people in cases coming before him for investigation

Dry Goods.

Business is dull, but the worst has been reached, and there are more buyers of goods at the reduced prices asked thus arresting the downward tendency in some measure. Brown shirtings and sheetings have improved in demand, and standard sheetings are higher. Bleached goods are also better, the great previous reduction having drawn out buyers. Drills are in limited demand. Canton flannels are quiet. Stripes and ticks are moving a little. Prints, however are only active for the most desirable styles, and prices are firmer. Delaines are in fair activity, and desirable makes are a ready sale. Coburgs are inactive but firm Broadcloths are more brisk at the recent decline in price. Cassimers are very inactive. Heavy and desirable qualities and styles alone are wanted. Satinets are very dull.—Flannels of all descriptions are very slow of sale. Blankets are dull and heavy. Foreign goods are heavy inactive The importations are very few, but old stocks are large. No activity is expected till the middle of January, when spring goods will be offered, of which there is a good supply. Silks and French, German and English dress-goods can at present be bought to great advantage. The fall in gold will affect prices favorably to buyers.—*Independent.*

The Internal Revenue Department.

The receipts of internal revenue from July 1, 1866, to Dec. 16, inclusive, amount to the heavy aggregate of $158,700,939.-92. This is at a rate of over $950,000 per diem, which, if continued, would amount to nearly $350,000,000 for this fiscal year; but allowance must be made for the customary reduction of manufacturers, &c., during the spring months, after the market has been stocked. A fair estimate has been made, which shows it not extravagant to expect an aggregate for the fiscal year of $320,000,000. Add to these figures the receipts from customs and other sources, and the entire revenue of the Government for the year will probably reach the enormous sum of $565,000,000.

Local Items.

Dedication.—

The New Ev. Lutheran Church in Reisterstown, Baltimore County, will be dedicated (D. V.) on Sabbath the 20th of JANUARY, 1867. Dr. J. G. Morris and the Rev. Mr. Brandau, of Baltimore City and the Rev. Mr. Heilig of Lutherville, will officiate on the occasion.

Neighboring Clergymen and the friends of the Redeemer are respectfully invited to attend. J. MARTIN, Pastor.

Public Installation.—

The Officers elect of Carroll Division, No. 42, Sons of Temperance, will be publicly installed at their Hall, on Saturday Evening next, at 7 o'clock. Several Addresses will be delivered, and the friends of Temperance and public generally are cordially invited to be present.

Special Session of Court.—

The adjourned Special Session of Court, Judge Crain, presiding, will commence on Tuesday week, the 15th inst., of which all parties interrested, either as suitors or witnesses will take notice. It is expected that the entire Special Docket will be cleared at this session, and is therefore important that all interested be in attendance.

Dangerous Sport.—

On Monday last a fast youth whose name we withhold, was held to bail for his appearance at Court to answer the charge of feloniously taking a horse and buggy. He plead in extenuation that it was merely taken in sport, with the intention of returning immediately, but the owner not viewing the matter in that light, caused the arrest. We have heard of several cases of this kind where horses and sleighs have been taken and returned, but would warn the parties of such jokes in future. A short time since while a horse and sleigh was standing in front of our office, a Buffalo Robe was badly cut and the Horses tail cut and disfigured.—We would only remind these practical jokers that these are Penitentiary offences, and if caught they might realize the axiom of "the biter being bit."

Terrible and Fatal Accident.—

On Wednesday, the 12th ult., Mrs. Mary C. Stem, wife of Mr. Joseph F. Stem, of Sam's Creek, Carroll County, Md., was so severely burnt as to die from the effects thereof on the following Sunday night.—The following, which is based upon all of the attending circumstances, approaches as nearly to the facts in the case as any account we can obtain: The deceased returned from milking about 8 o'clock in the morning, set the pail of milk on the kitchen floor, went to the cook stove either to warm her hands or to make fire; and while standing in front of the stove, had a spasm, and fell forward with her right arm into the stove and her neck against it, and while in this position the flames communicated with her clothing; and when she recovered from the spasm she exhausted the supply of water in the kitchen to extinguish the flames, and then ran to the millrace near the house and jumped into the water; then returned to the house and went upstairs and disrobed herself of the shreds of burnt clothing and put on an under garment. About one hour transpired before she was discovered, when found she was very much chilled and in a frantic condition. Doctor E Lincoln Brown and Son were called in and gave the most skillful medical aid, but her nervous system was so unhinged as to place recovery beyond possibility.—She was not able at any time during her illness to give any account of the occurrence. She was an estimable and christian woman, and universally esteemed and respected in the community in which she lived. The announcement of her death created the deepest gloom, and a large concourse of sorrowing friends attended her funeral obsequies, and participated in the last sad office of committing her sleeping dust to the silent tomb.—*Frederick Examiner.*

Masonic Installation and Banquet.—

The Masonic Reunion commemorative of St. John's day, took place on Thursday last, (December 27th,) which we had the pleasure to attend as an invited guest.—The Festival was gotten up by "Door-to-Virtue" Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M., who extended invitations to the various other Lodges in the County, and to the Press and Clergy of Westminster, to participate. We are not connected with the Ancient Order and therefore we made our appearance in the Hall as part of the "Press." When we arrived in the Lodge Room, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, we found it pretty well filled with Masons representing Lebanon Lodge of Manchester, Freedom Lodge, George Washington Lodge of Westminster, and several of the Baltimore City Lodges, and also several from other parts of the Country. Jas. W. Bowers, Grand Lecturer of the State of Maryland, was seated in the Master's Chair, and as soon as the disorder occasioned by the entrance of visitors and others was allayed, he proceeded with the Installation ceremonies. The Ceremony of Installation is highly interesting and impressive and took about half an hour. Wm. A. Cunningham, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements then introduced Rev. Jas. W. Reese, W. M. of Door-to-Virtue Lodge, who had been requested by the Lodge to deliver the address on the occasion. The address was beautiful, appropriate and instructive, diving far back into historical lore, and tracing the history and imperishable principles of the Order through all ages to the present time, clearly elucidating the remarkable fact that while Realms, Dynasties, Thrones and Governments have fallen and perished, this mystic Order has steadily risen above the wrecks to prominence and popularity. After which the Lodge Choir accompanied by Prof. Louis Diehlman on the organ, sang two Masonic odes. Supper was then announced and the crowd filed down stairs to the town Hall, where a sumptuous banquet was spread, and an efficient corps of waiters stood ready to attend to the wants of hungering humanity. After being seated and an invocation offered by Rev. H. C. Holloway, all did full justice to the tempting and savory viands spread before them. The walls of the Hall were decorated with evergreens and various Masonic devices. After supper the company retired to the Lodge Room where they enjoyed themselves in various ways until about 11 o'clock, when all retired to their homes seeming well pleased with the events of the night. We have been informed that the Charity Fund and other moneys of the Lodge were not touched, but that the banquet was gotten up entirely by voluntary contributions of the members, and that the committee will return a surplus into the treasury. The following are the officers of Door-to-Virtue Lodge for the ensuing term: Worshipful Master, Rev. Jas. W. Reese; Senior Warden, Wm. A. McKellip; Junior Warden, A. D. Schaeffer; Secretary, E. K. Gernand; Treasurer, Wm. A. Cunningham; Senior Deacon, I. E. Pearson, Jr.; Junior Deacon, O. Birnie; Stewards, Wm. Coon and Lewis T. Reese, and Tyler, M. W. Sullivan.

☞A tin box containing $26,000 in counterfeit United States notes was found by a detective in Warren County, New Jersey, one day last week.

Communicated.

The Lutheran Church Fair.—

A certain wise man has said, "Tell me what kind of School houses you have in a town or neighborhood, and I will tell you how Education is appreciated." Perhaps it would not be amiss to apply this principle to Churches. Whilst we know, however, that religion is highly esteemed and loved by many in our city, we at the same time also know, that we are sadly wanting in Churches. The Protestant Church edifices of our thriving town are very much inferior to those of many much smaller towns. To supply this want, at least partially, a new Lutheran Church has been commenced and is going forward.—It is admitted by all that this edifice, from its present appearance, will be an ornament to our city and will supply a deficiency lamented for many years.

To further this enterprise and to secure additional means, it is contemplated to hold a Fair in Odd Fellows' Hall, Westminster, *to begin on the 19th of February next.* A great many active and efficient hands have taken hold of this matter and are pushing it rapidly forward. A good many valuable articles have already been made and many presents given. And judging from the *unusual* success with which our soliciting committees have met in town and through the country, we conclude that not only the Lutheran members, but also those of other denominations are anxious and *resolved* that the new Church shall be finished and paid for. It is contemplated to make the Fair large, and a great success, and from the present enthusiasm manifested, we entertain no doubts of having our expectations realized.

As there are but few persons in this town and vicinity to whom this Church will not prove to be a benefit, a convenience, and a blessing, we hope our friends will continue to remember us in their sympathies and with their means. We thank you for all you have done for us, and have confidence that we will be able to thank you for still more in the future.

A full corps of officers and board of managers have been elected to whom is entrusted the superintendance of the Church Fair.

President.—Mrs. Emily J. Rinehart.
Vice President.—Mrs. Anna Haines.
Secretary.—Mrs. George E. Wampler.
Treasurer.—Mrs. Jesse Reifsnider.

Board of Managers:

Mrs. John E. Smith,	Mrs. Geo. Shaeffer,
" Dr. Butler,	" Dr. Rinehart,
" Louisa Horn,	" Nunamaker,
" Jos. Shaeffer,	" Dr. J. J. Weaver.

To either of the above named persons articles or contributions of any kind can be given or sent.

Surprise Party.—

UNIONTOWN, DEC. 26, 66.

Mr. Editor:—As your town for some time past has been noted for the Surprise Parties that have visited the Pastors of the different Churches, and for the generous manner in which your people have seen fit to bestow the good things of this world. I do not think it out of place to inform you of the proceedings in our quiet little village of Uniontown.

On last Saturday night the citizens of our town and vicinity having made all necessary preparations, formed in solid column, headed by the Uniontown Brass Band, and each member of the procession provided with a good sized Basket filled with the substantials as well as many of the delicacies of the season, marched to the Methodist Protestant Parsonage, to give our very worthy Pastor, Rev. R S. NORRIS and family a Christmas Surprise. After taking possession of the premises, the ladies went to work in good earnest to transfer the contents of the baskets to the several tables which were collected in the spacious dining room, and as if by magic there soon sprung up huge piles of Turkeys, Chickens, Meats of different kinds, Sausages Bread, Butter, Pies and Cakes, with innumerable delicacies, which would have pleased the palate of the most fastidious, or satisfied the cravings of hunger however great. While the ladies were engaged in the work of spreading the tables, the Band was discoursing some of their favorite airs *which they know so well how to perform,* entertaining the minister and family, as well as we of the sterner sex.—When the work was accomplished the door was thrown open, and at the time when Mr. Norris and his estimable lady were about proceeding to look upon the good things prepared, Chas. B. Meredith, having been selected to act as the representative of the party, approached them, and in a few words informed them that on behalf of the friends there assembled he had the pleasure of presenting to them, each a small book and contents. In accepting the gifts bestowed Mr. Norris attempted in a brief address to return the thanks of himself and wife for the kindly manner in which they had been remembered, but soon ceased to speak, showing conclusively to all present that while his feelings of thankfulness might possibly be imagined they could not in words be expressed. The books presented, I have since learned, contained $50 each. After our mission had been accomplished we spent about two hours in talking together, when the party, numbering about one hundred, took their departure, followed by the best wishes and prayers of Mr. and Mrs. Norris. In separating from them I found every one more than satisfied and ready to exclaim "surely it were better to give than to receive" I trust none who took part in this pleasant little surprise party will ever have cause to regret it, and may the kind hand of Providence reward them and cause them never to forget that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and to meet and take part in a like surprise in December 1867 will be a pleasure

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

Arrest of Union Men.

Jerome Glosson was arrested at Williamsport on the 24th, charged with shooting Clint. Rench in the spring of 1861.—He was take to Hagerstown for examination, and held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars.

The particulars in this case, as we could learn, are these: Clint. Rench was a notorious Rebel at the beginning of the rebellion, and lived at Williamsport. He was open and loud mouthed in belching out his treason, cursing the Government and hurrahing for Jeff. Davis. He become so bold and defiant that he was ordered by the Union men to leave the place, and given length of time to go. Instead of leaving he grew more insolent, mounted his horse and commenced firing into the crowd In the disturbance that followed he was shot dead. Jerome Glosson was present, and is charged with the deed. Mr. Glosson is a Union man, went into the army, and became one of the most active and useful Union soldiers of our army. Since the close of the war he has lived at Williamsport, a peaceable loyal citizen.

In this matter we see the beginning of fresh trouble, and a disposition on the part of Rebels to harass and hunt down Union men. Inflated with their success in this State, they fondly imagine that they can place the iron heel of oppression on the necks of loyal citizens, and grind them down into the dust. We know their disposition, and if they have the power they will use it to the driving out of every Union man if possible. Should this thing be persisted in, a lively time may be expected. We shall see.—*Boonsboro' Odd Fellow.*

DR. SWAYNE'S
BOWEL CORDIAL,
A
sure remedy
for Asiatic Cholera,
Cholera Morbus, Dysentery,
Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum or
Summer Complaint, pain in the Stomach
and Bowels, Sick Stomach, Vomiting, and all
relaxed condition of the Bowels. Let
no family be without this
medicine, it will give immediate relief.
Sold by WM. REESE,
October 4,—1y. Westminster

Remedial Institute
FOR SPECIAL CASES,
No. 14 Bond Street, New York.
☞Full information, with *highest testimonials;* also, a Book on *Special Disease*, in a sealed envelope, sent free. ☞*Be sure and send for them, and you will not regret it;* for as advertising physicians are generally *impostors*, without *references* no stranger should be trusted Enclose a stamp for postage, and direct to DR. LAWRENCE, NO. 14 BOND STREET NEW YORK. Nov. 15,—1y

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine
"Its seam is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock Stitch." ["*Judges' Report,*" at the "*Grand Trial*"]
Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing both kinds of stitches on the same piece of goods.
Salesrooms No. 8, N. Charles Street.
D. C. CARY,
Sept 20.—6m Agent.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO THE SICK.

'Consumption'	SWAYNE'S	'Can be cured.'
'Consumption'		'Can be cured'
'Consumption'		'Can be cured.'
'Consumption'	COMPOUND	'Can be cured'
'Consumption'		'Can be cured.'
'Consumption'	SYRUP OF	'Can be cured'
'Consumption'		'Can be cured.'
'Consumption'	WILD CHERRY	'Can be cured'
'Consumption'		'Can be cured.'
'Consumption'	IS THE	'Can be cured.'
'Consumption'		'Can be cured"
'Consumption'	REMEDY.	'Can be cured.'

Thirty years' experience, and the great amount of testimony from all parts of the world has proven it a standard and reliable remedy for Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Blood Spitting, Liver Complaint, Pains in the Side and Breast all diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs.
Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia
Sold by WM. REESE,
October 4,—1y. Westminster.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.
Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear some thing very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card.—All others will please address their obedient servant,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Mar. 1,—1y. 831 Broadway, New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find, a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.
March 1,—1y.

Itch! Itch!! Scratch! Scratch!!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT cures Itch in from 48 hours.

'ITCH'	Dr. Swayne's Ointment,	'TETTER'
'ITCH'	Dr. Swayne's Ointment,	'TETTER'
'ITCH'		'TETTER'
'ITCH'	NEVER KNOWN	'TETTER'
'ITCH'		'TETTER'
'ITCH'	TO FAIL	'TETTER'
'ITCH'		'TETTER'
'ITCH'	IN CURING THIS	'TETTER'
'ITCH'		'TETTER'
'ITCH'	TORMENTING	'TETTER'
'ITCH'		'TETTER'
'ITCH'	COMPLAINT.	'TETTER'

Cures Itching Piles, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Rash' all Skin Diseases.
Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by WM. REESE,
October 4,—1y. Westminster.

Errors of Youth.
A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
Mar. 1,—1y. No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID
Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author.
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Feb. 1,—1y. Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.
An Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men—published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. Feb 9.—1y.

Whiskers! Whiskers!
Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, $1 00—3 packages for $2 00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price.—Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y
April 12,—1y.

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult., by Elder A. H. Senseney, Thomas Tate to Mary J. Sauble.

On the 25th ult., by Rev Ephraim W. Stoner, Mr. Wesley Bloom to Mrs. Rachel Frock, all near Union Bridge, this county.

On the 20th ult., at the German Reformed Parsonage, at Taneytown by the Rev N. E Gilds, Mr Samuel A. Brown of Frederick county, to Miss Julia Ann Hitshue of Carroll County.

On the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. William L. Firor of Frederick County, Md, to Miss Julia A. Eyler of Adams County, Pa.

At Clearspring, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. William Goodrich, Mr. James H. C Brewer, late Qr Master 6th Md Regiment, to Miss Mary, eldest daughter of Jonathan Loose, Esq., both of Clearspring, Md.

It gives us unusual pleasure to make the above announcement; truly it denotes "Reconstruction and Union" on a happy basis, and we would recommend their "Policy" to be adopted by others—"Jim" we are glad you have "stacked arms," and have refused to answer the call of "Revilee" such insubordination will not consign you to the Dry Tortugas. K.

On the 25th ult. by Elder Phillip Boyle, David H. Petry and Senna R. Waltz, both of this county.

On the 20 ult., by the same, Benjamin H. Franklin and Sarah Ann M. Albert, both of this county.

DIED.

Suddenly, in Washington City, D. C., on the 27th ult., Mrs Rachel H. Williams, late of New Windsor, in this county, aged 56 years, 11 months and 15 days.

On the 17th inst., Mrs Mary Catharine Stem, consort of Joseph Stem, aged 22 years and 9 months.

BALTIMORE MARKET
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 11, 1866.

FLOUR.—Howard Street Super,	$10 75 @	$11 00
" " Extra,	12 00 @	13 50
City Mills Super,	10 00 @	10 50
" " Extra,	14 00 @	15 00
Family Flour,	16 00 @	15 50
Rye Flour,	6 25 @	6 75
Corn Meal,	4 50 @	4 50
GRAIN.—Prime White Wheat,	3 30 @	3 25
Inferior to Fair,	2 82 @	2 85
Red Wheat,	2 85 @	2 95
Rye,	1 10 @	1 16
CORN.—White, good to prime,	99 @	95
Yellow, "	1 00 @	1 01
Oats,	54 @	56

OLD SCRAP IRON wanted at the highest market prices, at
REIFSNIDER & CO'S.,
Jan. 3. Near the Depot.

MENS WEAR.—Cloths, Cassimeres, Home Made Linseys, Cassinetts, Kentucky Jeans, &c. for sale very low at John L Reifsnider's.

MERCHANT TAILORING.—For Goods, Style and Fit, call on John L Reifsnider

Dividend.
First National Bank of New Windsor, Md.,
Dec. 29th, 1866.
THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. clear of Government Tax JOS. A. STOUFFER,
Jan. 3,—4t. Cashier.

DIVIDEND.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Westminster, Dec. 29th, 1866.
THE President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable to Stockholders of this date, on and after January 10th, 1867.
W. A. CUNNINGHAM,
Jan. 3,—4t. Cashier.

HOMINY CORN WANTED.
THE undersigned having put in operation a Hominy Mill at the Union Works in Westminster, wants to purchase 500 Bushels of pure White Flint Corn, to manufacture into Hominy. He has also on hand and for sale at all times a prime article of Hominy, and respectfully asks all parties fond of the article to give him a call. Also, Feed and Offal for sale, and Grinding or Chopping done at shortest notice.
Jan. 3,—3m SIMON A. LEISTER.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.
ORDERED that the Common Council for the City of Westminster, meet at their office on the 1st and 8th of JANUARY, 1867, at 7 o'clock, P. M., to hear any appeals from the return of the Board of Assessors for the City of Westminster, as appointed December 4th, 1866, to make a true and faithful valuation of the Taxable property of the City of Westminster.
The Record is open for examination at the First National Bank of Westminster.
A. BILLINGSLEA,
Jan. 3. Clerk.

Dr. F. Butler and L. Evans,
OFFER to their friends and the public in general one of the best Liniments that has lately been presented for the cure of Hœmrrhoids or Piles. We offer this remedy with the hope that those persons who are afflicted with this disease may give it a trial, and feel satisfied they will receive full remuneration for their money expended.
For Sale by A. H. Huber, No. 2, Carroll Hall, Westminster, and at the Subscribers Residence, at the West End.
Jan. 3,—3m.

James Biggs,
Confectioner & Baker,
HAS just received and now opening an unusually large and well assorted Stock of Holiday Goods, embracing every article in his line, and calculated to suit every variety of taste. A call from all his old customers and friends solicited.
Also, OYSTERS served up in every style at shortest notice.
Dec. 20,—3t.

I Have for sale 250 head of large CABBAGES of the best kind, at my Bakery & Confectionary Store Westminster.
Jan. 3,—3t. JAMES BIGGS.

No. 917, *EQUITY.*

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County sitting as a Court of Equity.

Susan J. Smith, vs John T. Smith. } The object of this suit is to procure a decree divorcing the Complainant from the defendant *a vinculo matrimonii.*

The Bill charges that they were lawfully married on the 27th of December 1858, in Frederick County Maryland by Rev. William T. Wright, and that Complainant's maiden name was Susan J. Vanfossen.

That the Complainant in all things conducted and demeaned herself as a true and faithful wife and that without any just cause or provocation the defendant abandoned Complainant some time in the month of June in the year 1862 and resides beyond the limits of the State of Maryland in parts unknown to Complainant.

That the Defendant has abandoned Complainant and that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years, and is deliberate and final, and the separation of the Defendant and Complainant is beyond any reasonable hopes or expectation of reconciliation.

The Bill then prays an order of publication giving notice to the Defendant of the object and substance of this bill and warning him to appear in this Court at some certain day to be therein named.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the Complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published at Westminster Carroll County Maryland in each of four successive weeks before the first day of February 1867, giving notice to the said absent Defendant of the object and substance of this bill and warning him to appear in this Court in person or by Solicitor on or before the sixth day of April next to answer the premises and show cause if any he has why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

WILLIAM A. McKELLIP, Clerk.
True copy.—Test:
WILLIAM A. McKELLIP, Clerk.
Jan. 3,—4t.

Estate of John E. Horn, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll Co., letters of Administration on the personal estate of JOHN E HORN, late of Carroll County, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers to the Agent *within six months from this date,* otherwise they may by law be excluded from the benefit of said estate. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
MAR