The American Sentinel.
WESTMINSTER:
THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1867.

When Will There be Peace?

It is but natural that, with the close of all wars, and particularly such as the one through which we have just passed, the most bitter animosities and the most intense hatred should be engendered between the combattants. History is rife with examples of wars vigorously carried on until either the one side or the other is forced to succumb by reason of the exhaustion of their resources, but when, after a few short years of comparative peace and recuperation, they have broken forth anew, and far exceeded in suffering, privation and death their predecessors.—And while we recall to mind the death-dealing encounters, with all their horrors, that darken the page of history, we cannot but regard with intense anxiety the future of our own Republic. We have but lately been visited with the dire calamity of civil war, and its close found us no nearer an amicable settlement of the difficulties involved than its commencement. Although the decision has been against those who aimed a death-blow at the vitality of this government, yet their proud and defiant spirits cannot brook the mild and humane peace-offerings of their forgiving parent, which rightfully claims the prerogative to interpose its authority in their behalf. They are encouraged in defying that authority by the present Administration, and but for it the country would be far on the road to the enjoyment of the repose that greeted our forefathers after the storm-cloud of '76 had passed. It has rather catered to the hatred and animosities that exist between the sections of the country than sought to allay these sectional prejudices. The means whereby the dread issues of the past might be forgotten and sentiments of brotherly love inculcated has been extended by the people, through their chosen representatives in Congress, to their erring brethren at the South, and those means have been set aside by the folly of an Executive who aspires to take the reins of government into his own hands, even before their efficiency for the ends proposed have had a fair test. But even the short period in which they have been enforced in the South has been productive of the most gratifying results, and has fully demonstrated that order would take the place of chaos if these means were steadily followed up. Under them a kindlier spirit was being created between the sections, and the minds of the people were once more turned to the peaceful avocations of domestic life. One by one those foremost in rebellion abandoned their foolish desire to destroy the Union, and were lending their aid to effect its restoration on a more enduring basis.—The people were fast coming together and working for the common weal, whilst past differences were being buried amid Lethe's dark and obscure waters. Freedom of speech and the press were everywhere tolerated, and wielding a tremendous influence in supplanting the political heresies of the past.

But while the wounds of the nation were thus healing, an unwise policy has been inaugurated by the President which is calculated to renew the sectional strife that has cast such a foul blot upon the history of the country. By the most tortuous construction of the Military Reconstruction bill has its heart been pierced, and the executive has again arrayed himself against the *only* sovereign power in this country—the people. By reason of this construction, and its consequent evil, it has become necessary for a reassembling of Congress in July. To that body the people look for a proper adjustment of all difficulties involving the national peace and harmony, and to its decisions *only* are they willing to submit. And while they are thus assembled, would it not be the part of wisdom to remove whatever may interpose to keep alive national discord? Andrew Johnson is the only obstacle now in the way to a speedy restoration of brotherly feeling, and, in our humble judgment, should be removed. When that is done we will then have peace, and not before.

Democratic Economy.

By the proceedings of the Annapolis *Constitutional* Convention on Friday last, we see that the members voted themselves twelve days holiday, by adjourning to the 10th inst. A proposition to cut off their per diem during the recess being rejected by a vote of 43 yeas to 56 nays. Five dollars a day for attending to their own business, is pretty good; but when we recollect that there is one hundred and eighteen members, and some twenty officers, &c., footing up for twelve days the snug little sum of $8,160.00, we cannot but regard it as rather expensive to the tax-payers. Our neighbor of the *Advocate*, who is an adept at explaining seeming inconsistencies, can *probably* prove this an immense saving to the State. We shall see.

Important Decision.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a little case involving a great principle was decided on the 18th inst. Judge Wyley declared in his opinion that the combination of physicians to regulate and prescribe the amount of their fees was an illegal combination, and he accordingly reduced a physician's bill against the defendant in the case before him to an amount equal to his previous charges, about one half of the attempted increase.

More Democratic Fraud.

One of the effects of General Sheridan's removal of Mayor Monroe at New Orleans has been the discovery of an over-issue of nearly four millions of dollars of city notes by the City Treasurer. In his message, Mayor Heath says "the city cannot be made liable in law for the redemption of the over issue, and the city officers should be instructed not to receive any of it."—City scrip had depreciated two and one-half per centum, and some merchants, it is said, utterly refuse to receive it in business transactions.

Late English News.

The late news from England is ominous of trouble in John Bull's family. The Reformers broke up a Tory meeting in London, at which there was much fighting. Then there has been an Anti-Catholic riot in Birmingham, which seems to have been quite an extensive affair. We will venture the prediction that this latter disturbance is created by the Tories for the purpose of drawing the public attention from the Reform movement. Such has ever been the Tory policy. When it could not crush popular rights by force, it would stimulate the religious passions of its poor down-trodden and ignorant dupes, and set them fighting among themselves. When will popular intelligence be equal to a combat with the deceptions and chicaneries of Toryism, whether on this side of the Atlantic or the other?

Last Efforts.

The leading rebels of the South are as far from accepting the logic of events, as they were before the fall of the Confederacy. Of course this assertion does not include all. Many of the best men of the South are truly anxious to have their States come back into the Union upon the Congressional plan, so that there may be a general and permanent pacification of the country. They put the past behind them and care not for it. The *present* and the *future* are all to them and to the issues involved therein they address themselves with an honest patriotism. At the head of this class stand such men as Gen. Longstreet, Ex-Gov. Brown and Gov. Orr, with hundreds of others. This class have abandoned the Democratic party for the reason that the only principles it ever had have been decided by the war. That party say they went to war on its principles, when it could no longer enforce them by argument. Having first failed to *reason* the people of the United States into an acceptance of them, having also failed to enforce and compel their adoption by the last resort of nations—the power of arms they must be regarded as permanently and completely rejected for all time to come. Looking at the question in this, its true light, they refuse to have any further connexion with this party of dead principles; knowing full well that it can do them no good, being now governed, as Gen. Longstreet says, by *prejudice* alone.

This new party, which is connecting itself with the Republican organization, is gaining strength every day, and will, with the assistance and support of a united North, finally re-organize in a safe, just, and permanent way the political affairs of the seceded States. The active business men are with this new Republican party. The old, effete, aristocratic slave holders are still full of treason and hatred of the Union. This party, having utterly failed at the ballot box, and on the bloody field, are now addressing themselves to the *literature* of the South and are laboring to imbue it with an admiration of their principles. This stands out prominently in the few wretched publications issuing from the Southern press, a periodical sent forth from the old town of Charlotte, North Carolina, overflowing with this kind of writing. Every little incident connected with the late war which can be made to show off Southern valor and prowess is eagerly seized hold of and portrayed with untiring satisfaction.

Hundreds of incidents of valor and gallant bearing on the part of rebel soldiers are minutely detailed, which we seriously suspect never had any existence except in the brain of the writer. Not satisfied fully with lauding the rebel soldiers, the writers of these incidents generally connect them with acts of cowardice and meanness on the part of Union soldiers. Not only has this class seized hold of the magazines and newspapers, but it has actually conscripted the song and the ballad into its service. These writers are acting upon the principle laid down in some author, where he says, "give me the making of the *ballads* of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws." But circumstances alter cases. Although the ballads of a nation, in the semi-barbarous period of the middle ages, may have been more powerful in controlling the national mind, than its laws, yet in this age of general education and intelligence, this is not so. The men who hope now to control nations by their ballads will fail. In the days when ballads were all powerful, the minstrel travelled from village to village, and gathering their occupants in crowds would sing to them their national airs. In *that* day there was no telegraph, no railroad, no printing press, no books and no education. If the broken down slaveholding aristocracy of the South hope to perpetuate a love of treason and a generation of traitors by the song and the ballad, they will fail here as they have failed in every other way, to make disloyalty respectable and honored.

Crops at the South.

It is gratifying to know that the food crisis has passed in the South. The cry of distress that recently came up from nearly all the Southern States is now alleviated by the gathering of the early crops. The absolute necessaries of life are now within the reach of all, although the poorer classes of the population have experienced severe hardships in the last few months. The Southern newspapers are much cheered at the prospects, and at the same time make grateful acknowledgments of the valuable assistance given their section from the North, without which, they say, many persons must have perished from starvation.

Trial of Surratt.

The trial of Surratt in the Criminal Court of Washington is still progressing. The evidence taken clearly implicates him and shows that his mother was the prime mover in the assassination of the President, and that her execution was an act of justice. This evidence will induce many people to reverse their opinion that an "innocent woman" was hung when Mrs. Surratt was executed. The evidence fully justifies the verdict and the sentence not only as to her, but to the others who suffered death with her.

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS.—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will CURE coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer, Consumption, it does more than most physicians can do. The use of a single bottle, costing one dollar, will satisfy the incredulous that they need look no further for the required aid.

The Judiciary.

In the Convention at Annapolis on Wednesday, the Committee on the Judiciary Department submitted their report upon the article on that subject of the proposed Constitution. It was read and ordered to be printed. The plan proposed would effect a complete revolution of the present Judiciary system of Baltimore city and the counties, and would add very considerably to the already large burthen of the tax-payer. The State is divided into eight Judicial Circuits, with three Judges for each, except in Baltimore city, where there are to be six Judges, making twenty-seven Judges in all. Under the present Constitution there is but one Judge in each county, excepting Baltimore city, where there are four. It is proposed to make Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester and Caroline the First Circuit; Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent and Cecil the Second; Baltimore and Harford the Third; Allegany and Washington the Fourth; Carroll, Howard and Anne Arundel the Fifth; Montgomery and Frederick the Sixth; Prince George's, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's the Seventh; and Baltimore city the Eighth.—An election for Judges, Clerks, etc., is to take place on the first Tuesday in November next; the Judges elected are to hold their office "during good behavior," and the Clerks of Circuit Courts for six years. Each circuit is to have a "Chief Judge," at a salary of $5,000 per annum, and the two "Associate Judges" are to receive $3,500, and Clerks $3,000. The Court of Appeals is to consist of the eight "Chief Judges" of the several circuits, four to constitute a quorum. The Governor is to designate the Chief Justice. In Baltimore city there is to be one Court styled "The Supreme Court of Baltimore City," consisting of a Chief Justice and five Associate Judges, to hold office "during good behavior," and each receive a salary of $5,000 per annum. Each of the Judges of this Court shall have all the rights, powers and jurisdiction of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, Baltimore city court, the circuit court of Baltimore city, the criminal court of Baltimore city, and the Orphans' court of Baltimore city. It shall be the duty of the said "Supreme court of Baltimore city," as soon as the Judges shall be elected and officially qualified, and from time to time as they may deem necessary, to provide for the holding of as many courts as the performance of its duties may require, and for the distribution of its business among said courts, the "Supreme court of Baltimore city" may assign any one or more of the said Judges to any one of the said courts, and may from time to time change said assignment and distribution of business, as circumstances may require; and each Judge, or the said Judges, so assigned in holding any of the said courts, shall have all the powers of the said "Supreme court of Baltimore city," and the said "Supreme court of Baltimore city" shall provide for the holding of as many general and special terms as the performance of its duties may require, the general terms to be held by not less than three Judges, and the special terms by one or more Judges; but the general and special terms may at all times be regulated and controlled by the General Assembly. The court is to act as an intermediate court of Appeals in certain cases. Four clerks are to be chosen for six years, with a salary of $3,500 each, and the General Assembly has power to order at any time the election of an additional Judge. The excellent system of Orphans' courts, which has given so much general satisfaction to all persons, excepting lawyers having business in these courts, is to be abolished. In Baltimore city one of the Judges of the Supreme court, and in the counties the Associate Judge of the circuit court, is to be the Judge of the Orphans' court of the county in which he resides. Registers of Wills are to be elected for six years.—Sheriffs are to be chosen for four years, instead of two, as at present, and Justices of the Peace are to be appointed by the Governor. The Convention of 1864 retained in office every member of the then judiciary—Judges, State's Attorneys, Clerks of courts, etc.—but the Convention now at Annapolis proposes a clean sweep, turning out all now in position, even the Judge of the city court of Baltimore.—*Balt. American.*

The Nation's Past.

"Forgive and forget the past," is just now the theme of many a copperhead speech and numerous newspaper articles. The war, we are told, is ended; the sword and spear has been turned into ploughshares and pruning-hooks; peace reigns supreme throughout all the land, and we should forgive and forget the wrongs done the nation by its enemies. It is an easy matter for men who have never suffered by rebellion to say this. It don't cost much to say it, and those who assume to admonish others to forgetfulness and forgiveness, think, no doubt, that they are making a lively demonstration of superior Christian and philosophical virtues. We don't know what the world thinks, and we don't care much, but our own opinion is that men who are always prating about forgiving and forgetting are no better than other people.

We say nothing of the Christian beauties and excellence of forgiveness; doubtless it were best if we all practised it more but then, our human nature is so weak, that we can't always do it; at least, it will be a question of time with some of us, and we doubt not that it will take a good while to erase from the memories of our people all recollections of the wrongs they have endured and the sufferings they have met at the hands of "Southern chivilry." For instance, how long will it take the loyal men of the South, who were insulted and treated with every sort of contempt and indignity, and forced into prison, and starved to death' and famished for water, and driven from their homes, and made to wander as refugees and exiles from their wives and children, friends and business, for months and years, to forgive and forget all the past? How long will it take the widows and orphans of the nation, whose husbands and fathers died of starvation and neglect in the loathesome prisons of the South, to forgive and forget all the past?

How long will it take the hundreds and thousands of widows and orphans now in tatters and rags, half-starved, whose husbands and fathers fell on battle-fields, or died in rebel hospitals, to forgive and forget all the past?

How long will it take the thousands of maimed soldiers now in our land, suffering still from wounds received at the hands of their country's, enemies, to forgive and forget all the past?

How long will it take the great nation, convulsed as it was for four long years by civil war, and now taxed to its utmost capacity to pay the expenses incurred in carrying on said war, to forgive and forget all the past?

How long will it take the loyal men of the South who have been, and still are, socially, politically, financially and religiously ostracised, to forget all the maltreatment, the slander, abuse and curses which have been heaped upon them?

Forgiveness, as we said before, is a Christian virtue. We are commanded in the Bible to *forgive* those who have wronged us if they *repent* and acknowlege the wrong they have done, but there is not an instance within the lids of that book where either God or man ever forgave once more."—wrong unless complete and hearty repentance of the wrong had preceded the forgiveness. The people of the nation can and will forgive the rebels of the South when they shall have truly and sincerely repented of their many sins, and by their deeds shall prove their repentance true.—It is an insult offered to the intelligence and an indignity to the feelings of a man to ask him to forgive his enemies while they are using every malignant and vindictive method to uphold a cause he abhors. We repeat, it is quite an easy matter for some to advise others, but when they begin to feel the shoe pinching them, they cry as loud as other people, and demonstrate the fact that they are simply flesh and blood, and no better than other men after all.

When our enemies and traducers shall "cease to do evil and learn to do well," then they can and will be forgiven for all the national wrongs they have committed. God will not forgive sin until it is repented of, and man should not attempt to get in advance of Deity. In process of time the nation may even forget the past, but it will take years to work such a revolution in our feelings. We say, then, let those who have sinned against their country acknowledge their transgressions, and reform their lives, and the loyal men of the nation will forgive them for all the past. There are many who have rebelied against their government who have never repented of their action, in either word or deed, but who are as malignant, vindictive and spiteful as ever against that government and its true friends. Can such ask, do they expect, forgiveness? Before they obtain pardon, let them "bring forth fruits meet to repentance."—*Baltimore County Union.*

The Convention.

The democratic convention now in session at Annapolis, is still laboring hard to tinker up a Constitution which, while it will be perfectly satisfactory to their party friends, may totally exclude all decent men from holding office under it. These tinkers have got on so far to have the legislative department of the new Constitution under consideration, and have (as we stated last week) fixed upon a basis of representation which gives the slavery, rebel counties of lower Maryland a greatly increased number of Delegates in the House. This week the Convention has resolved that "no minister or preacher of the Gospel, or teacher of any religious creed or denomination," shall be eligible as a Senator or Delegate. This section met with strenuous opposition from the more enlightened portion of the Convention, but the advocates of the pre-Adamite theory of government were too strong for them, and so the section was adopted. Doubtless it will pleasant news to the preachers of the State, to the thousands of class-leaders and Sunday-school teachers, that, because of their devotion to the cause of Christianity and their efforts to advance the interests of religion, they are held unfit, by a democratic Constitutional Convention, to be entrusted to make laws for the government of the State. It has always been understood that it was not from churches or school-houses that democracy gathered its inspiration, but that they rather depended on whiskey-shops and "sich like" for material to achive their victories, yet common decency, common respect for the feelings of a large class of our people, might have restrained the Convention from thus deliberately insulting the religious portion of the people of our State. But, fortunately, the Convention has not taken away the right of *voting* from ministers, class-leaders, and sunday-school teachers, and we doubt not that the votes of these, as well as of the thousands whom they lead in the path of religious duty, will be felt on the day when the Constitution adopted by this Convention is to be adopted or rejected. It is calculated that, in the Methodist Church of our State alone, thirteen hundred men will be proscribed by this section.—*Baltimore County Union.*

"Reconstruction" Items.

A despatch received at Montgomery, Ala., from Major C. W. Pierce Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, states that Alexander Webb, a colored register who was murdered on Thursday night last, and asking that a reward be offered for the apprehension of the murderers.—No cause is assigned, but the Bureau officers think it was from political animosity.

President Johnson has pardoned Hon. B. H. Hill of Georgia, who was one of the ablest and most uncompromising rebels in the Confederate Provisional Congress, and afterwards in the Rebel Senate till the close of the war. Thus is "treason becoming odious."

Within five days, Republican clubs organized in thirteen different parishes of Louisanna. For every drop of blood shed at the New Orleans massacre, the next election in that State will show a Republican vote. Johnson it is said, complains that Mayor Monroe has got him into a great many bad scrapes. We never knew a bad workman that did not curse his tools.

The rebels in Western Louisana are deterring the negroes from registering by telling them that it will cost ten dollars a head tax. But it won't work. The negroes know the value of the ballot and were the lie a truth they would find some way to pay it. The right to vote has insured them fair treatment, and they will exercise it to the end of securing their newly found rights.

Gen. Griffin and General Reynolds, of Texas, report to General Sheridan, that Judge Rives, of the ninth Judicial district of that State, in a charge to the grand jury of that court, stated that he should not receive the testimony of negroes, as the law of Congress on the subject was unconstitutional, and he therefore defied them. They also report the same facts against Judge Dougherty, who sated in the headquarters of General Reynolds that as regards the testimony of negroes he would not recognize the law or authority of Congress, and will be bound only to the sovereign State of Texas. Reports of a like character are coming in almost daily from the different sections of this State.

Stanberry's opinion is having its effect in Texas. Mayor Haviland, of Galveston, has refused to recognize the military authority.

☞The ex-Rebel General Jeff. Thompson has written a letter to George D. Prentice, approving General Longstreet's recent letter on reconstruction, and adding: "The Confederate Government wiped out State rights the first year of existence—a bloody war wiped out slavery, and wiped out the Confederacy, so they are obsolete ideas; and the plain question now presented is, 'Will you accept citizenship under our terms, as contained in this law?' and I emphatically answer Yes! Let each and every white man in the South say: "Abstract ideas of obsolete theories shall not govern me, for I will look facts in the face as they exist, and make the best out of the future, without moping over the past. It is not presumed that I shall be asked to compromise my honor or be false to my friends, for I am compelled to obey the laws, and being an elector simply gives me an opportunity to make the laws more favorable; then will confidence be restored, and plenty abound

Local Items.

The State Laws—

We are informed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court that the Laws of the last Session of the Legislature have been received by him for distribution, and Magistrates and others entitled to receive the same, can obtain them by calling at his office.

Sale of Bank Stock.—

We learn that last week Twenty-Five Shares of Stock in the First National Bank of Westminster was sold at a premium of Fifteen Dollars, the present Dividend going to the seller. This is highly complimentary to the management of this Institution, and very expressive of its deserved popularity.

Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia—

A fine head of hair is such an indispensable adjunct to beauty that no one who prizes good looks should neglect to use the best preparations to be had to increase its growth, to restore its color or prevent its falling off. Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia is one of the most effectual articles for the purpose we have ever seen, besides being one of the most delightful hair dressings and beautifiers extant. It is free from the sticky and gummy properties of most other dressings, and being delightfully perfumed recommends itself to every lady or gentleman using fine toilet articles.

City Affairs.—

The Mayor and Common Council met at their office, June 26th at 8 o'clock, P. M. The Clerk reported the Bonds of the Treasurer, Clerk, Bailiff and Collector, and the same were approved by the Mayor. The completion of assessment came up as the regular order of business, when on motion, it was ordered that the assessment as made and revised, be transferred to Ledger account, and the bills of same be placed in the hands of the Collector at the earliest possible time.

In consequence of some informality in the issue of notice to Mr. Rinehart for the removal of Fencing on Alley between Lots No. 15 and 16, in Fisher's addition, the notice was renewed for the removal of the same within twenty days from service.

The Mayor submitted a resolution looking to the revision of the present Ordinances and the adoption of such new ones as the Committee might approve and the public necessities require. The resolution was approved, and the Mayor appointed as Committee on the part of the Board, to act in conjunction with the Counsel, Mr. Pearson—Messrs. E. K. Gernand and F. A. Sharer.

A preamble and resolution was submitted by the Mayor, in reference to the necessity and project of lighting the Streets, referring the subject to a Committee for investigation as to its expediency, with instructions to further report upon the legality and expediency of issuing the Bonds of this Corporation, payable in three years with six per cent. interest, as a means of consummating such project. The present revenue of the Corporation being totally insufficient for any general marked improvements. Messrs. Pearson, (Counsel to the Board,) Cunningham and Yingling were appointed committee.

An Ordinance was adopted restricting the width of pavements on Union Street to seven feet, owing to the narrowness of the Street.

Mr. Jacob Reese having resigned his position as one of the Commissioners on Centre Street, the commission was amended by the insertion of the name of Mr. H. L. Norris.

Board adjourned to meet Wednesday evening, July 3rd, at 8 o'clock.

Execution of Maximillian.

Information received in Washington on Sunday, from what is regarded as a trustworthy source, is to the effect that by a decree of the Juarez Government, Maximilian was shot on the 19th instant at 7 o'clock A. M., and that the friends of Maximilian asked the privilege of removing his body for the purpose of sending it to Europe, but the request was refused. Gen. Grant also received a private telegram from Gen. Sheridan last night containing substantially the same statement. It is believed that Juarez reluctantly consented to the execution of Maximillian.—When the messenger bearing despatches from our Government relative to sparing the life of Maximilian delivered his packages to Juarez, the latter informed him that he (Juarez) was disposed to spare the life of Maxamilian, but the presure from Mexican leaders and people for his execution was so great that it would be almost impossible to resist it.

New Postal System.

All Postmasters were instructed to put the new system of registration of letters into operation on the first day of June—at which time it went into effect all over the United States. A new style of canvass envelope, of a large size and of an appearance sufficiently novel to attract the attention of distributing clerks immediately, has been introduced with this change. Postmaster, route agents, railwaypost office clerks and receiving clerks, handling this registered package envelope while in transit, are required to keep a record of its number, post mark (with date,) address, date of its receipt, and the description made of it by them on blanks and books furnished for that purpose.

Boston Interruptions.

During the delivery of a speech by President Johnson on Saturday afternoon in Boston, after stating that he would not make a speech or address, some person in the audience proposed "three cheers for Congress," which were at once given.

Secretary Seward, who followed the President, was interrupted with "three cheers for General Sheridan," "three cheers for our President *by election*," and when he announced that two years of Mr. Johnson's term have expired, there were cries of "good," "good."

A Converted Rebel.

It is stated that the Arkansas Rebel General Hindman is rapidly verging to the extreme of Radicalism, and it is even reported that he is soon to stump the State on behalf of the Radical party.—Having discovered, as he says, that Mexico is not a fit country for a decent white man to live in, he has come back to his old State with a determination to stay the rest of his days, and from having been the worst of Rebels has become the best of Union men.

☞It will be amusing to lookers on to witness the gyrations of the democracy over the negro suffrage question in their several conventions this summer after congress declares that *all citizens* have a right to vote. They have so many thousand times resolved and sworn that Sambo was an ape, or a gorilla, that he smelled bad and could not take care of himself and was a nuisance generally, that it will come awkwardly to them to resolve that "the nigger" don't smell, that he is a "man and a brother," and that it is the highest duty to coax his vote—but they'll come to it. There isn't anything so disagreeable that a modern democrat wont do to get a vote.

NOTICE.

Mr. Editor:—We sustain more or less damage at the hands of certain parties, nearly every Sunday, who visit the Western Maryland College, and take occasion on this day in the absence of the workmen to commit various depredations and offences which we are unwilling to sustain any longer. Some of the perpetrators are half grown boys, some are grown nearly, and some are what we wish to denominate, if possible, ladies and gentlemen, and yet they feel at liberty to force their way into the building notwithstanding we lock the doors and fasten the windows, and write a notice that there is no admittance on Sunday. We believe the number is very few who would knowingly do us any damage in this respect, but too many liberties at the hands of the well disposed is a license to the ill disposed. We wish to say to the well disposed that Mr. William Schaeffer carries the keys and generally, admittance can be had by application to him, when he can accompany you; but to the ill disposed I have to say we shall resort to legal treatment in your cases should we sustain further damage, and upon little inquiry we are already ferreting out who you are. Parents will do well to caution their children a little in this respect.

Respectfully yours, F. R. BUELL.

Westminster, June 27.

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PERUVIAN SYRUP.

A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE PROTOXIDE OF IRON, supplies the blood with its LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, giving strength, vigor and new life to the whole system.

If the thousands who are suffering from DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, &c, would but test the virtues of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, the effect would not only astonish themselves but would please all their friends; for instead of feeling cross, "all gone" and miserable, they would be cheerful, vigorous and active.

A DISTINGUISHED JURIST WRITES TO A FRIEND AS FOLLOWS:

I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a NEW MAN of me, infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

The genuine has "PERUVIAN SYRUP" blown in the glass.

A 32 page pamphlet will be sent free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey St, New York.

Sold by all Druggists.

SCROFULA.

The Rev. GEORGE STORRS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says in the Bible Examiner, by way of apology for publishing a medical certificate in his magazine, of the cure of his only son of Scrofula, "after dissolution appeared inevitable." We publish this statement, not for pay, but in gratitude to God who has answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders; being satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment, which the readers of this Magazine will thank its Editor for bringing to their notice"

Circulars free.

Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water is for sale by J. P DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey St., N. Y., and by all druggists.

July 4.

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,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

May 16,—1y.

No. 2.

Consumption Curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

TO CURE CONSUMPTION, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the liver and stomach must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which, by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cleanse the stomach of all bilious or mucous accumulations, and, by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP is nutritious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies all impurities are expelled from the system, and good, wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stages yields readily in their action.—Take the pills frequently, to cleans the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well.

Feb. 7, 1867.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO THE SICK.

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

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.

CASSIMERES, Tweeds, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Linen, &c., cheaper than ever, at A. M. Warner's.

CALICOES at 10 cents per yard at A. M. Warner's.

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, in perfect confidence.

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street,
May 16,—1y. New York.

YOUNG MEN,

The experience of the past ten years has demonstrated the fact that reliance may be placed in the efficacy of

Bell's Specific Pills,

for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal weakness, Emissions, Physical and Nervous debility, Impotence, or want of power, the result of Sexual Excess, or Youthful Indiscretion, which neglected, ruins the constitution, and makes the sufferer for life unfit for Business, Social Society or Marriage, and often terminates in an untimely grave. Make no delay in seeking the remedy. It is entirely vegetable and harmless on the system, can be used without detection or interference with business pursuits, and no change of diet is necessary while using them. Price One Dollar.

If you cannot get them of your druggist send the money to Dr. J. Bryan, 819 Broadway, New York, and they will be sent free from observation by return of mail

Private Circulars to Gentlemen sent free on application.

TO LADIES.

If you require a reliable remedy to restore you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best?

Thirty years experience has proved that

Dr. Harvey's Female Pills,

have no equal for Removing Obstructions and Irregularities NO MATTER FROM WHAT CAUSE THEY ARISE. They are safe and sure in every case.—Price, One Dollar, per box.

Dr. Harvey's Golden Pills,

Is a remedy four degrees stronger than the above, and intended for special cases of long standing Price, Five Dollars per Box.

A Ladies Private Circular, with Engravings, sent free on application.

If you cannot get the Pills of your druggist, send the money to Dr. J. Bryan, 819 Broadway, New York, and they will be sent free from observation by return of mail.

VOID THE QUACKS,

If you are suffering from the effects of Youthful Indiscretion and have Seminal Weakness, Emissions, &c., I will send you, free of charge, information which if followed will cure you without the aid of medicines. Address

HENRY AMSDEN, Station D, New York.

Jan 17, 1867.—1y.

LOVE AND MATRIMONY.

The affections of the opposite sex may be gained by following simple rules, and all may marry happily, if desired, without regard to wealth, age or beauty. Send directed envelope and stamp for particulars to

Madam LUCILLE DEMARRE,
Bible House, New York.

DR. J. BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
819 Broadway, New York.

SPECIAL TREATMENT in all cases of Seminal, Sexual, Urinary and Nervous Diseases in male or female.

Advice Free and correspondence strictly confidential.

AGENTS WANTED.

Samples sent free. No capital required. Ladies or Gentlemen can earn from $3.00 to $10.00 per day, enclose stamp, and address

TRIPP & CO, Eighth St., New York

Itch! Itch!! Scratch! Scratch!!

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT cures Itch in from 1° to 4° hours.

'ITCH' Dr. Swayne's Ointment, 'TETTER'
'ITCH' Dr. Swayne's Ointment, 'TETTER'
'ITCH' '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.

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.

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

MARRIED.

At the residence of the Bride's parents, near Uniontown, on the 30th ult., by Rev. S. Stoner, Mr. Levi Rowe and Miss Elenora Englar, both of this County.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, '67.

FLOUR:—	
Howard Street Super,	$9.00@10.50
" " Extra,	11.00@12.50
City Mills Super,	10.25@11.00
" " Extra,	11.00@12.00
Family Flour,	14.50@15.50
Rye Flour,	7.75@ 8.25
Corn Meal,	5.25@5.50
GRAIN:—	
Prime White Wheat,	2.35@3.30
Inferior to Fair,	0.00@0.00
Fair Red Wheat,	0.00@0.00
White Corn,	1.05@1.11
Yellow Corn,	1.12@1.14
Maryland Oats,	77@80 cts.
PROVISIONS:—	
Bacon, Shoulders,	10@10½
" Sides,	12@12½
" Hams,	15@17½
Lard,	13@16½

THOMAS P. TWOHY,
LOCKSMITH,
And Tinker in General.

HAVING opened a Shop at the West End of Town, is prepared to repair Locks, fit Keys, mend Umbrellas and Parasols, repair and polish Table Knives and Forks, grind Scissors, and satisfactorily perform all jobs in his line. Charges moderate, "live and let live," being the motto.

Westminster, July 4,—6m.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

ON Tuesday the 24th of June, supposed at or near Hoffman's Paper Mill, or between that and Westminster, a Black Morocco Memorandum Book, containing Accounts and Papers, of no use to any one but the owner. Any person finding it will confer a favor and be liberally rewarded, by leaving it at the *Sentinel* Office, or returning it to the Subscriber.

SHEPHERD WOOD,
June 27,—4t. Union Bridge.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

A choice lot of Silver American and Swiss Watches, Breastpins and Earrings, Sleeve Buttons, plain and fancy Finger Rings, Silver Chains, Silver Thimbles, Gold