AMERICAN SENTINEL, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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WESTMINSTER:
THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1867.

What the Republican Party has Done for the South.

We have always been impressed with the fact that there never has been sufficient display made of the benefits which were and are now being conferred on the masses of the South, white as well as black, by the Republican party of the North. It was the sincere desire of the Republican leaders to avoid a civil war. In Congress, Republican Senators and Representatives did all that was in the power and becoming of intelligent and independent men, to prevent a conflict of arms between the South and the North.—During the last Congress of the Buchanan administration, the Republican party all over the country labored fairly to conciliate the purpose of premeditated treason. Republican State Legislatures repealed what were called obnoxious laws. Republican mass meetings were held in the principal Northern cities to assure the people of the South that their rights would be insured, but in the face of this fair action, the Democratic leaders of the North encouraged the South to revolt and applauded the secession of the Southern States. When the war came, the Republican leaders were compelled to fight it out. In Congress and out of it, the Democratic leaders refused to vote supplies to Union armies or furnish recuits to fill up their ranks. After the war was ended by the triumph of Republican principles, the Democratic leaders were unabated in their encouragement of treason, and while for two years past the Republican party has been laboring for the restoration of the South to peace and prosperity, the Democratic leaders and organs, North as well as South, have never ceased to blow the embers of civil war, to keep hot the feeling of sectional resentment and to deepen and broaden those ignorant prejudices which grew up with slavery and which have disgraced our reputation as a land of equalities. These are simple but impressive facts. For two years Republican members of Congress, outside their official labors, have been striving to teach the people of the South that their true duty in the work of reconstruction was to go to work and till the soil, acquire the means of self-support, secure the full development of the country, welcome labor and capital without regard to whence it came. Ninety out of every hundred dollars sent from the North to invest in production in the South, is the capital of Republicans. Those who go from the North to the South to engage in the establishment of free schools are Republican men and women. The most enterprising newspapers established in the Southern cities since the close of the rebellion are based on capital furnished by Republicans. This is but a little of what Republicans are doing to secure the improvement, the advancement, the power and prosperity of the South.—Republicans seek to loyalize the South. Republicanism only antagonizes treason in the South. It would be untrue to itself if it did less or otherwise. On the other hand, the Democratic leaders not only neglect and refuse to aid the South by material effort to add to its business energy by financial investment, to secure its power by the passage of just laws restraining traitors, but they persistently and passionately encourage all the hatreds of traitors, and labor at all seasons to insure for treason renown and reputation. If ever the peace of the South is to be insured it must be on the Northern Republican idea that treason is a crime. If this claim is not firmly established, treason will always have funds ready to put its cause to war on the first fitting opportunity. The Republican party labors to save the South from this contingency. The Democratic leaders are constantly plotting to involve the South in an open revolt to repudiate the Government of the Constitution. This is the difference in the attitude of the two parties towards the South.

The Work of Congress.

Congress, at its sitting just closed, confined itself mainly to the special object for which it met—the passage of an explanatory Reconstruction bill. The bill to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes passed both Houses and was signed by the President. So, also, was the bill to carry into effect the Convention with Venezuela, and the resolution of sympathy with the Cretans. The requisite appropriation for the Russian treaty purchase was not acted on in either House. The House bill regulating the election of city officers by the Councils in Washington was not taken up in the Senate, and the other local bill to establish equal rights in the District of Columbia, which was passed, was not returned by the President.—Resolutions by Mr. Sumner, declaring the privilege of debate in the Senate with regard to civil officers liable to impeachment, were submitted, to lie on the table for the present; while in the House the purpose which had been determined upon of immediately reporting and ordering to be published the testimony of the Judiciary Committee on the subject, finally failed by the hour of adjournment arriving in the midst of debate on the subject of and amendment to the resolution.

☞Found at last, a remedy that not only relieves, but cures that enemy of mankind, Consumption, as well as the numerous satellites which revolve around it in the shape of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, &c. The remedy we allude to is DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Son, Boston.

The Veto Message.

The President quotes a vast number of authorities to show that the districts to which the late Supplementary act of Reconstruction is designed to apply are States in the Union, and that, therefore, without violating the Constitution of the United States, the act in question cannot be executed. It is time that this argument had been put aside. What matters it whether the States are in or out of the Union, or whether, indeed, the late rebellious communities are States or Territories? The name by which they are called has very little to do with the question involved, which, properly considered, is a question of necessity. One thing is clear. These communities seceded from the General Government, inaugurated a rebellion, and conducted a war of four years' duration. In seceding, these communities violated the Federal compact, but they seceded nevertheless. To say they did not would be a mere quibble on words.—It is contrary to the laws of Maryland, as well as the laws of nature, without just cause to take the life of a human being.—But will it be argued that a murdered man was not dead because it was contrary to law to kill him? There has been too much abstract reasoning on the status of these rebellious communities. The question of Reconstruction can never be finally and fully settled until the President, Congress and the people cease to deal in legal technicalities and abstruse propositions. These two principles we hold to be true: First, that a war may accomplish objects which were not anticipated when the contest began; and secondly, the victor can exact from the vanquished whatever may be necessary to secure the objects of victory. On the first point we cite as an example, the case of the thirteen American colonies. They took up arms originally to oppose certain duties which had been levied without their consent, and finally fought for and established their independence. The United States, in 1861, went to war to maintain the supremacy of her Constitution, and one of the most glorious results of the contest is the abolition of slavery, something that was not dreamed of when our soldiers were first marshalled in the field.

As regards the right of the victor to secure the objects of victory, Vattel (p. 388) speaks as follows: "The whole right of the conqueror is derived from justifiable self-defence, which comprehends the support and protection of his rights. * * * He may, according to the exigency of the case, subject the nation to punishment by way of example; he may, even if prudence so require, render her incapable of doing mischief with the same ease in the future." Now, it is said the late rebellious districts are States in the Union, and must have all the rights and privileges to which they were entitled before the war. If we admit this doctrine, then we would be compelled to open the doors of Congress to the representatives of these so-called States, even though such an act would again and immediately involve us in civil war. Are the people of the United States such blockheads as to be governed by a policy so disastrous in its consequences? Acting on this puerile notion they might be involved in a war every six months in the year. The people are not fond of civil strife, and they will adopt such measures as will render the South "incapable of doing mischief with the "same ease in the future." The President says that the United States holds no land in the South by conquest, and if he deduces any conclusion from this assumed proposition, it is that as there has been no conquest of land there has been no victory over the people. This is a principle of international law which is entirely new to us, and we think would have appeared equally so to Grotius and Vattel. We are opposed to confiscation; but if the South cannot be considered as vanquished Rebels, and legislated over as conquered provinces without confiscation, then let it come. Andrew Johnson seems to forget, notwithstanding his pathetic appeals to the contrary, that the people of this country rule the country, and that they rule it through their representatives in Congress assembled. It is for the people to say when peace should be fully restored, and what fruits shall be gathered from the victory. One of these fruits, as we have observed, is the abolition of slavery. Another now sought to be attained is to secure to all men perfect equality before the law. This the people think can be done effectually by exerting the elective franchise to the freedmen of the South, and they are unwilling that the representatives from the late rebellious districts shall be admitted on the floors of Congress until the franchise has been so extended. We have the opportunity to eradicate many of the evils existing prior to the war—an opportunity once allowed to pass might never return again—and would we not be arrant fools if we refuse to embrace it? It is thought that the same measures which have been instituted to secure perfect, equality before the law, will at the same time prevent a recurrence of civil war and blood-shed. Both of these ends the people have in view. When they are convinced that one or both of these cannot be attained in the present crisis of own affairs, they will withdraw their armies from the South and re-admit the Southern Representatives in Congress. Until then, though the President should veto every bill enacted by our National Legislature, the South must remain under the rule of military commanders.—*Balt. American.*

New Fractional Currency.

To meet the demands of the public there will be issued in a few weeks an additional fractional currency note of the denomination of 15 cents. The principal embellishments on the face of this note are an engraved likeness of General Grant on the right hand, and opposite on the left of the note a likeness of Leiutenant General Sherman. The back of the note like all other late issues of Government moneys, will be green, with the figure 15 on each side of the note. The bronze figure which have thus far been placed upon the various denominations of United States currency, will be omitted on this issue, and for safety a peculiar kind of paper substituted.

Political Huckstering.

Secretary Seward is in the market "looking around" for bargains. He is after islands in the Pacific and icebergs in the Arctic ocean. As the nation has any amount of spare cash on hand, and as the Indian war is only costing a million dollars a day, the people can afford to let the Premier throw away bags of gold or bundles of greenbacks in order to acquire any strip of land he may covet. But the wonder is why the Secretary is so anxious to purchase detached portions of territory, when there are so many good farms nearer home which could be had "for a song" provided Mr. Seward practised the right kind of singing. There is no necessity of making short cruises in the Pacific and Atlantic, or long explorations in the Arctic ocean, while Mexico is ripening to our touch under the windows of our habitation. We could get Mexico much cheaper than "our territory" at the North pole cost. It would not be half as hard or as expensive to elect a ruler for Mexico as it cost Napoleon to furnish that people with a German Emperor. The Mexican people are naturally disposed to Republicanism. If they could get the genuine article of freedom, the masses of Mexico would cherish and foster it, and become as great and glorious as their Castilian ancesters ever were. What Mexico needs first is a free religion. She never had this, and until she gets rid of the imposition of an ignorant priesthood, she will be torn by revolution and subject to wrong. The United States Government is the only power on earth which can afford any relief to Mexico. Whether this power is advanced by the influence attending the purchase of territory, or by the intervention necessary to defend the rights of humanity and promote the peace of the hemisphere, we begin to believe that the nations of Europe now look to the American people to restore that ill fated land and thus insure civilization where it is now so much impeded and outraged. If Mr. Seward could be induced to quit roaming over distant latitudes in search of wild land, uninhabited islands and dreary wastes of ice and snow, to devote his diplomacy to promoting our interests in the far South, he might possibly be able to atone for the many wrongs he has done his country within the last three years. It is our interest to insure order in Mexico. We cannot venture this insurance unless we are invested with authority to inforce peace. We have the ability to make a great country out of Mexico. All we want is the opportunity. We don't want to buy the land. It would not be right to pay any clique of Mexican revolutionists for the opportunity of restoring that country to prosperity. Our action should be based on the broad policy of doing good to our neighbor. Will Mr. Seward act on this principle?

Condition of Maryland.

Congress has had for some time under the investigation of one of its Committees the Constitution and political situation of the State of Maryland. The scope of the inquiry has been recently enlarged, so as to embrace the States of Kentucky and Delaware. The particular point to be ascertained is whether those States have forms of government that are republican in the sense of the Federal Constitution, and whether the guaranty by which the United States is bound to those States upon this subject has been properly complied with. We propose to leave the care of the States of Kentucky and Delaware to those who are more especially interested in them. In regard to the State of Maryland, however, we feel ourselves called upon to say that there is sufficient reason for the examination which Congress has instituted. The State of Maryland was never formally proclaimed by its Legislature, or by a Convention in the name of its people, to be out of the Federal Union and a member of the Southern Confederacy. When its Legislature was about taking this step its members were arrested or dispersed, and the State was taken military possession of by the United States and so held during the entire war. Maryland did not secede, therefore, but it is none the less under obligation to the people of the United States to have a republican form of government, nor is Congress the less bound to secure to it such a government There are some interesting facts, besides those we have just referred to, connected with our recent history.

When the war of the rebellion was begun there were from six to ten thousand of our citizens who left the State, joined the Confederate army, took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, and ceased, in any proper sense of that term, to be citizens of the State of Maryland.—Since the conquest of the Confederate organization those people have returned to their former homes, and, with the aid of our present Governor and the menace of the Federal military force, have reasserted their rights of citizenship and usurped the political control of the State. In addition to these returned traitors (and our own domestic treason law calls them such,) other persons have immigrated into this State since the war from Southern States, who were engaged in rebellion, and, under the controling to which we have just alluded, exercise here the rights which by the laws of Congress they forfeited in the States from which they have come. This latter class is also estimated to hold a very large number of voters.—These persons, combined with those who did not go to the South during the war, but sympathized with and aided the rebellion, have overwhelmed the loyal people and loyal government of the State. We are of opinion that those whom Congress has disfranchised in Virginia or South Carolina cannot rightly, by refuge here, defeat the policy of Congress, nullify its legislation, and reclaim their rights as citizens of the Union. It is a question, we think, well worthy of grave consideration whether a State be republican whose political powers have been wrenched from its lawful citizens, and which is controlled by those who have properly no rights in it. Apart from this question, so interesting to the authority and dignity of Federal legislation, the effect of the intervention of the people whom we have described is to preclude republicanism from our State forever. Having secured a majority in the last legislature, they have organized a Constitutional Convention of the State in confessed voilation of the existing Constitution on that subject, and have, in that Convention, given to one third of the voting population of the State an absolute majority of representatives. The avowed purpose of the measure was, and its result will be, that the political control of the State must be continued in the hands of a small minority of the people, who have as little pretensions from their wealth, or intelligence, or other elements of power, as from their numbers. It is a fact that the Convention is so organized by law that the minority of the State controls it, and, so far as its purposes have been indicated in its proceedings, about one-third of the white population of the State will continue to domineer over its people. Our colored fellow-citizens are denied all rights—the right to hold office, the right to vote, the right of self protection, the right to shield their property in the courts. They have nothing accorded to them but to labor, to suffer and to die. It must be remembered, in order to measure properly the importance of this subject, that one-fourth of the population of Maryland are colored. These people are thus oppressed by men whom Congress has pronounced unfit, by reason of their crimes, to be entrusted with any political powers. While their oppressors were in arms against the Government, these men volunteered by thousands in its defence, and the same intelligence and virtue which won for them, while in the army, the commendations of all their officers, guide their conduct as citizens. A form of government marred by the defects which we have indicated can in no just sense be called republican. Unless Congress shall arrive at the decision to interpose and vindicate the purity of our institutions, we can see no remedy, nor any hope of relief for the loyal people of this State. The Congress of the United States has assumed legislative and military control over the Southern States because of the ascendency there of Rebels over loyal men, and the consequent impossibility of establishing or administering republican Governments among them. The Rebels have, therefore, been disabled from participating in the political affairs of those States, and those duties have been devolved upon Republicans and other patriotic men. There is no reason for such action on the part of Congress in any one of those States which is not applicable to Maryland. This State was prevented from seceding only by having been reduced to a military Government during the war, and it is now under the control of Rebels. The majority which rules the State is made up of men who left it to fight against the Union, and of others who having fought and otherwise aided in the rebellion, have come here to enjoy opportunities of mischief which the laws of Congress deny them where they have come from. If Congress has the power and is justifiable in preventing disfranchised Rebels from governing any State of the Union, the same may and ought to be done in Maryland. This can be effected here by no other process than that which has been adopted in the other States where loyalty has been subdued by treason. Congress must enact laws authorizing the people of Maryland who have not aided the rebellion, and who are republican in principle, to organize a Government such as the Constitution of the United States demands of its constituent States. And they must see that the action thus authorized shall not be prevented by violence. In no other way can the ordinary civil rights of the loyal citizens of the State be secured to them. And in no other way can the political control of the State be wrested from the hands of an oligarchy the inhabitants of a narrow and depopulated, and decaying section, and the leaders of an infuriated and traitorous party.

Sensible Talk from the South.

A Texas correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* writes:

"The lessons which adversity teaches are hard, yet they must be learned—and these lessons are always useful. I know it comes hard for a young man to walk behind a plow who once rode behind a fast trotter; nor is it agreeable to a young lady to make and put on her dresses all by herself, who formerly had a couple of servants to take these irksome jobs off her hands. Yet I can see no other remedy, at least for those who have simply been ruined by the war, and the list is a long one. That a large majority have accepted the situation cheerfully I am glad to say is true—I mean the situation to earn their own living; all must do it.—And there are many who think, and I am one of them, that in the long run it will be all the better for the rising generation of the South—a generation which is to follow one notoriously brought up in ignorance of work and indolence as to any useful occupation. The race of men growing up will be more muscular—the women stronger and heartier—and their children again improve upon the stock. I have never heard that exercise was hurtful, and I have consulted good physicians on the subject.

"How often do we hear people complain that they have been out all day hunting for a servant without success.—Had they turned to in the morning they could have done all their work themselves in a couple of hours, and saved money and shoe-leather by the operation. Too many people in the South have been brought up to be waited upon—they must now tie their own shoes, and I repeat that the sooner they begin the better it will be. I know that many think they can escape this state of things by going to Brazil or some other out-of-the-way country; but toil is the common lot of the poor man the world over, so far as I have seen, and in no part of the world is toil as renumerative as in the Southern States of America. Let us work."

"The Tyranny of Congress"

Andrew Johnson and the Copperhead organs which support him in his faithfulness to principle, has had much to say on the subject of the *tyranny of Congress.*—Speaker Colfax, in a speech to some friends who honered him with a serenade on Saturday evening last, most happily disposes of this charge. He proved that all that Congress had done had been previously done by the President by proclamation, the only difference being that one was the work of legal legislature, the other arrogant assumptions of a distinct department of Government. He well sums up the parallel cases:

"Has Congress made State Governments subordinate to the military power? So did the President. Has Congress provided for the calling of State conventions? So did the President. Has Congress authorized their ratification? So did the President. But he ordered conventions by his executive fiat, and recognized their constitutions without their being submitted to the people. Congress required the people—the registered voters—to call the convention themselves, and then to approve or reject their work by a popular vote. Has Congress required the ratification of a constitutional amendment? So did the President. Has Congress established a test oath? So did the President. Our crime is, I suppose, that we provided that those whom the nation had made free should have the freeman's ballot for their protection, while the President did not."

The parallel is perfect, with the exception of the extension of suffrage to the loyal people. Yet the man who has furnished a precedent for each of these acts of Congress now threatens to disobey the laws because the qualifications prescribed are not the same as he held, in his wisdom, to be necessary.

General Grant's Testimony.

The last witness examined by th[illegible] diciary Committee was General Gr[illegible] He was called on Friday in con[illegible] with Colonel Hillyer, at the instance [illegible] Democratic members of the Com[illegible] who expect to prove an endorsem[illegible] the President's policy from [illegible] Grant. He was before the Comm[illegible] gain on Saturday, and it is und[illegible] that he took occasion to express [illegible] heartily and unequivocally in sy[illegible] with the measures enacted by the [illegible] tion for the South. The details [illegible] evidence are not known, of course, [illegible] Republicans are in good humor [illegible] Democrats are chopfallen over it[illegible] Democrats, it is understood, expe[illegible] prove General Grant's indorsemen[illegible] Presidents policy in conversatio[illegible] Colonel Hillyer before the Presiden[illegible] summer of 1866.

Pic Nic Party.

We learn that one of those pleasant Pic Nic's, for which Taneytown is so famous, will be held in Mr. Rinedollar's Woods, Piney Creek, on Tuesday the 6th of August. Lunch and Refreshments of all kinds will be furnished on the grounds at moderate charges, and social enjoyments with innocent amusements be the order of the day.

3

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the *Throat, Chest* and *Lungs,* prevail in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year; few are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in *Wistar's Balsam* to an extent not found in any other remedy: however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

MR. JOHN BUNTO,

OF BALDWIN, CHEMUNG COUNTY, N. Y.—writes:

"I was urged by a neighbor to get one bottle of the Balsam for my wife, being assured by him that in case it did not produce good effects, he would pay for the bottle himself. On the strength of such practical evidence of its merits, I procured a bottle. My wife at this time was so low with what the physicians termed SEATED CONSUMPTION as to be unable to raise herself from the bed, coughing constantly and raising more or less blood. I commenced giving the Balsam as directed, and was so much pleased with its operation that I obtained another bottle, and continued giving it. Before this bottle was entirely used, she ceased coughing and was strong enough to sit up. The fifth bottle entirely RESTORED HER TO HEALTH, doing that which several Physicians tried to do but had failed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

ACROSTIC.

G ently it penetrates through every pore,
R elieving sufferers from each *angry sore;*
A ll *wounds it heals* with certainty and speed;
Cuts, Burns, from inflammation soon are freed;
E ruptions, at its presence disappear;
S kins lose each stain, and the complexion's clear!

S ALVE, such as GRACE'S every one should buy,
A ll to its wonderous merits testify,
L et those who doubt, *a single box but try,*
V erily, *then* its true deserts 'twould have;
E ven unbelievers would laud GRACE'S Salve! August 1.

No. 9.

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 billious or mucuous accumulations, and, by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP is nutricious 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.

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

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.

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 unfits the sufferer 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 Ladie's 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.

AVOID 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

HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO THE SICK.

'Consumption'	SWAYNE'S	'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.

DIED.

At the Alms House, on the 21st ultimo, Nelly O'Dannel, aged about 94 years. She was blind for about 80 years.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, '67.

FLOUR:—	
Howard Street Super,	$9.50@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,	8.00@ 8.50
Corn Meal,	5.50@5.60
GRAIN:—	
Prime White Wheat,	2.40@3.00
Inferior to Fair,	0.00@0.00
Fair Red Wheat,	2.50@3.00
White Corn,	1.16@1.18
Yellow Corn,	1.12@1.14
Maryland Oats,	98@99 cts.
PROVISIONS:—	
Bacon, Shoulders,	12½@13
" Sides,	14@14½
" Hams,	18@20
Lard,	13@16½

CAMP MEETING.

BY Divine permission, the Church of God, proposes to hold a Camp Meeting on the grounds of Nathan Baker, near Woodsboro', commencing on *Thursday, the 8th of August, inst.,* to which all Ministers of the Gospel and the people are respectfully invited to attend. It is expected there will be able Ministers present from other States. The Boarding Tent will be kept by Moses Anders & Sons. Boarding and lodging furnished during camp; also Horse feed of all kinds. No huckstering allowed within one mile of the grounds without the consent of the Managers.

NATHAN BAKER,
LEWIS STULL,
Mr. WILLIAMS,
HENRY WORKING, and others,
August 1,—tm.* Committee.

CAMP MEETING.

THERE will be a Camp Meeting held at the Old Ground, near Hampstead, Md., commencing *Friday, August 16th,* 1867. The friends of our sister Circuits are cordially invited to unite with us in this "Feast of Tabernacles."

No trafficking of any kind will be allowed, as the law in reference thereto will be strictly enforced.

Boarding will be furnished on the ground at reasonable rates.

HUGH LINN,
Pastor M. E. Church,
August 1,—tm. Hampstead, Md.

CAMP MEETING.

THE Baltimore Camp Meeting of the Methodist E. Church, will commence *Wednesday Evening, August 7th,* on the "Old Water's Ground," about two miles from Painter's Switch, Western Maryland Railroad, where good Coaches will meet each train. All friends of Religion are invited to meet on the Ground August 2d, to select tent places.

By order, C. MCELFRESH,
Chairman Camp Meeting Committee.
July 25,—tm.

HAMMOND DUGAN. PIERRE C. DUGAN.

DUGAN & BROTHER,

Law and Real Estate

OFFICE,

No. 29 St. Paul Street,

Between Lexington and Saratoga Sts.

BALTIMORE.

Attention given to the Sale of *REAL ESTATE,* Negotiating Loans, Collections, and Law business generally.

Parties having business with Messrs. DUGAN & BRO., will meet with prompt attention by applying to CHAS. B. ROBERTS, Westminster, Md. August 1,—6m.*

FOR SALE AT COST.—Ladies Dress Goods, by John L. Reifsnider.

JUST received a fine assortment of Ladies' and Misses Kid Slippers, at

Wm. H. H. Geatty's,
Opposite the Catholic Church
July 11. Westminster, Md.

Attention!

CARROLL UNION LEAGUE.

A FULL attendance of all the Membership of Carroll Union League, is earnestly requested to be present at Carroll Hall, *Friday Evening, August 2d,* at 8 o'clock. Business of the most vital importance to every member will be presented to the League.

By order of the President,
J. EDWIN WEAVER,
August 1,—1t. Secretary.

WESTERN MARYLAND

COLLEGE.

(FOR PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES.)

THE New and Spacious Building for the use of this Institution of Learning, being now nearly completed, the *First Scholastic Year* will commence on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER THE 4th. *Price of Board,* Washing, &c., per year, $180.—*Tuition alone,* from $25 to $80 per year, according to the Class entered. The corps of Teachers has been selected with great care, and consists of competent Professors in each Department of Study. Besides all branches of English, the Latin, Greek, French, German and other Languages will be taught; also, Music, (Vocal and Instrumental,) Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, Wax Work, &c. The Institution is provided with a Library of 2500 volumes, and valuable Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus. The Proprietor and the Teachers will earnestly aim to make the Institution one of the best in the land, and they respectfully solicit such a share of the public patronage as will sustain and encourage them in their labors.

Catalogues containing full information, can be had on application, either in person or by letter, to

E. R. BUELL, Proprietor; or
Rev. J. T. WARD, Principal of the College Faculty.
Westminster, Md., August 1, 1867.—3m

Estray.

Carroll County, To wit:

I HEREBY certify that JOHN DEBO, of Carroll County, Md., brought before me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said County, this 26th day of July, 1867, as an Estray, trespassing upon his enclosure, a bright BAY HORSE, about six years old, 14 hands high, a small white spot on the top of the neck, a small dent in the left side of the neck near the shoulder, weak eyes, old shoes and slim tail, trots and canters, and has been used in gears. Also, a Wagon Saddle and Riding Bridle, both old ones.

Given under my hand the year and day above mentioned.

DAVID OTTO, J. P.

The owner of the above described Horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN DEBO.
Living at the Forks of the Road, near
August 1.—3w.* Middleburg, Md.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, all of the Real and Personal Estate of JOHN SIX, of Carroll County, Md., on

Saturday, the 7th of September, 1867,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, situated on the Public Road leading from Bruceville to Emmitsburg, near Keys School House, and adjoining the lands of Samuel Angel, David Roop and others, the Farm on which said John Six now resides, containing

152 Acres of Land.

Said land is well situated and is a very good quality of land, well watered with never failing Springs of good Water.—About 20 acres of said land is well Timbered, the balance is in a good state of cultivation. The Buildings are a good

FRAME HOUSE

LARGE BANK BARN,

Hog House, and other small buildings.—On said Farm are a variety of Fruit Trees all of first-rate kinds of Fruit, in good bearing condition. This Farm offers many inducements to purchasers, being beautifully situated within 1½ miles of the Western Maryland Railroad, and near to Stores, School Houses and Churches.

And at the same time and place, a

Wood Lot,

containing 20 *ACRES,* situated one mile West of the College, near Emmittsburg. Said Lot is well set with Thriving Timber.

And also, all of the Personal Property of said John Six, consisting of

House Furniture & Farming Implements.

Possession of the Home Farm will be given on the first of April, 1868, and of the Wood Lot as soon as the purchaser complies with the terms of sale. The land will be sold clear of all encumbrances.

Terms of Sale, are:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of April, 1868, when possession will be given, and the balance in two equal payments in one and two years from the first day of April, 1868; the purchaser or purchasers to give their notes with good security bearing interest from the first day of April, 1868.

Terms of the Wood Lot, are:—One-half of the purchase money to be paid within one month from the day of sale, and the balance on the first day of April, 1868, the purchaser to give his notes with good security, and upon the payment of all the purchase money the Trustee will execute to the purchaser or purchasers a good Deed, clear of all encumbrances

Terms of Personal Property:—Cash.

JOSEPH DAVIS,
August 1,—ts. Trustee

Estate of Jacob Young, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of JACOB YOUNG, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same within six months from this date, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN YOUNG,
August 1,—4t.* Administrator.

COUNTY

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

THE County Commissioners for Carroll County will meet at their Office, in Westminster, on the FIRST MONDAY OF AUGUST, 1867, for the transaction of business.

By order.
LEVI VALENTINE,
July 4,—tm. Clerk.

FARMERS LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

OIL VITROL, Sulph. Soda for sale at Baltimore prices. I have made arrangements with the Factory to sell at the lowest Baltimore price. Also, to have it always on hand. John L. Reifsnider,
August 1. West End.

FRUIT JARS.

2 DIFFERENT KINDS.—After a long experience, with care, I have selected two different kinds of Fruit Jars, for sale. The best article in use. Also, a large lot of Stone Jars and Jugs, for sale at Baltimore prices, at Wholesale or Retail.

John L. Reifsnider,
August 1. West End.

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