American Sentinel.

OLD SERIES, Vol. XXVII.—No. 1,421 — 'BE JUST AND FEAR NOT—LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIM'ST AT, BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S AND TRUTH'S.' — NEW SERIES, Vol. 10.—No. 25

WM. H. GRAMMER, Editor. — WESTMINSTER, MD., FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1860. — THOMAS J. LOCKARD, Printer.

AMERICAN SENTINEL.

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be charged $1 per square of *Ten Lines* for four insertions or less; and 25 cents for subsequent insertions. To business men advertising by the Quarter, Half Year or year a deduction will be made. *Business Cards* of Five Lines (or less, $5) per annum. *Communications* on subjects of individual interest will be charged 5 cents per line. *Marriages, Deaths,* and *Ordinary Notices* not exceeding five lines inserted gratis; over that number, 5 cents per line.

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

BLANKS of every variety, constantly on hand.

POETRY.

For the Sentinel.

LINES

SUGGESTED AT M. P. CHURCH, NEAR SPRINGFIELD.

BY LLOYD DAY.

THERE is a place I almost dread,
Where seems to brood a shadowy pall;
There, often as my footsteps fall,
My heart beats heavier than my tread.

There something whispers "Never more"—
And when I would be else than sad,
And other smiles might make me glad,
A thought reminds me—it is o'er!

I hear the merry laugh around,
That tells of many a gay young heart;
But in its mirth I have no part,
There blends a death song with the sound.

My Mother! half of life to me,
My Sister was her only peer;
Of all their sex none seem so dear,
Though many fall as true may be.

Ah! when they used to worship there,
To me it was pleasant place;
But now each seems a stranger face,
Would *they* were resting otherwhere.

It seems that there *I could not* lay,
Amid a solitude so drear;
I would be with my kindred dead,
But rather 'neath some other clay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Life Illustrated.

JAPAN.

The embassy from Japan being now one of the prominent themes of public interest, a desire for some further information than that which is commonly possessed respecting the country which they represent, will very naturally arise in the minds of multitudes, and to this desire we will respond by a description of the main particulars relating to that country, its government, its manners, social state, productive industry, religion, &c.

GEOGRAPHY.

By an inspection of the map, it will be seen that Japan occupies a geographical position interesting in respect to that *ultima thule* of our national territory, California—and a position which, other things being favorable, can scarcely fail to insure considerable intercourse between that nation and our country in future times.

The Japanese Empire consists of several large islands, viz: Kiigo, Sioo, Sikok, Niphon, Yesso, and the southern part of Saghalien; together with about 3,000 smaller islands. It extends in a southwestern and northwestern direction from the Loo-Choo group of islands on the south, about 26 degrees north of the equator, to about the 49th degree of north latitude, which passes through the island of Saghalien. It consequently possesses a climate ranging through all degrees of temperature, from the tropical to the intensely cold.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The coasts of the larger islands are extremely irregular, being deeply indented, with bays, gulfs and inlets, and their surfaces are very uneven, rising sometimes into mountains of great elevation. A mountain range runs through the centre of Niphon, the principal island, from one end to the other, some of the peaks of which are of a volcanic nature. Though the tops of some of these mountains are covered with perpetual snow, they are generally not so high as not to admit of cultivation to their summits, where the soil is suitable. There are, however, some plains of considerable extent, and one is mentioned that is seventy miles across. This mountain range is the source of innumerable torrents which flow rapidly down the channels to the sea, not having a length of course which allows them to assume the proportions of rivers. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence, which in several instances have been very destructive to life and property.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

These are abundant and various, including gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, quicksilver, and iron. Sulphur also abounds, and naphtha is an article of export. Thermal and mineral springs are of frequent occurrence, and ambergris is found on some of the shores. In the beginning of the 17th century, when the trade was open to the Portuguese and Dutch, the annual export of gold and silver amounted to about $4,200,000. Coal exists in various places, while asbestos, porcelain earth, tourmaline, schrol, and marble are also the mineral productions of these islands.

VEGETATION.

Though the climate of Japan is exceedingly various, and its soil moderately prolific, its actually *native* vegetation is not so diversified as might be supposed. In the mountains of Saghalien, Yesso, Niphon, and the islands of parallel latitudes, the oak, pine, fir, spruce, larch, cedar, and other arborescent species common to temperate and northern climes, abound. The palm, banana, bamboo, bignonia myrtle, camphor tree, varnish tree, etc., are indigenous to the southern parts of the empire. Many of the choice species of plants, shrubs, and trees, etc., however, that are cultivated, were not originally natives of the soil, but have been imported from China and other neighboring countries, and among these are sweet orange, pomegranates, pears, cherries, apricots, peaches, and even many of those plants known to our botanists as *Japonica*, which simply means *Japanese*.

Though the soil of Japan is not, in general, naturally rich, every spot that is capable of cultivation is rendered productive by industry, and among the agricultural and horticultural products are wheat, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, melons, pumpkins, and in the southern parts the tea plant, ginger, pepper, cotton, tobacco, the sugar-cane and rice—the latter yielding two crops during the year.

ANIMALS.

The zoology of Japan presents no very striking peculiarities. Small bears, hyenas, wild boars, deer, hares, monkeys, and quite an immense number of foxes, are among the principal wild animals. The chief domestic beasts are the buffalo, the zebus, the horse, and a few hogs and sheep. There is a great variety of birds, among which are falcons, pheasants, woodcock, teal, wild ducks and geese, storks, wild pigeons, ravens, hawks, larks, pelicans, cranes, herons, etc. There are snakes, tortoises, lizards, scorpions, centipedes, and innumerable forms of the insect tribe, while the seas abound with fish, which are taken in large quantities, and constitute almost the only animal food used by the inhabitants, the flesh of cattle, sheep, etc., being prohibited by their religion.

THE JAPANESE PEOPLE.

The Japanese race is a branch of the great Mongolian family, and in their physical and mental characteristics they are quite superior to the people of most other Asiatic nations. Physically they are well formed, with large heads, straight limbs, and they are nimble and active. Their eyes are oval and rather deeply sunken, like those of the Chinese, and their complexion is yellow, which, however, is thought to be an effect of the climate, as some of their ladies, who are not much exposed to the sun, are as white as Europeans. They possess much natural intelligence, a great curiosity to learn, are generally kind in their disposition, and have a keen sense of personal honor—characteristics which mark them as destined to a high degree of progress in science, art, and civilization as soon as their latent energies are properly called out by intercourse with enlightened foreign nations.

HISTORY.

Japan is not mentioned by any of the ancient historians, and seems not to have been known to them. Like most other Oriental nations, however, the Japanese mythological records which extend to immensely ancient dates, and which can only be true in some allegorical or otherwise mystical sense, differing from their literal import. They have reliable records, however, which extend back to the sixth century before the Christian—that being, by-the-bye, about the period of the mythological Baddha Gotmaa, which formed an era with most Oriental nations when the mythical age closed with them and the properly historical one began. This period was marked by the accession of the *dacris* who claimed to be the descendants of the celestial rulers, and as the "sons of heaven" and messengers of the Deity, continued for many centuries to exercise over Japan a mingled civil and ecclesiastical sway. In consequence of the voluptuous indolence, however, into which this class of rulers fell during the subsequent 2,000 years, their temporal power during the 16th century devolved upon the cubo, or military chieftain, who, by bold measures, united the empire under one civil government, of which he was the head. The dacris, however, still held the ecclesiastic sway, but these two departments united and formed a dual kingdom, possessing both temporal and spiritual powers, and which continues to this day.

In 1542 the Portuguese, who were the first explorers of that portion of the globe, obtained permission to establish themselves at Nagaski, where they soon opened a lucrative trade. In 1546, St. Francis Xavier, a Jesuit missionary, arrived, and with his companions made many converts. The jealousy of the government, however, afterward became excited, and in 1585 both the missionaries and the Portuguese traders were expelled, and by severe persecutions Christianity was soon exterminated from the empire. In 1600 the Dutch, with difficulty, obtained permission to establish themselves as a trading center at Nagasaki, where they have continued, under severe restrictions, to this day.—In 1852, an American squadron, under Commodore Perry, sent by the government, entered the harbor of Jeddo, and succeeded in concluding a treaty, by which commercial intercourse was opened between Japan and the United States. From that time to the present, the reluctance of the Japanese to the establishment of a free intercourse with the Americans has been gradually diminishing, and the present embassy is one of the fruits of the friendly feelings that have arisen between the two nations.

POPULATION AND GENERAL CIVIL AND SOCIAL STATE.

There is as yet no data by which the population of Japan can be estimated with any degree of definiteness, but it is thought it cannot be less than 20,000,000, and possibly rises to the number of 30,000,000. Jeddo, the seat of the ruling civil power, situated at the head of a deep bay on the eastern coast of Niphon, is probably the largest and most populous city in the world. For twenty miles it stretches along a beach of semi-circular form, along which extends a street crowded with stores and dwellings; and from this beach the city extends back some ten or twelves miles inland. A correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, writes from Jeddo as follows:

"In crossing the city from the shore to the western out-skirts, I have walked two miles and a half, and then proceeded on horseback for ten miles, making twelve miles and a half to the whole while in other places it may be wider still. According to the lowest estimate, the city covers an area equal to seven of the New England farming towns, which were usually six miles square. And all is traversed by regular laid out streets, usually wide, well constructed, perfectly neat, and crossing each other at right angles; streets lined with houses and stores as compactly as they can be built, and crowded with moving and stationary masses as thick as in our Washington street or New York Broadway, at least for considerable distances. The population is estimated generally at three millions, which Mr. Harris, our minister, thinks is no exaggeration. For my part, judging from what I have seen when I have gone into the heart of the city, and crossed the city from side to side, I should be willing to add as many millions more; for the living, moving masses seen from sunrise to sunset, and everywhere the same, fairly seem beyond computation."

Yet the city can not be said to possess much architectural grandeur, since the buildings are only one story high, the walls being made of clay, and the partitions of paper, adorned merely with painting and varnishing, and fine mats spread upon the floor, on which the inmates seat themselves instead of chairs. The imperial palace, however, though equally low, is built of freestone, and is five leagues in circumference, including a wide area occupied by the mansions of the princes and nobles. Its principal apartment—"the hall of the thousand mats"—is said to be 600 feet long and 300 feet broad, and is brilliantly adorned by pillars of cedar, painted paper, and gilded dragons on the roof.

Meaco, the seat of the celestial power, is situated near the southern extremity of Niphon, and though it bears no comparison to Jeddo as to size, population and wealth, it is said to be far more magnificent in an architectural point of view, abounding with numerous temples, some of which are richly gilded and otherwise truly splendid.

Populous cities and villages are numerous in the three principal islands; the rural and agricultural districts are thickly settled with industrious inhabitants, and so great is the inland trade that it is said the public highways are often as densely thronged as the streets of our American cities.

The Japanese alphabet is syllabic, and consists of seventy-two characters; their language is said to be copious and mellifluent, and they write in vertical columns instead of horizontal lines.—Education is general among them, but with the great majority it does not go beyond writing and reading letters, and casting accounts. Many there are, however, who have a far better knowledge of the geography and general history of the world than their neighbors, the Chinese, though their general ideas of philosphy bear much resemblance to those of the people last named. The eagerness with which they interrogate intelligent foreigners, however, is no doubt destined to soon add much to their stock of ideas.

In 1857, Dr. Meerdervoort began the first course of public instruction in medical and surgical science ever given by a foreigner in Japan. He states that at the close of his introductory lecture the students of highest rank in the class of fourteen returned hearty thanks, saying that they had long felt the want of such instruction as he offered them.—That class soon increased to twenty-three, and twenty others with them, from the principalities and the imperial court, attended the course of physics, chemistry, geology, and mineralogy.

"In *physics*," says Mr. M., "the ambition of the class (of 40 members) is *unbounded*. Sel dom do I see any one of them who is not all attention."—They bring, the next day, written requests for explanations of what they do not understand; and often draw, or make models in pasteboard, of what has been described to them. "They are persevering and indefatigable." The same is true of chemistry. "From different parts of the kingdom, minerals and mineral waters have been already sent to me, with requests to have them analyzed; and this I have done, as far as possible, before the scholars in their class. Their interest is greatly excited. They are extremely fond of these lessons in *chemistry;* and some of them have begun to collect apparatus, and have at home a box filled with re-agents, re-action tubes, little balances with weights, &c."

The people are anxious to apply this new knowledge to their *arts* and *manufactures;* and the pupils communicate all they know. Several manufacturers and merchants have already introduced improvements into their fabrics, which are plainly observable. Numerous questions are daily proposed, and the pupils are untiring in their experiments.

Buddhism, the almost universal religion of the East, is the established religion of Japan, and their ecclesiastical institutions, as those of Thibet, present, as to their *externals*, some remarkable resemblance to those of the Roman Catholic Church. They have elevated ideas of the Supreme Being, with some superstitions of course, and there is strong hope that when the pure principles of the gospel of Christ are represented to them in an *unobtrusive* manner, and free from all narrow bigotry and sectarian conventionalities, they will gradually and progressively adopt them, and thus the ultimate Christianization of all Asia will be secured.

Remarkable Incident.

The Paris journals record the following singular and terrible fact: "A physician, on his return from visiting a patient, ignited a lucifer match for the purpose of lighting his pipe. In doing this, a spark fell upon his finger, stuck there, and burnt it. In an instant the pain increased to such a degree that he seized his incision knife, cut out the burnt part, and squeezed as much blood from it as he could. The pain continued to increase and it was found necessary to amputate the finger. Some hours after the pain seized the arm with the same agony; that was also obliged to be amputated. The following day the doctor died.

A Negro Giant.

A negro was recently arrested in Lynchburg, Va., for attempting to kill a railroad watchman, who could probably flax out Heenan, or any other "pug," before they will pronounce "Jack Robinson." This negro Hercules is described by the Lynchburg *Republican* as being fully six feet six inches in height, and weighing at least 250 pounds. His arms, which are in proportion with his other limbs, are one solid mass of bone and muscle, and fully as large as a man's thigh.

A Short Ceremony.

Old Squire Jack as he was familiarly called, was for many years a justice of the peace in———, and in addition to issuing warrants and executions was frequently called upon to perform the marriage ceremony.

One bitter cold night, about 12 o'clock, he was aroused from his sleep by a knock at the door. In no very amiable mood he jumped from his warm bed, and throwing up the window called out:

"Who's there?"

"Hallo, Squire," was the reply, "we want to get married."

"You're one! and now be off with you!" roared the Squire; and bringing down the window with a crash, he hopped into bed again.

"They are living man and wife to this day," the Squire always added, when he told the story.

Domestic Bears.

Once upon a time there lived a couple known far and wide for their interminable squabbles. Suddenly they changed their mode of life, and were as complete patterns of conjugal felicity as they had formerly been of discord. A neighbor, curious to know the cause of such a conversion, asked the gudewife to explain it. She replied, "I and the old man have got on pretty well ever since we kept two bears in the house.

"Two bears!" was the perplexed reply. "Yes, sure," said the lady, "bear and forbear."

☞ A young Jonathan took it into his head one day to get a wife. He accordingly looked around him, and was not long in striking a bargain and settling the preliminaries. He then applied to a clergyman to perform the ceremony.—

"But are you prepared for such an important change in life?" asked the reverend gentleman.

"I guess I beez," replied Jonathan, "for I have got my land just paid for and own a good yoke of steers and a cow."

"Very well," said the holy man, with a long breath and sober face, "all these worldly things are very proper in their place to be sure—but have you ever thought of salvation?"

This was a poser, and Jonathan, musing, repeated—

"Salvation! Never heard on her.—Who the thunder is she?"

☞ Typographical errors come in odd sometimes. The other day we were reading a description of enthusiastic demonstrations at a political gathering, when the type went on to say—"The air was rent with the *snouts* of three thousand people." A still more ridiculous "bull" was once made by the foreman of a daily office in Indianapolis. In making up the forms he accidentally placed a large display line belonging to a stage advertisement, over a patent medicine. In the paper he was surprised to read, "Through by Daylight! Braggs' Celebrated Pills."

A Wealthy Man Drowns Himself for Fear of Coming to Want.

Geo. W. Scott, Esq., a valued and highly respected resident of Toledo, flung himself into a pond, and drowned himself. He was a man said to be worth $60,000, in property and funds, and not owe a dime. Of late he has thought that he should be brought to want, and the idea has culminated in his effecting self destruction.

Another Government Defaulter.

Thomas Corwin Hunt, late receiver of public moneys at Natchitoches, Louisiana, (a nephew of Thomas Corwin, of Ohio,) is a defaulter to the Government for $85,000. The Government will probably sustain no loss, as the securities are perfectly responsible.

St. Louis Breweries.

A German paper at St. Louis, gives a list of forty breweries in that city, all with German names, which turn out in a year 122,400 barrels lager, 85,500 barrels common beer, and 4,400 barrels ale. The average price of lager is $8, and common beer $6 per barrel, and of ale $8 per barrel.

☞ The Cubans, at last advices are actually threatening to make a descent on Key West, and seize and carry off the 1700 Africans, whom our vessels have rescued from the doom of the Spanish sugar-fields. We half wish they would try it, just to afford our venerable President an opportunity to close his unlucky Administration, with the capture of the much coveted Isle, which he would, of course, do in the twinkling of an eye, in such an event.

☞ Flora Temple has carried off another $1,000 prize by the fastest trotting ever made, best three out of five. Time 2.21, 2.24, 2.21½. Full 15,000 people witnessed the match on the New York Union Course. No doubt this will be an item of no little interest to our horse-loving friends.

☞ The celebrated Pony Express, between San Francisco and Missouri, traverses 1,800 miles of a wild and unbroken country, infested by powerful tribes of warlike Indians. Near one hundred horses are employed, and only thirty-six couriers, each riding about fifty miles.

☞ Cobb and Bigler are working for the Richmond Seceders nomination for President and Vice President. We hope they will be gratified, just to realize the sound thrashing they will both get in Pennsylvania.

John Markell, Esq., an aged and much respected merchant of Frederick city, died there on Saturday at the advanced age of 79 years.

Scandal like dirt will rub off when it gets dry. True; but, like dirt, it is very apt to leave a stain.

Westminster Female Institute.

THE last half of the Spring session of this Institution, in charge of Doctor and Mrs. JONES, will commence on the 7th of MAY, and close JULY 20th, 1860. The course of instruction is comprehensive and thorough, embracing all the studies usually taught in first class Seminaries. It is the aim of the Principals to furnish the best possible facilities and advantages for the cultivation of the minds of the pupils.

No exertion will be spared to render the course of instruction at least equal to that of any other School in the country.

Young ladies will be received at any time as Day Scholars, and will be charged from date of entrance to the close of the term.—A limited number of Boarding pupils will be received into the family of the Principals, where they will receive every necessary care and attention.

Arrangements have been made for the continuance of the Male Department.

The Principal respectfully solicits the attention of parents, who desire a thorough and Academical education, for their sons, to this School.

A class for young Ladies and Gentlemen who propose to devote themselves to the business of teaching, will be formed, and every opportunity afforded to prepare themselves for that most honorable and responsible vocation.

REFERENCES:

Hon Geo Chambers, Chambersburg, Pa; Hon James L Bond; Hon John H Price; Hon Edw H Webster; Hon H D Farnandis; Hon H W Archer; Hon J E Smith; Rev J T Smith, D D; Rev J N McJilton, D D; Rev R C Galbraith; Rev Cyrus Huntington; Rev Washington Roberts; Rev Scott, Esq Bel Air; Saml M Negley, A M, Washington City; Edwin Arnold, L L D, Mt Washington; Col Ramsey McHenry; Col W P Maulsby; J B Boyle, Esq; I K Longwell, Esq; Jacob Reese, Esq; Joseph M Parke, Esq; Geo E Wampler, Esq; Denton Gehr, Esq; &c.

For particulars, please address

DR. W. T. JONES,
May 4.—tf. Westminster.

WESTMINSTER
Male and Female School,

Females as Boarders or Day Scholars, and Males as Day Scholars.

R BUELL, Principal.
MISS PHOEBE WHITE, Assistant Principal.
MRS M J MYERS, Teacher of Instrumental Music and Ornamental Needlework.

Spring Term commences April 16th, 1860. Summer Term, July 30th. Fall Term, October 12th. Winter Term, January 7th 1861. Each Term, 11 weeks. Vacation through July and from December 23th to January 7. The course of instruction will be full and complete. Pupils can enter the School any time with the understanding that they are responsible from the date of entrance to the close of the Quarter. The intercourse of the students with each other and with the teachers expected to conform to the exercises and proprieties of good society. Tuition from $3 to $7 per quarter, in the English Branches. Board per quarter $35. French, German, or Latin, with the English Branches $10 per quarter.

For circulars apply to the Principal. The Faculty will do all in their power to merit the patronage of the public, and with confidence we solicit a share of public favor. April 27.—1y.

DOCTOR BRUNON'S CONCENTRATED REMEDIES.

No. 1. THE GREAT REVIVER Speedily eradicates all the evil effects of self-abuse, loss of memory, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, or any constitutional derangement of the system brought on by an overstrained indulgence of the passions.—Acts alike on either sex. Price one Dollar.

No. 2. THE BALM Will cure in from two to eight days any case of Gonorrhœa, without taste or smell and requires no restriction of action or diet, suitable to either sex. Price one Dollar.

No. 3. THE TERRER Will cure gleet in a short time, and I can show certificates of cures effected after all others have failed. This is also tasteless and without smell. Price one Dollar.

No. 4. THE PUNITER Is the only remedy that will positively cure Strictures of the Urethra, no matter of how long standing, or neglected the case may be. Price one Dollar.

No. 5. THE SOLUTOR Will cure any case of Gravel, and speedily remove the afflictions of the Bladder and Kidneys. Price one Dollar.

No. 6. THE PREVENTOR Is a sure preventive against the contraction of any disease, is less expensive and far preferable to covers, being applicable to either sex. Price one Dollar.

No. 7 THE AMARIN will cure the Whites permanently and in less time than they can be effectually removed by any other treatment. In fact it is the only remedy that will really cure this disease. Price one Dollar.

No. 8 THE ORIENTAL PASTILS are certain, safe and speedy in producing menstruation or correcting any irregularities of the monthly periods. PRICE $1.

No. 9. For particulars see circular.

General Depot, North East corner of York Avenue and Callowhill St., Philadelphia.—These remedies can be obtained in Westminster only from HERING & TRUMBO, where circulars containing a full description of each can be had gratis on application.

March 23,—tf.

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Issued under the Seal, Section and Authority of THE UNIVERSITY OF FREE MEDICINE AND POPULAR KNOWLEDGE, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 29th, 1853,

WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,

Mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the Community with RELIABLE REMEDIES

Whenever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, located in Philadelphia—Home Dispensary and Office 322 South Second Street, where application for new agencies must be made to

JOHN P. REES, President.
ROWAND'S CELEBRATED TONIC MIXTURE,

known for upwards of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER AND AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for LOVEL COMPLAINTS.

ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, which highly improved and POPULAR REMEDIES, TOGETHER WITH The University's Remedy for COMPLAINTS of the LUNGS, Bronchial affections;
The University's Remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion;
" " " Costive-bowels;
" " " Sore Eyes;
" " " Ear Aches or Deafness;
" " " Tooth-Ache;
" " " Fever and Ague (in Pills).

These Remedies are not like the nostrums of the day, but depend upon their intrinsic merit for popular favor.

Also for sale at the Home Dispensary, 322 south Second Street, Philadelphia, Dr. Calten's celebrated Indian Vegetable Pinacea, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases and all other impurities of the Blood, and his other Remedies.

For sale by Druggists and others throughout the United States, Canada, &c., and for sale by

J. W. Hering, Westminster;
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Jos. Clough, Hampstead;
J. E. Lobstein, Greenabort;
Wm. Cole, Smittsville. Oct 28—1y.

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1860
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Notions, Trimmings, Bonnets and Ribbons, Carpeting, Straw Matting, Floor and Table OIL CLOTHS,

Silver Plated Ware,

Earthen, Glass, and Stone Wares, GROCERIES, Oils, Paints, Glass and Dye Stuffs,

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also, largely in Hardware. Springs, Axles, Cross-cut and Mill Saws, Bellows, Anvils, Vices and Screw-plates, Bar, Sheet and Hoop Iron, Steel, &c., &c.

We would respectfully call the attention of purchasers of this and adjoining counties to our large and varied Stock of Goods.—Our stock is now full and complete. We will receive weekly additions and keep up a full and complete assortment of every branch of our business. Our stock of Dry Goods consists of the component Domestic to the handsomest styles of Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen the market can afford. Our object is to keep up a large and complete stock. Buy at the lowest cash prices and offer goods at a small advance to cash and punctual payers, and to offer inducements in price, style and quality, so as to induce consumers to make their purchases with us in preference to going to Baltimore for their supplies.

We tender our most sincere thanks for the large share of patronage we have received since the commencement of the new firm, and hope, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same. An early call is earnestly solicited.

J. REIFSNIDER & SON.
March 30

$250,000

WORTH OF WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD BONDS,

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STORE ROOM,

WHERE they will have open and ready for sale, on MONDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1860, the finest and best selected Stock of Goods ever brought to Union Bridge.—Notice we intend it as a boast when we say we propose selling goods as low in price and of good as good as any other Store in the County. Our Stock will be full and complete, consisting in part of

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Notions, Trimmings, Ribbons,

Ladies Fancy Dress Goods. Every description, to which we call their particular attention.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT,

will contain all of the most approved and fashionable Goods in market, which will be sold at very low figures; also a fine selection of

Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps,

together with PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GROCERIES,

and every other article of Merchandise generally kept will be found among our stock of Goods, all of which we are determined to sell at very low prices.

We would also return our sincere thanks for the very large share of public patronage extended to us since we have been engaged in business, and hope to merit a continuance of the same by a strict attention to business and a desire to accommodate our friends and customers.

SHIRK & ZIMMERMAN
April 20.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
April 13 —1y.

STRAW GOODS,
Ribbon, Ruches, Flowers, &c., &c.

I HAVE now on hand a large assortment of MILLINERY GOODS of the latest styles and novelties of the season, comprising

Straw and Fancy Bonnets,

SHAKER HATS, FLATS, Mens' and Boys' HATS AND CAPS, Flowers, Ruches, Ribbons, &c., to which we invite the attention of purchasers, and especially Country Merchants, before buying elsewhere as I am convinced my Stock and prices will defy competition; also, a large assortment of Steel Hoop Skirts.

D. H. BARNETT,
65 Howard Street, between Lexington and Saratoga, Baltimore
March 16, 3m*

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.
Wholesale and Retail.

CONSTANTLY on hand an assortment of CARPETS at low prices—consisting of Velvet Brussells, Three ply, Ingrain and Venitian Carpets, of every style and price. Oil Cloths, from 1 to 6 yards wide; also Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Canton and Cocoa Matting, Rag Carpets, of our own make, by the piece or yard, at low rates.

JOSEPH VICTORY,
145 Lexington st., 1 door west of Howard,
March 30—3m Baltimore, Md.

DR. ESENWEIN'S
TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

Is the best MEDICINE in the world for the CURE of

Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Diptheria,

And for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of CONSUMPTION, TOGETHER WITH ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST, AND WHICH PREDISPOSE TO CONSUMPTION.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being *prepared* by a *practical* PHYSICIAN and DRUGGIST, and one of *great experience* in the *cure* of the various *diseases* to which the *Human frame is liable*

It is offered to the afflicted with the *greatest confidence*

TRY IT and be convinced that it is invaluable in the *Cure of Bronchial affections.*—*Price 50 cents per Bottle*

☞ PREPARED *only by* DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO., *Druggists and Chemists*, N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ SOLD by every respectable *Druggist* and *Dealer* in MEDICINE throughout the STATE. March 30, 1860.—1y.

BALTIMORE
SOUTHERN JOBBING HOUSE.
BROGANS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS,
AND
STRAW GOODS,
ON THE NETT CASH SYSTEM.

R. B. Griffin & Sons,

Are now offering great inducements to CASH BUYERS

"We have spared no pains in getting up a magnificent stock of goods, and can with confidence call the particular attention of dealers to the splendid assortment, as well as to the UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES, at which we are now selling them. We have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, with SMALL PROFITS, and no risk, believing it to be demanded by this large class of dealers. It freedom from loss and the large sales at which we are selling, must a tract and secure this trade.

All we ask is an examination of Stock and Prices, and we will guarantee sales in every instance.—

No 17 SOUTH CHARLES ST., (UP STAIRS.)
R. B. GRIFFIN & SONS.
March 30 —tf.

Notice of Personal Discharge.

ON application by petition in writing of ABRAHAM KELLER, of Carroll County, to the Circuit Court for Carroll County, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, an act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, passed at January session, 1854, a schedule of his property, and a list of the debts due him, with the names of his debtors, and also a list of the debts due from him, with the names of his creditors, verified by affidavit, being annexed to his said petition, and being satisfied that the said petitioner has at no time within two years previous to said application been discharged under any Insolvent Law of this State; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and having also executed to a Trustee by said Court appointed, a good and sufficient Deed for his property and estate of every description, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family, excepted,) and delivered the same to said Trustee,—and the said Trustee having also executed a Bond to the State of Maryland, by said Court approved, for the faithful discharge of his Trust,—it is therefore ordered and directed that the *First Monday of September, next*, be fixed as the day for the appearance of said Abraham Keller, when the Circuit Court for Carroll County to answer such interrogatories or allegations as his creditors, endorsers, or sureties may propose or allege against him, and that the said petitioner cause notice of said day to be given to his creditors by publication in some newspaper printed in Carroll County for three successive months prior to the said first Monday of September.

Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1860. GEO. EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clerk.

True copy.—Test:
GEO EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clerk.
April 27,—3m.

Notice of Personal Discharge.

ON application by petition in writing of CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, of Carroll County, to the Circuit Court for Carroll County, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, passed at January session, 1854, a schedule of his property and a list of the debts due him, with the names of his debtors, and also a list of the debts due from him with the names of his creditors, verified by affidavit, being annexed to his said petition, and being satisfied that the said Cornelius Sullivan has at no time within two years previous to said application been discharged under any Insolvent Law of this State; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and having also executed to a Trustee by said Court appointed, a good and sufficient Deed for his property and estate of every description, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family, excepted,) and delivered the same to said Trustee,—and the said Trustee having also executed a Bond to the State of Maryland by said Court approved, for the faithful discharge of his Trust,—it is therefore ordered and directed that the *First Monday of September, next*, be fixed as the day for the appearance of said Cornelius Sullivan in the Circuit Court for Carroll County to answer such interrogatories or allegations as his creditors, endorsers, or sureties may propose or allege against him, and that the said petitioner cause notice of said day to be given to his creditors by publication in some newspaper printed in Carroll County for three successive months prior to the said First Monday of September.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1860. GEO. EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clerk.

True copy.—Test:
GEO. EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clerk.
May 11, 3m.

Notice of Personal Discharge.

ON application by petition in writing of NICHOLAS M. WILLIAMS, of Carroll County, to the Circuit Court for Carroll County, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, passed at January session, 1854, a schedule of his property and a list of the debts due him, with the names of his debtors, and also a list of the debts due from him, with the names of his creditors, verified by affidavit, being annexed to his said petition, and being satisfied that the said Nicholas M. Williams has at no time within two years previous to said application been discharged under any Insolvent Law of this State; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and having also executed to a Trustee by said Court appointed, a good and sufficient Deed for his property and estate of every description, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted,) and delivered the same to said Trustee,—and the said Trustee having also executed a Bond to the State of Maryland by said Court approved, for the faithful discharge of his Trust,—it is therefore ordered and directed that the *First Monday of September, next*, be fixed as the day for the appearance of said Nicholas M. Williams in the Circuit Court for Carroll County to answer such interrogatories or allegations as his creditors, endorsers, or sureties may propose or allege against him, and that the said petitioner cause notice of said day to be given to his creditors by publication in some newspaper printed in Carroll County for three successive months prior to the said First Monday of September.

Given under my hand this 10th day of March, 1860. GEO. EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clerk.

True copy.—Test:
GEO EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clerk.
May 11, 3m.

Notice of Personal Discharge.

ON application by petition in writing of GEORGE L. LITTLE, of Carroll County, to the Circuit Court for Carroll County, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, passed at January session, 1854, a schedule of his property and a list of the debts due him, with the names of his debtors, and also a list of the debts due from him with the names of his creditors, verified by affidavit, being annexed to his said petition, and being satisfied that the said George L. Little has at no time within two years previous to said application been discharged under any Insolvent Law of this State; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and having also executed to a Trustee by said Court appointed, a good and sufficient Deed for his property and estate of every description, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family, excepted,) and delivered the same to said Trustee,—and the said Trustee having also executed a Bond to the State of Maryland, by said Court approved, for the faithful discharge of his Trust,—it is therefore ordered and directed that the *First Monday of September, next*, be fixed as the day for the appearance of said George L. Little in the Circuit Court for Carroll County to answer such interrogatories or allegations as his creditors, endorsers, or sureties may propose or allege against him, and that the said petitioner cause notice of said day to be given to his creditors by publication in some newspaper printed in Carroll County for three successive months prior to the said First Monday of September.

Given under my hand this 31st day of January, 1860. GEO. EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clerk.

True copy.—Test:
GEO. EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clerk.
March 23—3m.

Notice of Personal Discharge.

ON application by petition in writing of PETER PATTERSON, of Carroll County, to the Circuit Court for Carroll County, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, an act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, passed at January session 1854 a schedule of his property, and a list of the debts due him, with the names of his debtors, and also a list of the debts due from him, with the names of his creditors, verified by affidavit, being annexed to his said petition, and being satisfied that the said Peter Patterson has at no time within two years previous to said application been discharged under any Insolvent Law of this State; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and having also executed to a Tr