AMERICAN SENTINEL.

The American Sentinel is published every *Friday Morning* and furnished to subscribers at $1 per annum; if not paid within three months from the date of subscription $1.50; and $2 if payment be delayed over the year. No subscriptions discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

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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. 35.

WM. H. GRAMMER, Editor. WESTMINSTER, MD., FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1860. WM. H. LOCKARD, Printer.

POLITICAL.

National Executive Committee Address.

We devote a considerable portion of our space to-day to the Address of the National Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union party to the people of the United States. Most heartily do we commend this address to the closest scrutiny and candid judgment of our fellow-citizens of all parties. It is frank, manly, honest, and plain-spoken. It briefly reviews the condition of the country, the position and prospects of parties and the duty of patriotic citizens. After deducing from incontrovertible facts the conclusions that there is no chance for the election of either Douglas or Breckinridge, and that the contest is really between the Union party nominees and those of the Republican party, the address ends with a spirit-stirring appeal to the people who are opposed to sectionalism and disunion, to follow the counsels of George Washington and Henry Clay, and to give their undivided support to the Union candidates, Bell and Everett.

We hope this address will be everywhere read in the spirit of genuine, unselfish patriotism, with which it was written. The grand truths enunciated in it should sink deep in the hearts of the people, and teach them to perform with zeal and devotion the duties that devolve upon them as the guardians of the Union and the Constitution. In former times of difficulty and danger, the country was wont to look to its Clay and its Webster, and its Calhoun and its Cass, to lay aside all partizan prejudices and political differences, and uniting around the altar of a common country, to defend it against the evils of sectionalism and the dangers of disunion. Now this duty devolves upon the people themselves. The dangers by which we are surrounded are greater than ever before. Alienation has already come between the States and sections, disunion is openly threatened in the event of the election of a sectional candidate, and sectional parties organized exclusively with reference to geographical divisions are madly pressing forward to seize upon the federal government, reckless of their rash efforts and the deplorable consequences of their success.

In this emergency, and to avert these menacing evils, the Constitutional Union Party has been organized by men who have no thought except for their country and their whole country. It has placed in nomination for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency candidates whose fitness and honesty, and genuine prtriotism are universally acknowledged. Their election is the only way now open to ensure the defeat of sectionalism, the restoration of public tranquility, the preservation of the just rights of the people and of the States, and the maintainance of the Union and the Constitution, established for the common safety and the general welfare of the whole people.

To this end Union-loving citizens are everywhere invoked by this address of the National Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union party to imitate the example of these men, who, in 1850, gave us the celebrated pacificatory adjustment measures, and to drive back sectionalism and disunion, and perpetuate the Union and the Constitution by the election of the Union party candidates—Bell and Everett.

We earnestly hope this address will be carefully read and pondered upon in every household in the land. It deserves the solemn consideration of every American citizen. Without appealing to any passions or prejudices, it is addressed to the calm reason and real patriotism of the people.—Its arguments are based upon truths that cannot be controverted, and its invocations are dictated by hearts animated only by an unselfish love of country and desire to promote its best and truest interests. It is intended to recall the people to a full appreciation of their duties in this hour of severest trial to the institutions that are the pride and joy of American citizens, and its wise counsel should be heard and heeded wherever a love of the Union and obedience to the Constitution and a reverence for the memory of the patriots, who nursed the nation from infancy to greatness, continue to exist. Let the address be read, and let its advice be followed, and our Union will still be preserved, and we shall remain one people.

ADDRESS
OF THE
National Executive Committee
OF THE
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Rooms Nat. Ex. Committee,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1860.

Fellow Citizens: We beg leave to present to you, for your consideration, a few of the reasons which, in our judgment, make it the imperative duty of the reflecting and patriotic voters of the United States to cast their suffrages at the coming Presidential election for John Bell and Edward Everett, the candidates of the Constitutional Union party. All and in whatever parts of the country they may live, must admit that our political condition at this time is at once unnatural and alarming. In all free countries, governed by representative bodies, there are, and ever must be, political parties. The natural division of these parties is in conformity with certain original principles in humanity itself. One party represents permanency, and one progression; one the propelling and one the guiding priciple. The prosperity and healthy growth of free countries depend upon the adjustment and proportion of the forces represented by these two parties, moving within the sphere of the Constitution, and alike inspired by patriotic impulse. The parties which, under various names, have, until a few years past, divided the country, have represented, or professed to represent, these principles, though it has often happened that the particular issues on which they were opposed were accidental, and not essential.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

But recently a change has come over the spirit of our politics, and the natural antagonism of parties has been disturbed. In fifteen of the thirty-three States which now comprise our Confederacy, the institution of African slavery exists; and all admit that, within these States, it is entirely beyond the sphere and jurisdiction of the National Government. At the time of the formation of the Constitution it had a legal existence, at least, in nearly all the States. From that time to this it has been a subject powerfully moving the sympathies and passions of a portion of the community, and it cannot be denied that it has considerably enhanced the difficulty of governing and administering the country. But the grave questions which grew out of the existence of slavery were always met with that wisdom and patriotism which were requisite for their adjustment and solution. The Constitution itself was the birth of a spirit of generous concession and magnanimous compromise; and in a like spirit the country was long governed. One crisis of more than common magnitude and peril occurred in 1820, upon the admission of Missouri; and another in 1850, upon the admission of California; but both were happily passed, and in both cases, after some moments of anxious suspense, the coals of strife were quenched, and harmony was restored.

At the adjournment of Congress, in 1850, the country was at peace. There was no portion of the territory of the United States which had not its condition fixed by positive, and as was supposed, irrepealable law. The anti-slavery agitation had been mainly confined to a few over-zealous persons in certain localities. It had excited a disturbing force in the politics of some of the States; it had sent some ardent partisans to the national legislature; but it had no marked influence upon the politics of the nation. No better proof can be adduced in support of this position than the fact, that at the Presidential election in the autumn of 1852, Mr. Hale, the candidate of the Free-soil party, received but 158,123 votes, to Mr. Pierce's 1,596,395, and General Scott's 1,393,089.

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

But this auspicious calm was disturbed and all the winds of sectional strife were let loose by events occurring between the Presidential election of 1852, and that of 1856. Prominent among these were the untoward abrogation of the Missouri compromise, in 1854, the acts of violence which occurred in Kansas, and the persistent efforts of the Federal Administration to force that Territory in the Union. So great was the effect produced by these causes, that instead of Mr. Hale's meagre vote of 158,123, Col. Fremont, the Republican candidate, had 1,341,514, to Mr. Buchnan's 1,838,232, and Mr. Fillmore's 874,707. Since that time the Republican party has maintained its imposing character, and now presents as formidable a front before the country as it ever did.

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE A DEMOCRATIC MEASURE.

Great pains have been taken in the northern States by Republican speakers to represent the disturbance of the Missouri compromise as a southern measure, and one of the acts of what they are wont to call the slave power; but such speakers show more party zeal than love of truth. The feeling in regard to that compromise was substantially the same in both sections of the country; each conceived that it had yielded something of constitutional right, but both acquiesced in the result as a measure of healing and peace. Its repeal took the North and South alike by surprise; not a petition to that effect was presented from any southern State, and the hand that set this disastrous ball in motion was the hand of a northern Senator. Thirty-seven Senators voted with him, and thirteen against him, and of these fourteen were from the northern States; had these fourteen voted the other way, the compromise would not have been disturbed. The measure was a Democratic measure and the leaders of the Democratic party are alone responsible for it, and for its consequences. They having sown the wind, are now reaping the whirlwind. The retribution which has fallen upon their once powerful organization can awaken no sympathy, for it is no more than the righteous penalty exacted from those who break the law of right. Their party is now cleft in twain, and the two divided portions turn towards each other a countenance of "irrepressible conflict" and unextinguishable animosity. There are no quarrels like family quarrels, and there is no hatred like the hatred that once was love.

MR. DOUGLAS AND MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. Douglas, representing the principle or rather the policy (for we deny it the name of principle) of popular sovereignty, is strong at the North. Mr. Breckinridge, represeting the doctrine of national intervention in behalf of slavery, and identified with the present Administration, is strong at the South. Mr. Douglas will probably command a larger popular vote than Mr. Breckinridge, but he certainly cannot carry a single Southern State, and unaided by other parties his success in any Northern State is questionable. It is doubtful whether Mr. Breckinridge can obtain the vote of more than one Southern State, and he cannot hope to carry a single one in the North.

The election of either Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Douglas we should regard as a serious misfortune to the country.—Except upon the particular point on which they are at issue, we may presume that the course and policy of their administration would be substantially the same. The election of either would continue those abuses and corruptions which have done so much to demoralize our people, which have brought our institutions into such undeserved distrust abroad, and against which the unperverted conscience of the whole country so energetically protests.

NO CHANCE FOR DOUGLAS OR BECKINRIDGE.

But we deem it unnecessary to speculate upon the consequences of an event which can never take place. The election of either Mr. Douglas or Mr. Breckinridge is simply an impossibility, and the Democratic party North and South may as well look this fact steadily in the face to-day as hereafter, for to this conclusion they must come at last. A political house divided against itself cannot stand. Every man in the country of sound mind, whose wish is not father to his thought, must be convinced that neither of the Democratic candidates can be chosen by a popular vote.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY A SECTIONAL PARTY.

Before the people of the United States the contest is between Mr. Bell and Mr. Lincoln; and, assuming this as a fixed fact, we proceed to state some of the reasons which should induce all well wishers of their country to vote for the former rather than the latter. These reasons apply with equal force to the North and the South.

The great, the obvious, the insuperable objection to Mr. Lincoln's claims is founded upon the fact that he is a sectional candidate, and that the Republican party is a sectional party. In fifteen out of the thirty-three States which compose our Union, the Republican party has no substantial existence; and, should Mr. Lincoln be chosen, his administration could have no southern support, but only southern opposition. We are well aware how energetically the Republican party disclaims all designs hostile to the constutional rights of the South; we believe that many of its members are sincere in these disclaimers; the distrust awakened throughout the South by the existence and attitude of the Republican party may be a groundless distrust.

That the Republican party is honestly believed througout the whole South to be a sectional party, and, as such, is viewed with uncompromising hostility, is enough for the purposes of our argument. If they have earned such a reputation without deserving it, it is a misfortune, to the consequence of which they must submit. But surely they have not earned it without cause. To say nothing of the atrocious and unwarrantable language which their most popular speakers are in the habit of using—to say nothing of the fact that many of their campaign documents are mere abolition harangues, made up of the foulest and fiercest abuse of the entire South—the unconstitutional statutes which some of the Northern States have passed, against the execution of the fugitive slave law, are in direct opposition to the professions of the party, and justify the distrust which the South entertains of them.

We do not say that the election of Mr. Lincoln would be fatal to the Union.—We are no disunionists; and no disunionist has a right to be a member of the Constitutional Union party. Under any possible combination of circumstance, we cannot conceive of a dissolution of the Union as anything but the greatest of calamities. Come what will, we shall stand by the Union as the most precious jewel of our souls. But knowing the proud and sensitive spirit of the Southern people, we do say that the election of Mr. Lincoln would expose the Union to a peril to which no true patriot should wish to see it exposed. And, further, we do say that the attempt to govern the country upon the distinctive and peculiar principles of the Republican party would be fatal to the Union. In other words, the attempt on the part of the National Government, by positive law, to exclude slavery from such portion of the national domain as would become slave territory but for such exclusion, would, in our opinion, break up the Union. And the converse of the proposition is equally true; any attempt on the part of the National Government to force slavery, by positive law, into such portion of the national domain as would become free territory but for such intervention, would also break up the Union.

The calm and dispassionate observer can see in the Republican movement only a combination of the Northern States to take the government of the whole country into their hands, and to administer it with reference to an exclusively Northern policy. And in like manner, the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge propose to take the government of the whole country into their hands, with a view of administering it with reference to an exclusively Southern policy. In either case, the result would be a diversion of the General Government from its legitimate sphere; or rather an assumption of power on the part of the General Government, not delegated to it, which one-half of the Confederacy would regard as a usurpation, and to which it would refuse to submit. The fact that our Union is composed in part of slaveholding States, and in part of non-slaveholding States, imposes grave duties upon both sections—duties of forbearance, concession, and conciliations; respect for each other's convictions; tenderness in handling each other's sensitive points—in short, such rules of self-control and self-government as regulate in social life, and in the relations of business, the intercourse of gentlemen who may chance to differ widely on the gravest questions. To these duties we would fain recall both the North and South. The Union is a blessing, the continuance of which imposes some sacrifices on both portions of the country. Neither pro-slavery zealots nor anti-slavery zealots can use the powers of the General Government for the advancement of their own peculiar views, however honestly entertained.

SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION.

It is a necessary consequence of the unhappy fact that our political contests have become mere struggles for the possession of power between the North and the South, that our political discussions have become little else than mutual criminations and recriminations. The people no longer listen to arguments, addressed to their reason, in defence of particular measures, or a certain course of policy, but to exciting appeals to their sectional prejudices, which only heat the blood and inflame the passions. The North is taught to hate the South, and the South is taught to hate the North. On both sides, language is used which is studiously selected for its galling and exasperating qualities. There is no recognition of the law of charity, which suffers long and kind; there is no admissions of the tremendous difficulties which environ the whole subject of slavery; Northern speakers denounce the South for maintaining the system, and yet they are unable to suggest any scheme for getting rid of it; Southern speakers make no distinction between the rankest abolitionism and that abstract opposition to slavery in itself, which is an almost universal sentiment at the North. And out of the immense mass of speeches on the subject of slavery which have been inflicted upon the country, in Congress and out of it, not one hint or suggestion can be gathered of the least practical value towards a solution of the problem of slavery, or even a mitigation of its assumed evils.

The consequences of this miserable agitation have been of the most melancholy kind. The attachment which formerly united the North and the South is fast disappearing, and estrangement, alienation and ill-will are taking its place. The two sections of the country are learning to look upon each other as natural enemies. This state of feeling renders it impossible for the National Legislature to legislate calmly, judiciously, dispassionately, for the common good of the whole country. Congressional debates have degenerated into mutual vituperations and denunciations, and are disgraced by the most offensive personalities. All propositions are judged of, not by their essential expediency, but by the quarter from which they come.—Of what use is it, then, for the Republican party to spread forth in their platform an elaborate array of measures and principles, so long as a sectional division exists in our politics which makes one half of the country look with suspicion and distrust upon every movement of the other?

Nor is this all. The tendency of this sectional excitement is to repel wise and good men from the sphere of politics, and thus to lower the tone of government. Men endowed with statesman-like powers will not take part in agitation which dwarfs the understanding while it inflames the passions. The consequence is, that while we are rapidly increasing in wealth and all the indications of material civilization, and surely not decliping in virtue and intelligence, the series of our public men marks a descending scale, and the standard of Congressional debate is constantly lowering. Intelligent foreigners who come among us are puzzled to account for the singular fact, that so few men of superior ability are taking part in the government of the country. Indeed, the virtue and intelligence of the country are fast ebbing away from the sphere of politics, and its vices and passions are usurping their places.

THIS AGITATION UNNECESSARY.

The pro-slavery and anti-slavery agitation which has been so long convulsing the country is as unnecessary as it is mischievous. The more conservative portion of the Republican party have tacitly acquiesced in the fugitive slave law, in the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the right to carry slaves from one State to another; and they have always disclaimed any right, or any intention, to interfere with slavery in the States themselves. The subject of slavery in the Territories, and the power of Congress over it there, are the only points they leave for discussion and difference. If government be a practical art, as surely it is—if the object of government be, not to enunciate principles, but to provide for each emergency as it arises—all this excitement, and all this conflict, are utterly purposeless and idle.—We have been familiar with slavery long enough to know by what laws it is regulated and controlled. Experience and observation have shown that slavery is dependent upon conditions of soil and climate, and lies beyond the reach of political combinations.

These will not force slavery into the regions where it is not profitable. At this moment no one will question the correctness of the statement that there is not a foot of the territory of the United States, the condition of which in reference to slavery is not already fixed by law, and there is no place within the Federal domain, upon which the abstract theories of the extremists of either section, in regard to the exclusion of slavery from the Territories or its introduction into them, can be practically applied. The whole question of slavery in the Territories, as now presented, is an abstraction pure and simple, incapable of practical application, and prolific of serious mischief. It has already produced sectional alienation, and now menaces the integrity of the Union.

REPUBLICANS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS AGITATION.

To create and maintain this unhappy agitation, North and South, Democrats and Republicans—we need not stop to inquire in what proportions—have both contributed in times past; but at this moment, the Republican party are mainly responsible for its continuance. The great object which they proposed to accomplish was the admission of Kansas as a free State. This was the excuse and justification for the formation of a purely sectional organization. This element gave them their great strength in 1856. It was for this that many moderate and conservative men in the Northern and Middle States gave them their votes at that time. But that object is now accomplished. No one doubts that Kansas is to be admitted as a free State.—The Democrats have lost the stake for which they played so desperate a game.

What need then is there for the further continuance of section agitation, and for keeping it up by a mischievous sectional organization? What immediate end do they propose to accomplish? What tangible object have they in view? They have not now that moral element which gave them strength in 1856.—They can now take no higher attitude than that of a combination of ambitious aspirants and greedy office-seekers, who, having tasted the sweets of power, and its substantial rewards, in many of the States, are panting for the more splendid prize of a national victory, and for that purpose are diligently fanning the fires of sectional hate, which every true patriot should wish to have extinguished.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MR. LINCOLN.

So far as the claims and qualifications of candidates are concerned, we surely need not shrink from comparison with the Republican party. For the first time in the history of the country, a great party has nominated for the Presidency a man unknown, even by name, to a majority of the people. Mr. Lincoln, we admit, is a respectable man, a refined gentleman, a respectable lawyer, and as a popular speaker, of probably more than average ability; but what a meagre catalogue is this of claims for the highest office! Nothing whatever is known of his executive or administrative capacity—nothing of his views as to the great questions of foreign and domestic policy which are likely to arise in the conduct of the Government—nothing as to his knowledge of the great interests and relations of the country.

He served but a single term in the House of Representatives, and there earned no conspicuous distinction. His nomination was extorted from the Chicago Convention by the force of local pressure, and presents the most glaring example of the pitiful doctrine of availability that the political annals of the country, have ever shown. His claims for the office of President of the United States rest upon the fact that, in a popular contest before the people of Illinois, with Mr. Douglas, he sustained himself with energy and fair ability. Nor need we do more than advert to the fact, which is another illustration of the sectional character of the Republican organization, that their candidate for the Presidency is taken from the extreme Northwest, and their candidate for the Vice-Presidency is taken from the extreme Northeast. What means can they have for knowing or ascertaining the qualifications of persons to fill the Federal offices in the Southern States?

MR. BELL AND MR. EVERETT.

The candidates presented by the Constitutional Union Party have every possible claim upon the confidence and support of the American people. There is little need of setting forth these claims in detail and by particulars, for to suppose any one ignorant of the merits and services of John Bell and Edward Everett is to suppose him ignorant of the history of the country during the last thirty years. Both have been distinguished and influential members of both branches of Congress. Mr. Bell has been speaker of the House of Representatives and Secretary of war. Mr. Everett has been Governor of Massachusetts, Minister to Great Britain, and Secretary of State. Both are men of great political experience, and both have proved their fitness for the highest trusts. Both are animated by the spirit of a generous and comprehensive patriotism. Of all southern statesmen, none is more popular at the North than Mr. Bell; of all northern statesmen, none is more endeared to the people of the South than Mr. Everett.

So commanding, indeed, is the merit of both our candidates, that it is fully and freely conceded by all our opponents. Republicans, supporters of Mr. Douglas, and supporters of Mr. Breckinridge, all admit that, while they prefer others, the interests of the country would be entirely safe in the hands of Mr. Bell and Mr. Everett. All would acquiesce in the election of our candidates. Indeed, the argument most generally and most persistingly pressed against them is, that they cannot be elected. We need not say how grave a charge against the intelligence and integrity of our people is involved in this declaration, and that every man who resolves to vote for them, be the result what it may, does something to lessen the weight of this objection. Let us have the vote of every man in the country who sincerely believes that ours is the best ticket, and we ask no more.

DUTIES OF THE PEOPLE.

Such, fellow citizens, are a few of the most obvious arguments in behalf of the candidates of the Constitutional Union party. We cannot disguise it from you that we look forward to the future with grave anxiety. This is natural, when we consider the excitability of the American people, and the inflammatory character of the political issues which now divide them. Surely, great dangers lie in the path on which we are moving. Our appeal is to the patriotism, the wisdom and the conscience of the country to leave these perilous edges of sectional strife, and thus avoid these dangers. We would fain recall the American people to a fresh sense of the affectionate and fraternal wisdom which breathes through the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country.

There are men now living who, when this address first appeared, were of an age to comprehend its spirit, and to be touched by its counsels; what a change have they lived to witness in the sentiments entertained towards each other by the alienated sections of our once united country. And how do our altered hearts and averted faces vindicate the prophetic sagacity of Washington? We readily admit that there have been grave faults on both sides, let us not employ ourselves in the ungracious office of comparing offences and weighing provocations, but let us open wide the arms of reconciliation, and cease to use the language of reproach. The blessing promised to the peace-makers shall rest upon all who address themselves to this benificent work. We wish to preserve the Union, and transmit it to our children; and a Union animated by the life blood of a parental spirit, without which it is a shadow and not a substance.

Let us revive in the hearts of our countrymen the prophetic declaration of the patriot Clay, in his memorable speech before the Kentucky Legislature, when he was called, in 1850, to breathe out his life in the last grand effort to give peace to a distracted country.

"I may be asked as I have been asked when I would consent to a dissolution of the Union. I answer, Never! *Never!* Never! * * * If the agitation in regard to the fugitive slave law should increase, and continue, and become alarming, it will lead to the formation of two new parties, one for the Union, and the other against the Union; * * * and the platform of that Union party will be THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS—And if it should be necessary to form such a party, and it should be accordingly formed, *I announce myself in this place a member of that party, whatever may be its component elements.*"

The time so eloquently and graphically predicted has arrived. That Union party is now organized. It appeals to the countrymen of Washington and Clay for their support. It entreats them to gather in serried phalanx around the Union and the Constitution, and defend them from the fierce assaults of sectionalism whencesoever they may come; and by the election of our national and patriotic candidates, to preserve for our sons the glorious heritage bequeathed us by our sires, so that it shall remain the boast of American citizens that they have "one country, one Constitution, and one destiny."

By order of the Committee,
Alex. R. Boteler, Chairman.
L. A. Whiteley, Secretary.

CHESTNUT GROVE WHISKEY

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKEY C.W.

(The Purest Medicinal Agent ever known,) has furnished the community a Stimulant, Pure, Healthful, and Invigorating, at the same time a mild, delicious beverage. It is calculated to do away with the vile drugged stuff that is palmed off on the community, and which is injurious to body and mind. In addition to the certificates beneath, he has received a Diploma from the State Agricultural Society, and additional testimony from DR. JACKSON, of Boston, who testifies under oath to its absolute purity.

CERTIFICATES.

Philadelphia, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of Chesnut Grove Whiskey which you sent us, and find that it contains none of the poisonous substance known as Fusil Oil, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the Whiskeys in general use.
BOOTH, GARRET & CAMAC, *Analytical Chemists.*

New York, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of Chesnut Grove Whiskey, received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely free from poisonous or deleterious substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of Whiskey.
JAMES R. CHILTON, *Analytical Chemist.*

Boston, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of Chesnut Grove Whiskey, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this Whiskey is derived from the Grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, *State Assayer, No 16 Boylston Street.*

For sale by C. WHARTON, Jr., *Sole Principal Agent, No. 116 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.*
Also for sale by JOHN H. BOWERS, *Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Liquor Dealer, Westminster, Md.*
June 1, 1860—y

[redacted]
And which have neither
BEEN BOILED OR CALCINED.
All the virtue of the BONE is retained and a soluble and lasting fertilizer is produced. We ask from FARMERS only a trial alongside of Peruvian Guano. You will have as good or
BETTER CROPS,
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As well as permanently improve your soil.
PRICE, $45 PER TON OF 2000 lbs.
Sole Agents for Maryland and Virginia,
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May 4.—1y.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES!
A NEW MACHINE Which makes no Noise!

WE desire to call the attention of TAILORS to our NEW MACHINE, just from our Manufactory, which is the FASTEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD, runs easy, and MAKES NO NOISE.
☞This improvement is found in no other machine and is secured by letters patent.
☞To those who have refrained from buying we offer the most perfect machine, the only one that does every kind of tailoring, the finest and the coarsest, all the work of the Family; binds hats, caps, fronts, gaiters, shoes, and everything necessary to be sewed. The reputation of our machines, (3,000 in operation in this city,) is sufficient recommendation to the new improvement.
☞Send for a copy of I. M. SINGER & CO'S GAZETTE, which will be sent free. Parties wishin to purchase, will notice our Machine with one operator—will do more work than any other two machines, which is a gain of 100 per cent. Prices varying from $50 to $125
W. E. BRODERICK, Agent, 159 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 27,—1y.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING.
IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.—IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF. It can be applied to NEW and OLD *Roofs* of ALL KINDS and to old shingle roofs *without removing the shingles.*
THE COST IS ONLY ABOUT ONE-THIRD THAT OF TIN, AND IS TWICE AS DURABLE.
GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT for preserving and repairing TIN and METAL ROOFS of every description.
From its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of metals, *and will not crack in cold nor run in warm weather.* These materials have been thoroughly tested in New-York and all parts of the Southern and Western States, and we can give abundant proof of *all* we claim in their favor.
They are readily applied by ordinary laborers, at a trifling expense.
"NO HEAT IS REQUIRED."
These materials are put up ready for use, and for shipping to all parts of the country, with full printed directions for application.
Full descriptive circulars will be forwarded on application by mail or in person, at our principal offices, 510 BROADWAY, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,) N. Y., 349 FULTON ST., (opposite City Hall) BROOKLYN.
June 8,—6m. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

FOR SALE.
A LOT OF GROUND CONTAINING
7 Acres, more or less,
well Improved. DWELLING HOUSE, with all necessary out-buildings thereon, adjoining lands of George Foutz, Esq., and others, near Johnsville, Frederick County.
R. MANNING, Agent
April 6. Westminster, Md.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment, for sale at the lowest figure, by
June 29. *J. Reifsnider & Son.*

VALUABLE Real & Personal Property at PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to remove West, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Frizellsburg, Carroll County, Md., on
Saturday, September 29, 1860,
all his Real and Personal Property, consisting in part of a
TRACT OF LAND,
eligibly located and containing
11 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.
The land is laid out in four fields, in a productive state of cultivation and under good fencing. It is easily improved and in the immediate vicinity of Limestone, which can be purchased at nominal rates, and Lime acts admirably upon it. There are on the premises two young
APPLE ORCHARDS
of choice Fruit Trees, healthy, and in full bearing condition, in connection with Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and all other kind of fruit Trees scattered over the Tract. The Improvements consist of a
TWO-STORY LOG
DWELLING HOUSE
conveniently arranged, roomy and well ventilated, with Kitchen attached and a Pump of excellent Water near the door; a nice FRAME
BARN,
sufficiently large for all domestic purposes; SPRING HOUSE, and other needed outbuildings, all in fine condition.
Also, another LOG
Dwelling House,
located near the above described which is also in fine condition, judiciously planned, with all conveniences necessary for comfort.
This property is very desirably located in a moral and healthy neighborhood, favored with Churches, Schools and Mills.—It will doubtless be sold low, and persons wishing to inspect it previous to the day of sale, are requested to call on the subscriber, residing thereon, who will take pleasure in imparting all information connected with it.
Also, at the same time and place I will sell all my
PERSONAL PROPERTY,
consisting in part of
Beds, Bedsteads & Bedding,
Bureaus, Tables, Cupboards, 2 elegant Clocks, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Carpets, Desks, Chests,
COOKING STOVE
[redacted]pparatus, ten-plate Stove and Pipe, Kettles, Pans, Buckets, Tubs, Bar[redacted] Hogsheads, China, Earthen, Glass, Queens' and Cedar Wares, and an[redacted]s variety of other house articles too [redacted] to specify. Also, two splendid
[redacted]TALLIONS,
BLACK JACK,
9 years old last Spring, 16½ hands high, weighing about 1600 pounds, a sure foal-getter, has trotted his mile in 3.20, and is celebrated for kindness of disposition as a saddle, light wagon, or draft horse. He is now on his rounds as a Season Horse, and can be drawn or continued, at the option of the purchaser.
Arkansas Traveller,
10 years old this Fall, 16½ hands high, weighing about 1400 pounds, a sure foal-getter, a splendid trotter, and has every trait and quality possessed by a draft, light wagon, or saddle horse. Neither of them are surpassed in good qualities by any horse in the country.
ALSO FOUR FINE HOGS,
TWO ROCKAWAYS,
one of them entirely new, together with a splendid sett of Harness, complete; Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cutting Box, Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Hoes, Mattocks, Saws, Halter and Cow Chains, 2 superior Horse Blankets, Buffalo Robe, Sleigh, very good, together with a splendid sett of Sleigh Bells, 3 good Saddles, Bridles, Grain Cradle, Scythes, &c.
Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Real Estate Terms:—Eight hundred dollars to be paid cash on taking possession on the 1st of April, 1861, the balance to be paid in two equal annual payments, secured by the notes of the purchaser, with approved security, bearing interest from date.
Personal Estate Terms:—A credit of six months will be given on all sums above $5, purchasers giving note with good security, bearing interest from date; all sums of $5, and under, must be paid cash, and no property permitted to be removed until settled for. LEVI HAIFLEY.
July 20,—ts.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 11 North Howard Street,
2 Doors North of the Howard House.
THE undersigned, having made large additions to his stock, is prepared to furnish House Keepers, Country Merchants and others, with such Articles as they want, on the very best terms.
BRUSHES:—White Wash, Sweeping, Dusting, Paint, Hair, Tooth, Silver, Shoe, Scrub, and Horse Brushes.
WOODEN WARE:—Such as Tubs, Buckets, Measures, Tar Buckets, Churns, Mauls, Rolling Pins, Butter Prints, &c.
Brooms, Baskets, Mats, and Cordage.
Masser's 5 Minute Ice Cream Freezers, Refrigerators upright and chest—the most approved kinds. Water Coolers, in Wood or Metal. Tin and Wire Safes.—Arthur's and other most approved Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Cans, Plain Tin Ware. Japanned Block Tin, Britannia and Plated Wares; Albata Forks and Spoons, Urns, Coffee and Tea Pots, Egg Boilers Waiters, Chafing Dishes, Knives and Forks, Waffle Irons, Sauce Pans, Scales and Weights, Coffee Mills, Table Castors, Old Dominion Coffee Pots, Shovels and Tongs, Nurse Lamps, Toilet Sets, Foot Tubs, Bath Tubs, Knife Cleaners, Wire Dish Covers, Table Mats, together with a variety of articles useful and necessary to housekeepers.
Rohr & Davis' Patent Excelsior Washing Machines, Plain Tin and Sheet Iron Ware and Brushes of every description, manufactured to order.
GEORGE A. MILLS, No. 11 North Howard street, Baltimore, Md.
June 8,—1y.

JANUARY, 1860.
LUMBER NOTICE!
BURNS & SLOAN
RETURNS their thanks to the farmers for their liberal patronage for the year past. Our stock of LUMBER is larger than ever and better assorted, and we are determined to offer great inducements to cash buyers. Apply at 132 Light street Wharf, or at the corner of Eutaw and German st's.
BURNS & SLOAN,
Feb. 3,—1y. Baltimore, Md.

LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.
1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them *until all arrearages are paid.*
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office or place to which they are directed, they are responsible for them *until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.*
4. The Courts have decided that *refusing to take newspapers from the office, or place where they are sent, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.*
5. The United States Courts have also repeatedly decided that a Postmaster who neglects to give reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect or refusal of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, *renders the Postmaster liable to the publisher for the amount subscription.*

DOCTOR BRUNON'S CONCENTRATED REMEDIES.
No 1. THE GREAT REVIVER Speedily eradicates all the evil effects of self-abuse, as loss of memory, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, or any constitutional derangement of the system brought on by an unrestrained 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 Gonorrhoea, is without taste or smell and requires no restriction of action or diet, suitable to either sex. Price one Dollar.
No. 3. THE TEREB 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 all 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 $2.
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.

DR. BAAKEE
TREATS ALL DISEASES.
SPECIAL attention given to all chronic diseases. *Coughs, Croup, Consumption, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis,* all diseases of the Nose, Mouth, Throat and Lungs; all Skin Diseases of every description successfully treated; Lumbago, Lumbar, Abscesses, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, or Convulsions, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Diarrhœa. The very worst cases of Piles cured in a short time; also diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. There are many diseases incidental to women and children which are treated with distinguished success. All particulars will be given by letter. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing
Cancers, Old Sores, or Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Fistula of every description, Scald Head, Wens, Polypus of the Nose, or in any other part of the body.
TUMORS AND SWELLINGS
Of every description, and without the use of the knife, or any surgical instruments.
Doctor Baakee has made a new discovery of a "*Fluid*" that will produce absorption of the "*Cataract,*" and restore permanent vision to the Eye, without resort to the knife. All diseases of the
EYES AND EARS
Are successfully treated without the use of the knife or needle. Dr. Baakee has constantly on hand at his office a very extensive assortment of beautiful
ARTIFICIAL EYES
AND
TYMPANUMS, or EAR DRUMS,
which are suitable for either sex and all ages—inserted in five minutes. *Ear-Trumpets* of every description; also every variety of artificial article known in the world.
Doctor Baakee is one of the most celebrated and skillful physicians and surgeons now living. His fame is known personally in every principal city of the world.
All letters addressed to Dr. Baakee must contain ten cents to pay postage and incidental expenses. All chronic diseases can be treated by correspondence.
☞*Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.*
DOCTOR BAAKEE.
Office, 637 Broadway, a few doors below Bleecker Street, New York City.
May 11,—1y.

THE UNIVERSITY'S FAMILY REMEDIES:
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
BOWEL 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 Ache 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. Cullen's celebrated Indian Vegetable Panacea, 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;
Moses Shaw, Union Bridge;
Jos. Ebaugh, Hampstead;
J. E. Lobstein, Greensboro;
Wm. Cohe, Smithville. Oct 28,—1y.

DRUGS,
Medicines & Chemicals.
HAVING just received a new and full assortment, I would call the attention of the public. My Stock embraces Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glue, Varnish, Window Glass, Putty, Starch, Spices, Soaps of every variety, Essences, Extracts, Perfumery, Kiss-me quick, Patchouly, Verbena Water, Cologne, Bouquet, Hair Oils and Pomade, Grease Extractor, Bed-Bug Poison, Rat, Mouse and Roach Exterminator, &c., together with all other articles in the Drug Line, for sale by
C. A. GOSNELL, Druggist,
Nov. 26,-tf. Uniontown, Md.

COUNTY
LUMBER & COAL YARD.
THEODORE MOTTU,
Pennsylvania Avenue,
Opposite Preston Street, Baltimore.
KEEPS on hand a general assortment of Seasoned Building Material, also, Coal from the most approved Mines, for Smith's and Family use, which he offers for sale at the lowest city prices. His attention is directed particularly to the country trade.—Doors, Sash, Shutters, &c., on hand, and made to order at Factory prices.

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