The American Sentinel.
WESTMINSTER:
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1860.

UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
Hon. JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Parties and their Principles.

We are now fully embarked upon the Presidential campaign; parties are gradually settling down and shaping out the course to be pursued by them in the contest; each clan is marshalling its forces for the affray, and the busy, industrious efforts of all will be put forth with unceasing, untiring energy to accomplish the election of their respective favorite. The campaign promises to be one of the most exciting in the history of our country. For the first time for a long number of years are we called upon to witness the spectacle of no less than five candidates aspiring to Presidential honors. Issues of direful meaning are being sprung upon the people, not with a view of permanently settling a grave and serious question, not for the purpose of calming the political waters so long agitated by sectional strife, but for the ostensible object of exciting in you the most bitter prejudices and arousing your sectional, partizan feeling to such an extent that the thoughtful American citizen, capable of reasoning upon all subjects effecting the interest of himself or his country may have his judgment, his reasoning faculties so swayed and warped by passion as to forget the whisperings of his calmer moments, and compel him by the force of fictitious circumstances (concocted by political demagogues,) to rush headlong into the contest heedless of consequences,—we say issues fraught with a meaning that can only be grasped and fully comprehended when we dive beneath the surging and lashing of the political ocean, a meaning which, unless the American people open their eyes to the real danger of their position, may engulph us in the vortex of its whirlpool—issues which are liable at a moment to strike a fearful, a deadly blow at the perpetuity of the Union—issues founded by political leaders with a view to alienate still wider and wider the brotherly feeling that should exist between all parts of the country, and afford to one section a pretext for cutting asunder and severing the ties that have so long happily bound us together with so much glory. The time was when to speak of a dissolution of this glorious confederacy brought a shudder to the stoutest heart, and made the listener quake with undefined fears; but we hear it now on all sides—it has become the controlling power in the hands of a few, self-constituted, self-appointed champions of Southern rights and of Southern interests. They tell you that unless you sustain and support by your votes a certain set of principles on the slavery question, you will bring upon yourself the withering, blighting curse of disunion—that they, the self-constituted, self-appointed commanders of the South will bring this fearful calamity to fall upon us. They appeal to your credulity; you gape like an oyster and swallow it all in. Vote them to the positions to which they aspire, and hail them wherever they may go as the honored men of the nation.

We do not wish to take a light or trivial view of our political condition. It is not our purpose to lull you to sleep with words the import of which is to enable you to rest in security when the lowering of the storm clouds betoken a hurricane. We wish to present to you fairly and honestly what we believe to be the duty of the American people in the impending crisis. We wish you to accompany us, and assist us as far as possible in making an investigation of these issues. They are important to you—they are important, because it is you—the people—the source of all power in this country—the jury setting as the tribunal at the bar of public opinion, who are to pass upon and decide tiftse questions of political import. Are you willing to do it? Do you think the subject of sufficient importance to claim from you a fair, dispassionate, manly consideration? If so, we shall feel that our effort will not have been made in vain. First, then, what are the facts before us as demonstrated by the acts of political parties? What are the attitudes of the respective parties before the country? What has been the controlling element to produce this hatred, to engender this sectional jealousy between the North and the South? What has produced these threats of disunion on the one hand, and announced on the other the existence of an irrepressible conflict? We answer, the continued agitation of the Slavery question. For the past ten years, upon all occasions, wherever a political discussion has been held, wherever gentlemen meet to converse even socially upon political topics—what has been the first, last, and only subject discussed? What great governmental policy has been touched upon? What has been the tone, the character of all the political speeches, national as well as local, in our Presidential and Congressional, as well as in our County campaigns? Has it not been Slavery, Slavery, Slavery?—Has it ever led you to believe, aye, to feel that the exhibition given us by our statesmen in Congress really shows that our nation is degenerating instead of advancing intellectually—that when we compare the speeches of those whom we call statesmen now a days with those whom we are proud to look back upon as such, (and which the whole civilized world recognize as statesmen,) we find that there is no comparison—that those of the present day are weighed in the balance and found wanting?—Why is it thus? What has produced this result? What has led us to give such an exhibition of our weakness, of our degeneracy? We answer, the discussion of a question that has already been presented in all its possible phases,—that the harping upon this subject prevents the proper expansion of those faculties in our statesmen that should soar above sectional interests—that should look, not how far they can advance the interests of the South, the North, the East or the West, but should rise up to that higher, that more ennobling attitude and ask themselves the question, what can we do for the benefit of our common country? what policy can we inaugurate that will calm these bitter sectional feelings, and draw the minds of the people away from such angry discussions and lift them up to a higher, a more exalted theme? for we hold that Congress gives tone to the discussions among the people—that the topics raised in our National Legislature are brought before the people by their respective representatives, and again discussed with all the virulence that can be crowded into them by the passions of an excited populace. We call upon you, irrespective of political affiliations, to act the part of an independent free American citizen. The day will come, sooner or later, when you will be made feel this want of interest in the regulation of the affairs of the Nation—the day will come, (and we say the times indicate that it is not far distant,) when you will find that the following of political leaders blindly, affords no security to the repose of the country. The time is now here when you should act boldly, fearlessly, and be prepared at the coming election to frown indignantly upon this question, and give practical effect to your indignation by your votes. We have now arrived at just that crisis when you should raise your voice against it—we have just attained that period of time when you should cry out to the North and the South to stay this fratricidal strife, and by your votes put such a quietus upon this agitating question, as would forever blast the hopes of any party or any person who may expect to rule into power upon it.

The issues are now made up. The various political parties have defined their respective positions and placed before the country candidates, with platforms upon which they are to stand, and from which they are to be guided in the administration of the affairs of the Nation, if they should be elected. The Black Republican party, headed by Lincoln and Hamlin, announce that there is an irrepressible conflict between the North and the South; they allege that Congress has the right and the power to legislate to abolish Slavery in the Territories. We call them sectional. We look upon the success of those principles as having a tendency to weaken the bonds of fraternal feeling that have so long kept us together a happy and united people. We feel that the elevation of Lincoln and Hamlin to the two highest offices in the gift of the people, upon purely sectional principles, must produce a result inimical to the happiness and repose of one section of the country—that a party embodying in its platform as a fundamental principle of its creed—doctrines which seriously compromise our honor, as well as our domestic happiness, must inevitably lead to the most disastrous results. We then oppose Black Republicanism because their principles look only to the advancement of such doctrines as are acceptable to one section of the country—we oppose them and look upon their success as a great public calamity, because they have announced the doctrine of an irrepressible conflict, and use their utmost exertions to array one section against the other—we oppose them because they assert that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the Territories—we oppose these doctrines because if they are in spirit with the Constitution, it will give to the overwhelming majority of the North the right to crush out every vestige of equality, and place in their hands the power to wield that majority for the accomplishment of designs against which national men of all parties have fought for the past ten years—we oppose them first, last, and always, because we hold that no party that professes to represent the peculiar notions or whims of one section to the detriment of another, (however well they may administer the affairs of the Government,) are not fit to be sustained—we oppose them because if they succeed, the country will be kept in continual excitement. One section will be elated with its success, while the other will feel itself humiliated, and no candid mind can look into the future and picture to himself the result without a shudder.

But is there no other party equally alarming? Is there no other party that has incorporated in its platform principles equally dangerous to the perpetuity of the Union? We think there is. We cannot but look upon that portion of the Democracy which seceded at Baltimore and nominated John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane, as occupying before the country a position as extreme to the minds of the people of the North as that of the Black Republican party to the South. We know that this is a broad assertion. We feel when we make it that there are many in our midst who belong to this wing of the party that would stand up as a living witness against the charge—but let us reason together—let us understand each other, and after ascertaining our relative positions, see what are the evidences to sustain the charge. We do not say that all who support Breckinridge and Lane are *per se* disunionists, but we allege that you are placed before the country in a sectional attitude—that the leaders representing the extreme Southern view as against Republicanism have caused the disruption of the Democratic party—have placed before the country a sectional candidate—have divided Southern sentiment, and distracted National men—presenting issues which divide the strength of all those who are indeed and in truth opposed to Black Republicanism. For what purpose has this been done? What object has Yancey, Rhett, Keith, and a host of others of the South in view? We say, no less than a dissolution of the Union—that the Leaders in the South accomplished the first object in dividing the Democratic party, and are now staking the very existence of this Government upon the issues—that even now from the Cotton States comes the alarming cry, elect Lincoln and the strong arm of a united South will be raised to resist the result. Elect Lincoln, and we will call State Conventions to consult about the propriety of seceding from the Union. These are no idle words. They are not placed here without data. They are borne to us upon every breeze that wings its flight from the South. Well now, what are the facts developed thus far in the progress of this campaign? How stands the Breckinridge party before the country? What position do they occupy as against Black Republicans? We answer, that they stand side by side in the doctrine of the power of Congress over the subject of Slavery—that they found their claims upon precisely the same principles as those of Lincoln—that if Congress has the right to interfere to protect—if it has the right to legislate at all, then it carries with it the power to legislate against, as well as for Slavery; and if this power is conceded, what will be our position? Simply that the overwhelming majority of the North will exercise the right of their majority to exclude slavery entirely, as announced by all their leaders from Wm. H. Seward down—that they will use this power in accordance with Northern views, which we take will not be very generous to Southern sentiment. Mr. Douglas, in his speech at Baltimore has presented the relative positions of the two parties most admirably. We quote from his speech:

And what do we now find? Two sectional parties—one North, the other South—the one demanding possession of the Federal Government for the purpose of prohibiting slavery wherever the people want it, and the other demanding possession of the government for the purpose of maintaining and protecting slavery wherever the people do not want it. The Northern Republicans or abolitionists tell you that they do not wish to have Congress interfere with slavery in the Territories where the people are opposed to it, for the reason that in such case the people will prohibit it themselves.

Hence they only want to have Congress to interfere to prohibit slavery when necessary. When is it necessary, in their estimation, for Congress to prohibit it? Why only where the people want to have it. [Laughter and applause.] On the other hand, this Southern sectional party, known as the Secessionists from the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, demand that the Federal Government shall interfere, maintain and protect slavery whenever necessary. When is it necessary, in their opinion, for Congress to interfere to protect it? Why, it is not necessary, they tell us, in any case where the people want it, as in New Mexico, they will pass laws to protect it. Hence they do not wish to interfere except where the people do not want it, they insist that Congress shall pass laws to force them to have it. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

Thus you find that these Northern Abolitionists and Southern Secessionists agree in principle. They agree, first, that it is the duty of the Federal Government to control the slavery question in all the Territories; and they agree, second, in denouncing the doctrine of popular sovereignty and non-intervention because they are not willing that the people shall rule and make their own laws, and establish their own institutions in obedience to the Constitution. [Cheers]

Now let me inquire of you how you ever expect to have peace in this country so long as either of these sectional parties is in the ascendancy? Each demands that the slavery question shall be decided by Congress. The Northern Abolitionists and the Southern Secessionists wish to have Congress debate, decide and control the question; the one wishes to have Congress control it one way, and the other the other way. You are bound to have sectional strife, sectional bitterness and heartburnings if either of these two parties triumph.

But, says the Breckinridge party, we are entitled to protection—we demand it of Congress as a right, and if it is not conceded, we are ready to sever the ties that have thus long kept us a united people—that we are ready to secede from the Union—that we are willing to commit treason, ready to do anything but to submit to the will of the majority. Stop a moment.—Let us ask how you are to get protection? In what form do you want it? You answer in the language of our platform.—Nothing more, nothing less will suit. If such is the case, how does it come that a Democratic United States Senate with this question of protection of Slavery in the Territories before it, deliberately refused to pass a resolution enunciating such a doctrine—that with a case like Kansas, where the Legislature abolished all laws protecting Slavery, they refused by a vote of 42 against 3, to pass a resolution declaring that it is the duty of Congress to protect Slavery, in a case as stated? The facts, then, warrant the assertion that the Breckinridge party is as sectional as the Black Republican—that if they could succeed, its success would be attended with results equally as disastrous to the country.

☞ We invite the attention of the afflicted to the Card of *Madame Schwend's Remedies*. We are assured that they will do all that is claimed for them.

Suicide of a County Man.

A man named Wm H. Wilson, son of Henry Wilson, aged 22 years, residing near Manchester, committed suicide on Monday last, by cutting his throat, on the premises of his uncle Jacob Heyser. He was subject to occasional aberrations of mind, and had but a short time previous to the commission of the act separated from his uncle, who was searching for hogs in the woods. When found he was entirely dead. A Jury of Inquest was held by Justice Henry Motter, who rendered a verdict that he came to his death by his own hands.

Sabbath School Exhibition.

On Friday night last the scholars attached to the Sabbath School of the Methodist Protestant Church, Westminster, held an exhibition in Odd Fellows' Hall, which was largely attended. The stage was very handsomely adorned with wreaths, flowers, &c., and the exercises comprised recitations and singing. The Cornet Band was present and added greatly to the interest of the occasion by performing a number of select and appropriate pieces.

☞ A meeting of the friends of the Western Maryland Railroad was held at Hagerstown, last week, when the Chair appointed a committee of fifty, from which was selected a standing committee of seven, whose duty it shall be to sub-divide the above committee into committees of three, and have the power to fill vacancies, to appoint a receiver and transact all other business necessary to promote the interest and advancement of the Road.

Accident.

We learn that master Frank Alvin, youngest son of Milton Day, Esq., of Freedom District, happened to an accident a few days since. He was amusing himself in a buggy wagon that was standing in the yard, when a sudden dash of wind started the vehicle down the hill, at a speed of two-forty. The little fellow seemed to imagine if he could go at that rate without steam or horse power, there might be no stopping place, and jumping from the wagon was run over. Fortunately no bones were broken. The wagon was stopped by coming in contact with a tree.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

Erysipelas—These deservedly popular medicines have met with astonishing success in the cure of erysipelas, king's evil, ring worm, scurvy, scrofulous eruptions, and all inflammatory diseases of the skin. Other preparations may afford a temporary relief, but the combined action of these remedies will by their detergent and purifying properties effect a radical cure in the blood and system.—Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box or pot.

☞ We learn from the Uniontown Press that Mr. Francis Roberts has exchanged his entire stock of goods to Chas. S. Devilbiss, Esq., for his Tanning Establishment. Both of these gentlemen are enterprising business men, and we wish them the most abundant success in their new occupation.

☞ The Democrat of last week says, a negro man named Jerry Blake, residing near Westminster, died on Friday last, from eating toadstools in a mistake for mushrooms. He was about 60 years of age, and was regarded as generally worthless.

☞ It is quite refreshing amid the jargon of the political warfare now raging so violently to stop a moment to admire and acknowledge our thanks to Mrs. JOSEPH SHAFFER for a beautiful Bouquet, comprising some twenty varieties of rare and beautiful flowers. Kingdom come, as Fanny Fern has said, what a theme; and yet we are compelled to refrain from saying something pretty about them for fear of entailing the wrath of pounds 160, and receiving the anathema of grumbling Joe!

New City and Vicinity Map.

We have been shown by Messrs. SHEARER & LAKE, Map Publishers, the plans of Westminster District and City, and several other Districts, from surveys which they have been making for a Map of the Vicinity of Baltimore, which they contemplate publishing. The Map is to show all the public roads, railroads, creeks and streams of water; also, the location of all dwelling houses, with the owner's name, all churches, school houses, mills, factories, throughout the Counties of Carroll, Baltimore, Harford, Howard, and part of Anne Arundel, making a large and minute Map, some 60 inches square.

From what we have seen of the Map, we think it will be very accurate, and one that should be in every house in the Counties included in the work. It is a work that contains more information than any of the kind we have ever seen, and is sold at the same price of single County Maps, which brings it within the reach of every family.

They also showed us a large and handsome Map of the Vicinity of Philadelphia, which is of the same style they intend making of the Vicinity of Baltimore. We hope the parties will be liberally patronized in their enterprise.

SOME SNAKE.—About three weeks ago a garter snake was killed by Francis J. Baehr and John Fritz, a couple of miles from town, measuring three feet in length. On opening his shakeship, it was found to contain 43 young snakes, all "alive and kicking," and measuring 6 or 8 inches. Now bro. Sentinel, if you have anything to beat this, "pitch in."—*Press.*

Should think we had something to say about beating that small fry, and are surprised at our brother in attempting to crack it up as something great. By referring to the Sentinel of June 1, you will find an article describing a snake which was killed on the farm of Mrs. Mary Oursler, near town, which measured 5 feet, and after it had lain dead in the yard some time, a worthless cur commenced shaking it, when out popped a snake measuring more than 2 feet! But, first tenacious crickets in the coal scuttle, hold up: August 3, the Sentinel says, a gentleman near Taneytown shot a snake measuring 4 feet, out of which were taken 105 young snakes! Breckinridge suicides! Crickets, go on wid de show!

☞ In Western Pennsylvania, since the Kentucky election, men are deserting the Breckinridge, Lincoln, and Douglas parties and coming over to Bell and Everett. So says Gov. Causey, of Delaware, who has recently returned from Bedford springs.

LETTER FROM LIBERTY.

LIBERTY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1860.

Mr. Editor: If it will not be intruding too much upon the columns of your paper, allow me to refer to a short article contained in the Carroll County Democrat, in reference to my speech in the City of Westminster, on Tuesday night last. The Democrat says: "Dr. Simpson delivered a political speech at the Westminster Hotel on Tuesday night last, in which he advocated the election of Bell and Everett, and advised the Democrats to vote for Douglas." After I had discussed at some length to an attentive audience the subject previously announced, namely: "The distinctive features of the American nation, and the way to maintain them," I reviewed the political condition of our country, in which I alluded to the positions occupied by the respective candidates now before the people for the highest office in the gift of a free people, I remarked that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Breckinridge occupied the same position in a sectional point of view, and that both of these gentlemen were nominees of a sectional party. I repeat the remark. Now as to Mr. Douglas' position, while I oppose him upon principle, yet I do say, and did say in the city of Westminster, that he is the nominee of the National Democracy of our country, and that every true Democrat is in duty bound to vote for him, if he voted for either of the democratic candidates, As regards advising the Democratic party to vote for Mr. Douglas, I have to say that I made no such remark, but on the other hand said to them that I thought their votes would avail nothing for either of the Democratic candidates under existing circumstances, and advised them as Union-loving men to cast their votes for Bell and Everett, the nominees of the Constitutional Union party. I should not have alluded to this remark made by the Editor of the Democrat in any manner, had it come from any other source than the wavering Editor of that paper, who, but a *short* time since, hoisted the flag for Breckinridge and Lane. Although I am not a subscriber to his paper, yet I occasionally peruse it, and to my own knowledge, some time was permitted to elapse after the nominations of the two Democratic candidates, before he could determine as I supposed from his long delay, which would be the strongest man. Perhaps if I had made my speech before he determined upon this vital subject, some wholesome advice might have exerted a beneficial influence in determining his political course. I have no objection to have my speeches commented upon by parties differing with me in politics, but I have objections to perversions of my remarks for political purposes.

Yours, &c., THOS. W. SIMPSON.

Carroll County Circuit Court.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.—Philip M. and Samuel Snowden vs. Joshua Wood. Removed on affidavit of Plaintiffs to Frederick County. Crout for Plaintiffs; Manlsby & Smith for Defendant.

Daniel Benner, Administrator, vs. Samuel Morelock and Andrew Babylon. Attachment on Judgment by way of execution. Quashed.

D. R. Eicholtz vs. Nathan Haines and others. Action for trespass and damages. Jury sworn and verdict for Plaintiff for $220. Manlsby, Smith and Davis for Plaintiff; Hayden, Baumgardner and Palmer for Defendants.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.—Joseph Harman and wife vs. Lewis Reese. Action for assault and battery. Jury sworn and verdict for Plaintiffs for $60. Manlsby & Smith for Plaintiffs; Hayden, Baumgardner and Fisher for Defendant.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.—Abraham Sheets vs. Henry Baumgardner. Action for damages. A Jury of Inquisition was sworn in the case, and a verdict for Plaintiff for $12. Manlsby & Smith for Plaintiff; Hayden & Baumgardner for Defendant.

Stealing Wheat vs. Daniel Moring. Action for trespass. Settled, Manlsby & Smith for Plaintiff; Hayden & Baumgardner for defendant.

Quite a number of cases in which motions for a new trial, &c., were made, was disposed of. The Docket was partly well cleared, and Court adjourned at 12 o'clock to-day.

Sewing Machines.

For $50 or $40 every family can purchase of N. I. GORSUCH, one door from the City Hotel, a household treasure in the way of a Sewing Machine, which will, in the course of a year, pay for itself by saving time, labor and trouble. A number of our town people have purchased and heartily recommend them. They are Taggart & Farr's patent, and warranted to be as represented. Go and see them, and you will be sure to purchase.

DIED.

At the residence of her son, near Warfieldsburg, on the 15th inst., Mrs.—— DUVALL, aged about 65 years.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Peter Mecaslin, in Myers' District, on the 14th inst., ELIZABETH, wife of the late Jonathan Starner, aged 68 years, 10 months and 27 days.

On the 14th inst., of croup, CATHARINE ELIZABETH, aged 1 year and 22 days; and on the 16th inst., JOHN GROSS, aged 3 years 1 month and 17 days, children of Martin and Elizabeth Bitzel. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

BALTIMORE MARKET.

SEPTEMBER 20.—FLOUR.—The demand for Flour has been tolerable active this week, and a fair business has taken place since the opening in the rates for any description. The foreign advices received since our last are less favorable for breadstuffs than those previously received, but they have had no other effect upon the market than to check the advancing tendency previously existing, and Flour of all varieties closes steady. The sales this week add up 12,000 bbls. Sales of Howard-street super at $6; extra ranging from 6 37 to $6 75; City Mills, super, $6; standard, $6 50, and standard brands, 7 50a$7 75. Family Flour, 7a$9 per bbl. Rye Flour, 4a$4 12, with small sales. Corn Meal, $3 62, with a limited demand.

GRAIN.—The receipts for Grain have been lighter than for two or three weeks past, but the supply has nevertheless been equal to the demand. The offerings at the Corn Exchange embrace 100,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 40,000 bushels of Oats, making a total of 173,000 bushels. Southern white Wheat sold at 138a145c for common and medium; 140a145c for fair; 160a170c for good to prime, and 175a178c for fancy lots, but Western Wheat sold generally at from 130a140c for common and 140a146c for white. There has been a fair inquiry for Rye with sales at 75a80c for Maryland and Pennsylvania. White Corn has been selling at 68a71c, and yellow at 69a72c. Oats are lively at 32a38c per bushel.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

REV. D. CUMMINGS, Baptist Preacher, of Baltimore County, will preach next Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock at the Union Church. Sept 21.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Westminster and Hagerstown Turnpike Company held at the house of John D. Alcock, at Uniontown, on SATURDAY the 6th day of October, next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing eight Managers and a President for said Company. By order.

Sept 21—ts JOSEPH WILHIDE, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

THE BONDS of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore, are now ready for sale.

The security of these Bonds as an investment cannot be questioned, and afford an opportunity seldom offered to invest capital in a first class permanent security. Early application is necessary, as only a limited amount will be sold. Apply to the President of the Western Maryland Railroad Company. Sept21-4t

Estate of John Moore, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of JOHN MOORE, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers to the subscriber within 6 months from this date; otherwise they may by law be excluded from the benefit of said estate. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Sept21—4t* UPTON J. MOORE, Ex'r.
D. W. NAILL, Agent.

REPORT OF GRAND JURORS,

THE Grand Jury visited the Jail on Tuesday the 11th, and found every thing in good order, so far as it is in the power of the Jailer to make it so, in the present condition of the building, which is wholly unfit for the purposes of a Jail—and we earnestly recommend to the Commissioners of Tax the propriety of having it thoroughly repaired and made capable of holding the prisoners without the necessity of chaining them, as now has to be done.

The comfort of the prisoners, we think, is properly attended to—and we can testify that the treatment of the Jury by the Jailer and his excellant Lady, was first-rate.

On Wednesday the 12th, we visited the Alms House, in company with the Commissioners of Tax, and partook of a dinner gotten up in a style that could not fail to please the most fastidious epicure.

We visited the Farm, the Quarry, the Buildings, &c., and found everything in the very best order. The house, in particular, is the very pattern of neatness, cleanliness and order, reflecting the highest credit on the Steward and his excellent Lady. The inmates of the house appeared as comfortable and happy as their conditions will admit, and we feel confident that they are properly attended to.

JACOB POWDER,
Sept. 21, 1860. Foreman.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Primary School of Lower Westminster will commence on the FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER, next, under the superintendence of JNO. THOMAS WANDLER and JACOB D. HOFFE, as Teachers, and all the patrons of the School are requested to give this notice their prompt attention. (sept1-2t) THE TRUSTEES.

FALL TRADE 1860.
CARPETS, & OIL CLOTHS,
JOSEPH VICTORY,
143 *Lexington Street* 3 *doors West of Howard, Baltimore, Md.*

Informs his customers and purchasers generally that his Stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c., is now complete, Consisting of Brussels, Velvet, three ply Ingrain and Venetian Carpets of every style and price; Oil Cloths from 1 to 6 yards wide, matting, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, &c. Rag Carpets of our own make constantly on hand, all of which will be sold at the very lowest rates.

JOSEPH VICTORY,
143 Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.
Sept. 21.—3m.

A CARD
TO THE PEOPLE.

PRIOR to the commencement of a brisk intercourse with the people, through the progress of the Fall trade, we desire to tender our customers and friends our acknowledgements for the very liberal and increased patronage given us during the past year. We have practised in our business that principle of accommodation embodied in the motto, "We try to please" and with which we began. The recognition of this effort by the people in their generous patronage, gives us new energy, and affords us the facilities of proffering for their inspection other and renewed advantages in stock.

We shall open by the 1st of October an extensive mercantile stock, replete in all its various branches, with style and quality. To an examination of this stock we invite the close inspection of buyers and others.

REESE & GERNAND

N. B. For specification, refer to general advertisement. Sept. 21.

Madame Schwend's
INFALLIBLE POWDERS.

FOR the speedy and effectual *Cure of all Inflammations, Fevers, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Piles, Gravel,* and all *Acute and Chronic Diseases of Adults and Children.*—Send 3 cent Stamp to her *Agent,* G. R. JONES,
Box 3970 Philadelphia P. O.
Hundreds of testimonials.
☞ *Agency,* S. W. Cor. Third & Arch Sts.
Sept. 21.—6t.

Cancer Institute.

AFTER many years of successful practice, DR. KELLING still desires to do good to the afflicted. He continues to cure all kinds of

Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sores, &c.,

if curable, without cutting or poison. He does not confine himself merely to the cure of the above diseases, but will treat all others with success.—Patients will be visited, if desired, a reasonable distance. Persons desiring to visit Dr. K. will please stop at the Railroad Hotel, in Mechanicsburg, where they will be directed to his residence. For all particulars write—state diseases plainly.—Enclose a postage stamp to pre-pay answer. Address Dr. C. L. KELLING, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Pa. Sept 21.—6m.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
HATS & CAPS.

TO our LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK, we call the particular attention of our friends to our Stock of Thick Heavy Brogans Made by the best Manufacturers, for FARMERS, with soles nearly an INCH thick, of heavy wax upper leather, we warrant to give entire satisfaction; also our stock of heavy thick

BOOTS,

Made of OAK TANNED LEATHER, WITH THREE SOLES, HEAVY WAX UPPER LEATHER, *Sewed throughout,* all made to order, which we *warrant,* with a full and complete assortment of

BALTIMORE MANUFACTURED WORK!

Such as Gents' Fine Calf Boots Sewed and Peg'd, Heavy Sewed French Gaiters and Lace Shoes, with a large assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Shoes, Misses and Children's, with a large stock of low priced Eastern Peg'd Work, as Women's, Misses and Children's Lace Boots Calf, Kip, Goat, Morocco, Kid and Enamelled. *Also, a large stock of*

Fine Dress Hats and Caps,

Together with a good assortment of WOOL HATS for Servants, all of which will be sold at very Low PRICES. We ask an examination, and will guarantee Sales in every instance.

E. R. GRIFFIN & SONS,
17 S. Charles st., Up stairs.
Baltimore, Sep. 21,—2m.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

THE undersigned Trustee, in Insolvency of J. Wesley Koontz, of Carroll County, Md., will sell at Public Sale, at the place known as the "Home place" on

Thursday, the 18th of October, next,

the following Valuable Real Estate:

THE HOME PLACE

whereon said Edmundson resides, six miles from Westminster, on Morgan's Run, near the Washington Road, containing

146 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, improved with a comfortable TWO STORY LOG Dwelling House, LOG BARN, 50 feet from and wheelbed around; CORN HOUSE, and other out-buildings, all in good order, a valuable Spring and Spring House near the dwelling, 45 Acres covered with prime Chestnut and Oak TIMBER.

No. 2, Mill Property,
Contains 42 Acres,

more or less, on Morgan's Run, a constant stream and very strong. On this property is a valuable SAW MILL constructed with all the modern improvements, with Cast Machinery, and a Circular Saw to saw Lath, and is in a well timbered neighborhood, furnishing constant employment for the Saw. The Improvements are a newly built Two-story DWELLING, large and convenient; Stabling and out houses, never-failing Spring near the Dwelling.

LOT NO 3, CONTAINS

27 ACRES,

more or less, adjoining the Mill Property.—This Lot as well as No 2, has a due proportion of TIMBER, the residue in valuable MEADOW and farming land.

Lot No. 4, also adjoining, contains

25 Acres, more or less,

about one half of this Tract is HEAVILY TIMBERED. These lots lie convenient to Lime, easy of access and improvement, and are considered valuable and desirable, will be sold free of dower and without reserve.

☞ At the same time and place will be sold the following Personal Property:

TWO COWS,

seven head of HOGS, 1 two-horse Wagon and Bed, 1 Harrow, 1 double-shovel Plough, 1 Corn Fork and Rake, Hay by the Ton.

☞ Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.—Terms then made known. All growing crops excepted.

JOHN B. BOYLE,
Sept. 21,—ts. Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF REAL ESTATE,

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll County as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell at Public Sale, on

Saturday, October 13, 1860,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, in the town of Hampstead, the

Lot or Parcel of Land

known as the "Spring Lot," containing

7 OR 8 ACRES,

MORE OR LESS.

This parcel of land adjoins lands of Joseph Ebaugh, and others, in a pleasant and thriving village, and has an excellent and never-failing Spring of Water on it.

Terms of Sale as prescribed by the Decree: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Court; one-third in six, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale, the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the notes or bonds of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee. JNO. E. SMITH,
Sep21-ts Trustee.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Subscriber will sell or rent one FARM OF FROM 50 TO 80 ACRES, with good Improvements.

ONE OTHER FARM OF
25 ACRES.
ONE FARM OF
20 *Acres.*

All the lands in the above Tracts lay well and are profusely watered and Wooded.

Terms easy. Apply to
BURGESS NELSON,
Near Deerpark Chapel, 4 miles South of Westminster, Carroll Co., Md.
Sep. 21,—tf.

WILL IT PAY?

THIS IS A QUESTION OF GENERAL INTEREST, AND OF FREQUENT REPETITION!!!

In its application to the purchase of

GOODS,

MAKE A CALL AT

F. H. ORENDORFF'S

FOR A SATISFACTORY ANSWER.

Where the Stock is kept complete by new arrivals, at least

EVERY MONTH!!

ALREADY
A NICE LOT
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
HAVE BEEN OPENED,
AT PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO PLEASE!!!

F. H. ORENDORFF.

P. S.—Very thankful for liberal patronage hitherto received.
Westminster, Sept. 21, 1860.

STOVES, FURNACES,
RANGES, &c., &c.

The especial attention of all in want of a really first class

COOKING STOVE

is invited to one of the very best ever offered to the public, viz:

THE LEHIGH,
For Coal or Wood.

It is neat and beautiful in design, substantial in make, and cooks beautifully. We have other superior Cook stoves, such as the

GLOBE,
MEDALLION,
OLD DOMINION, &c., &c,
For Wood or Coal.

We have on hand a very large assortment of

PARLOR, DINING ROOM AND HALL STOVES,

among which we would name our new and beautiful

FIRE PLACE STOVES.

We are the only parties in the city for the sale of BARSTOW'S CELEBRATED PARLOR FRANKLIN STOVES, for Wood, which are so strongly recommended that they can be made open, to show the fire, or closed tight. This Stove is made of very heavy castings, is decidedly one of the most beautiful Stoves in the market and is peculiarly adapted to use in the country.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly requested to our celebrated

GLOBE EGG BEATER,

which will beat an egg properly in less than one minute. ALSO, THE SEFTAN & CO.

S. E. cor. Lombard and Light streets,
Sept. 21,—3m. Baltimore.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Hon. MADISON NELSON, the Subscriber, as Trustee, will sell on

Saturday, October 6, 1860,

the following described Real Estate:

17 *Acres of Land,*

situated in Westminster District, North of the Plank Road, about one mile from Roop's Mill, and about three miles from Westminster, being the property on which JOHN BYERS resided at the time of his death, improved with a comfortable

LOG DWELLING,
FRAME BARN, &C.

A WELL of good WATER near the Dwelling, and a variety of

FRUIT TREES

on the property, which is under good fencing, and in a good condition generally.

Terms as prescribed by the Decree: One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, and the balance in one year, to be secured by the note of the purchaser, with such security as the Trustee may approve.

E. F. CROUT, Trustee.
JNO. T. DIFFENBAUGH, Auct'r.

A LOT OF CORN

growing, will be sold at the same time and place, by DAVID REESE, Administrator of John Byers, dec'd. Se14—ts

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
NEW AND CHEAP
J. REIFSNIDER & SON,
Westminster, Md.,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS

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.

Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps;

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 commonest 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.
Sept. 21, 1860.

A FRESH supply of McKellip's Cholera and Diarrhœa Syrup, at
Aug. 31. *Shriver's* Drug Store.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL AND PERSONAL
PROPERTY.

BY Virtue of the last will and testament of JACOB MAUS, late of Carroll County, deceased, and of an Order of the Orphans, Court of said County, the subscribers, Executors for the sale of the REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, of said deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 23rd, 24th and 25th days of October,

1850, on the premises, situated on Big Pipe Creek, 5 miles North East of Taneytown, and about 10 miles from Westminster, the following property, consisting of

THREE FAR