American Sentinel.

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AMERICAN SENTINEL.

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POETRY.

There is Beauty in the Country.

THERE is beauty in the country!
Of the country let me sing,
With its beds of brilliant flowers,
And gay birds upon the wing—
When the trees put on their glory,
And array themselves in green—
When the Woodbirds ring with singing,
And clover leaves are seen—
When the orchards are in blossom,
And the lilies crowned with blue,
Oh! I love the blooming country,
Where the flowers are sweet and new.

There is beauty in the country
When the Spring has cross'd the vale,
And a wreath of flowers and garlands
Leave their breath upon the gale—
When the summer, crowned with brightness,
Leaves her treasures on the plain,
And the waving golden harvests
Wake our gratitude again—
When the autumn, sear and yellow,
Comes with chilly frosty morn,
And brisk, busy hands at husking,
Pile the bright and yellow corn.

There is beauty in the country,
When the skies are bright above,
And ten thousand beauties tell us
That the world is ruled by love;
Even winter with his mantle
Of the purest brilliant white,
Is a crown of crystal glory,
And a season of delight,
Yes, I love the glorious country,
For there's living brightness there,
With its sunshine, trees and blooming—
With its beauty everywhere.

There is beauty in the country!
Every leaf and every flower,
Is a constant living wonder—
Is a miracle of power;
Every tree with grand proportions—
Every happy singing bird—
Every bramble by the wayside—
The quiet grazing herd,
These are tokens of His goodness,
Bright unfolding of His might;
So I love the glorious country,
With its scenes of pure delight.

There is beauty in the country!
There is health and vigor there;
There is purity of feeling—
There is less of gilded care;
For the purest social pleasures,
There is full and ample means—
There is pure and sweet contentment,
In the midst of rural scenes—
There is more to cheer and gladden,
There is less to mar and blight—
Oh, I love the glorious country
With its scenes of pure delight.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Abolishment of Slavery in the District.

As we predicted a fortnight ago, and reiterated last week, President Lincoln has signed the bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, and that act is now the law of the land.

For weal or woe, the irrevocable step is taken, and domestic slavery, by reason of African descent, has been abolished at the seat of Federal Government. No doubt a majority of the loyal people of Maryland deprecate the inexpediency of this act at this time, and look forward with alarm to its effect in confirming the hostility of the pro-slavery insurgents against the government; but in our opinion, this alarm rather springs from the habitual forbearance with which, since the sectional agitation of the slavery question became intolerant, they have refrained from considering any fact or examining any statistics, that could be construed adversely to the peculiar interest of the South or favorably to anti-slavery sectionalism. It is a humiliating confession, but nevertheless true, that the press has been gagged, and every other interest has been rendered subservient by the rampancy of slavery agitation, to such an extent, that a species of ostracism would have been visited on any one, who should have had the temerity to assert the fact of the Constitutionality of the abolition law in the District,—prior to the destruction of the slaveholding interest in this State by the Rebellion. Hence, the public mind is scarcely prepared for the momentous changes that are occurring, and is in a [illegible] of slavery has received the death-blow from the Rebellion; and the important and urgent question for us to determine, is, whether it shall be permitted to disappear in our midst, without an effort to provide against the inconveniences arising from the change, or whether we ought to prepare to accept the "pecuniary aid and compensation," which Congress has solemnly declared it is the duty of the General Government to extend to any State, which shall adopt the policy of "gradual emancipation?"

In previous articles we have reviewed the law under consideration, in its two essential features of Constitutionality and Expediency. The constitutional right and power of Congress to legislate upon slavery in the District cannot be denied; the expediency of the law was debateable, but is now past discussion. The constituted judges of its expediency have decided; and even Mr. Lincoln, although supposed to differ from the Congress on this subject, did not feel at liberty to veto a bill, passed by overwhelming majorities in both Houses, on any other grounds than objections to its Constitutionality; and none such existed in this case.

There are those, who apprehend, and those who industriously inculcate the opinion, that the abolishment of Slavery in the District is but the precursor of Congressional interference with Slavery in the States where it exists; and we regret to say that the hesitancy and indecision of Maryland's representatives in Congress give color to the supposition; but a moment's reflection must dissipate this causeless anxiety. The relation of the District to the Federal Government is very different from that of a State. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people;" (Xth Amendment.) The power is vested in Congress, "to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever" over the District of Columbia; but no such power is given it, with respect to Slavery in the States, and until the Constitution be first destroyed, there is no fear of Congressional interference with the reserved rights of the States. What we have to apprehend here, is not that Congress will legislate to abolish slavery in Maryland, but that slavery will have been practically annihilated and disappear, before the constitutional hindrances, which prevent us from availing of the generous aid and compensation proffered by Congress, can be lawfully removed. The Rebellion has impaired the value of slaves at least eighty *per centum* in Maryland, and the danger of total loss proceeds from the omission of the late Legislature to pass an act to take the sense of the people in reference to a Reform of our State Constitution. This omission is a very serious matter to the large slave-holding counties of the State, and may revolutionize the fortunes of very many of their inhabitants; but in this county, where there are already two free negroes, or nearly so, to one slave, and only about three thousand slaves in all, the loss of Federal compensation would not prove so disastrous.—The total value of the slaves in this county is less to-day than half a million of dollars, which is not a tithe of the drawback of the institution upon the agricultural interest. It appears from the Census returns, that the average value of improved lands in this county, is only $42.06 per acre; while in Adams county, the adjoining county of Pennsylvania, where there are no slaves, the average value of improved lands is $65.08 per acre. Our lands possess advantages of climate, soil and facility of access to market, over those of Adams county, and it is believed by many, that if cultivated by free instead of slave labor they would soon appreciate to the same standard, and even surpass it.—There are 252,129 acres of improved lands in this county, and if they were enhanced $23.02 per acre in value, the farming interest would be enriched by the addition of $.804,008.58 to its present capital. This fact is remarkable, and now, that we are driven to estimate the pecuniary value of slavery, must be taken into account.

Much stress is also laid by the agitators, upon the resolution of the present Congress, respecting the objects of the war on our part; and they allege that the law before us is violative of that declaration. The objects of the war are definite and well understood; but the scope of legislation is not necessarily limited to their attainment. If it were so, success in the suppression of the Rebellion would monopolize legislation to the exclusion of every other interest, public and private, that demands protection; and anarchy and oppression would be the achievements of the Union. The prediction, that this act would demoralize the army and induce the retirement of our most patriotic troops has not found a single illustration, and the exasperation of the Rebels it was to cause, has probably ere this awakened serious reflections, in the minds of many. We are also told, that it is evident the Republicans in Congress mean to to do all they lawfully can to destroy slavery; and this we believe. They only professed to respect its rights, not to foster its perpetuity or become its propagandists; and it is highly honorable in them, that they have respected its rights within the provisions of the law. Let us emulate their justice, in spite of our prejudices and the evil counsellors who surround and instigate us to defection from loyalty and to capricious revenge.—*Fred'k. Examiner.*

The Mutilation of Treasury Notes

Evidence has been received at the Treasury Department that the work of mutilating Treasury Notes has become quite a business, and not an unprofitable one. For instance, the mutilator takes a ten dollar note, and tears off a tenth part on one corner, and passes off the note for ten dollars—nobody questioning that it is perfectly good. He takes another note of same denomination, and tears off a tenth part on another corner, and so on until he has secured four corners. Then he takes another note and tears out a piece from the upper side right; from another note a piece from the under side right; from another note a piece from the upper side left, next to the corners; from two more notes a piece is extracted from the lower side right of one, and a piece from the lower side left of the other. From the ninth note he removes a piece from the right of the middle, and from the tenth and last note a piece from the left middle.—Then he has ten parts of what appears to be a single Ten Dollar Treasury Note, which he ingeniously pastes together, and passes off under the plea that the note was accidentally torn to pieces, but it is nevertheless just as good as if it was whole. Singular as it may seem, this business has become so extensive that the attention of the Government has been called to it, and it is decided as the only effectual way of checking the evil, not to redeem any note at par unless it is whole, and to deduct one dollar for every tenth part of a note torn off, and in that proportion for larger amounts removed. I make the above statement upon the authority of the Treasurer of the United States.

☞Jones, while recently engaged in splitting wood, struck a false blow, causing the stick to fly up. It struck him on the jaw and knocked out a front tooth. 'Ah,' said Bill, meeting him soon after, 'you have had a dental operation, I see.' 'Yes, replied the sufferer *axe* idental.'

☞The following article, from one of our exchanges, is full of truthfulness, and will repay thoughtful perusal:

THERE WAS BUT ONE REMEDY.—When we look abroad over this once peaceful land, and see the sorrow and misery recently brought upon thousands of innocent people, we may well express our horror at the war in which we are engaged. But sad and terrible as it is, no man can look back over the historical period of the United States, included in the last twenty or thirty years, without coming to the solemn conclusion that only war—desolating and devastating war—was competent to cure the festering ulcers in our political system.

The question resolved itself into war, or no Government! The trading and money-making North was fast selling out its own manhood for gold. It gave into the hands of rowdy politicians the best gifts of a free people. It permitted Southern bullies to bluster on the floors of Congress, and sent men there to crawl at their feet and lick their boots. We compromised away the holiest principles of our fathers for the sake of temporary peace. We permitted a nest of slave-holding tyrants to dictate humiliating terms, and when the policy or propriety of these terms were honestly questioned, the bludgeon, the bowie-knife, and the revolver were the arguments used to enforce the despotic decrees. No wonder it went down deep into the Southern heart that Northern men would not fight. They had so long played the braggart, and so often witnessed the humiliating submission of our wretched political leaders, that it would have been a matter of wonder if they had thought otherwise. When the Star of the West was fired on in Charleston harbor, the Northern eye flashed, but it was only for a moment—It required the booming guns battering at the walls of Sumter to rouse up our people. It required the disasters at Big Bethel and Bull Run to teach us our duty and show us our perils. Fort Henry and Donelson, Roanoke, Pea Ridge, New Madrid, Newbern and Winchester, are teaching us our power when we choose to exert a little of it.

Nothing short of the war which is now upon us could have given us any position as a people. We should have become a scorn to ourselves if we had continued to let a few insolent and overbearing despots lord it over us. Henceforth the power of this nation is located. We are proving to domestic traitors and foreign foes that ours is a Government strong and staple. We are healing our own infirmities. We are fighting again the battles of free institutions.

The night of trial and of terror is passing away, and the day dawn springs up in our political orient. With a firm reliance on the God who has watched over and protected us in the past, it will require the peering vision of an inspired seer to say what we may yet be in the vast hereafter.

Capturing a Gun.

A correspondent writing from the Army at Yorktown, relates the following good story:

There is an old chap in the Berdan Sharpshooters, known as "Old Seth." He is quite a character, and is a crack shot—one of the best in the regiment. His "instrument," as he terms it, is one of the heaviest telescopic rifles. The other night, at roll call, "old Seth" was *non est*. This was somewhat unusual, as the old chap was always up to time. A sergeant went out to hunt him up, he being somewhat fearful that the old man had been hit. After perambulating around in the advance of the picket line he heard a low "hallo." "Who's there?" inquired the Sergeant. "It's me," responded Seth; "and I have captured a Secesh gun." "Bring it in," said the Sergeant. "Can't do it," exclaimed Seth. It soon became apparent to the sergeant that "Old Seth had the exact range of one of the enemy's heaviest guns, and they could not load it for fear of being picked off by him. Again the old man shouted—"Fetch me a couple of haversacks full of grub, as this is my gun, and the cussed varmints shan't fire it agin while the scrimage lasts." This was done, and the old patriot has kept good watch over that gun. In fact it is a "captured gun."

One of the Heroes of Pittsburg.

Among the killed on the National side, at the late bloody fight in Tennessee, was Acting Brigadier General William Pegram. He was a brother of Robert Pegram, Commander of the Nashville, who has rendered his name forever infamous. Though born in Virginia, he had resided for a number of years in Kentucky, and was never seduced from his loyalty by the poor sophisms that led his brother into treason. From the first he was a staunch loyalist, raising a regiment of cavalry, which was in the engagement at Pittsburg Landing, and has now offered up his life in defence of the country against which a brother has lifted up a traitor's hand. There is certainly no feature of the present war so tragic as when brother is thus found arrayed against brother; but it should teach foreign critics, who magnify the unanimity of sentiment at the South, how baseless is the claim that the rebellion against the Union is founded on any deep or universal conviction.

A Hit to Young Ladies.

Loveliness! It is not your costly dress, ladies, your expansive shawl, or golden laden fingers. Men of good sense look far beyond these. It is your character they study—your deportment. Young ladies sadly miss it who labor to improve their outward looks, while they bestow little or no thought on their minds and heart. Fools may be won by gewgaws and fashionable and showy dresses; but the wise, the prudent and substantial are not caught by such traps. Let modesty and virtue be your dress. Use pleasant and truthful language, study to do good, and though you may not be courted by the fop, the truly great will love to linger in your steps.

GIRLS "IES."

FALLEN from grace old names come down,
And dressed in tatters roam 'round town;
Falling, they're grasped and tried to clench
At falling beauty in "bad French!"
Magdalen penitent, oh, what a fate!
As Maggie, thou must navigate
Agnes, deprived of nes, is Aggie,
Looks like a leg of mutton scraggy.
Nancie, poor girl, is now a Nannie;
Frances flaunts all round as Fannie.
Mary, sweet name of grace, is Marie;
While Caroline falls down to Carrie.
Stately Cordelia walks as Delia,
Matilda writes her name thus—Tillie;
Margaret, "the pearl of names!" is Maggie;
Martha descends to simple Mattie.
Phoebe, for shortness, we call Pattie;
Harriet is better known as Hattie
Emily, faith, her name is Emmie,
Jane has become an arrant Jennie.
Elizabeth dances up as Lizzie,
Betsy as Bessie is as busy.
Gertrude, oh, horrors, shines as Tudie,
White Julia (black haired) beams as Julie.
Louisa, only known as Lulie,
Helen, as Nellie, wants to fool ye.
Rebecca, as Beckie signs her name,
Susan, as Susie, does the same.
Bridget with truthfulness is Biddie;
Lydia contents herself with Lyddie,
While glorious Sarah makes a Sallie,
And Alice frees all round "Our Allie."

General Halleck and General McClellan.

We have good authority for saying that a letter has been written by General Halleck to a member of his family in this city in which, with a soldier's anxiety for the giving of honor to whom honor is due, he ascribes the credit of the entire plan of movements at the West, and the successful combinations which have resulted in the repossession, by the Union, of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, to Major General McClellan. This handsome acknowledgment is creditable to both the distinguished Generals concerned. General Halleck takes nothing from his own title to the gratitude of the people by such a statement. In all the qualities constituting a great military leader he has no superior. It is a subject of profound gratitude that the nation has two such soldiers as McClellan and Halleck, men who are above all political intrigues, in an age when political connections seem to determine the fate of personal reputations, and who do their work, with steadfast devotion to duty, heedless of the attacks of faction or the criticism of popular leaders.

A short time ago General Halleck was by a radical paper denominated "this upstart Halleck." His upstarting was a blessing to the Union, and if Gen McClellan planned the Western campaign, to Halleck is due the equal praise of executing it. No soldier wishes honor which does not belong to him, nor is any true soldier envious of the reputation of a brother in arms. There is much of the secret history of the war to be written when it shall be ended, and in calmer times of reflection the country will remember with praise those Generals who throughout the whole shall have kept themselves free from all political connections with any party, and who shall have pursued the plain path of duty for soldiers of the Union.—*Journal of Commerce.*

English old Maids.

The single lady of a certain age is a personage scarcely at all seen, at any rate in her proper position, except in England. In Roman Catholic countries she takes refuge in a convent; she is hardly considered respectable; whereas here she is respectability itself. The old maid of novels and plays, indeed—prim, censorious, and spiteful—is disappearing. In her place we have a most cheerful, contented, benevolent, and popular lady, seldom behind the fashion or behind the news and literature of the day—beloved by nieces and nephews, married brothers sisters, and cousins; a tower of strength in times of sickness and family troubles; a favorite visitor, yet not always visiting, nor staying too long; sometimes, on the contrary, having a snug little home of her own, where pet newhews and nieces spend a few days most delightfully; a guardian angel to the poor; a valuable auxiliary to the clergyman and his wife; in high esteem and respect among the tradespeople; a famous letter-writer, and the fabricator of most beautiful fancy work! Of this genus we are privileged to know several specimens, some of whom, we are bold to hope will bridle when they read this little account, and say, with a pleased, half-doubtful look, "Well I'm sure; this can't be *me!*" Yes, it is you, aunt Kate and Maria, and ever so many aunts with pretty names who have been pretty young women in your time, and who now have something than beauty dearer. You are the salt of the country; as long as you are the objects and subjects of such warm and kindly feeling, you greatly contribute to the social affections.

"Give Her Calomel."

We have a physician in this city who is well known for the liberality with which he dispenses calomel. No matter what the disease is, calomel is sure to be a part of the medicine he administers, if there is any chance to use it. The doctor, too, is subject to fits of abstraction. One day he was silently sitting by the stove in one of our stores, when some of the crowd of loafers around commenced talking on the subject of oil. "Oil is on the decline," said one of them.—"Give her calomel," broke out the doctor. The burst of laughter which followed, succeeded in rousing him from his reverie, and he seemed to enjoy the mistake as much as any of them.—*Erie Observer.*

☞At Cockpit Point, many neat graves of rebels were noticed, all labelled with more than usual care. So great was the attention to the departed dead, that suspicions were excited, and the Yankee troops dug into them, finding numbers of nice new tents, packages of clothing, mess chests furnished with all the appliances of modern cookery, trunks of various articles, tools, &c.

Love in Prison.

A few days since a man named Frederick Sweigert was discharged from the penitentiary, who had for nearly a week been confined in the cells for having communicated with one of the female convicts with whom he had fallen in love. It appears that he had frequently complained of illness for the purpose of getting into the hospital, a portion of which overlooks the yard of the female department of the prison, which attracted the attention of the officers, and he was closely watched. At first the communications with the woman were by signs, and as often as he was discovered he was punished with stripes, under the discipline of the prison. He then obtained a key by which he entered one of the rooms from the window of which he could speak to the woman and drop to her letters which he found opportunity to write.—In that he was also discovered and two of the letters taken from him, but he persisted, and though thrice punished within the space of a week repeated his visits as often as he could.

When last caught he was called before the officers, and confessed that he had violated the rule and received the punishment, but could not help it, as he loved the woman and believed his passion was reciprocated. He was then told that he would not be again subjected to stripes, but would be held in solitary confinement until the expiration of his term of imprisonment. He begged earnestly that he should not be confined, preferring to receive the stripes every day rather than be separated from the one he loved. His appeal, however, was disregarded, and he was confined in a cell until the day of his discharge.—Sweigert is a man far advanced in life, but for some time past was constantly making excuses to get into the hospital building, after he made the acquaintance of his female companion in crime.—*Balt. Sun.*

Money.

Money is a quicer Institution. It buys provender, satisfies justice, and heals wounded honor. Everything resolves itself into cash, from stock jobbing to building churches. Childhood craves pennies; youth aspires to dimes; manhood is swayed by the mighty dollar.—The blacksmith swings the sledge, the lawyer pleads for his client, and the judge decides the question of life or death for his salary. Money makes the man; therefore man must make money, if he would be respected by fools; for the eye of the world looks through golden spectacles. It buys Brussels carpets, lace curtains, gilded cornices, rich furniture and builds marble mansions.—It drives us to church in splendid equipages, and pays the rent of the best pews. It buys silks and jewelry for my lady—it commands the respect of gaping crowds, and insures obsequious attention. It enables us to be charitable, to send bibles to the heathen, to remove domestic indigence. It gilds the rugged scenes of life, and spreads over the rugged scenes of existence a velvet carpet soft to our tread; the rude scenes and turmoils are encased in a gilt frame. It bids care vanish, soothes the anguish of the bed of sickness; stops short of nothing save the grim destroyer, whose relentless hand spares none, but level all moral distinction, and teaches poor weak humanity that it is but dust.—Thus wealth pauses on the brink of eternity; the beggar and the millionaire rest side by side beneath the sod, to rise in equality to answer the final summons.

A Spunky Wife.

A middle aged farmer and his wife were enjoying a winter evening cosily together, when the conversation turned upon religious matters, as described in the Bible, which the man had opened before him. "Wife," said the farmer, "I've been thinking what happy society Solomon must have had in his days, with so many wives, &c., as he is here represented." "*Indeed!*" replied the wife somewhat miffed; "you had better think of something else, then. A pretty Solomon *you* would make, truly; you can't take proper care of *one* wife. What a figure *you* would cut, then, with a dozen wives, and all of them as spunky as I am!" The farmer took his hat and went to the stable to feed the cattle for the night.

☞We never understood the advantages of the credit system till we got the following story from a Wisconsin contributor:

"In one of the interior villages of this State is a tavernkeeper, and in the same place an honest old German blacksmith, of whom the former relates that he employed him to do some iron work, and paid him cash for it at the time, but afterward learning that a neighbor had some similar work done on time for a less price, he inquired the reason therefore, and the reply was as follows:

"'You see I 'ave so much scharge on my book, and I sometimes lose um, and so you I 'ave a goot cash customer, I scharge goot price, but ven I puts it on my book I do not like to scharge so much, so if he never pay um I no lose so much.'"

What is Beauty.

How fortunate it is that the word "*beauty*" admits of so liberal an interpretation. There would else be no settling the endless contentions for the possession of the same object. To one, "expressive" is beauty; most persons will at least scarcely *remain* satisfied without it. Regularity of feature and transparency of complexion pall upon the eye, if deficient in these. Some of the so-called "ugly" persons have been to us the most pleasant. A face not actually deformed, if lighted up by a beautiful soul, becomes a shrine where the *soul ful* love to linger. Let no man or woman of whom this is true fancy themselves "ugly" or unloveable; at least by those whose love and favor are worth counting in life's winnings.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.
ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.

The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

DR. JOHNSTON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the World for Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those SECRET and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call upon me with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of Physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured and Full Vigor Restored.

This Dreadful Disease—which renders Life miserable and Marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue—DR. J. would that understand the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

Office No. 7, South Frederick Street

Left hand side going from Baltimore street a few doors from the corner. Full not to observe name and number.

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. Be particular in observing the name and number, you will mistake the place.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with a derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE!

Dr. J addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgences and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated; having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

DR. JOHNSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

By this great and important remedy.—Weakness of the Organs is speedily cured, and full vigor restored.

Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Trembling, Weakness or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured by Dr. Johnston.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequent with youths, from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisition to promote conjugal happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

How many are the victims of this destroyer! How many are the victims of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability can alone befriend him. He falls into the hands of ignorant and designing pretenders, who, under the guise of curing, fleece him of his pecuniary substance, keep him trifling month after month, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair leave him with ruined health to sigh over his galling disappointment; or, by the use of that deadly poison, Mercury, hasten the constitutional system of this terrible disease, such as affection of the Head, Throat, Nose, Skin, etc., progressing with frightful rapidity till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns.

TO STRANGERS.

There are so many unlearned and worthless Pretenders Advertising themselves as Physicians, trifling with and ruining the Health of the already afflicted, that Dr. JOHNSTON deems it necessary to say to those unacquainted with his reputation that his Credentials or Diplomas always hang in his Office.

The Remedies and Treatment of Dr. JOHNSTON are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great Hospitals of Europe, the first in this County, and a more extensive private practice than any other Physician in the world.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS

The many thousands cured at this Institution within the last eighteen years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun" and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.

Persons writing should send that portion of the Advertisement which describes Symptoms; also, be particular to enclose a Postage Stamp to be used on the reply and direct in the following manner: Dr. J. M. JOHNSTON, of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. May 17—y.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE British Reviews.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE!!!

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L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:
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2.—THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3.—THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4.—THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5.—BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written newspaper speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journals, and the ponderous tomes of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only quality intelligible and reliable history of current events and as such, in addition to their well established literary, scientific and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

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Any of the above works will also be furnished to New Subscribers for the years 1857, '58 and '59 at one-half the regular subscription prices.

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Seven Consecutive Years for $27!!!

Which is but little more than the price of the original works for one year.

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☞ All remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
Jan. 10, 1862. No. 54 Gold street, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE.

Patented February 14th, 1860.

SALESROOM, 510 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

THIS Machine is constructed on an entirely new principle of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts and pronounced to be SIMPLICITY AND PERFECTION COMBINED.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines:—

1.—Excessive fatigue to the operator.
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The Empire Sewing Machine is exempt from all these objections.

It has a straight needle perpendicular action, makes the LOCK or SHUTTLE STITCH, which will NEITHER RIP nor RAVEL, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass and is

EMPHATICALLY A NOISELESS MACHINE!

It requires FIFTY PER CENT. less power to drive it than any other machine in market. A girl of twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

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We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to call and examine this UNRIVALLED MACHINE.

But in a more especial manner do we solicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors, Coach Makers, Hoopskirt Manufacturers, Skirt and Bustle Makers, Dress Makers, Corset Makers, Gaiter Fitters, Shoe Binders, Vest and Pantaloon Makers.

☞Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

Price of Machines, complete:

No. 1, or Family Machine $45 00, No. 2 Small size Manufacturing, $60 00, No. 3 Large size Manufacturing, $75 00.

Cabinets in every Variety.

We want Agents for all towns in the United States, where agencies are not already established, to whom a liberal discount will be given, but we make no consignments.

T. J. McARTHUR, & Co.,
Sept. 6, 1861. 510 Broadway, New York.

WESTMINSTER Select School.

THE FOURTH QUARTER of this School will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19th 1862. The course of Instruction will comprise Orthography, Reading, Writing, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Philosophy, and Book-Keeping. Latin, French and Spanish with Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors, will also be taught by competent teachers.

Private Lessons in French and Spanish will be given to pupils at their residences if desired.

The Principal would add that he has succeeded in obtaining the assistance of the following gentlemen: A. B. McLaughlin, A. M., Professor of Drawing and Painting; C. Burke, Professor of Instrumental Music. For further particulars apply to

M. F. VALLETTE, Principal.

Dymock's City Hotel, or at the School, over the Post Office, Westminster, Md.
Feb. 21.—tf.

A CARD!

WE have been advised that certain persons for purposes best known to themselves have been endeavoring to mislead the farmers and millers with regard to the freight on Flour and Guano to and from Baltimore. For those who are not advised, we would say that the cost for transporting four per barrel from Westminster is 18 cents. A car will hold 80 barrels, and when sent to Howard-St., or Calvert Station, or North-st., it costs 50 cents more for the whole carload, which only adds ½ cent more. Guanos cost 8½ cents per 100 lbs.

We are arranging a reduced tariff of freight charges to cover the entire road when completed and will have the various kinds of goods arranged to the cars to which they belong and which will be distributed throughout the country. IRWIN & TAYLOR.
Aug. 23.—tf.

For Sale.

WESTERN Maryland Railroad Bonds guaranteed by Baltimore city.
Western Maryland Railroad Bonds, 1st mortgage, unendorsed.
WANTED.—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Bonds of 1875, 1880 and 1885.
Northern Central Railroad Bonds of 1885, by
LAWRANCE & SMITH,
Stock Brokers, 23 South street,
Mar. 28. Baltimore, Md.

WILCOX & GIBBS, SEWING MACHINES.

PRICE WITH HEMMER AND FELLER,

$35 00.

THIS MACHINE HAS POINTS OF SUPERIORITY PECULIARLY ITS OW