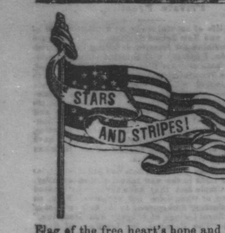
The American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1862.



Flag of the free heart's hope and home!
By angel hands to Valor given!
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all sky hues were born in Heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us?

General McClellan on the Emancipation Proclamation.

We gave a few days ago, says the Baltimore *American*, the "Order" of Gen. McClellan to the Army of the Potomac, defining the duties which devolve upon it relative to the President's Emancipation Proclamation, recognizing it, officially, as the manifesto of the Government, and calling upon all, as subordinates, to defer to it and execute it. In what he has thus done, General McClellan has but acted up to the high character he has long since established of deference to the civil power, of obedience to that superior authority, without the unquestioning recognition of which, in times like these, we might be precipitated into another revolution, to be followed, perhaps, by anarchy, the destruction of our liberties and of our nationality.

But there are some other considerations apparent in this army order which seem to claim especial attention from the people at this time. To do his duty in the premises, it was not needful for the Commander of the Army of the Potomac to discuss its merits as a State paper at all; and there is in his silence in this regard evidence of an admirable appreciation of the demands of the occasion invaluable as an example to numbers of our Generals, who, the moment they are entrusted with responsible positions, become afflicted with a desire to fashion a policy for that Government of which—if they could properly estimate themselves—they are but the merest subordinate instruments. If there was not another trait by which to distinguish General McClellan from the other military men who have been entrusted with high command, this eminent virtue of silence, of deference to the Constitution and the laws, would do it; and this is saying much, when we consider that of them all, no one has had what might be considered more reason to complain than himself; whilst he has had at least equal occasion with other prominent men to arraign the plans and the policy pursued in putting down the rebellion.

In dealing with the right of free discussion belonging to every citizen, he distinguishes carefully between what is proper and admissible in camp and what is all-owed, as a matter of course, elsewhere. To permit the army to constitute itself a noisy and excited political faction or debating club, would, as he well declares, "tend greatly to impair and destroy the discipline and efficiency of the troops," and in reminding them of their true position and duties he has done the country a service, the more effective as it is enforced by the high practical example afforded by his own character.

Again, if we look backward at what has occurred within the past eighteen months, at the vast number of squabbles, many of them really disgraceful, amongst high military and political functionaries, envy and calumny seem to have worn themselves out in attempts to elicit from General McClellan something upon which they might base an effective attack upon him. Through all these storms and calms, these fierce excitements and deep depressions, he has stood in his place the strong and reliable pillar to sustain the Federal Executive on all needful occasions, until at the head of one of the most splendid armies ever known and that army crowned with victory, he is seen calmly and discreetly confining his attention rigidly to his own appropriate sphere, leaving not even the most rabid factionist to say whether he approves that proclamation, which, as a military subordinate, he finds it his duty to sustain.

Such an example as this—we repeat—is invaluable to the country at such a period in its history as the present; and the patriotic soldiery now in the field to put down the rebellion will readily recognize it as of the truest with their own. Differing in no way from those set over them, as well as with those who in the ranks are immediately associated with them; of all organizations and parties, they yet, like their General, are devoted to the country; and recognizing alone the bond of patriotism, they will seek to make the Constitution and the laws respected, leaving to the future the arraignment of those who may abuse or transcend the authority entrusted to them.

Baltimore Municipal Election.

The Election in Baltimore, on Wednesday of last week, for Mayor and City Council, passed off very quietly, and resulted in the election of Mr. Chapman, Mayor, by a majority of 7,884, and the entire Union ticket for Councilmen. Notwithstanding strenuous opposition efforts were made, Baltimore city has thus given another evidence of her unswerving loyalty.

What President Lincoln Says.

Mr. Lincoln said to an ardent friend of his who went to see him after his recent visit to General McClellan: "Have patience—patience—patience. I have had, to *wait* when it seemed as if I could not. It is your turn now. And I believe you will be rewarded in the end if you patiently hope for the future." He could communicate no facts, yet it was evident enough that Mr. Lincoln had a strong confidence that our army would soon achieve further victories.

The Draft in Maryland.

Assistant Adjutant General Creswell, publishes an official notification in the Baltimore *American*, giving important and interesting information in relation to the Draft in Maryland. A table is given showing the aggregate of volunteers and drafted men apportioned among the counties and the city of Baltimore, the number of volunteers already furnished, and the net residue to be drafted are apportioned to each. Allegany, Washington, Cecil and Kent counties have won the honor of furnishing an excess of volunteers. Allegany is the banner county, she having furnished 1,463 volunteers into the field, whilst her whole quota is but 872. The quota for Baltimore city is 6,295, and she has sent 5,897 volunteers, leaving but forty-six men to raise by draft. The quota of our own county, Carroll, is 745, and we stand credited with 499 volunteers, leaving 243 to be raised by draft. The draft will fall heavily upon some of the counties, as some two are not credited with a single volunteer. The draft was to be positively enforced on Wednesday in all counties in which the enrollment lists were completed, and where the lists were not completed, it will take place as soon thereafter as the lists are completed. A sufficient military force will be provided to protect all officers whilst in the discharge of their duties.

Secesh on the Rampage.

The proceedings of the Rebel Congress during the last week indicate that the President's Emancipation Proclamation has put Secesh "on the rampage"—compared to which Mrs. Joe Gargery's ebullitions were a mere "tickler." So wonderful are the threats of the Rebel Solons, that we begin to think there *must* be a great deal of good in the Proclamation.—There must be fire where so much smoke appears.

The rules of civilized warfare are to be disregarded; officers and men captured in battle are not to be treated as prisoners of war; and every Federal soldier caught upon the sacred soil is to be presumed to be there for the purpose of stealing negroes and subjugating the South—and to die the death according.

Singular stress is laid upon marauding and pillaging by our men—as if there were anything in Rebeldom worth stealing—and as if the Southern chivalry have stolen nothing in Maryland and Kentucky, and have not plundered their own people until they are on the verge of starvation. Thieves ought to be able to speak very knowingly about thievery; and the exploits of the rebels in that line entitle their opinions on the subject to our earnest attention.

The "black flag" is up, and the Southern chivalry are now fighting under their true colors. Pirates, thieves, liars, traitors—their flag is a fit emblem of their infamous cause. In as much as all who fight under a pirate's flag are subject to be hanged, we trust our Government will at once secure a plentiful supply of rope. It will be handy on numerous occasions.

The Cloven Foot Being Shown.

The very men who have been most prominent for the last thirty years in their persistent claims to be simon pure "State's Rights" men, are now, in the Southern Confederacy, displaying their true colors, and proving that they are the most rampant advocates for consolidation, as opposed to the old Virginia and Kentucky resolution, of '98. "Circumstances alter cases," is an old saying. In the old Union the cry of "State's Rights" was a very good theme, and very adroitly used by the oligarchies of the South to obtain or retain power. Now, deeming their ends accomplished in the new dominion, it is found advantageous to their present position to discard all their former notions, and are found ranged against every feature of so-called State's Rights, which they had before so ardently advocated.—The Governor of Virginia at first attempted to stem this current, overbearing as it does every vestige of the old land-marks of the *party* in that State; but his attempts were feeble in the extreme; perhaps because he was intimidated by the array of a mighty host in his own capital, which was so entirely independent of him and of those antiquated notions which were deemed good enough to enable the shivalry to cheat the Yankees in by-gone political contests, but are now considered as entirely out of place in the new and "strong" Government, which has been inaugurated. Gov. Letcher, consequently *subsided*, and quietly retired from the unequaled contest—not so, however, with the Governor of Georgia, where there is no army but what is pretty much under his own control. He, too, took exceptions to Jeff. Davis' attempts to trample upon the rights of the State, in the matter of enlistments, and felt rather inclined to put Jeff. at defiance—and has so far accomplished his purpose, as to bring before the courts of his State the question of the legality and constitutionality of the conscript law, which has just been decided against the Central Government. This places the latter in a quandary, as it has no Supreme Court in existence to appeal to, and the Governor of Georgia has it in his power now to show to Jeff. that "somethings can be done as well as others."—The question of this attempt to consolidate all power in the Confederate Government, has also reached the Rebel Congress, and the press of Richmond is manfully denouncing it, backed by a strong party in Congress; and there is a good prospect for a very pretty rumpus to ensue among the leaders of the rebels. Mr. Foote, in the course of some remarks on the new conscription bill, in the lower House of Congress, said that "the House had been informed by a member, of the state of things in the State of Georgia.—That member had said that there was danger of a collision between the State and the Confederate Government. He would tell the House *that a similar state of things existed elsewhere.* There had been facts reported which showed it. Why should the House be restricted to the edict, and be dictated to as to what course it should pursue *by a party of consolidationists in the other legislative branch* of the Government?"

This is very evident that the rebels are now ready to clutch at each other's throats, the very moment they are relieved from the fears of the pressure from this side the Potomac—and it would not be six months, if they were once recognised as an independent Government, before they would be at war with each other, and every State would aim to be a separate and independent nationality or principality.—*Balto. Clipper.*

What an Amount of Suffering and Disease among the Volunteers would be prevented by the free use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. For Wounds, Sores, and Scurvy, the Ointment is a certain cure, and for Bowel Complaints, Fevers, Small Pox, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 22:.

The Rebel Raid into Pennsylvania.

The accounts that have reached us of the late bold dash of Stuart's Rebel cavalry into Pennsylvania, and their final escape into Virginia, are so lengthy and so interspersed with speculation that a plain statement of facts is very difficult to arrive at. We give the following extracts, however, which appear most authentic:

"A body of rebel cavalry about three thousand in number, and six pieces of artillery, crossed the Potomac at Hancock or Clearspring, on Friday morning last, and proceeded at once to Mercersburg, without committing any depredations, or interfering with the inhabitants along the route. No damage was done at Mercersburg with the exception of pressing a number of horses. They passed on and took the road to Chambersburg, arriving before the town just about dark. One of their first acts was to plant three pieces of artillery on a hill back of the town, after which a detachment of fifteen men were sent into town, bearing a flag of truce, and demanding a surrender. Resistance being impossible, the place was surrendered, and was soon occupied by the rebels. Shortly afterward a large portion of them made directly for the warehouse and cars, in which were stored a great quantity of Government supplies, consisting principally of uniforms and a small quantity of boots, which they carried off. They then destroyed three locomotives, three cars and several warehouses. During the night they scoured the country in quest of horses, and captured about six hundred of them. Early on Saturday morning they left, taking the direction of Gettysburg, but diverged, and passed through Emmittsburg.

"It being generally supposed that they would endeavor to make their escape from the State by way of some of the fords near the mouth of the Monocacy, Gen. McClellan immediately ordered the movement of troops to intercept them on the roads leading in that direction. During Saturday afternoon and evening large bodies of Federal troops, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, were ordered by General McClellan to the vicinity of Frederick, to protect the immense stores there, it being anticipated to be the purpose of the rebels to destroy these, as well as the railroad bridge at the Monocacy station. Other troops were also sent out on the different roads leading from the Pennsylvania line, and hopes were entertained that the invaders would be intercepted and captured.

"On reaching Woodsboro' General Steuart ascertained from his scouts that a large Federal force was stationed in that direction to intercept him, and that Gen. McClellan had discovered his movements in time to protect the Government property at Frederick and vicinity. This made it necessary that he must move rapidly to avoid capture before reaching the river, and they started off in an easterly direction, by the Liberty road to New Market, on the Baltimore turnpike. This movement required a wider detour to reach the Potomac, of ten or fifteen miles, making it necessary for him to push for the fords below, instead of above, the mouth of the Monocacy.

"The rebel advance reached Monrovia, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, and immediately cut the telegraph and tore up some of the rails. They had with them over 1,000 fine extra horses, which they had seized from Pennsylvania farmers during their raid, with blankets, shoes and clothing tied in bundles or loosely hung around them, being the spoils of their chase.

"They at first attempted to cross at Nolan's Ford, which is directly at the mouth of the Monocacy river. They were driven from this point by the shells of our forces stationed there, and gave up the attempt without much opposition, as the road was open to them to reach the lower fords at Conrad's and Edwards' Ferry, which are nearly opposite Leesburg. After being driven from Noland's Ford they divided and crossed the river at different points, but principally at Conrad's Ferry, which is fully six miles below the mouth of the Monocacy, and not far from Poolesville in Montgomery county. This is the principal ford by which Generals Lee and Jackson made the crossing with the rebel army.

The farmers taken prisoners at Mercersburg, Pa., were paroled by the Rebels, at the river. They arrived here this morning. They report that General Stewart and General Hampton were both with the Expedition. The cavalry consisted of detachments from Virginia and South Carolina regiments.

They seized no horses in Maryland, but swept the portions of Pennsylvania thro' which they passed, of every horse worth taking.

News of the Week.

From the army of the Potomac we have intimations of an immediate forward movement. Three days since, General Averill, whose brigade was stationed at St. James' College, made an important advance into Virginia.—He has not been heard from officially since, but the most important results are expected from this reconnoissance.—Whether the Rebel raid will retard or advance the preparation, for a forward movement is not known.

The intelligence from Corinth is of the most satisfactory character, the defeat of Price's Rebel army being most complete. General Rosencrans was recalled from the pursuit of the Rebels on the 9th, and returned to Corinth on the 10th, reporting the enemy dispersed and demoralized, and incapable of further mischief. They abandoned and spiked in their flight eleven guns, we captured all their baggage and ammunition trains, with 2,000 prisoners besides the wounded, and one hundred officers. The enemy's loss was one thousand killed, whilst ours was but three hundred and fifty. It is undoubtedly the cleanest victory of the war.

Our advices from Kentucky are not so full as we could desire, but enough has reached us to prove that the battle of Perrysville, fought on Wednesday, was a sanguinary one, fought with great persistency, but resulting in favor of the National arms—the Rebels being driven back some eight miles. Our force in the battle was about fifteen thousand infantry, assisted by eight batteries of artillery and twenty-five hundred cavalry, but this force was increased towards the close of the day. No estimates of the Rebel force have reached us, though it is probable that the bulk of Bragg's army was engaged. The losses on the Rebel side are said to have exceeded ours three to one. The mortality among our field officers appears to have been remarkably heavy. There was no fighting on Thursday, Friday, or Saturday, but a general engagement was expected yesterday. In the battle on Wednesday it is reported that Generals (Bishop) Polk and Cheatham were both killed.

Another brilliant victory in Kentucky is reported to-day. General Buell is evidently following up his advantages like a skilful general. Private despatches received from Lebanon state that there was a great battle fought on Saturday, between Harrodsburg and Danville, heavier and more severe than that of Wednesday last at Perryville.—Colonel Woolford, of the Kentucky Union Cavalry, captured one hundred and sixty wagons and a thousand prisoners. The Rebels, at last accounts, were retreating to Camp Dick Robinson. Some of General Bumont's men, under Colonel Miller, captured two pieces of artillery and one hundred Rebels at Versailles, on Saturday, and drove the rest of them from that place to Nicholasville. Humphery Marshall was in command of the Rebels.

A despatch from Kansas City states that on Tuesday a fight occurred between eighty of the 5th Missouri and Quantrell's guerillas at Sibley Landing, the Rebels being whipped, and one of their Colonels captured, with the loss on the Union side of only one killed.

It is stated that Illinois has raised 12,000 volunteers over and above all the quotas demanded from the State.

Important Rebel letters, including a letter from Beauregard to Gen. Bragg, relative to the invasion of Kentucky and the taking of Louisville and Cincinnati, have been captured by General Buell. They show how completely the Rebel expectations and intentions have been thwarted in their Kentucky invasion.

The Battle of Iuka.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following details of the engagement of Iuka between Rosenrans and Price:

Our force was 25,000 strong, and fell upon Price as he was retreating from Iuka, about a mile southeast of that place. Immediately the battle commenced in dead earnest. The rebels formed on the road on a ridge, a line less than a quarter of a mile in length, and this was the whole extent of the battle ground. A single brigade of Gen. Rosencrans' division bore the brunt of the whole fight. The first movement was to dislodge the rebels from their position by a charge, which was no sooner done than they rallied and drove back our men in a similar manner, only to be driven in turn by our determined troops.

Our troops rested near the battle ground till morning, when they found that Price had fled, leaving all his dead and wounded. The rebel loss in killed and wounded was not less than five hundred, fully three hundred of whom were killed. Our own loss was one hundred and twenty killed, and about two hundred wounded. All this, too, was done in an hour and a half, and very much of it with the bayonet. It was almost entirely a hand-to-hand engagement.

On Friday evening, while the battle was raging, the advanced portion of our left wing was quietly going into camp, five miles distant, unconscious of a battle. They could not bear the musketry, and the cannonading was either very inconsiderable, or none at all, so close were the contending armies. On Saturday morning they formed in line of battle and sent forward skirmishers, who captured some of Price's pickets who had not been called in. About the same time the reserve—81st Ohio and 2d Iowa—were ordered forward. Long before these regiments reached the front the left wing had discovered that no enemy was in its front, and had moved on towards Iuka. Reaching there it was turned about towards Corinth, meeting the reserve a mile out. The whole force returned to Brynsville that night.

It is said that General Ord urged that the left wing should take up position nearer, at any rate, but General Grant and overruled him, assuring him that very soon we could advance and completely surround Price.

In the meantime the gallant Rosencrans, with his eager army was using all diligence and had actually marched twenty miles on Friday before he came up with the enemy and fought with so much gallantry. As it is, it appears that only want of proper knowledge of Rosencrans' position prevented the co-operation of the rest of the troops, which would have insured the glorious conlina regiments.

Indians vs Negroes.

The magnates at Richmond profess to be horrified at the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln on Emancipation, and choose to consider it as encouraging a servile war—and yet the returns of their forces in Missouri, and its vicinity, show, that the rebel authorities have actually large bodies of Indians, in their service, who are being encouraged to lay waste our frontiers, and are driving hundreds of families from their homes, for fear of the murderous tomahawk and scalping knife. This is very *constitutional* and *humanizing*, in the opinion of the perjured rebels, whose orders to their army on reaching the loyal States, were, to leave not a blade of grass to grow, but to destroy every thing in their way which they cannot carry off with them. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation intimates that the slaves of the rebel States will be declared free next January, if persistance is made to their rebellion, but beyond that, no further action is taken or advised.

HOMŒOPATHY in the ascendant!—Immediate relief guaranteed! Dr. SMYTHE, from London, has opened an establishment in Philadelphia, Pa., for the treatment of *Female Complaints*. Read his advertisement in another column, headed "LADIES, READ."

Local Items.

Important to Teachers.

Some misunderstanding having occurred relative to the exemption of Teachers of Primary Schools, we are requested by the Commissioner of Enrollment to say that the instructions of the Adjutant General are, that all Teachers of Primary Schools, *actually employed*, are exempt under the law, but none others.

A Quince worth Preserving.—

A few days since we received from our old friend GRENNBURY W. WEAVER, a Quince, measuring 14 inches round, and weighing one and a half pounds. We have seen some fine specimens of this fruit this season, but the one sent us by far exceeds them all. Quinces being decidedly our favorite preserve, we feel inclined to pay friend Weaver a visit ere long, to gratify our propensity for *serves and cream*.

Fall and Winter Goods.—

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that our merchants have received and opened their fall and winter stock of goods, and heavy stocks they are, varied to suit every taste or fancy. As our merchants wish all to be informed of the chances they afford for bargains, they advertise liberally, which enables them thus to prosecute a thriving business in these dull times.

A Chance to Keep Comfortable.—

Now that cool weather is coming on, persons naturally begin to look around for every means of securing comfort. We have ever regarded the side of a warm stove as about the most comfortable place to be found in winter, and now Messrs. STOUGH & LEISTER, of the West End, are prepared to render all comfortable in that way who may call on them. The have a large and varied assortment of Stoves, and sell them at liberal rates.

The Fever Still Increasing.—

For the last two weeks the Exemption Fever has been daily on the increase, some *thirteen hundred* patients having been examined by Dr. Warfield during that time, and still they come! Oh, crackee! what a harvest for Doctors and Druggists our County now affords. If all are to be examined who present themselves, we doubt whether a finish of the business will be made in the next two weeks, and if all obtain exemption who ask it, the draft must be principally made from those over age or deferred until our youth become of age; unless the Government, in view such an extraordinary inability on the part of the male population, would accept a regiment of ladies, whose patriotism and courage we believe far exceeds that of the sterner sex. But joking apart, the matter is becoming shameful, men have came and presented physicians' certificates to the Examining Surgeon, took the oath of exemption, and went off boasting that they were sound and healthy, one especially offering to bet largely that he could cut and put up four cords of wood per day. We see by several of the papers from the lower Counties, that the same game had been tried there, but the parties were promptly arrested and held to answer. May not the same remedy be applied here.

U. S. Stamp Duties and Taxes.

Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, have just issued a neat card, containing a list of "Stamp Duties" imposed by the Act of 1862, which Act went into effect on the 1st of October. The card will be found very convenient for reference by all, and should be at the side of every storekeeper, merchant, manufacturer, broker, banker, attorney, or any man of business, as it shows at a glance the amount of stamp duty or tax to be paid on everything in every-day business, as well as the Penalties of the Law, and fines for trying to evade each and every one of the Stamp Taxes imposed by Congress. It will save a world of trouble to every store keeper and business man to have a copy for reference at their side. It has been carefully prepared from the Official Documents at Washington, and copyrighted by a noted member of the Philadelphia Bar.—Price Ten Cents a copy, or three copies for Twenty-five Cents; or twenty-five copies for One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents; or fifty copies for Three Dollars; or one hundred copies for Five Dollars. Copies will be sent per mail everywhere by the publishers, on receipt of the price.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus in the Southern Confederacy.

The secessionists in Maryland may perhaps feel horrified at the intelligence received from Richmond, that the Congres has renewed the act for the suspension of the habeas corpus in the Confederate States, by a large majority. In the course of a spirited discussion upon the subject, Mr. Baldwin, of Virginia, "undertook to say that men were imprisoned in this city (Richmond) every day, under circumstances which no British ministry of modern times would have dared to sustain or sanction."—Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, fully concurred in the views offered against the act, and Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, in reply, said:—"If the doctrines of the two gentlemen who had spoken against the bill were carried out in Congress, they would in his opinion, greatly endanger our cause and diminish the chances of that success for which every patriot devoutly prays.

PROCRASTINATION.

Why put off your cure? If you are suffering with the Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, or Weakness of the Digestive Organs, do not delay, but resort at once to the use of *Hoofland's German Bitters*.—We positively and unhesitatingly say, they will cure *you*, as they have done with thousands before you. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines at 75 cents per bottle.

The Rebels Driven from Missouri.

ST LOUIS, October 12.—Advices received at headquarters from Gen. Schofield state that his advance, under Gen. Brown, had driven the Rebels out of Perryville, and that they had fled hastily across the border into Arkansas. He says there is no rebel force now in that portion of Missouri.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the American Sentinel

A Pleasure Trip.

MR. EDITOR:—Having heard a good deal about the beauty and loveliness of the scenery around Union Bridge, the terminus of the Western Maryland Railroad, I thought I would avail myself of a favorable opportunity to take a trip up there, and see for myself. Accordingly, on Monday, Sept. 22d, I, in company with another lady, directed my steps to the Station, and on arriving there, was so fortunate as to secure a seat in the train under charge of the very polite and gentlemanly conductor, Mr. H. IRWIN. We were on board in a moment and off the next; for our conductor, though he makes frequent *calls*, yet makes very short *stops*; with a single whistle the whole train moved off at the rate of 2.40, in fact, the only objection to this train is, that it goes *too* fast, and consequently they sometimes find a great difficulty in stopping it, though they generally make out to accomplish that object, at least, sufficiently so as to allow passengers to get on board. Cough sometimes at the risk of breaking their necks. However, we were fortunate enough not to break ours, and were pleased to find ourselves whirling at such a rapid rate through the country, presenting as it did, in all directions, such a beautiful prospect. We had hardly more time than to get ourselves comfortably fixed in our seats, when we arrived at the next station, Glenn Morris; here, as usual, the stop was short, yet long enough for us to get a slight view of the *town*, which consists of a pretty considerable brick store. Here all was bustle, passengers hurrying in, and passengers hurrying out, for there is no time to dally at any of *these* stations; in an instant away goes the "whistle," and away goes the cars; and thus we passed on to the various stations, enjoying ourselves with the lovely scenery as we passed, until we reached the beautiful Village of Westminster. This is truly a pretty little town, situated on an eminence, gradually sloping on either side. The town contains two Banks, five Churches, a Court House, two fine Halls, Stores, Hotels, &c., in short, it is a very lively and interesting place. We then passed on to Avondale station, thence to Wakefield, and next to New Windsor; this is a fine little town, situated on a hill, overlooking a vast extent of country which for scenery and beautiful landscape, is seldom excelled. In this town is located Calvert College, a Catholic Institution, under the care (as we are told) of Prof. Francis Baker. The Institution, we were informed, is in a flourishing condition, and is distinguished for its sound and thorough course of instruction.

We next passed on to Linwood, and then to Union Bridge, the terminus of our journey, arriving at 12 o'clock, M. On alighting from the cars we were exceedingly gratified with the view of the whole country around; the farms especially seemed to be in the most perfect order possible, and reflect great credit upon their proprietors, in fine, everything looked thriving and most interesting. After feasting our eyes with the beauties of nature, and vis iting several of the principal stores and shops, we called upon an old friend and acquaintance, with whom we dined, and spent a couple of most agreeable hours.—It being now near 3 o'clock, P M., we returned to the station, where we took our seats again in the cars and returned safely home, being perfectly delighted with our trip. We would advise all who wish to really enjoy themselves for a short season, to take a similar trip, where they will find much to please, without anything to mar their pleasure. VIATIA.

Reisterstown, Sept. '62.

The National Tax Law—Important Instructions.

The collector of the taxes imposed under the law passed at the late session of Congress has received the following instructions from Mr. Boutwell, the commissioner of revenue.—They are of great interest to thousands in this city as well as elsewhere.

1. All mechanics, except those who merely do repairs, must be registered as manufacturers, and must take out a license as such if their annual sales amount to $1,000.

2. But mechanics and other manufacturers who sell their own manufactures at the place where they are produced are not required to take out an additional license as traders. This does not include rectifiers, who must pay both licenses.

3. If manufacturers have an office, depot, store room or agency at a place different from the place where the goods are made, or if they sell the manufactures of others, in addition to their own, they must pay a traders' as well as manufacturers license. Thus, a tobacconist who both makes cigars and keeps for sale goods in his line which he has purchased must take out both licenses. So must a druggist, who also makes patent articles, or medicines, &c., for which he has a private formula or receipt.

4. Persons keeping bar rooms or saloons for the sale of liquors must take out a retail liquor dealers license. If they also furnish food they must in addition take out an eating house license; and the sale of cigars, &c., requires a tobacconist's or retail dealers' license besides. Billiard tables requires a special license, and bagatelle tables are reconed as billiards. Treasury Department.

5. Commission merchants who are also ship or commercial brokers are required to take out two licenses.

6. Grocers selling flour by the barrel, or salt by the sack, or any other article in the original package, are reckoned as wholesale dealers.

7. Stamps must be attached to the papers requiring them at the time of their execution, and must be obliterated by the person writing his initials upon them.—Telegraphic dispatches must be stamped and effaced when delivered to be transmitted. But railroad and telegraph companies are not required to stamp their own dispatches over their own lines.

8. Arrangements will be made with the collector of this district to supply stamps to parties desiring to purchase $50 worth or over, at the rate of discount established by the Government.

9. Notes and bills of exchange drawn for a certain sum, with interest, will be stamped according to the principal sum. Foreign currency will be estimated at the real par of exchange; the pound sterling for instance at the rate fixed for sovereigns, not at the nominal rate of $4 43½, nor at the market rate of exchange, which is now something above the real par.

10. On and after October 1st the following instruments must be stamped:

All agreements, appraisements, checks, sight drafts, promissory notes, inland and foreign bills of exchange, bills of lading to foreign ports, packages, &c., per express, bonds, certificates of stock, or profits, of deposits, of deposit in banks, of damages, and all other certificates, charter parties, brokers, memorandums, conveyances, custom-house entries and manifests, polices of insurance—life, marine and fire, and renewals of same, passage tickets to foreign ports, powers of attorney, proxies, probates of wills, protests, warehouse receipts, and writs or other original process for commencing suit. Also, patent medicines, perfumeries and playing cards.—*Balt. Sun.*

Dr. H. P. Bunch, P. M., Beckett's Store Pickaway Co., Ohio, June 27, 1857, Says:

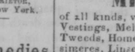
I have sold nearly all of the *Hoofland's German Bitters* you last sent me. It proves to be a most valuable medicine, and gives entire satisfaction to all who have used it. I have prescribed it in some very bad chronic cases—cases which seemed almost hopeless. It is not very common for physicians to give much praise to patent medicines; but I am always willing to receive the truth, and to employ the best remedies, whether patent or not. One of my neighbors, a regular physician, stepped into my office soon after I received the Bitters, and asked what it was. Upon being informed, "Oh!" said he, "will you use those patent medicines? Don't you know that those medicines, which are said to cure every thing, really cure nothing?" "Yes, sir," I replied, "for whenever a medicine is said to cure all diseases no matter how opposite in their nature, it is too much like the boastful paunceas of the profession (mercury and antimony), used in all cases, but not worth much in any; while this only proposes to cure a certain class of diseases." He said no more. I can cheerfully recommend the Bitters, when I have an opportunity a proof of their efficacy in the case of my wife, who has been vastly benefited by using them.

Yours, truly,
H. P. BUNCH, M.D.

For sale at the Principal Office, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canada, West Indians, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

F. L. Herring, Agent, Westminster, Md.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.



A SURE Cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a "TREATISE ON FOREIGN AND NATIVE HERBAL PREPARATIONS," published by DR. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription, furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug store. Those who are afflicted with Consumption, Bronchitis or Asthma, may also be cured by the use of my Herbal Preparations. I will send this valuable prescription free to any person on receipt of their name. Address, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

June 6,—6m.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills for Females.

Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventive.

INFALLIBLE IN RELIEVING Stoppages and irregularity of the menses. These Pills are nothing new, but have been used by the doctors for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case, and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family when health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition. Although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health, otherwise the Pills are recommended.—Full and explicit directions accompanying each box. PRICE $1.00.

Sold wholesale and retail by

HENRY L. SHRIVER,
(DRUGGIST,)
WESTMINSTER, Md.
Sole Agent for Carroll County, Md.

LADIES! By sending him $1.00 to the *Westminster* "Post Office" can have the Pills sent (confidentially) by mail, to any part of the country, "free of postage."

N. B.—Look out for counterfeits. Buy no Golden Pills of any kind unless every box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are a base imposition and unsafe; therefore as you value your lives and health (to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money) buy only those who show the sig-nature of S. D. Howe on every box, which has recently been added on account of the Pills being counterfeited. The ingredients composing the above Pills are made known to every Agent and they will tell you they are safe and will perform all claimed for them.

Sold also by BROWN & BROTHERS, and S. S. HANCE, Baltimore, and *Wm. J. Nicholls*, cor. Ross and Biddle streets. HALL & RUCKEL "General Wholesale Agents," 218 Greenwich st., New York.

S. D. HOWE, PROPRIETOR,
July 11,—1y. New York.

Thoroughly Tried and Unfailing Remedies

SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY—

Cures obstinate Coughs, Colds, Consumption. Cures Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Liver Complaint. Cures Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, Debility. Cures Asthma, Blood-Spitting, Restless Nights. Consumptives take at once this thoroughly-tried and well-approved remedy.

VIOLENT COUGH, ASTHMA, BLOODY EXPECTORATION.

I not only take pleasure, but deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to state what *Doctor Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry* has done for me. I was taken with a violent cough, bloody expectoration and great difficulty of breathing, so that I had to get out of my bed and set up all night. I procured the above valuable medicine of Harman Titus, Bensalem, who can also testify that it has made a perfect cure.

JOHN W. PAGE.

Bensalem, Bucks Co., Pa., May 15, 1857.

This, is in connection with "SWAYNE'S SCOUR-COTCH AND TAR PILLS," which are a great purifying purgatives, will bring the stomach and bowels into a perfectly healthy condition.

Great Purifying Purgative.

Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills
Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE,
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE,
For Constipation, Biliousness,
For Constipation, Biliousness,

For Headache, FEMALE Liver Complaint,
For Headache, COM- Liver Complaint,
For Headache, PLAINTS. Liver Complaint,
For Headache, Liver Complaint,

No Pills seem to give such universal satisfaction.

DR. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE.

A safe and sure remedy, prepared from the purest materials, and has proved itself the most effective anthidote for WORMS ever offered to the public.

Dr. Swayne's Bowel Cordial.

An infallible remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholics, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and all relaxed *states of the Bowels*. No family should be without it, particularly during the Summer months.

☞ Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by WM. REESE, WESTMINSTER, Md., and the principal Merchants in the County.

Dec. 27, '61—1y.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst., by the Rev. Howard Hillary, Mr. PHILIP H. STOUFFER to Miss ALICE VIRGINIA SHEPHERD, daughter of Thomas F. Shepherd, all of this County.

We tender our heartiest thanks to this happy couple for their kind remembrance of the worried Editor and toiling Printers, amid the congratulations of friends and first fond visions of domestic happiness, such a bountiful supply of cake has not met our longing gaze for many a day, and our "Devil," in the exuberance of his joy wished "that they might be married every week." We corrected him, when he modified his wish "that all other happy couples may be like them," to which we respond heartily. May joy, happiness and prosperity attend them through life's weary pilgrimage, and their lives pass peacefully on to the rich autumn of a ripe old age.

MARKETS.

HOME MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES, CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WESTMINSTER, OCT. 15, 1862

FLOUR, Extra	$5.25@5.00.
Super	4.87@5.00
Rye	$3.25@3.00
WHEAT, White	1.15@1.20
Red	1.12@1.14
RYE,	55@ 60
OATS,	33
CORN,	48@ 50
POTATOES,	40@ 50
BACON, Hams	9@ 9
Sides	7@ 8
Shoulders	6@ 7
DRIED PEACHES ₱ lb.	6@ 7
" APPLES "	5@ 6
EGGS ₱ doz.	11
BUTTER	12@ 14
TAN BARK, ₱ cord	$5.00

BALTIMORE MARKET.

OCTOBER 15.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for retailing and shipping brands of Flour continues good. The market closed firm, at the following rates: Standard City Mills Super at $5; Ohio do. at $5.12½, and Howard Street do. at 5.25@5.37½ ₱ bbl. Ohio Extra $7, Howard Street do. 7.12½@7.25, and shipping brands City Mills do. 7.50@8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are scarce, and prices nominal.

GRAIN.—The supply on hand this morning was limited. Sound Wheat was quite active, the market ruling very firm under the continued short supply.—We quote ordinary to prime white at 1.40@1.45, and red at 1.40@1.50 ₱ bushel. Corn, white 67@74 cts., and yellow at 68@73 cts. ₱ bushel. Oats, new 36@43 cts., old 66@68 cents. Rye continues scarce, and we quote at 76@85 cents ₱ bushel.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL Persons are hereby forwarned from trespassing, either by Hunting, Trapping, Gunning, or otherwise, on the Farms of the Subscribers, as we are determined to enforce the Law against