American Sentinel

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

BLANKS, of every variety constantly on hand.

OLD SERIES, Vol. XXVIII.—No. 1,570

THOS. J. LOCKARD, Publisher.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT—LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIM'ST AT, BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S AND TRUTH'S"

WESTMINSTER, MD., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1862.

POETRY

AT THE GOLDEN GATE.

"Oh don't you remember" the corn. Bell Blair.

That waved in the Autumn breeze,
Like the peaceful flow of a mother's prayer,
Or the swell of the singing seas?
And how, when the harvest time came on,
We hid in its golden sheaves,
To wait for the coming of gentle John
From under the low barn eaves.

I am not ashamed that I loved John Dean.
For his heart was pure and true,
Though the flowers he culled in the spring-time green
Were always given to you.
And you crushed them under your feet, Bell Blair,
As he lovingly turned away;
But I gathered them up to my heart, and there
They are all ashoom to day.

Ah, well I remember the roses, born
With his beautiful love for thee—
How he freed the stems of the faintest thorn,
And the briars were given to me.
They are all I shall ever ask, Bell Blair,
For I know my briars will bloom,
To a fragrant flower for my soul to wear,
For I smell its hushed perfume

Sometimes when the shadowy mist uncurls
From the path my soul will tread,
And the rose-buds, 'mid the eddying whirls
Of the snow around my head,
And now when the harvest time comes on
In heaven I shall gladly wait,
And watch for the coming of Angel John,
At the beautiful golden gate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Battle at Corinth.

Except the battle of the last seven days fighting on the Peninsula, the battle of Corinth was probably one of the most destructive upon the ranks of the rebels that has been fought. A correspondent at Corinth, after alluding to the enthusiasm of the troops there for their gallant general, Rosencrans, and their desire to follow him, thus alludes to the battle at that place: The attacking army was commanded in person by all the best rebel generals in the Southwest.—There in the corner of the town, is where the enemy came in—a tremendous exhibit of mortal daring—where, formed in double line, eight deep, with heads bowed and arms across their breasts, on they rushed at double quick, in the face of our belching cross-fire artillery and tremendous short range musketry.—An eye-witness of these moments stated that many of their killed sank thus to the earth, as if kneeling; others threw up their arms and tottered back. As they came on, Rosencrans was with his troops amidst the hail of missiles. He was the hero of the hour, riding here and there, unconscious of danger in his ardor and eagerness, exhorting his men to stand. His form was proud and erect, and his noble bay horse was fired with excitement. Both were a subject for a picture, as well as an inspiring spectacle for the soldier.

As the enemy came on into that side of the town, determined, but so dreadfully cut up, shaken and exhausted by the hurried march of nearly a mile, a new battery, built the night previous, under Gen Rosencrans' personal observation, and where he spent most of that night, opened upon them. Its dreadful welcome of grape and canister staggered them, and the bayonet charge of our fresher troops turned the scale. The day was lost, and they fled, retreating in something like order, but deathly slaughter falling upon their rear, until they had gained the adjacent forests.

Such fighting—such slaughter—such strategy—such a victory—let history perpetuate among the ghastly and glorious records of the rebellion. It is here now well known that this battle was fought as Gen. Rosencrans had supposed and planned. He was fully informed, by his scouts, of the approach. He as well as the enemy, knew his weakest and their best place of approach. He said to an uneasy friend who saw them coming on in such terrible array, while his fire slackened until their eye-whites were perceptible, "Don't be alarmed; I am working on the wild hog plan of baiting them in." They were baited in, and dreadfully beaten out.

Rebel Hopes and Calculations.

Mr. Montgomery, editor of the Vicksburg Whig, who stood firmly by the Union until he was driven by violence into exile, with the loss of all he possessed, in a letter to the Chicago Tribune speaks as follows of the hopes and calculations of the rebels:

All the energies of the Confederacy will be sent to maintain the war until the expiration of Mr. Lincoln's Presidential term. The idea has become general that by that time a man will be elected who will represent the views of the peace Democrats. It is well understood (however erroneous it may be) that every day adds to the number of their friends in the North, and that already the Northern secession ists—conservatives they are called here—are in a numerical majority. Every argument used in the North, in reference to the constitutional rights of men who have trampled the Constitution under their feet, is hailed with delight.

All the convention proceedings of the peace Democrats are immediately copied and spread broadcast, and received with the wildest joy. A few of the leaders who are well satisfied that the divisions in the North will do what their armies never can, are beginning to be jealous of the conservatives, and to put the people on their guard with reference to the future.

A Question in Mathematics.

A young man from the neighborhood of Mauch Chunk, Pa., was before Alderman Beitler, a few weeks since. His name is Henry Schneider. The complainant was a young lady, named Mary Trace. Miss Trace complains that Mr. Schneider induced her to leave the path of rectitude "in a one-horse wagon." Miss Trace offered to "make up" providing she could cease to be a Trace and become a Schneider. Mr. Schneider said there was but one objection to this he had a wife already. Mr. Schneider ultimately compromised matters with the lady by handing over $150 in cash, and an order for $30 worth of groceries, to support an infant one year old. The question now is, if a small Trace costs $180, what would it cost Mr. Schneider for a whole set of Harness.—*North American.*

Danger of Jesting in Business Matters.

A letter from Prague of October 5th mentions a curious affair which proves that jesting in matters of business may sometimes cost dear. About a fortnight ago a hop-dealer of the neighborhood entered the counting-house of a large merchant at Prague, with whom he had had commercial relations. The latter asked him how business was going on, when he replied: "I am doing so little that I am almost inclined to enter your services as a clerk." "What salary would you require?" asked the merchant. "Only two thousand florins a year," replied the other, laughing — The merchant shook hands with him, saying: "That is a bargain." After a little further conversation the hop-dealer retired, and neither one nor the other appeared to think any more of the matter. Six days after a considerable rise began to take place in hops, and the merchant went to Sanz, the largest market in Bohemia, to make purchases, and to his annoyance found that the dealer had got the start of him, and purchased all he could find.

Meeting the dealer in the street, the merchant asked him what hops he had purchased, and the price? "That is my affair," was the reply. "What do you mean by your affair? You forget then, that you are my clerk, and that I have a right to inquire what business you transact on my account. You are free to cancel your engagement hereafter, but for the present you act for me."—The dealer went to consult an advocate, who told him that his engagement was valid, and that in any case a trial would be a tedious affair. He then went to the merchant, and after a long discussion agreed to pay four thousand florins (ten thousand francs) damages for cancelling his engagement in order to retain for his own account the profitable speculation he had made. When the money had been paid, the Prague merchant declared that he would not keep a farthing of it, and distributed it among some poor relations of the dealer.

McClellan as reviewed by a Rebel Officer.

A Confederate officer who was wounded and remained for a while in our hospitals after the battle at Anticam, but afterwards paroled, gives the following testimony to the Mobile *Register*, of the talents of Gen. McClellan:

"It may not be improper to suggest here, that the people of the Confederate States have been led to under-estimate the abilities of McClellan. In my judgment he is incomparably the best officer in the Federal Army, if not the equal of any in the Confederate; and if he had such troops as ours in command, the world would not be long in finding him out. His disasters are not justly attributable to his lack of generalship so much as to the character of his troops. The manner in which he conducted his retreat from Richmond, and his conduct of affairs thus far in Maryland, are sufficient to entitle him to be ranked with the ablest commanders on either side. Officers tell me that a close inspection of his position and works before Richmond, and a thorough examination of his movements from day to day after the battle commenced, did not disclose one solitary mistake or blunder on his part. He did the best that could be done at every point, under the circumstances, and with the material he had around him. It is safer to give the enemy credit for too much ability than too little."

In a Tight Place.

A queer case occurred in Philadelphia a short time since. A Mrs. James Gerringer, living near Front and Chatham streets, was the complainant, and her husband the defendant. Mrs. Gerringer has a good looking sister. On Sunday, in her own house, she made affidavit, that she found her husband bestowing upon the sister the endearments that according to the statute and the decalogue, were her own property. Mrs. Gerringer became deeply incensed and boiled over. She rushed upon the pair, and a shocking scene ensued. The husband, it is deposed, seized his wife by the throat and hurled her out of the room. The sister, half frantic, rushed into the street, rending the air with shrieks of murder in large sized capitals. The police came and took the man into custody.

The evidence was so straighforward that the alderman locked up the defendant in default of $1,400 bail, to answer two charges—breaking the seventh and sixth commandments at the same time, saying nothing of the fourth.—The alderman's office, during the hearing, was crowded with people from the vicinity of the occurrence. It created wild excitement amongst the garrulous class amid which it transpired.

Marriages and the War.

One would naturally suppose, says the Albany Standard, that the war would have a tendency to cause a fall in matrimonial stocks, but this is not the case. The market is buoyant, and the demand for dominies and frosted cake is even greater about the present days than it has been for some time past. As all of our readers are aware the 10th Regiment is composed principally of single young men, who are and have been keeping company with young girls to the present day. Their love for each other is at its height. A nine months' separation would dissolve that love into mere nothingness, and they now propose to "strike while the iron is hot." We are acquainted with no less than twenty-eight members of the regiment who have already or are about to be spliced to some fair piece of calico, before departing for the seat of war. By this means the warm love that now exists between them will continue to increase until the day of their return, when the brave soldier will have a fair and loving bosom to rest his weary head upon.

A Woman Who Never Gossips.

Oh, no, I never gossip! I have enough to do to take care of my own business, without talking about the affairs of others, Mrs. Smith. Why, there's Mrs. Crocker—she deals in scandal by the wholesale. It does seem to me as though that woman's tongue must be almost worn out, but no, there's no danger of that. If everybody was like me, there wouldn't be much trouble in the world. Oh, no, I never gossip!—But do you know that Miss Elliott had got a new silk dress, Mrs. Smith?—You didn't? Well, she has. It's real brocade; I saw it myself; and I do say it's a shame for her to be so extravagant. I mean to give her a piece of my mind, Mrs. Smith. You believe her uncle gave it to her? Well, I don't care if he did. Why it's only two months since her father failed; and now to see her dash out in that style! it's a burning shame. I suppose she thinks she's going to catch young Lawyer Jones, but I think she'll find herself mistaken. He's got more sense than to be caught by her, if she has got a brocade silk dress. And there's that upstart dressmaker, Kate Manly, setting her cap for the doctor's son. The impertinence of some people is perfectly astonishing. I don't think she's any better than she ought to be. For my own part, I never did like her, with her mild soft look, when anybody's about. My word for it, she can look cross enough when there ain't. Then she says she is only seventeen! Goodness knows she is as old as my Arabella Lucretia, and she's—well, I won't say how old, but she's mor'n seventeen, and I ain't ashamed to say so, either; but I think Doctor May's son will have more discretion than to think of marrying her. Some folks call her handsome. Well, I don't. She ain't half as good looking as my daughter Jane. Then the way she does her hair up in such a fuzzy curls! and, if you believe, Mrs. Smith, she actually had the impudence to tell me that she couldn't make her hair as straight as Maria's. Impertinent! If she'd let curling-papers and curling-irons alone I'd risk but what he hair would be just as straight as anybody's. But, what do you think of the minister's wife, Mrs. Smith? You like her!—Well, all I can say is, you've got a peculiar taste. Why she's as proud as Lucifer—been married now a whole week, and hasn't been to see me yet!—You presume she hasn't had time? I don't see what the minister wanted to go out of town to get a wife for, any way; and then, above all things, to get that little girlish looking thing! Why didn't he take one of his parishoners? There's my Arabella Lucretia would have made him a better wife than he's got now. And she's just about the right age for him. What do you say—that Arabella Lucretia is two years older than the minister. I should think it was a pity if I didn't know my own daughter's age, Mrs. Smith! If some folks would mind their own business, as I do, I'd thank them sincerely.

Making a Needle.

Needles are made of steel wire. The wire is first cut by shears, from coils, into the length of the needles to be made, after a batch of such bits of wire have been cut off, they are placed in a hot furnace, and then taken out and rolled backward and forward on a table till they are straight. They are now to be ground. The needle pointer then takes up two dozen or so of the wires and rolls them between his thumb and fingers, with their ends on the grindstone, first one end and then the other. Next is a machine which flattens and gutters the heads of ten thousand needles in an hour. Next comes the punching of the eyes, by a boy, so fast that the eye can hardly keep pace with him. The splitting follows, which is running a fine wire through a dozen perhaps of these twin needles. A woman with a little anvil before her files between the heads and separates them.

They are now complete needles, but they are rough and rusty, and easily bent. The hardening comes next.—They are heated in batches in a furnace, and when red hot are thrown into a pan of cold water. Next they must be tempered, and this is done by rolling them backward and forward on a hot metal plate. The polishing still remains to be done. On a very coarse cloth needles are spread to the number of forty to fifty thousand. Emery dust is strewn over them, oil is sprinkled and soft soap is daubed over; the cloth is rolled hard up, and with several others of the same kind thrown into a sort of wash pot to roll to and fro twelve hours or more.—They come out dirty enough, but after a rinsing in clean hot water, and tossing in sawdust, they become bright, and are ready to be sorted and put up for sale.

Important to Heirs of Deceased Soldiers.

We learn from Second Auditor French that numerous cases occur in which the heirs of deceased soldiers are cruelly defrauded by parties acting as agents and collecting back pay and bounties.—In some instances these claim-sharks, exact from the widow or other heirs half or even more of the amounts due, a proportion atrociously in excess of the value of the services rendered.

In view of these practices, it is better for claimants, as a general thing, to correspond directly with the Government. A circular has been prepared, containing all necessary information and forms; and all postages on communications in regard to these matters are paid by the Department. Any claimant, therefore, can send to the Second Auditor's office, without expense, and obtains such information as will enable him or her to prepare and transmit the necessary papers, and secure the payment direct of the amount due as soon as it can legally be made.

☞One of our readers in Ohio writes to the Drawer to relate an incident that happened Down East:

"A good old lady who lived in one of the rural districts of Maine, and who had never seen much of town life, was prevailed upon on one occasion to pay a visit to a relative who lived in a distant inland town of some importance.—When Sunday came round the lady accompanied her friends to church where her simple notions were shocked at the wonderful display of what she called worldliness and pride.

The minister himself did not escape her criticism. In the midst of the sermon, and while the old lady was cogitating upon things around her, a mischievous crow that had been tamed and taught to speak, flew in at one of the open windows, alighting upon the back of a seat in front of one of the deacons, looked that functionary full in the face, and exclaimed, in a clear, audible voice that sent a thrill of horror to the heart of the old lady, 'Curse you! curse you!' And before the deacon could capture the fugitive it flew to another prominent member of the church. The minister stopped, and the congregation became disturbed. Every body was anxious to see the intruder captured and expelled from the place, and many were the fruitless grabs made for the crow's legs; but he eluded them all, and round and round he went, uttering his imprecations. At last he came across our old lady, and she too shared the crow's ominous imprecations. The old lady rose up from her seat preparatory to its evacuation, and confronting her black adversary with flashing eyes and uplifted fingers, exclaimed, in a sharp, shrill voice that startled the audience, 'Oh ye needn't curse me, for I don't belong to this congregation!' and left the place in deep disgust."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Support your Home Paper.

The following sensible article we take from the Cleveland (O) Herald:

We know of nothing that is more disheartening to the publishers of a county newspaper, than to be told when soliciting subscribers: I feel too poor to take your paper—I take the Tribune (or some other huge foreign weekly) and it only costs me one dollar, and it contains twice the reading yours does"—when the receipts of one week of the office named above would be double the yearly receipts of his county paper, and when if the foreign papers were published seventy years, would not result in as much benefit to himself and the country in which he lives as would a single week's edition of his own paper.

Recollect, if a home paper is to be supported, home influence must do it.—A county acquires prominence through its papers more than any other way, and to every one who has county interests at stake, his home paper is a necessity. Never will such a man take a paper printed away from home, until he is able to take a second paper. His first will be his home sheet, and he will so identify his own interests with that of his county as to consider the payment of his subscription a matter of everyday duty as the payment of his taxes.

Extraordinary Marriage.

A singular couple got married in Chester County, Penn., the other day, merely making the following declaration in the presence of friends:

"We, Orson S. Murray and Lydia P. Jacobs, make known to these our friends that we have chosen each other for conjugal companionship, in prosperity and adversity, in life and till death. We ask no license, we submit to no dictation. We bow to no authority.—We recognise no God nor Almighty power to guide us. Our promises are to ourselves and each other, not to others. Our trust is not in others, but in ourselves and each other."

Summer Gone.

Another gracious summer season has departed, and the cold, chill voices of Autumn are heard around the door-way. How fleet have been his footsteps. How significant his work. Great is the harvest with which he has clothed the earth, and great the harvest of human life, which he has gathered into the still chambers of the dead. Never such a summer in America. How will it stand upon the pages of history? The bountiful harvest of the earth, and the harvest of human life.

☞The Frederick *Examiner* says last Thursday a train of ambulances filled with wounded Rebels from Sharpsburg, halted in front of the City Hotel hospital, when several officious youngsters, of the Rebel persuasion, approached and asked if they wanted anything, food, money, clothing, &c., when one of them answered, "We want none of your sympathy; we saw enough of you Marylanders when we were here before." The sympathisers were evidently disconcerted by the contemptuous tone and manner of the wounded rebel, and slunk away amid the jeers of the by-standers.

Newspapers in the South.

There is not a single type foundry south of Baltimore, and most of the Southern papers, unless they succeeded in getting type from Europe, will be compelled, in the course of a year, to suspend publication, on account of too worn out condition of the type from which they are printed. So far as typography is concerned, the rebel newspapers already present a wretched appearance.

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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, Stricture, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Seminal Discharges, Impotency, Gen'l Debility, Nervousness, Dizziness, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Lassitude, Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dreamings, Blotches on the Face, Pimples, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible Diseases 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 usually 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.—Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is not sooner by those failing 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 Cough, Consumption, &c.

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, Dyspepsy, 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 frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are frightfully 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 connubial 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 melancholly reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds 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, incapable of curing, fleece him of 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 the course of a year, to suspend publication, on account of too worn out condition of the type from which they are printed. So far as typography is concerned, the rebel newspapers already present a wretched appearance.

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Dr. JOHNSTON, of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

May 23—y.

NEW GOODS

FROM

Philadelphia and Baltimore.

John L. Reifsnider,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. REIFSNIDER & SON.)

Westminster, Md.,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Notions, Silver-plated and Stone China, Ware, Earthen, Glass and Stone Ware.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Oils, Paints, Glass and Dye Stuffs.

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Iron, Steel, &c., &c.

☞18 large and varied assortment having been bought for the Cash, and selected with care from the best sources, enables him to offer great inducements, and constituting in part as follows:—A Large and Magnificent Stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

In all fabrics of new and choice designs.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

CLOTHING

Cassimeres, Satines, (a new style goods for suits,) Linseys, Satinetts, Cords, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, a nice assortment of

Dress Trimmings,

Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies Collars, Hoop Skirts (very low,) in fact every thing in this line.

Carpeting,

All Wool and Ingrain Carpeting, House made Rag Carpet, Floor, Stair and Table Oil Cloth, &c. I also deal largely in all kinds of

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL and SMITH TOOLS,

for particulars in this line I refer you to advertisement in another column.

Call before purchasing and you will be suited.

Thankful for former patronage I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN L. REIFSNIDER.

Mayo—Attention and justice in all.

N. B—I have a large lot of Cold Blast on hand for sale very low. Bargains.

Oct. 2.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE.

Patented February 14th, 1860.

SALESROOM 516 BROADWAY

NEW YORK.

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

The following are the principal objections urged against sewing machines:

—Excessive fatigue to the operator.—Incapacity to sew over the seams.—Liability to get out of order.—Disagreeable noise.—Expense, trouble and delay while operating.—Liability to get out of order.—Disagreeable noise.—Expense, trouble and loss of time in repairing.

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 NOT RIP, RUFFLE OR RAVEL, and unlike on both sides, performs perfect sewing on every description of material from leather to the finest Nainsook Muslin, or from coarse silk thread, from the smallest to the finest number.

Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the most 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.

Its strength and WONDERFUL SIMPLICITY of construction render it almost impossible to get out of order, and is so WARRANTED by the company, as it gives universal satisfaction.

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

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

Merchant Tailors, Dress Makers, Cloak Makers, Corset Makers, Hoopskirt Manufacturers, Gaiter Fitters, Shirt and Bosom Makers, Shoe Binders, Vest and Pantaloon Makers.

☞Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

Price of Machines, complete:

No. 1, or Family Machine, $50 00. No. 2 Small sized Manufacturing, $60 00. No. 3 Large size Manufacturing, $70 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.

E. J. MCARTHUR, & Co.,

Sept. 6, 1862. 510 Broadway, New York.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

AT

WM. A. FRITCHEY'S,

Westminster, Md.,

Rich printed Repps only 25 cents;
New Fall Delaines 18⅞ and 25 cents;
Black and white plaid (the fashion) only 25 and 31 cents; dark plaid Valencias and other Dress Goods 18⅞ cents. Now is the ending the great scarcity of Cotton Goods I can still sell Muslins at 14, 14, 16, and 18⅞ cents; Wide Sheetings, bleached and unbleached, Pillow Case Muslins, all prices and a heavy stock. Bargains in heavy Irish Linens of all grades; also, in French Merinos of all new colors.

CHEAP CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Kentucky Jeans, 25, 31 and 37½ cents. Satinetts 50 and 62½ cents. Cassimeres 75 and 87½, $1 and $1.50. Balmoral Skirts, a large and beautiful assortment very cheap. Hoop Skirts of all grades and sizes. More of those elegant Wire Braid and Shaker Flannels, also a large stock of colored Wool, Domett and Canton Flannels.

500 *Pieces New Fall Calicoes.*

at low prices; also a beautiful assortment of Manchester and Lancaster Ginghams.

Carpetings, Oil Cloths

BOOTS AND SHOES.

in this line I have a stock which cannot be equalled; superior Water Proof Boots only $2 75. Call and see for yourself, at

WM. A. FRITCHEY'S.

Oct. 3, 1862.

HOOP SKIRTS, of superior quality, at low prices. H. L. Norris.

HOSIERY of every description, bought before the rise. H. L. Norris.

COAL OIL, wholesale and retail, bought before the late advance. H. L. Norris.

LAMPS, Chimneys, Shades, and best quality Coal Oil, at lowest rates, by Wm. H. Starr.

FACTORY Linsey's and Yarns best make, at Wm. H. Starr.

MEN'S coarse and fine Shirts, also Knit Drawers and Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., by Wm. H. Starr.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, purchased before the advance, and can be sold at Old prices, by Wm. H. Starr.

Publishers, Sep. 26.

SEWING MACHINES

PRICE WITH HEMMER

$35 00.

THIS MACHINE HAS POINTS OF SUPERIORITY PECULIARLY ITS OWN.

Stitching, Hemming, and Felling with a Single Thread.

It forms a flat, even, and elastic seam, which is UNEQUALLED not to rip in wear, even if the seam is cut at frequent intervals, and is also under all circumstances "TO GIVE TO WEAR—FOR."

A Patented device of great utility to learners, prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance wheel wearing a lady's dress.

Another feature which deserves particular attention is the WILCOX PATENT NEEDLE CANNOT BE SET WRONG.

Two thousand Stitches per two yards of work can be done in one minute without dropping a stitch.

These Machines are simple and not liable to derangement, superseded the use of the shuttle, and with one thread produce all the practical results of the two thread machines; and more, for one fair without basting, and when the finest needle without puckering.

Although not a leader of the price of the other first class machines, they will accomplish double the sewing in a given time.

It is emphatically the good, low priced Family Sewing Machine that the public have long been waiting for.—Boston Transcript.

"It is indeed a wonderful production and for family use especially, no other will bear any comparison with it."—Philadelphia Evening Journal.

"A mechanical wonder."—Scientific American.

"Among the best and most serviceable Sewing machines. Light and elegantly finished, and so simple in its construction that it seems almost impossible for it to get out of repair."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Has combined with its own peculiar merits all the really valuable improvements of the higher priced machines."—Pennsylvanian.

"This machine, in the opinion of the committee, fills more nearly the requirements of a perfect family machine than any one exhibited."—Franklin Institute Exhibition Report of 1858.

"Taking into consideration simplicity, cheapness, durability, and doing all work, the committee were unanimously in favor of the Wilcox & Gibbs as a single thread machine."—Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society's Report.

"We must, in justice, express our confidence in the merits of the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing machine. We consider that a great deal has been supplied by its low price, beyond doubt, that two threads are not as was supposed, necessary to a good instrument."—Christian Advocate and Journal, June 21, 1860.

"We have one of these machines in use, and think more highly of it than of any of the number we have tried."—Richmond Whig.

The undersigned, Missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty-five different kinds of Sewing Machines, and after some years' experience with Wilcox & Gibbs' Patent, he has purchased one of these, as the best adapted to the wants of his family, and as the least liable to require repair.

OLIVER CRANE.

Boston, July 3, 1860.

The undersigned, during eighteen months, has had in almost constant use, in his family, a Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, upon which he has been made the clothes of his large family—from muslin to pilot cloth—including the clothing required for his several boys; and in no case have the seams failed, although to hard service. The machine now in use in his family has required no repair, and is, in all respects, well appointed, efficient and durable.

JACOB CHICKERING, Boston.

☞Send for a Circular.☜

JAMES WILCOX, Manufacturer,

No. 505 Broadway, New York,

Aug. 23,-y. Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Notice of Personal Discharge

ON application by petition in writing of Jos. Kennard, of Carroll County, to the Circuit Court for Carroll county, for the benefit of the 48th Article of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, entitled insolvents, a schedule of his property, and a list of the debts due him, with the names of his debtors, and also a list of the debts due from him, with the names of his creditors, verified by affidavit, being annexed to his said petition, and being satisfied that the said Joseph Kennard has at no time within two years previous to said application been discharged under any Insolvent Law of this State; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and having also executed to a Trustee by said Court appointed, a good and sufficient deed for his property and estate of every description (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted), and delivered the same to said Trustee, and the said Trustee having also executed a bond to the State of Maryland by said Court approved, for the faithful discharge of his trust. It is therefore ordered and directed that the *First Monday in April, 1863* be fixed as the day for the creditors of the said Kennard, in the Circuit Court for Carroll county, to answer such interrogatories or allegations as his creditors, or either of them may propose or allege against him, and that the said petitioner cause a notice of said day to be given to his creditors by publication in some newspaper printed in Carroll county, for three successive months prior to the said First Monday of April, 1863.

Given under my hand this 15th day of September, 1862.

GEO. EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clerk.

True copy.—Test:

GEO. EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clerk.

Oct. 7—3m.

Notice of Personal Discharge

ON application by petition in writing of CORNELIUS BOLLINGER, of Carroll County, to the Circuit Court for Carroll county, for the benefit of the 48th Article of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, entitled insolvents, a schedule of his property and a list of the debts due him, with the names of his debtors, and also a list of the debts due from him, with the names of his creditors, verified by affidavit, being annexed, to his said petition, and being satisfied that the said Cornelius Bollinger, has at no time within two years previous to said application been discharged under any Insolvent Law of the State; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and having also executed to a Trustee by said Court appointed, a good and sufficient deed for his property and estate of every description (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted), and delivered the same to said Trustee—and the said Trustee having also executed a bond to the State of Maryland by said Court approved, for the faithful discharge of his trust. It is therefore ordered and directed that the *First Monday in April, 1863* be fixed as the day for the creditors of the said Cornelius Bollinger, in the Circuit Court for Carroll county, to answer such interrogatories or allegations as his creditors, or either of them may propose or allege against him, and that the said petitioner cause notice of said day to be given to his creditors by publication in some newspaper printed in Carroll county, for three successive months prior to the said First Monday of April, 1863.

Given under my hand this 15th day of September, 1862.

GEO. EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clerk.

True copy.—Test:

Oct. 7—3m. GEO. EDW'D. WAMPLER, Clerk.

UNION HOTEL,

WESTMINSTER, MD.

(ADJOINING THE RAILROAD.)

IS now open for the entertainment of the traveling public. By strict attention to the comfort of his guests, and moderate charges, the Proprietor hopes to receive a fair proportion of public patronage.

May, 23,—1y. C. W. WEBSTER, Proprietor.

LOOK HERE!

GOOD Fresh Groceries arrive and received every day at the Depot. Come to the Depot for Oysters and Fresh Groceries. Come to the Depot for good Liquors. Come to the Depot for pure Bacon, Lard, Chopped Feed, Corn Meal. Come for what ever you may want and get it at low prices. Come in quantities for little money. Come to the Depot for your Fertilizers, we have them of all kinds, and sold low, all goods sold by us will be guaranteed to come up to representations.

July 18. BOWERS & GEHR.

SHOES.—Having bought a large stock of Shoes cheaper than can be found anywhere else in the County, I can sell them at lower prices. I have all kinds for Men, Women