The Citizen

FREDERICK, MD.

Friday Morning, April 6, 1866.

JOHN W. BAUCHMAN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

General News.

Pittsburg, Pa., has now 500 large manufacturing establishments.

Gen. Frank Blair has rented a cotton plantation near Vicksburg.

Six thousand British regulars and 16,000 volunteers are now under arms in Canada.

The Virginia Court of Appeals will meet in Richmond on the seventeenth day of April.

Mrs Clement C. Clay is on another visit to Fortress Monroe and Washington City.

Robberies of barns, smoke houses and houses generally are becoming, it is said, outrageously frequent in all parts of Virginia.

The Mobile Tribune says that a genuine case of cholera has made its appearance in that city. The patient was in a critical condition.

The water in the Potomac River is lower than it has been for years. Several vessels are aground opposite Alexandria.

Jefferson Thompson of Hart County, Kentucky, was attacked on a public, road, and was brutally murdered a few days ago, by negroes.

Six locomotives, six passenger cars and one hundred freight cars are to be added to the rolling stock of the Galveston and Houston Railroad.

The steamer sir William Wallace has been destroyed by fire at the wharf in Mobile. She had a cargo aboard, and a negro has been arrested on the charge of doing the burning.

It has been ascertained that the number of American meachant vessels sailing under the British flag during the war was upward of eight hundred.

A negro named Essex Walker was hung at Augusta, Georgia, on the twenty-fourth instant, for the murder of Dr. Thomas Ryne of Essex County, in that State.

Govenor Jenkins has issued an urgent appeal to Georgians of means to come forward and loan the State money necessary to save her people in the various districts from starvation.

The Telegraph claims that the only dark Wines in the world that can compete in a fair way with the Mustang wine of texas are the Maderia, Burgundy, and the Lachryma Christe.

A drunken negro at Murfersboro, Tennessoe, ran against a little girl the other day, and, angered because she was in his way, deliberately drew a revolver and blew out her brains. He is in custody and will be hanged.

Miss Mary A Hampton of Lincoln County, North Carolina, recently shot and killed an eagle which measured nine feet from tip to tip. A lady of her name should not have shot at the "loyal bird."

Negro riots, in which some of the negro troops were engaged, have taken place recently in Charlestown, South Carolina, and Macon Georgia. In both instances the military had to be called upon to assist in restoring peace.

Brevet Brigadier General Howard, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the District of Columbia, has issued a circular directing that all supplies furnished to the freedmen of the District shall cease after the 10th inst.

General Terry, commanding at Richmond, having given permission to the negroes there to celebrate on Tuesday, last the anniversary of the fall of that city, President Johnson at once issued an order prohibiting any such demonstrations.

The population of New Orleans is said to be sixty thousand more than it was previous to the war. We presume however, that estimate includes the negroes, seventy five thousand of whom are now congregated there.

There was a very disastrous fire at Petroleum Centre, Pa., on Saturday. At one time the flames extended in one vast sheet for a half mile, and could be seen at an immense distance. About 25,000 barrels of oil were burned and $125'000 worth of property.

Major Canby made his appearance in the United States Court, at New Orleans, Tuesday last, in answer to the summons of Judge Durell. This is the first instance in the Southern States, since the war, that a commanding officer had respected the process of a civil court.

An ex-Confederate of New Orleans, under the influence of too much whiskey, on the 13th day of last February (Carnival day,) cried "Hurrah for the Southern Confederacy." He has been sentenced to two years hard labor in Fort Jefferson, Florida. His name is Wm. Wright.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 29th announces the arrival of M. Youlee, late a prisoner in Fort Pulaski, who has been paroled by the order of the war Department to proceed to his home in Florida. He is required to report at least once a month to the Adjutant General.

The man arrested at New York on suspicion of being Quantrell, the Missouri gurilla, turns out not to be him after all. The prisoner's nyme is now stated to be Wm. L. Hamilton. He has been set at liberty under instructions from the War Department, and furnished with a free passage to New York.

The Houston Telegraph says that in a few years the sheep interest in Texas will not be second even to cotton, and advise the Vermont graziers, instead of keeping thier merinos in a climate so rigorous as to require them to be fed six months in a year on turnips and hay to bring there flocks to Western Texas, where they will need no attention except to be protected from disease and wild beasts.

PRACTICAL UNIONISM —A Mississippi paper says: In the country about Vicksburg, both in Mississippi and Louisiana, eight Union Generals, between fifty and sixty late Colonels rnd Majors, and several hundred privates and non-commissioned officers, discharged at the close of the war from the Union Army are now living in that region, engaged in various occupations, many of them in partnership with officers and soldiers of the Rebel Army.

A REVEREND NEGRO THIEF —The Iredell (North Carolina) *American* says that one Rev. Allen, a negro parson, has been arrested for some cause, and a large amt. of merchandise found in his possession, which was pilfered at the late conflagation in Salsbury. The *American* says: "The Revd. colored gentleman says that a Union man advised him that it was right and proper according to the Bible, for the freedmen to take the jewels and property of their late masters and mistresses, and appropriate them to their own use.

The Galena (Illinois) Gazette says on Wednesday, the 7th inst., a boy sixteen years old, named Bell, living about three miles northeast of Lancaster, Grant county, Wisconsin, met with a most horrible accident. The boy "was cleaning up" around a threshing machine, when his hair, which was quite long, caught in the tumbling rod of the machine, which was revolving rapidly, and in an instant his scalp was completely stripped from his head, leaving the skull entirely bare. It skinned nearly his whole head, beginning at the eyebrows, extending over the top of the head, and down the back of the neck, laying bare the vertebra of the neck, tearing off the right ear and severing some of the posterior muscles which unite the head with the body.

A correspondent from New York, speaking of the warlike strength of the Fenians in New York city, says that thirty-two companies have been formed, ranks all full, and making about three good regiments, the first of which is to be commanded by Col. Basil Duke formerly commanding a brigade of cavalry under the rebel General Morgan, and once a young lawyer of St. Louis.

Mr. Rufus L. Lord, from whose safe, in New York, a million and a half of dollars in Government securities were taken last week, is eighty years of age and had become foregetful and careless in regard to his papers. His safe was ran old and rather rickety one. The robbhrs left over a million dollars worth of railroad securities.

Mrs. Day recently gave birth to three children in Indiana. Verily, "who can tell what a day will bring forth."

The Milledgvill papers say the negroes are leaving Georgia by thousands to labor in the West.

The peach crop is generally reported killed in the interior of Misouri as well as Illinois.

The President's Veto.

"We regret exceedinly that the consiruction put upon the Civil Rights bill by President Johnson was of a character to induce him to withhold from it his signature, and thus prevent its becoming a law."

The above paragraph we find at the head of an article in the last Examiner on the President's veto of the bill referred to. The veto was sent to the Senate on Tuesday of last week, but the Examiner has not been able to find room for it in its columns, whereby its misguided followers might, from the reasoning of the President, be able to make up some sort of an opinion of their own as to the justness and soundness of the President's conclusions in opposition to the bill—passed by the radical disunionists and revolutionists under the lead of the "traitors" Stevens and Sumner. So, also, with regard to the Freedmen's Bureau bill, vetoed by the President —that is "the Government"—the Examiner found fault with the veto, but carefully kept its readers in ignorance of the nature of the bill, passed by the disunion radicals, as well as of the cogent and unanswerable arguments of the President in opposition to its becoming a law.

Now, if men are not blind—if men are not most contemptible hypocrites, let it be no longer denied that the Examiner, instead of being a "loyal" journal, is this day—although published here in the town of Frederick, and the State of Maryland, a Southern State, yet in the very heart of the Union—as thoroughly disunion in its principles as the New York Tribune, or any Sumner or Wilson or Wendell Phillips' journal published in Massachusetts, the hotbed of treason.

The Examiner no longer, as during the life of Lincoln, considers the President "the Government," but rebels against and dares to speak words of censure in opposition to the Chief Executive of "the nation."

The Examiner "regrets exceedingly" that the President has vetoed *this* bill—it "regrets" that the President vetoed *that* bill—it "regrets" that the President has done this and that. WHEN did it ever "regret" anything that Abraham Lincoln did? When did it "regret" any of the thousand acts of despotism perpetrated during his reign, when fanatical abolitionism was trampling down all the safe-guards of the Constitution, under the hypocritical plea of love for the Union, and a desire to restore "the States in rebellion" to their old status of harmonius association with their co-equal sisters, in dignity and rights? Lincoln was the instrument of the disunionists—that is, of those who maintained that the States must be all slave or all free States—that a "house divided could not stand," and that slavery must and "should be extinguished." He was the candidate of sixteen States, and the war was the consequence of his nomination and election, as a sectional candidate, whose mission was to execute designs in opposition to the guaranteed constitutional rights of the other or minority section. While *he* lived *he was the Government. His* proclamations were sacred laws. To gainsay them, to question their expediency or their constitutionality, was the infallible evidence of "disloyalty" and hostility to "the Government." But *now* how changed is the position of the real disunionists, of the Examiner type, and its willing or deluded followers? Johnson is not the Government—although clothed by the Constitution with precisely the same powers conferred by that instrument upon Lincoln—his will is not law, and the late champions of the exercise of despotic powers, by the instrument of abolitionism, dare to assail and denounce Andrew Johnson, because in his efforts to restore the Union to its primitive harmony and fraternity he has the integrity, patriotism and courage to oppose the radical and revolutionary schemes of the wicked, hypocritical pretenders, who are striving to perpetuate their ill-gotten power by persistent efforts to degrade the white race of the South to a level with the freed negro, and the Examiner "regrets" that the President uses that great conservative power of the Constitution—the VETO—to thwart the mad schemes of the disunionists, and save the South from subjugation and the country from irretrievable ruin.

Important Documents.

On our first page will be found the President's veto of the "so-called" Civil Rights bill; and in another column on this page we present our readers with an equally important document, emanating from "the Government," and therefore, to be received by all Union-loving men without any "regret,"—being a proclamation from President Johnson, issued on Monday last, declaring that the "insurrection" heretofore existing in the States named "is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded."

According to the reasoning of this proclamation, we conclude that the right of the writ of habeas corpus is restored to the people of the States named, and that hereafter neither through the Executive nor the military can any Federal power be exercised in any of those States, other than such as might, constitutionally, have been exercised prior to the commencement of the abolition war.

We call the particular attention of the *disunionists* in this county, who belong to the Fred. Douglass and Thad. Stevens' school—but who have for five years past been splitting the ears of the "groundlings" with shouts of "loyalty" and cries for "the Union"—we say we call *their* attention, in a particular manner, to the two resolutions quoted in this proclamation, passed by Congress in July, 1861; the one in the House offered, we believe, by John J. Crittenden—the one in the Senate, by Andrew Johnson, then Senator from Tennessee. In the House there was but *one* vote against Crittenden's resolution; in the Senate, our recollection is that the vote was unanimous. Read these resolutions carefully, you champions of a radical, revolutionary Congress; and then tell us how *you* can, without confessing yourselves changelings or hypocrites, refuse to sustain President Johnson's policy.

We say he had no right, according to the spirit and the *pledge* of these resolutions, to require the Southern States to amend their State Constitutions and abolish slavery; nor had he any such right under the Constitution; but we make no issue with him on that point, for, had he not so acted he would perhaps have been assassinated by the radicals, and all the horrors of another civil war would have been re-enacted. If it was a demand he had a right to make under the "war power," we are rejoiced to believe, that now, that the President has, by his official proclamation, declared that the war or "insurrection" "is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded" there "is an end" also of all interference on the part of the President or the military, with the dignity, equality and rights of the States lately in "insurrection;" and that "henceforth" these will be respected and remain "unimpaired,"

How many so-called loyal Union men will "damn Andrew Johnson" for this proclamation?

The Southern Relief Fair.

The great fair for the relief of the destitute and suffering people of the South, was opened in the immense hall of the Maryland Institute on Monday evening last.—It is estimated that at least seven thousand visitors were in attendance the first evening. The scene is represented to have been surpassingly brilliant and interesting. Persons of all creeds in religion and politics, either from motives of curiosity, pleasure, interest or from the higher and nobler motive of sympathy with the gallant, patriotic, but sorely stricken people in whose behalf the generous ladies of Baltimore originated this great Fair. It is supposed that several hundred thousand dollars will be realized. The fair will last for some ten days yet, so that our people have still time to send on their gifts or go in person, and by their purchases aid the good work.

Round trip tickets on the Railroad are furnished at half price.

LOCAL NEWS.

CONTRIBUTOR.—Among the contributions to the Southern Relief fair, mentioned in the Baltimore papers, we observe that our liberal and enterprising fellow citizen, Calvin Page Esq. has presented one of his splendid Reaping Machines. We have great "faith" in such "works" and have no doubt our friend will *reap* an abundant reward.

THE First National Bank of Frederick is about to commence business in their new Banking house on the N. E. corner of Market and Church Streets.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITZEN —Mr. Henry Schultz a highly repectable citizen, a soldier in the war of 1812, died at his residence in North Market St. on last Faiday morning in the 82nd year of his age. Mr. Schultz had lived in the house in which he died for 59 years.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—An interesting little child of Mr. C. E. Feagea, residing near this city, was left in a room by its mother for a few moments on Wednsday of last week, when its clothes caught fire from the stove, resulting in the death of the child the next morning.

DILL HOUSE.—Messrs Carlin and Keefer, heretofore conductors of the Dill House having desolved partnership, the house will hereafter be under the management of Mr. Carlin.

PATENTEES.—Nicholas Hall of New Market has obtained a patent for improved broom heads; and D. S. Loy of Graceham, for an improvement in tiers.

A RARE TREAT is in store for our fun-loving citizens next week.—A Grand Gift Exhibition will be given by the Fakir of Avar, the most successful and popular of American Magicians, at Junior Hall, to commence on Tuesday evening next. His presents are all useful articles (no bogus jewelry.)

ASSESSORS APPOINTED.—The following is a full list of Assessors for the several districts of the county.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Composed of Buckeystown and Frederick Election Distrists—C. Burr Artz. Valentine Albaugh and Grafton Duvall.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Composed of Middletown, Petersville and Jefferson Election Districts.—Daniel Remsburg Benedict Boone and John W. Cherlton.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Composed of Cregerstown, Mechanicstown and Emmittsburg—Geo. W. Miller, Geo. W. Foreman and Richard Gilson.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Composed of Catoctin, Hauvers and Jackson Election Districts—Daniel Blickenstaff, Silas Buhrman and Cyrus Routzahn.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Composed of Urbana, New Market and Mount Pleasant Election Districts—Abraham Simmons, Robert Lease and Ogborn.

SIXTH DISTRICT,—Composed of Liberty, Woodsboro, and Johnsville Election Districts—Ephraim Richmond, Jno A. Koons and Lycurgus N. Phillips

The assessors have from the 1st Monday in May till the first Monday in October to complete the assesment.

A GOOD TIME COMING.—For dyspeptics and those who have been suffering for years with a disordered liver, or weakness of the digestive organs. You will believe this after giving *Hoofland's German Bitters* a trial. This remedy will cause a permanent cure, and enable you to enjoy life.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The War Declared at an End.

Restoration of the Authority of the Government—The Political Equality of All the States Declared.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The President has just issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by proclamation of the 15th and 19th of April, 1361, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by the law; and

Whereas by another proclamation, made on the 16th day of August in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Allegheny mountains, and such other parts of that State, and the other States before named as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of the insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States, and

Whereas by another proclamation of the first day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress approved June 7th, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia; and

Whereas by another proclamation, made on the 24 day of April, 1863, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July 18th, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16th, eighteen hundred and sixty one, were revoked and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort in South Carolina, were declared to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States; and

Whereas the House of Representatives, on the 22d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, namely:

"*Resolved*, By the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the constitutional government, and in arms around the capital, and that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country. This war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as those objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

And whereas the Senate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, to wit:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional government and in arms around the capitol; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country, that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equity and rights of the several States unimpaired, that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

And whereas these resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and as such may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate; and

Whereas by the proclamation of the 13th day of June last, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed, and such United States officers as had been duly commissioned to be in the undisputed exercise of their official functions; and

Whereas there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal; and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or will conform, in their legislation, to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and

Whereas, in view of the before recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State of its own will has the right or power to go out of or seperate itself from, or be seperated from the American Union, and that, therefore, each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and

Whereas The people of the several before mentioned States have, in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in the sovereign and important restoration of national unity; and

Whereas, as it is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that people who have revolted and who have been overcome and subded, must be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, or devastated so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom; and

Whereas the Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities only as States, and not as territories, dependencies, provinces or protectorates; and

Whereas such constituted States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are, made equals, and are placed upon a like footidg as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with the several States with which they are united; and

Whereas, the observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance; and

Whereas standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in times of peace, endanger the public liberty, are incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppression of insurrection or rebellion; and

Whereas the policy of the government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enunciated:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, on the second day of April, in the year of our Lord 1866, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

MARRIAGES.

March 28th, at Locust Grove, by Rev G. W. Wiles, Francis S. Hagan to Miss Susan A. Eakle, both of Washington county.

Near Sabillesville, Frederick County, on the 25th ultimo, by Rev. C. T. Stearn, Mr. George W. Gladhill to Miss Caroline Miller.

Near Myersville, on the 25th ult., by Rev. J. H. Baker, Mr. Ezra Hessong to Miss Maria Harshman, both of Middletown Valley.

On the 20th ult., at the Glade Parsonage, by the Rev. J. Steiner, Mr Hezekiah Murphy to Miss Sarah E. Miller, both of Woodsboro'.

On the same day, at the residence of the bride's father, in Georgetown, by the same, Mr. George Bishop to Miss Sophia E. Creager, both in this county.

DEATHS.

Near Middletown, on the 23d ult., Melvin Fillmore Pettingall, aged 10 years, 3 mos. and 15 days.

At his residence in Middletown, on the 27th ult., Edward Mobberly, aged 25 years, 5 months and 22 days.

Near Tiffin, Ohio, on the 16th ult., Gen. Henry C Brish, in the 65th year of his age, formerly of this city.

On the 22d ult., near Liberty, John Brightwell, aged 75 years.

In this city, on the 3d ult., Mr. Henry Schultz, aged 82 years, 2 months and 29 days.

On the 3rd of February, of typhoid fever, William Runkles, aged 35 years and 8 months

He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn his loss.

Farewell dear husband, thou art gone to rest,
And left me with an aching breast;
'Tis hard to think thou did'st so soon depart,
And leave me with a broken heart.

Friend that we loved—remembered still by me—
How oft at midnight how I think of thee,
And when at morn I rise this aching head,
I wake to sad remembrance that thou art dead.

Thy early death will oft recall a sigh,
To think that all that's kind must die;
Thy wife and children love thee dear,
And o'er thy grave will shed many a tear—
When e'er earth moved thy every pleasure trac'd
Thy absence makes that happy home a waste.
R. A. B.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The undersigned have on hand at their Store, in West Patrick St., opposite the City Hotel, a large lot of good Tools, which they will dispose of at greatly reduced prices. They consist in part of;

Blacksmith's Tools:

three sets, new; Wheelwright's Tools, Millwright's Tools, Carpenter's Tools, Saddler's Tools, Chisels, and Augers, of all kinds, among the lot are about 50, suitable for boring Posts.

CHAINS:

Breast, Trace, Fifth

Bearing, Stretchers and halter chains, bridles, Lead and Wheel Harness.

Single & Double Trees. Axes, Picks and Spades, and a lot of HORSE COLLARS.

Also, a lot of No. 1 Canvass, suitable for Awning and Bagging, 15 first-rate Grain Sheets.

We would call the particular attention of Country dealers and all in want of these articles as, having bought them at greatly reduced prices we are enabled to sell them either at whole sale or retail, at about one half the usual price. SINN & TABLER,
successors to late B. Norris, Fred'k Md.
April 5 4t

A RARE CHANCE.

FOR AN

Enterprising Merchant.

THE undersigned intending to decline business, offers his stock of

DRY GOODS, &C.,

to any one desirous of embarking in a lucrative business. The Store Room is known as Webster's old stand; is 75 feet in depth, and is the best location in the city. for further particulars address or apply to

GEO. W. HOBLITZELL

No. 10 W. Patrick St, Frederick, Md.

N B.—I am retailing Goods at and below cost, with the view of closing out. Parties in want of Goods will do well to call on me before purchasing.
april6—4t. G. W. H.

Attention, United,

THE members of the United Hose Company are hereby notified to meet at the United Hall, on Saturday evening, April 7th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

By order E. Y. GOLDSBOROUGH, Secretary.
april6—

J. D. ZEILER.] [B. BLACKSTONE.

Zeiler & Blackstone.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

THE subscribers have associated themselves in the above business, and taken the well known stand of G. W. T. Harley, on Patrick Street, a few doors East of the City Hotel, where they have opened one of the most extensive GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Establishments

that has ever been in the city. They are both practical workmen, having been previously engaged for several years in separate establishments where they believe they have been entirely successful in catering to the public taste. Their former stocks of Goods have been merged into that of Mr. Harley's making the largest assortment of Goods in their line that can be found in the city which they deem unnecessary to enumerate as their assortment is so complete of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other minor articles common to such establishments, that it would be difficult to make it more so, yet they are constantly receiving new Goods as the requirements of their trade may seem to demand. They flatter themselves that none can fail to be pleased either in the style, quality or price of the Goods as well as in the beauty and elegancy of the Garments, as no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction in every particular.

Their stock of

TIES, SUSPENDERS,

Half Hose, Handkerchiefs, etc., is very complete.

☞ Thankful to the public for the liberal support heretofore extended them, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same as well from the three former old establishments as from the public at large.

J. D. ZEILER,
B. BLACKSTONE.
April6—1866.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Frederick County, and in pursuance of the last will and testament of John Kinzer, late of said County, deceased, the subscriber, as Executrix, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased, in Johnsville,

On Tuesday the 24th of April, 1866 at 9 o'clock, A. M. The following described Personal Property, to wit: 2 fine family

HORSES,

One Yearling Colt, One Heifer, Four Excellent

MILCH COWS,

several of them fresh, 1 Calf, 1 Boar, 5 Shoats, 1 Brood Sow, 1 Wagon, 1 Stone Bed, 1 Harrow, 1 three-horse Plough, 1 Cultivator 1 Log Chain, 4 Shovel Ploughs, 1 Drag, 1 Horse Rake, 1 Jack Screw, one

Two-Horse Carriage,

1 full set Carriages Harness, of Side Saddle, a lot of Posts and Rails, 1 Sleigh and Basket.

1 WHEAT FAN.

Cow Chains and Halters, 2 sets Breechbands, 2 sets Front Gears, 2 pair Butt Chains, lot of old Harness, 2 Bridles, a lot of Chains, 1 Grain Chest, Hay Knives, 1 Wheelbarrow, Forks, Rakes, and Mattocks. Also, about 16 Acres of Wheat, growing; a patch of Wheat and Rye, growing; about 5 Barrels, of Corn, a lot of Threshed Wheat, a lot of Oats, 1 1-4 Bushels Clover Seed. Also a large quantity of

Household & Kitchen

Furniture, consisting in part 18 Bedsteads and bedding complete, a large quantity of extra bed clothing, 6 or 8 Dining and other Tables, 2 Cane seat Rocking Chairs, 1 1-2 doz. Cane seat and other Chairs, Bureaus, Cupboards, Desk and Book Case, Library of Books, lot of oil cloth, 80 yards of Carpeting several valuable clocks, 1 Large Mirror several smaller mirrors, Washstands Bowls and Pitchers, window blinds, china, glass and queensware, clothes Presses 1 large copper kettle, 1 large iron kettle 1 small copper kettle, Parlor and chamber stoves, 1 cook stove & apparatus complete, Knives and Forks, Bread Tray and chest, Pots & Pans churn, Buckets and Tubs, Barrels, &c. Also, the remaining stock of store goods, consisting of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Cutlery: 1 Share in the Johnsville Hay Scales, and numerous other articles too tedious to mention. Tee subscriber also offers at Private Sale Eighty Acres of land, immediately adjoining Johnsville, on the west side 60 acres of which are in a good state of Cultivation, divided into seven fields, all under good fencing, with running water in each a considerable portion is in good meadow; the balance of the tract, about 20 Acres, are well set in thrifty Black Oak and Chesnut timber, all suitable for cultivation when cleared.

TERMS OF REAL ESTATE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Court, and the remainder in one year from day of sale, to be secured by the note of the purchaser or purchasers, with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale.

TERMS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—A credit of 6 months will be given on all sums above $5 by the purchasers giving their notes, with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale sums of $5 and under cash.

ANN KINZER, Executrix.
April6—tds John S. Repp, Agent.

The Less COMPETITION, The cheaper I can afford to sell.

NO. 6,

WEST PATRICK STREET, OPPOSITE FREDERICK CO. BANK.

Having bought out the Watch & Jewelry Establishment of

COREY & BRUBAKER

will strictly carry out the above motto in selling

WATCHES

Clocks, Jewelry,

Silver and Plated Ware,

SPECTACLES, Vases, Statues, Satchels, Combs, Fans, &c. &c.,

at prices that defy competition anywhere

☞ This is the origina establisment so generally known for the past 17 years as

CHAS. FOX'S

and is far the largest and cheapest in Western Maryland, and as to satisfaction—generally given:—COME LOOK, JUDGE, the business speaks for itself.

MR. COREY,

Who worked for me during all the military rush of business more than three years, to the general satisfaction, and who is known and proved himself one of the fastest, and a superior workman in any and all the various branches of the business, will take charge and especial care of the mechanical department, and invites his friends to follow him to No. 6, West Patrick Street, where he will strictly comply with all contracts and insurance to his patrons.

N. B.—All repairing done with greatest dispatch and in the best manner.

All sales and repairs warranted by

CHAS. H. O. FOX.
April6—tf.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

Provide for Yourselves and Families.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY,

Of Chicago, Illinois, Capital $1,000,000,

IS pepared to issue Policies of Insurance on the lives of all persons to the extent of $10,000 in the event of Death caused by any Accident, or to the extent of $50,00 Weekly Compensation for total disability.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

Policy of							
$1,000 in case of death and $5,00 weekly compensation for personal injury to extent of 26 weeks							$5,00
1,000	"	"	7 50	"	"	"	7,50
2,000	"	"	10 00	"	"	"	10,00
2,500	"	"	12 50	"	"	"	12,50
3,000	"	"	15 00	"	"	"	15,00
3,500	"	"	17 50	"	"	"	17,50
4,000	"	"	20 00	"	"	"	20,00
4,500	"	"	22 50	"	"	"	22,50
5,000	"	"	25 00	"	"	"	25,00
6,000	"	"	30 00	"	"	"	30,00
8,000	"	"	40 00	"	"	"	40,00
10,000	"	"	50 00	"	"	"	50,00

APPLY TO

W. BLAKE, Agent,
14 W. PATRICK STREET,
April6 FREDERICK, MD.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank of Frederick,

In Frederick City, in the State of Maryland, on the morning of the first Monday of April 1866.

DR.			CR.	
Notes and bills discounted	$ 43,479 86		Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Overdrafts	193 00		Circulating Notes received from Comptrol'r	75,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures	291 50		Less amount on hand	9,000 00
Current Expenses	280 07		Amount outstanding	66,000 00
Premiums	324 26		Individ'l deposits	98,189 38
Remittances and other Cash items	17,787 42		U. States deposits	52,505 48
Due from Banks	71,096 47		Due Banks	1,661 43
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulat'g Notes	100,000 00		Discount	1,018 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Deposits	50,000 00			
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other Nat'l Banks	5,363 00			
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of State Banks	757 00	6,120 00		
Specie		63 65		
Leg'l Ten'r Notes	28,159 00			
Com. Int. Notes	1,580 00	29,739 00		
		$319,375 33		$319,375 33

STATE OF MARYLAND, COUNTY OF FREDERICK:

I, THOMAS M. MARKELL, Cashier of the First National Bank of Frederick do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS M. MARKELL, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of April, 1866.

Apr4—4t T. M. HOLBRUNER, J. P.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

In Frederick, in the State of Maryland, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1866.

DR.			CR.	
Bills & Notes Discounted	$138,051 61		Capital Stock	$125,000 00
Indebtedness of Directors	1,277,89	$139,329 50	Surplus fund	40,000 00
Banking House		4,500 00	Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$92,500 00
Current Expenses	1,152 41		Less amount on hand	10,790 00
Taxes paid	1,000 48	2,152 89	Amount outstanding	81,710 00
Remittances and other cash items		6,113 49	Individual Deposits	196,066 81
Due from National Banks		21,948 35	Dividends unpaid	226 00
Due from other B'ks		434 86	Due to Nat. Banks	1,611 54
U. S Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulation		125,000 00	Due to State Banks	872
Cash on hand of circulating notes of other National Banks		5,409 00	State Bank Circulation outstanding	25,270 50
Cash on hand of circulating Notes of S. Banks		2,624 00	Discounts	6,354 22
Legal Tender Notes	2,652			
Compound Int. "	41,430	44,082 00		
Washington Turn'pk. Stock		2,500 00		
State Bonds		27,000 00		
Custom House Certificates		25,000 00		
Specie		170 71		
		$416,264 80		$416,264 80

STATE OF MARYLAND, COUNTY OF FREDERICK:

I, J. WM. BIRELY, Cashier of "The Faamers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Frederick," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. WM. BIRELY, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2d day of April, 1866.

April 4. THOS. M. HOLBRUNER J. P.

WANTED.

THE very highest prices paid by the subscriber, for

U. S. Compound Interest Notes, Gold, Silver, etc.

☞ Notes Judgments, Legacies, &c., purchased. Careful attentention given, and advances made upon collections generally

JNO. SIFFORD,
At his old stand, W. Church St., Frederick.
April6—

No. 3141. Equity.

In the Circuit Court for Frederick County, sitting in Equity.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1866.

John M. Kolb and wife and others on Petition.

Ordered, this 4th day of April, 1866, that on the 25th day of April inst., the Court will proceed to act upon the Auditor's report this day filed in the above case, no cause to the contrary being shown before said day; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Frederick county, for two successive weeks prior to said day. JOS. W. L. CABTY, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Fred'k Co.

True copy—Test:
Jos. W. L. Carty, Clerk.
april6

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Frederick County, letters of Administration D. B. N. with the will annexed on the estate of

JOHN KINZER,

late of said County, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 6th day of Oct., 1866.—They may otherwise