The Citizen

Frederick, Md.

Friday Morning, May 4, 1866.

John W. Baughman,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

GENERAL NEWS.

Albert Pike has been paroled by the President.

The force at the Navy Yard in Washington has been reduced, and will probably, be still farther reduced.

The Democratic Club or Association in Washington has endorsed Mayor Wallach for re-election.

More land will be ploughed and cultivated in Virginia this Spring than ever before.

Gen. Beauregard, in company with other persons, has bought the Carrolton (La.) Railroad.

Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, has returned home, having received in aid of his diocese about $30,000.

The Female Seminary at Glenville, Ala., was totally destroyed by fire last week. The fire was purely accidental.

A Catholic Seminary is about to be erected in Philadelphia for the education of Catholic priests. Accomodations will be made for 300.

Gen. Clement Evans, late of the Confederate army, has become pastor of the Episcopal church, south, in Barlow county, Ky.

A giant porker has been raised in Hertford county, North Carolina, which is nine feet long and weighs over six teen hundred pounds.

Gen. Harry T. Hayes, who commanded the Louisiana brigade under Stonewall Jackson, has been nominated for Sheriff of New Orleans.

The current of the James River is cutting out and enlarging the Dutch Gap Canal, so that vessels can pass through. The Mississippi is, in like manner, cutting off some of its sharpest bends.

Newton Bruce, of Marengo, Ala., who received the medal as the bravest man in the 5th Alabama regiment, died at Linden, in that State, a few days since, aged about twenty five years.

The ladies of Columbia, Murfreesboro and Pulaski, Tennessee, are getting up entertainments in their respective towns for the benefit of the maimed Confederate soldiers.

In Alabama, there are now ten daily and thirty-two weekly newspapers published, and the number is increasing.—Most of the weeklies and several of the dailies have been started since the close of the war.

Hartford, Connecticut, has had only fifteen different town clerks since the town was founded in 1635. George Willis served sixty-four years. John Allen thirty-seven years, and Hezekiah Willis twenty-seven years.

An effort is being made to have the branch mint at Dahlonega, Ga., again put in working order. It is said that large quantities of gold are being found in the mountain streams in that vicinity which were not searched for the precious metal during the war.

The negroes of Raleigh have resolved in a meeting, not to import a Yankee doctor, but to patronize the Raleigh physicians as long as they make no distinction on account of color. We have no idea they will, in their charges.

A train of cars belonging to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and loaded in the former city, arrived in Atlanta, a few days ago. This is an important fact to the commercial interest of Atlanta. The iron arms now stretch without a break to the Ohio.

The Alabama Legislature has passed a law requiring a license for the business of selling papers not published in the State, of fifty dollars per annum—five times as much as the license for selling papers published in the State.—This is a high protective tariff.

It is thought that Texas will produce the largest cotton crop the coming season of any of the cotton growing States, and South Carolina the smallest. The interior of the latter is so entirely devastated that it will take several years to recover its former prosperity.

The Richmond papers say that Gov. Pierpont refused General Colston the use of the Hall of the House of Delegates to deliver his lecture on Stonewall Jackson. The Governor said that he for one, saw "nothing in the character of Stonewall Jackson to admirer.

Forney (D. D) is of the opinion that Andrew Johnson is not a second Andrew Jackson, because he directs his vetoes against his friends, while Jackson directed them against his enemies. The joke is very obscure.

The new penal code of Alabama makes no distinction on account of color, only marriages between white persons and negroes are prohibited. It forbids whipping and branding as a punishment for crime, but provides that convicts may be put to work upon the roads, or hired out to corporations or individuals.

The Mississippi Coahomian says one of the best prospects which it has noticed for a good cotton crop next year, in Mississippi, is the immense number of laborers, both white and black, which are landing at Friar's Point and other places adjacent. It is estimated that over one thousand white laborers have been introduced into the counties of Coahoma, Tunica and Bolivar.

The President has pardoned the Hon. J. T. Munroe, Mayor of New Orleans. The grave charge of an attempt to procure the assassination of Commodore Bailey, United States Navy, which has been brought against Mr. Munroe, has been, by the evidence of Rear Admiral Farragut and Commodore Bailey, it is said, refuted, to the entire satisfaction of the President.

There is every reason to believe that we are on the verge of a serious misunderstanding with France. If the recent opinion of Attorney General Speed that arms may be sent to the Juarists in Mexico is followed by corresponding action, it will surely be regarded by the French Government as a violation of Mr. Seward's pledge of absolute neutrality, and that French troops in Mexico instead of being withdrawn will be re-enforced.

A reporter of the Associated Press, writing from Washington, April 27, says that the statement telegraphed last night that the President had refused permission to Mrs. Jefferson Davis to visit her husband, was founded on the representation of an intimate friend of that lady's, but on inquiry to day it was ascertained beyond question that the request has since been granted, and the proper facilities will be afforded for that purpose.

The Ballot—The Inestimable Right of Freemen.

In the glorious old Commonwealth—the home of Washington, Jefferson and Henry—the birthplace of so many illustrious "rebels" in '76—the mother of statesmen and of States—all white men stand on a platform of perfect political equality. Although overrun and devastated by Federal troops—although still out of the Union according to the radical programme and denied representation in Congress—still her people, all "rebels" as they were, are more contented and reconciled, this day, to their political situation than are a large majority of the people of Maryland, not one of which majority ever fired a hostile gun during the war.

Of the many thousand gallant men of Virginia who followed the Confederate flag throughout the war, not one is deprived of the elective franchise. In Virginia, and, we believe, in all the Southern States, where the masses sustained the Confederate Government, there was not during the war, nor is there now, any constitutional proscription on account of difference in political opinions or conduct. The principle of no taxation without representation is recognized, and every man is a voter no matter whether he was a secessionist or a "loyalist." The "rebs" are too magnanimous to deprive the "corporal's guard" of Union men of an equality of rights and privileges.

In Kentcky, all "returned rebels" are allowed to vote, although Kentucky like Maryland, was "loyal," and like Maryland was ruled with a rod of iron during the war. But now, Kentucky gives the ballot to *all her citizens*.

How long will seventy thousand free born men in Maryland consent to be taxed and ruled by twenty thousand men who obtained power by the aid of Federal boyonets?

President Johnson professes to be a States rights man. Does he sanction this political injustice—this infamous violation of the rights of the free men of Maryland, upon the false pretense that they "sympathized with those engaged in rebellion?" If sympathizers with treason may be compelled to pay taxes in Maryland while they are deprived of any voice in the government of the State, why shall "armed traitors" be allowed full political privileges, so far as their State government is concerned in all the Southern States? Is it, however, a question in which (now that "the life of the nation" is no longer endangered by hostile armies) the Federal Government has no right to interfere? If that is President Johnson's theory, we beg and entreat of him to let the fact be known, and sixty thousand free born men will soon rend the chains which were forced upon them by Federal power.

We are deprived of our most precious, most inestimable right; and as the wrong was done by *Federal power*, under the *plea* of "military necessity," the Democratic party, the great majority party of the State, the great taxpaying party of the State, the only party in the State that now sympathizes with President Johnson in his contest with radicalism, has a right to demand of him a restoration of our just political rights. He can re-enfranchise us by the proper use of his patronage, or by telling us it is our privilege to redress our wrongs, and that the mailed hand of the Federal Government will not be stretched out to protect the miserable little faction in this State which has ruled it for the last five years. We would like to know what Mr. Johnson is disposed to do for his oppressed friends in Maryland—not in the way of office, but in the way of political rights.

A Maryland Brownlow.

We last week gave a brief sketch of the character of the lying Parson Brownlow, *now* the loyal Governor of Tennessee, and quoted from his writings prior to the breaking out of the war to show how bitterly he hated Abolitionists, and how valiently he would battle for the rights of the South, even to the extremity of burning down the towns and villages of the North, as long as a lucifer match could be found. And yet this fighting Parson, whose wrath was then so kindled against the "infernal radicals" of the North, that he was ready to use the torch of the incendiary against the enemies of the South, would now, in his pretended zeal for the Union, and hatred of "rebels," and their sympathisers, delight in seeing every mother's son of them dangling on the gibbet or burning at the stake.—Such a man we do not hesitate to denounce as a vile traitor to his principles, to his fellow-citizens and to every virtuous and honorable instinct. He had his price, sold himself, and became a vindictive persecutor of those who acted upon the principles which he had previously inculcated.

We say that this war has proved that there were many men ready to desert their professed principles and betray their confederates and disciples for a price. This sort of *treason* all honorable men, the world over, will ever hold to be "odious."

We regret to know that in the future history of Maryland, will be recorded the names of many of her sons whose treason, although it may not rival or equal in audacity that which will make the name of Brownlow forever infamous, will, yet, receive merited condemnation from the pen of the impartial historian.

Below we append the 3d, 9th, 12th and 13th Resolutions from a series, adopted at a public meeting held in Cecil county on the 13th of February, 1861, less than one month prior to the 4th of March, when Abraham Lincoln, the "*constitutionally elected President* of the U. S." was to be sworn into office, and after five of the Southern States had seceded, and others were discussing ordinances of secession, and preparing to follow their sister States, that had already unfurled the banner of independence.

Look at these resolutions; read them carefully, you loyal Union men, and tell us how it is possible that they could have been penned and present in public meeting, in the light of day, by any but an earnest sympathiser with the South in her wrongs, or by a man who did not recognize the right of secession. Look at the 9th resolution, "solemnly protesting against any attempt at coercion," and then at the last, declaring that in a contingency—which did happen—"then we are bound by every obligation to our honor and dignity as well as to our interests, to cast our lot with our brethren of the Southern border States."

How, except upon the principle of "total depravity," in some natures, can it be supposed that the man who prepared and offered these resolutions can now be a "loyal" Senator of the United States, representing the State of Maryland; that he should be the opponent of President Johnson's reconstruction policy; a bitter persecutor of the men who adhered throughout the war to the principles he avowed and advocated in February, 1861, and the ally of Sumner and Stevens in their efforts to degrade his "brethren of the Southern border States," and to elevate the negro to a political equality with the white race.

When we tell the "loyal" men of this county that John A. J. Cresswell, U. S. Senator from this State is the man, who as chairman of a committee of a public meeting, on the 13th of Feb'y, 1861, reported these resolutions, they can determine whether he got "his price"—whether the historian will be likely to record his name among those who deserve to be branded as *traitors to principle*—and how much more he is to be trusted and honored than those who maintained their convictions unseduced by the allurements of place or profit, and unterrified by the threats of arbitrary power. The following are the resolutions:

3. That the so-called personal liberty bills, passed by many of the Northern States, with the intention of contravening and nullifying an Act of Congress, known as the Fugitive Slave Law, are most iniquitous, and should be forthwith repealed, as subversive of the Constitution and calculated to engender hostile feelings between the people of the North and South, and give provocation to some of the Southern States in carrying out their doctrine of secession, which, if persisted in will inevitably lead to the dissolution of the Union.

9. That we most solemny protest against any attempt at coercion, believing that such an attempt would precipitate us into civil war, with all its untold horrors; would render nugatory all efforts for a satisfactory adjustment, and would certainly cause a permanent dissolution of the Union.

12. That in our efforts to effect an honorable settlement of our national troubles, we will demand nothing from the people of the North in a spirit of unreasonable exaction; on the contrary, while we insist upon a clear acknowledgment of all our just rights and privileges, yet, for the sake of Union, we are willing to treat with out fellow-citizens of other States as with brothers, who have differed from us.

13 That while we feel the most devoted attachment to the Union of these States as the source and security of multiplied blessings, civil and religious, political, social and personal, we feel bound also to declare that IF THE NORTH SHALL PERSISTENTLY DENY TO US THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS WHICH WE CLAIM, AND THEREBY OCCASION AN ENTIRE DISRUPTION of our Union, THEN WE ARE BOUND BY EVERY OBLIGATION TO OUR HONOR AND DIGNITY, AS WELL AS TO OUR INTERESTS, TO CAST OUR LOT WITH OUR BRETHERN OF THE SOUTHERN BORDER STATES.

LOCAL NEWS.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.—The County Commissioners during their present session, appointed the Judges of Election for the current year. They are, with the exception of three or four new ones, the same as performed that ungrateful—and one day to be regarded disgraceful office—last year.

What a mockery, what a burlesque upon the old principles of Republican Government, to talk about *Judges of Election*, in a state where three-forths of the citizens—*born free* and paying, *more than three-forths of the taxes* required to support the government—are not allowed to vote—have no voice in the selection of law makers, or the Executors of the laws? How long will a race of men born free, whose fathers established free government on this continent, submit to this infamous tyranny?

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Tuesday, of last week a man named Daniel Shoemaker, a resident of Middletown Valley, was arrested near Shepherdstown Virginia and brought thence and lodged in the Frederick County Jail, on the charge of having, on the night of the 21st ulto., fired several pistol shots at Mts. Scheldineck, residing at Mt. Thaber Church, in Middletown district, with felonious intentions. On Monday, last the prisoner was brought before his Honor Judge Nelson, on a writ of habeas corpus, for examination and released upon giving bail in she sum of $600.

NEW CHURCH.—The corner stone of the new Lutheran Church in Jefferson, in this county, was laid on Saturday, last with the usual ceremonies.

RE ADMITTED.—Michael P. Gallagher Esq., a native of this city, and a member of the Frederick Bar prior to the commencement of the late civil war, and who espoused the cause of the South and joined the Confederate Army at the commencement of hostilities, after taking the usual oath, was, on Monday last re-admitted to practice in the Circuit Court for Frederick County.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of James Houck which will be found in this days Paper. Mr. Houck has selected his goods in the Eastern Markets, and bought exclusively for cash at a great reduction. As he is determined to make his store the Popular Store of Frederick, he will sell his goods at extremely low prices. Go and see for yourselves.

AFFLICTION.—Why will you suffer the terrors and afflictions incident to a disordered state of the liver or digestive organs, when a certain remedy is within your reach?—*Hoofland's German bitters* will cure you. If you will only discard your prejudice, and give this article a trial you will never regret it. Your stomach will be strengthened and regain its original vigor, and you will be able to digest your food satisfactorily. These bitters are for sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines at 75 cents per bottle.

APPOINTMENTS.—The County Commissioners have appointed Dr. T. E. Mitchell Physician to the County Jail; and re-appointed John Ebert, keeper of weights and Measures, and Jacob Riehl, keeper of the Court House and Yard.

HIGH PRICE OF FLOUR.—During the last week flour advanced a dollar or two on the barrel, owing, as was supposed, to the discovery that the stock of wheat from last year's crop in this county was completely exhausted, but of course there were general causes.

Several of our millers have stopped operations, while those continuing to grind are obliged, we understand, to obtain their supply of wheat chiefly from Baltimore.

In view of the present scarcity of wheat in this county, it is gratifying to know that the growing crop, at present, promises to be abundant. There is some complaints of what is called "corn ground wheat," but judging from our information from different parts of the county, as well as from our own observation, we ahticipate a good harvest.

The Amalgamationists.

SPEECH OF HON. JAS. BROOKS.

We give below a forcible and eloquent extract from a speech made by Hon. James Brooks to his constituents since his expulsion from Congress. The ground taken by Mr. Brooks is the one that will sweep the country:

I have said that I feel the most profound gratitude to Andrew Johnson for the course he has taken as President of the United States. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of that policy to the whole nation. Other men have rendered essential service to the country, but Andrew Johnson has preserved our race, our breed, our blood from amalgamation, from impurity. No man in like position was ever before surrounded and badgered as he was by the Radical Republicans of the North, when he took hold of the administration of the government. In processions, lay and clerical, they marched to the White House, and begged, implored, conjured, and finally threatened and bullied him—threatened that if he did not establish universal suffrage in the South, they would overthrow his administration and destroy it and him. Uninfluenced by their solicitations, unawed by their threats, he has stood nobly througout, true to the white race, North and South; true to his own blood, race, and breed. [Applause.] Respecting the colored man, in his position, and doing all he could do for him, that it was his best interest to have done, yet he has been true to his own race, his own color, his own breed, the only race of men that can well govern this country. I do not mean to speak disrespectfully of the colored man. I fully appreciate him in his proper sphere of action, but God never made him for the equal of the white man. [Cheers.] No, no; he was never made for us to be associated with, in government on terms of equality, or in partnership in government in any way whatsoever. It is not alone in the color of his skin and in the wool of his head that he differs from us, or that he is separated from us, as a distinct man of a distinct race. He widely differs from us in his whole physical and anatomical organization—in his skull, in his brain, in his limbs, in his bones, in his shoulders, arms and legs—from the slope, on the crown of his head to the heel of his foot. God has written upon him the marks of a distinct race, separate and distinct from ours in every manner as widely so as one race of men can well be separated from another. Now, when we remember the mighty effort that has been made to force fraternity and equality upon the white Caucasian and the negro African, we must feel that we are indebted to Andrew Johnson more than to any other living man for our national preservation from the degradation of this equality, this amalgamation. [Applause.] But for Andrew Johnson what would now be the state of affairs in that vast portion of our country extending from the Potomac to the Rio Grande? In many portions of it the colored men are in a large majority, and but for the firm stand of the President that whole region would be in, or approaching to be in the condition of Hayti or Jamaica, containing a mottled, speckled, amalgamated and degraded race, the formation of which would be as destructive to the negro as it would be fatal to the white man; for any effort to bring up the black man to the level of the white, only injures and destroys his race while it utterly corrupts and demoralizes ours. [Applause.] Look at our own continent of America. I have said this elsewhere, but I repeat it now—the experiment of amalgamating white and black races has been tried already and fully condemned by the result. Look at Mexico, Guatemala, Venezuela, all the Spanish American States, where the black man has been admitted to an equality with the white. Look at the result. It is not because the Spaniard is an inferior race. We all know that is not so. God never made a nobler race of men than those who came from Castile and Aragon with Christopher Columbus and those who followed him, the old Hidalgos of Spain, faithful to their religion, who carried the Cross, the emblem of that religion, and planted it throughout that vast range of the American continent from Florida to Patagonia—from Patagonia to California—throughout the whole Pacific region, a proud and mighty race of men, one of the noblest into whom God breathed the breath of life. The Puritan Fathers on Plymouth Rock, and the sons of Virginia from the flats of Jamestown, had a difficult task in peopling this northern country of ours. The colony of Plymouth crept stealthily out, over the Connecticut and across the Hudson, fearful always of the tomahawk of the Indian, and stole out to the borders of the Lakes; while the sons of Virginia threaded their way up the mazes of the James River to its source, on to the Kanahwa and finally over the Ohio to the prairies of the West. But long before the Spanish Hidalgos had carried the cross and the flag of Old Spain over one-third of North America, and all South America, subjecting the Incas of Peru and the Capital of the Montezumas to the power of that little peninsula on the Mediterranean. They were the discoverers, the Fathers of that mighty country. But they committed one fatal error. They attempted to equalize the races—to make the negro equal to the white man. They held to the equality of these races. They married and gave in marriage with the inferior race, and thus destroyed their own; while our fathers, even our Puritan Fathers, proud of their Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic and Celtic blood—true to the Caucasian race—held to their own superiority and inflicted a stigma upon any white man who mingled with the black race. [Applause.] What has been the result in each case? Here at the North we have built up a mighty empire. The Ohio, the Mississippi, the Rocky Mountains no longer limit us. We leap over them; and we have spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and still our march is onward. But the haughty conquerors of Peru and Mexico—where are they? Fallen, degraded, overridden by a few Frenchmen who have come among them, overawed by Austrians and Belgains, whole regiments of theirs, each hundreds strong, unable to face a single regiment of ours. They are degenerated, fallen, degraded, because they have amalgamated with the negro; whilst ours is to-day the greatest empire in the world. (Great and prolonged applause.) Fellow-citizens, say then, to these Republicans, that this equality, this amalgamation which they seek to force upon the country in spite of Andrew Johnson, who represents the will of the people, is no new experiment upon this continent. It has been tried, and its character is written in the degraded history and condition of Mexico, written in the condition of Central and South America, in dark characters of onarchy and blood, whilst the character of the opposite system is written in letters of living light across the continent from Plymouth Rock and Jamestown, along the golden coasts of California, and brought to the shores of the Pacific. (Great cheering.)

Stand up, then, for Andrew Johnson, who has resisted, and still resists a repetition here of this dark and dreadful experiment. Adhere to him—sustain him. This is emphatically the great contest between us and the Republicans. They desire to degrade our race, our blood, and they are constantly passing laws to that effect. The Civil Rights Bill which they have forced through over the veto of the President, if the Courts decide it to be a constitutional law, will give a moral equality in everything to the black man here. It allows the black man to enter the Astor House, no matter how the proprietor may remonstrate, and to seat himself at the public table in spite of the proprietors, and if ejected he has a legal remedy under this bill, which has been passed over the President's veto. Under that bill a colored man can force himself on as a juryman, he can train and serve with us in the militia in these northern States; if it is a constitutional law he is made by it our equal in all respects in society as well as before the law. But there is a law higher than any that can be enacted by a mutilated Congress, the instinct of the white race which revolts against such equality—and that instinct is as powerful in the minds of the theoretical Republicans as it is in any Democrat whom I now address. The Republicans in the North will not themselves obey that law, and it is passed only to degrade and crush and mortify our Southern countrymen, and to keep them out of the halls of Congress so that the Radicals may continue their mutilated Government a while longer. Fellow-citizens, I am detaining you too long. ["No, no," and cries of "Go on," "go on."] I will not detain you but a a few minutes longer, only to say that the great struggle now before us is after the maintenance of the purity of our race, for the reunion of these States. We are the Union party now, (great cheering) and they who are opposed to us are the disunionists. In the words of Andrew Jackson, "The Union must and shall be preserved:" in the words of Daniel Webster, "Union and Liberty, now and forever, one and inseparable." (Continued cheering.) The great guide and pilot of this work of reunion is the existing President of the United States. He stands at the helm guiding the Ship of State. Though we have differed from him and still differ from him in many things, yet as long as he is faithful to that old ship, the Constitution, so long as he is true to that gallant barque, as long as the flag floats over him bearing on its pennants the maxim, "The Union Forever," I do not require too much when I ask you to pledge yourselves to adhere to his administration and give him your hearty support. [Applause.] He may not walk as fast as we would have him walk. I think he walks too slow. He may not proceed with the speed that we desire I do not think he proceeds with speed enough to save himself; I do not think he appreciates the peril of his own position; I do not think he yet fully apprehends that the fate of Voorhees and Stockton, and of your humble representatives is to be his fate also, if he does not exert every power of his prerogative to sustain his administration. I don't think he fully appreciates this fact yet, but as he becomes better acquainted with the character of the Northern and Western Radicals he will come to appreciate it, and when he does so he will better know what course to pursue. There is no doubt as to our future. The people of the United States left to themselves, uninfluenced by the passions of fanatics at the North, or Secessionists at the South, now that this bloody war is over, long for Union. Union, Re-union, is the deepest sentiment of the American heart, and you who declare for it, preach it, and vote for it, you will march into power over all the efforts of all the disunionists in the land. [Great cheering.] Forget not, then, my Countrymen, the great issue involved in mighty contest that is before you. Remember, too, that I am but the humble instrument of the great outrage that has been inflicted upon you the people who elected me as your Representative. That outrage is only a specimen of what the Radical party are preparing to do.

They never mean to give up their controle over this government and the patronage connected with it,—never, never, if they can retain it by any species of revolutionary violence. Their Congress!—why, there are now more in numbers outside of it to-day, than there are in it—if the Democrats were withdrawn; and if Andrew Johnson to-morrow should convoke the proper Congress of the United States, including Representatives from the eleven States, that have been kept out illegally and wrongfully, and the Northern Representatives who have been ejected from the two Houses of Congress, which really represent the people, he would find the real Congress, not that under Sumner and Wade in the Senate, and Stevens in the House—not there, but elsewere, in the 22 Senator from 11 States kept out of there seats by force, and in the Representatives kept out of their States as wrongfully too. Tennessee has a good right now to be represented in Congress as Massachusetts, and yet Massachusetts and her influence kept that State out. Tennessee presents Generals and Colonels, representatives of the United States Army, as her Representatives—men who have periled their lives on the field of battle to preserve the Union. Arkansas and Virginia present true Union men, who can take Test Oath even—but all are kept out. Such a Congres then is well called a Rump Congress, a mutilated Congress—usurping authority only by force, But I wish not to say anything that will impair the sanctity of law. I will submit to almost anything and everything from this so-mis-called Congress of the United States. Nevertheless it is not a Congress; it is a usurping body of men who are governing the country by force. It does not represent the country. It violates the fundamental principals of Taxation and Representation. It is false to every article of the Declaration of Independence. It is false throughout to the Constitution of the United States. And though I advise submission for peace, for policy, for good order's sake yet not the less will I decyr illegal and unconstitutional acts—not the less will I denounce the minority body, of the Senate, as an usurping body governing not by opinion, but by force. (Applause) But our protest against them and their enactments must have vent in proper and legal forms. Our action is to be through the ballot box. The ballot box is our cartouche box our remedy is there; our weapons and public meetings and votes on election day. The wheel of revolution is already turning. The periphery of the axis is almost turned over in Connetieut, and the result there shows that a like result here would give this State to the Democratic party by fifty thousand majority, and Pennsylvania, by fifty thousand too. Go on then my fellow-citizens, with your public meetings. Act with earnestness. Bemonstrate against the illegal and unconstitutional action of the so called Congress of the United States, and all the while let there be one teeming sweling thunder voice go up from the people in support of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. (Great and prolonged cheering.

NEGRO OUTRAGE.—Philip Reesler, a planter of Lauderdale County Tennessee, while returning to his home with an ox team, last week, was murdered by two of his own negroes, who broke his skull in with an axe and then threw his body into a creek, after which they ran the oxen and wagon over the bridge, to make it appear that his death was accidental.

PATERSON (N Y) REDEEMED.—At the election held there on Tuesday the entire Democratic city ticket was elected by an average majority of over 100. This is something new for Paterson and we welcome her to the Democratic ranks. The Democrats and Conservative men celebrated the victory with music, bon fires and a grand procession.

"The Hermitage," General Jackson's estate, has been offered by Tennessee to the United States, conditional upon a branch of the West Point Academy being located thereon.

☞The Germans have produced some very excellent remedies for various diseases; among which may be specified "Dr. Hoofland's celebrated Bitters;" for sale by Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, and used with remarkable success in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and a general derangement of the stomach. The Sunday Dispatch says of this medicine; "We feel convinced that in the use of the German Bitters the patient does not become debilitated, but constantly gains strength and vigor to the frame—a fact worthy of consideration. The bitters are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be administered under any circumstances, to the most delicate stomach. Indeed they can be used by all persons with the most perfect safety. It would be well for those who are much affected in the nervous system, to commence with one teaspoonful or less, and gradually increase. We speak from experience, and are, of course, a proper judge. The press, far and wide, have united in recommending the German Bitters, and to the afflicted we most cordially advise their use."

Marriages.

On the 16th ult., by Rev. B. C. Flowers, Robert C. Baltzell to Susan S. Forney, both of this county.

On the 25th ult.; at "Moss Side," by Rev. Mr. Cairns, Dr. Ellis C. Thorn, of Pittsburg Pa., to Miss Tavie C. V., youngest daughter of the late Samuel Cronise, of this county.

On the 29th ult., at the Glade Parsonage, by Rev. J. Steiner, Mr. Frederick Green to Miss Delia Donsife, both of Woodsboro'.

In Troy, Ohio, on the 15th ult., by Rev. S Coliete, Mr. Joseph Curtis, of Miami county, Ohio, to Miss Catharine Kinna, daughter of the late Jas. Kinna, of Middletown Valley.

At St. Peter's P. E Church, Baltimore on the 26th ult., by Rev. Mr. Grammer, Rector, Capt. Wm. D. Rank, of Philadelphia, to Miss Rachel Annie Moore, of Frederick county.

In Baltimore, on the 26th ult., at St. Ignatius Church, by Rev. A. F. Champi, John M Termey, formerly of this city, to Barbara, daughter of Henry R. Curley, of Lycoming county, Pa.

Deaths.

In the vicinity of Middletown, on the 20th ult, of Croup, Benjamin Carleton, son of Benjamin and Charlotte R. Remsburg, aged 3 years, 6 months and 6 days.

In the vicinity of Middletown, on the 21st ult., of Pneumonia, Charles Sheridan, son of Daniel J. and Elizabeth Koogle, aged 1 year, 6 months and 6 days.

In Beallsville, on the 26th ult., Sarah Virginia, daughter of Reuben and Emeline Keplinart, aged 11 months and 27 days.

In Liberty, April 12th, Francina Eliza Whitmore, aged 17 years, - months and 27 days.

In this city, on the 22d ult., Chas. Cornelius, son of George E and Mary Ann Broad aged 4 months and 11 days

On the 16th ult., at Myersville, Frederick county, Md., Mrs. Amelia F. Wayble, wife of Cyrus H. Wayble, and daughter of Mrs Sarah Yeakle, aged 21 years, 6 months and 21 days.

In Baltimore, on the morning of the 10th of April, Margaret Keerl, relict of the late Doctor Henry Keerl, aged 91 years.

Chas. H. O. Fox,
HAS NOT MOVED!
BUT
CONTINUES
AT HIS OLD STAND,
NO. 6,
West Patrick St., Fred'k, Md,
opposite the Frederick County Bank,
The Largest and Cheapest
Watch and Jewelry
Establishment in Western
MARYLAND.
P. S.—Sending or addressing anything to me, be always mindful of the "H. O" in my name. For regular advertisement see another column. [dec15—1y

Baltimore Markets.

Corrected every Thursday from the Baltimore Sun.

AMERICAN GOLD,	$1 26 a 1 26
U. S. 6's, Coupons, 1868,	113
U. S. 5-20 Coupons,	113
U. S. 7 3-10,	106¾
BALTIMORE FAMILY	$16 00 a 00 00
BALTIMORE EXTRA	14 00 a 00 00
HOWARD STREET FLOUR	8 50 a 13 50
CITY MILLS "	8 75 a 13 00
RYE FLOUR,	4 50 a 0 00
CORN MEAL	3 75 a 0 00
WHITE WHEAT per bushel	2 50 a 2 90
RED " "	2 35 a 2 55
WHITE CORN "	0 77 a 0 80
YELLOW " "	0 68 a 0 87
OATS "	0 48 a 0 55
RYE "	0 80 a 0 00
WHISKEY, per gallon in bargells	2 25 a 0 00

Frederick Market.

Reported weekly by Micheal Keefer.

FAMILY FLOUR from Store	$14 50 a 15 00
EXTRA do. do.	00 00 a 3 00
SUPER do. do.	9 50 a 10 00
RYE FLOUR	7 00 a 0 00
WHIT WHEAT per bushel,	2 60 a 3 00
RED do. do.	2 25 a 2 55
RYE do	0 60 a 0 65
OLD CORN 56 lbs.	0 18 a 0 65
OATS do.	0 40 a 0 45
CLOVER SEED per bushel,	7 00 a 7 50
PLASTER per ton	15 00 a 0 00
WHISKY per gallon,	2 21 a 0 00
KEEFER'S BONE DUST per ton	0 00 a 55 00

New Advertisements.

No. 3274 EQUITY.

Circuit Court for Frederick County, in Equity.

FEB. TERM, 1866.

John P. Gaver, & wife and others, vs. Margaret Hays & Josiah Hays.

Ordered this 3d day of May 1866 that on the 24th day of May 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. CARTY, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Fred'k County.

TRUE COPY TEST.

JOS. W. L. CARTY, Clerk.

May 4.—4t. John P. Gaver Trustee.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the "Groff House," Frederick, Md

On Saturday the 12th of May, 1866.

2 Good Work Horses,
1 GOOD WORK MARE,
ONE FINE LARGE WORK MULE,

3 good Milch Cows, with calf (will be fresh probably by day of sale;) 5 good four-horse Wagons, nearly new; 3 good two horse Wagons. 1 good two horse Ambulance. 3 new Carts, 5000 lbs. of Canvass, [large Hospital tents] of the very best quality, 50 sets of Breechbands and 40 sets of Front Gears, which will be sold in lots of 8 sets or singly, to suit purchasers, 2 fine sets of single Harness, 20 sets of Ambulance Harness, 3 Riding Saddles 20 Stretchers and fifth Chains, 20 pair of Hames, Collars and Bridles, Riding Bridles, Lead Reins, Halters, etc., 2 Mule slings for shoeing Horses or Mules, 2 sets of Mule Stocks, a lot of short fencing lumber, lot of doors, &c., 300 good Chestnut Posts and Rails, from 2000 to 5000 pounds of Iron, 1500 lbs. of Wagon Tires, four broad-wheel Wagon Tires, an inch thick, and all the irons of a broad-wheel wagon, 1 pair of Bark Ladders, lot of Saddlers' and other tools, large lot of Mess Pans and Camp Kettles, and numerous other articles.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of 3 months will be given on all sums above $20, by the purchasers giving their notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale: all sums of $20 and under, cash

may4 JOSEPH GROFF.

1866. 1866.
SPRING AND SUMMER.

H. GOLDENBERG,

TAKES pleasure in informing the Ladies of Frederick and vicinity, that he has just returned from New York, with one of the largest

STOCKS OF GOODS

ever before exhibited in Frederick, comprising all the latest Novelties of the season. In

MILLINERY GOODS

I have Silk, Lace, Illusion, Gimp, and Straw Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons, Frames, etc—In Hats I have all the latest styles, such as Derby's, Gipsey's, Sundowns, Sailer and various other styles. My

Silk and Cloth Cloak and Wrapping Department.

is full in all its branches, from the lowest to the very finest, and made up by one of the largest Houses of New York City.

Dress Trimmings & Cloak Ornaments.

The largest stock ever exhibited before in Frederick, comprising the latest Novelties in Bugle Ornaments, Silk Cord and Tassels; and the latest styles of imported buttons.—My stock in Kid Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Handkerchiefs, Needle-work, Hosiery, Balmorals, Ladies Merino Vests, Lace Veils, Netts, Fans and Fancy Goods, is full. I have added to the above business that of

BLACK SILKS,

in which I have some great bargains.

☞Having bought all these goods at Auction and Importing Houses, I am confident they will please, as regards style and price.

☞Give me a call and be convinced.

H. GOLDENBURG.

may4 75 N Market st.

No. 2339 Equity.

In the Circuit Court for Frederick County, in Equity,

FEBRUARY TERM, 1866.

Anna Rouzer, et al. on Petition.

ORDERED, this 30th day of April, 1866. that on the 21st day of May next, 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 co. for two successive weeks prior to said day.

JOS. W. L. CARTY, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick, Co.

True copy—Test:

JOS. W. CARTY, Clerk.

John Need, Trustee. may3

MUSIC! MUSIC!
AT
HENDERSON'S

SONGS, Duets, Polkas, Mazourkas, Waltzes, Gallops, Marches, Quicksteps, Quadrilles, Dances, Rondos, Fantasias, &c., Church Music Books, Glee Books, Sunday School Music Books, Instruction Books for Piano, Guitar, Melodeon, Violin, Organ, Flute, Banjo, Accordeon, &c.

All Instruction Books published; also Exercises can be had at Henderson's

☞No matter where music is published, it can be had at HENDERSON'S.

may4 62 North Market Street.

ELECTION:

WASHINGTON TURNPIKE CO.

Notice is hereby given that an election of a President and four Directors of the Washington Turnpike Company will be held at the Frederick County National Bank, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, the 28th inst.

may3 A. R. HANSON, President.

Scholl's Island.

TRESPASSERS upon the property known as Scholl's Island are notified that all such after this date will be prosecuted as the law authorizes, without respect to person. GEO. MURDOCH.

may3 pd.

"M'RAE"
Heart Cypress Shingles

JUST received and for sale by

D. J. MARKEY & CO.,

may2 W. Second St.

NEW SUPPLY.
RICH FANCY GOODS
AND NOTIONS,
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL,
AT
SMITH'S TEMPLE OF FANCY,
No. 49 North Market Street, Frederick, Md.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a large, beautiful and varied assortment of

FINE FANCY GOODS, &c.,

embracing in part, rich China Vases and ornaments, Work Boxes, Satchels, Ladies' Purses, Fans, Musical Instruments, Photograph Albums, Work, Fancy and Traveling Baskets, Children's Carriages, new and beautiful styles. Also, Bird Cages, Fine French Dolls, and hundreds of other articles not room for in an advertisement, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

may2 D. F. SMITH.

Assessor's Notice.

THE Assessors of the first District, including Frederick and Buckeystown Election Districts; will commence their labors on Wednesday the 2nd day of May, in Ward No. 1, of Frederick City, and continue from day to day until the same is completed.

Persons desiring blanks, to assist them in making out their statements of property, can obtain them by application to either of the Assessors.

C. BURR ARTZ,
VALENTINE A. ALBAUGH,
GRAFTON DUVALL,
may2 Assessors.

Caution! Take Notice!

BEING Desirous to prevent any trouble or inconven