The Citizen

Frederick, Md.

Friday Morning, June 1, 1866.

John W. Baughman,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

GENERAL NEWS.

It costs England $25,000,000 to collect her taxes.

The Red river country is still overflowed.

The cotton, corn and sugar in East Florida are looking well and promising.

The cotton crop of Roanoke county, North Carolina, it is said, will reach 25,000 bags.

Wm. Gilmore Simms, the poet of the South, is about to publish "Southern Poems and Ballads of the war."

The health of some of the National Banks appears to be in a failing condition.

Interments in Liverpool on Sundays have been discontinued on the ground that their moral influence is bad.

The Prince of Wales and Duke of Sutherland "run with the machine," it is said, to all the fires in London.

Four hundred and thirty-four thousand negroes are being supported by the Government.

Governor Curtin has signed the death warrant of Probst. He will be executed on the 8th day of June.

A French miser was lately found dead at St. Maude. In his wretched hovel were 48,000 francs.

Bishop McIlvaine has proposed a prayer to avert the cholera, which is to be read in all the congregations of the diocese of Ohio.

The tract of land in Chicago, known as the Douglas property, owned by the late Senator Douglas, was recently sold for $85,000 cash.

Northern capital is flowing into East Tennessee, and houses, mills and factories are springing up in all the principal towns.

Lemuel Cook, one of the last Revolutionary heroes, died on Sunday night at Clarendon, Orleans co., N. Y., aged 102 years.

The Quebec Gazette states that the Hon. James M. Mason, of Virginia, arrived at that port on the 15th ult., by the steamship Moravian.

Snow fell in Chenango county, N. Y., on Tuesday, and at Binghamton on Wednesday last. It also fell in New Hampshire to a depth of several inches

The Charleston Daily News says that the prospect, relative to a cotton crop, is decidedly unfavorable. The principal cause, the difficulty in securing regular labor.

Judge Abell, of the First District Court at New Orleans has decided the civil rights bill to be unconstitutional, and not binding. The court argues that the present Congress is unconstitutionally constituted.

A cotton factory in Macon, Ga., is turning out 90,000 yards of sheeting per month. It is also said that two new cotton factories will be built at West Point, Georgia, during the coming summer.

A lot of fancy leaf was sold on Friday at the Richmond Tobacco Exchange for two hundred dollars per hundred.—This is the highest price that has been obtained this season anywhere. The tobacco was raised in North Carolina.

At the recent meeting of the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Mr. Wm. B. Bingham, who was a Confederate soldier, and prosecuted his theological studies carefully while a prisoner on Johnson's Island, was licensed to preach.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a dispatch from Atlanta dated May 17th, which says the negroes had a row among themselves, in a church in Mobile, on Sunday, which resulted in killing five and wounding a great many more.

General Frank Blair continues to speak in various parts of Misssouri, and with great effect. Immense crowds follow wherever he goes. The Radicals occasionally get up an opposition demonstration, with Governor Fletcher as orator, but Blair carries too many guns for them.

The Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Virginia, in session at Alexandria, on the 25th ult., resolved to resume its former ecclesiastical relation with the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

Ex-U. S. Senator George Pugh and lady, of Ohio, were confirmed at St. Xavier Church, (Catholic) in Cincinnati, recently. Three hundred and fifty others were confirmed at the same time, and on the same day, at the Cathedral, two hundred and ninety.

The report that the trial of Jefferson Davis will be postponed until fall is reiterated by a dispatch from Washington. It is denied on the same authority that a new indictment has been drawn up in the Attorney General's office, in place of the one found at Norfolk.

The ladies of Gordonsville, Va., will give a supper and concert on Friday evening, for the purpose of assisting to raise funds to remove the dead Confederate soldiers in Orange, Madison, Greene and Louisa counties, to the general Cemetery proposed to be established at Gordonsville.

The little tax of one cent upon every box of matches netted the Government $1,000,000 last year. According to that estimate, 150,000,000 bunches or boxes of matches must have been used in this country during the year, or five bunches—equal to five hundred matches—for every man, woman and child.

A correspondent of the *Christian Advocate* states that from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000 worth of tobacco is annually consumed by the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. The consumption of tobacco in the entire country must be very great, if a single religious body uses so much.

The negro laborers of Memphis, Tennessee, have struck for higher wages, and attempted to parade the streets, but the Freedmen's Bureau agents stopped them, fearful that they would go to extremes, and commit some excess that would cause another riot. Some of the most persistent and defiant were arrested and locked up in a fort.

Admiral Semmes will soon prepare his adventures on the high seas—while in command of the Alabama—for the press. He has been offered £5,000 in England for the copy-right of the work, but the offer was declined. It will probably first appear in numbers, in a Southern monthly, and afterwards be gathered up and published in book shape.

County Convention.

Under this caption we are informed, among other things, by the *Examiner*—the organ of Stevens, Sumner & Co.—that all the districts in this county adopted, last Saturday, "series of resolutions opposing negro suffrage, and any interference with the registry law looking to its repeal or modification."

If these resolutions, in truth and in fact, embody the political status of the so-called Union—or rather unconditional Union party of this county, then it follows, as an inevitable consequence, that Francis Thomas, the renegade, the selfish, hollow-hearted pretender to unconditional unionism, is an absolutely "dead duck," and has not the ghost of a chance of being renominated by the party which he now represents, or misrepresents, in the Federal Congress.

Negro suffrage is one thing and "a repeal or modification of the registry law" is quite a different thing. Thomas is an advocate of negro suffrage, as indicated by his vote to enfranchise the whole negro population of the District of Columbia, and by his support of the entire policy of Stevens, Sumner & Co. The *Examiner*, however, tells us, that all the districts of this county, last Saturday, "adopted a series of resolutions opposed to negro suffrage." Hence, if the unconditional Union men were honest and sincere in adopting these resolutions, then it follows that Frank Thomas, the advocate of negro suffrage, must be laid upon the shelf by the party which he has misrepresented upon that question. But then the negro suffrage representative, renegade as he is from his former principles, is, like his corrupt associates of the present day, "opposed to a repeal or modification of the registry law,—for the simple reason, that the registry law confers power, office and patronage, for the present, upon men without principle, like himself. The truth of this is self-evident, and we need not, therefore, stop to demonstrate it to the satisfaction of any honest and candid man. They oppose negro suffrage because they see that the PEOPLE are opposed to it, and that they will lose office if they dare to advocate it. They oppose a repeal of the registry law for the same and no other reason—that they will lose office if they extend the inestimable right of suffrage to their tax-paying, government-supporting fellow-citizens, who are now disfranchised.

How will these corrupt elements combine? Thomas, the negro disciple of Stevens, Sumner & Co., wants office and place.—The registry law men who oppose, as they say, negro suffrage, also want office and spoils; hence the question is, will they compromise and work together? Who can tell what men will do—what sort of bargains they will make, who are governed by no higher motive than keeping themselves in office and living at the public expense?

The war is now over—dead—for a year past and more. The restoration of the Union was the pretense upon which the war was prosecuted for four years and more. A debt of four thousand millions of dollars has been imposed upon the labor and industry of the country for the restoration of the Union; and, although not an hostile gun has been heard for a twelve month, and although all the States which attempted to secede, are anxious to resume their former relations to the Federal Government, we can have no peace—no Union. As in the beginning of the war of blood and desolation, and long before, so now the strife, on the part of corrupt politicians, is a strife for office, for place and for profit.—What interest have the honest toiling masses, who have to pay the taxes which corrupt aspirants for office have been instrumental in imposing upon them, in such an issue? We call upon honest men here in Maryland, to recur to first principles, to their old political ideas, and to unite in an effort to re-establish our old Republican government, in despite of the efforts of designing politicians, who would, for selfish ends, make the negro the equal in political privileges of so-called loyal white men, while depriving a large majority of their white fellow-citizens of their inalienable and inestimable rights.

The Democratic Party.

We call the attention of our readers, and especially of so-called loyal Union men, conservative Union men, conditional and unconditional, to the resolutions adopted at the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, which we publish in another column. It will be observed that while resolving to adhere unfalteringly to their party organization, and to time honored Democratic principles, they at the same time endorse, in general terms, the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and declare their readiness to sustain him, and to co-operate with all conservative men in helping him to overthrow the disunion radicals. This is the noble, patriotic position of the Democratic party in all the loyal States, "so called." Democrats have not lost faith in the final triumph of their principles, and hence they adhere to their party organization. They are not organized as a party of spoils seekers, and hence while approving the President's policy, they seek none of his patronage as a reward for their endorsement and support.—Democrats act from motives of patriotism, and not from considerations of personal advantage. They want peace and fraternity restored through the land. They want to see all the people and all the States once more in the full and perfect enjoyment of those liberties and rights which they enjoyed and exercised before the commencement of the late Abolition war. The recognition of the equality of all the States, under the Constitution, and equal political rights for all men of the same race, under our State Constitutions, should now be earnestly and perseveringly labored for by all men of whatever party, who desire to see the people of all the States united in one grand, patriotic effort to perpetuate our free institutions, to promote the general prosperity and to magnify the common glory of the Republic.

Loyalty.

"The reins of Government must be placed only in loyal hands."—Those who have uttered this cry a thousand times know that it embodies a disgraceful falsehood. If by *loyalty* they mean devotion to the honor of Maryland—a real desire for her prosperity—how dare they insinuate or assert that the sixty or more thousand men—native born and naturalized—men of education and refinement, men of wealth and public spirit, men engaged in commerce, agriculture and the various branches of manufacture and the mechanical arts, and pursuing the various honorable professions, now disfranchised for their political opinion—composing as they do, a vast majority of the citizens of the State—are not to be *trusted* with a voice in the Government which they support?

Who are these men that thus prate eternally of their "loyalty," and libel the patriotism of those who scorned to imitate their baseness, and treason to their native State, by bartering their principles for Federal patronage? What *evidence* did they give, during the war, of their patriotism other than traducing their fellow-citizens, making loud-mouthed professions of "loyalty," and seeking the largest possible pecuniary recompense as a reward for lip services to the Government? How many of them went through the dust and smoke of battle, where brave men fought and died?—Where are their honorable scars, attesting their "*devoted loyalty?*" What deeds of daring can they boast of, or recite to their children, while charging them not to sully the glory of their example, by proving recreant, if "the life of the nation" should ever be again threatened? Instead of this, will they not more truthfully, remind their children how *smart* they were in the hour of peril—during the "rein of terror?" How they, after attempting for months to keep Maryland in a "neutral position" between the contending sections, finaly selected the *strong side*, from policy, and how they were rewarded for their *sagacity*—now called "loyalty"—with all the offices, State and Federal, as well as with umberless fat contracts! Let any of these loud-mouthed loyalists here in Maryland, whose purpose in opposing a repeal of the registry law has no higher motive than to keep themselves in office, show the wounds they received in defence of "the old flag," or name the victories they helped to win when brave and true men fought with weapons more fatal than words—they may then venture to challenge the respect of their fellow-citizens—not otherwise.

Why do not these prating loyalists who remained at home and made money during the war, give the offices to "the boys in blue" who did all the fighting?

The cry of the office-holders and office-seekers, that only loyal men (meaning themselves) must be trusted with political power, can deceive no honest man; and, as proof of this, however lustily they may shout, the tide is turning and will soon sweep them from the places they never earned by any patriotic sacrifices.

Men who have done so little and have been paid so well should take for granted, that the public has long since placed a just estimate upon their patriotism, and perfectly understand the motives by which they were influenced in the past, and are now actuated. An honest self examination might possibly make them more modest in the estimate of their own deservings, and more liberal toward their fellow-citizens who did not seek, in the hour of danger, the path which led to safety and to fortune.

LOCAL NEWS.

TO THE JOHNSON MEN OF FREDERICK COUNTY.—At a regular meeting of the Johnson Association of Frederick City, held Saturday, May the 25th, a resolution was unanimously adopted, requesting their Executive Committee to communicate with the different Johnson Associations of Frederick co., and arrange for a Mass Meeting to be held in the Court House yard, at the earliest day practicable, for the purpose of assuring President Johnson of their endorsement of his efforts to prevent the imposition of negro suffrage and negro equality upon the American people.

Johnson Associations in Frederick county are requested to send representatives to meet the Executive Committee of the Frederick Association at their Club Room, in the United Fire Company Hall, at 11 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, June the 5th, to make necessary arrangements for the above mass meeting.

GEORGE R. DENNIS,
Ch'n Executive Com.

JOHNSON ASSOCIATIONS.—In another column we publish the proceedings attending the organization of Johnson associations on Saturday last, in Urbana, Petersville and Jackson districts.

Meetings will be held to-morrow, Saturday, June the 2nd, at 2 o'clock, in New Market, and also, in Liberty for the purpose of organizing similar associations.

In Middletown, also, we understand a Johnson Association will be formed on Saturday. We learn from an intelligent source that more than one half of the so called Union men of that district repudiates the negro equality doctrines of old Frank Thomas and stand firmly by the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. The ball is rolling and the radicals had better get out of the way if they do not want to be crushed by the rising popular indignation at the effort to Africanize this government.

Now is the time for Union men to prove their *loyalty* to the Constitution of their country and the government of their fathers, instead of their loyalty to their office seeking party leaders.

Now is the time for professing Union men to *prove* that they are in favor of the restoration of the Union—that they are true patriots, and not the blind partizan *slaves* of the abolition faction led on by Stevens Sumner & Co.

Now is the time for them to declare, by joining the Conservative Johnson Union Clubs, that they stand by the President and Governor Swann, and oppose the radicalism of Creswell, John L. Thomas and old Frank Thomas. By their acts they must be judged.

LARCENY.—A negro by the name of George Jones was arrested by Officer Lease on Wednesday last, on the charge of stealing a set of harness from Mr. Zeller, of Harpers Ferry. An examination before Justice Harding resulted in his being committed to jail to answer the charge. Mr. Zeller, being a non-resident of the State, was required to give bail in the sum of $100 for his appearance at Court, to give evidence in the case.

BILL ARP—SO-CALLED.—The letters of this "good Union man, so-called," who will "bet on Dixie as long as he has got a dollar," have been published in book form by J. Mullaly, editor of the New York *Metropolitan Record*.—It is a neat volume of 204 pages, bound in red cloth, and contains all the letters of this humorous and popular writer, giving a "side-show of the Southern side of the war." Price $1 50.

FORT BRIDGER.—Col. Bridger, the proprietor of "Fort Bridger," so famous in connection with the history of the Mormon disturbances, settled in the vicinity of Salt Lake in 1835, and has since greatly distinguished himself as hunter, trapper, trader, and guide.—In an interview with Gov. Cumming, on the advance of the army to Utah, he stated to him, that some years since, while pursuing the buffalo, he had discovered an immense rock of pure crystal, through which the sun's rays were reflected with all the gorgeousness of the most magnificent rainbow, but that he had lost the place, and had never been able to rediscover it. *Hoofland's German Bitters*, which can be discovered in the store of any druggist or dealer in medicine, will *positively cure* Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, &c., and will almost restore to the old all the vigor of their youthful days.

What it Means—Whither Drifting.

The *National Intelligencer* says that a suit has been instituted by a negro against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for refusing to sell him a ticket for passage in a first-class car. It also says that Forney, the editor of the Washington City *Chronicle*, "has set the social example of receiving negroes at his mansion, where he entertained them in the style of luxuriance usual with him."

We have already noted the fact that the House of Congress has passed a bill to amend the organic acts of the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, Dakotah, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico, which contains the following as its ninth section, viz:

"That within the Territories aforesaid there shall be *no denial of the elective franchise to citizens of the United States because of race or color, and all persons shall be equal before the law*; and all acts or parts of acts either of Congress or of the legislative assemblies of the Territories aforesaid inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby declared null and void."

A motion was made by LeBlond, of Ohio, to strike out this section of the bill, but his motion was lost by a strict party vote—the Radicals voting to retain the negro suffrage question, and the Democrats voting against it.

It may be asked what all this means. Wendell Phillips in a recent speech tells us. He says:

"Negro suffrage *meant a score of negro Congressmen sitting in the House of Representatives*. It means colored merchants in New Orleans and colored Senators in Columbia. It means negro representatives sharing in making railroad laws and other laws. *It means social equality*, and that was where the Southerner met the question. Social equality follows hard on the heel of the ballot box, and the South knows it, and she resists negro suffrage for what must follow it."

We suppose social equality of whites and blacks at the North will follow negro suffrage, as well as at the South.—And, we suppose, that is really what the Radicals of Congress are working for.

MERCHANTS' & MECHANICS' EXCH'GE
NORFOLK, VA., May 17 1866.

Editor Baltimore Gazette:

Gentlemen:—My attention has been called to an article in your paper of yesterday, holding me up in no enviable light, as one of the accusers of ex-President Jefferson Davis. To our own community no explanation is necessary, as my antecedents and present position are well known. But I have friends and family connections in you city who are doubtless surprised and mortified to see my name in the list of witnesses before the Grand Jury.

I deem it a duty to them and myself to inform you that I entered the Confederate army as a volunteer, resigning for that purpose a highly respectable position in our city government, that of Register (by virtue of which office I was exempt form military service by act of the Legislature) raised a company, contributed of my means to its equipment, and served as Captain of artillery until the surrender of General Lee's army.

I was summoned before the Grand Jury as were many other gentlemen, greatly against my inclination, and *so far from volunteering my evidence, reluctantly obeyed a peremptory order.*

If Mr. Davis be guilty of treason, I certainly am to a greater degree; as he, in his position, only obeyed the unanimous voice of our whole Confederacy, whilst I *volunteered my services* to a causes which I considered just and holy.

Your obedient servant,
J. HARDY HENDREN.

Secretary Merchants' & Mechanics' Exchange, Norfolk late Captain Company R. 18 Virginia battallion of artillery.

Papers throughout the country will greatly oblige me by copying the above.

LOOK AT IT—THINK OF IT.—*Harper's Weekly* an ultra-radical paper, is responsible for the following revelation which will show the people what the Abolition whistle has cost them in money, leaving out life, morals and material prosperity:

The public revenue from taxes, direct an indirect during each of the fiscal years 1865-6, and 1866-7, is officially estimated at $525,000,000 say $16 50 cents per head of the total population of the United States—being 33 per cent, more than is paid by the population of Great Britain and Ireland, and about 100 per cent. more than is paid by the people of France. It is clear than that when Jefferson Brick in his next Fourth of July oration, refers to the "worm out despotisms" of the Old World it will be but prudent to omit the usual sarcastic allusion to "tax-ridden pepple."

TAXATION.—The Committee of Ways and Means are holding daily sessions, to listen to the appeals of various classes of tax-payers in reference to the revision of the revenue law. It is understood that several additions will be made to the free list.

Chief Justice Chase in a Fix.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives an interesting recital, proving by clear evidence that Mr. Chase, when Gov. of Ohio, resisted the execution of the Fugitive Slave act, on State Rights grounds, and that he *endeavored to precipitate an armed collision with the Federal Government*. These facts have incited the New York *World* to investigate Mr. Chase's record on the State Rights question, and it finds so much corroborative evidence as to justify the assertion that few public men have adhered to that decried doctrine with more tenacity than the Chief Justice. When he comes to sit upon the trial of Jeff. Davis, these papers, which may be cited as authority will at least be rich reading. Perhaps he has changed his mind in regard to coercing the Federal Government. So have ten thousand prominent men of the South, and a good many at the North. But when the present Cheif Justice takes his seat to try Jeff. Davis for secession, the still small voice of conscience, it is whispered, will instill into his ears those words of scripture:

"Therefore, thou art inexcusable, O man that judgest; for wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thy self; for thou that judgest doest the same things."

According to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Mr. Chase—

"Advised President Lincoln to let the Slave States go, rather than resort to armed coercion, which was in violation of the State Rights theory he had preached all his life, from the case of Jones *vs.* Van Zandt, in McLean's reports, in 1842, to the celebrated Oberlin fugitive slave rescue cases, *ex parte* Bushnell, *ex parte* Langston, in 1859, reported in the Ninth Ohio State Reports, when, as Governor of Ohio, through the Attorney General, C. P. Wolcott, he prosecuted a writ of *habeas corpus* to release prisoners, convicted of a violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, from the Cleveland jail, and *openly declared that he would sustain by force the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio against that of the Supreme Court of the United States, even if it resulted in a collision with the General Government*—the full-blown Calhoun doctrine of nullification."

While the fugitive cases were pending Governor Chase also made a speech in Cleveland, in which he used this language:

"I will say, what I have frequently said before, that as long as the State of Ohio remains a sovereignty, and so long as I am Chief Executive, the process of her courts shall be executed. The process of the United States Courts must not be slighted or resisted, *but so long as I represent the Sovereignty of our State, I will see that the process of our State courts shall not be interfered with, but shall be fully enforced.* * * When I am called upon to act, I will act.

This was spoken to a meeting at which inflammatory harangues were made by Giddings and others, advocating the tearing down of the prison walls and the forcible release of the prisoners. Chief-Justice Swann concurred with the majority of the court in pronouncing the Federal law Constitutional, and Governor Chase then succeeded in displacing him from the bench by preventing his renomination. But proof ends not here In February, 1855, there was introduced a bill for the protection of officers employed in the execution of the Federal laws, and its necessity was explained to have arisen out of resistance, by State authority, to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. Senator Chase led the opposition to that bill, and in the course of his remarks, said:

Sir, this is a bill for *the overthrow of State Rights It is a bill to establish a great central, consolidated federal government.* Sir, there was once a Senator from South Carolina on this floor too clear sighted not to perceive that the enactment of a fugitive slave act was utterly irreconcilable with that theory of State Rights which he, in common with South Carolina's greatest statesman, professed to believe in, and too noble and ingenuous to deny the inconsistency."

After a long State Rights extract, Mr. Chase said:

"Sir, the Senator from South Carolina spoke in a spirit worthy of South Carolina. A slave holder and a defender of slavery, he would neither conceal his real opinion, nor ask for any advantage for his section or his class at the expense of a violated Constitution. Would that a like spirit had controlled other Senators who have represented State Rights constituents, and profess States Rights doctrines."

In 1850, in reply to Senator Butler, Mr. Chase said:

"I have certainly answered the Senator, very distinctly and candidly. *I said that I knew of no remedy in case of the refusal of a State to perform its stipulations.*"

Here the doctrine that the Federal Gouernment has no authority to coerce a State was explicitly avowed. In 1860, in connection with an abolition memorial from Vermont, Mr. Chase spoke of "the memorials of Sovereign States," and many times over spoke of the Union as "this Confederacy"—forms of expression quite after the Calhoun pattern. In Mr. Vallandigham's argument, as counsel, in one of the Ohio fugitive rescue cases, in 1857, we find him saying, in reply to Mr. Wolcott, Governor Chase's agent:

"And I tell Mr. Attorney General, and through him the Executive of the State, *whose vain defiance he has this day borne to this presence*, that it is not to be awed by threats," etc.

In another part of Mr. Vallandigham's reply to Governor Chase's representative, we find him saying:

"I agree heartily with the State Rights doctrines which the Attorney General with so much ability has advocated."

Showing that Governor Chase's agent, whose argument he assisted in preparing, based his resistance to the Fugitive Slave law, and his threats of force, on the doctrine of State Rights.

After this record, the Chief Justice will be in rather an awkward fix in trying Jeff. Davis for treason, growing out of resistance to the coercion of a State by the Federal Goverment.

FLOUR FROM FRANCE.—The Boston *Bulletin* states that five or six cargoes of French flour are now on the way to this country—sent out, not because it is particularly needed here, but as a speculative adventure. This French flour, it is said—being of a grade corresponding to medium and good Western—will readily command $10 per barrel, or upwards, in the American market; at which figure it will net a profit of at least 5s sterling, or about $1 25 per barrel, to the importer, after paying the custom-house duty of 20 per cent., gold premium, freight charges, &c.

PASSAGE OF THE BANKRUPT BILL.—The Bankrupt bill has passed the House of Representatives, and will, probably, pass the Senate. It is intended as a permanent system, taking the place of State bankrupt and insolvent laws. It is to regulate, by a uniform code, the relations between debtor and creditor in the United States. This act does away entirely with all that remains in any of the States of imprisonment for debt.

Johnson Meeting.

At a meeting convened at Myersville, on Saturday evening last, May 26th, John W. Bussand, Esq., was called to preside, and D. V. Summers, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the disturbed and unfortunate condition of our country, brought about by the unwise legislation of Congress, calls for the best exertions of the people to put down Radicalism and save the country from ruin.

Resolved, That so long as the Radical party of Maryland sustain the proceedings of Congress against the policy of President Johnson's administration, it is an insult to the intelligence of the people to say that they are opposed to negro suffrage and negro equality, inasmuch as Congress has spent more than five months in passing laws for this very purpose, and in direct opposition to the pacific policy of President Johnson's administration.

Resolved, That the issue which the people of Maryland will be called upon at the election next fall to decide, is, *shall negroes be permitted to vote in Maryland, or shall they not.*

Resolved, That we, as citizens of Frederick county, are utterly opposed to negro equality and negro suffrage, and that we will vote for no man or set of men nominated by the partisans of Congress who are sustaining such issues.

Resolved, That the war being now over, it is time that the fruits of peace, pacification and returning prosperity should be the policy of the entire government, and the union of all the States made perfect

Resolved, That to vindicate the glorious union of the States, we will, with all our power, sustain the policy of President Johnson and oppose the radical and unconstitutional measures of Congress, which must inevitably lead to the disruption of the Union and the destruction of the rights of the States.

Resolved, That the Radical party having been in power in Congress, and in the Legislature of Maryland for the last five years, have so recklessly squandered the public monies and have so heavily taxed the people that the burdens upon us are scarcely sufferable.

Resolved, That the doctrine of taxation without representation, as advocated by the Radical party, is unjust and anti-republican, and should not be tolerated by the American people.

Resolved, That we regard the plan now pending before the Congress of the United States, viz:—to delay the reunion of the States, so that the eleven States of the South, Union men and anti-Union, shall have no vote in the next election in 1868 for electors for President and Vice President of the United States—as pitifully partisan and utterly adverse to the pacification of the country, so far attained by the pacific policy of President Johnson's administration.

Resolved, That we regard the modification of the registry law in this State, as indispensable to that return to peace, justice and pacification, which now, that the war is over, is the heartfelt desire of all good men.

Resolved, That we regard the provision in the new assessment law, viz:—exempting the mortgagee instead of the mortgager, on lands transferred by sale—as monstrous in principle and utterly subversive of the principle of equal taxation, and that we insist upon its speedy repeal.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the county papers, not opposed to the principles herein enumerated.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the President and Secretary of this meeting.

Whereupon a Constitutional Union (Johnson) Association was formed for Jackson district. The meeting was addressed by F. Brengle, J. Sifford and ——— Gatty, Esq'rs. Entire unanimity and good order prevailed

JNO. W. BUSSAND, Pres't.
D. V. SUMMERS, Sec'y.

Johnson Association of Urbana.

At a meeting of the Johnson Association of Urbana District held on Saturday the 26th of May 1866 the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS—Through the unconstitutional machinations of the Radical faction in Congress our country, our Union and our free institutions are in danger of subversion. Therefore be it

Resolved, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of President Johnson is undiminished, and we cordially approve of the policy of his Administration.

Resolved, That we endorse the platform of the National Union Johnson Club, and will co-operate with them in supporting the policy of President Johnson.

Resolved, That we consider it the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That under the Constitution of the United States is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors therein, and that it would be the subversion of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citizens thereof.

Resolved, That we do not recognize the authority of the present Radical Congress in amending the Constitution until the whole country is once more united by representation of loyal men.

RESOLVED, That we hereby cordially invite all of our fellow citizens who approve of the object of the foregoing resolutions, to unite and co-operate with us in this patriotic duty

JOHN T. WORTHINGTON, Pres't.
SAMUEL HINKS, F. W. KRAMER, C. E. WORTHINGTON, THOMAS HAYS, } Vice Pres'ts.
COLUMBUS W. WINDSOR, Sec'y.

Johnson Association of Petersville.

At a large and highly respectable meeting of the friends of President Johnson, held in Petersville, on Saturday last, the 26th of May, a Johnson Association was formed and the following preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, The condition of the Country demands of those who have hitherto sustained her through her peril to bring her back to her original condition of Union, and *Whereas* designing and mad demagogues in Congress are striving to break down the barriers of the Constitution, and upon the ruins to force upon the Country a centralization which will destroy all that is safe conservative and Republican in our form of Government.

RESOLVED, That we, as conservative Union men, do earnestly sustain and endorse the action of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in his patriotic policy to restore the Nation to peace, prosperity and complete Union under the Constitution.

RESOLVED, That we, as our forefathers of Revolutionary memory, detesting the injustice of taxation without representation, do condemn the policy of disfranchising a majority of the citizens of our State, and advocate a modification of the Registry law.

HEZEKIAH BOTELER, Pres't.

Ohio Democratic State Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 24.

The Democratic State Convention today nominated Benjamin Lefevre, of Shelby county, Secretary of State; William Lorwill, of Ashland county, Chief of the Board of Public Works, and Thos. K. Key, of Hamilton county, Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Convention adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio adhere with unaltering fidelity and firmness to the organization of the Democratic party, and to the ancient and well-settled principles of Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of American Democracy, as acknowledged and accepted by the party from the foundation of the Government and especially to those of equal taxation and the representation of all the States subject to taxation.

Resolved, That the great question of the day is the immediate and unconditional restoration of all the States to the exercise of their rights within the Federal Union under the Constitution; that we will cordially and actively support Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in all necessary and proper measures, to carry out his policy as directed to that end, and especially in securing immediate representation in the Senate and House of Representatives to the eleven States, now unconstitutionally and arbitrarily withheld on the degrading condition of inferiority in the Union, and negro, political and civil equality enforced by the Federal Government.

Resolved, That for the purposes above set forth we will co-operate in public meetings, conventions and at the polls with all men, without reference to their past party positions, who honestly, and by their acts and votes, as well as professions, support the President in his policy of restoration as now declared.

ANTECEDENTS OF THE PRESENT RADICALS OF THE SOUTH.—In our analysis of Mr. Truman's report to the President on the State of feeling in the South, we inadvertently omitted one paragraph which the so called Union men in the south—such for instance as those who in a few days, will a hold convention in Alexandria, Virginia—ought by all means to read, Mr. Truman said:

"I cannot say that when the Confederacy went down, there was not in all its borders a citizen who did not yield it so much allegiance as he ever gave to any government, but I do not hesitate to declare that there were not five prominent politicians, still remaining within it, who could truly and conscientiously declared that they had not given it, first or last their sympathy. *It has furnished me an interesting branch of historical study to look up the antecedents of those men who, when our troops made their appearance, were forward in their professions of unwavering Unionism. Alas, for political human nature! Scarcely one of them but had either accepted an office under the Confederacy or signified his willingness to do so.*"

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—The Boston *Post* says that the Freedmen's Bureau is the biggest cut-worm that ever afflicted a plantation, and a letter from the South says that a sub-agency of the Freedmen's Bureau is worth more than the President's salary.

☞"It is easy to get certificates for Patent Medicines," say people. Granted: but is it easy to get certificates from persons of undoubted respectability, and who are known to the community? Clearly not, unless the medicine is what it professes to be, which is so rarely the case, that certificates are generally from persons unknown to fame. But in the case of Hoofland's German Bitters, the most respectable classes of society freely testify to their superlative merits. Members of Congress, Judges, Clergymen, Merchants, unhesitatingly acknowledge its curative properties. Read the following from the Hon. Thomas B. Florence, well known as an active and able member of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1st, 1864.

Gentlemen:—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Marriages.

On Tuesday, the 15th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, in Mechanics town, by the Rev. L. Curtis, E. L. Boblitz to Miss Emma J. Pennell, both of Mechanicstown.

Near Berlin, Frederick county, Md., on the 24th instant, by Rev. H. C. Pardoe, Mr. J. E. King, of White Haven, Pa., to Miss M. E. Frazier, of this county.

On the 26th instant, at the Lutheran Parsonage, by Rev. Dr. Diehl, Mr. William Augustus Kolb, of this city, to Miss Maggie S. Jones, of Baltimore.

Deaths.

In Baltimore, on the 27th instant, after a long and protracted illness, Mrs. Hannah Ann Bogart, in the 62d year of her age.

Near Myersville, on the 14th instant, Mr. Daniel Wachtel, in the 51st year of his age.

Departed this life at his residence, in New Market, on the 19th instant, Mr. Henry M. Snyder, aged 65 years, 11 months, and 24 days.

On the 30th inst., Louiza Heward, daughter of Z. James and Mary Gittinger, aged 2 years, 9 months and 13 days.

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 28 a 1 [illegible]
U. S. 6's, Coupons, 1862,	113
U. S. 5-20 Coupons,	112½
U. S. 7 3-10,	99
BALTIMORE FAMILY	$17 00 a 00 00
BALTIMORE EXTRA	15 00 a 00 00
HOWARD STREET FLOUR	14 00 a 15 50
CITY MILLS "	9 75 a 14 00
RYE FLOUR,	6 25 a 6 50
CORN MEAL	4 50 a 5 00
WHITE WHEAT per bushel	2 20 a 2 30
RED " "	2 00 a 2 20
WHITE CORN "	0 93 a 0 95
YELLOW " "	0 90 a 0 92
OATS "	0 55 a 0 57
RYE	1 85 a 1 90
WHISKEY, per gallon in barrels	2 29 a 2 30

Frederick Market.

Reported weekly by Micheal Keefer.

FAMILY FLOUR from Store	$16 00 a 16 00
EXTRA do. do.	13 00 a 14 50
SUPER do. do.	11 00 a 11 50
RYE FLOUR	6 00 a 6 50
WHIT WHEAT per bushel,	2 50 a 2 85
RED do. do.	2 50 a 2 85
RYE do.	0 65 a 0 70
OLD CORN 56 lbs.	0 00 a 0 84
OATS do.	0 45 a 0 00
CLOVER SEED per bushel.	7 50 a 7 75
PLASTER per ton	15 00 a 0 00
WHISKY per gallon.	2 24 a 0 00
KEEFER'S BONE DUST per ton	50 00 a 55 00

New Advertisements.

No. 3209, Equity.

In the Circuit Court for Frederick County, sitting in Equity
Howard Maynard vs. Abraham May and Hester, his wife, and others.

ORDERED this 30th day of May, 1866, that on the 23d day of June, 1866 the Court will proceed to act upon the Report of Sales this day filed by Nathan Maynard, Trustee in the above cause, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before said day, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Frederick co., for three successive weeks prior to said day. The Report states the amount of sales at $[illegible].

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

True copy—Test:
J. W. L. CARTY, Clerk.
june1

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained, from the Orphans' Court of Frederick County, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JEANNETTE TINGSTRUM,

late of Frederick County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 24 day of December, 1866, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted to the deceased are desired to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM G. BAKER, Adm'r.
June1-4t

$40 REWARD!

STOLEN from the premises of the subscriber, 4 miles north of Frederick, on Wednesday evening, May 30, 1866, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE, between 16 and 17 hands high. He has an open sore on his left sho