is Maximilian, we are not free from that complication. If he is tardy it may be necessary for this Government to help him to get out of Mexico. There is Spain, it is high time that she should be taught that she lives in a Christian age, and will not be permitted to violate the laws of common humanity against American citizens domiciled in a foreign land, or anywhere on this continent. There are outstanding accounts with England and France, which the present unsettled condition of European affairs may swell into proportions. It is the more necessary, therefore, that our people should be united, and that we should keep ourselves in position for any emergency which may be likely to occur.

Congress has thought proper to carry the Civil Rights bill over the veto of the President. He has discharged his duty as he understood it, by interposing his veto, and it was the right of Congress to do just what Congress did. The responsibility is now with Congress. The President will execute thislaw, I doubt not, in good faith, and leave the people to deal with it through the ballot-box. The President has done no more than he had a right to do, as a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

They cannot find in this any good reason to drive him from the ranks of the Union party, with which—he has heretofore co-operated, nor can they prove that he has ignored any cardinal principle upon which he came into power. If he has been guilty of too much leniency and forbearance towards the authors of this rebellion, it may be placed to the account of his overweening desire to allay the irritations of the past, and to see these States again reunited.

I shall stand by the people of my State. I shall do all in my power to save them from insult and degradation. I shall co-operate with conservative men in averting the ruin which is now impending over us. I believe that before the adjournment of the next Congress, unless the conservative elements of this country shall become aroused to the dangers of the situation, in spite of the protections of this radical faction, we shall have universal, unconditional negro suffrage and forced negro equality the law of the land, and Maryland will enter her protest, as she will surely do sooner or later, when the power will have passed into other hands and she finds herself the victim of her own unsuspecting credulity.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, let me warn you of the dangers of your present position. I have served you faithfully for the last twenty years in many positions in which you have placed me. I can have no motive to mislead you now. You have vast interests at stake. Stand firm to your principles as Unconditional Union men. Be not intimidated by the threats of demagogues and fanatics. The men who are trying to lull you into security upon the negro question, are not the true friends of the State of Maryland, or the great national interests of the country.

They have already shaken the public confidence in the great party which carried us through this war. If we would make that party strong, we must either hold these extreme radical men in check or come out from them altogether. Negro suffrage is not dead. It only awaits the election by the people, in the coming autumn, of a radical Congress.

I shalll consider it my duty as an Unconditional Union man, committed to the doctrine that none but loyal men shall rule over us, to guard against rash and inconsiderate counsels. I shall recognize no new party in the interests of extreme radicalism. I belong to the party of the Union. The effort by a handful of men to break up the party in this State can never succeed. The convention which met here a few days ago, representing a mere fraction of our population, ought to convince you of this. Congress has already shown unmistakable signs of restlessness under the teachings of Messrs. Sumner and Stevens. They have already drawn themselves in closer affiliation with the President.

Let the conservative Union men of Maryland frown upon this attempt to disorganize and break up the party. The representatives of the Unconditional Union men of this State, who are called to assemble in this city on the 25th July, will present a fitting opportunity to rebuke, as they must do, the extreme radicalism, which is now threatening our destruction, by enlarged and national views of our present complications, and to place the Union party upon ground more permanent, more enduring and more impregnable than ever.

At the conclusion of Mr. Swann's speech he read a letter from ex-Governor Bradford, in which that gentleman expressed his regret at not being able to attend the meeting on account of indisposition, but stated that he would avail himself of an early opportunity to address the people upon the important issues of the day.

Ex Governor A. W. Randall, was then introduced, and made a forcible speech in favor of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and against the policy of Congress, which, he said had done nothing at all, as yet to bring back the Southern States, although they had tried certain plans time and again.

He said that when the question was determined that the seceding States could not go out of the Union there were two things to be done. The reorganization of the local governments, which was the business of the people of the States. The other was the admission of loyal representatives from those States to seats in Congress. The theory of President Lincoln and President Johnson was that when loyal men came from these States, to let them take their seats, but, if disloyal and tainted with rebellion, they should not be admitted.

Speaking of the theory that the States lately in rebellion were not States in the Union, he said that Congress had for a long time acknowledged them as such. They had voted money for the establishment of post routes and post-offices, and the Senate had confirmed many appointments of Postmasters and other Federal officers, made by the President, thus virtually acknowledging them as States. Congress had done nothing; they deceive the people by their course in order to betray the people.

Mr. Randall spoke at some length and was heartily applauded throughout.

The Hon. Mr. Perrin, of New York, was next introduced and made a very forcible and eloquent speech in favor of President Johnson's policy and against the course of the radicals in Congress.

Hon. Charles E. Phelps next addressed the meeting in the same strain and was loudly applauded throughout.

The meeting adjourned at a very late our.

The Comptroler of the Treasury has decided that mutilated National bank notes must be sent to the office from which they were issued, for redemption. All United States notes, when not defaced more than to the extent of one-twentieth, will be redeemed at the Treasury Department at their full face value. When the mutilation is greater the redemption will be in probation.

The Citizen

FREDERICK, MD.

Friday Morning, July 6, 1866.

JOHN W. BAUGHMAN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

GENERAL NEWS.

Six storekeepers and fourteen inspectors of Thad. Stevens stripe of politics, were removed from the New York Custom House last week, by collector Smythe.

The artificial limbs supplied to soldiers by the government, are thus enumerated in a report to Congress:—2,134 arms, 3,784 legs, 44 hands, 9 feet, and 104 other appliances. Twenty-three different manufacturers supplied the limbs, and the cost was $267,728.

The commutation money paid during the war, amounted to nearly twenty-five and a half millions dollars—Maryland paying $1,131,900. Of the fund received $16,979,211 was disbursed on account of enrollment, draft, subsitutes, &c., leaving a balance in the Treasury of $9,390,105.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, it is reported, will not call an extra session of the Legislature to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, whatever other Governors may do in the matter. Gov. Curtin, if accounts be true, is breaking his neck to have all the Northern Governors call extra sessions.

The Radicals have agreed to delay the adjournment of congress until Governor Brownlow can convene the Tennessee Legislature and pass the Constitutional Amendment. They are anxious to thus admit one State, and claim that the work of reconstruction has been actually commenced on their own plan before the commencement of the fall elections.

An Austrian official has arrived in Mobile, with authority from his Government to offer positions in the Austrian army to any late Confederate officers who wish to enter the army. His government very wisely wished that army commanded by men who have seen active service. Several late Confederate gentlemen are communicating with the official at present.

Two of the "loyal" justices of the peace of Hagerstown—Tice and Cook—have been indicted by the grand jury of the United States District Court, Baltimore, for violation of the act of Congress, known as the "civil rights bill." It appears that they severally refesed to issue a warrant for the arrest of a white man, upon the oath of a colored woman charging him with committing an outrage upon her person.

A Horrible accident happened in Louisville a few days since. Two young ladies, aged seventeen and nineteen years, while in a water closet the floor gave way, precipitating them into a vault, where they remained an hour before they were discovered, and when taken up life was extinct. Miss Hart, one of the young ladies, was engaged to be married in a few weeks, and the occurrence cast a deep gloom over the community.

There are only thirty-three villages, towns and cities in the State of Alabama and Mississippi in which Postmasters, regularly appointed and duly sworn in, are to be found. The Mobile (Ala) *Times* urges the people of that State, not yet provided with mail facilities, to seek out at once some one, either male ar female, who can take the oath, and act as Postmaster, and thus secure to themselves the privileges enjoyed by other sections of the south

Hit Them Again.

They are all traitors and tricksters who have been putting money in their pockets by the war. This is the grand discovery of the *Examiner*, whose controlling spirit is the Internal tax collector. We *think* we see his pen in the article headed "organize," in the last *Examiner*—the organ of the Radical disunionists in this county. The organ says: "Rebels and Copperheads—we mean the Johnsonites—are bent upon gaining the ascendency in this State." Well, this is a clear confession that the *Examiner* and its supporters are *not* "Johnsonites"—that they do not support "the Government." It is, also—the whole article—a blow at his Excellency Gov. Swann, for whom they voted, who is, and publicly avows himself a "Johnsonite." It is, also—a repudiation and condemnation of Ex-Governor Bradford, for whom all these "traitors" to the Union party voted in 1861; for, he also supports President Johnson's policy of reconstruction of the Union—and, therefore, must be embraced as a "Johnsonite" in the denunciations of the *Examiner*.

It will be, or ought to be, *remembered*, that this sameorgan of the negro suffrage party, during the last session of the Legislature, advocated an appropriation out of the State treasury, as compensation or indemnity to their "loyal" Ex-Governor, for the destruction of his private dwelling house, by the rebels in 1864.

It is amusing to see how these hypocritical, canting Unionists, who only a short time since, heaped their plaudits upon Johnson, Bradford, and Swann, now question their integrity and denounce their principles. And yet, all these small fry politicians, now following the lead of Northern radicals, of the Stevens and Sumner stamp, owe all their political consequence to the fact that they were, during the war, and up to within less than a year ago, the sycophantic adulators of these same men. Vipers, you bite against files! Johnson will yet be master of the situation. Gov. Swann holds power and will hold it long enough to see you, if he is wire, at his feet suing for pardon and forgiveness for your treason. The only "traitors" *now*, are those who oppose the reconstruction of the Union, and if he don't crush them out his whole pretence of being a Union man when a candidate for Governor, will be recorded in history as quite as huge a lie as that which they have practised from the beginning, who now denounce him as a "Johnsonite" because he supports the reconstruction policy of the President of the United States.

Honest Union men of Frederick county, whom will you follow—your Ex-Governor Bradford, your present Governor Swann and your President Johnson—or the *Examiner?*

Bradford, Swann and Johnson.

At the beginning of the war *for* the Union, Mr. Bradford was chosen as the standard bearer of the Unconditional Union men of Maryland. He co-operated with Lincoln and the Abolition party, which elected him, in extinguishing the institution of slavery in Maryland, against the will of the people. He co-operated with the military power of the Federal Government, also, in forcing upon Maryland a Constitution repugnant to the sentiments of her people, by which three-fourths of her free-born white population was deprived of all participation in the government of the State. Thus 80,000 negroes, worth FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, were converted into freemen, while sixty thousand white men were deprived of their ancient, inherited political rights, on the plea, that these two great wrongs were *necessary* to the end, that the glorious, blessed, inestimable Union—cemented in the blood of patriot sires who had established, by and under the Union, the best government the sun-light of Heaven had ever shone upon—might be preserved in its integrity. Governor Bradford, having proved his *loyalty* and finished the great work allotted to him—not by the people of Maryland, but by Lincoln and his Northern supporters—retired with the plaudits of all enemies of the South.

But the war was not yet over.—The "life of the nation" was still in imminent peril. Maryland, in the name of the Union, had been conquered and her people had been put in chains; but the war for the Union still progressed, and *another* safe, firm, unwavering and Unconditional Union man was needed at the helm of State, who would respond to any calls that might be made by the Federal authority for more men and more money to preserve or restore the Union—the "blessed Union;" established by the men of '76, whose superhuman wisdom, whose unexampled heroism, and whose peerless public virtue had made *them* immortal and *it* so precious as to be valued above any cost in blood or gold.

At this crisis, Thomas Swann, a native of Virginia, but a citizen of Maryland, who had been for years President of the B. & O. R. R., and under whose administration that great work had been completed to the Ohio—and who had been twice elected Mayor of the city of Baltimore—was selected as the representative of Maryland loyalty, and placed in the Gubernatorial chair. We have never heard it even whispered that there was ever a moment of time, from the beginning of the war to its close, that Gov. Swann did not cordially support the Government at Washington in its professed desire to restore the Union—with all tha rights, dignities and equality of the several States unimpaired.

Very nearly about the same time that Gov. Swann was elected, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee—who had battled for the Union in the United States Senate from the beginning, was placed on the Vice Presidential ticket, and received the same number of "loyal" votes that were given to Abraham Lincoln. It was his unwavering attachment to and fearless advocacy of the Union from the commencement of the "rebellion," "so called," that secured for Andrew Johnson his nomination and election at the hands of the Union-professing "loyal" voters of the country.

Lincoln died, and Andrew Johnson became President, and in less than two months after, all armed resistance to the Government was at an end. Twelve long and dreary months have passed. Eleven States have complied with every condition demanded of them by the President of the loyal Union party, and yet, the radical Abolitionists, while taxing these States for the support of the Federal Government, refuse them representation in Congress, and in utter disregard of the solemnly declared objects of the war, keep these States out of the Union for mere partizan purposes.

Then, here we have Ex-Governor Bradford, the first trusted leader of Unionism in Maryland; then Governor Swann, the next trusted leader of Unionism in Maryland; then, the President of the United States, for whom all the "so called" Union men of Maryland voted, united in desire and policy for the immediate consumation of the great and only professed object of the war—the restoration of the "blessed Union;" and, yet, strange as it is, thousands of those who voted for them and trusted and confided in them while the terrible and doubtful conflict for the Union was being waged, *now* denounce them as "traitors," refuse to follow their councils, and swear fealty to Ben Wade, Charles Sumner and Thad. Stevens. Is this consistency? Is this patriotism?

Men of Maryland! has the despotism to which you submitted, or the bribes, in the way of patronage, which you received as the price of your loyalty during the war, so utterly debased and corrupted you, that you can *now* desert those who were your own chosen leaders in the days of peril, and bow in servile adulation at the feet of the men whose fanatical hatred of Southern institutions forced this cruel war upon the country? Think before it is too late, of your country—your State—and the future of your children!

Governor Swann's Speech.

On Thursday night, the 21st ult., there was held at Monument Square, in Baltimore city, a grand mass meeting of the Johnson Conservative Union men of that city, of which Gov. Swann was chosen President. There was a very large number of prominent merchants, bankers, capitalists and politicians appointed as Vice Presidents. The meeting was a great success.

Ex-Governor Bradford was also expected to speak on the occasion, but was unable to do so on account of sickness, but his letter to Gov. Swann, expressing his regret at not being able to be present, proves that the Ex-Governor—for whom all the negro suffrage and negro equality Stevens and Sumner slaves voted in 1861—is a supporter of President Johnson, and stands on the same platform, in regard to State politics, that Gov. Swann occupies.

Of course it is well known that we are no admirer of the political antecedents of either of these gentlemen. We knew that Governor Bradford was an Abolitionist before he was elected—but thousands who voted for him did not think so, or pretended not to believe it. Gov. *Swann* says in his speech, that he was always an emancipationist, *and set more negroes free than the whole pack of Radicals in Baltimore, who are assaulting him.* They have many sins to atone for.

Mr. Swann was well known to the party that elected him Governor, for he had twice been elected by the Know Nothing party of Baltimore, Mayor of that city, under circumstances well calculated to give him notoriety throughout the country. He went with the majority of his old party into what was called "the Unconditional Union party," and supported the war for the Union in all its length and breadth; and his fidelity to the cause which he advocated when these negro worshippers voted for him, was never called in question until quite recently. In view of the open opposition of certain politicians in this State, heretofore of his party, to the reconstruction policy of the President, it became necessary for Mr. Swann to disavow any sympathy or political association with these radical leaders, who were seeking to commit the Unconditional Union men of Maryland to the disunion programme of Thad. Stevens & Co. This provoked assault upon Mr. Swann through the press of his party, until he finally determined that it was proper for him to define his position so fully as to leave no room for misapprehension or future misrepresentation. Hence his speech of the 21st ult., which we publish to-day. It is a bold, frank and manly appeal to the *conservative men who nominated and elected him*, in spite, as he intimates, of the reluctant support of those of his party who opposed his nomination and who are now his assailants.

There are, necessarily, many sentiments uttered by Mr. Swann in his speech, which we, as an opponent of the war, cannot endorse. But, Gov. Swann was not speaking to "rebel sympathizers" "so called," and we suppose he cares not what they may think of it.—He spoke to Unconditional Union men—to his former friends—to the men who voted for him—to his party. And now we have this to say: the present position of Gov. Swann as an Unconditional Union man, is more *consistent* than that of any man of his party who may be opposed to him, and a supporter of the Creswell and J. L. Thomas faction, who—like many of their adherents—are ready to sell themselves to New England, and deny that they ever were Marylanders in political sentiment.

Mr. Swann realizes the extent of the breach in his party, and speaks like a man who appreciates the strength of his adversary, and being at the same time, conscious of his own—not tauntingly, but fearlessly bids him defiance and challenges him to the combat.

We understand a number of the officials here, speak very harshly of their Gov'r. Many of them, we have no doubt, regretted that they did not live in Baltimore, so that they could have enjoyed the honor of voting for him for Mayor.—They thought he was a very proper man to be elected Governor, when the State and the Union were in most imminent peril. But these *wise and virtuous* officials, now that Mr. Swann can't go the radical programme, and consent to "eat dirt" all the days of his life, and say his dying prayers at the knees of Thad. Stevens or Charles Sumner—say they "*never did think much of him.*" Some say he is a "*knave*"—others say he is a "*fool*"—and some men go so far as to say that he is a "*traitor.*" They are hard on *their* Governor, but they cannot damage him with whatever honest Union men there may be in that party. In order that these honest men of the Unconditional Union party, in this county, may have a chance to read and judge for themselves on the issues between Mr. Swann and the Radicals, we publish his speech entire, and hope our subscribers will loan the *Citizen* to such of their Union neighbors as may be disposed to read it. The Radicals in this county wish to keep the honest masses of their party in ignorance, and hence, their organ here, the *Examiner*, dares not publish his triumphant vindication.—But they can read it in the *Citizen*.

Besides, it is understood that Governor Swann and Ex-Governor Bradford will both address the people of this county in this city some day during this month, when the honest men of the "Unconditional" party will be able to determine which way duty points—whether they should stand by Swann and Bradford, or go with Stevens and Sumner; whether they will continue true to good old Maryland, or sell out all political independence, and become the abject slaves of Yankeedom.

LOCAL NEWS.

Commencement.—The usual exercises attending the distribution of Premiums will take place to day, at St. John's College in this city.

Fine Wheat.—Mr. J. S. Best, tenant on Col. C. E. Trail's farm at the Monocacy Junction, left at this office a few days since, a bunch of red wheat, [bearded] the heads of which, from first to last grain, measured full five inches, each head containing from forty four to forty-six perfect grains.

Frederick Academy of the Visitation.—The annual commencement and distribution of premiums at this flourishing institution took place yesterday morning. The spacious Hall was crowded with the parents and relatives of the pupils, and other interested visitors. Dr. Deilman, professor of music at Mt. St. Marys College, with his unrivalled violin, participated with the young ladies in the musical exercises of the occasion. Rev. Father Early, late President of Georgetown College, distributed the premiums to young ladies whose talents and diligence entitled them to this gratifying mark of distinction.

Stonewall Jackson.—The National Publishing Co. of Philadelphia, have sent us a copy of the Life and Campaigns of Lieut. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson by Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D. of the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia, illustrated with a splendid steel portrait of the immortal chieftain, and numerous diagrams. The tipographical execution of the work is excelent, and contains 742 pages. This is the most if not only reliable history of the life and military achievements of this renowned christian warrior yet published, and, in all probability, will be regarded in the future as the most authentic history of his character as a man and his memorable deeds as a warrior. We received it only yesterday, and of course have not had time to read a work of such extensive proportions. As will be seen by an advertisement in another column agents are wanted in every county, for the sale of this interesting work.

A Remedy.—A sure and certain remedy for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs is *Hoofland's German Bitters*. They never fail in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, or Nervous Debility. The use of a bottle or two will work wonders. Try them. For sale by all druggists or dealers in medicine at 75 cents per bottle.

Base Ball Match.—The Base Ball Match has come off. The day was a glorious one. Early in the morning the sun came out most beautifully, and expectation was at the culminating point, *Qui vive* was decidedly the go. In a little while every thing was in motion—carriages—buggies—vehicles—*et id omne genus*, and several other things! In less time than we can write, the ground was filled—literally—with hundreds, shall we say *thousands* of anxious spectators.

And now came an interruption that was not down in the programme.—Heavy masses of clouds began to gather in the skies, a flash of lightning, two or three rolls of Heaven's artillery and—down came the rain in torents. Umbrellas were in great demand but they served but little purpose, for the rain, it rained and insisted upon raining and continued to rain, until it quenched every spark of hope and the B. B's and spectators began to leave the festive scene. But this kind of thing would'nt do,—so everybody said—and it did'nt do. The people had determined to see a game, and game, they would have.

In the course of an hour hope again revived as the skies cleared up and the sun came forth with his wonted splendor. This time there was no mistake. The players took their positions and the game began the Antietam having the first innings.

They played shy and lost by it. This is a young and most promising club, and we advise its members just here, to disregard all idea of self-importance, and put themselves down to real work. For example: The Antietam has a *first-class* pitcher, but—and here comes the point—he is wanting in watchfulness—upon which we will be permitted to say, half the game depends. The Antietam has the *make* of a first-class club, and if they will correct a little *looseness* in which they indulge, we have no doubt—and we won't ask odds on it—that they will be able to play the Ivanhoe or its superior, with no discredit to itself.

But, we don't wish to be critical, and we are free to say that the Ivanhoe bore themselves off gallantly and are most worthy of the honors which they have won. It is but fair to state that—on the first innings, Mr. Neil, the Capt. of the Antietam first nine was disabled by a ball striking him in the face. The club claims that this had much to do with the result of the game. We do not wish nor have we the time, to critically notice this very fine match game; nor can we in a limited notice do anything like credit to the brilliant play of the victorious Ivanhoe. The game was the first thing of the kind that our citizens have ever seen and it is needless to say they were all highly delighted. We give the score of the game, as follows:

IVANHOE	O.	R.	ANTIETAM	O.	R.
Baldwin, 2 b	4	2	Armstrong, r f	2	1
Post, p	1	4	Claggett, l f	2	1
Orendorf, 1 b	2	3	Strite, 1 b	2	1
Shannon, c	0	5	French, s s	2	2
Price, l f	1	3	Neil, c	1	2
Gatchell, 3 b	4	1	Winchester, c f	3	1
Webb, c f	2	2	Schley, p	3	1
Ayres, s s	2	3	McKimmon, 3 b	1	2
Griffith, r f	2	3	Motter, 2 b	2	1
	18	26		18	12

INNINGS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Ivanhoe,	5	3	6	1	3	8	—26
Antietam,	2	0	0	7	3	0	—12

Umpire—Jacob B. Waidner, Pastime.
Scorers—Charles A. Merrill, for Ivanhoe, J. C. Zeiler, for Antietam.

At night the two contending clubs were most handsomely entertained by the Excelsior Base Ball Club of our city, with a splendid supper, gotten up in the finest style by Mr. Carlin, of the Dill House. At the same time a delightful hop was in progress at Mrs. Schleigh's at which our fair lasses were present in all their luscious beauty. All in all yesteaday was a most happy and delightful occasion and will be long remembered by us all. There was but one voice and that one of commendation for the Excelsiors for the decidedly royal manner in which they entertained their guests, and of praise for the members of the contending clubs for the rich treat which they afforded the citizens of Frederick.

For the Citizen.

Mr. Editor:—Observing a very commendable disposition on the part of many of our citizens to employ disinfectants about their premises, and in view of the general uneasiness that prevails in our community upon the subject of the Cholera, I have thought that a few suggestions upon the subject would not prove unacceptable to your readers. The newspapers have of late contained so many varied and conflicting recommendations in this connection that the most confused notions are entertained by many, not only as to the particular power of different agents, but also as to their ability as a class to obviate the necessity of other precautionary measures. It is proper to understand that, amongst the numerous substances which chemistry has furnished us for purposes of deoderation and disinfection, there is no one so universal in its application as to neutralize every species of foul and unhealthy exhalation. For a beneficial and economical employment of these articles it is as essential to understand what they *cannot* accomplish as what they *can*; otherwise a false and dangerous sense of security may be induced by their very use. It must first of all be regarded as an axiom that, to meet requirements of health, there can be no substitute for fresh air, and cleanliness, both personal and local.

The employment of artificial agencies ought properly be called for only by the vitiating conditions attendant upon poverty and sickness when they may in some measure counteract the otherwise unavoidable contamination of the local atmosphere of crowded and unclean quarters. Disinfectants, should be regarded simply as aids, useful in restoring and preserving healthful purity; they are not intended, nor are they competent, to supersede the necessity for that cleanliness which is not only "akin to Godliness", but the most effectual preventive of disease. But, inasmuch as every community, whether—from ignorance, indifference or neglect, unfortunately affords conditions demanding their use, it is important that some clear ideas should be entertained concerning them.

First as to lime, so generally and it is to be feared so often improperly and exclusively employed for purposes of purification. The power of lime as a disinfectant is due almost entirely to its great affinity for moisture; thus by attracting to itself the water from substances undergoing putrefactive fermentation it for a time checks that process and the consequent evolution of the deleterious gases that attend it. It also readily unites with sulphuretted and phosphoretted effluvia; but on the other hand it liberates the whole dangerous class of ammoniacal gases. On this account whilst lime is invaluable for disinfecting damp surfaces, for a whitewash, and for temporarily arresting putrefaction, it is, of all this class of substances, the most fugitive in its influence, requires renewal most frequently, and is least applicable for general purposes of disinfection. *The fact should especially be impressed upon the community, that to be efficacious at all, it is essential for it to be employed in the form of quick-lime. So soon as it becomes slaked whether by absorbing moisture from the air or by actual contact with water it quickly loses all power as a disinfectant*, if we except a feeble and limited capacity to absorb carbonic acid gas.

I have been led to say so much about lime because the most erroneous and extravagant notions are apparently entertained concerning its powers.—Quite a large number of persons seem to imagine that they are meeting all the demands of health by sprinkling it about their premises, once or twice during the summer, and are evidently deluding themselves with the idea that they are disarming filth by concealing it with an occasional coat of whitewash. With reference to the very remarkable and sagacious procedure of the corporate authorities, in spreading air slaked lime over our gutters a short time since, our citizens are to be congratulated that opportune shower so quickly washed it away. It presented rather an untidy appearance and for sanitary purposes was eminently worthless. Slaked lime is a very good fertilizer, and there seems considerable inconsistency in our corporation compelling us, under the penalty of a fine, to remove grass and weeds from our gutters when so much trouble and expense have been incurred by them in applying an efficient manure. A very good substitute for quick-lime, one more permanent in its influence, nearly as efficacious, and certainly within the reach of all, is to be found in silicate of allumina, or common clay. The porous variety of this substance is a powerful absorbent and retainer of offensive effluvia, and posesses in a remarkable degree the capacity of retarding putrefaction. It should be thoroughly dried and reduced to a coarse powder, and in this form spread over manure heaps, about stables, in damp cellars &c. Another very excellent material is to be found in common gypsum, or ground plaster. This posesses in an eminent degree the power of fixing many noxious gases; it absorbs moisture from the atmosphere, and will effectually deoderize many sources of impurity, and being very difficult of solution its beneficial influence lasts for a considerable period. It should be used in the same manner as clay.

If 18 parts of finely-ground plaster be thoroughly mixed with 2 parts of gas or coal tar a compound is formed almost identical with the celebrated French disinfectant, so effectively and extensively used in the camps and hospitals during the Crimean war. For cheapness, general availability, and permanence of effect upon mephitic gases and putrescent material, and for neutralizing and arresting noxious effluvia in the processes of animal decomposition, this compound is probably unequalled. If this substance were freely used about the stables, slaughter-houses, privies, hoggens &c., of Frederick, the town would soon lose its characteristic stench, and a disgracefully large class of the factors of disease would be deprived of much of their power for harm.

For disinfecting and purifying cesspools and privies, there is however no substance that, for cheapness and efficacy, can compare with commercial sulphate of iron, or common copperas. Two or three pounds of this salt should be dissolved in three or four gallons of water, and thrown into the sinks—not simply poured in but dashed in with a tincup or small watering pot, so as to be freely applied over every part of the pit. This process should be repeated at least once a week during the summer. The importance of disinfecting impurities of this kind cannot be overestimated; for proof is daily accumulating that human and animal excrementitious filth is not only the most potent agent for adding intensity to the Choleraic poison, but that it is the most active instrument for its diffusion. Foul airs from privies are really at the foundation of a large proportion of the bowel diseases, usually attributed to the effect of fruits, heat &c., the true action of these latter agents being frequently that of exciting causes merely. A great many very excellent disinfectants have not been alluded to in this communication, as it was deemed best to limit it to the consideration of such substances as were readily accessible, and also possessed of the merit of cheapness. For instance, nothing has been said concerning chlorine and its various compounds, although they probably constitute the most potent class of all known disinfectants; yet from their cost, and as their economical production requires some little chemical knowledge, they are not likely to be very generally employed, save in the actual presence of sickness, or during the prevalance of an epidemic. Incorrect ideas of the power of disinfectants, as well as ignorance of the proper mode of their employment, alike lead to danger hence the need of the information as to their most advantageous and appropriate use. The first great law of our physical nature exacts ventilation and cleanliness as conditions for health, disinfectants can never enable us to evade this imperative law, nor can its provisions be disregarded except under the penalty of disease and suffering. As most of the pestilences that have decimated the inhabitants of the globe have had their origin in impurities, so, in pursuing their desolating march over the land, those persons are principally stricken down, who, either in their persons, or in their habitations, are heedless of the mandate that bids them to be clean.

WM. H. BALTZELL, M. D.

NOTICE.

THE partnership existing between the undersigned, under the name of John B. Kunkel & Bro., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. John B. Kunkel being now sole owner of the property of the firm, all debts due the firm will be paid to him, and debts due by the firm will be presented to and paid by him, who is authorized to adjust the same JACOB M. KUNKEL,
june29 J. B. KUNKEL.

☞ TRY FREANER'S ICE CREAM SODA. No. 5 North Market St.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Farmers' and Mechanics' Nat'l Bank,

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

		DR.		DR.
Notes and Bills Discounted		$119 801 56	Capital Stock	$125,000 00
Banking House		4 500 00	Surplus Fund,	40,000 00
Current expenses and Taxes		70 33	Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$107 500
Remittances and other cash items		4 342 87	Less amount on hand	11 455
Due from National Banks		29 197 61	Amount outstanding	96 045 00
Due from other Banks		533 22	Individual Deposits	104 432 15
U. S. Bonds dep. with U. States Treasurer to secure circul'n		125 000 00	Dividends unpaid	1 914 00
Custom House Certificates		15,000 00	Due National Banks	3 704 77
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other Banks		1,557 00	State Bank Circulation outstand'g	15,195 00
Cash on hand of circulating notes of State Banks		2,291 00	Discounts received	1 373 02
Specie		198 35		
Legal Tender Notes	$10 672			
Comp. Interest Notes	42 000	52,672 00		
Washington Turnpike Stock		2 500 00		
State Bonds		27 000 00		
		$384 653 94		$384 653 94

STATE OF MARYLAND, COUNTY OF FREDERICK:

I, J. Wm. Birely, Cashier of the Farmers' 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 to before me this 2d day of July, 1866.

T. M. HOLBRUNNER, J. P.
july6 4t

QUARTERLY REPORT

Of the Condition of the Frederick County National Bank, Monday Morning, July 2d, 1866.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$122 949 16	Capital Stock paid in	$150,000 —
Suspended debt	5 239 03	Surplus Fund	11 500 —
Indebtedness of Directors	500 00	Notes in circulation	169,460 —
Banking House	5 000 00	Individual deposits	103,450 05
Current Expenses	95 87	Dividends unpaid	3,774 90
Taxes Paid	76 49	Due National Banks	318 19
Premiums	1,700 25	Due other Banks	1 612 50
Remittances and other cash items	1,195 41	State Bank Circulation	25,196 —
Due from National Banks	50 789 04	Discount	948 87
Due from other Banks	1 154 47	Exchange	5 849 82
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure cir'n not's	*195,900 00	Interest	642 75
Other U. S. Securities	50 000 00		
Circulating notes of other Nat. Banks	2 920 00		
" of State Banks, &c	4,295 49		
Specie	6 82 60		
Legal Tender Notes	19 432 00		
Compound Interest Notes	20,520 00		
	$412,752 21		412,752 21

I John H. Williams, Cashier of the Frederick County National Bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Cashier.

State of Maryland, County of Frederick:

Sworn to & subscribed before me the third day of July 1866.

WILLIAM MAHONY, J. P.
july6.—4t.

Frederick Market.

Reported weekly by Michael Keefer.

FAMILY FLOUR from Store	$16 00 a 16 50
EXTRA do. do.	14 50 a 15 00
SUPER do. do.	12 00 a 12 00
RYE FLOUR	8 00 a 8 00
WHIT WHEAT per bushel,	2 50 a 2 60
RED do. do	2 50 a 2 57
RYE do	0 90 a 0 00
OLD CORN 56 lbs.	0 80 a 0 82
OATS do.	0 60 a 0 00
CLOVER SEED per bushel,	7 00 a 7 00
PLASTER per ton	12 00 a 0 00
WHISKY per gallon,	2 35 a 0 00
KEEFER'S BONE DUST per ton	55 00 a 55 00

Baltimore Markets.

Corrected every Thursday from the Baltimore Sun.

AMERICAN GOLD,	$1 35 a 1 52
U. S. 6's, Coupons, 1868,	1 03 a 1 0 3
U. S. 5-20 Coupons,	1 03
U. S. 7 3-10,	102
BALTIMORE FAMILY	$17 50 a 0 00
BALTIMORE EXTRA	15 50 a 0 00
HOWARD STREET FLOUR	14 50 a 15 25
CITY MILLS "	14 50 a 9 75
RYE FLOUR,	6 12½ a 6 50
CORN MEAL	5 75 a 6 00
WHITE WHEAT per bushel	3 80 a 3 80
RED " "	2 80 a 2 80
WHITE CORN "	1 15 a 1 22
YELLOW " "	1 00 a 1 03
OATS " "	0 68 a 0 70
RYE	1 08 a 0 00
WHISKEY, per gallon in barrels	2 26 a 0 00

Marriages.

At the Lutheran Parsonage, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. Henry Miller to Miss Elizabeth Buesing, both of this city.

Near Beallsville, on the 21st ultimo by the Rev. Jonathan H. Baker, Mr. Martin O. Cramer of Petersville, to Miss Elizabeth Harp of the upper part of Middletown Valley.

In Baltimore, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Father Malone, George J. Finch, of Washington, D. C., to Elizabeth J. Wills, of Baltimore, Md.

On the 14th ultimo, by the Rev. E. R. Eichatch, Frederick A Otto to Miss Xim ena Ross, daughter of the late D. J. Ross of Baltimore.

On Thursday morning on the 28th ultimo, at the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Cook, in Carlisle, Pa., by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Marsden assisted by Rev. F. J. Clere, D. D., Major O. A. Horner of Emmitsburg, Md., to Miss Maggie A., youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert S. Grier, of the latter place.

On the 28th ult., at the Parsonage, by the Rev. Dr. Zacharias, Mr. William Shultze to Miss Fanny Freitz, both of Liberty District, Frederick County.

Deaths.

In this city on the 26th ultimo, Harvey, aged 9 months and 26 days, infant son of Wilson R. and Lizzie H. Boyd.

At the residence of his father, (Geo. Blessing,) in the upper part of Middletown Valley, on the 25th ultimo, of Consumption, Mr. Parker G. Blessing, in the 37th year of his age.

Near Myersville, on the 26th ultimo, Noah Jasper Stottlemyer, aged 18 years and 9 days.

On the 29 ulto., Miss Margaret A. C. Houck, of this city, aged 27 years.

New Advertisements.

Agricultural Society.

THE regular Monthly meeting of the Frederick County Agricultural Society, will be held on Saturday, the 7th day of July, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of the Secretary, in Frederick City.

july6 — W. MAHONY, Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

General (Stonewall) Jackson.

By Prof. R. L. Dabney D. D., of Va.

The *Standard* Biography of the immortal Hero. The only editor authorized by his widow. The author a personal friends and *Chief* of staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an Agent in every county