The Citizen

FREDERICK, MD.

Friday Morning, Oct. 5, 1866.

JOHN W. BAUGHMAN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

For Comptroller of the Treasury,

Col. Wm. J. Leonard,

OF WORCESTER COUNTY.

For Congress.

Col. Wm. P. Maulsby,

OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

For the House of Delegates.

Dani. S. Biser, | Martin Rouzer,
C. H Baugher, | J. N. Chiswell,
Hy. R. Harris, | Peter Hauver.

Election—First Tuesday and 6th day of November, 1866

Notice.

THE members of the CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the National Union Party are requested to attend a meeting of the committee on Saturday the 6th. of October 1866.

A punctual and full attendance is earnestly desired, as business of importance will engage the attention of the Committee.

GEORGE R. DENNIS,
Francis Brengle, Ch'n.
Sec'y.

GENERAL NEWS.

John C Breckinridge has left London, with his family, and gone to Geneva.

It is stated that the big lion in Castello's circus died of lung fever on the way from Washington to Richmond, on Friday last.

The Delaware Gazette says J. T. Engard has sold two colts of the horse "Norman" for $2 700—one of them selling for $1,500 and the other for $1,200.

Mr. Lindsey, the preacher who whipped his daughter so severely that she died from the effects of it, has been indicted for the murder in Albion, New York. He plead not guilty.

Mrs. Mary Lucretia Smith, wife of Franklin Smith, Esq., of Canton, Miss., died in New Orleans on the 14th ult. Mrs Smith was a most excellent lady, and a descendant of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

A young man in Binghamton, N. Y., was recently struck with paralysis of the lower limbs and of a portion of the pevic muscles, supposed to have been caused partly by lying on the damp ground after violent exercise at base-ball playing.

there is to be a tremendous stampede from the Radical ranks in Wisconsin. Many of the most prominent Republicans in the State are coming out in favor of the President,s policy.

Gen. N. B. Forrest has addressed a circular to the officers formerly in his command, for the purpose of obtaining such reports and information as they may be able to furnish, in order to make a full history of his and their operations.

A Lawrence (Kansas) dispatch says the yield of wheat in that State is enormous. In Southern Kansas it will fully average from twenty-eight to thirty bushels per acre. Some fields average upwards of fifty bushels to the acre.

Last Thursday, in a lead mine at Memphis, Tennessee, some specimens of red sandstone were broken open and one was found to contain a petrified human hand, in a perfect state of preservation. In other cases parts of animals were found, and one black snake, some five feet long, was found, of the consistency and weight of the stone.

The citizens near Munn's Mill, in Hempstead county, Arkansas, hung six resident horse thieves near that place a short time since. Subsequently, two others were hung, father and son, near Dooley's Ferry on Red river, upon the confession of the former. Rather a bad place for those who have a proclivity for horse flesh.

The Farmers of Loudoun County, Va., victims of the incendiaries, who devastated that county during the war, are now rebuilding their barns, and repairing the losses they sustained. A few years, and Loudoun will be as beautiful in her green fields, and as rich in the abundance of her harvests, as she was in the best of her most prosperous days.

The Richmond correspondent of the New York Times makes the following truthful reference to the judiciary of Virginia: "I have had eighteen month's experience with this people, am acquainted personally with several of the members of the Virginia judiciary, and with the reputation and antecedents of all, and feel entirely safe in saying that the charge that this people would ask, or that the judges would consent to do a man injustice simply on account of his political proclivities, is a libel so foul that it could only emanate from men who would themselves be guilty of the act.

A Washington special to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

There is not at present any more probability of the trial of Jefferson Davis at the October term of the Court than there was at the previous term. The same efforts to bring him to trial will, however, be made, but as precisely the same obstacles exist against the trial, there is no doubt whatever but another postponement will be ordered. Should this be the case, the importunities for his release, on parole, will be urgent, and his friends are confident the release will be granted.

The Norfolk *Virginian* of yesterday says a bricklayer employed on a house building on the corner of Freemason and Church streets, on Monday afternoon, lost his balance and, falling from a height of three stories, was caught in the arms of a brother workman, who happened to look up and saw him coming. What is most remarkable, neither were injured, though the falling man was of heavy frame and his "stopper" a light, small man. The latter should be elected as honorary member of some base ball club, he having proved himself such an excellent "catcher" and "long stop."

Every day brings worse and worse reports from the cotton-growing regions owing to the ravages of the caterpillar and the boll worm In Central Alabama, in Mississippi and in Georgia it is all the same. It is a great misfortune to have the cotton (upon which so much depends) thus cut off, but the evil is immeasurably aggravated by the damage also inflicted upon corn and other cereals, by prolonged wet weather, blight, &c. We are sorry to add that in Texas prospects are not any more encouraging.—*N. Y. Express.*

A remarkable movement exists among the freedmen in reference to emigration to the young republic of Liberia. There are applications from many quarters for passage to Liberia in November next. Of these one hundred and fifty are from Knoxville, Tennessee: one hundred and fifty from Columbia, South Carolina; one hundred and fifty from Macon, Georgia, &c. Even in this city an unusual spirit of inquiry exists in regard to emigrating to Liberia. The names of more than fifty persons have been entered at the office of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in Walnut street, who wish to go immediately or in the spring.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

At the Tobacco Exchange in Richmond, Va., last Friday, a lot of tobacco raised by J. J. Adcock, of Granville county, North Carolina, was sold for one thousand dollars per hundred pounds, and purchased by Newdecker & Brother, of this city. This is, without doubt, the largest price ever paid for tobacco—not alone in Richmond, but in the world. A sample of it is now before us. It is a beautiful golden yellow, and although of the present year,s growth, is as perfect and as well matured in point of curing as though made last year.—*Richmond Whig*

The arrival of Hon. W. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, in Richmond, has already been announced. Friday he was waited on at his lodgings at the Exchange Hotel by General Burton, commandant at Fortress Monroe, where a lengthy private interview took place between them. It is not positively known what were the particular matters under consideration; but as Mr. Reed is one of the counsel of President Davis, it is fair to presume that the interview had some reference to the trial of that distinguished prisoner.—*Richmond Times.*

The late rains have produced a great freshet in the Conestoga and Susquehanna. Shober's mill and machinery at Slackwater are greatly damaged, and a great number of logs at Harnish's saw mill have been carried away. The steamboat at Safe Harbor and a great quantity of lumber was also carried away Smith & Co., near Safe Harbor, lose 85 00 feet of lumber. The loss is immense.—*Lancaster Intel.*

Exactly seventeen years elapsed from the appearance of the first Asiatic cholera in the year 1832 until its re-appearance in 1849, and the same number of years have passed since 1849 until the visitation in the present year, giving an interval of seventeen years, between each occasion.

On Monday, October 8th, there will be a partial eclipse of the sun, which, however, cannot be seen in this part of the United States, but will be visible in New England It occurs in the morning, at the time of new moon, and will be the last eclipse of the sun visible in the United States until August 7th, 1869.

The Real Object,—Milton G. Urner.

The oligarchy in Maryland who were invested with the political power of the State by the aid of foreign bayonets under the command of General Dix of New York, and Stonewall Jackson's Quatermaster, Grneral Banks, of Massachusetts, would now continue themselves in their ill gotten places, and if possible, perpetuate their unconstitutional and illegal control over the people by excluding registered voters from the ballot box. They *pretend* to believe that the men of Maryland who sympathized with the people of Eleven States in their assertion of a right to separate from the other States, and establish an independent government of their own, were guilty of the crime of treason. The war waged by the North and West, or the free States against the so-called slave States, has been over, and completely ended, for more than a year and a half; and, although the oligarchy, who claim that treason is a crime, and ought to be made odious, and that the guilty ought to be punished, have had the Sheriffs and the United States and Districts Marshals to arrest offenders, and Courts and juries to convict them, yet, during all this lapse of time, and with all these means of enforcing the law and punishing the guilty, no man in the whole land has been arranged and legally tried for treason.

The punishment which they seek to inflict upon their fellow citizens who sympathised with their Southern brethern, instead of their Northern enemies is no where provided for in the Constitution of the United States,—nor has such punishment ever been provided for *treason*, in the laws of any country of whose jurisprudence or organic law, we have any knowledge, either in ancient or modern times.

Treason is the highest crime that the citizen or subject can commit against the State, and *death*, in all countries is its penalty. But the cry of the oligarchy in this State, is that all those—constituting more than three-fourths of the people—who sympathised with the South during the late war, were traitors, and rebel sympathisers, and, therefore, ought not to be allowed to *vote*. The oligarchy in their desperate, insaciate thirst for power, and the spoils of office, go even so far, in their present extremity, as to turn upon the bravest and most gallant men of the Union army so-called, and also upon leading politicians whose influence mainly prevented Maryland, in the beginning of the abolition war, from going out of the Union, and denounce all of them—soldiers and party leaders, from Governers down to county and district leaders—as traitors and rebel sympathisers, because they support the President's restoration policy; and because, now, that the war is over they think that their fellow citizens, who loved, and do love their native State, as much as they do or ever did, should not be denied the rights of freemen simply because they differed from them as to the origin and object, of the war, or entertained opposite opinions in reference to the nature and powers of the federal Government, and the extent of the inaleinable and reserved rights of the States.

We are quite sure, from most reliable information we received at the time—drawing our conclusions from the character of a coversation held by a personal and political friend, with an influential member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, a few weeks before the election, on the question of Convention or no Convention in 1863, that the federal troops would have been kept away from the polls and the Democratic party of the State thus permitted to take control of that illegal body, upon the condition of a pledge to the Administration, or Government at Washington, to abolish slavery in the State. Had the Democratic party of Maryland been base enough to barter their principles and the rights of her people for the spoils of office, the oligarchy would not, by the aid of foreign bayonets have been "put in a position so that they could do it;" nor would these traitors to the State, and these slaves of abolitionism—for there is no depth of baseness to which they are unwilling to descend at the demand of their Northern masters—*now* be holding the offices to which they were elevated by military power, and in violation of all the traditions, old established and universally accepted doctrines of American self-government.

But why do the oligarchy objeet so strenuously to rebel sympathisers being allowed to vote now, when there is no rebellion? Is it because such sympathy is "odious" and ought to be punished by disfranchisement? We think we hear a host of office seekers shouting: Yes, they were "no better than the traitors in arms against the Government, and the mildest punishment that should be meeted out to them is disfranchisement; at least, until the South is sufficently *humilated* to satisfy the *malice* of *our yankee friends*, and the copperheads, and their Union conservative, rebel sympathisers, who never were true Union men anyhow, even if they did fight the rebel,, agree to give *us*—the *real simon-pure loyalists*—a perpetual lease on all the offices, State and Federal, and the right to plunder the Teasury at pleasure for all time to come.

Are they sincere? Are they honest in their out-cry against rebel sympathisers? Is it a virtuous indignation which they profess against rebel sympathisers? No, in their secret heart they respect them. Here is the test. Look at the columns of the *Examiner*, and *whose name* do you see paraded in large, display type, as one of their orators at all their meetings in this county?—MILTON G. URNER, who was a notorious rebel sympathiser, and, who joined these intense haters of rebels and rebel sympathisers, since the rebellion, and was at once received into the loving embraces of the faithful—put upon a high seat in the synagogue, and made a leader in Israel.

We would not do Mr Urner the injustice to say that he has *repented* of the sin of having sympathised with his own people. We would not insinuate that he abandoned the principles which led him to sympathise with a cause because it was crushed by brute force, and is lost. We would not charge him with embracing the principles of the party in power, from the promptings of ambition. We do not know, however, what may be the suspicions of the present talented and efficient States Attorney, as to the motives which enduced Mr. Urner to put himself in a position which may endanger his monopoly of the States Attorneyship; but certain it is, that there is a general belief that the whilome rebel sympathizer enjoys the entire confidence of the intensified loyalists, and an apprehension is felt that they propose to reward him for his wonderful zeal in the cause of Radidalism to the detriment of a gallant Union soldier and an able prosecutor.

From the cordial reception extended to Mr. Urner, and from the extraordinary facility with which the leaders of the present radical party in this State have so often shifted their position and abandoned their professed principles, during the last six years, we do not entertain a doubt that they would get up the biggest kind of meetings of the faithful, all over the the county, to hear Bradley T. Johnson, and that they would, with one stroke of the sponge wipe out all his treason, "so-called," receive him into their counsels and make him a leader of their party, if he could only be base enough to advocate their principles.

Let honest men be deceived no longer by the clap-trap of the leaders of the little oligarchy of office holders, about rebels and rebel sympathisers not being entitled to vote. Every rebel sympathiser in the State would be permitted to vote, without a moments hesitation by the loyal Judges of Election, upon the assurance that they were voting the radical ticket.

The real objection is not that our people have sympathised with the South, but that they won't vote the radical ticket and keep the oligarchists in office.

LOCAL NEWS.

AMUSEMENTS.—Alf. Burnett, assisted by the Comedienne, Miss Helen Nash, will give another Entertainment at Junior Hall this evening. Alf. Burnett is represented to be one of the most mirth provoking mimics of the age. His mimic impersonations of comical characters are said to be amusing in the highest degree. Those who delight in an honest, irresistable laugh, will not regret the price of admission.

SO CALLED JUDGE HOLT.—Let every friend of humanity, and common justice, who would unite in execrating the name of a corrupt and murderous villain read the exposure of the eternally infamous means resorted to by Judge Advocate Joseph Holt to convict and bring to the scaffold an inocent man, which will be found on the first page of this paper.

EXPRESS OFFICE.—Mr Val S. Brunner, agent of Harnden's Express Company has opened an office in Market Street, next door to West's Drug Store, the most central point in the city. In the location of his office, Mr. Brunner has consulted the convenience of the business community, Mr. Brunner has had many years experience in the Express business, and his reputation for promptness and accuracy is too well established in this community to be magnified by any commendation from us.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—This is a complaint very common, especially among females. *Hoofland's German Bitters* never fails to cure this disease. The system, under its use, is restored to its original strength and vigor; the appetite becomes good, the spirits become cheerful, and in body and mind you feel the full restoration of health.

Communications.

For the Citizen.

Have Judges of Election the Right to Refuse the Vote of a Registered Voter?

To this question we reply in the negative, and will succinctly state the grounds of our conclusion.

Section 4, of Art. 1, of the Constitution declares, in brief, that, no person who has given any aid, comfort, countenance or support, by open deed or word, in the manner therein prescribed, to the so called Confederate States, &c., shall ever be entitled to vote at any election to be held in this State.

To enforce this prohibition, the same section further provides that, "it shall be the duty of all officers of Registration and Judges of Election carefully to exclude from voting or being registered all persons so as above disqualified; and the Judges of Election, at the *first* election held under this Constitution *shall*, and at any subsequent election *may* administer to any person offering to vote the following oath or affirmation,"—namely, the oath therein set forth, familiar to all, in which there is a declaration of allegiance and a disclaimer of any of the disqualifying deeds or words aforesaid,—and then adds, "but the taking of such oath shall not be deemed conclusive evidence of the right of such persons to vote;" meaning there may be an investigation of the facts by proof besides.

It is by virtue of this provision, and of this alone, that it is alleged by some that the Judges of Election now possess the right to reject the ballot of a person who has been passed upon and registered as a "qualified voter" by the Offiers of Registration.

Now it was certainly the design of the framers of the Constitution, that no person who had committed any of the offences alluded to, (unless relieved in a certain manner pointed out,) should *ever* be entitled to vote at any election to be held in this State; for it is so distinctly and emphatically declared in this Section 4., and the oath and investigation prescribed, is a process adapted to secure the enforcement of this declaration, and is the *only* means provided and appointed for this purpose.

If then the declared object was to disfranchise the persons referred to, not only for the *first* election but also for all subsequent elections, why does the Constitution direct that at the *first* election only the Judges of Election *shall*, and at any subsequent election merely *may* administer the oath and make the inquiry necessary to insure this disfranchisement? Can it mean that the peremptory decree that "no such person shall *ever* vote" is to be subjected to the mere caprice or discretion of the many and various Judges of Election throughout the State?—that the only means or process provided by the Constitution to debar the class in question from voting may be discarded at the individual pleasure or judgment of the different Judges of Election,—Judges whom we know are not appointed by or responsible to any common authority, but represent the political complexion of the twenty different Boards of County Commissioners in the State, by whom they are appointed? If this be so, at the same election, a Judge in Frederick District, in his descretion, may deem it proper to administer the oath, while a Judge in Catoctin District may determine not to administer it, and the Judges in Baltimore city, and those in St. Mary's county, may likewise exercise their independent discretion.

It must be conceded that the power no where exists to compel uniformity in the Judges in this respect, and this discretion, if really conferred, is unlimited in terms; so that under this signification of the word "may," we should have the spectacle of the voters in one part of the State subjected to an ordeal not imposed in another; the Section against disqualified voter enforced at one polls and not enforced at another; and thus a plain and important mandate of the Constitution rendered impotent or wholly nugatory. Surely, the Convention could not have intended so to jeopardise one of their most cherished provisions of the organic law. Yet this construction of the word "may" leads directly to the hazard and overthrow of this mandate of the Constitution.

As such a consequence could not have been designed, we must look for less suicidal and more rational grounds for the employment of the word "may."—for a construction, in accordance with and not subversive of the declared purpose of the Convention.

The true import of this word is easily ascertained. It is evident, on examination, that the word "may" was used with reference to a contingency possible under another section of the Constitution, namely, the one enjoining the Legislature, which could only be convened *after* the first election, for which there could be no Registry Law, to provide by law for the registration of the voters of the State, and under which enactment all subsequent elections should be conducted.

Now when the Constitution was framed, while officers of Registration were provided for, and their duties therefore prospectively defined, no such officers were yet in existence, and their future existence depended upon whether or not the Legislature, not yet elected, should regard the direction of the Constitution to enact a Registry Law. That they might fail to do so was exemplified by the non-action of past Legislatures on the subject of Exemption and other positive injunctions of the former Constitution. Judges of Election, then, were the only existing officers that could carry out the provision of disfranchisement at the *first* election held under the Constitution, and should the Legislature fail to enact a Registry law by which those qualified and disqualified to vote could be ascertained, they would continue the only available agents to do so at any subsequent election.

Hence it was, that the Convention in its watchful anxiety to secure the disfranchisement of the class in question, in spite of possible Legislative neglect as to the required Registry Law provided, that, at the *first* election under the Constitution (for which of course there could be no Registry Law) the Judges of Election *shall*, and at any subsequent election *may* (as there might still be no Registry Law,) administer the oath, &c. This is the obvious and only tenable reason for the difference in the terms employed. As a Registry Law has however been enacted as enjoined, of course the contingency in which Judges of Election might determine the qualifications of voters cannot arise.

That this is the correct view is confirmed by the provisions of Section 2, Art. 1, of the same Constitution, which declares that "The General Assembly shall provide by Law for a uniform registration of names of voters in this State *which Registration shall be evidence of the qualification of said voters to vote at any election thereafter held.*"

Here we have the positive declaration of the Constitution that, after the enactment of a Registry Law, registration shall constitute the evidence of the right to vote. If a Judge of election should refuse the ballot of a registered person, or require *other* proof as to his right to vote, then his registration would *not* be evidence of his right to vote, and a plain declaration of the Constitution be rendered a nullity. As the action of the Registers is thus made conclusive by the Constitution, and no appellate jurisdiction or right of review of their proceedings is any where conferred upon the Judges of Election, any attempt on their part to ignore or reverse the decision of the Registers, would be a warrantless usurpation, and in violation of law.

But let us turn now from the Constitution to a brief examination of the Registry Law, passed in pursuance of its provisions. And for the purposes of the question before us, but little is needed besides a mere reference to such parts of it as are in point.

Section 1, enacts that, there shall be appointed by the Governor three loyal, upright citizens for each election District who shall be styled Officers of Registration, who shall register the names of all free white male persons claiming and *entitled* to the right of elective franchise, in the manner herein prescribed. When then, "in the manner herein prescribed," a man shall have been registered as "entitled" to vote, his right of suffrage is perforce finally and indefeasibly perfected.

Section 5, directs the manner in which the loyalty and other qualifications of applicants for registration shall be ascertained, and the mode in which the lists shall be kept; and directs that, after investigation, the causes of *disqualification* shall be stated in the seventh column and the "name of *qualified voters*" put in the eighth. A trial is therefore had, and sentence or judgement entered.

Section 6, Specifically makes it "the duty of the *Officers of Registration*" before entering any name on the Register of *voters* to diligently enquire and ascertain that such person has not done any acts which are set forth in the 3d, 4th, and 5th. Sections of the said 1st Art., of the Constitution as causes of disqualification, and if from the evidence he is disqualified, they shall not enter his name as a *voter* in said eighth column of *qualified voters*, but shall carefully exclude it therefrom, notwithstanding he may have taken the prescribed oath of allegience.

Section 8, enacts, "that it shall be the duty of said Officers of Registration to enter in the said Register of *qualified voters*, the name of every person who shall apply to them to be registered, and who shall satisfy them that he is *qualified to vote* under the provisions of the first Article of the Constitution and the Laws of this State, or who shall prove to *their satisfaction* that he will be of age and so *qualified to vote* on or before the day of the next ensuing Election."

By these two Sections and the intermediate one, 7th, which refers exclusively to naturalized citizens, the whole subject of the determination of the qualification and disqualification of voters, under the Constitution and Laws is fully remitted to the Officers of Registration, a tribunal especially constituted for this very purpose. If then the adjudication of these Officers upon the specific subject matter for which their functions were created is not conclusive, and the Judges of Election can disregard their action at will, no object is attained by their institution, and we have all the expense of a registration without any practical result.

Moreover, if we admit a right of revision in the Judges, because the Registers may have improperly permitted a man to register, the same principle would confer a right of revision as to persons improperly refused registration. Corruption or injustice could be equally practiced in either case. This pretended right of revision amounts, therefore, to a practical repeal of the Registry Law.

That Registers may act corruptly in their office, or commit mistakes, is contemplated by the law itself, and it has provided the preventive and the remedy, not by conferring appellate jurisdiction on Judges of Election, who are just as fallible as the Registers, but by pronouncing heavy penalties for fraud and by pointing out a mode for the rectification of any errors. For Sections 12 and 14, direct that the Registers shall cause to be published for two weeks a list of the Registered names with a notice to all parties interested to appear before them on two certain days prior to the election "to show any omissions or other errors in said lists, at which time the list of qualified voters shall be *corrected and finally closed.*" And Section 20, imposes a fine of from one hundred to five hundred dollars, and disqualifies from holding any office or voting, any Register "who shall knowingly and corruptly and fraudulently permit the names of any disqualified person to be entered on the list of *qualified voters*, or exclude therefrom the name of any *qualified voter*,"

Section 11, directs that after the list of *qualified voters* shall be "*corrected and finally closed*," a fair copy of the said "corrected register of votes" shall be delivered by the Registers to the Judges of Election at or before nine o'clock of the morning of the election.

Now we would ask for what purpose is this "finally corrected list of qualified voters" delivered to the Judges of Election? There can be but one rational answer;—for their government and guidance.

The functions of the Registers and those of the Judges are totally distinct and separate. The first determines who are "entitled" to vote; the second *receives* the votes of those so "entitled."

That the list furnished by the Registers to the Judges is their chart of guidance is palpable from Section 18 which enacts, "that the Judges of Election shall not receive or deposit the ballot of any person until they have found his name on the list of *qualified voters*, and have checked it thereon." The "qualified voters" are ascertained before nine o'clock of the morning of the Election, and are to be found in the "finally corrected list" furnished by the Registers, and no where else.

With thus much upon the Constitution and Registry Law, we will conclude by quoting from the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Anderson case, which while not raising precisely the question under discussion, yet called forth the opinion of the Judges on the scope and effect of the powers and functions of Registers. The extract we give is from the remarks of Judge Cochrane, always conspicuous for loyalty, and whose views were concurred in by his associates on the Bench.

After reciting the Sections of the Constitution relating to the qualifications of voters and the Registry Law, he says: "They require the General Assembly to pass such laws for the Registration of voters as they may deem expedient to carry into effect these disfranchising clauses; and declaring it to be the duty of the Officers of Registration carefully to exclude from registration all disqualified persons, they create the *agency* and confer upon it *exclusive* jurisdiction and power to determine *finally* and *in full all* questions as to qualifications and right of registration. The duty of carefully excluding all disqualified persons from registration is a special, limited and *exclusive* duty, involving an exercise of judgment and discretion altogether independent of the supervisory power of *any other tribunal* or department of the Government." J. R.

Baltimore Markets.

Corrected every Thursday from the Baltimore Sun

AMERICAN GOLD,	$1 44 a 1 44
U. S. 6's, Coupons, 1868,	1 08 a 1 11
U. S. 5-20 Coupons,	1 08
U. S. 7 3-10,	1 05
BALTIMORE FAMILY	$15 50 a 15
BALTIMORE EXTRA	11 75 a 00 00
HOWARD STREET FLOUR	12 25 a 13 5
CITY MILLS "	10 00 a 11 50
RYE FLOUR,	6 25 a 6 00
CORNMEAL	4 50a 4 70
WHITE WHEAT per bushel	3 00 a 30
RED "	2 90 a 2 92
WHITE CORN "	1 05 1 55
YELLOW " "	86 90
OATS "	0 44 48
RYE	98 a 1 03
WHISKEY, per gallon in barrells	2 43 a 2 45

Frederick Market.

Reported weekly by Michael Keefer.

FAMILY FLOUR from Store	$15 50 a 15 00
EXTRA do. do.	14 00 a 14 50
SUPER do. do.	11 00 a 11 50
RYE FLOUR	7 00 a 7 00
WHITE WHEAT per bushel,	2 60 a 2 90
RED do. do.	2 50 a 2 80
RYE do	0 80 a 80
OLD CORN 56 lbs.	0 80 a 0 0
OATS do.	0 45 a 0 45
CLOVER SEED per bushel.	7 00 a 7 00
PLASTER per ton	15 00 a 0 00
WHISKY per gallon,	2 20 a 0 00
KEEFER'S BONE DUST per ton	55 00 a 55 00

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

Marriages.

On the 13th ultimo, at the residence of the bride, near Woodsboro', Frederick County, Md., George W. Staub to Mary Jane Geesy, both of this Co.

In this city on the 20th ult., at the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. G A. Nixdorff, Mr. Berry E. Carter to Miss Penelope Blessing, all of this county.

On the 29th ulto., by Rev. C. M. Calloway, of Baltimore, Mr. George O. Savage, of Baltimore, to Miss Mattie V. Cassell, of Westminster, Carroll County, Md.

On Thursday night, the 27th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Geo Diehl, Mr. James Rigden to Miss Ann Maria Salter, all of this city.

Deaths.

Near Mechanicstown, on the 14th ultimo of inflammatory Rheumatism, Addison O., youngest son of John of D., and Deborha Weller, aged 18 years, 5 months and 17 days.

At Danbury, Conn., on Saturday 29th ult., Eliza, widow of the late Wm. T. Pinkney, in the 62nd year of her age.

In Baltimore, on the 22nd ult., Christian Zimmerman, formerly of Frederick, in the 81st year of his age.

At the residence of Mr Koogle near Middletown, on the 20th ultimo, after a brief illness, Miss Mary A. C Smith, daughter of Capt. John J. Smith, of Middletown Valley, aged 32 years and 10 days.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale his fine Driving and Riding

HORSE,

Brown color, works well in single or double harness, well gaited, about fifteen hands high, and perfectfully sound Will warrant to be as represented in all respects J. C. MOBBERLY,
oct 5 New Market, Fred'k Co., Md.

TO THE VOTERS OF FREDERICK CO.,

IN answer to the call made upon me through the newspapers, and at the earnest solicitation of many friends, I now announce myself as a candidate for SHERIFF and respectfully solicit your support.
oct 5 NATHAN O. NEIGHBORS

RATS COME OUT OF THEIR HOLES TO DIE

Great Destruction of Rats!

It is paste, and used on bread.
Every box warranted a dead shot.
No one can risk anything in trying it.
As it will DESTROY all your
RATS, MICE, ROACHES AND ANTS,
Or you can have your money refunded.

ALSO,

STONEBRAKER'S
BED BUG EXTERMINATOR

It is a liquid and used with a brush.
Every bottle warranted a dead shot.
Try them and rid yourselves of these
Noxious Vermin.

ALSO,

STONEBRAKER'S
ROACH EXTERMINATOR

Warranted to clear your premises of ROACHES promptly and effectually.

The Best Pills in Use are

Stonebraker's

VEGETABLE

LIVER PILLS.

A SAFE AND SURE CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE.

We invite the special attention of the public to the above preparation as being the best compound PILLS now in use, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, COSTIVENESS, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, and especially SICK HEADACHE, JAUNDICE, PAIN in the SIDE, STOMACH, BACK, or INTESTINES, &c.

These Pills are a perfectly safe, gentle and effectual purgative. They are mild in their operations, producing neither Nausea nor Debility, and are confidently recommended to all persons affected with any of the above diseases. The great popularity which these PILLS have attained is a sure indication that their virtues are justly appreciated by all who have used them.

Every Box warranted to give entire satisfaction or the money refunded.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.

The Greatest Family

Medicine in the World,

FOR

Sore Throat, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Cramp Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, &c.

The attention of the public, and especially the sufferers from that dreadful disease, Diptheria or Sore Throat, is called to the great remedy known as

STONEBRAKER'S
BALSAM, OR
PAIN KILLER.

As a sure cure for Sore Throat or Diptheria, Croup, Bronchitis, Scarlet Fever, &c., and all other diseases of the throat, and also an infallible remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Sick Headache, Sudden Colds and Coughs, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Old Sores, &c. It is also invaluable for Bruises, Frosted Feet, Swollen Joints, Bites of Poisonous Insects, &c., and a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp Cholic and all Pains in the Stomach and Bowels.

This medicine has been tried in thousands of cases in different parts of the country, and has never failed to cure if used in time, and according to directions. A great amount of suffering might often be saved by having a couple of bottles of this valuable medicine in the house. As an evidence of its great qualities the proprietors warrant every bottle to give entire satisfaction.

Try it and be convinced of its great value.

PRICE 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by Otto and Taylor D. K. Sheaffer Winebrener and Shipley, and all Druggists and country dealers generally,

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Farmers' and Mechanics' Nat'l Bank

Of Frederick, in the State of Maryland, on the morning of the First Monday of October, 1866.

	DR.
Bills and Notes discounted	$137 154 09
Banking House	4 590 00
Taxes and current Expenses	1 715 49
Cash items, including Revenue Stamps and Checks on other Banks	9,516 15
Due from National Banks	29 564 17
Due from State Banks	877 98
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulation	125,000 00
Notes of other National Banks	6 953 00
Notes of State Banks	5 8 00
Specie	221 30
Fractional Currency	7 9 55
Legal Tender Notes	19 658 00
Compound Interest Notes	42 000 00
State Bonds	31 000 00
Washington Turnpike Stock	2 500 00
	$411 367 00

	CR.
Capital	$195 000 00
Surplus	40 000 00
Circulating Notes rec'd from Comptroller	112 500
Less amount on hand	11 910 100 590 00
Individual Deposits	123 073 38
Dividends unpaid	720 08
Due to National Banks	2,822 53
Due to State Banks	307 09
State Bank Circ'l'n outstanding	9 052 00
Discounts received	9 634 72
	$411,367 56

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

J. WM. BIRELY, Cashier.

State of Maryland, County of Frederick:

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of October 1866
oct5 4t T. M. HOLBRUNNER, J. P.

HARNDEN EXPRESS

OFFICE REMOVED TO

No. 38 N. Market St.,

OPPOSITE "THE EXAMINER" OFFICE.

The Company that is Reliable!

AND HAS EVERY FACILITY.

Three Expresses to and from Frederick Daily!

CURRENCY,
SPECIE,
JEWELRY,
BONDS and VALUABLES,
of every description.

LIGHT & HEAVY FREIGHT, PARCELS, BAGGAGE, &c.,

can be forwarded with safety and dispatch and at moderate rates to and from the principal places in the

NORTHERN,
SOUTHERN,
EASTERN,
AND WESTERN STATES.

BILLS, DRAFTS, &C.

Collected and Collections made on delivery of Goods.

NO COMPANY CAN COMPETE WITH US AS TO FACILITIES!

☞ The Freight forwarded on Passenger Trains in charge of competent Messengers. Connections made with

THE GREAT SOUTHERN,
THE ADAMS,
AND ALL OTHER

Responsible Express Companies, and Lines running into Canada and all parts of Europe.

The well-known responsibility of this Company, its low rates, and promptness in forwarding, and delivering Freight and Money, and in adjusting all claims for losses or damage should be sufficient inducement for

MERCHANTS
AND BUSINESS MEN
GENERALLY,

to ship by the

HARNDEN EXPRESS!

Goods, Parcels, etc., called for and delivered free of charge.
Orders left at the Office promptly attended to.

VAL. S. BRUNNER, Agent.
Oct.5,tf

1866. 1866.

LATEST FROM THE EAST,

AT THE CHEAP STORE OF

E: C: ELDRIDGE,

NO. 34 W. PATRICK STREET.

☞ Once more we offer to the public a splendid stock of Dry Goods which has been purchased with great care from the Eastern markets, and at prices to defy competition. With long experience in business and great care in selecting Goods, we feel confident we can offer great inducements both in quality and price. Our stock comprises all Goods kept in any Dry Goods house, even in larger cities. We call attention in part to our

SILKS—POU DE SOIE, GRO DE ALGIERS, GROS DE RHIN,
GROS DE BRILLIANT, HEAVY REPS AND PLAIN BLACK SILKS.

POPLINS AND MERINOS—Silk Rept Poplins, Corded do., Plaid Irish Poplins, Empress Cloth, French Merinos, Parametto and Mouslin De Laines, Colored Alpacas

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS—4 4, 8 4 and 10 4 Sheeting, Bleached and Brown Table Damask, Crash and Diaper for Towels, Marsailles Quilts and a general assortment of White Goods.

DOMESTIC GOODS—Bleached and Brown Muslins, Shaker and Domestic Flannel, Domet and Opera Flannel, Bleached and Brown Canton Flannel, French and Domestic Ginghams, English and French Calico.

MOURNING GOODS:

Black French Merino, 2 4, 4 4 & 6 4 Mouslin, 6-4 Velours Poplin, Black Empress and Tamese and Canton Cloths, Rept Alpacas.

Cloaks and Shawls:

Cloaking Cloths, very cheap, Cloaking Ornaments.

WORSTED GOODS—Breakfast Shawls, Nubias, Twilights, and a general assortment of Children's Worsted Goods.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!—Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, very low, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery, Ladies' and Gent's Merino Vests, Kid and Silk Gloves. Perfumery and other Toilet Articles.

Thankful for past favors we would merely say to our friends and the public, that we charge nothing for showing our Goods, and would be happy to have all call before purchasing.

E. J. ELDRIDGE,
oct5 No 34 W. Patrick Street.

Q. Q. & C. C.

FALL AND WINTER.

J. C. KILLINGSWORTH,

IN THE ROSS BUILDING,

MARKET STREET, NEXT DOOR TO FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

IS receiving and opening from day to day, a fine and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

consisting of French Merinos, in all colors; all wool Mouslines, Empress Cloths, Scotch Plaids, together with Bleached and Brown Muslins, Flannels, Cantons, Tickings, MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, such as Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, and in fact everything pertaining to a stock of Dry Goods. All at the lowest possible figure. Satisfaction guaranteed,
oct5