The Citizen

FREDERICK, MD.

Friday Morning, Dec. 7, 1866.

JOHN W. BAUGHMAN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

A Partizan Jury.

The *Examiner* says, that during the session of the circuit Court for this county, it "heard great grumbling about the Jury in which it was intimated that it was of partizan selection"—and so forth.—The *Examiner* does not deny that the jury "was of partizan selection," but gratuitously undertakes to defend "the fair dealings of Sheriff Tabler." Now the simple fact is, Mr. Tabler is a very decided partizan, and in summoning his jury did just what *his party* expected him to do, or, possibly, counseled him to do. It is not with Sheriff Tabler that any man ought to make *special issue* about the partizan character of his jury, when he only acts out the malignant and intolerant principles of the party which elected him.

If the public could have been favored with the *Examiner's* certificate of the good character of the jurors at the opening of Court, possibly there might have been no "rebel grumbling;" for, the *Examiner says*: "*we* are personally acquainted with many of the gentlemen who compose the jury, and know them to be as honorable, honest and high-minded as any in the county." That is to say they are all "loyal" partizans of the "rebel" hating faction, who would force negro suffrage upon Maryland, or place her in a "territorial condition," and concede to a revolutionary Congress the right to make her laws and appoint all her public functionaries, rather than that a majority of the freemen of Maryland should be allowed to govern the State. The most "honorable" men of such a slavish bigoted, persecuting faction would not know how to mete out justice to their political opponents. We have no doubt though, that they are "*all all honorable men.*"

But could the 'apostate,' 'scoundrel,' "traitor," Gov. Swann get justice at the hands of a radical jury? Could that "imp of Hell," Wm. H Seward, Lincoln's chief and most trusted counseller, get justice at the hands of a radical jury? Could Andrew Johnson, now denounced by insane political bigots of the radical stamp, as a "*worse traitor* than Jefferson Davis" get justice at the hands of a radical jury? If so, then could any radical in this county get justice at the hands of a "rebel" jury and therefore Sheriff Tabler should have "selected" for jurors 'honorable,' 'honest' men of both parties.

We do not at this moment remember the name of a single individual on the jury "selected" by Sheriff Tabler and therefore, make no question about the "honorable" character of any one of them, nor have we heard the private virtues or vices of any man on the jury discussed; but that Sheriff Tabler "*selected*" *partizans*, exclusively of his own party, and that he deliberately and with malice prepense *excluded* all other "honorable" men, who are not of his party or faction will not be denied, and this is the true point of objection, the real cause of the "rebel grumbling" heard by the *Examiner*.

If "rebels" and "rebel sympathisers"—if Swann and Johnson union men, are so hated and so despised by the radicals, that there is not even one of the 3041 conservatives who voted at the last election in this county, who can be *trusted* on the jury by the radicals, it very naturally follows that this hated, villified and persecuted class of citizens, should object to having their rights of property, or questions affecting their representation, life, or liberty tried by such open, undisguised, and unrelenting *enemies*. If Sheriff Tabler cannot see the propriety of "selecting honorable, honest and high-minded" men of both political parties, into which the people of the county are divided, then it will manifestly be the duty of the Legislature to promote the ends of justice by providing a different method of "selecting" our juries for the future. The partizan character of our juries for several years past, is an evil not to be endured, and needs immediate correction.

Before assuming the functions of his office, under a penalty, the law requires the sheriff to take the following oath of office; and at each term of court he is required to make oath that he has not summoned any one contrary to the requirements of this oath, :

"I, A. B., do swear that in the summoning of juries for any purpose, I will use my utmost diligence to summon and return as jurors sober, intelligent and judicious persons, of good reputation and character for honesty and impartiality—to serve as jurors; and that I will not summon (or permit any officer under me to summon) any juror, who, in my judgment, will be influenced in determining any of the matters which shall come before him as a juror, by hatred, malice, or ill will, fear, favor, or affection, or by any partiality whatever, and that I will not summon or return as a juror, any person who, in my opinion or to my knowledge, may have solicited to be returned on the panel of jurors, or may have been recommended or requested to be returned by another person."

Now we ask, could Sheriff Tabler find no "sober, intelligent and judicious persons, of good reputation and character for honesty and impartiality to serve as jurors" in this whole county, among his political opponents? Are "sober, intelligent and judicious persons of good reputation and character for *honesty* and *impartiality*" to be found *only* in the ranks of his partizans. Do the only persons, who as jurors, would be *uninfluenced* by "hatred or ill will, fear, favor or affection, or by any partiality whatever," belong to the radical faction? Will "Sheriff Tabler," or his champion, the editor of the *Examiner*, *dare* to insult the moral sense of the people of this county, by answering these questions in the affirmative? and yet, this "*selected*" jury was "selected" exclusively from the members of the radical party. The inference, then, is irresistable that Sheriff Tabler was influenced in selecting his jurors by "*partizan*" considerations, and, that the jury may properly be regarded as a *partizan jury*.—We leave it for an intelligent public to determine whether the summoning of such *partizan* juries, especially in times of high political excitement, is calculated to promote the ends of justice, or is a faithful compliance with the *object and spirit* of the oath of office.—Test the question. Let a Democrat be elected to the office of Sheriff once, and let him follow the example of the "loyal" "radical" Sheriffs in this county for the last six years, and we shall then hear "great grumbling" among the radicals. But what is "sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander."

Credit System.

When the venerable Thomas Ritchie retired from the editorship of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and accepted the control of the "organ" in Washington, he said, at a public dinner given in his honor, that there were on the books of the *Enquirer* unpaid depts to the enormous aggregate of *two hundred thousand dollars*; of which, if he had even one-fourth, he might be able to spend the declining years of a hard-working life in the repose he so much needed."

Similar, no doubt, has been the experience of hundreds of men, who have devoted many of the best years of their manhood to editorial labors.

Thomas Ritche was, perhaps, the ablest political writer of his time. In reading the *Union*, the Washington organ of President Polk's administration, edited by Mr. Ritchie, the conviction was often forced upon us that he did more by his pen in shaping the policy of the Government, and in upholding the true principles of the Constitution, than any one of the eminent men who in those days were justly regarded as profound statesmen. He was an honest, incorruptible patriot, and through the columns of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and the Washington *Union*, spent more than forty years in educating his countrymen in the true principles of our republican Government, and in earnest, patriotic efforts to promote the prosperity of his native Commonwealth, and the honor and glory of his country; and, yet, notwithstanding his great talents, coupled with wonderful energy, devoted to and expended in the service of his country, during the greater part of his long life, and up almost to the day of his death, he died a poor man. And why? Because for his labors of mind and body, to the value of two HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, he never received any recompense. He had faith in the honor and integrity of his patrons—but he could not live by faith alone. He did not require *pre*-payment, and hence the accumulation of debts on his books, when he gave up the *Enquirer*, to the amount of $200,000, one-half of which, if it could have been realized, would have enabled him to spend his old age in that "repose which he so much needed."

An experience of twenty-one years has taught us the evil consequences of the credit system, so generally prevalent among editors—more especially in the small inland towns. We state it as a fact, that there are at this day not less than thirty thousand dollars due on the books of this office. Of those who are indebted many may be bankrupt and unable to pay; but we *fear* that the failure or neglect of the greater portion to discharge their obligations, may justly be attributed to downright dishonesty. *Reader*, if *you* are one of our debtors, *do not* assume that we consider *you* dishonest, because you have, up to this time, failed to liquidate a long-standing obligation. It is the easiest thing in the world for *you* to prove that *you are an honest man*. Honest men who CAN pay never refuse to pay just debts because they have been a long time due; but on the contrary consider the liquidation of such debt the more obligatory in honor, if not in conscience, on account of the patience and forbearance of the creditor.

If one-half even of what was due this office prior to the forcible suspension of the CITIZEN, and our banishment in 1864, should *now* be promptly paid we should have a better opinion of our fellow-men, while the immediate release from all our own indebtedness, thus secured, would infuse a newness of life, and stimulate to an increased energy in the discharge of the responsible duties of our position.

In this connection we venture to express the hope, that all of our friends, without exception, who have become indebted to us for subscription, advertising, or job work, since the 25th of August, 1865, will find a pleasure in settling their accounts up to the first of January, without delay. The amounts due from each are small, yet the aggregate is very considerable, and if paid will enable us conveniently to meet our current obligations at the beginning of the new year. Our *real* friends we are sure will respond cheerfully to this request.

Damages.

After full argument by able counsel on both sides, Justice Forrester of Baltimore city, some two weeks since, at the suit of Alexander Briscoe, against Sam'l Feast, H. A. Waterworth and A. K. McClellen, Judges of election in the 19th Ward, gave judgment in the sum of $100 and cost, amount of damages laid against each of the three Judges of election for refusal to receive his vote.

The plantiff had been a soldier in the Union army; but being inclined to vote the conservative or democratic ticket, his vote was refused by the "loyal" judges.

Possibly Forrester, the Justice, will *now* be denounced as a *traitor*, for having given judgment against these immaculate loyal judges of election; possibly the Justice may be denounced in "loyal circles" as a copperhead and rebel sympathiser; but the loyalists must remember that he was appointed to his office by a "loyal" Governor, belonged to the loyal party, and was an "unconditional Union man" at the time of his appointment.—If he ever was an unconditional union man, the probabilites are that he is still "on that line."—But whatever he may have been, if he is now a "traitor" the loyalists must remember it is *their funeral* and not ours.

The fact is, there never was a party in any State so discimated by the desertion of "traitors" as the loyal party of this State. But this cry of "traitor" can't save the loyal judges of election from the penalties provided by law, for rejecting registered voters. They have done the dirty work of their party and they must suffer the consequences.

President's Message.

There being a quorum of both Houses of Congress present on Monday, and the usual committees having been appointed to wait on the President, his Message was delivered without delay. That "bad old man," Thad. Stevens, attempted to prevent the reading of the Message in the House, but did not succeed, there being still too much decency and common sense among the radical members to countenance such insanity.

The message, in view of the bitter denunciations, heaped upon the President during the last eight or ten months, and the loud threats of impeachment, made by the most prominent leaders of the party which elected him, is singularly calm, dignified and courteous in its tone towards Congress. Indeed, a stranger to the bitter controversy between the President and his former "loyal" friends, which has attracted so much of public interest during the last several months, after reading his message, would be led to suppose that there was, at least personally, a friendly and cordial understanding between the President and a majority of the Congress.

The message is strictly a State paper, and not a political speech. We have no doubt its tone has disappointed almost every reader. It discusses policies and principles in the spirit of patriotism and in the language of statesmanship.

It is a calm, clear, unimpassioned exposition of the situation of the country, indicating the path of true statesmanship, and the obligations of patriotism, in which the writer appears not to remember that he is, or has been, or ever expects to be the leader of a party, or is conscious of the fact that there is a powerful and controlling party in the Senate and House equally hostile to his principles and person.

His argument in favor of the immediate admission of loyal representatives from the late rebellious States, to their seats in Congress—which alone is necessary to a complete restoration of our Constitutional Union—is as irresistable, as the citation of facts in support of his argument is incontrovertable. His dignity and courtesy must go far to disarm the wrath of his bitterest enemies, and to some extent, at least, curb the tongues of those who have heretofore been his ribald assailants.

The message is, in all respects an admirable document, and will, no doubt, produce a salutary influence upon the country. We shall lay it before our readers next week.

MARINE LOSSES FOR NOVEMBER.—The marine losses reported for November include fifty-nine vessels—four steamers, three ships, fourteen barks, eleven brigs twenty-six schooners, and one fishing smack. Six are missing, supposed to be lost; and the others were abandoned, foundered, sunk, &c., or reported to be lost in other ways. The value of the property is estimated at $2,600,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—Resolutions were introduced in the South Carolina House of Representatives last week expressing sympathy with Jefferson Davis, declaring a willingness to make an appropriation to pay part of the expenses of his trial, and recommending that the people in every district of the State make contributions for the sustenance and support of his family.

VETERAN EDITORS.—The Louisville Journal has been published for thirty-six years, and the Boston Post for thirty-four years; and it is said the editors who controlled their columns at the beginning occupy the same positions now. There are few American editors who can point back to so successful careers.

TRADE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The New Orleans journals are highly delighted at being able to record that trade is begining to return to the channels in use before the war. They state that large quantities of flour and other Western produce are once more coming down the Mississippi on their way to the Atlantic States.

WHOLESALE PROSECUTION.—At the recent session of the United States circuit court held at Parkersburg, West Virginia, the grand jury made more than two thousand presentments against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for violating the revenue laws in failing to stamp receipts for freight.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

General Lomax, Colonel Mosby and others, we understand, call for aid in the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Virginia's gallant son and cavalier, General J. E. B. Stuart, whose chivalric deeds during the late war, have immortalized his name and shed a halo around his memory.

Judge W. B. Wood has been prevented from holding a term of the Circuit Court for Winston county, Alabama, which should have commenced on last Monday, because of a deliberate purpose on the part of the Radicals of that county (of which he has been advised) to take his life should he attempt to hold court.

One night recently three negroes effected an entrance to the dwelling house of Mr. Daniel Hammond, living near Smithfield. Harrison county, Ohio, when all the members of the family were absent except two daughters, and outraged the bodies of the two young ladies. One of them is not expected to live.

The youngest son of President Johnson has entered Georgetown College.

LOCAL NEWS.

ADJOURNED.—The Petit Jury of the Circuit Court for Frederick county was discharged on last Friday. The Grand Jury is still in session.

DEDICATION.—There was a very large attendance at the dedication of the new M. E. Church in this city on Sunday last. Bishop Ames preached in the morning and Rev. McK Reiley at night. During the day 5,000 were contributed toward liquidating the debt on the church, leaving a balance of only $1,000 still due.

FAIR.—The ladies of the M. E. church are holding a Fair at Junior Hall, which will be continued until the end of the week, the proceeds of which will be expended in furnishing the new church.—They have a great variety of articles both useful and ornamental, as well as all kinds of cake and confectionary, for sale.

THE GEORGETOWN BRIDGE.—The new bridge over the Monococy on the road leading from this city to Georgetown, we are gratified to state is so near completion as to enable all kinds of vehicles to pass over it with entire safety. The Messrs Taylors, the builders, have been energetic and indefatigable in their efforts to complete the work, but have been greatly retarded in their progress by frequent heavy freshets in the Monococy.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—There was a very large attendence of delegates from different parts of the State at the Sabbath Convention, held in this City on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The children belonging to the Sabbath Schools of the different denominations assembled at their respective Churches and then marched in procession to the German Reformed Church, in which the interesting exercises were held. In the afternoon and at night on Wednesday the Church was crowded to its utmost capacity, the community generally taking great interest in the exercises incident to the occasion.

SUICIDE.—We learn that a resident of Middletown, about 40 years of age, and a man of family, hung himself in a stable, in that place, on Tuesday morning last. We could hear of no cause or motive impelling the unfortunate man to the act of self-destruction. He had been engaged, we are informed, in the photographic business there, acting as agent for the sale of sewing machines, and more recently, was occupied in huckstering butter and eggs.

Mr. Stewart, after having been ordained a clergyman of the German Reformed Church was stationed at Burkettsville, Frederick County, Md., where he remained ten years. Only five weeks since he relinquished his clerical duties, and in his farewell sermon, announced to his congregation the charge in his religious views and his intention to become a Catholic.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ELECTION.—At a meeting of the members of the Frederick Library Association, on Tursday evening last, the following officers were elected to administer the affairs of the Association for the ensuing year: *President*, Wm. J. Ross; *Vice President*, Jno. Wm. Birely; *Treasurer*, Lawrence J. Brengle; *Secretary*, Maj. B. H. Schley; *Board of directors*, Geo. A. Hanson, Valentine S. Brunner, B. A. Cunningham, Rev. T. M. Cann, Col. G. R. Dennis, W. H. R. Kelty, Simon Parsons, David J. Markey.

UNITED FIRE COMPANY.—At a Quarterly Meeting of the United Fire Company held at their Hall, on Saturday evening last, 1st inst. The following officers were choosen for the ensuing year. *President*, Charles Mantz; *Vice President*, Henry Boteler, Calvin Page; *Secretary* Geo. N. Hauer, *Treasurer*, J. Alfred Ritter; *Chief engineer*, John T. Sinn; *Assistant engineers*, David Kolb, N. J. Wilson, Thomas Hooper. John Cramer; *Engine Directors*, Gabriel Beckley, Hiram Bartgis, Jacob Leilich; *Hose Directors*, David H. Haller, Lewis H Bennett, Lewis H. Doll; *Hall Keeper*, Charles Butler; *Standing Committee*, John T. Sinn, Jacob Leilich, Christian Warner.

The London *Times*, in an article on Seward's intercession in behalf of the Fenian prisoners in Canada, makes the following hit: 'Neither can we admit that the cause of the American civil war as put by Mr. Seward, is in the least parallel to the Fenian invasion of Canada. The Southern States claimed the right to withdraw from a confederacy into which they had voluntarily entered, and it was easier to refule their claim to secede by the sword than by the pen.'

On Sabbath of last week, a lady in Richmond was taken sick in church, The ladies gathered around her, applied restoratives and molients for the purpose of mitigating her pain. She calmly told them it was no use—asked for a quiet, seculded place to be taken to. She was accommodated by being conveyed to a room in the rear of the minister's desk, where she gave birth to a fine child.

On Saturday last Dr. J. W. Bronough, of Manchester, Va., delivered a colored woman of a female child with two distinct faces, mouths, and four eyes, the other part of the body of natural formation. The child was stillborn, but was said to have been alive three days previous to its birth.

In the Supreme Court of Tennessee an important decision was made on Tuesday, in the case of Thomas E. Champion against the State, in which the Judges held that a Circuit Judge could not exclude attorneys from his court by prescribing political test-oaths. General Champion was an officer of the Union army, and denied the right of the judge to force him to swear to support all the acts of the present Tennesse State Legislature.

Five negroes confined in a jail near Richmond for some petty offence, rather than be kept in irons, begged the magistrate to have them flogged and dismissed, which he had. After receiving his dose, each of the prisoners presented himself before the justice and thanked him for his kindness.

SOUTH CAROLINA FINANCES.—The taxes levied last year amounted to $419,669 71; collected, $327,637 25. The aggregate receipts were $477,743 97, and expenditures $304,688 94, on appropriation, leaving a balance of $173,056 03 on the first of October. The State debt, exclusive of the debts growing out of the war, is $5,201,227 74, to meet which Governor Orr proposes a sinking found of 2,100,000 a year.

A Consumptive gambler in Denver city has bet $50 against a coffin that he will die before January.

The Banquet to Congress.

EXCITED SPEECHES OF MR. STEVENS OF PA., AND OTHERS—THE PRESIDENT DENOUNCED, &C.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The welcoming banquet to Congress took place tonight in the temporary Fair Building, corner Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue. The five tables for the guests entended the length of the hall, at which were seated ladies and gentlemen to the number of 400. Some specially honored guests were at a table forming an arc of a circle at the head of the hall while in the gallery elevated behind the table a military band was stationed; the building was appropriately festooned and decorated.

THE WELCOME.

General Hiram Walbridge, of New York, did the honors as president of the feast, and made the address of Welcome, in whic he said he recognized in the members and Senators present those in whom the American people had expressed their confidence in the recent elections. The appeal which a recreant President had made had been met with at stern rebuke on the part of the people, and it would become the duty of Congress soon to put into the national legislature the means of bringing the Southern States into obedience and subordination. If the Executive should resist, it would become the duty of Congress to remove him from office. [Cheers.] If the Southern States should continue to set themselves up against Congress it would be its duty to appeal to the people of those States without regard to color.

SPEECH OF MR. STEVENS.

Hon. Thad Stevens, of Pennsylvania responded, but could not clearly be heard. He attacked the President with vigor, declaring that having been elevated into power through an unexpected event visited upon the nation for its sins, he now wished to be King instead of President. [Hisses.] Mr. Stevens said the war was not over. Its main and final object was pursued by the enemy with relentless energy. The object had at first been to rule over at least half the country as a nation of slaves, to introduce free trade and to humiliate the North for its persistent advocacy of freedom. The object now was to rule the whole nation by means of an oligarchy, making negroes and copperheads contribute to the increased power of the South through the increase of the number of its votes, to seize the reins of government, to introduce free trade and to break down the modesty of the free people of the North. During the war Jeff. Davis was commander-in-chief of the Rebel army, with Lee as his cheif adviser. Now, Andrew Johnson was their commander-in-chief, and poor old Wool was their chief martial adviser, and for the navy they had Semmes and Wells. [Laughter.]—The people were to decide now whether they were to have Andrew Johnson as President or as King, for they were told they had no other choice left.—[Laughter.] He wanted the encouragement of the soldiers. The enemy had the vantage ground, having possession of the White House, and was dispensing with a corrupt hand the vast patronage of the nation, and yet he had no fears. The army consisted of citizens as well as soldiers. It had a few mercenary officers like the Steedmans, the Dixes, and the Wools; but if the government were to order Grant, or Howard, or Farragut to do its treacherous work, they would break their swords rather than obey.

With Sheridan for a leader, and 25 or 50,000 colored soldiers, they might defy Audrey Johnson and all who might follow his lead. But if the time should ever come when the conspirators would muster audicity equal to their ambition, and, as once happened in England, attempt to turn the regular army against the people Congress would not have to rely on, the Southern freedmen alone. The men of the loyal North would spring to their feet and unsheathe their weopons, as when they heard the first booming cannon of Sumter.

Let Congress be bold, and the soldiers of the last war would take care of the rest and the usurper who leads the hostile forces would have time and leisure to revise his boasted proclamatirn in one of the embrasures of Fortoess Monroe. [Cheers] The usurper's head would rest much more quietly, to be sure, on a lap-board and goose than when oppressed with a crown.—[Laughter.] With less than impartial suffrage the south, with his consent, should never be reconstructed. He would not be content with such a puerile work as universal amnesty and universal suffrage.

Senators Howe and Wilson and Mr. Forney also spoke, and the banquet did not end till neraly 12 o'clock.

Miscegens in Elkton, Md.

The first wink at "Educated Suffrage" was given in Elkton on Sunday night last. Strange day for a political meeting, but these are strange times The good fashions and the good manners of a past age tolerated nothing of the kind, but this is an age of progress, and who shall say that the doings of to-day are not better than the doings of yesterday? Verily, we are driving at a rapid rate. The measure of equality which sentimentalists dream of and radical philanthrophists are resolved to secure, is being meted out to us. A brass buttoned individual with the rank of Brigadier of freedmen, the style of a puritan proclamator, the complexion of a nondescript, and with a visage the hybrid offspring of lust and hate, revelling in the name of Gregory, and dignity of special guardian of the negroes, last Sunday evening held forth to a mingled assemblage of "black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray" who mingled in the Court House. His choice ambition seemed to be to instil into all minds an idea of perfect equality, and into the negro mind particularly the necessity of buying firearms and learning how to use them. To his view, it was evident that the surest, indeed the only way to secure negro elevation, was by bringing down the white man, politically with the ballot, personally with the bullet: "Arm yourselves," quoth he, "with the rifle, the pistol and the shot gun." "Not necessarily," he grimly added, "to kill men with, but as a useful aid in securing game." This diabolical allusion to fire and sword was the key note of his discourse, and will serve to give the white men of Maryland food for reflection. Three years ago such a discourse would have been considered the rankest incendiarism, but in the march of events it has become the most approved type of Radical loyalty. The slander upon Judge Taney has found its paraphraze in this Radical outgiving, that a white man has no rights which a negro is bound to respect, and such is the rate of advancement in ideas that, ere long, another dictum now strict gospel in the Radical camp, will have its counterpart in the sublime doctrine that all men save negroes and Radicals, retain only the reserved right to hang.—This may seem now monstrous, but not more so than what is now an every day occurrence would have appeared a few years since. What would have been thought four or five years ago, if a mingled crowd of negroes and whites had gathered in the Court House in Elkton on Sunday evening to engage in a fanatical politico-religious love-feast—if, from the same stand, a religious zealot clad in the panoply of military power had preached to negroes the propriety of asserting their equality at the point of the bayonet—if a colored divine had announced a song of praise to be chanted by colored vocalists—if a member of the Elkton Bar had sought to give religious color to the assemblage by an equalizing prayer—if another member of the Bar had in the guise of adviser instructed the negro assemblage that all but the Radicals were their enemies, and thus endeavored to stir up a strife between races by pandering to negro prejudice and gullability, closing his Sunday's sermon by a cordial appeal to his sable brethern to get ready for the coming ballot, and to vote the Radical ticket? We repeat the query, what would have been thought of such an assemblage five years since? Even now the unsophisticated can hardly realize the fidelity of the picture, and yet such was the drama enacted in Elkton less than a week since. Rev. Henry Davis, (colored,) Rev. Wm. J. Jones (white) and Rev Brigadier Gregory (doubtful) *et. al.* were of the *dramatis personæ*—*Elkton Democrat.*

OPENING OF THE SUSQUEHANNA BRIDGE TO TRAVEL.—The formal opening of the bridge across the susquehanna river, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, took place at Havre de Grace at noon on Monday last. A number of distinguished guests were present, including representatives from the principal railroad companies and newspaper establishments. The engine which crossed the bridge was gaily decorated with flags and wreaths At the banquet subsequently given Mr. Parker, Chief Engineer of the Bridge, furnished some interesting facts connected with its construction. He stated its length to be three thousand five hundred feet, with spans of two hundred and fifty feet. The construction of this work had occupied five years, engaging the services of from five hundred to one thousand men, and costing between one and one-half and two million dollars. Five million feet of lumber and three million lbs wrought iron were used and it embraced twenty thousand cubic yards of masonry. The bridge has thirteen supporting piers, and is built in water from ten to forty five feet in depth. The height of the superstructure is twenty-five feet.

The country press of East and Middle Tennessee notice a very extensive exodus of citizens going on for two months past to Texas and Arkansas.

At the opening of the Louisiana State Fair, near New Orleans, lately, 30,000 people were present. The display of horses, cattle, machinery, agricultural products &c., was very fine.

Marriages.

Near Myersville, on the 2nd ultimo, by Rev. J. H. Baker, Mr. John M. Waldeck to Miss Mary Ellen Cline, daughter of Mr. Lewis Cline, all of Middletown Valley.

On the 8th ultimo, by Rev. J. W. Santee, Mr. James Frey to Miss Amanda Salissa Hays, both of this county.

On the 30th ultimo, near Union Bridge, by Rev. R. Scott Norris, Mr. John T. Snader to Miss Alice Clemson, daughter of John Clemson, Esq.

In Baltimore, on the 22d ultimo, by the Rev. R. Norris, William H. Long to Miss Jane F. North all of Baltimore city.

At the residence of the bride's father on the 22d ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, Mr. Horace H. Shope to Miss Celinda, daughter of J. Jacob Brady, all of this county.

On the 27th ultimo, at the Evan. Lutheran Church, by the Rev. R. H. Williams, Mr. Charles G. Myers to Miss S. W. Fox, both of this city.

Deaths.

On the 17th ultimo, after a severe illness, Mrs. Ellen Shawen, wife of James Shawen, aged 29 years, 10 months and 17 days.

In this city, on the 23d ult., Mrs. Juliet H. Landis, in the 42d year of her age.

At his residence "Golden farm," Loudon Co. Va., on the 2nd inst Col Emanuel Waltman in the 69th year of his age. The deceased passesed many admirable qualities and enjoyed an extensive circle of acquaintance in Loudon, and in this County.

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

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Reported weekly by Michael Keefer.

FAMILY FLOUR from Store	$16 50 a 17 00
EXTRA do. do.	15 00 a 15 00
SUPER do. do.	12 50 a 00 00
RYE FLOUR	8 00 a 8 50
WHITE WHEAT per bushel,	2 70 a 2 80
RED do. do.	2 50 a 2 70
RYE do.	90 00 1 50
OLD CORN 56 lbs.	80 00 a 00
OATS do.	0 45 a 0 00
CLOVER SEED per bushel.	7 00 a 7 00
PLASTER per ton	15 00 a 0 00
WHISKY per gallon,	2 30 a 0 00
KEEFER'S BONE DUST per ton	55 00 a 00 00

Baltimore Markets.

HOWARD STREET FLOUR	11 25 a 11 50
CITY MILLS "	10 50 a 10 75
RYE FLOUR,	6 50 a 0 00
CORNMEAL	5 25 a 0 00
WHITE WHEAT per bushel	2 80 a 300
RED " "	2 75 a 3 20
WHITE CORN "	0 95 0 00
YELLOW " "	113 17
OATS "	0 56 58
RYE	115 1 35
WHISKEY, per gallon in barrells	225 a 2 30

New Advertisements.

WOOD-CHOPPERS WANTED.

500 WOOD-CHOPPERS Wanted at Catoctin Furnace, to chop wood during the Winter and Spring. J. BAKER KUNKEL.
dec7—2m E

INSURE YOUR LIVES
IN THE
OLD PENN MUTUAL.

ALL Policies taken out before Jan. 1st will participate in the Jan. dividend. Dividend for several years past 50 PER CENT. I shall visit Frederick on the 12th & 13th & will be pleased to meet any and all of our members at the sub agency I will also give any information at my disposal to all persons interested in Life Insurance.
E. B. DUVALL, Gen. Agent.
N. B.—By the above it will be seen that Mr. E. B. Duval of Prince George's county, our General Agent will visit us the 12th & 13th inst. G. BANTZ, Sub Agent.
dec7 E.

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Election of nine Directors of the Frederick County National Bank, will be held at the Banking House on the second TUESDAY, and Eighth day of January, 1867, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 1 p. m., to manage the affairs of said Association for the twelve months then next ensuing.
A. B. HANSON,
dec 7 4t President.

ELECTION NOTICE.

First National Bank
OF FREDERICK,
DECEMBER 5th, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Election for nine Directors, for the First National Bank of Frederick, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 8th of JANUARY 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., and ending at 1 o'clock, p. m., to serve for twelve months. THOS. MARKELL,
dec 7 Cashier.

Forty-Sixth Anniversary
OF THE
Young Men's Bible Society
OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

THE FORTY SIXTH ANNIVESARY of the Young Men's Bible Society of Frederick County, will be held SUNDAY EVENING, January 6th, 1867, at the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city. The services will begin at 6½ o'clock.

The Report of the Directors for the year 1866, will be read by the Corresponding Secretary, L. M. Schaeffer, Esq., and the Annual Address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Diehl.

The Election of Directors for the year 1867 will take place, and a Collection in behalf of the funds of the Society, will be taken up.

The public are cordially invited to attend,
A. HENDERSON,
C. W. HALLER,
WILLIAM DEAN,
H. W. HALLAR,
JONN GRACY,
Com. of Arrangments.
Dec 5

DIVIDEND.

Frederick County National Bank,
DECEMBER 4th, 1866.

THE President and Directors of the Frederick County National Bank, have declared a

Dividend of 4 Per Cent.

on the Capital stock of said Bank, for the six months ending this day, clear of taxes, and payable to stockholders on and after Monday the 15th instant.
JOHN H WILLIAMS,
dec 7-4t Cashier.

140,000 SHINGLES.

JUST received 140 000 McRea Cypress Shingles, in prime order; also, Plastering Laths, Hemlock and white Pine; and a prime lot of Shenadoah Yellow Pine at reasonable prices. HARDT & KEEFER,
dec7 Successor to James Whitehill.

Notice.

THE undersigned have been appointed a Committee by Columbia Lodge, No. 58 A. F. & A. Masons to solicit Master Masons and all who are favorably disposed towards our Order, to contribute as liberally as possible, Money and other articles to be sent to our Brethern in Charleston, S. C., who intend holding a Masonic Fair for the benefit of their Lodges, the Furniture and Jewels of which have all been destroyed.

☞ Contributions can be left at the Stores of Bros. Wm. H. Dungan, Clark Eldridge, C. F. A. Fox, or with the undersigned Committee, on or before the 15th instant.
CHARLES W. ROSS,
W. H. DUNGAN,
CLARKE ELDRIDGE,
C. F. A. FOX,
JOHN A. LYNCH.
dec 7-1t

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby Given that the third Monday of October next, succeeding this date, has been fixed for appearance before the Circuit Court of Frederick County of John W. Strasberger, an applicant for the benefit of the 48th article of the Maryland Code of Public General Laws entitled Insolvents to answer such interrogatories or allegiations as his creditors, endorsers, or sureties may propose or allege against him;—at which time and place his creditors, and all others interested, may attend and shew cause, if any they have, why the said John W. Strasberger should have the benefit the 48th article of the Code aforesaid as prayed.
Test:
JOS. W. L CARTY, Clerk.
dec7

KEROSENE LAMPS & OIL.—We have a fine assortment of Parlor and Chamber Kerosene Lamps; and Lanterns; Burners, Shades, Chimneys Wicks of various sizes. Kerosene Oil of the finest quality; all of which are offered for sale low by
QUYNN & RITTER.

CHEESE.—Eastern Cutting, Stilton Pine Apple and Sap Sago Cheese, all of prime quality for sale by
QUYNN & RITTER.

GINGER.—Genuine Canton Preserved and Conserved Ginger, for sale by
QUYNN & RITTER.

BASKETS &c.—A large assortment of Corn, Clothes, covered and uncovered Market Baskets; Sleigh Baskets, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Wash Boards, Butter Prints, Brooms &c., for sale by
QUYNN & RITTER.

WHISKY.—Pure Rye Copper distilled Whisky, now becoming so difficult to obtain, can be had of us, pure, and old at moderate prices QUYNN & RITTER.
dec7 U, E,

NEW FRUITS.—New crop Resins, Currants and Citron for sale low by
THOS. BARRY.

FRESH CRANBERRIES.—Fresh Cranberries in prime order for sale by
THOS. BARRY.

PURE Jamica and N. E. Rum, Scotch and Irish Whiskey for sale by
THOS BARRY.

SPICES.—Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Ginger ground and unground for sale by
THOS. BARRY.

SALT.—G. Alum and fine Salt, largest size Sacks, for sale by
dec 7—E THOS. BARRY.

BOOKS,
BOOKS,
BOOKS
At Henderson's
GRAND OPENING
OF
FINE BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS, &c.,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS, at
HENDERSON'S
dec 7 Book and Stationary Store.

Magazine and Newspaper Agency.
At Hendersons.

JANUARY Number of all the leading Periodicals, ready in a few days.
☞ Now is the time to subscribe. ☜ We furnish all the monthly Magazines at Publisher's prices, which we mail promptly to subscribers same day they are issued. Send your orders to HENDERSON'S
Book and Stationary Store, 62 Market St.
dec 7

LONDON Crown and Layer Raisins, just received and for sale by P. SAHM,
dec 7 No. 109 North Market street.

CURRANTS.—Just received and for sale by P. SAHM,
dec.7 No. 109 North Market St.

CITRON.—Just received and for sale by P. SAHM,
dec.7 No. 109 North Market St.

LEMONS.—Just received and for sale by P. SAHM,
dec 7 No. 109 North Market St.

CONSUMERS are respectfully invited to call and note the reduced prices at which Groceries, etc, can be bought at the old Norris stand.
dec7 TABLER & KELTY.

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, his Farm situated about 4 miles South of Frederick, on the road leading thence to Buckeystown, and ¼ mile from the Lime Kiln Depot on the B. & O. R. R. This farm contains

260 Acres of first quality
Limestone Land,

with first class Improvements, and will be sold entire or divided into two farms of 130 Acres each.

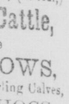
Terms can be made to suit purchaser or purchasers. BENJAMIN MOFFETT,
Buckeystown, Frederick Co., Md.
dec 7 4t.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Frederick County, the subscriber, as Executor of Washington Stone, late of said county, deceased, will sell at public sale, at the late residence of said deceased, 1 mile east of Petersville, near the Harpers Ferry Ridge road,

On Thursday, the 13th of Dec'r, 1866, at 9 o'clock, a. m., the following personal property to-wit:

6 fine Work
HORSES,



2 of them good Brood Mares, (in foal,)
27 Head of Cattle,
among which are
12 MILCH COWS,
1 Bull, 3 Heifers, 11 Yearling Calves,
33 HEAD OF HOGS
13 of them large FAT HOGS 8 large Shoats, 6 medium do. and 6 pigs, 1 McCormick Reaper, 2 Farm Wagons, 1 Wagon Bed, 1 pair Wagon Ladders, 1 two-horse Plough, 3 three-horse Ploughs, 2 three horse Harrows,