AMERICAN SENTINEL, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

The American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER:

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1867.

The General Jury, and How it Works.

On Wednesday last, in the Circuit Court now in session here, we had an opportunity given us of witnessing the practical working of the General Jury Law, enacted at the last session of the Legislature of this State. That our readers may understand it in every particular, we propose, even at the expense of being a little tedious, to go into all the details of the law; and point out as candidly and impartially as we can; its many and grave defects. We propose to keep out of view the partizan spirit which first prompted the Legislature to pass a special Jury law for the three western counties, and afterwards changed it to the present miserable abortion, under which all the Courts of the State are acting. You are aware that the law requires the clerk of the County Commissioners, to furnish the Judge of the Circuit Court with a list of the names of all the white male tax payers resident in the County, above twenty-five, and not over sixty-five years of age; and after the Judge compares the list with the poll books of the last election, he shall from the list so furnished; select (without reference to their political opinions, but with special reference to their sobriety, intelligence and moral character; 500 men, whose names shall be placed in a cubiform box of eight inches square, and after notifying the members of the bar, of the time and place; the clerk of the Circuit Court, or some one of his sworn deputies, who was not present at the time the Jedge placed the names in the box; shall draw from it forty-eight names as the panel of Jurors for the term of Court; the first twenty-three so drawn constituting the Grand Jury; and the other twenty-five the Petit Jury. The box is then locked up and the 452 names left in it, are to be drawn from for succeeding terms of Court until the whole number is exhausted and no provision made, for such alterations as will necessarily occur by death, removal from the county, or other causes.

It is proper to a thorough understanding of the impracticability of this law in its application to the counties generally, to inform you, that the whole number of white male tax-payers in Carroll county is about 4000. That the law disqualifies, and therefore exempts from Jury service, all who are under twenty-five, and above sixty-five years of age; all School Teachers, Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel, Magistrates, Constables, and all persons who have suits of any kind pending in the Court, together with all State and County officers of every kind. It will be perceived then, that while the whole number of tax-payers is 4000, and after the persons who are disqualified by the law as above stated are tsubtracted it will leave but about 2000 from which the Judge is to select the 500 names to put in the box and draw from, and excluded from which number, are generally speaking, the most intelligent class of the people. In a word one half of the whole people available for Jury service, are exempted by the laws of the State, and this does not include the great number who must eventually if drawn be excused for physical considerations if for no other.

Now indulge us while we briefly sum up the manifest objections to the law as it now exists, and before we proceed to do so, let us here candidly, once for all say, that we are in favor of a General Jury Law, properly framed; and so guarded, that while it secures honest, intelligent and upright Juries, shall at the same time do so in such a method as not by the operations of the law to heap upon the people unnecessary burthens, either pecuniarily or otherwise. Having thus far alluded to the *modus operandi* of getting a Grand and Petit Jury in the first instance, let us glance at its practical working in Court. You already perceive that the 500 names are put in the box, well mixed, stirred up and shaken together and the Jury drawn therefrom, without reference to district lines; and that in constituting the Grand Jury of the first twenty-three names drawn from the box, it might easily happen that a number of districts in the county would have no member upon it. Indeed the result of the drawing for the present term in this county shows. that six districts are by this method excluded from having any person on it.—Every person who has had anything to do with Courts, and more especially any one who has ever served upon the Grand Jury, will recognize at once the importance of having every district in the county represented upon that body; how it facilitates the transaction of business in many ways; and places at the command of the Grand Inquest in the persons of its own members, the means of properly estimating the character of all complaints coming before it. In so far then, as it applies to the Grand Jury, it is susceptible of great improvement.

Again when an indictment is brought into Court by the Grand Jury for an offence of any gravity, and the party is put upon trial, and sees proper to exercise his undoubted right, of challenging twenty of the regular panel of petit Jurors; it leaves but five to be sworn in the case; and should he then demand the seven talismen required to complete the panel, be drawn from the box, and his request be acceded to, (as it undoubtedly would be by every Judge on the bench in this State, no matter what his political opinions might be), you stop the whole proceedings in the case, and in some instances of the Court, for a day or two at least, to give the Sheriff time to ride over a great portion of the county, and bring in the parties drawn, who are perhaps scattered over half a dozen districts as was the case last Wednesday; thus causing delay in the dispatch of business and making the county suffer to the extent of from $200 to $300 per diem, and putting people thus suddenly called upon to leave their work to no little trouble and inconvenience to serve as Jurors.

We might make many more objections to the law, but we feel that we have said enough to call the attention of our readers to it, and as we have intimated in a former part of this article, our willingness to see a general Jury law framed, which would be free from the many objections which can safely, and properly be urged against the present one. We propose briefly to indicate what in our judgment would remedy the defects of the law as it now stands and make it satisfactory to all classes. The first objection that we make is, that

The number of names put in the box and from which the Jury is drawn, is too great; instead of 500 there should not be more than 300 names for a county having the voting population of Carroll.

2nd. Instead of the whole number 500 names being placed in one box as at present, there should be a box for every district, and the number of persons to be selected from, being fixed at 300 instead of 500 for the county; the Judge of the Circuit Court, should be required to give to each district, the proportion of the 300, that they would be entitled to, on the basis of voting population.

3d. Instead of drawing (as under the present law) the first twenty-three names as the Grand Jury from one box, in which the names have all been placed, and well mixed together, there should be but forty-seven instead of forty-eight jurors drawn, and they should be drawn by districts, giving each district the number of Jurors that they are entitled to on the basis of voting population.

4th. The Judge of the Circuit Court should then proceed to draw by districts from the 47 Jurors already drawn in the mode above prescribed, 22 Grand Jurors, and should then be authorized to select from the whole people of the county a suitable person to act as Foreman of the Grand Jury—the rest of the jurors so drawn to wit, twenty-five would constitute the Petit Jury. This method would give to each district a member of the Grand Inquest, and secure, and remove beyond the possibility of chance, the selection of a competent business man to act as Foreman.

5th. The drawing of Talismen, in the trial of causes in Court, would be greatly facilitated, because when the regular panel of Petit Jurors becomes exhausted and the Counsel in causes, demand that they be drawn from the box, the Court would compel them to select some one district from which to draw the talismen and instead of having them scattered over the whole county as by the present method they would be procured from one locality and that removed as far as possible from the district in which the offence was originally committed.

Finally the list should last but for two Courts or rather for one year, when the Judge should be authorized to purge it of the names of all parties who have died, removed from the county or become disqualified from any cause whatever, and their places supplied by the addition of such persons who have arrived at twenty-five years of age, or otherwise became competent Jurors. Under the present law no additions can be made and the 500 names placed in the box, no matter how many have died &c., are to remain there and be drawn from, until exhausted.

There are many other reasons which we might give to sustain us, in asking that the law as it now stands, be changed; but we feel, that we have said enough to call the attention of the people to the matter—not doubting that at the proper time, and in the proper way, they will ask their representatives to have it changed, so that it will really accomplish what all good citizens desire, the selection of competent persons to set on our Juries, and in a way best calculated to promote the interest of all concerned.

The Democratic Convention.

On Friday the Convention at Annapolis distinguished itself by resolving, by a vote of sixty-nine to thirty-five—almost two to one—to dispense with the services of an official reporter of its debates. The discussions of this remarkable body will therefore be lost to future generations—unless its action be reconsidered. We would not be astonished if the next proposition adopted would be that their sessions be secret, and their doors be closed against the representatives of the press. The majority of the Committee on the Declaration of Rights reported a new Bill of Rights.—From the brief examination which we have been able to give it, the only important distinguishing mark we discover between it and the present Declaration of Rights is the insertion of a clause recognizing the equality of the colored race before the law and their right to testify as witnesses. A minority report was of course presented, objecting to this feature, the committee being nearly equally divided on the subject. On a close examination we expect that the alterations made in the Bill of Rights of 1851 by the Convention of 1864 will be found to have been nearly all stricken out. The report was ordered to be printed. On Saturday an order was presented abolishing the Orphans' Courts as now constituted, and conferring upon the county Judge all the powers and jurisdiction thereof.

Democracy vs. the Negro.

Political parties exciting revolutions to regain power seldom accomplish much but their own discomfiture. This fact is most forcibly verified in the case of the Democratic party of the country, and more particularly in that of the Rebel Democratic faction of Maryland. When the great Democratic party of this country, by its split in the Charleston Convention, lost its controlling influence in national affairs, it inaugurated the most stupendous and causeless revolution that has ever been recorded in the annals of history, and before which those of France would sink into insignificance. The great Southern Confederacy, that was to have been a model government for the world crumbled and fell before the victorious armies of the Union, even as the hoary frost is melted away beneath the mild rays of an April sun. Humiliation and shame are its consequences, and its authors and instigators, even at this early day after its close, are being buried in oblivion and contempt beneath the onward march of equal rights.

And the corrupt Democratic element of Maryland are fast following in the footsteps of its predecessors. By the most disgraceful bargains and sales, by the utter disregard of all law and order, has it revolutionized our State, and the present action of the Republican party has cast consternation and dread into its ranks, and that too at a time when it was dreaming of future political bliss. Its cherished Constitutional Convention scheme it fondly thought would again secure the ascendancy of the Democratic party to power in this State. Every man who was not a full member of that party was to be turned down in order that those whose voracious appetites had well nigh made them desperate might be satiated. In a word, loyalty was to have been made obnoxious, and treason to have become a sure passport to higher honors.

In the loyal Republican primary meetings held throughout our State to elect delegates to the State Convention which met in Baltimore on Tuesday week, our Democratic friends have seen a terrible sight. They know that those meetings were the omen of their speedy downfall. Hence they lift their hands in holy horror, and their moanings are heard above the exultant shouts of the Republican victory. For the "white niggers" they have nothing but "loathing, detestation and scorn," (all very natural,) but for the "poor misguided black man" they have "pity" and words of honeyed sweetness. Their newspaper organs are fast following the example of Emerson Etheridge, Wade Hampton, Governor Orr, and others of the Democratic persuasion in the South, in begging for the negro vote. One by one they join in lauding the negro. Their opposition to his voting is becoming very feeble, and in its stead they now entertain feelings of pity towards him, and tell him of the identity of their interests. They see that his enfranchisement is only a question of time, and the fight is as to whom shall receive his vote.

But the negro, all uncouth and unlearned as he is, will not be duped by these dough-faces, who are racked midway between hope and fear—hope for Sambo's support, and fear for its uncertainty. All their covert trickery will not delude him. He knew which way to shoot for a Rebel, and he will know which way to vote for one. All their professed friendship has lately sprung up, for, until within a short time since, his odor was nauseous to their refined tastes. Now that the Republicans have admitted him to their political meetings, his smell has gone, and we soon expect to see our Democratic friends dandling the negro children upon their knees and feeding them upon candy, hoping thus to secure the influence of their parents.

We imagine the Democrats need give themselves no further trouble concerning the negro. He is already educated as to the principles of modern Democracy.—They can blame no one but themselves for his admission to political privileges. Had they let alone the present Constitution the subject would have been settled for the next twenty years. But, through their short-sightedness, they have forced the issue upon the Republican party, and it has been accepted, and they now see its success is certain. In their attempt to secure the negro vote they commit the most glaring inconsistency, and will be chided and reproached by even the negro. Their fate is sealed, and they see the handwriting on the wall. Poor fellows! we pity them from the bottom of our heart, and are sorry we cannot offer them some encouragement in this their hour of need.

Union State Convention.

Pursuant to the call of the State Central Committee a State Convention of the Republican Union party of Maryland, was held at Broadway Hall, Baltimore, on Tuesday last. The Convention was one of the largest ever held in the State, the immense hall being densely packed with representative men from all parts of the State—who were determined to act for the *right*, regardless of consequences. For the first time in the history of the State, the negro was received as a political equal.—The delegations from nearly all the counties were mixed, a portion of them being colored men.

The meeting was called to order at twelve o'clock by Thomas J. Wilson, Esq, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and an organization was effected by calling Major General A. W. Denison to the chair and appointing Hon. John L. Linthicum, of Frederick County, Secretary. A Committee of one from each county was appointed to examine the credentials of delegates and report permanent officers of the Convention. The Committee retired to another room, and during its absence, stirring addresses were made by Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Senator Jackson, of Delaware General Gregory, Frank Crosby, of Baltimore county, Wm. Sanders, colored, and others. The Committee then returned to the Hall, and reported the following gentlemen for permanent officers of the Convention; *President*—Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, of Cecil county; *First Vice President*—Maj. Gen. A. W. Denison, of Baltimore city, and an additional Vice President from each county and Senatorial district of Baltimore city, and five Secretaries.

The Committee also reported all the counties except Dorchester and St. Mary's fully represented. The report of the Committee was unanimously ratified, and the officers selected assumed their places.

A Committee on resolutions was then appointed, and the Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock. and on re-assembling at that hour, the committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, was addressed by A. Ward Handy, Dr. Brown, H. C. Hawkins, and others. The committee on resolutions then entered the hall and submitted the following, which had received the sanction of all the Committee, except one:

Resolved by the Republicans of Maryland, assembled in Convention, That we reaffirm our demand, heretofore made, for the recognition by law over all the country of the entire equality of all American citizens in all civil and political rights, without regard to color.

Resolved, That we call upon the Congress of the United States to carry out the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the power given by the Constitution and its recent amendments to abolish all legal distinction on account of color, and to give the suffrage to the colored classes of this and all the States by the passage of the Sumner-Wilson bill at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the declaration of the past Republican Convention of Maryland, that the body now assembled in Annapolis, called a Constitutional Convention, is in violation and subversion of the legal Government of Maryland, and that any Constitution it may form without impartial suffrage ought to be defeated by the people and not recognized by Congress.

Resolved, That if the Convention called under the act of Assembly shall submit a Constitution to a vote of the people which does not provide for impartial suffrage, that in that event the Republicans of Maryland are called on to take all practical steps to defeat it, and that it is our duty to go to the polls and use every exertion to have it defeated at the ballot box by the voters of the State.

Resolved, That in the above event we direct the State Central Committee and the Republicans of all the counties and Baltimore city to provide for taking the votes of all the colored male citizens of the State against the Constitution made at Annapolis, so that such votes shall be counted, and in the event of the whole vote, white or colored, cast against that Constitution being greater than the vote cast in its favor, we shall claim that such Constitution cannot subvert the present State Government, and we shall appeal to Congress to preserve the existing State Government against it, and prevent such Constitution from being carried into effect.

Resolved, That this Convention invite the Republicans of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri to send delegates without respect to color to a Convention to meet at Baltimore on ———, to advance the cause of manhood suffrage, and to demand of Congress the passage of the Sumner Wilson bill, and we direct the Central Committee to take steps to carry out this resolution and fix the day of the meeting of the Convention.

Mr. Crosby, member of the Committee from Baltimore county, submitted the following as a minority report;

Resolved, That the question be submitted to the people of Maryland on——— day of———, in the year of our Lord ———:

"Shall a Constitutional Convention be held in the city of Baltimore on the——— day of———, in the year of our Lord ———?"

Those in favor of said question will select delegates to such Convention upon the same basis as delegates to the Convention now in session at Annapolis.

Resolved, That, should a majority of the people of Maryland vote in favor of such a Convention or such election be ordered, then said Convention shall be held as specified in the foregoing resolution.

A lengthy debate ensued upon the two reports, participated in by Dr. Ohr, Mr. Crosby, Archibald Sterling, R. Stockett Mathews and Hon John L Thomas, when the majority resolutions were adopted by nearly a unanimous vote

The President of the Convention was then empowered to increase the State Central Committee by the addition of five members from Baltimore city and two from each county in the State.

On motion of Dr. Ohr, it was resolved, that the president of this Convention be vested with authority, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to issue a call for the re-assembling of the Convention.

On motion of John M. Holland, the State Central Committee was instructed to communicate with the members of Congress in regard to the matter reported by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions.

The Convention then adjourned, and quietly dispersed.

Coming Down.

Rebels are beginning to see that colored citizens of the State cannot much longer be denied the right of suffrage, and are already trimming their sails to catch the popular breeze that shall waft them to perpetual power. The Baltimore *Gazette*, the leading Rebel paper in this State, is "mellowing down" toward the colored man and using all its talents for misrepresentation to convince them that the Republicans are not their friends and cannot be trusted, but that the Rebels are, always have been and always will be, and alone can be trusted with their future destiny. All the "small fry" Rebels throughout the State are taking their cue from the *Gazette*, and begin to talk to the Negroes as "mild as a sucking dove." We are glad to see these healthy signs of returning reason on their part. We had feared that their hatred of the "nigger" was chronic and incureable. For many long, weary years they have held them in bondage, sold them on the auction block like mules, cracked the whip over their backs like oxen, dragged children from their parents and separated wives from husbands, hunted them from the swamps with blood-hounds, and heaped every imaginable injury and outrage upon them. It is about time they were commencing to make amends to the colored people for their cruelties and inhumanity. Were this done from pure motives and an honorable desire to render justice to a race they have so long oppressed, it would be commendable; but the *motive* for this sudden change is to apparent. The negro is no longer a chattle, that can be bought and sold like a horse. The Republicans have knocked off his manacles, invested him with the rights of a citizen, and placed the ballot in his hand. In a short time he will have a vote in Maryland, and it is for their ballots the Rebels are now bidding; and to get that *vote* they affect much love for the African and protest that "he dont stink."—*Boonsboro' Odd-Fellow.*

The Finality.

Now that the Supreme Court decision has been given, the Macon *Telegraph* and other journals which have hitherto counselled inactivity, urge action and immediate reconstruction and restoration. Clearly such men as Governor Perry cannot persuade the Southern people that it is better to remain out of the Union indefinitely rather than accede to the terms offered.

The Next Presidency

The Annapolis *Gazette* comes to us this week with the names of Scuyler Colfax, and Senator Creswell at the head of its editorial columns as the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President in the next canvass. The *Gazette* says:

We notice that several papers in this and other States have proposed the names of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indianna, for President, and Hon. John A. J. Creswell of Maryland, for Vice President, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Republican National Convention. With pride and pleasure we endorse these gentlemen. In our humble opinion no better selection could be made, and we have not the slightest doubt that if these gentlemen are nominated the people will ratify them by a large majority.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence.

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street,
May 16,—1y. New York.

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The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON.
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
May 16,—1y.

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SWAYNE'S OINTMENT cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.

'ITCH' Dr. Swayne's Ointment, 'TETTER'
'ITCH' Dr. Swayne's Ointment, 'TETTER'
'ITCH' 'TETTER'
'ITCH' 'TETTER'
'ITCH' NEVER KNOWN 'TETTER'
'ITCH' 'TETTER'
'ITCH' TO FAIL 'TETTER'
'ITCH' 'TETTER'
'ITCH' IN CURING THIS 'TETTER'
'ITCH' 'TETTER'
'ITCH' TORMENTING 'TETTER'
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Cures Itching Piles, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Rash' all Skin Diseases

Prepared only by Dr SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by WM. REESE,
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The experience of the past ten years has demonstrated the fact that reliance may be placed in the efficacy of

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for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal weakness, Emissions, Physical and Nervous debility, Impotence, or want of power, the result of Sexual Excess, or Youthful Indiscretion, which neglected, ruins the happiness, and unfits the sufferer for Business, Social Society or Marriage, and often terminates in an untimely grave. Make no delay in seeking the remedy. It is entirely vegetable and harmless on the system, can be used without detection or interference with business pursuits, and no change of diet is necessary while using them. Price, One Dollar.

If you cannot get them of your druggist send the money to Dr. J. Bryan, 819 Broadway, New York, and they will be sent free from observation by return of mail.

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$25, THE GENUINE Bartlett Sewing Machine $25.

WANTED.—Agents $150 per month and all expenses paid. to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced machine, and is fully patented, licensed and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For Circulars and terms address

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724 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
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An Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men—published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. Feb 9,—1y.

DR. SWAYNE'S BOWEL CORDIAL,

A
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for Asiatic Cholera,
Cholera Morbus Dysentery,
Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, or
Summer Complaint pain in the Stomach
and Bowels, Sick Stomach, Vomiting, and all
relaxed condition of the Bowels. Let
no family be without this
medicine, it will give immediate
relief.

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OLD SCRAP IRON wanted at the highest market prices, at
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CASSIMERES, Tweeds, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Linen, &c., cheaper than ever, at A. M. Warner's.

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These Pills are composed of various roots, having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter

In all bilious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts, which are the cause of bilious affections in general

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cure Sick Headache, and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required

Please ask for "Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills," and observe that the two likenesses of the Doctor are on the Government stamp—one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other in his present health.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents per box Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street Philadelphia Pa

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HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO THE SICK.

'Consumption' 'Can be cured'
'Consumption' SWAYNE'S 'Can be cured'
'Consumption' 'Can be cured'
'Consumption' COMPOUND 'Can be cured'
'Consumption' 'Can be cured'
'Consumption' SYRUP OF 'Can be cured.'
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'Consumption' WILD CHERRY 'Can be cured.'
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'Consumption' IS THE 'Can be cured.'
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Thirty years' experience, and the great amount of testimony from all parts of the world has proven it a standard and reliable remedy for Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility. Blood Spitting, Liver Complaint, Pains in the Side and Breast all diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs

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If you require a reliable remedy to restore you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best?

Thirty years experience has proved that

Dr. Harvey's Female Pills,

have no equal for Removing Obstructions and Irregularities NO MATTER FROM WHAT CAUSE THEY ARISE. They are safe and sure in every case.—Price, One Dollar, per box.

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Is a remedy four degrees stronger than the above, and intended for special cases of long standing Price, Five Dollars per Box.

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Whiskers! Whiskers!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, $1 00—3 packages for $2 00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price.—Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y April 13.—1y

DIED.

Departed this life on the 17th inst., in the 34th year of her age, SARAH ZACHARIAS, consort of Jacob Zacharias. She was indeed a kind and beloved wife, affectionate and dear mother. She has left a bereaved husband and four interesting children to mourn her departure, but they mourn not as those who have no hope.

Dearest sister thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.
Though our tears fall fast and faster,
Yet we would not call the back;
We are glad thy feet no longer
Tread life's rough and thorny track.
We are glad our Heavenly Father,
Took thee while thy heart was pure;
We are glad He did not leave thee
All life's trials to endure.
We are glad, and yet the teardrop
Falleth, for alas, we know
That our fireside will be lonely,
We shall miss our sister so. *

BALTIMORE MARKET.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, '67.

FLOUR:—	
Howard Street Super,	$11.25@12.25
" " Extra,	12.50@13.25
City Mills Super,	11.25@11.50
" " Extra,	12.50@13.50
Family Flour,	14.50@15.50
Rye Flour,	9.50@10.00
Corn Meal,	6.20@6.50
GRAIN:—	
Prime White Wheat,	3.35@3.50
Inferior to Fair,	3.20@3.35
Fair Red Wheat,	3.00@3.20
White Corn,	1.25@1.27
Yellow Corn,	1.28@1.30
Maryland Oats,	73@76 cts.
PROVISIONS:—	
Bacon, Shoulders,	10@10½
" Sides,	12@12½
" Hams,	15@17½
Lard,	13@16½

Notice to Bridge Builders

THE County Commissioners of Carroll County will receive Sealed Proposals until *Tuesday the 4th day of June, next*, for Building a BRIDGE thirty-three feet long, and fourteen feet wide, over Little Pipe Creek, near the village of Union Bridge. A plan and specifications can be seen at the office of the County Commissioners. By order.

LEVI VALENTINE, Clerk.
May 23,—td

FOUND.

ON Monday the 13th inst., on the Littlestown Pike, a Silver Hunting Cased Watch. The owner can have the same by calling on the Subscriber, near the Stone Road, and 3 miles from Silver Run, proving property and paying charges.

FREDERICK H. MYERS.
May 23,—3t*

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of Carroll Union League, held Friday Evening, May 17th, the following resolution was on motion adopted:

Resolved, That after this date the regular meetings of Carroll Union League be held on the *First Friday of each month*, until the first of September next; this resolution not to interfere however with special meetings ordered by the President.

J. EDWIN WEAVER,
May 23,—2t Secretary.

Estate of Matthew Denning, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of MATTHEW DENNING, late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same within six months from this date, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

CHARLES DENNING,
May 23,—4t.* Administrator.

Scythes and Snaths.

15 Dozen English and American Grain & Grass Scythes, just received and for sale at Baltimore prices. Also a full assortment of Stones and Rifles. *John L. Reifsnider*,
May 23. West End.

WHITE GOODS.—White Goods, all kinds, Plain, Plaid and Striped, of every grade, at E K. Gernand's.

City Treasurer's Report.

TO THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF WESTMINSTER,
MAY 15th, 1867.

REPORT of the Treasurer of the Corporation of Westminster, for the year ending May 15th, 1867, to wit:

Received from Joshua Yingling, former Treasurer, J. Reese's Promissory Note du the Corporation for specific purposes, in opening Street at Mrs. Grammer's amounting to three hundred dollars and interest to collect on same,	$300 00
June 19th, 1866, Received from Henry Shreev, former Collector Taxes,	9 90
June 19th, 1866, received from John H. Sullivan, Taxes collected up to Nov. 27th 1866,	75 35
June 19th, 1866, received from Geo. W. Sullivan, Taxes collected up to date,	294 24
May 1st, 1867, received form Hashabiah Haines, Mayor, for Circus Licences, &c.,	15 00
Total am't. rec'd. from all sources,	$694 49

The following amounts were paid out in cash per order of the Board, as will appear by reference to vouchers, to wit:

July 31st, 1866, G. E. Wampler, for use of Office, lights, fuel, and costs, vs. Reese,	6 93
Sept. 25th, 1866, James L. Wampler, repairing bridge on Church street,	1 00
Sept. 5th, '66, Grammer & Danner, Blank Receipt Book and Stationery,	1 50
Oct. 2d, '66, Dr. F. Butler, per H. Haines, for Stone at Mikesel's Bridge,	3 00
Oct. 5th, '66, Adam Riggle, per H. Haines, for Mason labor at same,	12 75
Nov. 27th, '66, John H. Sullivan, Commission on Collections,	7 47
Nov. 27th, '66, A. P. Cook, Police services Nov. 6th, 1866,	4 00
Nov. 27th, '66, M. Sullivan, Police services, Nov. 6th, 1866,	4 00
Jan. 1st, 1867, F. A. Sharer, four days assessing, 1866 for Corporation,	12 00
Jan. 11th, Jos. M. Parke, per F. A. Sharer, to printing blank Tax bills for 1866,	5 50
*Jan. 29th, Judge J. E. Smith, Judgment against Corporation since '59, without interest and costs,	40 00
March 2d, Elmer Cross, for mowing weeds on streets and alleys,	5 00
*March 14th, I. E. Pearson, Esq., services as Counsellor for '61, '62, and '63,	30 79
*March 16, H. H. Wampler, for services as per bill passed 1862,	30 00
May 1st, H. Haines, for services as per bill in building Bridge at Mikesel's,	25 00
May 1st, H. Haines, for services as Mayor for year ending May 15th, 1867,	20 00
May 1st, W. A. Cunningham, Police Star, Ledger and other Books	6 00
May 1st, W. A. Cunningham, for lights and fuel for use of Board to 15th,	5 00
May 1st, Geo. W. Mathews, Chairman Commission on opening alleys as per bill,	11 00
May 1st, A. Billingslea, Clerk to Board as per order, ending May 15th, '67,	20 00
May 1st, A. Billingslea, Councilman	10 00
" Wm. A. Cunningham, "	10 00
" F. A. Sharer, "	10 00
" E. K. Gernand, "	10 00
" A. R. Durbin, "	10 00
May 2nd, F. A. Sharer, Councilman for 1860, as passed by former Board,	6 00
May 7th, Elias Yingling, Return Judge for election held May 6th, '67, as per bill and receipt for services of three Judges and Clerks to same,	8 00
May 13th, County Commissioner's for Stone at Bridge at Mikesell's,	23 15
May 13th, G. W. Sullivan, Tax Collector, Commissions on part collected,	39 54
Total am't. paid in cash by Treas'r.	$377 63

The Commissions were paid on the amount of bills cancelled by compromise as well as on cash collections.

Those marked thus * reduced their bill at the rate of 35 per cent.

RECAPITULATION.

Gross amount of cash received with Promissory Note,	$694 49
Gross amount of cash paid out,	377 63
Leaving a balance in the Treasury with the Promissory Note of	$316 86
Actual amount of money in the Treasury,	16 86
Gross amount of debts paid in cash,	377 63
Gross amount of debts paid by Taxes by compromise,	296 46
Whole amount paid in cash and by compromise,	$674 09

All of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration and approval, with the vouchers, checks and receipts.

A. R. DURBIN,
Treasurer of Corporation.

The following bills against the Corporation were settled by the Tax Collector, by order of the Board, by mutual compromise and reduction, and the passage of satisfactory receipts, for Taxes up to the year 1866, by the Corporation, and the reduction of bills against the same by the claimants, with receipts in full up to same dates, to wit:

Michael Baughman, Mayor for 1863, and work for Corporation as per bill,	$21 50
Wm. H. Bell, one year Councilman 1860 and other work,	16 00
Emanuel Gernand, Councilman 1855, '56 and '57, and other services,	27 63
Jacob Shaffer, Councilman for '61,	12 00
Dr. J. W. Hering, Councilman for '61, and other services,	10 00
Reuben Cassell, Councilman for '61,	12 00
J. H. Hoppe, fees and costs 1858, as J. P., and fixing walks at corner of Alley,	19 84
Dr. S. L. Swormstedt, Councilman 1857 and Mayor 1860 and '61,	35 50
Jacob Bixler, for Assessing for Corporation 1858, and paper for same,	4 12
Wm. Lawyer, for Councilman 1856 and '57, by balance on settlement,	17 87
A. Troxel, Assessing for Corporation 1857,	7 00
C. W. Webster, Council to Board 1860,	12 80
Wm. Reese, Councilman, 1862,	5 00
George Webster, Councilman, two years, 1862 and '63, and removing 5 dead Horses, 1863,	12 50
Levi Evans, Councilman, 1860,	12 00
I. E. Crouse, Councilman, '64,	5 00
H. Warner, Councilman, '62, and '63,	10 00
F. A. Sharer, Councilman, '64,	5 00
E. K. Gernand, Councilman, '64, and Clerking Special Election, 1862,	6 45
E. Lynch, Stone for Corporation, 1865,	7 50
*T. J. Lockard, two years clerking to Council, 1864, and '65, and rent fuel and lights,	25 00
T. J. Lockard, Printing for Corporation, 1864 and '65, and August 9th, 1866,	13 75
	296 46

*This bill was settled by a compromise with Mr. L., for $8, Corporation money he had collected for Circus, &c., and receipts exchanged, the latter by Tax bills.

May 23,—2t.

BARGAINS.—If you want to get the worth of your money go to
Stouffer & Hoffman's.
New Windsor, May 16.

WE have just received a new invoice of Ladies Dress Goods, consisting of Grenadines, plain and figured Peplins, Mozambiques, &c. Stouffer & Hoffman.
New Windsor, May 16.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

A choice lot of Silver American and Swiss Watches, Breastpins and Earrings, Sleeve Buttons, plain and fancy Finger Rings, Silver Chains, Silver Thimbles, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., just received and will be sold at lowest prices.

May 16. Wm. Moore.

LATEST Style Hoop Skirts, for sale at
May 9. E K Gernand's.