The Republican Citizen.

Frederick City, Md.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1870.

J. W. Baughman, Editor and Publisher.

THE CASH SYSTEM.

At an adjourned meeting of the Newspaper Publishers of Frederick City, held on Monday, the 7th of December, 1868, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1869, the subscriptions for our respective Newspapers must be paid CASH, or within three months of the commencement of the subscriber's year, otherwise Fifty Cents additional will be charged—that whenever practicable the CASH will be demanded for all Job Work and Advertising—that no work will be undertaken unless for substantial and responsible persons, and that the CASH in advance will be required in every case from strangers and those whose disposition and ability to pay for work is not well known.

KEEFER, SMITH & CO.,
Of The Examiner.
G. W. Z. BLACK,
Of The Republican.
CHARLES COLE,
Of The Maryland Union.
J. W. BAUGHMAN,
Of The Citizen.

A THRILLING SCENE.

PRINCE ARTHUR INTRODUCED TO THE PRESIDENT.

The British Minister, Mr Thornton, having intimated to Secretary Fish his desire to present his Royal Highness, Prince Arthur, third son of Queen Victoria, to President Grant and his lady; the President intimated his willingness to receive the Prince. The grand ceremony of the formal introduction came off, accordingly, about noon on Monday last. It was impressive in the extreme, and exhibits the polish and dignity of our "Chief Magistrate" in the most favorable light? Every American, and, especially, all loyal Americans, will be proud of the representative of the Great Nation, and exclaim—Grant is a trump.

His Royal Highness and party, having reached the green room, and been introduced by Secretary Fish to some of the President's secretaries—"in a few moments (so says the reporters for the Baltimore American), General Grant entered the Blue Room, when the royal party were formally presented to the Chief Magistrate of the American Republic (!) The young Prince shook the President by the hand in a very cordial manner. The President said: I'm glad to see you, and I am sure you will like our country. The Prince repeated: "I have had, thus far, a delightful time: I feel honored, sir, in knowing the great American captain." Gen Grant then said: Gentlemen will you walk into the adjoining room, I desire to present you to Mrs. Grant." The party then repaired to the Red Parlor and were introduced to Mrs. Grant and her father, old Mr Dent.—We are informed that "the conversation was common place—the Prince paying particular attention to Mrs. Grant," expressing the hope that he "would have the honor of seeing Mr. and Mrs. President at home." Mrs. Grant and her father, we are told, both spoke of the Queen in high terms, to which the Prince replied: I am sincerely proud and delighted at the estimation in which my good mother is held in this country." These are the special expressions of civility uttered by the distinguished parties introduced.—The Prince although only a youth of some twenty years, seems to have had greatly the advantage in the use of his tongue. But in this we may be mistaken; for it is quite possible that all truly loyal citizens will be prepared to prove that no "Chief Executive of the American Republic" ever received a distinguished foreigner or representative of Royalty in more elegant and courtly style than Ulyses did when he said to Prince Arthur: I'm glad to see you, and I am sure you will be pleased with our country.

The Radical Negroes in Richmond.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald from Richmond, under date of the 25th, gives an account of the manner in which the news of the passage of the Congressional bill for the admission of Virginia into the Union was received in Richmond. We are informed that at noon on that day a salvo of 100 guns was fired by battery G. First United States Artillery—that beyond this there was no rejoicing, and that the proceedings intended for such was made tumultuous and disgraceful by the negroes. Gov. Walker made a brief congratulatory address, predicting the future prosperity of the State. There were about 5,000 people present. The conduct of the radical negroes—showing how admirably qualified they are for citizenship, and how grateful they are for the great privileges which have been conferred upon them—is thus discribed by the Herald's correspondent:

Two or three white speakers followed the Governor in the same strain, and then the negroes called for the most ultra radicals of their own color, who began a series of inflammatory speeches which lasted until darkness dispersed the crowd. Cornelius Harris, the first negro orator, after enumerating the conditions upon which the State was admitted, told the whites if they dared violate them in depriving any colored man of his rights Congress would remand the State to the condition of a Territory like Georgia. Next came Ben Scott, a notoriously known negro, who not only repeated the assertions of his predecessors, but threatened all the whites with disfranchisement if the negroes were not elected to office, allowed to sit on juries &c. Calls were then made for J. W. Bland, the colored State Senator, who opposed the imposition of the test oath before the Reconstruction Committee, which were received with yells, hootings and hisses. Lewis Lindsay, negro, a former conventionist, followed in a most violent and inflammatory harangue, in which he claimed that negroes were the only true loyal people, and that the rebels had to look out, "else the little rights they had just got would be taken from them." Repeated efforts to bring Mr. Bland to the stand were savagely cried down, and an application of a committee of whites to know if he could be allowed to speak was declined in fierce terms, with an intimation that if he appeared he would be mobbed. At several junctures there was every indication of a riot, and, as became them, the whites mostly withdrew from such a scene of excitement and danger. On account of this the contemplated torch light procession, illumination and fireworks were dispensed with to-night.

The New Southern Balance of Power and the Next Presidency.

Under this caption the New York Herald of the 20th inst., comments on the great revolution in the structure of our government occasioned by the abolition of slavery and the adoption of the XIIIth, XIVth and XVth Amendments to the constitution; and contends that this revolution in our form of government is greater than that which was effected in the original colonies by their severance from the British crown. Notwithstanding the Herald was a strenuous advocate of "Jeff. Davis & Co." up to the time a New York mob compelled the Herald office to unfurl the Stars and Stripes, that journal justifies every measure by which the radical Jacobins in Congress have robbed the so called reconstructed States of all their "rights privileges and dignities," which we were solemnly assured by Congressional resolves, at the beginning of the war, were to remain "unimpaired." With slavery abolished and interdicted by the 13th Amendment; with equal civil rights to all colors secured under the 14th Amendment, and with the right of suffrage secured to all persons without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, under the 15th Amendment—and which right shall not be denied or abridged by the United States nor by any State—a wonderful revolution certainly has been wrought in the structure of the government reared by the fathers of the republic, when they framed the constitution of 1787. In this new condition of things the Herald speculates on the probable position of parties in 1872, and assumes, that all the Southern States being in the Union will hold the balance of power. We subjoin, for what they are worth, the following closing paragraphs from the Herald's article:

Here we anticipate a new Southern balance of power. How it is to take shape we may have seen in the new departure of the old line democrats and ex-rebels of Virginia. They accept the new order of things, they fraternize with and cultivate the negro vote; and the same policy generally adopted by the Southern planter and landowners will give them, as opponents of the dominant party, the balance of power, even in the elections for the next Congress, the balance of power in every Southern State from Virginia to Texas. This foothold gained, this new Southern balance of power, is to dictate its candidate and its policy to the National Democratic Convention.

The right candidate will be a Southern man in high favor in the North as one of the shining Union lights of the war. Such a candidate will still be needed to confront the military glory of General Grant; and such a candidate is at hand in that great and sterling Southern Union soldier, General George H. Thomas. Virginia may well be proud of him, and it may be truly said of him that his merits are only equalled by his modesty. Such a candidate, we say, is the man for the opposition elements South and North. We do not mean, however, that he should be prematurely brought into the field; nor that we stand committed to any party or any candidate. We mean that Virginia and the South, in being farther advanced under the new constitution than Tammany Hall, can more effectively take the lead for the organization of a new opposition party for the succession. We mean that the anti-radical elements of the South, by conciliating the negro, can secure his vote; that this, we expect, will be done, and that so we may look for a new Southern balance of power in 1872 competent to shape the Democratic Convention to its policy and competent to decide the election.

VIRGINIA IN AT LAST.

President Grant, in his annual message to Congress, said that Virginia had adopted a constitution republican in form—that she had complied with all the conditions required by the reconstruction acts of Congress, and ought to be immediately admitted to representation. After waiting for weeks and weeks, a bill finally passed on Monday last, with a multitude of conditions and provisions, providing for her re-admission. Last week a bill passed the House of Representatives declaring that whereas Virginia had complied with all the requirements of the act of Congress, she was entitled to *unconditional* admission. The bill or resolution to this effect, after full discussion, passed the House by a vote of 143 to 49. This bill was defeated in the Senate. The Senate shaped up a different bill, imposing test-oaths, and declaring that the State never shall do this, that and the other thing—in effect, that she shall NEVER, as long as SAMBO lives, change her present constitution—the work of federal bayonets. This most odious bill—violative of all the pledges of the President, and the republican party—went to the House, and after an angry discussion between Bingham and Butler—was passed by a strict party vote—Bingham, Farnsworth, and all the other republicans who had previously voted for the unconditional bill, going back on their professions and their former vote. Bully Butler lashed the whole of them into the traces and compelled them to endorse his vindictive policy. Still, Virginia is in this glorious Union once more, and her carpet-bag and scallawag representatives will now take their seats and receive their pay. Poor, oppressed, insulted, outraged Virginia! We hope we may live to see her free—free as the North winds when they sweep over her blue mountains.

MR. PEABODY—GEN. LEE.—The committee in charge of the obsequies of George Peabody sent a formal invitation to Gen. R. E. Lee and the Trustees of Washington College to attend the funeral, at Salem, Massachusetts. The Board of Trustees, at a recent meeting, formally accepted the invitation and appointed as the delegation to represent the College, Gen. R. E. Lee, Col. Bolivar Christian, of Staunton, and Maj. T. J. Kirkpatrick of Lynchburg.—*Staunton Spectator.*

The Governor of Florida gets $5,000; his cabinet in all $24,000, and the Legislature $600 per annum, or, allowing forty days to the session, twelve dollars and fifty cents per day.

Miss Jelf, of Elizabeth, N. J., owns up to being an old maid. She has just passed her one hundred and fourth birthday.

LOCAL NEWS.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.—The following will be the time for the departure of the Passenger Trains from this station, viz:

EASTWARDLY,

Winchester Accom'n for Balt. at	7.25 A.M.
Fast Line will leave for Balt. at	8.15 A.M.
Mail Train for Baltimore at	2.00 P.M.
Express Train leaves for Balt. at	6.00 P.M.

WESTWARDLY,

Mail Train leave for Wheeling at	11.00 A.M.
Fast Line leave for Wheeling at	7.15 P.M.
Winchester Accom'n Train leave for Winchester at	6.00 P.M.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due to Hon. J. Alfred Ritter and Hon. J. B. Thomas for journal of House proceedings—and several pub. documents.

PUBLIC SALE.—To-morrow the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., John Ritchie, solicitor of the Frederick Co. Building Association, will sell at the City Hotel a House and lot, situate on the north side of west Patrick street, in this city. See advertisement.

TRINITY CHAPEL.—Rev. Samuel Kepler, Trinity Chapel, M. E. Church South, is to preach on the doctrine of the New Birth, next Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock.

FINE HOUSE SOLD.—Dr. L. T. McGill sold last week his fine three story dwelling on South Market street, at private sale, to Mrs. Holland, for the sum of $10,000.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY.—The Young Mens' Christian Association of this city, will hold their second Anniversary in the Lutheran Chuch on Sunday Evening the 30th, inst. The Rev. Dr. Zacharias, Rev. Mr. Nichols, Rev Mr. Hinkle, Rev. Dr. Diehl, Rev. R. H. Williams, and Dr. Jas. Hogg, will participate in the exercises of the occasion.

GOING TO MICHIGAN.—We understand that Dr. James Hogg, intends leaving this city and proposes to settle in Michigan. The Doctor is a native of this city, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of the community. His numerous friends here will be gratified, should his highest anticipations of success be realized in his new home.

REAL ESTATE SOLD.—Jas. S. Gladhill and M. Metagar, Mortgagees, sold on Saturday last, at public sale, in Myersville, 3¾ acres of land, located near Myersville, to Mr. Upton Buhrman, for $126 per acre; a store house, in Myersville, to Mr. Joseph Brown, for $800; also 1½ acres, adjoining, to same, for $252 per acre, 4 acres and some perches, to Mr. Jacob Summers, of J., for $174.50 per acre.

PUBLIC SALES.—As the season for spring advertising of farming implements and stock, incident to the changes in farming operations, occurring so frequently on the 1st of April is at hand, we respectfully remind those who may have occasion to make public sale of their property during the next month or two, that there is NO BETTER advertising medium in the county, than the CITIZEN—both on account of its wide circulation, and the substantial ability of those who are subscribers to it to pay for purchases made by them at public sales.

GRAND COMMANDER.—How honors do crowd upon some men. From the position of a simple Lieutenant, for a brief period, of the late Union Army, our fellow-citizen E. Y. Goldsborough, was elevated by the President to the lucrative post of U. S. Marshal for the State of Maryland; and now we are informed that the "HON." E. Y. G., has been elected, Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of Maryland, vice Gen. Denison. Only think of it. Grand Commander &c., &c. Are we going to have another rebellion? Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the Rupublic. Terrible. Terrible!—What will become of those who do not belong to the grand army of office holders and office seekers?

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.—On the night of the 13th, inst., says the Baltimore Gazette, a black mare, valued at $300, was stolen from the stable of R. T. Dawson, at Point of Rocks, Frederick County, on the line of the B. & O. R. R. The independent detective firm of Smith, Pierson & West, took the matter in hand, and on the 20th inst., succeeded in arresting John McQuage, with the mare in his possession. They learned that a horse answering to the description had passed the toll-gate on the Philadelphia road, and immediate pursuit was given. The accused was overtaken about 15 miles from Baltimore, riding the stolen animal towards Philadelphia. He was brought back to this city, together with the horse, and is held to await the demand of the Sheriff of Frederick county.

POISONING BY WHOLESALE.—On last Monday morning several negro families—13 persons in all—living in an outhouse on the farm of Mr. Charles Simmons, near Buckeystown, were, soon after breakfast, taken suddenly ill, and the party were seized with the fearful apprehension that they had partaken of food which had been poisoned by some unknown person. Dr. J. Boone was immediately summoned, who found their worst fears too true, whereupon he promptly administered proper correctives, and the whole party are now out of danger. The Doctor deserves much credit for the kindness and ready assistance given the sufferers.

TRADE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The following is an abstract of commodities received in Baltimore city over the Balt. and Ohio railroad during the year 1869: Coal, 1,388,157 tons; cotton, 13,690 bales; coal oil, 9,497, tons; bark, 1,446 tons; bulk meats and bacon, 11,912 tons; pork 20,510 bbls; lard and butter, 2,472 tons flour, 824,035 bbls; flaxseed, 376 tons; grain, 24,260 tons; meal and shorts, 6,107 tons; tobacco, 19,340 hhds; hemp, 533 bales; wool, 26,330 bales; whisky, 55,624 bbls; iron 12,134 tons; iron ores, 3,604 tons; leather, 1,334 tons; lumber, 23,211 tons; fire brick, 1,676 tons; hay, 401 tons.

LOUDOUN COUNTY ITEMS.—Belmont, the estate of the late George Kephart, near Farmwell, on the A., L. & H. R. R., has been sold to Dr. C. J. Mott, of Pennsylvania, for $35 per acre. The tract contains about four hundred acres.

Mr. John Janney sold his farm, ("Ashburn") near Farmwell, in this county, containing 687 acres, including crops, stock and fixtures, to Samuel B Henry, of Philadelphia, for $25,000.

Mr. George W. Janney, sold a farm near Hamilton, containinn 116 acres, to Mr. Justus Kuhlman, for $9,000.—*Washingtonian.*

POINT OF ROCKS RAILROAD.—The friends of this work will be pleased to learn that it is being prosecuted with commendable vigor.—Among the sections recently contracted for, one or two have fallen into the hands of Greenbury M. Watkins, Esq., and son, of this county. So that the work is now going on above and below us, the heaviest parts of the line; which, when completed, will leave only such as can be done in a very short time. The engineers of the company are at present located at the old "Washington Hotel," in this town, and are working up railroad matters as expeditiously as possible.—*Rockville Sentinel.*

SWORN IN.—Col. Wm. P. Maulsby recently appointed Chief Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, by Governor Bowie, took the oath of office at Annapolis on Monday last, and at once commenced the discharge of his responsible duties as one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. Judge Maulsby has had long years of extensive practice at the Bar—he has great industry and large capacity for professional labor, and all his mental faculties are in full vigor. There can be no doubt but that the expectations of his numerous friends—that he will make a most excellent Judge—will be fully realized.

BANK OFFICERS.—All the Bank officers of this city have been re-elected for the current year:

FIRST NATIONAL.—President, L. J. Brengle; Cashier, Thomas M. Markell; Discount Clerk, Ira Tyler.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL.—President, Dr. Wm. Tyler; Cashier, J. Wm Birely; Discount Clerk, Samuel Nixdorff; Teller, Daniel Haller.

FREDERICK COUNTY NATIONAL.—President, John H. Williams; Cashier, Perry B. McCleery; Discount Clerk, Wm. Walsh.

CENTRAL NATIONAL.—President, Robert Y. Stokes; Cashier, P. L. Storm; Teller, P. M. Englebrecht; Discount Clerk, John W. Brosius.

LETTER FROM KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Jan. 17, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—You will see by the heading of this that I am about 1400 miles from Frederick my old camping ground, and about 6 miles on the other side of nowhere and yet in a good sort of place. But I want to give you a short description of my trip for the benefit of the many readers of your valuable journal. I left Frederick city on Monday, January 10th, 1870, and took passage on the "Fast Line" of the Balt. & Ohio R. R., at the junction; and then and there commenced my voyage in life on my own hook. I felt that I had a beautiful day to start, the sun was shining brightly all day, not a cloud to be seen and yet I felt a little weak—a "little shaky" at the thought of leaving my home and friends behind me. But I had determined to go though; I knew that the "muley ox" of Kansas city had his horns full, yet I felt within my heart that he must have a tail and I determined to hold on to that until I could climb upon his back and finally reach his horns. Having settled that matter in mind, I gave myself up to rest and was soon in a sound unrefreshing sleep, from which I awaked about 3 o'clock to find myself in the Alleghany Mountains. When old Sol, the god of day, put to flight the darkness of the night I discovered that I was literally flying through the air at the rate of 30 mile per hour. The feeling that came over me then, I cannot describe. Never before have I felt so small—so insignificant as I did that morning. I felt within my heart that the glory of God crowned those peaks and reflected the light for those valleys. From the platform of the car I could look down upon the highest pine trees of the forest so far below me that they seemed little bushes, and on my right, I could look upward still upward until the tops of the peaks seemed to mingle with the clouds. Never before had I seen anything so grand, so picturesque as that, and never before have I seen anything of God's creation that so filled my heart with love and admiration for Him and His great works. In the contemplation of all this I was forced to exclaim "Oh God, how wonderful are the works of Thy creation." On the steep sides of the mountains, I saw numerous little cabins—shanties—litterally packed with barefooted, white-headed children; occassionally I would see a pig or a cow or a goat walking around these cabins, or standing in the door, regarding us very complacently as we rushed along. These sights forcibly reminded me of a bit of old Irish song, that I used to sing when a boy.

"With a pig in the sty,
And a cow in the stable,
They are fed upon scraps
That are left from the table,
They get sick, if confined,
So they roam at their ease
And walk in the shanty,
Whenever they please."

How these whiteheaded, barefooted children and their parents and the pigs and the cows live I do not know, it is a mystery, a wonder to me. But *I* cannot *dwell* upon such steep places long, so I'll slide gradually down the Alleghanies, through a tunnel a mile and a half in length, the suddeness of my arrival into which so frightened me, that I yelled lustly, but before assistance could be brought we were once again into the sunlight. I was contemplating all these things, when suddenly we came in full view of the Ohio river. Immediately it became the subject of interest to me, and I recalled all that I had ever read or heard of that famous river. As we neared the river our car was uncoupled from the engine and gently glided down, down into a ferry boat, and in a few minutes more we were pulled up the bank and for the first time in my life I put my foot on the soil of Ohio. Didn't make a close investigation of the land, but speaking generally it looked to me like the land around old Frederick, only not "quite so much so," that is to say, not so rich. Hadn't time to visit Bellaire, so can tell you nothing of it, but will say for the land from there to Zanesville this much, to wit viz: I, James Henry late of Frederick city am willing to bet and hereby do offer to bet my old slouch hat that I left in the Court House yard in said Frederick city, that it would take three killdeers to make a shadow in that country, and that it would only be a slim shadow at that. One thing tickled my fancy very much, while travelling through that portion of Ohio and it was this, I must have seen at least 10,000 of these little greasy Spanish Merino sheep—so little that it takes nine of them to make a soup—so greasy that they slide down off the hills of which there are a great many—and—and so Spanish that you can buy as many as would fill your whole county for fifty cents each. We stopped at Zanesville for dinner and let me say Mr. Editor, we had a fine dinner, tender beefsteak I remember well. Why? Because it would have taken an old fashioned sausage grinder to cut the meat I had for breakfast on the boat crossing the Ohio river. Zanesville is quite a thriving *ville* and I have no doubt that in course of time it will become one of the leading cities of Ohio. From there to Columbus, I could notice marked improvement. The land was better, the houses finer, finer stock, though not quite so much of it. We arrived at Columbus 276 miles from Bellaire at 4 o'clock on Tuesday envening. Columbus is a beautiful city, clean as can be, and full of very beautiful private residences. But I must be off to Cincinnati and as I passed through that county at night I can tell you nothing of it. We arrived at the last named pork packing establishment at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night and here for the first time I changed cars. The car that left Baltimore on Monday night came clear through to Cincinnati a distance of 700 miles. I began to think that the Balt. & Ohio R. R., was a very healthy infant and if it kept growing old manassy Garrott would soon need an assistant to take care of the juvenile. We travelled through Cincinnati in an omnibus—no extra fare—and took the "Express" on the Mississippi & Ohio. We soon left Ohio in the rear and jumped over into Indiana, from there to Illinois, and on a dead *level* race with old Father Time. I thought we beat him but the conductor of the "Express" told me that the old man passed us while we were at dinner. We really made excellent time, for the road was a bee line for fifty miles on a stretch. The tracks seemed to run into one, no curves, no hills, no tunnels, but skillets full of black mud. Excuse me Illinois, I don't think I will ever depend upon your soil for my living, or ever sink down into your muddy pockets for blackback or greenbacks. There are many little towns growing up along the line of the railroad, and it was quite surprising to me to find so much activity in such a sticky place. I can't write any more about Illinois for fear of *sinking in*, so I will pass on to my arrival at the bank of the Mississippi river. The river was filled with ice and covered with steamboats, I raised my hands in holy honor at the sight and exclaimed in the language of the jurymen who condemned the lands in Montgomery county to the mouth Monocacy for the Metropolitan branch of Balt. & Ohio R. R. "Oh ye Gods," "What a big water." Having crossed the "Big Water" I found my way to the Olive St. Hotel, where the gentlemanly proprietors furnished me with a fine dinner and a good bed at $3.00 per diem. After refreshing the inner man I prepared for a "stroll around town," but before I had walked three squares I felt like a one-eyed dog in a meat house, I had to hire a boy to show me back to my Hotel. After supper I gave myself up entirely to reflection. I thought of those I had left behind me, until two little tears came in my eyes, one standing in my right eye, and the other sitting down in my left eye. I hated to disturb the little fellows, but felt within my heart that it would not do for strangers to see them, so I dismissed the little fellows and was soon the centre of a group, telling them of the East and our proceedings there. I met Wm. A. Trail formerly of our city, now a leading man in the Missouri Glass Company, and is doing well; also Dr. Chas. Ware who ranks well among the disciples of Æsculapius in St. Louis. But I could not remain long in St. Louis so having squared accounts at the Olive St. Hotel I took the night train for Kansas City, and Thursday night found me going "over the hills and far away," toward Kansas city, the "little Chicago" of the West, and the Spindle of the Universe, if Boston is the Hub. Occasionally we passed bluffs on the side of the road, ranging in height from 50 to 200 feet. The distance from St. Louis to the *Spindle* is about 280 miles, through a beautiful country—the sun never shone on a better. I arrived in Kansas city just before daybreak, but I canhot describe this place now. I met here the two sons of T. L. McLean of Frederick city, who are doing well; Mr. Carroll formerly of our county who showed me great kindness, and last though not least, Miss Inez Biser of Frederick the accomplished daughter of Dr. Biser of Burkettsville. I like this place very much and though filled with professional men, I think I shall dare swing out my shingle, remembering that the 'longest poles knocks the most percimmons.'

Yours &c.,

X. C.

Maryland Legislature.

HOUSE.—Annapolis, Jan. 17.—Mr. Hardcastle, of Talbot, presented an order that a special committee on retrenchment of county expenses be appointed by the Speaker, with leave to report by bill or otherwise, for the purpose of examining into county expenditures, with the view of reducing and making the same more uniform throughout the State; adopted. The chair appointed Messrs. Hardcastle, Brown, Gatch, Dennis, Watkins, Hopkins and Bowlus.

Mr. McCrery obtained leave to report a bill to amend the charter of the Frederick and Emmittsburg Railroad Co.

Mr. McCrery reported a bill from a select committee, to amend the charter of the Frederick and Emmittsburg Railroad, extending said road, and the time for commencement and completion of the same.

SENATE.—Annapolis, Jan. 18.—The House bill to authorize the County Commissioners for Frederick county to subscribe to the stock of turnpike companies, was passed

The bill to authorize the appointment of two additional justices of the peace in the second election district of Frederick county, was passed.

HOUSE.—Annapolis, Jan. 18.—Mr. Ritter presented a petition from Mary Elkins and four others for a pension.

Mr. Bowlus presented a petition from E. Titlow for a pension.

Mr. Harris obtained leave to report a bill to appoint an additional justice of the peace for district No. 11 of Frederick county.

HOUSE.—Annapolis, Jan. 20.—Mr. Merrick, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company hath committed various acts of misuse and abuses of its charter and franchises, and hath violated the provisions of the eight section of the act of December session, 1832, chapter 175; and for the space of eighteen months hath withheld, and now finally refuses to pay over to the State, the just share of the revenues of said Company, stipulated for in said eighth section of the act of 1833, and the acts of Assembly supplementary thereto, which, during all that time, it hath collected an received on account of the State; and whereas, the said Company hath impaired the resources and imperilled the credit of the State by such unjust refusal, at a time when the finances of the State are greatly reduced and the necessary taxation upon the people is onerous, while the revenues and profits of said Company are overflowingly large; and thereby hath deliberately and without right, broken its faith with the State, and hath done acts of misuse and abuse of its franchises, powers and privileges; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Attorney General is hereby directed forthwith to institute proceedings by writ of *scire facias*, in the name of the State of Maryland, against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to ascertain whether the charter and corporate franchises and privileges of said Company ought not, by reason of misuse and abuse of its franchises and privileges, to be vacated and annulled.

Section 3. And be it further resolved, That the Governor is hereby authorized to employ counsel to aid the Attorney General in prosecuting the said writ of *scire facias.*

Mr. Watkins offered an order that the Hon. Isaac D. Jones, Attorney General of the State, be requested to give this House his opinion of the legal right of the State to the one-fifth of the gross proceeds from passengers on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad under section 8, chapter 175, act of 1832, and the acts of Assembly supplementary thereto, which was adopted.

HOUSE.—Annapolis, Jan. 21.—Mr. Bowlus presented a petition from citizens of Middletown, Frederick county, to authorize the Burgess and commissioners of said town to condemn land for the purpose of opening streets and alleys in said town; also, a petition from citizens of said town against the passage of a law for that purpose, which were referred to the Frederick county delegation.

Mr. Choate offered an order that a select committee of one from each county and legislative district of Baltimore city be made to the Registration law, and that the Chairman of the Committee on Elections be its Chairman, which was adopted.

Mr. Bowles reported a bill to amend the charter of the Frederick and Williamsport Railroad Company.

The magnitude of the grain trade of Chicago can be understood from the figures of 1869. During the year that city received 27,000,000 bushels of wheat, 23,000,000 bushels of corn, and 12,000,000 bushels of other grain, 670,000 barrels of flour were manufactured there. The city received since Jan. 1, 1868, about one billion feet of lumber, over 600,000,000 shingles, and 121,000,000 laths. There were marketed during the same period, in the Garden City, 1,872,000 hogs and 400,000 cattle. The receipt of wool, salt, seeds, broom corn, tallow, coal, wood, etc., was also immense.

The Georgia outrage concocted in Congress is being carried out in the Georgia Legislature, by turning out Democrats who have taken the oath, in order that the Carpetbag scalawags may have control and elect the thieving scoundrel, Bullock, to United States Senate. It has come to a pretty pass when thieves stand a better chance of going to the United States Senate than to the Penitentiary, where they properly belong.

Rev. Dr. Newman has started a Congressional prayer-meeting, and many members are said to be under the influence. If he could only get Butler, what a crowd would collect to hear him confess his sins—and how long it would take!

Marriages.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, near Unionville, by the Rev. W. A. McDonald, Mr. WILLIAM A. LINDSEY to Miss SARAH E. MILLER, both of this county.

On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Diehl, JACOB M. BUSHEY, of this city, to Miss GUSSIE BROMWELL, of Baltimore.

On the 20th inst., at the Parsonage, by Rev. Mr. Houser, MICHAEL LEILICH to Miss ANNA MARY NEWBRANT, both of this city.

On the 13th inst., by Rev. A. R. Kremer, BENJAMIN EYLER to Miss MARY E. LOCK, both of this county.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., at Urbana, by Rev. John W. Smith, JOSEPH J. BRANDENBURG, of Carroll county, Md., to Miss MARY J. DRONENBURG, of Urbana.

On the 13th inst. near Casstown, Miami county, Ohio, by Rev. Mr. McKinney, CHAS. P. YOUNG, formerly of Middletown, to Miss AMELIA P. WEBB.

On the 12th inst., in Pittsburg, Pa., by Rev. G. A. Wenzel, JAMES FORD, of Mercer county, Pa., to Miss HENRIETTA SHOVER, formerly of Middletown.

On the 18th inst., by Rev. Dr. John McCron, WILLIAM G. SCHAEFFER, formerly of this city, to MOLLIE J. LYON, daughter of Frederick Lickey, Sr., of Baltimore.

Deaths.

On the 16th inst., after a short and painful illness, CHARLES EDWARD, infant son of Alfred and Christina Weiler.

At her residence in Morgan county, West Va., on the 10th inst., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. A. LOUISA WALLING, wife of Charles E. Walling, formerly of this city, in the 27th year of her age. She died in full faith of the redeeming merits of our Lord Jesus Christ.

On the 11th inst., at her residence in Georgetown, after a lingering illness, Mrs. KIRKOFF, beloved wife of the Rev. J. W. Kirkoff, Pastor of the United Brethern Congregation at Georgetown.

On the 10th inst., near Church Hill, ELMER FRANKLIN, son of Ezra and Maria Hesson, aged 3 years, 2 months and 10 days.

On the 13th inst., at her residence, in Middletown, of Bronchitis, Mrs. ELIZABETH HAUPT, aged 73 years, 3 months and 18 days.

On the 11th inst., at his residence, in Burkittsville, of Chronic Diarrhœa, PETER WILLIARD, aged 64 years, 10 months and 26 days. The deceased, died at 5 minutes before 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 15 minutes past 4 o'clock, p. m., of the same day, his daughter, Mrs. SUSAN E. AUSHERMAN, wife of Mr. Martin Ausherman, died in the same place, after a protracted illness, of consumption, aged 26 year, 2 months and 19 days.

Proceedings of the City Corporation

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

FREDERICK, January 19th, 1870.

Board met; present, Aldermen Zeiler, Bruner and Nixdorff.

J. D. Zeiler, Esq., was called to preside as President pro tem, and James McSherry appointed Clerk pro tem.

An account of H. Boteler & Son, for $31.78 was passed.

A resolution was received from the Council Board and concurred in, appointing the following persons Judges to hold an election in their respective Wards, on the fourth Monday and 28th day of February, for members of the Board of Common Council:

Ward No. 1, Patrick Quynn, No. 2, Gabriel Beckley; No. 3, John Kreb; No. 4, Wm. H. Simmons; No. 5, Geo. B. Shope; No. 6, Michael Leilich; No. 7, H. K. Hilton.

A resolution was passed and concurred in by the Board of Common Council, authorizing and directing the Register to pay to the Misses Collins, John Keefer, Mrs John Snyder, and Henry M. Nixdorff, certain sums paid in error as taxes for 1869.

A resolution to refund Edward Simmons a fine of $3, was passed.

Adjourned.

JAMES McSHERRY,
Clerk pro tem Board of Aldermen.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

FREDERICK, January 19th, 1870.

The Board met; members present except Mr. Bantz.

An account of H. Boteler & Son, amounting to $31.78, was passed for payment.

A resolution appointing the following persons Judges for the ensuing election for Councilmen passed this Board:

For Ward No. 1, Patrick Quynn; No. 2, Gabriel Beckley; No. 3, John Kreb; No. 4, Wm. A. Simmons; No. 5, George B. Shope; No. 6, Michael Leilich; No. 7, H. K. Hilton.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen to authorize the Register to pay to the Misses Collins, $1.20, to John Keefer, 84 cts; to Mrs. John Snyder, $1.96; and to Henry M. Nixdorff, $27.00, for taxes paid in error on account of 1869, passed this Board.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen to authorize the Register to refund E. Simmons the amount of a fine imposed on him in November last for violation of an ordinance, was laid over to the next meeting of the Boards.

Adjourned.

A. GAULT, Clerk,
Board of Common Council.

TO SAVE

You the trouble of sending for them, I will sell you genuine

AMERICAN WATCHES

as low as any house in

NEW YORK

offers to send them, C. O. D.

CHAS. H. O. FOX,

NO. 6,

West Patrick St., opposite Frederick Co National Bank.

☞ Any other Watches, gold or silver, or any other goods in my line I guarantee to sell at lowest

NEW YORK PRICES.

Let Common Sense Decide.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to vibolent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the *great fact* that phisical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its *vigor must be increased.* The Bitters do both. They combine a generous and anti-bilious properties, with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic supplemented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinin.

Frederick Markets.

Kemps Family Flour	$7 00a9 00
Extra ....do ....do	6 00a9 00
Super ....do ....do	5 50a9 00
Rye ....do ....do	5 50a9 00
White Wheat per bushel	1 25a1 30
Red ....do ....do	1 15a1 00
Rye ....do ....do	0 90a0 95
Yellow Corn	0 90a0 75
White Corn	00a0 75
Oats per bushel	0 00a0 40
Clover Seed ....do	11 00a9 00
Plaster per ton	19 50a00 00
Whisky per gallon	1 05a1 75

Baltimore Markets.

Howard Street Flour	$4 75a5 00
City Mills ....do	5 00a6 00
Greenfield Family Flour	0 00a0 00
Rye Flour	4 50a5 00
Corn Meal	4 75a5 00
White Wheat per bushel	1 30a1 40
Red ....do ....do	1 20a1 00
White Corn ....do	1 00a1 05
Yellow ....do ....do	0 95a0 96
Oats ....do	54a55
Rye ....do	1 10a1 11
Whiskey per gallon in barrels	1 21a1 22

New Advertisements.

Boarding.

First-class boarding in a pleasant part of the city. Terms moderate. Apply at
jan28 1y pd THIS OFFICE.

Independent Hose Company.

THE members of the Independent Hose Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Company will be held on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, the 29th inst., at 7 o'clock, at which time an election for officers for the ensuing year will be held.

By order,
JOHN W. KAUFMAN,
jan28 Secretary.

Notice.

The delinquent tax-payers for 1868 and 1869, are hereby NOTIFIED that unless their taxes are paid promptly, by the 15th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1870, I shall proceed to collect the