The Republican Citizen.

Frederick City, Md.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1870.

J. W. Baughman, Editor and Publisher.

THE MARYLAND UNION.

We regret sincerely that we should be forced into any controversy with this journal. Our readers will remember that we are not the aggressor—that for years we have made no reference to the Maryland Union in our columns. Last week the editor of that journal thought proper to make a low, scurrilous attack upon us because the Corporation printing and the publication of the laws of the State, for the year 1870, had been awarded to the CITIZEN. We answered the billingsgate of the Union by a brief and simple statement of fact—the fact, that since the close of the war that journal had received several thousand dollars more of State, county, and corporation printing than the CITIZEN has received; and assigned this incontrovertible fact as the reason why those having this patronage to bestow had awarded it to the CITIZEN. And further, in response to the spirit manifested in the assault upon us, we charged that the Union had deliberately maintained, during the abolition war, that Southern sympathizers in Maryland had no rights, ought not to be allowed to vote, and ought to be banished or hung; and we denominated the editor of the Union a rebel hater. This was the substance of our reply to an unprovoked attack.

Yesterday we found in the Union a full column rejoinder.—Our space is limited and we cannot quote in detail from this singular and labored article.

Our answer is, first:—To your denial of the use of the language attributed to you by us, in regard to Southern sympathizers having *no rights, and so forth*—we say: loan us the unabridged files of the Union for 1861–62–63, and if we do not find the *full substance* of the sentiment and the language imputed, we will cheerfully retract the charge. We challenge you to the issue. Will you dare to meet it?

Next:—The "incontrovertible fact" alluded to by us last week, in regard to the excess of party patronage received by the Union since the war, is not denied by our assailant; but he very foolishly suggests that we did not go back far enough, and imagines, or seems to imagine, that we ought, in our statement of patronage received by each paper, to have charged ourself with the income of an office in 1852, and 1857. This is certainly a most extraordinary theory, indeed, and the intelligent reader will at once conclude that it could only be advanced by a man whose passion had blinded his reason, when we state the fact that the Maryland Union was not in existence in 1852, and that the present editor of that paper was at that time a clerk in the CITIZEN office; and, that finally being offered a higher salary than we could afford to pay, he accepted a clerkship under Gen. Edward Shriver, then County Clerk. In 1856, Mr. Buchanan was elected President of the United States. Further than to vote for him, we are not aware that the employee of Gen. Shriver did anything towards promoting the election of Mr. Buchanan. Being a modest man, we will not attempt a recital of the services we rendered on the hustings, and otherwise, during that desperately contested campaign. Without solicitation on our part, Mr. Buchanan conferred upon us the office of Appraiser at the Port of Baltimore.

But at this time the editor of the Union was still a clerk under Gen. Shriver in the County Clerk's Office. We know not and care not what salary he received, but finally in the fall of '57, or sometime in the early part of '58, the Union—started originally in factious opposition to the CITIZEN—fell into the joint ownership of B. T. Johnson, Clark Koontz and Chas. Cole, and finally, late in 1860, we think, came under the exclusive management of the present proprietor. Then came on the abolition war.—From the beginning of it to the end of it, the Union never was in opposition to it. The CITIZEN, which was excluded from the United States mails for eleven months in 1862, and was finally suppressed in 1864, and we and our family banished in accordance with the doctrines of the Union in the early part of the war.—certainly never received any public patronage from *any* party during all that time. But the war being over the CITIZEN and Union *for once* worked together in electing men to office who had been on opposite sides during the war, and of this new organization, called the Democratic Conservative party, the rebel sympathizers constituted about eight-tenths. *This* party has held the political power of the State and of all the counties since 1867 and of the patronage of this party the Union, specially representing the smaller wing, had received several thousand dollars more than the CITIZEN. A continuation of this unequal distribution we protested against, and those having the right to decide the question have decided in our favor—hence the scurrility and billingsgate of the editor of the Union and his malignant allusions to the "poor exile." In conclusion we would respectfully ask the editor of the Union at what period of the abolition war he modified or abandoned the sentiments contained in the following editorial of that paper under date of August 22nd, 1861:

"The Tories are already at their old tricks for the purpose of deceiving the people and procuring the defeat of Bradford, the Union candidate for Governor. They are circulating the report that Bradford is a Black Republican!

"We wonder whether any body will be so stupid as to believe them. Didn't they say last fall that Douglas was a Black Republican? Didn't they call the whole Douglas party Black Republicans? Didn't they call the Bell party Black Republicans, and don't they call every body a Black Republican who stands by his country and is opposed to their *damnable treason?* Who minds the Traitors? Let them call Bradford a Black Republican; it is no more than what they call every Union man. Who would not rather vote for a Publican, or even a Republican than a Tory or a Traitor? Give us anything—everything, rather than a *Tory and a Traitor.*

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.

PUBLIC SALES—Attention is called to the following sales advertised to take place prior to our next issue:

To-day, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., Godfrey Koontz, trustee, will sell at the City Hotel, the farm of Dr. J. G Gibson, lying 2½ miles northwest of Frederick, and containing 229 acres, improved dwelling house and all necessary outbuildings in excellent condition.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock a. m., J. Gregg Gibson will sell at his residence 2½ miles north-west of this city, horses and mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, farm implements, grain growing, &c.,

NEW POSTMASTERS.—Mr. Mortimer Wenner, is appointed Postmaster at Barry, in this county, vice John J. Noonan, resigned. Absalom Cramer has been appointed Postmaster at Petersville, Md., and Edward C. Mills, Postmaster at Davidsonville, Md.

SALE OF A VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE.—Geo. F. Webster, Property Agent reports the sale of the dwelling house, owned by Mr. J. R. Marken, situated on the corner of Market and South Streets. Purchased by Mr. Owen Dorsey, of Ohio, for $7,000.

SALE OF A HOUSE AND LOT.—G. Koogle, Executor of Mrs. Mary Homerick, has sold the House and Lot in Myersville, lately owned by said deceased, to Mr. Adam W. Smith, for $825.—*Valley Register.*

HEAVY STORM OF RAIN AND WIND.—A violent rain and wind storm prevailed here on Saturday night last, and during a part of Sunday. Trees and fences were blown down in different localities, and the rain caused a freshet in Catoctin Creek. A great many rails and other property were swept down the stream, but no serious damge was done.—*Valley Register.*

A NEW IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. Henry Boteler is now erecting a very fine store house in South Market street, on the site lately occupied by Messrs. Stewart & Price as an agricultural store—they having removed their stock of goods to Mr. Boteler's coach factory, a few doors south of the U. S. Hotel, until the building now in course of erection is completed. Messrs. Stewart & Price are prepared to accomodate their customers with agricultural implements, fresh garden seeds, &c., &c.

DIED SUDDENLY.—On Wednesday night of last week, Mrs. Maria Deitrich, a very estimable and christian lady, aged 82 years, died suddenly at the residence of her son, Mr. Wm. S. Miller, residing about a half mile south-west of this city. Notwithstanding the advanced age of the deceased, she was remarkably active, and attended the Reformed Church, of which she was an examplary member, almost every Sabbath morning during the past winter.

SOME OF THE FACTS.—We extract the following figures from the Statement of County expenses for the year 1869, as published in the Maryland Union of yesterday—they show which way the printing patronage has been going—a change in which elicits so much scurrility from the editor of that paper:

John W. Baughman	592 12
do do	128 25
Charles Cole	683 00
do do	2,500 00

FOUND DEAD.—A colored man named Harry Warren, familiarly known as "Beef," was found dead in a field near Mr. Bruner's mill, about 1½ mile northwest of this city, on last Sunday afternoon. Coroner Beam summoned a jury and held an inquest, and, after due investigation of the facts connected with the affair, they decided that the deceased died from congestion of the brain, superinduced by intemperance. The deceased had been an inmate of the Almshouse for some time, and on the day preceding his death, started from town where he had been spending a portion of the day, for that institution in a state of intoxication.

MARYLAND PRINTERS IN THE WEST.—The Indiana Journal of Commerce, a new paper just started in Indianapolis, Indiana, and which is one of the neatest printed papers in the West, employs four Maryland printers in its several departments, as follows: Editor in chief, Enos B. Read, formerly of Frederick; associate Editor, Harry J. Shellman, formerly editor of the *Sentinel*, of Westminster, foreman Cleveland Jencks, formerly of Baltimore, and son-in-law of D. Schley, dec'd., of Frederick; and last though not least, as the advertisment compositor, our old friend and brother apprentice, Geo. J. Schley, formerly of Frkderick.—*Examiner.*

THE PANORAMA OF NEW YORK.—This splendid Panorama will be exhibited at Junior Hall afternoon and night for three days—to-day, Saturday and Monday, the 8th, 9th and 11th, inst. The Richmond (Va.) Evening State Journal gives it the following flattering notice: "We regret to learn from Mr. Norton, the accomplished and courteous agent of this greatest painting of modern times, that his engagements elsewhere will compel him to close his exhibitions in Richmond. He has been with us for more than a week, and has had crowded houses twice each day, and never have audiences been so well entertained or so edified and instructed. Aside from the real artistic merits of the painting itself, the information given by Mr. Norton in his very able and exhaustive lecture has been invaluable to our citizens. He has given them more facts in regard to the inner life of New York city in two hours than could be obtained from any other source in a year. It was like a lecture on the sciences, where the lecturer has all the apparatus at hand for practical experiment and exemplication. People who have never been to New York or any large city, and have learned, like Virgil, to compare Mantua to Rome, are astounded at the vastness, the immensity, of the great metropolis, and all that is in it, and which the mind finds difficulty in grasping. The writer spent a week in New York some years ago, and he is free to say that in two hours he looked upon this grand moving panorama of Broadway, and listened to the lucid explanation of Mr. Norton, he saw more of New York and learned more of its history and inhabitants than he did in vainly endeavoring to travel over it during that entire week. As an entertainment for public amusement and instruction, as well as a work of art, we have no hesitation in saying that Bullard's Panorama of New York city is unequaled. It exhibits to-night and to-morrow evening and night for the last time in this city at Metropolitan Hall, on Franklin street and those who have not seen it should not neglect the oppertunity.

LETTER FROM KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 28th, 1870.

MR. EDITOR: Whilst sitting in my office this morning, waiting for a client, and whistling "The Girl I Left Behind Me," I thought that your patrons might be able to stand another letter from me, and I determined to write to you; so here goes: In my last letter I said I intended to locate here, thinking that the "longest pole knocks the most persimmons;" well I want to tell you that these western "persimmons" are the darndest things to knock that I ever tried. They remind me of sycamore balls—you've got to break the limbs off ere the balls will fall; just so with these "persimmons." Perhaps the "pole" ain't long enough, or maybe the fruit is not quite ripe yet. I have knocked a few and sent them to you in exchange for your paper, which I receive every week just five days after it is published. I always feel in a good humor with myself and the rest of mankind generally, (XVth Amendment fellers excepted, as not belonging to the human species,) when I get the "Citizen." I never appreciated it fully until I came West; now I read it through, stories or romances, editorials, locals and advertisements, and then write on the margin of each page and read that. The sight of the "Citizen" takes me back to my boyhood days, when I just began to read. The CITIZEN then was a democratic paper and was the only paper I cared to read. Why? Because I was rocked in the cradle of Democracy, (and I took Godfrey's Cordial when my infantile stomach was agitated:) my Dad was a democrat and my great-grandmother on my Dad's side was a democratess, (and didn't pitch in for woman's rights either,) and, sir, I have traced my family back for thirteen generations, when the first one of the family landed in America, having been transported from Ireland for stealing a pig, and have found them all, both male and female, to have been democrats. But there's one thing about our family that didn't look democratic—none of them have ever been known to hold an office, (perhaps they couldn't get it). But that fact makes me doubt the "loyalty" of my ancestors and ancestresses, I just wish you would inquire into this matter, and see if holding office is one of the requisites for a man to be a democrat. To tell you the truth, Mr. Editor, between you and me, I do feel a little shaky about the "loyalty" of those old people of the "long ago." But 'twas not my intention when I began to write, to tell you about these little family affairs, and with the hope that you will excuse this little digression, I'll come back to the 23rd of March, 1870, in Kansas City, and a divil of a day it is, too. The "nigs" took a notion that they must have a "say" in our corporation election that is to take place shortly, so under the XVth Amendment, they "sailed" into the Registrar's office, and there they were made voters by holding up their right hands and swearing to the best of their skill and energy about the constitution. I tried it too, but had too much white blood in my veins, and my hair was too straight, quincicontly I didn't get on the books, and it follows as a matter of course that I'm not a fit subject for a voter. In my disappointment, I exclaimed, "Oh that I had my credentials from Africa, or that I had been tanned black under the burning sun of Mexico." Now if a "nig" from Maryland should come here, he would be allowed to vote—no question asked, and change left on the counter. What a blessed privilege it must be, to be allowed to vote and to have a hand in the management of the "best government the world ever saw." But I am wandering again, and once more we'll come back to Kansas City, or the *Spindle of the Universe*, and take a little walk over its hills.

It is said that old Rome stood on seven hills, but Kansas City beats that, by covering the whole pile and just going that much better. The Spindle stands on twenty-eight hills and one-half that number of hollows; so you see, Mr. Editor, that Rome is nowhere compared to the Spindle. This fact will be noticed by the most superficial observer of the New Testament—though the Spindle is not mentioned therein—it being built on so many hills. Where are Rome's railroads? The Spindle has seven. Where are her XVth Amendments? The Spindle has 700 of them. Where are her titles to property owned within the corporate limits? Why they are all recorded. While this whole town rests on a volcano, and the titles to property are things unheard of and unknown. Where are all these things? Where? Oh, where? They have gone "glimmering through a dream of things that were" "a schoolboy's tale—the wonder of an hour."

About these hollows I have heard it said, that when a man dies in one of them, he remains there forever and ever, amen. That is the last of him, he can't get any lower down because he is so far down already; and he is so far down that he never can get up. Don't you think it would be a good idea to buy one of these hollows and build homes for Congressmen? Just say the word, Mr. Editor, and we'll go in cahoots, there's money in this thing. I wish you'd think over it and answer immediately. The fact of the Spindle being built in hollows and on hills, makes it a No. 1 place for Doctors.—And one would think that the Disciples of Æsculapius had discovered the fact, judging from the number of them here. Why there are enough M. D.'s here to kill all the people in the State of Missouri. I never see any of these genuine western M. D.'s but I shudder; they remind me of blue mass and castor oil. Oh, how I used to be dosed in my younger days with those sovereign remedies—now and then I had to take a bottle of Godfrey's Cordial as a dessert. But doctors are not more numerous than lawyers, hence you may infer that the Spindle is quite professional. Just so, it is. If old Blackstone could roll down into Kansas City and review his followers, he would never return to his grave—he could not rest easy. His commentaries have the "go by" in the Spindle. No wonder Blackston never practiced law in Missouri; if he had he would never have written his commentaries. Perhaps the Missouri statutes might have presented a more favorable appearance, but beyond that he would have been but little benefit to the people at large. The only reason I can assign for so many lawyers is this—the titles to property here are few and far between, and they are not legal, so we have a good time with ejectments.—Life Insurance Agents are as numerous as the children are in Bentztown, and that is right smart, I reckon. I knew one poor, lean, lantern-jawed, cadaverous man; he opened a little one-cent grocery on Main street, and no sooner had he opened his store than these agents came after him—they told him he was sick—that he would die in two weeks; and sir, it is a fact, 18 Life Insurance Agents were after that man in one short afternoon. They would have killed him in two weeks but for this reason: He applied to the City Marshall for protection against them, and to-day, as I passed, I saw a huge policeman, named Schindler, standing at his door. Poor man, I felt sorry for him, and thanked my Maker that I was not an Insurance Agent.

There is another class of business men here to whom I would wish to call your attention particularly—they are Real Estate Agents. Let me warn you against them, Mr. Editor. They are lively boys; like the flea, they can eat five times their own weight and be lively—not saying a word about their capacity to drink. I will tell you how these real estate agents "served up" a friend of mine from New York, who came here to buy property. One agent desired him to buy a place on a hill, it was a fine site for a house; besides this, the man who owned the hollow would pay him a high price for the dirt to be thrown in said hollow so as to level it up, but the agent asked to much; so my friend thought he would buy the hollow, but lo! behold! the hollow was worth twice as much as the hill. Why? Because the man on the hill would pay so much for the privilege of hauling dirt there so as to level down the hill. My friend left in disgust, after damming every real estate agent in Missouri. The real estate business pays well here, but like medicine, law and Insurance, the business is overdone

Having "touched up" the professional men, excepting gamblers, we will now take a glance at the population generally. It is composed of Americans, XVth Amendments, Indians, Mexicans, Greasers, Irish, Dutch, Swedes, Chinese, Jayhawkers and Red-legs. In consequence of this mixture, the lines in the different classes of society have not been drawn as yet. Men are measured, not by their money, but by their merit. Laziness is avoided and industry is rewarded. The inhabitants of the Spindle are active, industrious and energetic; they are always at work, Sundays not excepted. A few years ago, this place was called Westport Landing—to-day we claim 37,000 inhabitants. How is that for high?—There are seven railroads centreing here and we are now building a Union Depot similar to the one in Chicago. The Spindle has increased at the rate of 6,000 annually since the war, and now bids fair to become one of the largest cities in the Union.

This is a perfect paradise for speculators, a regular Eden for capitalists, but a perfect hell for a man without money, and without a profession. A great many young men here, without a profession or a trade, are out of employment; they won't go out to Kansas, and, remaining here idle for a few weeks, become discourged and off they start for the East again, dissatisfied with the West. Kansas is rapidly filling up, it is really wonderful to see the large amount of emmigration westward. At least one thousand per day are going into Kansas, and have been for the last three weeks. But I will tell you about Kansas in my next—let us finish up the Spindle. The fact of this city being built on the "big bend" of the Missouri River, accounts for so many of her inhabitants being on *benders*, and at the same time furnishes facilities for navigation. Steamboats from St. Louis are constantly coming and going, and the levee of Kansas city looks as busy as "a bob tail horse in fly time."

We have a bridge across the river here, the first and the only bridge over the Missouri. It is one of the finest works of the kind I have ever seen. It is so constructed that boats can pass *through* it, railroad cars run *over* it, and wagons, carts, &c., run *on* it.—There is one portion of Kansas city that deserves special notice—it is West Kansas city, or the Bottom, as it is generally called here. Three years ago there were four little wooden shanties in the Bottom, now there are 5,000 people in that place, and some of the finest buildings, mills, packing houses, and stores, west of St. Louis and this side of the mountains. Frederick city is represented here, of course she is. I have met people from the Mountain City, wherever I have traveled. I have seen them in Southern Kansas, 200 miles below here, I have met them in different parts of Missouri; have always found them kind-hearted, hospitable and cheerful; they can never lose sight of Maryland, and I have never yet met one, who did not say, that he desired to visit her shores once more. Miss Biser, whom I mentioned in my last letter, has left Kansas city for home, to the regret of many young men here. I have also met a niece of Dr. L. T. McGill of Frederick, Miss Lizzie Peugh, a graduate of the F. F. Seminary. A. McLean, of Frederick and S. Deal, of New Market left here a few weeks ago for Texas, to engage in stock raising.—Well, Mr. Editor, I must close—give my love to *Dad* when you see him, and a 25 cent chip to all my friends in Frederick. Hoping you will write to me about buying one of these hollows, I remain, yours, &c., X. C.

ECCE NON HOMO.

IN MEMORIAM.

Tribute in sacred memory of Grayson Eichelberger.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE OF MD., FREDERICK CITY, March 30, 1870.

WHEREAS, The visitors of this Institution have received with emotions of profound sorrow the announcement of the sudden and unexpected death of their friend and colleague, GRAYSON EICHELBERGER, closely indentified with its early organization, and justly regarded as one of our most important. valued and useful members.

AND, WHEREAS, Our lamented friend, Mr. EICHELBERGER, by the generous sympathies of his nature, his strict sense of public obligation, and fidelity in discharge of official trust, has secured the esteem and confidence of this Board.

AND, WHEREAS, We deem it eminently fitting that a proper appreciation of regard should be evinced by us on this occasion; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recognize in this visitation the loss of one justly esteemed for his uniform courtesy of manner, and kindliness of disposition, and whose high, true sense of honor and integrity was manifested in his official, professional and social life.

Resolved, That the Board of Visitors deeply lament the loss of their friend and fellow member, GRAYSON EICHELBERGER, while yet in the meridian of his life, and ere his mission with us was fulfilled, and tender to his family and finds our cordial sympathies in this, their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the President of the Board be requested to communicate a duplicate of the above to the family of the deceased, as expressive of our sentiments under this afflictive dispensation, offering them a sweet incense upon the grave of our mutual friend and brother, GRAYSON EICHELBERGER.

The Tennessee negro who was skinned, testifies before a Grand Jury that no rebel's knife has ever been applied to his hide, and the white Union man whose house was burned swears no secessionist ever approached his premises with torch in hand. This testimony is damaging to Butler's reconstruction scheme, and the carpet-baggers and scallawags who now misrepresent Tennessee in Congress, all despair of reelection. So let it be!

Grant pays tax on $110,000 worth of property in the county of St. Louis, Mo. A very few years since he was so hard up, when he lived out there, as to be compelled to cart wood to the city to buy whiskey. The Presidency has proved to be a very profitable gift enterprise to Ulysses

The New York Herald, a paper which never misses an opportunity of praising Grant, says he appointed a Boston youth to West Point without being paid for it. We are glad to hear that there is one little office which he neither sold nor gave to a relative.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

It is unusual to notify the two Houses of Congress by message of the promulgation, by proclamation of the Secretary of State, of the ratification of a Constitutional Amendment. In view, however, of the vast importance of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, this day declared a part of that revered instrument, I deem a departure from the usual custom justifiable. A measure which makes at once four millions of people voters who were heretofore declared by the highest tribunal in the land not citizens of the United States, nor eligible to become so (with the assertion that "at the time of the Declaration of Independence the opinion was fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race, regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in politics, that black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect,") is indeed a measure of grander importance than any other one act of the kind from the foundation of our free Government to the present time.

Institutions like ours, in which all power is derived directly from the people, must depend mainly upon their intelligence, patriotism and industry. I call the attention, therefore, of the newly enfranchised race to the importance of their striving in every honorable manner to make themselves worthy of their new privilege. To the race more favored heretorfore by our laws I would say, withhold no legal privilege of advancement to the new citizens. The framers of our Constitution firmly believed that a republican form of Government could not endure without intelligence and education generally diffused among the people. The "Father of his Country," in his Farewell Address, uses this language:

"Promote, then, as a matter of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

In his first Annual Message to Congress the same views were forcibly presented, and are again urged in his eighth Message.

I repeat that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution completes the greatest civil change and constitutes the most important event that has occured since the nation came into life. The change will be beneficial in propotion to the heed that is given to the urgent recommendations of Washington. If these recommendations were important then, with a population of but a few millions, how much more important now, with a population of forty millions and increasing in a rapid ratio!

I would, therefore, call upon Congress, to take all the means within their constitutional powers to promote and encourage popular education throughout the country, and upon the people everywhere to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights shall have the opportunity to acquire the knowledge which will make their share in the Government a blessing and not a danger. By such means only can the benefits contemplated by this Amendment to the Constitution be secured.

U. S. GRANT.

PROCLAMATION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following is the Proclamation of the Secretary of State, referred to in the Message of the President:

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States.

To all to whom these Presents may come, Greeting:

KNOW YE, that the Congress of the United States, on or about the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, passed a resolution in the words and figures following to-wit:

A resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Article XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race color or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And further, that it appears from official documents on file in this Department, that the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Virginia, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Iowa Kansas, Minnessota, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Texas, in all twenty-nine States.

And further, That the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed Amendment, constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States.

And further, that it appears from an official document on file in this Department, that the Legislature of the State of New York has since passed resolutions claiming to withdraw the said ratification of the said Amendment which had been made by the Legislature of that State, and of which official notice had been filed in this Department.

And further, that it appears from an official document on file in this Department, that the Legislature of Georgia has by resolution ratified the said proposed Amendment—

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress approved the twentieth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, entitled "An Act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the Amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thrirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

It is rumored in fashionable circles about Washington that the military, carpet-bag Senator from Mississippi, General Ames, is shortly to lead to the hymenial altar a daughter of Ben. Butler. If the wedding presents are carefully examined we doubt not the initials of once wealthy Southerners may be detected upon the spoons and other silver-ware displayed on the occasion.

Occupational Ailments.

Fresh, pure air is a vitalizing elixir. Whoever is debarred by circumstances from unrestricted access to this invisible, but powerful stimulant, needs a medical invigorant of some kind. The great object should be to choose the best. Popularity is a pretty good guarantee of merit in this scrutinizing and intelligent age, and tried by this criterion Hostetter's Stomach Bittors stands first among the invigorating and regulating medicines of the present day. To the wants of persons engaged in indoor employments, especially in crowded factories where even with the best possible ventilation the atmosphere is always in some degree polluted, this salubrious vegetable tonic is peculiarly adapted. The nature of the ingredients is no mystery. It consists of an absolutely pure diffusive stimulant, tinctured—or rather surcharged—with the fluid extracts of sanatous roots and barks and herbs. The pharmacopœia has its tinctures, but what are they? The juice of only a single root or bark or plant is present in each. Not one of them combines the three properties of a tonic, an alterative, and an aperient. All these elements are blended in the Bitters; nor are these the sum of its medical recommendations. It is also a blood depurent and an antispasmodic.

The baleful effect which air that has been partially exhausted of its oxygen by frequent breathing produces on the vital organization, is notorious, and when to this devitalized atmosphere is superadded the mephitic vapor of hot air furnaces, it becomes deleterious and depressing in the extreme. To enable the system to bear up, even for a few hours each day against the debilitating influence of a vitiated atmosphere, a wholesome tonic and alterative is urgently required. This grand disideratum is supplied in Hostetter's Bitters, which as a strength-sustaining, health-protecting agent has no rival either among officinal or advertised medicines.

Marriages.

On the 25th ult., near Brookhill, by Rev. R. Hinkle, SAMUEL L. BAST to Miss ANN J. CUTSAIL, both of this county.

On the 15th ult., in this city, by Rev. J. K. Nichols, GEO. W. LEE to Miss ELIZA BROWN, both of this county.

On the 10th ult., at the Parsonage, by Rev. Dr. Zacharias, JOSEPH BAUMGARDNER to Miss SARAH F. TROUT, both of this county.

On the 10th ult., by Rev. John J. Kauntner, FREDERICK W. KEHLER to Miss ADELIA SUMAN, both of this city.

On the 10th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, George J. Rhoads, by Rev. Simon S. Miller, Mr. JACOB S. GDADHILL to Miss FANNIE E. RHOADS, both of this vicinity.

On the 10th ult., at the bride's residence, by Elder Ephraim W. Stoner, DAVID E. LITTLE, of Carroll county, to SUSAN A. BILLMYER, of this county.

On the 8th ult., near Mechanicstown, by Rev. John N. Unruh, JOHN G. FORNEY to Miss MARTHA MOSER, both of this county.

On the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, near Middletown, by Rev. F. A. Rupley, EZRA M. REMSBURG to Miss LAURETTA VIRGINIA SMITH, daughter of Mr. Daniel Smith, of J., all of Middletown Valley.

On the 31st ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, near Middletown, by Rev. F. A. Rupley, S. EDWIN YOUNG, of Middletown, to Miss ELIZABETH JULIA SMITH, daughter of Mr. Joseph Smith.

On the 20th ult., by Rev. H. Knodle, MARTIN L. CLINE to Miss ELIZABETH FRYE, both of the vicinity of Wolfesville, in Middletown Valley.

On the 19th ult., at the Lutheran Parsonage, by Rev. Dr. Diehl, WILLIAM H. WELTY to Miss MARY A. M. WOOD, both of Emmittsburg.

On the same day, at the same place, by the same, HENRY WHITE to Miss LUCINDA J. HAFFLEIGH, both of Mt. Pleasant, in this county.

On the 31st ult., at the same place, by the same, RANDOLPH O'BRIEN to Miss SARAH KELLER, both of Mt. Pleasant, in this county.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. A. R. Kremer, GEO. L. MAIN to Miss CLEMENTINE M. HINEA, both of this county.

Deaths.

On the 21st ult., JEROME THOMAS LEAKINS, aged 2 years and 4 months.

On the 19th ult., in Myersville, LYDIA CATHARINE, infant daughter of Rev. A. M. and Jennie Eyers, aged 1 year, 10 months and 23 days.

On the 4th ult., in Burkittsville, Mrs. REBECCA HILLEARY, wife of Mr. Henry Hillearry, aged 67 years.

In Baltimore, on the 23d ult., JOHN H. STEWART, formerly of this city, in the 36th year of his age.

On the 28th ult., near Jefferson, LEONARD S. GROVE, aged about 74 years.

On Tuesday, the 22d ult., Miss MARY C. BRENGLE of this city, aged 23 years, 11 mos. and 12 days.

On Thursday, the 24th of February, near Woonsboro', JULIUS CLAY, infant son of Wm. M. and Lydia Ann Bragonier, aged 7 months and 12 days.

On the 24th ult., near Middletown, of Congestion of the Brain, S. LEMUEL DOUB, youngest son of Mr. Enos Doub, aged 22 years, 5 months and 25 days.

On the 25th ult., in this city, of Heart Disease, JOHN A. SNYDER, aged about 50 years.

On the 7th ult., near Utica, Mrs. MARY LAYMAN, in the 72nd year of her age.

On the 29th ult., Mrs. MARY MAGDALENA THOMAS, aged 78 years, 2 months and 1 day. A member of the Reformed Congregation, of St. Matthew's Church of the Manor, Frederick county, Md.

On the 26th ulto., at Franklinville, JOHN B. PICKING, in the 56th year of his age.

On the 31st ult., near this city, Mrs. MARIA M. DEITRICH, aged 81 years, 2 months and 13 days.

New Advertisements.

OTIS JOHNSON.
WITH
JOHN T. TRECO,
(FORMERLY E. ALBAUGH,)
Cor. Market and Patrick Sts., Frederick.
feb11 6m

Music. PIANOS. Music.
Largest and best selected stock of
Foreign and American Music,
South of New York.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CHICKERING'S celebrated PIANOS,
and the
BIRMINGHAM ORGANS.
Piano Stools; Violin, Banjo and Guitar Strings; Portfolios, Music Paper, etc., etc
All orders promptly attended to.
Special rates to teachers and schools.
OTTO SUTRO,
189 West Baltimore St., opp. St. Paul St.
mar11 1y BALTIMORE.

Notice.
ALL those persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Book Account are requested to come forward and settle the same previous to the 1st day of May next. In justice to myself, after that time I shall be compelled to place my bills in an officer's hands for collection, and shall do so without respect to persons.
apr8 3t EDWARD KOONTZ.

MISS ANNIE I. HOLBROOK'S
Select School for Children,
Third Door South of Fourth Street,
(East Side,) Frederick Md.
apr8 3t

FOR RENT.
A three-story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, with Stabling, situate in North Market St., opposite the residence of James Whitehill, Esq.
Terms $12.00 per month. Possession given immediately.
apr8 3t HENRY LORENTZ.

Office of the Mutual Insurance Company of Frederick County.
AN election for twelve Directors to manage the affairs of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in Frederick, on MONDAY the 2d day of May, 1870, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. By order,
apr8 4t EZRA HOUCK, Pres't.

REMOVAL.
MILTON G. URNER,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.
HAS moved to the office of the late Hon. GRAYSON EICHELBERGER, on Church St., immediately South of the Court House, and adjoining the residence of Mrs. Eichelberger.
By request, I will attend to the unfinished legal business of Hon. Grayson Eichelberger, deceased, *for the benefit of his estate*, and persons having unsettled business in the hands of Mr. Eichelberger at the time of his death, will please call on or address the undersigned with reference to the same.
apr8 3m MILTON G. URNER.

Office of Board of County School Commissioners for Frederick County.
FREDERICK CITY, Md., April 6th, 1870.
A regular quarterly meeting of the Board of School Commissioners of Frederick County, will be held in this office on Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st instant.
JOHN W. PAGE, Secretary.
N. B.—Teachers are required to make their reports to the several Commissioners in time for inspection, before presentation to the Board, with Trustee's Endorsements and Vouchers for Incidental Expenses.
apr8 3t J. W. P.

SILK FLOSS—All shades and colors at WOLFE'S next to First National Bank.

HOSIERY.—Ladies' Genuine English Iron Frame Hosiery, at WOLFE'S next to First National Bank. [apr8

New Advertisements.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of John W. Ogborn, that he has by Deed, dated the 4th day of April, 1870, conveyed to the undersigned, as Trustee, all his estate, both real and personal, except such as are by law exempt from execution, upon trust, to sell the same, and after the payment of costs, expenses and commissions, to distribute the trust fund as follows:

FIRST—To the payment of taxes, liens, judgments and encumberances.

SECOND—To the payment of the claims of such creditors as shall by an agreement under seal to be signed on or before the second day of May, 1870, release the said John W. Ogborn from their respective claims, and accept the dividend or dividends which may be declared thereon in full satisfaction of their respective claims.

THIRD—To apply surplus to the payment of claims of all other creditors without priority or preference, who refuse or neglect on or before the second day of May, 1870, to sign said release.

A copy of the original deed, and the agreement and release can be seen by calling on the subscriber, at the office of Internal Revenue, West Second street, Frederick, Md.

THOMAS GGRSUCH,
apr8 Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Real Estae.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage, bearing date March 23rd, 1868, executed by Jacob Jurricks, Jr., in favor of the undersigned, and duly recorded in Liber C. M., No. 2, Folio 289, one of the Land Records of Frederick county, the undersigned will sell at public sale,

On Saturday, the 30th of April, 1870,

on the premises, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the said real estate therein mentioned, and more particularly described, to-wit: About

22 *ACRES OF LAND,*

more or less, situated about one mile West of New London, in New Market District, adjoining the lands of Nathan Maynard, Wm. Snooks, and others, and now in the occupancy of the said Jurricks. The improvements consist of a comfortable

LOG DWELLING HOUSE,

Frame Barn, good Tobacco House, Spring House, Meat House, and other out buildings; a good Apple Orchard, and an excellent Spring of water near the dwelling.—About 15 Acres are in cultivation, the balance in timber.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash.

Possession, given on the ratification of sale, when also a good and sufficient deed will be given.

SAMUEL BURRALL,
apr8 Mortgagee.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY an order of the Orphans' Court of Frederick County, the undersigned Executrix of the estate of S. T. McDevitt, dec'd., will sell at public sale, at the City Hotel in