The Republican Citizen.

Frederick City, Md.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1870.

J. W. Baughman, Editor and Publisher.

Threatening the Man and Brother.

The infamous hypocrisy of radicalism in professing to believe in the equality of the races of men, and hailing the negro as a "man and brother," is constantly cropping out in their journals all over the country, and is distinctly revealed in the following extract, which we take from a column leader in the last Examiner, urging the colored voters to organize in Clubs. The Examiner says:

The colored race is now armed with the ballot, a boon that was obtained through rivers of blood and years of fierce conflict. Every colored male citizen has a voice in the framing of laws and the choice of rulers, with no restrictions except such as are also imposed upon the whites. If they prove a safe repository of the sacred trust—if they perform the duties of citizenship understandingly and patriotically, all will be well; but if, on the other hand, they allow themselves to fall into the snares and traps of the enemy—the Democratic party—and array themselves in antagonism against the men who fought for them and gave them their rights, no one can foretell what the future may bring forth.

Now here is a "boon," so-called, "attained through rivers of blood;" and we are told that there are "no restrictions" on the negro in his choice of rulers except such as are imposed on the whites. This *ought* to be the case, *if he is* a "brother" of the white man. If he is, in truth, a citizen, he ought, also, to be a *free man*, and no "restrictions" should be imposed by the party which professes to have conferred a great "boon" upon him, when he comes to make a "choice of rulers." The Morton bill, now before the Senate of the U. States, proposes to protect the negro in the right of a *free and unconstrained* "choice of rulers;" but this bill is intended, of course, only to restrain democrats from interfering with the radical monopoly of the negro vote. They were made voters for the uses of the radical party, with as heartless a purpose as sheep are fattened for the shambles. The theory of the radical party is, that radicals have as absolute a *right of property in the vote of every negro* as his former master had in his labor. If the negro does not vote as his radical master dictates, he *is in danger;* for, the day he is contumacious and resistant to radical authority, he will cease to be a man and a brother! His contumacy will prove that he is not a "safe depository of the sacred trust"—the day he votes the democratic ticket will demonstrate that he cannot "perform the duties of citizenship understandingly;" the day he "arrays" himself "against" the radical party, that day his fate is sealed—from that day, in the threatening language of the Examiner, intended to intimidate the man and brother—"NO ONE CAN FORETELL WHAT THE FUTURE MAY BRING FORTH!" Oh, the insufferable hypocrites! Did the country pass "through rivers of blood and years of fierce conflict," only to make 800,000 political slaves for the radical party? And, is there now question or uncertainty as to "what the future may bring forth," if these emancipated and enfranchised negroes—so often claimed to be the brothers of white man—should attempt to exercise their OWN JUDGMENT and FREE WILL in the "choice of rulers?" Is it confessed the ballot was given them conditionally?

It is true there are many hundred thousands of white men in the Southern States who are *not permitted to vote*, although born to that right—because they have not been base enough to forfeit their "manhood," their right to a "choice of rulers," and vote the radical ticket; but this exclusion from the ballot-box is justified by radicals as a punishment for unrepentant rebelism—for previous armed resistance to the government, or for giving aid to the rebellion. Well, is voting the democratic ticket to be regarded as rebellion against the government when the *negro* so votes? And, are we to understand that *his* punishment is to be the deprivation of the ballot *with which he has been armed* for his loyalty, and for the protection of his rights? This is the confessed villany of radicalism, if we know how to interpret the meaning of the above language of the Examiner, one of the recognized organs of the radical party. How righteous will be the retribution if the "man and brother" shall help to hurl the scoundrels from the high places they have reached by villanous fraud and unparelleled hypocrisy.

GEORGIA OUT IN THE COLD.

Full five years have passed since the close of the rebellion—and still the Union is not restored. After a protracted debate—after discussing the political situation of Georgia for months past in Congress, the Senate adopted, on Tuesday night, in place of the so-called Georgia bill, the following substitute, offered by Mr. Pomeroy:

Whereas, Great irregularities have been practiced in the organization of the Legislature in the State of Georgia, both in its first organization and in the expulsion of certain members, as well also as in its reorganization since the act of December last; therefore,

Be it Resolved, &c., That the existing Government in the State of Georgia is hereby declared to be provisional, and the same shall continue subject to the provisions of the acts of Congress of March 2, 1867, March 23, 1867, and July 19, 1867, until the admission of said State by law to representation in Congress; and for this purpose the State of Georgia shall constitute the Third Military District.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in accordance with the provisions of and under the powers and legislation provided in said acts, an election shall be held in said State on the first Tuesday in September, 1870, for all the members of the General Assembly of said State provided for in the Constitution of said State, adopted by its Convention on March 11, 1868, and said General Assembly so elected shall assemble at the Capitol of said State on November 23, 1870, and organize, preparatory to the admission of the State to representation in Congress, and the powers and functions of the members of the existing General Assembly shall cease and determine on the said November 23, 1870.

It passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Carpenter, Casserly, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Edmunds, Ferry, Fowler, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Kellog, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Pomroy, Poole, Pratt, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stockton, Thurman, Tipon, Trumbull, Warner, and Willey—37.

Nays—Messrs. Boreman, Brownlow, Drake, Fenton, Flanagan, Hamilton of Texas, Harris, Howard, Howell, McDonald, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Ross, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Williams, Wilson and Yates—24.

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 SALE.—To-morrow, the 23rd inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., Ezra Smith of J., mortgagee, will sell on the premises, situated on the banks of Monocacy, within 2 miles of Woodsboro', 8 acres of land, improved with a small house, stabling, &c.

MORTGAGES AND BILLS OF SALES.—By a law of the last Legislature, in force from the date of its passage, mortgages and bills of sale are exempt from taxation. Those interested in being relieved from the tax under the new levy should call on Mr. Need, clerk to the County Commissioners, before the 9th of May, otherwise they may be required to pay another year's tax.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Patrick Hamil, of this Congressional district, and Hon. Samuel Hambleton, representative from the 1st or Eastern Shore district, paid a visit to this city on Saturday last, and remained until Monday. While here they were the guests of Col. George A. Hanson, and were called on by a number of prominent citizens. Mr. Hamil preached on Sunday night to a large congregation in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

ALARM OF FIRE.—There was an alarm of fire on Friday evening, which gave our firemen a chance for a run, with the thermometer at 86. The fire occurred in Five-and-a-Half street, in a house owned by G. W. Wirtz, occasioned by some colored children who had been locked up in one of the rooms, and set fire to a bed while playing with lucifer matches. These children might have been burned up had not the fire been discovered as soon as it was. The habit of locking children up in houses during the absence of the grown members of the family can seldom be justified, and is generally a criminal risking of the lives of the thoughtless and helpless innocents.—The damage by the fire amounted to only about $10.

ELECTION JUDGES.—The County Commissioners at their late session, appointed the following gentlemen Judges of Election, for Frederick County: Buckeystown District—Daniel Baker, Joseph N. Chiswell, Samuel Dutrow, Jr.; Frederick, (North Polls,)—David O. Thomas, Frederick Zumstein, Philip Wachter, Jr.; Frederick (South Polls,)—Augustus L. Boteler, Gabriel Beckley, Solomon J. Zimmerman; Middletown—Wm. Grove, George Neikirk, Eli Hyatt; Creagerstown—Charles Stevens, Jacob Ramsburg, Eli Ott; Emittsburg—Samuel G. Ohler, John Troxell, Nathaniel Rowe; Catoctin—Jonathan Stottlemyer, Elias Blickenstaff, Daniel Warrenfels; Urbana—Thomas L. Hays, George Rhodes, Charles Dronenberg; Liberty—Jos. M. Smith, Henry C. Gaither, Joseph W. Etzler; New Market—Geo. M. Smith, Burgess Hammond, John W. Wood; Hauvers—Joseph J. Fox, Melanchton Hauver, John Stem; Woodsboro'—John A Baker, Geo. F. B. Crumbaugh, Jacob Warner; Petersville—Andrew C. H. Mought, John Short, Michael Wiener; Mt. Pleasant—John Houck, John W. England, Josephus Long, Jefferson—Columbus Dade, George Shaff, Henry Stockman; Mechanicstown—Uriah Warrenfels, Jno. Arthur, John A. Roddy; Jackson—Jacob V. Summers, George Poffinbeger, George Shank; Johnsville—Charles B. Simpson, Daniel Root, of R., Nathan Englar. The first named gentleman in each District is the Return Judge.

MISS OLIVE LOGAN'S LECTURE ON GIRLS.—Miss Olive Logan gave her celebrated lecture on Girls, last Tuesday night, at Junior Hall, to a large and highly appreciative audience. We were there. We heard Miss Olive.—Miss Olive is a girl of the period. We like girls of the period, if they are not our girls. We like a good actress, but we don't wish our girls to be good actresses. Miss Olive is a good actress. She knew her piece and spoke it well—very well. Miss Olive is a girl of brains, and we like girls of brains—Miss Olive is pretty, and we confess to a weakness for that class of the human family—so we say again, we like Miss Olive. We liked Miss Olive's lecture, too. It was a witty, pretty, lively, sparkling production, and flowed from her fair lips as smoothly as olive oil, as it should. She served up for her audience—and it was a dish fit for the Gods—quite a variety of girls—the little girl—the big girl—the fashionable girl—the beautiful girl—the womanly girl—the Southern girl—the ballet girl, and the strong-minded girl—quite a bevy! Some one, we think Jeffreys, once compared Moore's Lalla Rookh to pearls strung upon a golden cord, or something of that kind. We may say of Miss Olive's lecture that it was a string of girls who seemed, like the fair lecturess, to be running around loose, without the restraints of any kind of cord. While we confess to a liking for Miss Olive and her lecture, we must say that there is one thing we must find a little fault with. Why did she not tell us that we were to be treated to a woman's rights speech? This is not fair—nothing like as fair as the fair Olive. It looks like a false pretense. We are in favor of woman's rights—every one of them.—We differ somewhat with the brainy lecturess as to what those rights are; but that's a small matter. There is something in which we agree with her entirely—she said: "Whenever I see a beautiful girl I feel like hugging her to my bosom and kissing her"—we say amen! with all our heart. Again: "If you, gentlemen, can swallow the negro, can you not take a pretty woman at least as far as the lips?" We say, yes! a thousand times yes! On the whole, then, we like Olive, and we liked her lecture; but we must be allowed to add that this is not the soil in which such seed as she has been sent out to scatter are likely to flourish. We have not as yet sufficiently emerged from the gloom of Southern ignorance, out into the broad sun-blaze of truth and enlightenment, as it beams from the saintly brows of a Beecher or a Tilton. Poor us! it isn't our fault. All of us can't be born in the glorious North, you know.

We call the attention of all parties interested, to the advertisement of Commissioners of Tax in another column.

TO ARCHITECTS.—We call attention to the advertisement, (which will be found in another column of this paper,) of the Executive Committee of the Deaf and Dumb Institute of Maryland, located in this city, for PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS and ESTIMATES, for the erection of a new building, at an expenditure not exceeding $100,000.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held last week over the body of a colored child found covered up in a pile of stones in Mill Alley. It was supposed that it had been dead for several weeks, and had been foully murdered by its doubly guilty mother. When discovered a portion of its hands had been eaten by rats or dogs. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the above facts.

LIFE INSURANCE.—We call especial attention to the advertisement, in another column, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Baltimore, of which Dr. E. C. McSherry is the special agent for Frederick County. From the well known character of the Board of Directors and its officers, it is needless for us to say any thing in their behalf. We argue for the company great success.

CLERK TO THE COUNTY COLLECTOR.—It is understood that Mr. Herring, the recently appointed County Collector, will retain the services of Mr. A. S. D. Warfield, who has so efficiently and so acceptably to all parties having business with the office discharged the clerical duties for the last two years. Mr. Warfield is attentive and obliging, combines accuracy with dispatch, and can get through with as much business in a day as any other man.

NEW—That communicated by the Examiner, to the effect that the friends of the disappointed candidates for the Collector of the county are loud and deep in their threats of vengeance. They have not been heard in democratic circles. And certain it is, that neither the unsuccessful candidates nor their friends, however much they have been disappointed, are prepared on that account to give countenance, aid or comfort to the villanies of radicalism.

"EASTER EGGS" is the title of a little book written for children, by Christoph Von Schmid, and translated from the German by Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, of this city. The book is published by the Reformed Church Publication Board at the expense of the Reformed Sabbath School of Jefferson; is well printed and handsomely gotten up; and the story of "Easter Eggs" will excite a lively interest in the minds of all Sabbath School children. The book can be had at Mr. G. H. Wolfe's store, Market street. Price 45 cents.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.—At an election held in Mechanicstown, on the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Commissioners:—George W. Foreman, Frederick White, George W. Stocksdale, Van B. Osler and Col. John R. Rouzer. They are all business men and well qualified to discharge the duties pertaining to the office. On the 13th inst., the Board organized by electing the following officers:—Frederick White, President, who will also discharge the duties of Burgess; Leonard Picking, Secretary; Wm. J. Black, Assessor; and Hiram Arthur, Constable.

RESIGNATION.—Wm. J. Ross, Esq., who has filled the responsible trust of President of the Frederick-Town Savings Institution for the last twenty six years, resigned the position last week, much to the regret of the Directors and Stock-holders. Not able to command any longer the acceptable and valuable services of Mr. Ross, the Directors of the Institution filled the vacancy occasioned by his resignation by the election of Mr. Lewis Markell, one of our most extensive dry goods merchants, who will bring to the discharge of the duties of the chief officer of the institution high character, intelligence and large business experience.

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY.—Mrs. Eldridge has just returned from the Eastern cities with an unusually large and handsome stock of spring and summer millinery goods, embracing all the new styles of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, together with an endless variety of Fancy Goods. Her stock of goods has been selected with great care and with the view of meeting the wants and pleasing the tastes of her numerous customers. Her opening will take place to-day the 22d inst., when she will have on exhibition all the novelties of the season, to which she respectfully invites the attention of her friends. Persons wishing anything in her line should avail themselves of this opportunity as they will have a choice assortment of Bonnets, Hats, &c., to select from.

NEGRO MAN KILLED.—On Wednesday evening last, about 9 o'clock, while one of the burden trains of the B. & O. R. R., bound east, was taking water at Doub's Switch, one mile west of Adamstown, in this county, a negro man named Stanley got upon one of the car bumpers for the purpose of riding as far as Monocacy Junction. The supply of water having been obtained, the conductor waved his lantern for the train to move on, which it at once did, but the conductor's signal was construed by Stanley as meaning that he should get off, which he did, and in so doing his foot was caught by some means, and he was thrown under the wheels of the cars, which passed over his legs, cutting them both off. He was taken as far as Adamstown and left there, where, after three hours of intense suffering, he died.

RELEASE OF YERGER ON BAIL.—JACKSON, Miss., April 19.—E. M. Yerger was brought before Chief Justice Shackelford, of the Supreme court of Mississippi, to-day, on a writ of habeas corpus and released on a recognizance of $15,000. The evidence taken before the military commission for the prosecution read and submitted without argument. The Judge referred to the fact that the finding of the commission was not approved by the President of the United States, inasmuch as no execution of the sentence of that commission had been carried out.

The evidence was conflicting on some points, and does not warrant the crime of murder. It is evident the crime was committed in the heat of passion, and therefore the case is baliable.—Judge Shakleford is an appointee of General Ames. Yerger went to his residence in a carriage, unattended, after his release. Any amount of bail could have been obtained.

"Mack," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, is living in anticipation. He says he expects ere long to see such advertisements as these in the New York dailies:

FOR SALE—A cabinet office with three years to run. Will be sold with or without the patronage of the department. Terms cash or improved real estate. Address U. S. G., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Or will exchange for a bull pup, a post-office in a pleasant country town. Salary $1,000 per annum. Address General Dent, Washington, D. C.

Nearly seven hundred Philadelphia girls were married to foreigners last year.

Much in Little.

Iowa schoolma'ms are expelled for kissing the big boys.

A woman in Hudson, N. Y., has been arrested 950 times.

A lady in Cincinnatti claims to have hair ten feet long.

President Grant pays taxes on $110,000 in St. Louis county, Mo.

During last week 6,826 immigrants arrived at New York from Europe.

There are said to be 7,000 opium eaters in Chicago.

The youngest Judge on the United States Supreme bench is fifty-three years old.

A harbor on which Congress has expended $50,000, yielded last year $19 revenue.

The fattest woman in Philadelphia keeps a lager beer saloon, and weighs 600 pounds.

An editor in this State has got the fifteenth amendment awfully mixed up. He calls it the fifteenth bedamn'dment.

A Cincinnati Judge has decided that a blow from a husband inflicted upon a wife is sufficient ground for a divorce.

CATTLE FROM FLORIDA.—Large numbers of fine cattle are now being sent from Florida by railroad to Savannah and cities further North.

The Springfield (Mo.) Ledger says that on the 21st of last month one hundred negroes left that city to work on plantations in Mississippi.

A couductor of Dubuque has been engaged sixteen years on the Illinois Central Railroad, during which period he has traveled 785,508 miles, equal to thirty-two trips around the world.

In Baltimore in 1865, 710 buildings were erected; in 1866, 1,334; in 1867, 1,800; in 1868, 2,879; and in 1869, 3,012. Last year, 2,836 dwellings were built, valued at $6,615,275.

There is a kind of grim humor in the address of a devout deacon to his newly settled pastor as he gave the usual welcom: "The Lord keep you humble and we will keep you poor."

At a recent public sale of farm property in Tasewell county, Illinoise, over $3,000 worth of property was sold, and although a liberal discount was offered for ready money, less than $25 in cash was obtained.

A letter recently passed through the Derby Line (Vermont) Office, bearing the following superscription: "This is for the man who has the thourow bread Dearrum cattle I am not seartain of the rite initionls of his name."

Some one estimates that the quantity of whisky distilled in the United States in one year is sufficient to fill a canal fourteen feet wide, five feet in depth, and one hundred and twenty miles in length.

The nursery men in Illinois say that the weather which coated the limbs and bodies of the trees with ice will cause a heavy crop of fruit this year. They say the ice killed the bark lice and the eggs of the apple curculio.

A portrait of old John Brown is to be hung in the Kansas State Capitol, at the expense of the people. Many of the citizens have cause to remember him without buying his picture, from circumstances which occurred when the old devil was in the horse-stealing business in that State.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune relates that when Whittemore was arraigned for peddling cadetships, a lady in the gallery exclaimed, "I do hope they'll expel him! It's time that clergymen were taught that they must be honest and moral, as well as other people."

England has 500 blast furnaces which every year reduce 12,000,000 tons of ore to 4,800,000 tons of metal, and consume 14,000,000 tons of coal. The manufactured metal is worth $60,000,000. The works in France produce about the same amount. Schneider's establishment covers eleven acres.

Of all the outrages perpetrated upon a conquered people by an unrelenting conqueror, history does not record a more dastardly one, committed against a brave people, than that which "loil" men call "reconstruction"—that political enormity which has filled the halls of Congress with the mean wretches who now represent the South.

The New Orleans Picayune learns that the residents in the various suburban retreats and along the lake shores are turning their attention to the culture of fruit. Orchards that were ruined dnring the war are now being renewed, and new ones planted. Experiments made upon a large scale with pears, in the vicinity of several of the lakes and sound watering places, have proved very successful.

At a recent spiritual "sitting" in the Smith Settlement, St. Clair county, Mich., the devil was called to appear, whereupon an individual about six feet high, clothed in solemn black to the ends of his fingers, from which portruded fearful looking claws, made his appearance at the door and entered the room in a menacing attitude. Some of those present went into ecstacies of fear, and rushed pell-mell from the house, leaving their hats behind.

At Dunstable, Massachusetts, in 1651, dancing at weddings was forbidden; in 1660 Wm. Walker was imprisoned one month for courting a maid without the leave of her parents; in 1765, because "there was a manifest pride appearing in our streets," the wearing of long hair or periwigs, and "superstitious ribbons," was forbidden; also, men were forbidden to "keep Christmas, as it was a Popish custom." In 1677 a "cage" was erected near the meeting house for the confinement of Sabbath breakers, and John Atherton, a soldier, was fined forty shillings for wetting a piece of an old hat to put into his shoes, which chafed his feet while marching.

A female teacher in a school that stood on the banks of a small river, once wished to communicate to her pupils an idea of faith. While she was trying to explain the meaning of the word, a small covered boat hove in sight. Seizing upon the incident for an illustration, she exclaimed, "If I were to tell you that there was a leg of mutton in that boat, you would believe me, would you not, without even seeing it yourselves?" "Yes ma'am," replied the scholars. Well that is faith," said the school mistress. The next day, in order to test their recolection of the lesson, she inquired, "What is faith?" A leg of mutton in a boat," was the answer, shouted from all parts of the school-room.

BAD SPELLING.—Concluding an editorial on the so-called ratification of the XVth Amendment, the New York Times thus effuses:

"We should press forward to the future, and grapple with its requirments with a spirit as exalted as the assured destiny which lies behind it, harmoniously greeting each other and the world by the 'All hail hereafter.'"

The "destiny which *lies* behind" will do; but the last three words should run "All *hell* hereafter."

The Man Has Come.

The negro is no more the coming man. He has come, and it begins to look as if he had conquered. That, aided by the unscrupulous power of his radical backers, he would cast his way in the ranks of the Democracy, was but a foregone conclusion and the object of his advent. But that he would so soon cause prominent radicals themselves to eat their leek, and make haste to undo what they had so persistently done, it is surprising as it is patent. For the past two years there has been a feud, hot and bitter between Creswell and Bond of this State, both of whom aspired to the leadership of the radical cohorts. When Grant came into power, Creswell got the inside track, and threw Bond off. Since then the P. M. G. has persistently opposed every effort of the ex-Judge to get a tilt at the public crib, and poor Hugh Lennox has been compelled to content himself with the smiles and allegiance of the unenfranchised colored folks. The enfranchisement of Cuffee, however, has wrought wonderful changes, and, from a nonentity having suddenly sprung into a power, he has made Bond also a power, not only not to be despised, but, absolutely to be propitiated with all possible earnestness and haste. The result is at hand. When Bond wanted to be judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, not only were his claims ignored, but he himself was made to understand that Creswell was the power at Washington, and Judge Pearre was preferred above him. Now the Nemesis appears, and Pearre's nomination is withdrawn and the effice forced upon Bond *nolens volens*. That this is Cuffee's doing, and Creswell's undoing is glaring. Verily the day of the negro hath come.—*Cecil Democrat.*

COLORED MEN FOR REFORM.—The Washington Star, commenting upon the recent grand torch-light political demonstration by the opposition to the present very bad state of the municipal affairs in that city under Mr. Bowen's reign, says:

"There is great significance in the fact that so large a portion—perhaps three-quarters—of all who took part in the imposing demonstration of Friday night were colored men. That this immense throng of colored men should appear on our streets taking part a demonstration in behalf of a municipal reform and marching under banners inscribed with such mottoes as "Down with the City Hall ring," "Let us have a change of government in this district," "Equal rights for city and county," shows unmistakably that they have opened their eyes to the manner in which they have been humbugged and misled. It is another noteworthy fact that the colored people in the line of procession last night were made up of the first class colored citizens, the intelligent law-abiding sort, as shown by the unexceptionable behavior maintained on the line of march.

CORRUPTION CHARGES.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, writing from Washington, says:

"There was quite an excitement in the House over a series of charges of corruption in office against General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau. They were presented by Mr. Wood, of New York. General Butler, ever ready to defend rascality, said that if Mr. Wood did not substantiate these charges the House would take him (Wood) in hand. Mr. Wood replied that he intended to substantiate them, and when he got through with General Howard he should take up the hero of Dutch Gap. It is to be hoped Mr. Wood will carry out his intention. By the way, Butler seems to have abandoned his warfare on the newspaper correspondents.

A DESERVED TESTIMONIALS—The Rev. Father O'Keefe was last week the recipient from the French government of a truly deserved testimonial for the devoted services rendered by him to the suffering and dying crew of the French ship "Le Curieux," of the imperial navy, while at quarantine in this harbor, in the month of July of last year. The testimonial was in the shape of a massive gold watch and chain, manufactured by LeRoy & Sons, watchmakers to the French Marine Palais Royal, Galerie Montpensir, 13 and 15, Paris. It is valued by competent Judges at $500. —*Norfolk Virginian.*

The city of Elisabeth, N. J., has a hen that recently hatched seventeen chickens from fifteen eggs.

Read This.

The number of Sewing Machines manufactured and sold by the SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. for the year ending January 1st, 1870, amounted to nearly **60,000,** which number is again considerably ahead of the next rival company. These Machines can be seen at the Dry Goods Store of ELDRIDGE & LANDIS, No. 34 West Patrick St., Frederick, Md. Call and examine these wonderful specimens of household industry.—Machines sold by paying in weekly or monthly instalments.

S. S. C. CROWN, Agent,
feb11 1y 34 West Patrick Street.

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 Bitters 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.

Frederick Markets.

Kemps Family Flour	$7 50a8 00
Extra....do....do	6 50a6 00
Super....do....do	5 50a6 00
Rye....do....do	5 00a5 00
White Wheat per bushel	1 35a1 00
Red....do....do	1 30a1 00
Rye....do	0 00a0 85
Yellow Corn	0 00a0 93
White Corn	00a0 93
Oats per bushel	0 00a0 50
Clover Seed....do	11 00a0 00
Plaster per ton	19 50a00 00
Whisky per gallon	1 98a3 00

Baltimore Markets.

Howard Street Flour	$5 00a5 25
City Mills....do	5 25a5 75
Greenfield Family Flour	0 00a9 50
Rye Flour	4 75a5 00
Corn Meal	4 75a5 00
White Wheat per bushel	1 60a1 55
Red....do....do	1 37a1 38
White Corn....do	1 14a0 00
Yellow..do....do	1 14a0 00
Oats....do....do	60a65
Rye....do	0 00a0 00
Whiskey per gallon in barrels	1 01a1 02

Marriages.

At the Reformed Church Parsonage, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Zacharias, GEO. M. CRUM to Miss VIRGINIA E. MICHAEL, both of Frederick.

In the Lutheran Church, in Woodsboro', on the 14th inst., by the same, W. IRVING PARSON to Miss L. JANE ALBAUGH, daughter of V. Albaugh, deceased.

On the 17th inst., at the Reformed Parsonage, by the same, GEORGE W. YOUNG to Miss MARY E. ALBAUGH, both of this city.

On the 7th inst., at the Parsonage, by the same, LEVI ROSS to Miss MARY BROWN, both of this county.

On the 7th inst., near Myersville, by the Rev. G. W. Statton, JACOB HILLIARD, of Frederick county, Va., to Miss CATHARINE ROWE, of this county.

On the 31st ulto., in Baltimore, by Rev. WM. H. SHOWERS, of Martinsburg, W. Va., to Mrs. KATE BURKART, of Boonsboro', Md., and daughter of Capt. Elias Davis.

On the 7th inst., at the Point of Rocks, by Rev. W. H. Reid, C. F. HOMERICK, (formerly of Myersville,) to Miss V. JENNIE HUGHES, both of Knoxville, in Middletown Valley. No cards.

On the 12th inst., at the Rectory of Zion Church, Urbana, by Rev. James D. McCabe, D. D., JAMES W. WHITE, to MARY E. PERRELL, all of this county.

On the 12th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, by the Rev. Dr. Diehl, JOHN W. YOUNG, to Miss MARY E. SCHILDT, both of this city.

On the 1st instant, at Baltimore, by the Rev. D. Parrish, RICHARD M. CHASE, to Miss ELVA. R. BURTON, youngest daughter of Capt. R. H. Burton, formerly of this city.

On the 19th inst., at St. John's Church, in this city, by Rev. Father Gaffney Mr. WILLIAM DAY to Miss MARY E. RIDGLY, formerly of Prince George's county.

Deaths.

On the 13th instant, at the residence of her son, Samuel Whip, near the Manor Church, Mrs. MARGARET WHIP, aged about 75 years.

On the 13th inst., at the residence of her father, in Middletown SUSAN C. RUDY, daughter of Hanson T. Rudy, Esq., aged 28 years, 8 month and 13 days.

On the 5th instant, near Uniontown, MICHAEL WAGNER, aged 77 years, 7 months and 20 days.

On Sunday evening the 10th inst., at her residence in N. Market St., Frederick City, ELIZABETH, wife of Washington Marman, aged 47 years and 2 months.

On the 5th inst., on Maryland Tract, after a brief illness, JAMES CLINTON, infant son of Washington and Mary E. Prey, aged 17 months and 25 days.

At Union Mills, Carroll Co., Md., on the 12th instant, THOMAS MAHLON, infant son of Dr. W. S. and Alice Wilson, aged 1 year, 1 month and 11 days.

On the 27th ultimo, SAMUEL HARGATE, youngest son of Lewis A. and Ann R. Shook, aged 2 years 1 month 15 days.

New Advertisements.

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CORPORATION
TAX-PAYERS.
Notice is hereby given that the "Commissioners of City Tax" will meet on MONDAY, JUNE 6th, 1870, at 9 o'clock, a. m., at the City Hall, and remain in session daily, from the hour of 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 o'clock, p. m. to 5 p. m., during the two weeks following said date, to hear appeals, make transfers and correct the levy for 1870; after their adjournment the books will be closed and positively no abatement or transfer will be made for the present year.
All persons interested will please take notice. JAMES ELLIOTT,
JAMES HERGESHEIMER,
FREDERICK ZUMSTEIN,
apr22 R U E Commissioners of Tax.

To Architects.
DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE OF MD.,
FREDERICK, April 14, 1870.
The Executive Committee, in behalf of the Visitors and Trustees of the Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb of this State, respectfully invite Architects to submit Plans, Specifications and Estimates for the Erection of a Deaf and Dumb Institute at Frederick City, Maryland, such building to possess capacity of comfortably accomodating at least Two Hundred (200) inmates of both sexes, and susceptible of enlargement or extension, as future necessities may demand, without marring the utility or architecture of the design, and to contemplate an expenditure not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars, as limited by law.
Whilst reserving the right to accept or reject, the Board will grant compensation only for such plan as may be adopted, the premium to be such as the Board, in their discretion, may allow.
All competing plans, &c., must be submitted on or before TUESDAY, May, 17th 1870, and sent free of expense.
Any additional information will be promptly rendered by making application to either member of the Executive Committee.
FAIRFAX SCHLEY,
GEORGE MARKELL,
W. H. FALCONER,
J. B. BRINKLEY,
apr22 td Executive Committee.

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It is a matter of the most vital importance for every citizen, of whatever position in life, to reflect, that every person insuring in this Company has an equal right in the management of its affairs, and its charters requires its books to be open to each member at all times for their inspection.
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JAMES H. COX, Secretary.
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