The Republican Citizen.

Frederick City, Md.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1870.

J. W. Baughman, Editor and Publisher

FROM THE EXAMINER MAY 16TH 1866--ONLY FOUR YEARS AGO--READ IT, READ IT--DIGEST IT--REMEMBER IT!!

Consider the difference between the disgusting, hypocritical, false, lying professions of the radical leaders, of devotion to the negro, now, and the position of this same false, chameleon party only four years ago! Oh how, from the very centre or bottom of our heart, we do despise the knaves and hypocrits!! Four years ago according to this negro organ, the Union party of Maryland—"was to a man opposed to admitting the blacks to the right of voting."—They called them *blacks* then, *now* they call them *colored men*. Bah! you knaves. Four years ago they "occupied NO EQUIVOCAL POSITION," oh no. "Every member that had occasion to define his position in reference to it has come out against it"!!! Read it for yourselves, oh, you blind, stupid negroes, now being lead by these knaves! READ IT, you honest white men who *then* believed your Union organ!

The Examiner says, in the article we quote below:

"*Indeed*"—this is like swearing to what he is going to say—"*Indeed, we do not know of a single Union man who is not as much opposed to negro suffrage as the copperheads themselves. We are opposed to it, and expect to continue our opposition to it.*"

Oh ye Gods and little fishes! Oh ye stupid negroes, will you read it and inwardly digest what your *sycophantic adulators of this day*, said only four years ago? And, you poor, miserable, democracy-hating "Union men"—now called radicals or republicans—will you explain, on any other theory than mere prejudice against the grand old constitutional democracy, why it is, that you, like very slaves, accept the action of your corrupt party leaders on this question? But we have not space for further comment. We merely, for the present, ask *black* radicals and *white* radicals to read and ponder upon the facility with which negroes are duped, and the *gusto* with which white radicals swallow, like dogs, their own vomit.—On the 16th of May, 1866, the following editorial appeared in the Examiner of this city—now the champion of negro suffrage:—

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The Copperheads throughout the State are greatly exercised over the negro suffrage question, and are doing their utmost to create the belief in the minds of the people that this question is to be made a party test. They tell us that it must and will be made a political issue, notwithstanding the fact that every Union man in the State who has given the subject a single thought is unequivocally opposed to investing the negroes with the elective franchise. The *assertion that the Union party of Maryland favors negro suffrage is utterly false*, and too ridiculous to engage the serious attention of any one. The rebels don't believe it themselves, but as a lie suits their purpose better than the truth, we have nothing else to expect of them.

The Union party to a man is opposed to admitting the blacks to the right of voting. There is no difference of opinion on the subject, all are equally opposed to it. We have, however, heard Union men say that they would rather an intelligent negro vote than the man who took up arms against the Government, and this is exactly our view in regard to the matter. We care not how black the skin of a man is, if he shouldered the musket in defence of the country, he is more entitled to the elective franchise than the unprincipled traitor who aimed the dagger at the nation's heart. But it does not follow, that because men entertain and express these views, they are in favor of letting the negroes vote. The Union party of this State occupies no equivocal ground on this question. Every member that has taken occasion to define his position in reference to it has come out against it. Indeed, *we do not know of a single Union man who is not as much opposed to negro suffrage as the Copperheads themselves.* WE ARE OPPOSED TO IT, AND EXPECT TO CONTINUE OUR OPPOSITION TO IT. But it is by no means certain that Copperheads will continue theirs, for we are of those who believe that if the negroes are ever admitted to the ballot box in this State, it will be through the instrumentality of the Copperhead party. We believe they would make voters of them to-morrow if by so doing they could secure the control of the State. They are bent upon wresting the reins of Government from the hands of Union men, and if letting the colored people vote would contribute to the accomplishment of that object, we have no doubt but that they would be the first to take them by the hand and lead them to the polls.

But it is wholly unnecessary to pursue this subject any further at present. The hue and cry about negro suffrage is a trick, and intended to deceive and mislead the unthinking. It is not an issue, nor can it be for the simple reason that *there is little or no difference of opinion in relation to it.* The Union men of this State have declared most emphatically on more than one occasion, that *they are averse to the admission of the negroes to the ballot-box*, and it is not at all likely that these views on the subject will undergo any change, at least, for some time yet.

Let every democrat keep this paper and thrust this article of the Examiner under the nose of every white radical who dares to say that he is anything more than a stupid slave of his party leaders.

Hon. Alexander H Stephens sends forth the second volume of his History of the Late Civil War with the following felicitous and beautiful dedication:

"To the memory of those whose lives, in the late war between the States, were sacrificed, either in battle, in hospital, in prison, or elsewhere, in defence of the Sovereign Right of Local Self-Government, on the part of the people of the several States of the Federal Union; and in defence of those principles upon which that Union was established and on which alone it or any other union of the States can be maintained consistently with the preservation of constitutional liberty throughout the country, this volume is most solemnly and sacredly dedicated! While others are to-day strewing flowers upon their graves, this obligation, with like purpose and kindred emotions, is that contributed by the author, to the same hallowed shrine."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—It will be borne in mind that the Republican Central Committee meets in this city on Saturday next, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, in the room of the Lincoln Building Association. There is very important business to be transacted, and the interests of the party demand that as many of the members as possible should attend. Of course it is a very busy season with the farmers, many of whom are on the Committee, but we trust they will find time enough to attend to the business devolving upon them as members of the Committee.—*Examiner.*

On the white vote in this Congressional district the republican party was in a minority of 1509 at the last election.

It is not assumed that since that election there has been any change in the white vote in the district adverse to the democratic party, and it is manifest, therefore, that the only possible chance for the success of a radical candidate for Congress, is in compacting and consolidating the negro vote in the support of such candidate. Hence, we find the columns of the radical papers, week after week, teeming with appeals to the colored voters to "organize," and prepare to do battle against their "foes," as these organs are pleased to call democrats.

It is early in the season to commence a political campaign, especially, when only one candidate is to be in the field; but this urgent call for a full meeting of the Central Committee of their party is conclusive evidence of the fact, that the radical leaders know that, even with the aid of the entire negro vote, they will have a hard road to travel.—According to their estimate of the colored men in this county they will constitute fully one-third of the radical vote of the county. Without this vote, and the negro vote in the other counties of the district, the white radicals might as well let the election for Congress go by default.

In this view of the situation it would be interesting to know to what extent this Committee will consider the claims of colored men on their party for nomination before their Congressional convention. Whatever may be the show of virtuous indignation on the part of certain radical newspapers at the overslaughing of the negroes by the U. S. Marshal, and other radical officials, having appointments to make, the fact is patent that the claims of the "man and brother" have been completely "ignored;" and, it is a fact that the more intelligent of the colored race, in view of the professions of radical leaders, cannot have failed to make special note of. To reconcile this "patient, patriotic and industrious race" to the past neglect of their professed friends, and, as a guarantee for *future* "justice," will this committee admit the representative men of this "patriotic" race to a free and equal participation in the deliberations of their secret caucus? Will the committee give the colored men representation in their primary meetings, and give them, also, a voice in their county and Congressional conventions?

Although on the basis of their numerical strength it may be conceded by the colored brothers, that in this *first* election, they cannot, reasonably, expect the nomination of one of their race, yet they may with propriety claim a fair representation in the Congressional convention, and their full weight in the selection of the white candidate—since that candidate is to stand upon a platform which proclaims equal political rights and privileges between black and white radicals. Will this "justice" be awarded, in the radical Congressional convention, to the two thousand colored men in the district, for whom the hypocritical leaders profess so much tender, fraternal affection? We shall see!

It is true, the leaders of radicalism speak and write as if they had a bill of sale on every negro in Maryland. They insist that they fought, bled and died that the negro might be free—that *they* emancipated and enfranchised him, and, therefore, have a clear and indisputable *title to his vote.* This is their argument—the truth or falsehood of it we do not care to enquire into at present. There is one thing, however, which is certainly true, and that is—the negro will soon turn a deaf year to the radical profession of equality, if it be restricted to the ballot box. And we, therefore, suggest to this committee, that at their meeting to-morrow they prepare and publish a schedule which will clearly indicate the number of offices, and the value of the salaries attached thereto, which their colored brethren will be entitled to claim and receive in the next general scramble for the spoils.

The colored men ought to insist upon an explicit, written contract on this question. They should hold the radical leaders to their professions, and not allow themselves to be humbugged and cheated by these new-born friends, who voted for John Bell, the owner of 200 negroes, for President, in preference to Massa Lincoln. The *colored citizens*, whom white radicals claim to be as good as themselves, *should remember*, that out of SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND federal office-holders, not 100 of their "patient, patriotic and industrious race" have been appointed to office. They will furnish according to radical expectation—about one-fourth of the radical vote at the next Presidential election; and yet, they have not received 100 out of the $65,000 offices in the gift of Grant and his subordinates. We appeal to this Central Committee, and especially to Col. Black—its chairman—to consider this question of an equitable division of the spoils between black and white radicals in the next general scramble. And we would urge upon the "patriotic and industrious race" to be *patient* no longer. Let them go before this committee and have this whole question clearly settled and understood, and reduced to writing; and then place the contract in the hands of some representative, trusted colored man, for safe keeping, before they pledge themselves to bring forward the black forces necessary to elect a white radical to Congress this fall.

SALE OF A FINE HORSE.—Mr. Wm. W. Stephens, of this county, a few days ago sold his celebrated trotting horse "White Mountain," to Mark New, of Baltimore, for $1,809, who afterwards resold him to M. Moses, of Baltimore, for $2,000.—*Kent News.*

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	7.30 A.M.
Fast Line will leave for Balt. at	5.45 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	10.15 A.M.
Fast Line leave for Wheeling at	5.30 P.M.
Winchester Accom'n Train leave for Winchester at	6.30 P.M

FRANKLIN SAVINGS' BANK.—This institution has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., clear of all government tax, payable to depositors on and after the 8th inst.

PATENTS.—A patent was issued to Mr. B. G. Fitzhugh for wash boiler; also, to Dr. Jas. J. Smith and W. H. Nicodemus, of this city, for grain fanning and separating machine.

RESIGNED.—Prof W D Cook, Principal of the Maryland Deaf and Dumb Institution located at this city, has tendered to the Board of Visitors his resignation.

SUN STROKE.—During the prevalence of the great heat of last week, a young son of Mrs. M. C. Lamar, of Buckeystown district, was seriously affected with sun stroke whilst engaged at work in the harvest field.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.—Go and see the beautiful stereoscopic views on exhibition by Mr. Jeffries. His art car adjoins the Court House yard, and his pictures are undoubtedly worth the price asked to view them. Admission 25 cents.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—To-morrow, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., Milton G. Urner and Joseph Murphy, trustees, will offer at public sale on the premises, a valuable farm, containing 123 acres, situated 2½ miles north of Walkersville, well improved; also, a wood lot, containing 27 acres. See advertisement.

ADMITTED.—Carlton Shafer, formerly of Loudoun county, Va., but for several years past a Professor in the Frederick College of this city, was admitted to the Bar at the May term of the Circuit Court for this county. His office is on West Second street. We wish him abundant success in his new field of intellectual labor.

A GOOD THING.—Under the efficient control of George Saylor, Esq., the Woodsboro' and Frederick Turnpike Co. has declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months, clear of U. S. tax. The stock of this company will pay. The stockholders living in and about Frederick and vicinity, or Baltimore, will call at the Central Nat. Bank and receive their dividends.

CHILD SEVERELY BURNT.—A little colored girl, about six years old, living at Mr. Otho Thomas', near the Point of Rocks, set her clothes on fire one day last week whilst playing with matches, and before she obtained assistance her clothing was destroyed and her body burnt so badly as to render her recovery doubtful. Since the above was in type we learn the child has died.

ERROR—ORPHANS' COURT.—We were in error in stating in our last issue that the regular sessions of the Orphans' Court, in this county, would hereafter be held on Tuesdays and Wednesdays The change was only intended for this week in view of the fact, that the 4th of July occurred on Monday. The regular Court days will be Mondays and Tuesdays, as heretofore.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—On last Monday evening, the Mountain City Lodge, No. 29, of the Order of Knights of Pythias, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Wm. A. Simmons, V. P.; John W. Brubaker, W. C.; Jas. Logan, V. C.; Charles E. Collins, W. G.; Thomas M. Holbruner, trustee; Steiner Schley, F. S.; Peter D. Lugenbeel, I. S.; John W. Eberts, O. S.

THE WATERS EJECTMENT CASE.—The testimony in this case was closed on Friday last, since which time it has been elaborately and exhaustively argued by council on both sides. The case was given to the jury yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, who, after an abscence of half an hour, returned a verdict for defendants.—*Rockville Sentinel.*

PHILANTHROPIC DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.—At the semi-annual meeting of this Association, held on the 1st inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: C. P. Smith, president; H. R. Heck, 1st vice president and ticket agent; A. C. Ebert, 2nd vice president and treasurer; Joseph F. Eisenhauer, secretary; Q. S. J. Beckley, property man, business agent and stage manager; C. P. Smith, Joseph F. Eisenhauer, Q. S. J. Beckley, H. R. Heck, A. C. Ebert, directors.

TEMPLETON'S OPERETTA.—This popular Troupe has been playing in this city at Junior Hall for several nights past, to appreciative audiences. Notwithstanding the intense heat the attendance has been very full, and encouraging. The company is composed of select artists, and the entertainments are of such a character as, while affording amusement to all, can never offend even the most fastidious in morals. MAY THE FAY, is certainly a little prodigy in her role; and the acting of Miss Alice Vane is seldom surpassed in the large city theatres. They merit success!

INJURED.—Mr. Edward Bready, a farmer of Buckeystown district, was severely injured on last Friday evening by the fall of his horse. Mr. Bready was at Adamstown when a storm approached, and wishing to reach his home—about two miles southeast of that place—before the rain commenced descending, he pricked his horse to a full run, and when some distance on the way the animal suddenly fell, with Mr. B. beneath, injuring his leg and body so much so as to render his situation critical. When a lad of 18 years, Mr. B. had the same leg broken by the fall of a horse.

MAD DOGS ABOUT!—Within the past few days we understand that information from a perfectly reliable source has been brought to the knowledge of his Honor the Mayor, that, at or near the manor, in this county, and only a few miles from this city, on the farm of a gentleman, some five dogs were discovered, a few days since, to be in a rabid condition, displaying the unmistakable evidences of hydrophobia, and had left their owner and wandered off, and had not been heard of since. These mad dogs are still at large, not having been killed. We would beg leave, in this connection, to suggest to our farmer friends, not to permit their dogs to come to the city during what is called the "dog days," as we are told that instructions have been issued to the police to kill every dog seen on the public streets without a wire muzzle—and that the public safety demands the stringent enforcement of the ordinance in relation to this subject. "A word to the wise is sufficient." "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure"—is an axiom especially applicable to this case. Since the above was in type, we have learned that two of the said dogs have been killed.

CENSUS.—We are requested by Mr. Henry Goldsborough, to state that he is about to take the census of the 3rd, 5th and 7th wards of our city. It will greatly facilitate him in his labor if the different families will have a list prepared, of the real and personal property, the age, name and number of persons in each family.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION.—The annual commencement and distribution of premiums of this popular institution in this city took place on Tuesday last. There were, as usual, a large number of citizens, and strangers from a distance having daughters at the institution, present on the interesting occasion. Professor Dielman, of Mt. St. Mary's College, with his unrivalled violin lent an additional charm to the admirable performances of the young ladies in instrumental and vocal music. The paintings, tapestry and needlework of the pupils on exhibition commanded general satisfaction.

DEATH OF MRS JOHN A. STALEY.—We regret to announce the death of this devoted wife and affectionate mother, which occurred at the residence of her husband about five miles south of this city on Wednesday morning last. Although not mingling in the gay and fashionable circles of society, she has, by her toilsome industry, and the faithful performance of all wifely, motherly and domestic duties, deserved the respect, and esteem of all her neighbors and relations; and, when to these virtues are added the sufferings she has patiently endured, during a protracted illness, it may be reasonably hoped that she has merited a bright crown in that better world beyond the grave, where the weary ceace their labors and receive a lasting recompence for a well spent life.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.—Since our notice of this work, last week, we learn from a semi-official source, that five sections of the road were accorded a few days since, to responsible men, conditioned that the work on each section shall be finished in twelve months. The remaining sections will be put under contract in a short time. Our informant is of the opinion that the road cannot be put in complete running order in less than fifteen months, on account of the time it will require to construct the aqueduct over the Monocacy. The stone for this structure is to be procured from the quarries of the Maryland Company, at Seneca. Accounts for the right of way on the whole line are being made up, and we are informed that arrangements have been made for their payment in a short time.—*Rockville Sentinel.*

The Grand Army Journal says that a United States pension agent has been favored with the following juicy letter from one of the Jones family, who, though a crippled soldier, chivalrously declines to become a pensioner upon the government:

WETUMKA, ALA., March 26, 1870—Dear Sir: I am just in receipt of your circular dated the 24th November, 1859, inclosing blank to be filled by me, as an Invalid Pensioner upon the Government of the United States. I am unfortunately an invalid, having lost my right leg at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., while in the service of the then Confederate States (Thirty-fourth Alabama regiment, company F,) but up to this time, am pleased to state, I am not a "pensioner" upon any government. On the contrary, I am now laboring daily, on one leg, to assist in paying pensions to those who shot the other off. Not being able to use the papers sent me, and not knowing any William Jones in this county, formerly a member of the Twentieth Massachusetts volunteers, I reinclose them to you.

Hoping that you will yet succeed in finding the *true* and *loyal* William Jones, with affectionate regard for yourself and your government.

I remain, truly, &c.
WILLIAM JONES.

The Radicals are already trembling in their shoes at the certainty of defeat that awaits them in the next Presidential election, and their newspapers are canvassing the chances of the Democratic candidates. One thinks "Chief Justice Chase the most promising candidate in point of capacity." "Hancock would be strong." "Groesbeck and Pendleton, of Ohio, and Hendricks, of Indiana, will make a strong show." "Governor Hoffman of New York, seems to be the coming man." "Thurman will be the choice of Ohio." "Gen. McClellan is being worked as a candidate" &c., &c. If these impatient Radical newspaper men will wait about two years, the Democratic National Convention will resolve their doubts and place before the people, without Radical assistance, a candidate whose name will be the death-knell to their present peculations and future hopes, and whose election will put a stop to their gigantic swindles and outrageous despotism.

COUNTY LEVY FOR 1870.—The County Commissioners, on Monday last, completed their levy for 1870, as follows: County tax 62 cents, School tax 18¾ cents, which, with the State tax of 19¼ cents, make $1 00 tax on the $100. The tax this year for school purposes will secure the sum of $14,457 30 and although not the full amount asked by the School Commissioners for the support of schools, yet it is as much as the County Commissioners felt themselves justified in levying. The law passed at the last session of the legislature, exempting mortgages from taxation, considerably reduced the assessable property of the county, hence the increase of the County taxes. Under all the circumstances, we think the County Commissioners have done as well as could be expected.—*Rockville Sentinel.*

A letter from the South Pass says—"on June 25 the Indians stole from that vicinity ninety-eight head of horses and mules. The citizens pursued them, but all their horses being gone, could not retake the stock. They found the bodies of Dr Bard, Harvey Morgan and Mr. Mason, who were captured and tortured to death. Morgan was scalped, the ring bolt of a wagon driven through his head, and the tendons down the spine taken out for bow strings. The Indians were Arapahoes and Siux.

ANOTHER ANTI-CHINESE MEETING IN NEW YORK—WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATION.—Delegates from various trades unions of New York city held another anti-Chinese meeting on the 2nd inst., and formed a secret organization for political and co-operative purposes, called the Workingmen's Friendly Society.

The labor and capital co-operative colony of Colorado held their first meeting last night and began preparations for sending 1,000 laborers to Colorado early next month.

The San Francisco Figaro thus opens upon one of our representatives abroad: "Minister De Long finds it impossible to live comfortably in Japan on a salary of 7,500 a year. Things must be very expensive in that country. We knew Mr. De Long to live comfortably on a salary of $40 a month and his hash, when he was attending bar for John Atchison, at Foster's Bar, Yuba county.

Coming.

A Yankee manufacturer of shoes at North Adams, Mass., has imported a hundred Chinese workmen. He was moved to take his step because his former employees, who belonged to a Trade Union, refused to work at a reduced rate of wages and combined together to maintain their position. The employer immediately sent an agent to California, who soon returned with the hundred Celestials. The experiment is said to be working well; the Chinese showing themselves to be very quick at acquiring knowledge of the work they are expected to do, and in a few weeks many of them are expected to excel in skill the old workmen.

The Superintendent of a Southern Railroad, now in course of construction, has just telegraphed to Koopmanschap & Co., the Chinese importers of San Francisco, to send him fifteen hundred Chinese to be employed as laborers on the railroad.

So that the Chinese immigration into the Eastern States seems now to have really commenced and as the experiment of their employment seems to bid fair to be successful, the movement will probably increase in magnitude and we may reasonably expect before long to have this foreign people domiciled in large numbers in every section of the country. They will come amongst us to be employed chiefly as laborers and servants; and the qualities which will make them valuable are their cheapness, their docility, and their willingnessto work. Into the skilled branches of labor, we do not expect that they will enter; they come here with the expectation of staying but a few years, and gathering together the small amount of money which will enable them to live at ease in their native country; when they have got this they will go home again to enjoy their competence and lay their bones in the sacred soil of China. The contracts which they enter into are all for a short term of years, and provide that at the end of their period of service, they shall be provided with a free passage home.

It will not therefore pay to learn them a trade which it will take them several years to attain a competent knowledge of, inasmuch as too large a proportion of their short period of service will be consumed before their labor becomes profitable. The North Adams shoe manufacturer does not intend to use those that he has imported in the branches of his business requiring highly skilled labor; in these he gets along with a small number of white workmen who have stood by him.

It is difficult to say what will be the effect upon the country of the introduction into it of this new population. If these people came to stay and settle down and marry among us, we should be inclined to say that it would be far better for us that they should stay away; for we are bitterly opposed to the intermingling of the white with inferior races; and the Chinese are inferior to us, at least physically, and moreover are of entirely different habits of life. We have suffered from this mingling of totally different races, in the imposition upon us and the elevation to equality with us of the inferior African race, and we are destined to suffer still more. We therefore want no more inferior foreign races domiciled among us and intermingling their blood with ours to the great detriment and degredaion of future races of Americans.

The redeeming feature of this Chinese immigration, therefore, in the view we at present take of it, is the fact that the immigrants propose to sojourn but temporarily among us and do not intend to raise their family altars upon our soil. They have no ambition to become citizens of our country nor will they take advantage of the privileges we have given them in the Fifteenth Amendment to place Chinese rulers over us. They do not wish to sit under their own vine and fig-tree in this barbarous land; they simply design to pay us an extended visit; but during their sojourn with us they will work in our vine-yards, and saving up the moderate share of the profits of their labor which we give them, will go to their own country to spend it, finding that a dollar there will buy as much as would a hundred here. The money will go out of the country it is true; but the more valuable results of their labor will stay with us.

Daring Robbery--An Insurance Office Robbed During Business Hours--Large Loss of Bonds.

The office of the Maryland Fire Insurance Company, on the corner of Second street and Post Office avenue, was robbed about half-past ten o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult., of some $50,000 in negotiable bonds, besides other bonds and certified securities. It appears that shortly before the hour named one of the clerks brought into the office of the company from the Safe Deposit Company's vault, on South street, a tin box, containing about $175,000 in bonds, securities and other valuables, and placed it on the desk behind the railing. Soon afterwards two genteely dressed men entered the office and made inquiries in reference to effecting insurance, and whilst the attention of the clerks was thus withdrawn from the box, it is supposed that either one of the two men or a confederate carried it off with its contents. The robbery was only discovered after the departure of the men, who, it is stated, all passed through the Exchange or Postoffice building into Exchange Place or Lombard street. It is also stated that the clerk had removed some papers from the box before the men came in, and that it had been securely locked and placed by the clerk in charge of it in the rear of the counter, near the middle of the room, with his coat thrown over it; that he then left the room a few minutes, and upon his return discovered that it had disappeared. The valuables had not been in the building more than fifteen or tweuty minutes when they were taken. There is no clue as yet to the perpetrator of the robbery, though a man was seen by several persons to leave the office with the box in his possession and go across the street to the rotunda of the postoffice. Among the valuables in the box was $25,000 in United States 5-20 bonds, $5,000 registered bonds in the name of Thos. E. Hambleton, the President of the Company, $11,000 in Northern Central Railway bonds, and $13,000 in Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad bonds, and a number of certificates of registered stocks, consisting of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, National Farmers and Planters' Bank, National Union Bank, certificates of Virginia registered stock, George's Creek Coal and Iron Company, Baltimore Copper Company, and Parkersburg Branch Railway Company. The necessary steps have been taken to prevent the negotiation of the bonds, and in the meantime the detectives are "working the matter up." There is as yet no clue as to the perpetrators of this daring robbery. A reward of $10,000 is offered for the recovery of the stolen property, and a detailed statement of the losses is given in an advertisement by the Company elsewhere.—*Sun.*

The working girls of New York have arranged for a grand picnic festival at Lyon Park on Tuesday, August 3d. it promises well, and fully 20,000 "toilers" will be in attendance.

The Next Congress.

The next Congress can be secured against the Radical party if the Democracy will determine to accomplish that result. Not an election takes place which does not demonstrate the increasing weakness of the corrupt organization represented by General Grant in the White House, and such men as Sumner, Wilson, Yates and Chandler in the Senate, and Butler, Schenck and like tricksters in the House. The people are tired of partisan agitation. They want peace quiet and repose They are tired of taxation, of the swarms of office-holders, of class legislation, of plundering in high and low places, of diverting the revenues of the Government for illegal, improper and illegitimate ends. Although the whole country demands the abolition of the burdensome and odious Income tax, the Radicals will not roll that stone from the mouth of the tomb in which their policy has unearthed the trade, business and prosperity of the nation. They legislate for a section, for a party, not for the whole people

These facts are making a deep impression upon the masses, and they are prepared to clean out the halls of national legislation at the coming election for Congressmen. Not even the negro vote can save the party which now misgoverns the country, from defeat. New York showed the drift of the popular current, and the action of that State will be followed by similar results in other localities. At the last election for Congress chance and bayonets were on the side of the Radicals. They gained by both these agencies. In all the close districts the Radical candidates were returned.

Fifteen of their members gained seats on majorities running below five hundred. They were Roots of Arkansas, four hundred and sixty-seven; Julian, of Indiana, one hundred and sixteen; Orth, of Indiana, four hundred and fifty-seven; Hill of New Jersey, seventy-eight; Ketchum, of New York, four hundred and twenty-five; Schenck, of Ohio, two hundred and forty-five; Stevenson, of Ohio, four hundred and ninety-seven; Smith, of Ohio, three hundred and thirty-three; Winans, of Ohio, one hundred and five; Welker, of Ohio, four hundred and sixty-two; Bingham, of Ohio, four hundred and six teen; of Cake, Pennsylvania two hundred and twenty-five; Mercer, of Pennsylvania three hundred and eleven; Cessna of Pennsylvania, fifty-four; Paine of Wisconsin, four hundred and twenty-nine.

Such a combination of circumstances, or such successful frauds cannot win twice in succession. There will be a break in the line. The ball will fall into another pocket. A large majority of these districts can be carried by hard work. There are Radicals who have been assigned seats to which they were never elected, and others who have places in the House through forged returns and affidavits. There are other districts where the Radical majorities are less than one thousand which our friends can easily redeem and will do so at the coming election. Nor will the bayonet push members into Congress in 1870 as it did in 1868. That Radical electioneering instrument is fast growing into discredit. In a short time the ballot will again be as potent as the "triangular piece of steel!" which gave ascendency to the Radical party, and men will listen to reason instead of the braying of the trumpet or rattle of the drum.

The present Congress has broken the spell which too long entranced the people of this country. Bad laws, dishonest officers, high taxes, unequal imposition on capital and labor have compelled the massess to stop and think. Unheeded prayers, unattended to petitions, have exhausted the patience of the toiling millions of the land. They have tried prayers and remonstrances; now comes an action at the ballot box. The masses have determined upon a change, and the Democrats must aid in that column by putting into nomination men of character, standing and reputation, men who have intelligence, honesty, and ability, to represent the people by the passage of wise prudent and anti-sectional laws. The next Congress can be carried against the Radicals and now is the time to set the machinery in motion to effect the desired result.—*Philadelphia Ace.*

Eighteen hundred and forty-three divorce cases are now pending in Indiana courts.

There is a man in Florida nine feet six inches high. He enjoys good health and is evidently long for this world.

Near St Joseph a man lately played ghost on an old farmer who believes in muscular Christianity. The ghost was taken home on a wheelbarrow.

Why are printers bills these times, like faith? Because they are the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.

"I'm going to the post-office, Bob, shall I inquire for you?" "Well, yes, if you want to; but I don't thiuk you'll find me there."

In the Connecticut town elections held recently, the Democrats gained largely over the vote for Governor last Spring.

Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, says that, "the re-nomination of General Grant will become an absolute impossibility two years hence."

Four hundred and sixteen thousand dollars have been expended by the War Department for artificial limbs for disabled soldiers.

Four George Washingtons, six Andrew Jacksons, five Henry Clays, and two James K. Polks, reside—inside the Louisiana penitentiary.

In Jackson, Tenn., the other day, 4,500 Sunday School children marched in one body. They were addressed by Ex-President Jefferson Davis.

The Democratic majority in the Oregon Legislature, on joint ballot, is thirteen. Joe Lane is mentioned for United States Senator.

The New Albany (Ind.) Ledger says that on the door of a business house in that city the following sign is written in pencil: Loafurs ar a newcense heare."

Gen. Sherman's pay is fixed by the compromise bill at twelve thousand dollars per annum, and Gen. Sheridan's at ten thousand dollars. Good for taxpayers!

As a sign of returning wealth and prosperity in the South under the new order of things, we may instance the fact that it is proposed to hold a National Agricultural Fair in Atlanta, Georgia, the coming fall.

A bundle containing two thousand legal tender United States notes, of the denomination of $10, new series of 1869, amounting to $20,000, was stolen from the United States Treasury at Washington on the 11th ult.

Somebody advertises thus: "Wanted—A man to look after a horse and cart; both have been lost for some years, and therefore it will be useless for any one to apply who is not acquained with the habits and haunts of New York thieves. Salary no object."

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Monday night at 11 o'clock p. m., the Fast Line on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, going west ran over and instantly killed a young man named John Nelson McKenzie at the Red Bridge about one mile west of Brady's Mills. The unfortunate young man, accompanied by his cousin John F. McKenzie, had been to Cresapton that evening and at night they were returning to their homes about three miles distant, on the railroad track. When they reached the bridge, as the night was very warm and they felt tired from walking they sat down on the bridge to rest and carlessly fell asleep. The young man who was killed was lying across the ties with his head upon the rail; his cousin was sleeping on the edge of the bridge within a few inches of the track and was awakened by the noise made by the passing train to find his friend a shapeless mangled mass. The car wheels passed over the head of the victim, literally splitting it and carrying away the back part of the skull; cut off both legs about the thighs and the right leg just above the foot, besides otherwise mangling the body. The young man who was with him, startled at the noise of the cars, jumped off the bridge, which is of a considerable height, but escaped uninjured. The remains were interred on Tuesday.—*Cumberland Times.*

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM KEROSENE EXPLOSION.—On Sunday last one of those horrible casualties, of which we read in almost every city daily, resulting from a careless use of kerosene or coal oil, occurred in Tyaskin district, Somerset county, Maryland. The victim, Richard Evans, a promising young man of about 17 years of age, was endeavoring to kindle a fire and to fecilitate combustion, he procured the oil can and commenced pouring the fluid on the wood. The result was the ignition of the kerosene and the immediate explosion of the canister, the liquid flame completely enveloping the unfortunate youth. The family of Mr. Thos. Walter, where the young man was boarding at the time, immediately came to his assistance, but were powerless for good. He lingered in great agony until Monday morning, when death ended his sufferings.—*Eastern Shoreman.*

Health's Best Defence.

"The weak eateth herbs," says St. Paul, so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicinal plants was appreciated. In the Old Testament botanical remedies are repeatedly recommended, but in no passage of sacred history is man recommended to swallow calomel, or blue pill, or any other mineral preparation. The sick were directed to eat herbs to strengthen them, to purify them, to heal them, to restore them. In that day the art of making vegetable extracts was unknown. The herbal medicines were mere infusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanitary essences of tonic, aperient and exhibition roots, barks, and plants, with an active stimulant, and thus secure their rapid diffusion through the debiliated or disordered system. The crowning triumph of this effective mode of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables was achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before had a perfectly pure alcoholic stimulant been combined with the expressed juices of the finest specifics of the vegetable kingdom. Never yet, though eighteen years have elapsed since its introduction, has this great restorative been equalled. It is taken at all seasons, in all climes, as the most potent safeguard against epidemics, as a protection against all unhealthy exhalations that produce debility or beget disease; as a remedy for intermittent and other malarious fevers; as an appetizer; as a sovereign cure for dyspepsia; as a general tonic and invigorant; as a gentle, painless aperient; as a blood depurent, as a nervine; as a cure for bilious affections; as a harmless anodyne; and as the BEST DEFENCE OF HEALTH under unfavorable circumstances, such as sedentary pursuits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardship, privation and exposure.

OVER 86,000

Singer Sewing Machines

SOLD WITHIN THE PAST YEAR.

This is without a paralell in the history of the business. These Machines can be seen at the Dry Goods Store of Eldridge & Landis, 34 West Patrick Street, Frederick, Md. Machines will be left at the houses of parties who contemplate buying, and if not satisfactory in every particular, *no sale.* Machines sold by paying in monthly or weekly installments. A lot of second-hand Machines of various makes, on hand and for sale cheap.

S. C. CROWN, Agent,
may27 34 W. Patrick Street.

Marriages.

On the 9th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Titzel, at the Parsonage in Emmittsburg, in this county, J. H. BOWERS, of Taneytown, to Miss LONG, of this county.

On the 21st ultimo, by Rev Dr. Zacharias, DAVID M. SNYDER to Miss ANN M. NUSBAUM, both of Mt. Pleasant, in this county.

On the 22d ultimo, by the Rev. G. W. Statton, JEFFERSON M. WOLF to Miss SUSAN R. DUVALL, both of this county.

Deaths.

After much suffering, MARY ANN, daughter of the late John Michael Dobler, in the 48th year of her age.

On the 27th ultimo, at her residence, near Knoxville, in this county, Mrs. PHILPOTT, aged about 70 years.

On the 27th ultimo, GEORGE WILLIAM, youngest son of Samuel T. and Sarah A. Perl, aged 2 months.

On Saturday, the 25 ultimo, at his residence, near Petersville, JOSEPH WALTMAN, aged 76 years.

On the 29th ultimo, in New Market, JACOB TRAYER aged 69 years, 6 months and 4 days.

Frederick Markets.

Kemps Family Flour	$8 50a0 00
Extra....do.....do	7 50a0 00
Super....do.....do	5 50a0 00
Rye.....do.....do	3 00a0 00
White Wheat per bushel	1 65a0 00
Red.....do.....do	1 60a0 00
Rye.....do.....do	0 90a0 95
Yellow Corn	0 90a0 92
White Corn	00a0 92
Oats per bushel	0 00a0 55
Clover Seed.....do	11 00a0 00
Plaster per ton	10 50a00 00
Whisky per gallon	1 98a3 00

Baltimore Markets.

Howard Street Flour	$5 50a5 75
City Mills.....do	6 75a6 75
Greenfield Family Flour	10 00a0 00
Rye Flour.....do	4 75a5 00
Corn Meal	5 00a5 25
White Wheat per bushel	1 60a1 70
Red.....do.....do	1 48a1 60
White Corn.....do	1 16a0 00
Yellow..do.....do	1 11a1 12
Oats.....do	62a64
Rye.....do	1 16a0 00
Whiskey per gallon in barrels	1 04a1 05

New Advertisements.

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