

THE LATE ELECTION.

If any further evidence were needed to convince us of the partisan intention of our State Legislature in framing the Registry Law, it could be had in the bitter wail of chagrin and disappointment indulged in by the Press in the interest of the dominant party at the unlooked-for result of the late election in some of the lower counties of the State.

In former years, when election day had not yet become merely the occasion for the endorsement of the action of corrupt nominating conventions—when the two great parties marshalled their forces at the ballot-box, and every citizen had the opportunity of exercising the inalienable privilege of choosing who should govern—a boon bequeathed us by the founders of the nation—a triumph such as that of the so-called Union party on the 7th of November would have been a victory to have satisfied the most expectant of its partisans.

It would be amusing, if it did not convey a painful impression of their ultimate intention; to observe the pitiful regrets indulged in by their Press at the defeat of Judge Spence, in the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of the State, and the election of Mr. Franklin to fill the position on the bench. They do not complain of the unfitness of Mr. Franklin for the office, for he is known as one of the ablest jurists of his section, and an upright man.

Whether the Registers did their "duty" we do not care inquire, the exercise of the functions of their unenviable positions it not being our present intention to notice; but this we know, Mr. Franklin was chosen by a majority of the true citizens of his District, and will, if permitted to occupy his place, be an ornament to it.

We speak of the painful impression of their ultimate intention, for we cannot forget the action of the Legislature last winter in the contested election case for the Judgeship in Baltimore county. Then the same hue and cry of "traitor" was raised by their Press; and the result was Mr. Grason, who was fairly elected by a decided vote, was declared disqualified by reason of his "disloyalty"—a plea used simply to accomplish their designs—thus fastening upon the fair name of our State a wrong that will sink into oblivion only when the other unjust acts of that Legislature are annulled and forgotten.

ALAS! THE POOR NEGRO.—The "American Freedman Aid Commission" have issued a circular, which they require the papers of the country to publish, the substance of which is that the Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau declare that "thirty thousand negroes will perish this winter in Georgia alone, and forty thousand more in Alabama," and that "not less than one million of dollars are needed for immediate relief." The churches are appealed to come forward and raise this modest sum of money.

THE REGISTRY LAW.—The mandamus from Montgomery county, Md., to test the constitutionality of the registration law, has been duly taken to the Supreme Court of the United States by the filing of the requisite bond and writ of error in the Court of Appeals of this State.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.

In another column will be found the Proclamation of President Johnson restoring the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus to all States north of the Potomac. This is a gratifying announcement, and will be appreciated by all good men. But we cannot, in our joy at this event, erase from our remembrance the many wrongs inflicted upon the people of our State whilst tossed upon the merciless wave of political passion, without this safe-guard of constitutional liberty as a refuge from the fury of the storm.

The District of Columbia is not included in the Proclamation, we suppose for the reason of the intention of the Government to have a number more Southerners arraigned before military commissions in the capital of the country, the President evidently succumbing to the pressure of those Northern fanatics whose thirst for blood has not yet been satiated.

A reliable Washington correspondent writes that General Benjamin F. Butler is now in Washington making arrangements to remove to Florida, in which State he has large business interests, and that he expects to be returned as a Senator from that State. Butler has been noted for having "extensive business interests" in the property of others in the States of the South unlucky enough to be under his authority during the war, and although not informed of the character of his relations with the people of Florida, they deserve our sympathy in advance.

A later despatch asserts positively that Butler is to be returned to the scene of his former operations, the Department of Virginia, and we may expect soon to have one of those ad captandum pronouncements peculiar to himself, prescribing rules for the guidance of ministers of the Gospel, and instructing the women in the proper performance of the duties of their sphere.

Our Terms. We undertake to publish the ADVOCATE at \$1.50 in advance or \$2 if not paid in advance, a price so moderate that it is scarcely commensurate with the labor and expense requisite for the publication of a paper. Yet in doing so we hope to have placed it within the power of every Democrat in the country to subscribe for our paper and promptly pay his subscription.

We ask encouragement—but feel real substantial encouragement to consist in a large subscription list, with prompt payers for subscribers.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Baltimore Commercial, good authority in the premises, says it has been definitely ascertained that Governor Bradford purposes to convene the Legislature of this State in special session on the 3d day of January, 1865.

POLITICAL PREACHERS.—So far as returns are now received, it appears that ten clergymen, of various denominations, were elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives at the recent election.

CONGRESS.

Never in the history of any country do we find a political body coming together with more important duties to meet and labors to perform than those that crowd upon the present Congress. The whole American people—the still clamorous Radicals of New England, the Southerner who has succumbed to overwhelming power, and even the poor negro, whose status in the future is so uncertain and unsettled, look forward with no small degree of anxiety to the action of Congress. There are difficulties growing out of the recent war that demand a solution, and it is now for the party dominant to determine whether moderation and magnanimity shall characterize their action and thereby render a distracted country peaceable and happy, or that the same fanaticism that has ruled to the very verge of political and financial ruin, shall continue, for malicious purposes, to wield the fatal power with which four years of civil commotion have clothed it.

Our Subscription List. We have taken the liberty of sending this issue of the ADVOCATE to many persons who have not actually subscribed for it, and we very candidly say why we have done so—it is with the view and hope of being thereby enabled to add many names to our subscription list that are not now upon it. There are many Democrats who were subscribers to the paper that formerly represented their views in this country who have not sent us their names, but we feel that this does not signify their indisposition to subscribe to our paper or to give us the encouragement we seek to obtain. We therefore have sent the ADVOCATE to them, hoping that it may prove acceptable, and that they will retain it and send us their names as soon as they conveniently can.

In Knoxville, East Tennessee, presided over by one of Brownlow's chosen disciples, the Grand Jury lately found nineteen hundred indictments for treason. It will be some time before by-gones will be by-gones in that delectable region.

A Radical Opinion of Mr. Johnson.

Col. A. K. McClure, editor of the Radical Repository, and one of the anti-Southern Rights men, gives his opinion of the President in this wise: It would be foolish to disguise the fact that the President, both by word and deed, disclaims the position of a partisan executive, and that he is not insensible to the flattering approval of his administration by the Democratic party. I do not mean by this that he is in sympathy and fellowship with them; but I do mean that he is not wholly in sympathy against them; and he will, I feel warranted in saying, adhere to the political fortunes of the Southern States without regard to political consequences.

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THE DEMOCRATIC ADVOCATE.—This is the title of a new weekly paper just issued at Westminster. Mr. William H. Davis is the editor and proprietor. It is handsomely printed, well edited, and filled with all the general and local news of the week.

At a meeting of the physicians in Washington lately to adopt measures against the cholera, it was shown that at the last visit of the pestilence to that city as many died with medical attendance as without it.

HABEAS CORPUS RESTORED.

Proclamation of the President. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Whereas, by the proclamation of the President of the United States, of the 15th day of September, 1863, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus was, in certain cases therein set forth, suspended throughout the United States: and Whereas, the reasons for that suspension may be regarded as having ceased in some of the States and Territories;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the suspension aforesaid, and all other proclamations and orders suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in the States and Territories of the United States, are revoked and annulled, excepting as to the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, the District of Columbia, and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

Done at the city of Washington this 1st day of December, in the year of Our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States of America, the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON, By the President: William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Discontinuance of the Provost Marshal's Department, except as to the City of Baltimore, in the Middle Military Department.—The Observance of the National Thanksgiving.

Major General W. S. Hancock on Monday issued the following orders: MILITARY DEPARTMENT, BALTIMORE, Md., December 4, 1865.

General Order No. 34.—The necessity for such organization having ceased, the Provost Marshal's Department in this command (except in the city of Baltimore) is hereby discontinued. All officers doing duty in that department will be as of once relieved, and instructed to forward to Brevet Brigadier General John Woolley, Provost Marshal General at Baltimore, Maryland, the papers and funds in their possession pertaining to their respective offices.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK. Adam E. King, Assistant Adjutant General. Official: J. B. Parker, A. D. C.

General Order No. 35, issued on the same day, asks that Thanksgiving Day be observed in a proper manner by the troops throughout the limits of the command. The Baltimore Gazette, in referring to these orders, makes the following well timed remarks:

Two General Orders were issued yesterday by the Major General commanding this department. Order No. 34 directs that the Provost Marshal's Department, except in the city of Baltimore, be discontinued. Order No. 35 reminds the officers and men of the army that the President has designated December the "day of national thanksgiving, and enjoins them to testify by their demeanor that they participate in the general gratitude for the deliverance of the Nation. That the Provost Marshal's Department, as it has been conducted for four years, has been discontinued is certainly a matter of which the "day of national thanksgiving" is thankful over the result of the war we can well understand. But there are thousands of men here who have been subjected to every kind of oppression that an arbitrary Government can inflict. Their houses have been invaded, and their property has been seized; they have been arrested without cause, and they are to-day not only disfranchised, but politically enslaved. If they fall, on bended knees, on December the 7th, to express before high Heaven their gratitude for the situation in which they find themselves, we trust they will be pardoned for the apparent obtrusiveness of heart they may manifest.

The Westminster Library.

For several years an association has existed among the young men of this place, whose object it is to establish a good library for the use of all who become members, and they have succeeded in obtaining quite a number of most excellent works. On last Tuesday evening the amateur musical talent of Westminster, gave a concert for the benefit of the Library fund, at Odd Fellows' Hall, which was largely attended by an appreciative audience. The entertainment was an excellent one, and where all did so well, it would be invidious for us to specialize. Some of the performances would bear a comparison with more pretentious professional efforts.

In Pennsylvania the blacks are but one-fifth of the population, yet about one-third of the convicts are blacks. In the State there is an average of one white convict in every 5,243 whites, and one black convict in every 500 blacks. In Massachusetts, that land of plenty and goodness, they number only one black in 125 persons, and yet have one black convict in nine.

Circuit Court for Baltimore County.

This Court commenced at Towson on Monday, the 4th inst. In consequence of the serious and protracted illness of Hon. D. C. H. Emory, Mr. Longacker, clerk of the Court, certified to Hon. Richard F. Bowie, of the Court of Appeals, that Judge Emory would not be able to hold court for the reason stated above, whereupon Judge Bowie appointed Mr. Stockbridge as special judge, who after taking the prescribed oath Monday morning, before Mr. Longacker, entered upon the performance of the duties of judge of this Court. The court, after the transaction of some minor business, adjourned until Monday next.

In another column will be found the prospectus of the Old Guard, a stirring Democratic monthly, published in New York, and the only monthly in the country devoted exclusively to Democratic principles. The terms are exceedingly low, and the inducements offered in a literary way should recommend it to every Democratic household.

A house in Memphis was being raised by jacks for the purpose of placing a new foundation under it, when it fell over, and tumbled thirty feet into a bayou. Five persons were in the house, but none were killed. Major General Palmer has been indicted by a grand jury in Kentucky for enticing slaves to leave the State.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

As the hour for the assembling of Congress approached Monday morning, throngs of people were wending their way along the avenue to the capitol, and before the arrival of noon the House galleries were densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and the lobbies also were overflowing. All interest appeared to centre upon the House, on account of the organization there to take place, and the question concerning the admission of Southern members. The Senate galleries were also well filled, but no excitement was there apparent. The members gradually gathered upon the floors of both Houses, and it was evident by noon that a quorum of each was present.

SENATE.

The Senate met at noon on Monday, forty-four Senators being present. After prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. Foote, of Vermont, presented the credentials of Luke O. Pollard to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Collamer, and Mr. Cowan presented a protest against the reception of Mr. Stockton as Senator from New Jersey, on the ground that he did not receive a Constitutional majority of the votes cast. The protest was ordered to lie on the table for the present, and Mr. Stockton was duly sworn in.

Mr. Wade presented a bill to regulate the franchise in the District of Columbia. The bill grants the right of suffrage to every male negro twenty-one years of age, who has resided in the District for six months, and prescribes unusual pains and penalties to be inflicted upon any one who shall disturb or interfere with such voter in the exercise of his right. Mr. Sumner introduced the following bills:

A bill providing that neither race nor color shall be a bar to the exercise of the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, where the person is otherwise qualified to vote. This bill also provides extraordinary pains and penalties for refusing to accept negro votes, and prescribes that if the case be brought to trial one half the jurors shall be colored men.

The second bill introduced by Mr. Sumner provides that where in 1860 one-sixth or more of the population was of African descent, the negroes shall comprise one half of the grand and petit juries where a negro is concerned in the matter to be tried.

The third bill prescribes a new oath of allegiance, which not only binds the party to maintain a Republican form of government in the State in which the party is resident and in the United States, but also obligates the swearer to resist any attempt to repudiate or postpone the payment of the public debt, and to discountenance any laws making any distinction of color or race.

The fourth bill is designed to enforce the Constitutional amendment by punishing any attempt to control the services of any person contrary to the provisions against it. The penalty for so doing is a fine which is not to exceed a thousand dollars, or imprisonment for ten years, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court.

A joint resolution was also introduced by Mr. Sumner to amend the Constitution so as to make voters, instead of population, the basis of representation in Congress. After the introduction of other bills of a minor character, but for the most part, of equally radical tendencies, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to maintain the freedom of the inhabitants of the States formerly in insurrection, under the emancipation proclamation of July, 1862.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives also met at noon Monday. After the House had been called to order by the Clerk, one hundred and seventy-five members responded to their names, a motion was made to go into an election for Speaker, but, pending the question, Mr. Brooks, of New York, arose and protested against the action of Congress in refusing to admit to their seats the representatives from Tennessee and other States, and also demanded to know the reason of the arbitrary rule adopted by the Clerk. After several calls to order, which were not sustained, Mr. Brooks proceeded with his remarks, but was frequently interrupted, and finally yielded the floor to admit of the nomination for Speaker. Mr. Colfax, the former Speaker of the House, was then put in nomination, and also Mr. Brooks. One hundred and thirty-nine votes were for Mr. Colfax, and thirty-five for Mr. Brooks—eighty-eight being necessary to a choice. Mr. Colfax being declared duly elected, took his seat, and after the customary address, the officers of the House were nominated and promptly chosen. A joint committee was appointed to wait on the President and notify him that the House was organized, after which Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution, which was passed by a vote of one hundred and thirty-three to thirty-six, calling for the appointment of a joint committee of fifteen members—nine of the House and six of the Senate—to inquire into the condition of the late Confederate States, and report whether they or any of them are entitled to be represented in either House of Congress. A resolution was offered giving the privilege of the floor to the representatives of States formerly in insurrection, but it was voted down.

Mr. Schenck introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to apportion the representatives according to the number of voters, and not according to population as at present. A bill was also introduced to extend to negroes the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia. Mr. Ashley introduced a bill to guarantee to the Southern States a republican form of government by the appointment of Provisional Governors and for other purposes; also a joint resolution to amend the Constitution.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Westminster Cemetery Company.—Mr. Burton: What is the Cemetery Company doing? This question has been asked too frequently, without reason, and we reiterate it above in hope that it may do good. Almost two years have elapsed since the charter has been granted. Two summers have come and gone, in time of which much was to have been done to beautify this "Home of the Dead." But, as yet, its broad slopes are without stakes or shrubs, with no evidence of the project for which the ground had been secured. The dilapidated church and sedge covered grounds are still without change, and we are only reminded of something by seeing the new fence that has been erected.—What is the cause of the delay? Have we not a President and a Board of Managers whose duty it is to have the grounds laid out? Have not the greater part of the original subscriptions been paid? Is the Company short of funds? If so, designate and stake your burial lots at once, and the people will furnish the funds wherewith to move on. Delay fosters divisions, and already new projects are springing up that will divide the interest of the friends of the Company.

Our city is increasing rapidly in population and business. The year 1866 will witness marvellous progress in the number of buildings and other improvements. Should we not also move in this matter with equal energy and zeal, and create a Cemetery that will reflect credit and taste upon a community always ready to appreciate the beautiful and the good? STOCKHOLDER.

The Public Schools.—We have received a communication from a gentleman in Hampstead District, Carroll county, complaining that "although assured of our right to a share in the school fund, because of our payment of a share of the school tax, we have from a combination of circumstances been deprived of the blessings of a public school since last spring." He claims that the objection to the old incumbent, who is represented as an excellent instructor, and much liked by the citizens, is purely a political one, and closes by saying, very pertinently, "the war is now over, and it is the duty of all to try and calm the partisan rancor that has unhappily existed—yet we still find those who wish to keep alive old animosities and old proscriptive vindictiveness."

Thanksgiving Day.—To-day having been set apart for National Thanksgiving, we presume all unnecessary secular employment will be dispensed with, and our citizens respect the day as a general holiday.

Such occasions are often availed of as seasons of reunion among the domestic hearth, and as our Governor was more wise than he of Rhode Island, who appointed a different day from that of the President, thus having two days for Thanksgiving, thereby producing a scarcity of pumpkins for pies, we have no doubt there will be no lack of the creature comforts and luxuries essential to a festive board.

In the churches the day will be appropriately observed. There will be suitable services in the morning at the Methodist E. Church by one of the ministers in charge. At the Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. James Reese, a collection will be raised towards relieving the wants of the needy clergy of this denomination in the South, a most praiseworthy object. At St. Benjamin's Lutheran Church, the pastor, Rev. H. C. Holloway, will preach a sermon appropriate to the occasion, services to commence at 10 o'clock. The Most Rev. Archbishop Spaulding has issued a circular to the Catholics of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, to comply with the invitation of President Johnson and observe the event as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the return of peace to the country. In the mass of that day the reverend clergy are instructed to use the collect pro gratiarum actione, and to recite the Litany of Saints after the Parochial Mass.

The ladies of the "Parsonage Aid Society" of the M. P. Church intend having a dinner and supper at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the benefit of their fund, and as will be seen by their advertisement, they offer such tempting inducements for patronage, that we suppose a great many will pay them a visit.

Sales of Real Estate.—Mr. Levi Evans, Real Estate Agent, has recently sold a house and lot in the west end, adjoining the residence of Mr. John B. Boyle, to Mr. Vincent Brown for the sum of \$1,600.

Also, the house and two lots and a half, adjoining the above property on the west, to Mr. Mikesell, of Myers' district, for \$1,750.

Also, the three-story brick house adjoining Grass' Hotel, belonging to Mr. Geo. A. Mover, for \$3,700. Purchaser Mrs. Anna Haines.

Mr. Elijah Wagner has also sold a house and lot in the west end, adjoining the Foundry, to Bloom & Mower, for \$800.

The Butchering Season.—The hog killing season has commenced in good earnest, and the troubles among the porcine family begin at daybreak every morning, the victims making the air resound with their not very musical cries. There were slaughtered some very heavy swine in this vicinity last week, six belonging to one gentleman weighing in the aggregate over 2,100 pounds, three of another weighing 1,234 pounds, and two of another weighing nearly eight hundred. The warm weather is decidedly unfavorable for pork curing purposes, and in strange contrast with the snow of last week. The decline in the price of hog product is attracting much attention, producers not knowing how to act in the fluctuating uncertainty of the market. Parties interested returning from Baltimore say that market is glutted with Western meat, and it is impossible to give an idea of what is likely to be the ruling price.

Influx of "Contrabands."—One day last week a party of musicians composed of "American citizens of African descent," several of whom bore unmistakable evidence of having once belonged in "Ole Virginia," but all now hailing from Baltimore, paid our town a visit, and

grave those of our citizens who chose to listen a sample of negro life on "ole massa's" plantation before our colored "fellows-citizens" had become ennobled unlighted to appreciate their "rights." They remained several days, and created quite a sensation among the Dinahs and Cloes of Westminster.

Register of Wills.—Henry H. Herbaugh, the newly elected Register of Wills took his oath of office on Monday last, and has entered upon the performance of its duties, which are by no means light, if properly attended to.—He has the advantage of coming into office after a most excellent officer has filled it for some years and who retires from it, leaving it in perfect condition. Mr. Parke has the pleasure of knowing that after many years in the Register's office he leaves it with the confidence and regrets of many outside of the party that placed him there, and his absence will be greatly felt by those persons who in the settlements of estates have been accustomed to look to him for information.

The Weather.—Snow commenced falling here on Wednesday morning of last week, and continued throughout the greater part of the day, giving things a decidedly wintry appearance. Some two or three inches fell, but the ground not being sufficiently hard to retain it, and the weather moderating, all traces quickly disappeared.—Snow also fell in Baltimore to about the same depth.—The early part of the present week the weather has been as pleasant as in Springtime; and on Sunday many availed themselves of the enjoyment of the balmy atmosphere by a stroll into the country.

Sale Bills.—We are prepared to print sale bills on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Our friends making sale of their effects will please give us a call.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Dec. 6.—FLOUR.—Common Super is in large supply, with little or no demand; we quote from 8 25 to 8 50. Fine is offered at 7 50, and Middlings at 6 50 to 7 50 per bushel. Howard street Super and cut Extra Flour 8 50 to 9, do. Extra 9 50 to 10, do. Family 12 50 to 13; Ohio Super and cut Extra 8 50 to 9 per bushel. Rye Flour, new 6 75 to 7 25.—Buckwheat, per 100 lbs. 4 75 to 5 25.

GRAIN.—Wheat—White ranging from \$2.50 for prime down to \$2 for inferior; red choice sold at \$2.50 per bushel. Corn—White 90 to 92 cents, and yellow 92 cents per bushel. Oats is selling at 50 to 52 cents weight. Rye sold at 85 cents per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Market generally dull. Hogs were in good supply; were offered at \$13 without buyers. New Land is quoted at 18 cents per lb. Bacon is inactive; we report sales of 20 casks new Sides at 20 cents. SEEDS.—Cloverseed is quoted at 8 50 to \$8.75. No demand for Timothy. Flax is quiet, with small sales at 3 10 to 3 15 per bushel.

SALT.—For Ground Alum \$2.35, ordinary brands of Fine \$3.70 to \$3.80. WHISKEY.—Market continues dull; we quote at 2 35 to 2 36 per gallon, with small sales.

MARRIED.

In Westminster, at the Luth. Parsonage, on the 21st ult., by Rev. H. C. Holloway, Mr. David Bloom, of the 1st M. Vols., and Miss Sallie Black, both of this County.

On the 20th of November, by the Rev. Mr. Lovett, Robert McLarry, of Baltimore city, to Miss Eliza Carter, of this County.

DEED.

Of disease of the heart, on the 29th of November 1865, at Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Va., FRANCIS WILLIAM NEAL, aged 24 years, 2 months and 6 days, eldest son of Abner and Rose E. Neal, of Westminster, Carroll county, Md.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE Subscriber, intending to decline Farming, will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 26th of December, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M., his VALUABLE FARM, situated on Big Pipe Creek, Carroll county, Md., adjoining lands of John West, Jacob Marker, and others, on the Road leading from West's Mill to the Littlestown Pike, containing over

200 Acres of Land.

The improvements consist of a Substantial TWO-STORY Stone House, with KITCHEN; large STONE BARN, HOG HOUSE, 2 Spring Houses, Smoke Sheds, and all other out-buildings, built of Stone, in the best manner. There is an excellent ORCHARD of choice Fruit on the place. There is also about 40 ACRES of good

TIMBER LAND

The Farm is under excellent fencing, the land is rolling, but not hilly, and all well timbered; a Pump at the Barn and at the Kitchen door, and a never failing Spring at the Spring House. Persons desiring to view the premises, will be cheerfully shown the same by the Subscriber, living on the place.

The Farm will be offered at Private Sale on easy terms until the 26th. Terms:—A cash accommodating; and made known on day of Sale, when the Place will be shown. JACOB ERB, dec7-15.

WANTED. A GOOD Cook, Washer and Ironer. A willing to make herself generally useful in a small family can have a good home and Six Dollars a month wages, by applying to J. W. MASSIE, dec7-21.

DENTAL CARD.

DR. CHARLES BILLINGSLEY, DENTIST. OFFICE—CARROLL MALL, Westminster, Md.

He will also visit the following places, via Union Bridge—1st Wednesday of each month from noon to Friday, 4 P. M. New Windsor.—2d Wednesday of each month from noon to Friday, 4 P. M. Uniontown.—3d Wednesday of each month from noon to Friday afternoon. Tanagers—3d Friday of each month, remaining until Wednesday following. dec7-15.