

PUBLIC OPINION.

On a recent occasion we heard a preacher, who was evidently a correct and deep thinker, maintain in the course of his sermon that men would have to account hereafter for their opinions and feelings as well as their acts. He thought that men pretty generally adopted the prevailing opinions around them without much reflection on their own part; and gave an instance that occurred in his own experience. When Gen. Lee's army, in one of the Northern invasions, occupied his neighborhood, a Confederate soldier stood sentinel before his door for a considerable time, with whom he frequently conversed. He asked this soldier, who was a very fine young man, how he came to join the Confederate army, when the Scriptures enjoined upon all to support the powers that be as ordained of God. To this he replied that he had been a Union man; but that every body seemed to be going into the Confederate army, and that he was ashamed to keep back and so went with the current. He might have added also—that the Almighty, on some occasions at least, has permitted the powers that be to be overthrown; and that he do not behave themselves; and that he naturally imbibed the prejudices and sentiments of the mass of the people of his neighborhood, trusting to them to be right rather than to the opinions of the North which he had learned to hate.

We design to use this incident to show how easy it is for men to be mistaken, and carried along by the sentiments of their party, or sectional leaders, rather than by any well reasoned judgment of their own; and that therefore there is the best reason for men who happen to be on the right, or the strong side, to be charitable to their opponents. It is the fault of human nature, and the time may soon come when such may need charity themselves. We well know that, previous to the breaking out of the war, sectional party spirit had become rampant, and the formation of the Republican party in 1856 when they ran Fremont for President, was responded by the South in 1860 by a determined effort to form a Southern party, the perfect antipode of the other. This was the natural result of a departure of the majority of the North from true national political principles. If leading politicians at the North could dupe themselves and their followers into the adoption of so suicidal a policy, it is not to be wondered at that the men of the South should not have a bit more sense than to go and do likewise. We know that one wrong does not justify another; but we hold that it is not reasonable for those who have committed the first offence to expect their victims to act better than themselves.

We have always held that, up to the moment of the rebellion, there was little difference between the radical leaders, North and South. Politically, the North had committed the first assault by the formation of the first sectional party of any dangerous strength. The people of the South evidently regarded the formation of the Republican party as a deliberate attempt on the part of the North to use their superior numbers and strength to seize the entire government, and, in the end, force their peculiar doctrines on the South. This general belief made them the easy victims of those leading men there who thought, unfortunately, that the first success of the Northern party justified rebellion. This was a cruel mistake, but, under the peculiar circumstances, it can be pleaded in mitigation of the offence on the part of the masses of the South at least. Under reversed circumstances, we believe the North would have acted just as weakly, to such an extent had political prejudices gone.

In behalf of the people of Maryland it must be said that, previous to the war the general sentiment of all parties was opposed to the ultraism of the North. On the election of Mr. Lincoln, and the defection of the South with which they had all affiliated previously, it was but natural that many should lean to the South. To have expected them all to become suddenly enamored of Black Republicanism, and that their prejudices should not lead them into any mistakes, would be expecting of them more than human nature would allow. The masses of men are not so philosophical. There came necessarily a separation of the people into parties on the question. The mass of the Democrats, feeling particularly ill will against the party just coming into power, could not conquer their prejudices and aid the republicans in their onslaught on the South.

We had another party in the State at the time. It had lately lost its name and like Japhet in search of a father, was on the look out for one that might answer. They had recently supported John Bell for President, under the name of the "Union Party," and when he and his party South joined the rebellion, the mass of them here became Union men quite naturally, owing to the name, and because it gave them such a fine chance to get ahead of their old Democratic opponents who were too honest to dissemble. Of course they will not

thank us for underrating their loyalty which has been extremely intense; but to speak candidly we must say of them as of others, that a great deal depends upon circumstances. It was the few that thought; whilst the masses followed their feelings and political prejudices.

Before the war, all our people were loyal in the strictest sense, and all hated the extremes of both sides. They were generally compromise men. The breaking out of the war found poor Maryland totally distracted; and much as she suffered from the faults of the extremists, not from her own. The want of charity on the part of the ruling class here during the war has been productive of much mischief. It will however soon react on themselves. The war being over, the Confederate power overthrown, and the Radicals of the North being on the eve of a political overthrow, those who in Maryland, during the war, bowed their heads like bulrushes, can once more lift up their heads and rejoice.—Their country which they have never ceased to love, though they disliked some of its rulers, will soon be herself again, freed from the everlasting discord of Northern and Southern Radicals.

To conclude this desultory article we remark that men, in the midst of uncontrollable events, with rare exceptions, are apt to be carried away by their feelings rather than their reason; and that, in the language of the late Mr. Van Buren, it requires "the sober second thought" to set them right. It is a law of our nature that hate produces hatred in return, whilst love and good will produce a similar sentiment in the heart. The recent course of President Johnson has done more to restore unity and good will amongst a discordant people than a hundred battles. In Maryland it has almost reversed the position of parties already; and we venture to affirm that none can be found at present better disposed towards the government than the mass of those whom it has been fashionable of late to denounce as disloyal.

**MEETING AT FREDERICK.**—The meeting called at the Court House, Frederick, Md., on Thursday the 22nd ult. to endorse the Veto of President JOHNSON, was a queer affair. Both parties assembled in their strength, but it seems the conservatives were the most numerous. Judge NELSON presided, and made a short address in favor of sustaining President Johnson "in his noble and arduous struggle to protect the Constitution of the United States from the further attacks of ambitious and wicked men, who are striving to destroy it by their partisan and sectional legislation." He said also—"To sustain President Johnson now is to be a Union man; to oppose him is to be a disunionist."

Col. W. P. MAULSBY, offered a series of Resolutions appropriate to the occasion, but a scene of indescribable confusion was got up by the Radicals, and it was not possible until the meeting adjourned to the Court House yard, to get a vote on them; when they were adopted. The Radicals then seceded and held a separate meeting, where resolutions were adopted weak enough to suit their taste.

**Ladies State Fair.**—A large and respectable meeting of the Ladies of Carroll County, was held at Carroll Hall, in Westminster, on Monday last, for the purpose of co-operating with the Ladies of Maryland in the holding of a State Fair in Baltimore, the proceeds of which is to be applied to relieve the suffering people of the Southern States. The Ladies manifested a noble spirit of determination that Carroll County would not be behind her sister Counties in this benevolent work. The meeting was permanently organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—Mrs. GEO. PATTERSON. Vice Pres't—Mrs. A. E. M. FISHER. Secretary—Miss SALLY LONGWELL. Treasurer—Miss HELEN BOYLE. Ass't. Treasurer—Miss MARY NEAL.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.** [The list of members of the Executive Committee which is very large, representing all the Districts of the county, is crowded out this week for want of room but will be published next week.]

The Executive committee will meet at Carroll Hall, on Saturday afternoon next at 2 o'clock, P. M. on important business.

**Westminster District.**—President, Mrs. A. E. M. Fisher, Secretary, Miss Belle Mathews.

**THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.**—During the war, a new Department of the Government was organized under the assumed necessity to take care of the helpless slaves that were set free in various ways. The law passed by Congress was stipulated to expire in one year after the close of the war. The late Bill vetoed by President Johnson was an attempt to perpetuate the system for the particular benefit of the colored race. It looked to the appropriation of three millions of acres of land in the South for their use, and the expenditure of many millions of dollars from the public treasury to keep the thing up. It was an extensive scheme for the education and support of the colored people at the expense of the whites.

**THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.**—The record of the Democratic Party of this country will prove its honesty and patriotism. It was the last to succumb to the diabolical spirit of Disunion which, previous to the war, had divided every national party, and almost every moral and religious organization in the land into North and South. For long years it had borne on its broad shoulders the Union safe and sound; and when, at last, the defection of its Southern portion left it powerless to stay the mad torrent of civil war, its skirts were clear of the blood of brethren shed in that mad strife. The great body of the national Democracy never departed from the spirit of just compromise, and mourned sincerely over the madness of the South, when, driven to desperation by the assaults of Northern fanaticism, they broke away from the fold of the only political organization which could have saved the Union in peace until compromise could have settled all the conflicting questions which endangered the country.

When the war came at last it was indeed a severe trial for the Northern Democracy to buckle on their armor against their Southern brethren, whom they really believed to have great cause of complaint against the Republican party of the North who had for the first time obtained control of the National Government; a party which they disliked, as a disturber of the public peace, almost as much as the South itself.—Yet the South, in striking for their independence, and consequently for the overthrow of the Union, had treated the whole North as their enemies, and put it out of the power of the Democratic party North to aid them in the least without helping to a dissolution of the Union, and rendering themselves liable to the charge of treason against the government of that section where their homes, and all that was most precious to them, were to remain.

As a necessary consequence they sustained in a mass the constituted authorities of the Government, and endeavored faithfully to check the extravagances of the party in power, and to have the policy of the government confined to its legitimate object, the preservation of the Union, divested of all more partisan malice. The Democratic masses North did not withhold their quotas of either men or money from the Government.—As an instance, New York city with a Democratic majority of 40,000 votes during the war, did her whole duty equal to any portion of the country; and so did New Jersey, with her Democratic Governor, and constant majority in the State. And so everywhere, in the midst of the continued cry of "Copperheads" and "traitors" raised by the universal Republican press of the North, which could not be averted into decency even by the great common danger.—Why, if the Democrats of the Free States had withheld their support from the government in its hour of need, it would have perished miserably; and yet such was the gratitude shown by the adherents of the party in power.

It is true that there were a comparatively small portion of the Northern Democrats, who believed that the Union was already lost as soon as the success of the Northern Radicals had driven the South into rebellion; and that it was a useless shedding of blood, and expenditure of money in trying to repair the ruin which Northern madness had rendered hopeless. That there should have been many such in the North under the circumstances is not surprising. It was fortunate that their opposition was not more effective. That the Democratic party was not responsible for their conduct was fully proven at the Chicago Convention when Gen. McClellan was nominated by an overwhelming majority. By the very large vote given to him afterwards in the loyal States, under the adverse circumstances of the war, the Democratic party proved its consistency and its patriotism; and that it still lives; and that its stern adherence to principle, and its refusal to participate in the dangerous schemes of Northern fanatics which provoked the South to madness, render it the nucleus around which must yet cluster all those who sincerely desire to see our great country restored to that position she lost when sectionalism was allowed to seize the helm of government.

**THE RADICAL MEETING.**—The Radicals of Baltimore, not to be outdone if possible, held a meeting at the Front Street Theatre on Thursday night last, at which they vented their spleen against the President to their heart's content. It was addressed by Senators Trumbull, Creswell, and Nye and by Hon. J. L. Thomas of Baltimore. It was, take it all in all, a very intense meeting.

The Chestertown Transcript says the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, of Calvert county Md., (formerly of Westminster, Md.) has accepted a call from the Vestry of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Chestertown, Kent county Md.

Gen. Grant had a narrow escape on Monday week at New York by the accidental explosion of a new rifle which he was examining. He was wounded in the hand, but not seriously.

**President Johnson Again.**—The committee appointed by the late mass meeting at the Maryland Institute, to wait on President Johnson, and present to him the proceedings of that meeting, discharged their duty on the 1st inst. The delegation was headed by Lieut. Gov. Cox, who delivered an appropriate address on the occasion; to which the President responded in a happy manner.

From his address we extract the following. I know that it has been said—and no doubt by many designedly said—that here is a President who was elected by a party; and who on coming into power abandoned that party, that he has "tyrannized" his Administration; that he has joined the Copperheads, and things of that kind. These things have no influence upon me: they fail wholly to drive me from the discharge of my duty. But if you and I, with others, have been employed for four years in resisting a separation and dissolution of the Union, and now have reached a point where resistance has ceased, if we can be instrumental in reconciling, conciliating, and bringing back all the people to an honest, and loyal, and thorough support of the Government, it seems to me we are doing a great deal, and accomplishing the work we undertook.

It happens sometimes in the best of families—if I may be permitted to use the illustration—that there are differences and feuds; but when those differences are understood and arranged, and when the feuds subside, the parties can approach each other feeling more kindly towards those from whom they had been estranged than they did before.—Then I do not think we are doing wrong, if, while maintaining principle, while trying to preserve the Government, we have succeeded in convincing of their error and bringing back to the fold of their fathers those who strayed. I think this is a result of which all should be proud, and for which we should not be taunted. If I know myself, my only object is to preserve the Government.—I want it to continue in loyal hands and none others. I hope that the time will soon come when the country will be thoroughly reconciled; but to secure all that is necessary for this purpose will require a severe struggle, for I am free to say to you—it is not worth while to disguise it—that the very same spirit which animated the rebellion at one end of the line now exists at the other to some extent. Before the recent rebellion there were one set of gentlemen who were trying to dissolve and break up the Government, for the purpose of preserving the institution of slavery, and another set of gentlemen were willing to break up the Government for the purpose of destroying slavery, and they so avowed. Though these respective parties disagreed in the object they wished to accomplish, they agreed in one thing, and that was the destruction of the Government, and so far as that point is concerned the one was as culpable as the other. The blow was first struck at the Southern end of the line. It being struck there, the spirit which was making war upon the principles of the Government must have something to vent itself upon, and it joined with those who were for the Union against those who were for rebellion; but now when rebellion is put down, if we find an attempt to change the character of the Government, we must equally resist it. The attempt now is to consolidate, to concentrate absolute power here. It is a destruction of the Government, and it is a manifestation of the same spirit which attempted to break up the Government. I stand opposed to both. I stand with you for the Government, for the Constitution, for the supremacy of the law, and for obedience to the law and the Constitution.

**The Radical Campaign Against the President.**—The sporting verbiage of those hopeful Republicans who, for the last five days, have been prophesying a reconciliation between the President and Congress, is nipped by an untimely frost. The Times, which has been the chief organ of the rose-water Republicans, published, yesterday, a Washington dispatch (its editor is in Washington with the best opportunities of information) describing the energy, promptitude, and thoroughness of the new Radical campaign against the President. As the facts are no doubt authentic, they deserve the prominence which we here give them.

"The Radicals," so runs the dispatch, "have opened a vigorous and practical campaign against the President. The committee appointed at the caucus last Friday evening is thorough and intense in its determination for a break with Mr. Johnson. It has had several meetings on the subject, and has resolved to raise \$50,000 by levy upon office-holders, and by subscription, for the vigorous prosecution of the war. It has decided to print and circulate enormous editions of Trumbull's and Fessenden's replies to the veto message, and of the elaborate and virulent attack made upon the President a few days since in the House. Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, has made an assessment of \$20 upon each of the Union members of Congress, one of whom have paid up, and others are holding the matter under consideration. They propose also to name Jay Cooke treasurer of the organization, and to take rooms on Pennsylvania avenue as the headquarters of the war crusade. As every anticipations, Colonel Forney, D. D., has lost no time in presenting himself as a candidate for the honors and rewards of Maryland. He has sent an elaborate memorial to the committee, representing that the Chronicle is a losing concern, and appealing to them and their constituents for substantial aid. The committee voted to give him their printing, and to pay for and circulate as public documents such editorials as may serve their turn. It is understood that the committee is also deliberating upon the most feasible means of crushing out all opposition in the Union ranks to their designs."—N. Y. World.

**Excitement About Sunday Laws At St. Louis.**—A new Sunday law, passed by the Missouri Legislature, which forbids the sale or giving away of beer or liquor on Sunday, has created intense excitement among the Germans of St. Louis, who held an indignation meeting on Monday and protested against the law.

**The Ladies Southern Relief Association for Carroll County** promises to be very successful. We ask for the fair Ministers of Mercy, who will call on our citizens for assistance in getting up the Fair, a liberal donation.

The Meeting to Endorse President Johnson.

One of the largest public meetings that ever assembled in this county, composed of its reflecting and peaceable citizens, met in front of the Court House in Hagerstown, on Tuesday afternoon last, to endorse the reconstruction policy and veto message of President Johnson.

Delegations from different sections came into town in a body with banners flying and band playing, and all were enthusiastic in support of the President and the Constitution. The meeting was organized by selecting Col. Geo. Schley to preside, who addressed the large concourse of people assembled for near a half hour, and when the motion to elect vice-presidents and secretaries was made, a regularly organized mob rushed from the Court House, by the Mayor's and Sheriff's offices to the rear of the stand, and made an attack on the parties on the stand. The stand being partially cleared by the mob, Thomas E. Mittag, a member of the Maryland Legislature, rushed forward with a series of resolutions, which he read in the confusion and tried to have adopted. In the meantime, Samuel Fieri, Esq., got possession of a part of the stand, and most ably denounced the outrageous attack made upon the meeting and spoke in support of the President, during which time fighting continued in different portions of the crowd. After this the friends of Mr. Johnson again obtained the stand, and Mr. Alvey made a motion to appoint a committee, and the committee being appointed to draft resolutions, when the disturbance was renewed in the rear of the stand—and after considerable fighting again, the rioters and disturbers of the public peace obtained possession of the stand and a general fight ensued, pistols and knives being used, and stones, sticks and clubs flying in dangerous confusion, with considerable blood letting.

After this demonstration, no further effort was made to hold the meeting, as it was evident that the officers of the law, if they interfered at all, it was in favor of those who created the disturbance, while influential citizens of the "so-called" Union party, who hold responsible offices, stood around viewing the scene with smiling countenances.

This attack was well organized and fully matured before the day of the meeting, by parties who stood behind as the originators of the enterprise, for the resolutions offered by Mittag were readily prepared for the occasion. A scene so disgraceful has never occurred in our town before, and we trust will never occur again. The officers of the law should not forget the obligations of their positions and the sworn and sacred responsibility resting upon them.—Hagerstown Mail.

**INCIDENTARY SPEECH OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON.**—Mr. William Lloyd Garrison delivered a discourse on Tuesday evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the political questions of the day, including the President's reconstruction policy and recent speech.—The President's policy was denounced in severe terms, and Mr. Johnson was charged with attempting a coup d'etat by the expulsion of Congress and the introduction of members from the Southern States, even at the point of the bayonet, if he dare. He declared that for the speech of the President in his "indecent, bombast, malignity, and treasonable leaning, there are no words fitly to characterize it. And he thinks that for this and other worthy reasons, he ought to be indicted by that grand inquest, the United States House of Representatives, tried by the Senate, and for the peace and safety of the country dismissed from office." For sustaining the President, he calls Mr. Seward a "fallen Lucifer," and declares that he had dug beneath the stairs of the assassin that he had lived to forward the views of the President.

The editor of the Louisville Journal, alluding to a recent interview with the President, says—"We expected to find the President witty and warm and belligerent. Never were we so much mistaken. He was in the finest and most vigorous health, his face as fresh as in earliest manhood. It would have been evident to any one, seeing as we saw him, that he is a firm, resolute, self-poised man, confident, but not vainly or arrogantly confident in his own strength, and as immovable as a rock or mountain in his own deep and fixed purposes.—His will is like his frame, and that is of iron." Then with such a will and purpose at the head of the Government, there is yet much hope. His veto of the monstrous and iniquitous Freedmen's Bureau enlargement bill gives still a greater hope.

**Two Apostles.**—Two remarkable sermons were preached last Sunday in this city—one from the pulpit of a cathedral, breathing peace and good-will; one in a Puritan temple, howling strife and hatred.—Bishop Lynch, pleading for the misery of the stricken and suffering, counseled "calmness, love, and good feeling." Presbyter Cheever, belying the national triumph, reviled, in priestly billingsgate, the chiefs of the people, who shrink from oppression and are rebuilding ruin.—N. Y. World.

The Connecticut campaign was formally opened last night in New Haven, where an important meeting was held to sustain President JOHNSON against the assaults of the Radicals. All the present indications go to show that the Democracy will sweep the State next April.—World.

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Baldwin, the Radical member of Congress and editor of the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, heard the President's speech the other evening, and thus writes as to the manner of that famous address: "His voice is clear, hard, powerful and penetrating. When he speaks speaking with most excitement, he is evidently the coolest man in the world. I watched him with the awakened interest of one who felt the magnitude of the crisis the speaking was creating, and an conviction that all he said was weighed and measured, and meant to bring about certain results. When the tumult of applause which greeted his strongest denunciation and most virulent attack was surging around, those cold eyes and that steady smile would be seen scanning the entire scene and its necessities."

This shows how really malicious were the statements that the President was under the influence of liquor. He knew what he was about, and the action of Congress since the speech was made proves it to have been as politic as it was personal.—World.

**WASHINGTON (VA.) COLLEGE.**—The Central Presbyterian states that recent contributions amount to forty thousand dollars towards the Lee endowment of one hundred thousand dollars. There are now one hundred and thirty-five students in the college.

**LARGE SALE OF LAND.**—The Rockingham (Va.) Register states that a company of Baltimoreans have bought a tract of mineral lands, consisting of 40,000 acres, in Giles and Blaine counties, Va., for the sum of \$100,000.

**MARRIED.**—On the 20th of February, by the Rev. A. P. Stricker, at the residence of the bride, SAMUEL H. COOPER, of Lancaster county, Pa., to CAROLINE V. COOPER, of Baltimore.

**DEATHS.**—At his residence at Bowers Mill, on Morgans Run, last week, Jesse Lee aged 87 years. On the 24th inst. in Freedom District of this county, Rebecca, wife of Mr. D. F. FARRER, in the 30th year of her age. Well may it be said of her, she was a devoted wife, a pious Christian, which was freely exemplified in her last hours.

**BALTIMORE LIVE STOCK MARKET.**—MARCH 7, 1866. RECEIPTS. Cattle..... 339 Sheep and Lambs..... 1,610 Hogs..... 2,540 Total..... 4,489 PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE. Very best on sale..... \$4 1/2 That generally rated first quality..... 3 1/2 Medium or good fair quality..... 2 1/2 Inferior and lowest grades..... 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 General average of the market..... 2 1/2 Extreme range of prices..... 50 1/2 to 91 1/2 Most of the sales were from..... 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 SHEEP. The number of Sheep received this week is small, compared with that of previous weeks; but there is a tendency for the demand, excepting extra good ones, which are scarce. S. Frankenstein reports sales at 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 gross; a few only bringing the latter figure.

**HOGS.**—The supply of hogs continues good, and prices short but both variation from last week's quotations. The market may be regarded steady at the following figures 12 1/2 to 14 1/2 cts per lb. nett.

**BALTIMORE MARKETS.**—MARCH 7, 1866. FLOUR.—Howard street No. 1 and extra 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; do Extra 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; do Family 12 1/2 to 13 per bbl. Rye Flour, new, 24 50; Corn Meal—City Mills and Branville 23 75 per bbl. GRAIN.—Wheat—Offerings were small to day, only a few hundred bushels white and 1300 bushels red; choice white is exceedingly scarce, and command very high prices; a set of 150 bushels choice Maryland brought \$1.20, taken by a city miller; red the only sales reported were 450 bushels inferior, at \$1.75 per bushel—no prime or choice sold.—Corn—White 6 1/2 to 7 cents, and yellow at 6 1/2 to 7 per bushel. Oats are quiet; receipts and sales small; 1100 bushels sold at 43 1/2 cents weight.

**PORK.**—The demand for Bacon continues fair, with sales of Shoulders at 11 1/2 to 14 cents, Sides 17 1/2 to 20 cents for loose and packed; 2 1/2 cents for plain Hams, and 23 cents for sugar-cured lard. Lard is quoted at 17 1/2 cents per pound. We quote Mess Pork at 28 50 per bbl.

**JNO. MATTHEWS, AT HIS STORE.**—Nearly opposite Court Street, WESTMINSTER, MD. KEEPS constantly on hand, amongst others, the following articles: Fresh Fish, Corn Meal, Flour, Groceries of all kinds, Spices of all descriptions, Bacon of all qualities, Tin Ware, a fresh and full assortment. Canned Oysters, Sardines, and Canned Fruits of all varieties. Dry Goods now selling at cost. A carefully selected and full assortment of QUEENSWARE. Tens of all kinds, Cash paid for Cotton Bags, Cash paid for Corn Meal, Flour and Buckwheat, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, and all kinds of country produce. mar8-3m

**County Commissioners' Notice.**—THE County Commissioners for Carroll County will meet at their Office in Westminster, on the FIRST MONDAY OF APRIL, 1866, for the transaction of business. By order, LEVI VALENTINE, Clerk. mar8-4t

**Wanted Immediately.**—200 Prime Chestnut Posts, Also, a good active BOY, between the ages of 12 and 14 to work in garden and run errands. JOHN H. GAMBRIEL, Taneytown Md. mar8-3t

**Notice to Road Contractors.**—ALL persons desirous of contracting for the working of the different Sections of county roads, for the present year, are requested to call at the office of the County Commissioners, on Monday and Tuesday of each week, until the first week in April. mar8-3t

**FOR SALE.**—FIFTEEN THOUSAND No. one Chestnut Rails, suitable for Post and Rail Fencing, at Westminster Depot, call on mar8-4t BOWERS & GEHR.

PUBLIC SALE.

By Virtue of a Decree of Hon. John B. Smith, Judge of the Circuit Court for Carroll county, in Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee thereby appointed, offers for public sale, on the premises, at Ridgeville, Carroll county Md., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, 29th day of March 1866, all that valuable farm whereof William T. Duvall, late of Carroll county died seized, lying in said county, adjoining the Town of Ridgeville, on the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike, 3 1/2 miles from Baltimore, and one mile from the Mt. Airy Depot, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, containing

37 1/2 ACRES and 20 PERCHES of land more or less.—There are from 30 to 40 acres of valuable WOODLAND,

the balance arable land, all well fenced and in an excellent state of cultivation. There is an Orchard of choice fruit. The improvements consist of a large and showy FRAME MANSION HOUSE, two stories with Bay Windows, elegantly covered with Slate roof. There is a large yard around the Mansion well planted with trees and shrubbery. Also a good

Log Tenant House, nearly new, Stabling, Carriage House, new Crib, Grain, &c. This farm is well watered.

Possession of the Mansion House, Orchard and adjoining ground can be given on the 1st day of April next. Of the Tenant House and balance of Farm on the 1st day of October next, with the privilege of growing all crops. The premises will be shown to any person desirous of seeing the same by Mr. Brian residing thereon, or by the subscriber living at Mt. Airy. Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the said court, and the residue in two equal payments of one and two years from the day of sale, with interest on the day of sale, to be secured by the purchaser's notes and family security. JOHN C. DUVALI, Trustee. mar8-4t I E PEARSON, Solicitor.

A RARE CHANCE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale a parcel of Land, adjoining the Alms House Farm, on the South, and lying between the Washington and Gist Roads within half a mile of Westminster, Md., containing

38 Acres of Land, more or less. There are about 6 Acres of first rate Timber Land, the balance being cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation.

A fine chance for a good speculation is offered in this Land, as there is abundant Building Materials, such as good Timber, Stone, Sand and Shingle Wood. Terms reasonable to suit purchasers.—Enquire of the Subscriber living in Westminster, mar8-4t LEWIS TRUMBO.

BARK WANTED.

WANTED from Five to Six Hundred Cords of Water and Span-Oak Bark, at SCHLOSSER & WIENER'S Tannery, two miles East of Westminster, on the Western Maryland Railroad, for which the highest cash price will be paid for the bark, one dollar per cord more than Westminster price for all Bark delivered at the yard in good condition. SCHLOSSER & WIENER. mar8-14t

**JOS. M. PARKE, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.**

HAVING some spare time, not occupied by his editorial duties, will devote the same to the practice of Law in the various courts of Carroll county. Will counsel and assist such as have business before the Orphans' court, and attend to the preparation of Deeds, Wills, &c. Office in the rear of the ADVOCATE Printing Office. mar8

Notice of Personal Discharge.

ON application by petition in writing of JOHN SULLIVAN, of Carroll county, for the benefit of the 18th Article of the code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, entitled inventories, a schedule of his property and a list of the debts due him, with the names of his debtors, and also a list of the debts due from him with the names of his creditors, verified by affidavit, being annexed to said petition, and being satisfied that said John Sullivan, has at no time within two years previous to said application been discharged under any Insolvent Law of this State, and that he has never having taken the oath prescribed by law, and having also executed to a Trustee by said Court appointed a good and sufficient Deed for his property and estate of every description (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted) and delivered the same to said Trustee—and the said Trustee having also executed a bond to the State of Maryland by said Court approved, for the faithful discharge of his trust. It is therefore ordered and directed that the Second Monday of November, next, be fixed as the day for the appearance of said John Sullivan, in the circuit court for Carroll county, to answer such interrogatories or allegations as his creditors, endorsers, or sureties may propose or allege against him, and that the said petitioner cause notice of said day to be given to his creditors by publication in some newspaper printed in Carroll county for three successive months prior to the said second Monday of November, 1866. Given under my hand this 3rd day of March, 1866.

WM. A. MCKELLIP, clerk True copy.—Test: mar8-3m WM. A. MCKELLIP, clk

**No. 851 Equity.**—In the Circuit Court for Carroll county: Elizabeth Lovell, mother of Othello and Margaret A. Lovell, day of MARCH, 1866, vs. Margaret A. Lovell, day of MARCH, 1866, the above cause be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause be contrary be shown on or before the 24th day of March inst. Provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in Carroll county for three successive weeks previous to the last named day. WM. A. MCKELLIP, CLK. mar8-2t WM. A. MCKELLIP, CLK.

**No. 865 Equity.**—In the Circuit Court for Carroll County. William Derr & others, ORDERED this 5th day of MARCH, 1866, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Chas. T. Hollinshead, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate in said cause described to be sold, be finally ratified and confirmed; unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 10th day of April 1866;—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Carroll county for three successive weeks previous to the 2nd day of April next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$1041 35. WM. A. MCKELLIP, CLK. mar8-3t WM. A. MCKELLIP, CLK.