

THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD. Friday, Oct. 11, 1872.

Democratic and Liberal Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT: HORACE GREELEY, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: B. GRATZ BROWN, OF MISSOURI.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

STATE AT LARGE: FREDERICK RAINE, AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS: PHILIP D. LAIRD, JAMES B. GROOME, JOHN M. CARTER, JAMES A. BUCHANAN, JAMES T. BRISCOE, WILLIAM WALSH.

FOR CONGRESS: WILLIAM M. MERRICK, OF FIFTH DISTRICT.

MASS MEETINGS.

The following Mass Meetings for the Fifth Congressional District have been appointed, at which the people will be addressed by the Hon. Wm. M. Merrick, our candidate for Congress; Hon. James Briscoe, the Elector of this district, and other public speakers:

- Prince Frederick, Calvert Co., Oct. 15. Port Tobacco, Charles Co., Oct. 17. Annapolis City, Oct. 22. Ellcott City, Howard Co., Oct. 26. Leonard Town, St. Mary's Co., Oct. 29. 17th Ward, Baltimore City, Nov. 2. Besides the foregoing, the candidates will hold several other meetings in each County of the Congressional District.

A Mass Meeting will be held at Newport in Charles County, on Friday, 18th of October, and at Doncaster on Saturday, 19th. The two distinguished speakers above named will address these meetings.

The absence of the Editor, we hope, will explain any want of reading matter in the Times this week.

The Mass Meetings.

As the meetings advertised at the head of our columns will take place before the next issue of our paper, we take this occasion to say a few words in our homely way, earnestly urging upon our fellow-citizens the importance of turning out and attending these meetings. To say nothing about the intellectual treat which will be afforded, by listening to two such eloquent and gifted orators as our present able Representative in Congress, and Col. James T. Briscoe, the Presidential Elector for this district, there are other considerations, of a higher character, which should appeal to our people especially, to give some time to the momentous political campaign in which we are now engaged. The space allowed us in an editorial does not permit that we should present all of these considerations to our people; or, indeed, to discuss any of them; so that for the present we must satisfy ourselves with a few brief suggestions which we hope will be sufficient to arouse themselves from their lethargy, and enter earnestly and actively into the political battle now about to be fought—unless, indeed, they are prepared to submit to military despotism and the domination of the black race, until Maryland, in its turn, shall be reduced to the condition of South Carolina—held by Federal bayonets whilst robbed by carpet-baggers and negroes. If our friends will pause and reflect for a moment upon the history of the last few years, they can but be satisfied that we are not alarmist. We have surveyed calmly the condition of the country and of parties, and we have deliberately come to the conclusion that there is no hope for Republican and constitutional liberty, save in the success of the Democratic Conservative party by the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency. The very fundamental principles upon which our Government is based—the greatest good to the greatest number, the largest liberty consistent with law and order, and the equality of the States of the Union—have been antagonized by Gen. Grant and his party in every measure of his administration, and all proscribed to the gratification of the personal and selfish ambition of this insensate military despot. Constitutional guarantees have been defiantly trampled upon and State's rights obliterated, whenever they stood in the ambitious path of this man and his co-adjutors, until the Constitution itself, framed as it was by our patriot fathers, has become a thing of the past, to be laughed at, and sneered at by these four intruders into the high places of Government. The people, the hardworking people, staggering under the load of the war debt, are daily and hourly being robbed of countless millions, until the very "sweat of their face" is being coined into money that the minions of this party may revel in luxury and wealth.

People of Charles county, are you prepared to submit to these things longer?

Are you willing these things should continue, until constitutional Government itself is entirely destroyed, and absolute despotism assumes its place? Are these, your own wrongs, not enough to arouse you? Must we remind you of your sister Southern States, prostrated by the iron hand of this military despotism to the domination of the ignorant and untutored negro, until your brothers—your white brothers—boasting of the same lineage and proud blood as you do—are actually subordinated to the inferior African? Are you prepared for the same fate? Be not too sure your supineness may not entail it on you.

In this county we have a large colored voting population—claimed by the Radicals to be numerically superior to the white voting class. We know that two years ago, when the colored vote, with a very few honorable exceptions, was cast wholly for Greeley, that he carried the county by a small majority. And we know, further, that with the exception of the few more intelligent of that class amongst us, here, as elsewhere, the whole colored vote will be cast solidly for Grant, and against Greeley, their life-long friend. We know, also, that last fall, by the very active campaign which was carried on here, we succeeded in redeeming our county from the stigma cast upon it by Greeley's majority, and the same exertions now will be followed by the same result. Is not the cause worthy of the efforts of every patriot and lover of Republican liberty? Be it, then, your charge not to endanger the cause by lukewarmness. But turn out in your strength. Cheer your standard bearers in the good cause by your presence. Listen to the great truths they will tell you. Catch from their lips the enthusiasm of the hour, that you too may be inspired to do your duty, and your whole duty, between now and the ides of November.

The Elections.

We give below an article from the Baltimore Gazette of yesterday, upon the result of the elections on Tuesday. In the absence of accurate returns we give no figures. The returns, so far, give only the majorities—in many cases estimated—so that we have no means of ascertaining, by comparison with former votes, the relative vote of the two parties, and their respective gains and losses. On Wednesday, the Radicals claimed Pennsylvania by from 30,000 to 50,000, yesterday it seemed doubtful whether it would exceed 15,000—a majority not greater than the number of imported and fraudulent votes in Philadelphia alone, from all accounts.

Ohio, which they never doubted, and which we never expected, no matter how much we hoped for it, they have retained by a diminished vote.

Indiana, which they at first claimed, seems now to be conceded to the Democrats on the popular vote.

We see no reason for the Democrats and Liberals to relax their exertions for the Presidential contest in November. We think Mr. Greeley ought to go from the former slave States with 111 electoral votes, if not 119. If to these we add the vote of New Jersey, New York and Indiana, it gives him 169—leaving only 15 votes necessary to elect him. In such States as Connecticut, California, Oregon and Nevada—heretofore Democratic—and other States doubtful, we have reason to expect to make up this number.

In view of this prospect yet for success, we urge all who are friends of constitutional government, and who desire the restoration of the Southern States and people to their rights, to increased exertions.

"We believe, from all the accounts that reach us, that the majority of the votes cast in Pennsylvania on Tuesday, and that he was only defeated by treachery and the grossest fraud. But the thing is done. There is no remedy for it, and rascality is triumphant. We majority of the final returns may give to Hartman of no earthly consequence. The determination of the Cameron faction was to 'count him in,' and with all the political machinery in their hands, they could give him just as many votes as they deemed advisable or prudent. Of the scandalous practices in Philadelphia it may be necessary to give a narrative hereafter, although it would simply serve to show how Mr. Buckalew was cheated of his election, and how impotent even the most reputable citizens were to protect themselves against the most flagrant abuses of authority on the part of those who had been commissioned, under the Election Enforcement bill, to watch the polls and see that no man suffered wrong. That a great party has been deprived, as we believe of a victory it had legitimately won, and a great State remanded to the care of a faction notoriously tainted with bargain and corruption, are matters of lesser moment than the knavery such a victory seems to condone, and the unbridled license it encourages. We have hoped that good would flow from this movement for reform, and we hope so still. Where power is strongly entrenched, it takes more than one conflict to dislodge it, and the failure of an attack on one part of the works may yet be the precursor of better fortune in a general assault. The loss of Pennsylvania at the election on Tuesday may or may not foreshadow a like victory for the Conservatives in November. That remains to be seen. But the whole of the States of the Union are not linked to the fortunes of Pennsylvania, nor is her defection, which it weakens, absolutely fatal to the chances of Mr. Greeley. If the sky darkens over Pennsylvania, light is breaking through clouds elsewhere.

"In Ohio the Radical majority has been cut down at least one-half, and probably two-thirds; whilst in Indiana, the latest report that reaches us is that Hendricks has carried the State by a small majority.

But there is much serious work yet to be done, and if the people are still worthy of the freedom they have inherited, the movement so well begun must triumph in the end, for the principles for which the Democratic and Liberal-Republicans are contending, are vital to the preservation of the Republic."

The late vote for local officers in Delaware shows the Democratic party is still in the ascendant in that steady and gallant little State. Under the lead of such men as Bayard, the Saulsburies, Ponder, Brown and others, the party has breathed all adverse currents in the past, and kept the State fast to its Constitutional moorings. Delaware never deserted the old Democratic flag.

Maryland Editors' Association.

The annual meeting of the Maryland Editors' Association was held in Baltimore on Wednesday evening last, at the St. Clair Hotel. After the transaction of the regular business of the Association, the annual election was held with the following result: President, Hon. George W. Wilson, of the Marlborough Gazette; Vice-Presidents, Geo. Colton, of the Maryland Republican, Chas. Cole, of the Maryland Union and Peter Negley; Recording Secretary, Charles A. Walls, of the Eastern Shoreman; Corresponding Secretary, William H. Ruby, of the Maryland Journal; Treasurer, John B. Longnecker, of the Towsontown Union; Executive Committee, Thomas K. Robson, of the Eastern Star, William T. Iglehart, of the Anne Arundel Advertiser and E. Wells, of the Port Tobacco Times. G. W. M. Cooper was appointed essayist and poet. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Baltimore. A resolution of thanks was tendered to Messrs. James D. Gilmour & Sons, proprietors of the St. Clair, for the use of parlors, after which the meeting adjourned.

At a meeting of the governors and visitors of St. John's College last evening, Wm. W. Johnson, of Ohio, was elected professor of mathematics, vice H. C. White, resigned. Professor Lerout, of the Naval Academy, was entrusted for the present with the department of French. Wm. H. Garland, of Harford county, one of the late graduates of the college, was temporarily appointed tutor.

The New York World asks: "Now that Cameron has found a State prison convict willing to certify to the character of the Grant Cameron candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, on condition of a pardon, can't Hartman return the favor by finding a convict who will certify to Cameron's character, on condition that Governor Geary pardons and liberates him from prison."

The Grand Jury for Baltimore city on Friday presented Jesse Uppere, Jr., for the willful murder of Mrs. Amelia Wheat (his aunt) on the morning of 27th of August. The evidence being entirely circumstantial in its character, the jury were occupied a considerable time in the investigation of the case.

The carbonizing works at Washington, D. C., for treating paving blocks was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. The works were owned by Wm. T. Pelton, of New York. The loss is about \$30,000, exclusive of the building and saw mills, which belonged to other parties.

Saturday was a happy day on the turf. At Jerome Park Harry Bassett was unexpectedly beaten by Monarchist in the three-mile dash, the latter winning in 5:34.

Those of our readers who have a penchant for partridge shooting, will be pleased to learn that the prospect for an abundance of game is very fine. The unusually dry summer has been exceedingly favorable for the young birds, and the "coveys" are consequently larger than they have been for many years past. The shooting season begins on the 15th inst., and sportsmen are already preparing to "coquette" with the birds.

Ancient Records of Charles County.

"At the request of Mr. John Parnham the following Bill of Lading was recorded this 8th day of September, 1740: 'Ship'd, by the Grace of God, in good order and well conditioned, by John Parnham, on the proper account and rescue of Mr. Humphrey Bell, Merchant, London, in and upon the good Ship called the Harri-son, whereof is master, under God, for this present voyage, Thomas Hobson, and now riding at anchor in the River Potomack, and by God's Grace, bound for London, to say: one hundred and eighty-three Hogheads of Maryland leaf Tobacco, being marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned at the said Port of London, the dangers of the seas only excepted, unto Mr. Humphrey Bell, Merchant there, or to his assigns, he, or they paying freight, for the said goods, at and after the rates of seven pounds sterling per Ton, with primage and average accustomed.'"

"In witness whereof the Master or Pursor of the said Ship hath affirmed to two Bills of Lading, all of this tenor and date, the one of which two Bills being accomplished, the other one to stand void. 'And so God send the good Ship to her desired Port in safety, Amen. 'Dated in Maryland, the 20th day of December, Anno Dom. 1740. 'THOMAS HOBSON.'"

Our ancestors certainly affected a more direct dependence upon Providence than we, their descendants, do at present, and about seventeen dollars per hoghead seems to be a very high freight on tobacco from here to London.

Death of Professor Lieber.

Professor Francis Lieber died in New York on the 2d instant. He once resided in this city, and was an unsuccessful competitor for the Presidency of Girard College, to which Alexander Dallas Bache was appointed. He passed many years in Columbia, South Carolina, as Professor in the college there. He came to the North at the beginning of the war, and received employment from the government. Though he had been in youth a German Liberal and in mature years an American Democrat, he became, under later influences, a convert to Imperialism, and his last publication was a denunciation of the rights of the State, in a tone very unlike what he must have held while he was a professor at Columbia. He was a man of much erudition and considerable intelligence.—Phila. Age.

Mr. Greeley is not a Catholic, but he has a high regard for those who are to have written the following, in answer to a Catholic lady's request for a donation to a Catholic church in New York: "My friend accept the enclosed—for your church. Whenever you need for your charities, when I can give, call on me. I'm not rich, but I do not care to lay up money." This lady has during thirty years called upon Mr. Greeley for various Catholic institutions of charity, and never was refused a donation. His paper has more than once been loud in appeal for Catholic need at home and abroad.

At this moment, says the Philadelphia Age nearly all the prominent men of worth and character in the Republican party have joined heartily with the Democracy to re-establish the principles and practice of our government, under which it grew and prospered, till its whole fabric was shaken by civil war. To restore again the economy, frugality and integrity of a state of peace and civil government is the object to which every patriot and every honest man ought to be willing to co-operate.—But to frustrate it, all the thieves and speculators who grew fat under the license of war, are striving to perpetuate it in time of profound peace. Simon Cameron, ejected from the War Department for flagrant corruption in the hour of the country's peril, is the leader of these "patriots," and asks that he and his crew shall be allowed to rob the people in time of peace, because they robbed the soldier and the government in time of war. But to this the people will reply—you have stolen enough.

When the Grantites are pushed to the wall in relation to the present ruinous expenses of the general government, they attempt to shield themselves from public condemnation behind the old blind of "war necessities." But this excuse will not answer, for Mr. Wells, in his searching expose of the financial delinquencies of the Grant administration in this respect, points to the fact that although the census shows 19,000 less Indians to take care of in 1871 than in 1866, and although railroads have diminished the cost of transportation, and the purchasing power of money has appreciated vastly, yet the expenses of the Indian Department increased under Grant from \$3,235,000 in 1866, to \$7,436,000 in 1871, or in the ratio of 125 per cent. In the same manner the expenses of collecting an internal revenue of \$310,906,000 in 1866, were 5,800,732; while for collecting a revenue of \$144,011,000 in 1871, under Grant, no less than \$7,075,000 was expended. The cost of the Bureau at Washington, doing less work in the latter than in the former year, increased from \$277,672 to \$380,922. In 1869 the number of gaugers in the Internal Revenue service was increased by the addition of 244; and the same year, under the same laws and the same conditions, the receipts from taxation of distilled liquors fell off \$3,925,000. These facts most effectually dispose of the argument that the increase of Federal expenditures can justly be attributed to "war necessities." When it is remembered that thousands of Federal office-holders are defaulters, that the Treasury is tapped for election expenses, and that stealing and plunder are common in all branches of the government, the causes of the increased expenditures are abundantly apparent.

Wheat Growers.—Use the "Excelsior."

Guano, manufactured by J. J. Turner & Co., of the "Excelsior" brand, is the best fertilizer of equal to from 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer.

Divine Service.

God willing, there will be services at Nanjemo Church, Durham Parish, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 15th and 16th inst. Services both morning and evening. Several clergymen are expected to be present.

October 13th, 20th Sunday after Trinity, St. Paul's Chapel, Piney, 11 a. m.

October 20th, 21st Sunday after Trinity, Christ Church, Port Tobacco, 11 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The third Quarterly Meeting for Charles County (M. E. Church South,) will be held at Newtown, on Saturday and Sunday, the 19th and 20th instant.

Saturday—Preaching at 11 a. m., Quarterly Conference immediately after. Sunday—Love Feast at 9 a. m., preaching at 11 a. m., Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after preaching.

Rev. SAMUEL ROBERTS, P. E., will be present. The official members are requested to attend on Saturday. The public are respectfully invited. ROBERT SMITH, P. C.

Notice.

THERE will be a meeting of the Vestry of Port Tobacco Parish, at Christ Church, on Friday, October 18th, at 12 m.

DIED.

At the residence of R. H. GARNER, in Charles County, St. Mary's county, 12th ult., Miss ELIZABETH GARNER, aged 81 years.

Grant and Grantism.

As a pendant to the review of General Grant's character, administrative policy, and "good intentions" by the New York Post, we give from Senator Thurman's speech at Newark, Ohio, his bold and scathing arraignment of Grant and Grantism. There is no abler member of the Senate of the United States than Judge Thurman; no man of purer morals; none less disposed than he to color or exaggerate the statements that he makes. His judicial training makes him cautious. His strong sense of what is due, not only to the people whom he represents, but to his own sense of self-respect, stamps his opinions as those of an observant statesman, and gives weight to what he says. In addressing his fellow-citizens of Licking county, he reminded them that thirty-two years ago, when a very young man, he made his first speech before the Democracy of that county. He spoke touchingly of those who had then listened to him, but had since passed away, and tenderly of the men who, in the prime of their manhood, had listened to him kindly, and who still survived, with whitened locks, to welcome him. He spoke also of the new generation that had sprung into life since he first spoke to his fathers, and he claimed for all of them, as knowing him well for so many years, the credit, at least, of sincerity. He was speaking to his own people, and he told them with an earnestness the more impressive from the associations he had recalled, that while Providence had cast their lot in pleasant places, the blessings they enjoyed imposed upon them corresponding duties; that they could not long prosper if they assisted in crushing the prosperity of others; that they could not long remain free if they allied themselves with tyranny and misrule, and that they could not preserve self-government if they renounced their right and let others choose their rulers. It was in such a mood, and surrounded by such influences that Judge Thurman, in speaking of the opposition to Grant's re-election, addressed himself to certain Radicals who were present, and in answer to the question whether the popular discontent was reasonable? and whether Grant and his official supporters in the Government had done anything to warrant it? he said:

Yes, my friend, they have, or it would not exist. Listen: They have failed to reconcile the North and the South.

They have failed to bring about a good understanding between the black and white races; and, on the contrary, have arrayed the former in fearful antagonism against the latter.

They have upheld the most infamous rulers in the South that ever afflicted a community, and thus enabled them to harass and plunder their constituents as no people ever were harassed and plundered before.

They have abjured the persuasive modes of peace, and, instead of them, have employed the bayonet and the dungeon.

They have authorized Federal interference in State elections, and sought to carry them under the guns of the army and navy.

They have employed the army to overawe a State Convention, and dictate its platform and its nominations.

They have employed an armed vessel of the United States to carry away members of a State Legislature, in order to deprive it of a quorum.

They have carried elections by prosecuting their opponents for pretended offenses, and threatening them with fines and imprisonment if they did not support the Administration.

They have, for the same purpose, made the most corrupt use of the public patronage ever known in any country.

They have descended so low as to turn laborers out of employment in navy yards and arsenals, because they voted according to the dictates of their honest judgment.

They have marched other such laborers to the polls in military array, and compelled them to vote marked tickets under the eyes and inspection of Government agents.

They have placed the liberty of every citizen being in the republic at the mercy of the President, by unconstitutionally authorizing a suspension of the habeas corpus.

They have bent all their energies to deprive the people of local self-government, and to concentrate all power in the hands of the President and Congress.

They have brought our Treasury accounts into such inextricable confusion that no man can tell what is the true amount of our public debt or the exact sum of our annual expenditure.

In the conduct of our foreign affairs they have reversed the policy of our Government from its very foundation—a policy that favored the extension and not the restriction of the rights of all neutral nations.

In like manner they have violated our traditional policy and instincts by frowning down, instead of encouraging, Cuban independence.

They have disregarded the plainest provisions of statute law in the sales of arms for the use of the French against the Germans.

To obtain from the tyrant Baez, a sale of San Domingo, in direct violation of her constitution, the President, violating our own constitution, has assumed the war-making power, and employed our naval forces to uphold the would-be venter of his country, and to menace the friendly Republic of Hayti.

Then see the farce that was enacted by the Administration and its Congressional supporters on the subject of Civil Service Reform—the apparently solemn recommendations of the President to beguile the public ear, and the scorn, derision, and neglect with which they were treated by his Congressional partisans.

Look at that other farce performed at Philadelphia—the passage of a resolution in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege, while the Radical majority in Congress steadily refuse to abolish it.

Look at that other transparent piece of hypocrisy—the passage of a resolution against land grants to corporations, after Radical Congresses had given to them more land than is contained in seven States like Ohio.

Look at the ferocious party despotism that applies the political tomahawk to the very founders of the Republican party, because they dare to differ from Grant.

Look at the vast multitude of Federal officers and employees who, to use the words of another, "dare not call their political souls their own for fear of losing their official heads."

Look at the nepotism and favoritism that are a scandal and a disgrace to the appointing power.

Look at the list of givers of gifts who have received public honors and emoluments from the receiver of gifts.

Look at the absence from their posts for a large portion of the year of the chief officers of Government, leaving the conduct of public affairs to subordinates and clerks.

See Cabinet ministers forsaking their duties and perambulating the country making speeches to effect their continuance in power.

Look at these things, my Radical friend, and consider the want of capacity for civil administration that Grant has shown, and then answer to your own conscience the question, "Is there reason for the prevailing discontent?"

The Old Catholics.

A Cologne correspondent of the Daily News, under date of September 21st, writes as follows in regard to the Old Catholic Congress:

I have just returned from the preliminary meeting of the Old Catholic Congress, held in a large hall of the Hotel Vienna. The meeting was for the purpose of welcoming the deputies and guests, about four hundred of whom have arrived. Among the dignitaries of the various churches present I mention the following: From England, there were the Bishops of Ely and Lincoln; from America, the Bishop of Maryland; from Holland, the Archbishop of Utrecht; besides many English and American clergymen. Dean Stanley arrived at Cologne last evening. The first of the foreign guests to speak was the Bishop of Lincoln, in French, but he later gave his thoughts in English, which was translated, like the words of his brethren of Maryland and Ely, by a gentleman present. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Maryland said:

I come, a poor infirm man, under the pressure of the solicitude of hundreds of my brethren, to represent the earnest anxiety with which they are watching the wonderful origin and growth of this movement, for which hundreds and thousands of hearts in the Catholic Church in our country—which claims to be Catholic because she adheres to the truth of our Lord—are praying. They adhere with the sympathy with which they are watching the wonderful origin and growth of this movement, for which hundreds and thousands of hearts in the Catholic Church in our country—which claims to be Catholic because she adheres to the truth of our Lord—are praying.

They have failed to bring about a good understanding between the black and white races; and, on the contrary, have arrayed the former in fearful antagonism against the latter.

They have upheld the most infamous rulers in the South that ever afflicted a community, and thus enabled them to harass and plunder their constituents as no people ever were harassed and plundered before.

They have abjured the persuasive modes of peace, and, instead of them, have employed the bayonet and the dungeon.

They have authorized Federal interference in State elections, and sought to carry them under the guns of the army and navy.

They have employed the army to overawe a State Convention, and dictate its platform and its nominations.

They have employed an armed vessel of the United States to carry away members of a State Legislature, in order to deprive it of a quorum.

They have carried elections by prosecuting their opponents for pretended offenses, and threatening them with fines and imprisonment if they did not support the Administration.

They have, for the same purpose, made the most corrupt use of the public patronage ever known in any country.

They have descended so low as to turn laborers out of employment in navy yards and arsenals, because they voted according to the dictates of their honest judgment.

They have marched other such laborers to the polls in military array, and compelled them to vote marked tickets under the eyes and inspection of Government agents.

They have placed the liberty of every citizen being in the republic at the mercy of the President, by unconstitutionally authorizing a suspension of the habeas corpus.

They have bent all their energies to deprive the people of local self-government, and to concentrate all power in the hands of the President and Congress.

They have brought our Treasury accounts into such inextricable confusion that no man can tell what is the true amount of our public debt or the exact sum of our annual expenditure.

In the conduct of our foreign affairs they have reversed the policy of our Government from its very foundation—a policy that favored the extension and not the restriction of the rights of all neutral nations.

In like manner they have violated our traditional policy and instincts by frowning down, instead of encouraging, Cuban independence.

They have disregarded the plainest provisions of statute law in the sales of arms for the use of the French against the Germans.

To obtain from the tyrant Baez, a sale of San Domingo, in direct violation of her constitution, the President, violating our own constitution, has assumed the war-making power, and employed our naval forces to uphold the would-be venter of his country, and to menace the friendly Republic of Hayti.

Then see the farce that was enacted by the Administration and its Congressional supporters on the subject of Civil Service Reform—the apparently solemn recommendations of the President to beguile the public ear, and the scorn, derision, and neglect with which they were treated by his Congressional partisans.

Masks and Faces.—Ladies who mask their faces and necks with enamels endanger their health to no purpose. The plaster work deceives nobody. There is an article known which will restore a bleached complexion or create external brilliancy and bloom where they have never heretofore existed; and that article is Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It permeates the pores of the skin, and forms this toilet miracle by infusing vitality into the skin. The floral and herbal juices of which it is composed gently stimulate the circulation in the minute blood vessels, and brace the network of nerves through which they pass. Thus quickened and strengthened the external covering soon acquires a fresh and healthful hue, and every trace of sallowness disappears. The palest cheeks derive from the beautifying baptism of this delightful cosmetic a warmer hue, and the arms, hands and neck, a blonde lustre which the charlatans, who profess to make ladies "beautiful forever" with their poisonous oment, can never hope to imitate.

\$1,000 Reward will be paid by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for a medicine that will equal it in curing severe and lingering Coughs, Bronchitis and all diseases of the lungs.

What Growers.—Do not jeopardize your crops this year by using untried fertilizers. The "Excelsior," manufactured by J. J. Turner & Co., has been used successfully for the past thirteen years and it is the best.

Old Things Have Passed Away. This is at least true of the old method of treating the long abused and much abused human body. It is no longer considered wise to put a patient to the torture in order to cure him of a disease in which pain is already undermining the energies of his system. True science ranges itself on the side of nature, and endeavors to assist her in her fight against disease. This is the province of periodical fever and chills, the most approved tonic ever advertised in this country. It may be recommended as a fall medicine, par excellence; for it is in the fall that biliousness, dyspepsia and malaria are especially prevalent. The frame, exhausted by the heats of summer, is relaxed and feeble at its close, and requires, we may say, demands, special assistance. Aford it that assistance in occasional doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the evils referred to may be escaped. Throughout the far West, and on the steaming banks of the Colorado and the various of the West, Hostetter's Bitters been commenced by the sufferers a month ago, before the unhealthy season set in, and many of them would in all probability be in their usual health at the present time. So much for want of forecast. So much for not keeping in the house, and using daily, the best safeguard against epidemic and endemic fevers.

As flocks of impostors and imitators are trying to follow in the wake of the great American remedy, these are some of the things you buy is genuine and verified by the trade-marks. The true article can only be obtained in bottles. Beware of the spurious bottles sold by the gallon or in keg.

Established 1850, the old reliable house of J. D. Mounfort, P. O. Box 116, Washington, D. C. Every man and woman in the land should send me a cent stamp and get by return mail one of my circulars containing valuable information and catalogue of fancy goods. Address as above.

Wheat Seeding.—The U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, in his 1870 report, says: "J. J. Turner & Co's 'Excelsior,' made in Baltimore, is used to a great extent (in Maryland and Virginia) than all other fertilizers combined, and has retained the good opinion of farmers longer than any other fertilizer.—Applied at the rate of 150 pounds per acre, it hastens the ripening of wheat about five days, and benefits the succeeding crop of clover 30 per cent."

ST. COLUMBA LODGE, No. 150, A. F. & A. M.

PORT TOBACCO, October 11, A. L., 5872. A Special Communication will be held on TUESDAY, October 22, at 6 o'clock.

As this communication is called to elect Representatives to the Grand Lodge, and the collection of Dues, it is hoped that every member will be in attendance.

Visiting brethren in good standing are fraternally invited. By order of the W. M. EDWIN A. SMITH, Sec'y.

\$20 REWARD. The subscriber's stables, on the night of the 5th inst., a DARK ROAN HORSE, about fifteen hands high, with black legs, mane and tail. The above reward will be paid for his return or any information leading to his recovery. EDGAR GRISWOLD, near Pomfret Chapel.

NOTICE. I HEREBY forewarn all persons not to trespass upon my farm "Oakland," with or without dog or gun. The law will be rigidly enforced against all who disregard this notice. JOSEPH H. HAVILLAND.

NOTICE. THE undersigned has opened a MEAT MARKET in the store house adjoining the "Times" Office. FRESH MEATS of all kinds will be kept constantly on hand. All orders promptly attended to. Terms cash. Oct. 11, 1872—J. BARNES, Jr.

<