

THE TIMES. PORT TOBACCO, MD. Friday, Oct. 18, 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 RAINÉ, 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: Annapolis City, Oct. 22. Ellicott 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 Mass Meeting. We regret that it was not in our power to attend the Mass Meeting held at the Court House yesterday, that being the day we put our paper to press. At the time we were writing the meeting was being addressed by Hon. James T. Briscoe, the Elector for this District. He will be followed by Hon. Wm. M. Merrick, our present worthy candidate. Notwithstanding this is a very busy season with all engaged in agricultural pursuits, the farmers turned out in goodly numbers, and the Court House was pretty well packed with an attentive audience, composed of both white and colored voters in nearly equal numbers.

Watching! What of the Night? Being as it were sentinels on the watchtower, we feel it our duty frankly to present to our readers, from our outlook, the aspect of the political horizon. This we do the more cheerfully because of the great interest we feel in the result of the presidential election. Those of our readers who know us personally will bear witness that we are not much given to politics or political discussions, and that whilst we pursue our ordinary business quietly and laboriously, our effort, in the past, has been to make our paper a fireside companion for the farmer's family, instructive in the ordinary news of the day, and independent in politics as in religion. But believing, as we now do, that for the first time in the history of our country, we are brought face to face with the fact that the machinery of our republican government is being wrested from its legitimate functions, and is being used for the purpose of crushing out the liberties of the people, we cannot do otherwise than feel it our duty to speak earnestly to our friends, and try and make them understand the political situation and their duty in connection with it.

Any of our readers who reflected at all upon the political situation when the canvass commenced, must have been satisfied that, if an opposition to Gen. Grant and the present administration succeeded at all, it must succeed in defiance of an opposition, the like of which "eye hath not seen and ear hath not heard" and obstacles to be surmounted hitherto unknown in the political history of this country. The unlimited control of money—the army of drifted office-holders—the solid vote of the untold blacks, and the entire absence of all scruples in the use of these and all other means in their control, present an array of power the like of which has never before been possessed by any party of administration.

The issue is thus fairly made up and presented, and is simply whether the people are the rulers of this country, or whether they are the subjects of a dynasty, which is seeking to prolong its power by the means and money which the people have themselves contributed for the holy purpose of perpetuating republican liberty. That there has been fraud of the most stupendous character—aye, and treachery too—at work in the three great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana is self-evident. The administration, with its immense wealth, hesitated not, in order to hold on to power, to appeal to every mean motive that can actuate poor fallen human nature—base avarice, low ambition and hate—black, malignant, fiendish hate—were each in their turn availed of as occasion suited. On the other hand, what was there to counteract all this? We have as antagonists to this immense spectacle of unscrupulous power, two parties, hitherto antagonistic on many points, but united now on the one point of the safety of republican institutions, with the rallying cry of "Purification and Reconciliation," relying more upon the justice of their cause than political organization.

And what has been the result, now that the first shock of disappointment over the recent results has passed away and we are able, as sober and temperate men, to survey "the situation"? We have lost Pennsylvania and Ohio. No; we have failed to gain them. An unexpectedly small majority in Indiana has dampened our spirits. We have not time or space to speak of the way in which these results were brought about, and will assume them as facts which ought to be. But do not let us forget the unexpectedly cheering news that came to us from Connecticut—7,000 majority for the Liberal ticket!

Standing then in the light of these results, let us take a view of the political horizon. A contemporary says: The States that may be set down as nearly certain for Grant are Maine, 7; Massachusetts, 13; Vermont, 5; Michigan, 11; Mississippi, 8; South Carolina, 7; Pennsylvania, 20; Ohio, 22. Total, 102. The States that may be set down as nearly certain for Greeley are New York, 35; Alabama, 10; Delaware, 3; Georgia, 11; Illinois, 12; Kansas, 5; Minnesota, 5; Nebraska, 15; Tennessee, 13; Texas, 8; Virginia, 11; West Virginia, 5; Connecticut, 2. These are considered doubtful: Arkansas, 8; New Jersey, 9; Florida, 4; Louisiana, 8; Nevada, 3; North Carolina, 10; New Hampshire, 9; California, 6; Indiana, 13; Kentucky, 12; Maryland, 8; Missouri, 15; Oregon, 3; Rhode Island, 4; Wisconsin, 10; Iowa, 11. Total, 112. Thus, it will be seen, Mr. Greeley enters the doubtful list with a majority of forty-nine over his competitor. Thirty-three of their votes will secure his election, while only 19 more than is necessary to secure the election of General Grant. Of these Arkansas, 6; New Jersey, 9; Florida, 4; Louisiana, 8; Nevada, 3; North Carolina, 10; New Hampshire, 9; total, 45; may be set down as morally certain for Mr. Greeley. This will give him 196 electoral votes, 19 more than is necessary to an election. Give to General Grant the doubtful States that are counted in his favor: California, 6; Illinois, 12; Kansas, 5; Minnesota, 5; Iowa, 11; Nebraska, 3; Oregon, 3; Rhode Island, 4; Wisconsin, 10; total, 71—and he falls short 11 of the votes necessary to an election. The balance of probabilities, therefore, seems to be handsomely on the side of Mr. Greeley.

Looking at the political horizon from this point of view (and nobody will deny its fairness), what is to be done? Is there anything for a lover of constitutional liberty to do but to go on and fight the good fight? Are the prospects of easy victories necessary to nerve the arms of true men? Must we wait until we see a cowed and crestfallen foe, before our arms become strengthened for the conflict? Is it possible that men, who love their country and its republican institutions, will wait until they see a coward foe retreat from them? No! Rather let us advance courageously to the conflict, relying upon Him who will always protect him "who hath his cause just."

Corra Crops. The Report of the Agricultural Department, for August and September, says that "Delaware, Maryland and Virginia are the only States between Maine and Georgia which report the corn prospect unfavorable. The average for Delaware is 57, for Maryland, 86, and Virginia 95. The reports from Virginia are variable, some better than for years, as in Bath, while others give expectation of but half a crop."

Thanksgiving. President Grant has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, November 28th, as the National Thanksgiving day. The Washington Patriot says: "In spite of the precautions taken last summer to obtain a thorough vaccination of the entire population by the Board of Health, it is well known that the small-pox has been steadily on the increase until it is feared that the disease will become epidemic."

Address of the National Democratic Committee to the People of the United States.

The October Elections are over. They enable us to form a tolerably accurate idea of the true political situation of the country. In Georgia we have to recount a victory for the Liberal ticket so unexampled as to take her out of the list of doubtful States, and practically to pronounce in advance the decision of at least 125 votes in the electoral college. To this number it is only necessary to add sixty votes to elect Greeley and Brown.

In Pennsylvania the distinguished chairman of the Liberal Committee has eloquently characterized the methods by which the result of the election there was accomplished. We commend his statement to the thoughtful attention of the country. In Ohio, despite most unprecedented gains for the Liberal-Democratic ticket, the Grant managers have carried the election by a reduced majority, having brought to the polls their entire reserve vote. Had our Democratic friends in certain localities of that great Commonwealth shown the same earnestness and activity, and enabled us like our enemies to record our entire strength, they would now be exulting over a brilliant victory. In Indiana the Democratic and Liberal forces have achieved a most important success over Pennsylvania tactics most unscrupulously employed by the Administration and its allies, showing us like our enemies to record our entire strength, they would now be exulting over a brilliant victory.

And what has been the result, now that the first shock of disappointment over the recent results has passed away and we are able, as sober and temperate men, to survey "the situation"? We have lost Pennsylvania and Ohio. No; we have failed to gain them. An unexpectedly small majority in Indiana has dampened our spirits. We have not time or space to speak of the way in which these results were brought about, and will assume them as facts which ought to be. But do not let us forget the unexpectedly cheering news that came to us from Connecticut—7,000 majority for the Liberal ticket!

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Words in Season.

We copy the following excellent article from the Baltimore Gazette and commend it to the attentive perusal of our readers: When the Democracy entered upon the Presidential contest, and accepted the leadership of Mr. Greeley and an alliance with the Liberal-Republicans, they had, above all other things, two purposes in view. The first was to vindicate the right of local self-government; the second, to relieve the South from military domination and Northern thieves. It was the unanimity of the Southern cry for relief, and the eagerness with which the people of that section clung to Mr. Greeley, as their possible deliverer from military domination and Northern thieves, that led to his adoption by the National Democratic Convention. The sympathy then felt for the forlorn condition of our Southern brethren was a just recognition of the wrongs under which they suffered, whilst the acceptance of the Cincinnati nominees, and the reform of principles on which they stood, was the best evidence that the Democracy could give of their earnest desire to have those wrongs redressed. The motive was as honorable as the self-advancement was perfect, and however the canvass may terminate, it will be the credit of the Democracy of the North by ties stronger than ever united them before. It will do more than this—it will win for the Liberal-Republicans an equal place with their Democratic associates in the esteem of the Southern people, and so help to bring about the Reunion of the Nation, which we believe will be checked for a season, cannot long be delayed.

If, therefore, the Democracy and Liberal Republicans gained nothing more in this contest than the warm hearts and willing hands of the white citizens of the South, it will be a great gain to the Democracy of the North by ties stronger than ever united them before. It will do more than this—it will win for the Liberal-Republicans an equal place with their Democratic associates in the esteem of the Southern people, and so help to bring about the Reunion of the Nation, which we believe will be checked for a season, cannot long be delayed.

Even now we may count with reasonable certainty, that all the Southern States that will cast their vote, through Democratic electors, for Mr. Greeley, and if the people of the North and West, who are so ready to change government, and the restoration of the South to equal membership in the Union, will but set upon their honest convictions, the cause that Mr. Greeley represents may yet pass thro' the ordeal of the November election triumphantly.

Part, too, from all this; fighting, as we conscientiously believe we are, for justice and the right, no possibility of defeat ought to turn us from our purpose. The accusations brought against Grant and his Administration have lost none of their force because Pennsylvania and the people corrupt men to honest ones. The principles for which we are contending are as true to-day as they were a month ago. Grant has changed in nothing from what he was. His instincts are the same, his associates the same, his advisers the same corrupt and unscrupulous set. Casey still is Grant's bosom friend; Morton and Chandler—the Danton and Marat of our day and generation—are his chosen counselors, and near them sits Butler, "squat, like a toad."

Let our friends in each of the States catch inspiration from the heroic conduct of our fellow-citizens in Georgia and Indiana, and from now till November let their struggle be manful and unceasing for liberty and an untainted ballot-box, for reform and an honest administration. AUGUSTUS SCIHELL, Chairman of National Democratic Committee.

Mr. Greeley in Baltimore. Mr. Greeley delivered an address on profitable farming before the Maryland Agricultural Society, at their Fair Grounds, near Baltimore on the 10th inst., which was replete with good advice and delivered in an attractive style. At night there was a grand torchlight demonstration in Baltimore, in honor of Greeley and Brown which the Gazette of that city says was one of the most imposing spectacles ever witnessed there. The streets were thronged with people, and the greatest enthusiasm greeted the line of the procession as it passed through the crowded thoroughfares.

Mr. Greeley had a public reception and dinner at the Carrollton, and made a short speech from the balcony of that hotel in which he said: "I greet you as co-workers in a common cause—the cause of our whole country, and every part of it—the cause of every race and every class in that country. I plead for national reconciliation. I plead for the restoration of common rights to every citizen now deprived of them. [Enthusiastic cheers.] I plead for that unity of feeling, without which unity of territory and unity of government are of small account. Let us be one people—the American people—forgetting our differences, deploring our past calamities, and resolve that we shall evermore be a united and harmonious people. For that cause of national unity and prosperity I stand and testify. I beseech you let nothing discourage you to press on to that triumph which will certainly be accorded us, if not in the near future, at a later day. Our cause is just. Let us never doubt, then, that a generous people will accord it, and that time shall write our memories green in that we never despaired of our country, never deserted her and never wished to make one citizen the enemy of the other, at a time when there was too much bitterness, but pleaded for peace and reconciliation. "Blessed are the peacemakers." Let us endeavor to deserve and enjoy that blessing. Friends, I cannot reach you with my voice, and therefore will close. [Great cheering.]

The Fourth Agricultural Fair. The fourth annual State Fair, at Pimlico, near Baltimore, was brought to a close on Friday last. The exhibition has proven a success throughout, which may be ascribed both to the zeal and energy of the officers and the fine weather with which they have been favored. The result is every way encouraging to the association under whose auspices the fair was held. The mammoth ox Lord Baltimore, which was on exhibition at the State Cattle Show, is really a wonder in his way, bigger than any animal short of an elephant that has ever been seen in Baltimore. He now weighs 3,500 pounds, and it is said could be easily made to weigh 5,000 pounds.

The Indiana Elections.

The official vote of 77 counties received at the office of the Secretary of State, with semi-official returns from the other 18 counties, give T. A. Hendricks, Democrat, for Governor, 894 majority; Leonidas Sexton, Republican, for Lieutenant-Governor, 1,813; W. W. Curry, Republican, Secretary of State, 1,163; J. A. Wiedman, Republican, Auditor, 1,224; J. B. Gloner, Republican, for Congress at large, 1,147; William Williams, Republican, for Congress at large, 1,147. The balance of the State ticket, except Superintendent of Public Instruction, is Republican. For the latter office Melion B. Perkins, Democrat, is elected. The Legislature, from official returns, will stand 54 Republicans to 48 Democrats in the House, and 27 Republicans to 23 Democrats in the Senate.

The official vote in the Ninth Congressional District elects Neff over Shanks, (Republican) by 28 votes, but in one township in Adams county (Shanks' district) 47 Republican votes were thrown out on account of the words, "Republican ticket" being printed at the head of the ticket. If these votes are allowed Shanks will be elected by 19 votes. Both parties are preparing to renew the contest for the Presidential election.

Installation of the Archbishop of Baltimore. With all the solemn and impressive services of the Roman Catholic Church, Bishop Bayley, of Newark, New Jersey, was, on Sunday last, installed as Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the Church in the United States. The services were fitting and appropriate for such an occasion, and Bishops and other clergy were in attendance from all parts of the country. Baltimore was elevated into an Archdiocese in 1808, and the Sees of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Bardonia were established as suffragans to it. Archbishop Bayley is the eighth person who filled the Archiepiscopal at Baltimore. He was in the early part of his life an Episcopal minister in New York, but connected himself with the Roman Catholic Church in 1841, and three years later took holy orders and entered the ministry. Since that time he has steadily gained in reputation and usefulness, until he now stands in the front rank of the pillars of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. He is a pleasing speaker and a forcible writer. But his great forte is the administration of the rules and regulations of the Church. In that branch of his holy functions he is eminently distinguished.

Of a mild, persuasive yet firm disposition, he rules by love rather than force. He built up the See of Newark in a short time to its present flourishing condition, and while maintaining all the doctrines and re- won the love, respect and esteem of all his spiritual children. Such is the character of the Priest called to the lead of affairs in the United States, and installed as Archbishop at Baltimore, and he now heads a Church which numbers nearly 5,000,000 of people in its communion in this country.

State Normal School. One of the most interesting features in the programme of doings of the Maryland Editors' Association, at its annual meeting in Baltimore last week, was a visit of many of its members—by invitation of Professor Newell—to the State Normal School, an Institution that is rapidly gaining the confidence and support of the people of Maryland. It is admirably managed by Prof. N., and his able corps of teachers, and is doing much good for the cause of Education. Here the young ladies and gentlemen are taught how to impart knowledge to the rising generation—being thoroughly trained for the duties of teachers. The exercises of the classes were very interesting, and called forth the encomiums of the visitors. Some sixty or seventy young ladies ranging from 16 to 20 and sometimes 25 to 30 years of age form the principal classes. (We are sure there were none on the occasion of our visit out of their teens, or if there were we did not see them.) The Principal of this school—Professor Newell—who is ex-officio President of the State Board of Education—is eminently fitted for the responsible position, and we hope the Institution may have the benefit of his valuable services for many years. The members of the Press on the occasion of this visit were pleasantly entertained, and the recollection of the Professor's kindness will long be remembered.—Marlboro' Gazette.

[Although in Baltimore at the time of the meeting of the Association, it was not in our power to attend, in consequence of indisposition.—Ed. Times.] Conyers, the Negro Midshipman, Badly Treated. A letter from Annapolis states that Conyers, the negro cadet at the Naval Academy, has lately experienced pretty rough treatment at the hands of some of the midshipmen. The letter says: "On Friday night when the Midshipmen were in line marching from the lower part of the grounds to their new quarters, when about the band's place, an attack was made upon Conyers by some score of Midshipmen, who kicked and cuffed him unmercifully. A cadet officer rushed in with drawn sword among the crowd that had gathered about the unfortunate cadet and stopped the attack. Midshipman Conyers could recognize only one of his assailants. Two colored attendants, who were made a guard to him, were beaten at the same time."

Capture of a Fisherman. Captain John Gibson and his crew, vessel and fishing outfit were captured in Wicomico river on Monday, the 7th inst., by the civil authorities of this county, for an infraction of the fishing laws. The vessel and fishing outfit were confiscated, but the captain and crew were released.

Divine Service.

October 20th, 21st Sunday after Trinity, Christ Church, Port Tobacco, 11 a. m. Sunday School at 3 1/2 p. m. October 27th, 24th Sunday after Trinity, St. Paul's Church, Pines, 11 a. m. The offerings on both of these Sundays will be appropriated to Missions within the Diocese of Maryland. 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.

Wheat Seeding.—The U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, in his 1870 Report, says, "J. J. Turner & Co's 'Excelsior' brand in Baltimore, is used to a greater 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. Old Things Have Passed Away. This is at least true of the old method of treating the long abused and much-maligned 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 underrunning the energies of his system. True science tests its cure, nature, and endeavors to assist her in her fight against disease. This is the province of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most approved tonic ever advertised in this country. It may be recommended as a family medicine, par excellence; for it is in the fall that biliousness, dyspepsia and malarious fevers are especially prevalent. The frame, exhausted by the long summer, is relaxed and feeble at its close, and requires many demands, artificial assistance. Afford 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 alluvial of the Southern rivers, all the varieties of periodical fever are probably rife to-day. Had a course of Hostetter's Bitters been commenced by the sufferer a month ago, i. e., before the unhealthy season set in, seven-eighths of them would in all probability be in their usual health at the present time. So much for want of foresight. So much for not keeping in the house, and using daily the best safeguard against epidemic and malarious fevers.

As flocks of impostors and imitators are trying to follow in the wake of the true Excelsior remedy, therefore be sure that the article you buy is genuine and verified by the proper trade-marks. The true article can only be obtained in bottles. Beware of the spurious bottles sold by the gallon or in keg. Wheat Growers.—Do not jeopardize your crops this year by using inferior fertilizers. The "Excelsior," manufactured by J. J. Turner & Co., has been used successfully for the past thirteen years and it is the best. Symptoms of Catarrh. Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of nasal passage, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious mucus, purulent, mucro-purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, alterations, such as sleeplessness, constant desire to clear nose and throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired ability to taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, indigestion and insanity. All the above symptoms are common to the disease in some of its stages or complications, yet thousands of cases annually terminate in permanent blindness, deafness, insanity, etc., ever manifesting one-third of the above symptoms. No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The Proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay \$500 reward for a case of catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to R. Y. Pierce, M. D., 138 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y. for it.

The justice of the verdict rendered by the public jury in the case of the Mexican Mustang Liniment must be apparent to all who have used that famous preparation or seen it used. Its healing influence is irresistible. The most obstinate forms of neuralgia or rheumatic disease are totally cured by it, and that in an inconceivably short space of time. External injuries or sores, whether of man or beast, as well as all equine or human maladies for which a liniment may be used are speedily remedied by its use. Remember it is not merely a palliative but an eradicator of disease. Established 1850, the old reliable house of J. D. Mumford, P. O. Box 116, Washington, D. C. Every man and woman in the land should send me a three cent stamp and get by return mail one of my circulars containing valuable information and a catalogue of fancy goods. Address as above.

Wheat Growers.—Use the "Excelsior" Guano, manufactured by J. J. Turner & Co., if you wish to grow large crops; 100 pounds of it are equal to from 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer. OBITUARY. Died, in Washington City, on Friday night, the 8th inst., of the 5th inst., a DARK ROAN ACTON, relic of the late Oronoos Acres, of that city, aged 75 years. The subject of this brief notice possessed many of the characteristics of a true woman, being affectionate, kind, and self-sacrificing. She possessed a meek and quiet spirit, and her piety, which always shone more in actions than in words, was genuine. She has left this for a better home. May our lot be like hers—full of faith and quiet resignation to the will of God. W. RELIGIOUS NOTICE. The third Quarterly Meeting for Charles Circuit, (M. E. Church South,) will be held at Newport, 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. Oct. 11, 1872. 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—m R. BARNES, Jr. 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. HAVILAND. Oct. 11, 1872—31*

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST Stoves and Tin Ware IN BALTIMORE CAN BE HAD AT FISHER'S, 92 Gay Street, opposite Harrison, Oct. 18-3m BALTIMORE.

ORDER OF RATIFICATION. In the Circuit Court for Charles County. No. 389 Equity Docket. R. F. WALL and al., vs. H. H. BEAL and al. GEORGE A. HUNTT, Clerk. True copy.—Test: GEORGE A. HUNTT, Clerk. Oct. 18—3w

WANTED. BY an Englishman, for a permanent settlement in lower Maryland, a small Farm with Dwelling and Outbuildings convenient to navigation or railroad; or, a Store House and Dwelling, with a few acres of land attached. A liberal price will be paid for either. Suitability of location, Terms Office, Port Tobacco, Md. [Oct. 11, 1872—m.]

For Sale. AT the Store of Wm. Boswell & Co., a selection of first-class London made GUNS, Pistols, and other Fire Arms, also, three English Lever SILVER WATCHES. Reason for selling, the owner having no further use for them. Oct. 11, 1872—m.

Oysters. NOW always fresh on hand, by the plate, gallon, bushel or barrel, at Oct. 11, 1872 QUENZEL'S.

Pump Making. PERSONS wishing anything done in my line can address me at No. 1249 Eighth street, Washington, D. C. All orders promptly attended to. WM. A. WOODALL. Oct. 4, 1872—3t

\$20 REWARD. STOLEN from 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. Oct. 11, 1872—f

Notice of Election. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Judges of Election and to the Voters of Charles County, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of Charles County, at the usual places of holding Elections, On Tuesday, after the first Monday, being the 5th day of Nov., 1872, for the purpose of choosing Eight Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. Also, at the same time, for the election of one person to represent the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland in the Forty-Third Congress of the United States.

NOTICE. The polls for said Election will be opened in each and every Election District of said county, at the usual places of holding the polls, at 9 o'clock a. m., and will close at 6 o'clock p. m., when the ballots shall be publicly counted. LUTHER A. MARTIN, Sheriff of Charles County. NOTICE. FOR the information of all persons concerned, the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1865, is published: CHAPTER 191. AN ACT prohibiting the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the several counties of the State on the day of election. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquors are sold, or for any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give, or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the days of election, nor to be held in the several counties of this State. SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the grand jury, and upon conviction before any Judge of any of the Circuit Courts of this State, shall be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offence—one-half the fine shall be paid the informer, the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of public roads. LUTHER A. MARTIN, Sheriff. October 11, 1872—te of Charles County.