

Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, November 14, 1873.

Registration. Doubtless the object in passing the law relating to the registration of voters was a wise one, namely, the prevention of fraud, and when properly administered, by upright and intelligent men, it will go very far towards accomplishing this purpose. But, like all human institutions, it is imperfect, and in the hands of corrupt partisans, as in Philadelphia, it is made a cloak and cover for fraud, and has probably done more to promote illegal voting than any scheme heretofore devised. Under the old system, and before the adoption of the plan of registration, bad men would, by disguising themselves, by going from precinct to precinct, and through the instrumentality of false oaths and other means, best known to themselves, vote frequently, and almost always escape with impunity. But still the legal voter, when he presented himself at the polls, was nearly always allowed to vote, though his vote had been made ineffective by illegal votes on the other side. Now, when no man can vote who has not been registered, it not infrequently happens that when a man of high standing and who has been duly registered presents himself to vote he is informed by the judges that he has already voted. He may protest as much as he pleases and offer the most overwhelming proof; it is all futile, because some one of the rascally "repeaters," as they are called, has already voted in his name, and he is obliged to go home a disappointed man. Nor is this all. These unscrupulous registrars take the City Directory and copy from it hundreds of names and add them to the list of registered voters in each district, and these repeaters, being furnished with a list of these names thus falsely registered, unblushingly approach the polls and vote in these fictitious names, in the interest of the party which has paid them. Thus, not only is the legal voter deprived of his franchise, but hundreds and thousands of illegal votes are put into the ballot box. This is no exaggerated picture. But these facts were actually proven before the Legislature of Pennsylvania and Col. McClure, who was elected, was given his seat in the Senate. And the same thing is said to have been done at the last election, on the 4th inst., when Mr. Mackey, the "Addition, Division and Silence" candidate for Treasurer, was defeated throughout the State and only saved by the vote of Philadelphia.

These things are not likely to occur in a sparsely settled community like ours, and where the Officers of Registration and Judges of Election are upright and conscientious men, and we only mention the facts to show how easily the registration law can be made the instrument of fraud. All this shows the necessity of most careful and prudent laws on this subject, and of a strict construction of the same by both Registrars and Judges of Election. The law should, whilst guarding with jealousy the rights of every qualified voter, be equally careful to prevent fraud. In both of these respects our present law is defective.—Our space will not permit us to say more now, but at some future time we may resume the subject, and point out the most prominent of these defects, in the hope that the incoming Legislature will apply the proper remedies.

It will be seen that Albert's majority then was 1,099, whereas Woolford's now is 1,797. The Radical vote is 308 less, and the Democratic vote is 2,588 greater, than at that election. All candid men could not but admit that Albert's election was owing to the apathy and disorganization in the Democratic party, produced by Greeley's nomination. The Radicals were doubtless, however, buoyed up with the idea that they had obtained permanent control of the District; and probably this had much to do with the so-called dissatisfaction of many Democrats, which led to the formation of Independent and Fusion tickets. If so, the hopes and expectations thus excited have been very rudely and summarily extinguished. The result from the figures cannot be gotten over. Outside of the 17th ward of Baltimore, our majority is over 500. The Radicals certainly did their best at the past election. If so beaten in the vote under the circumstances, how much more surely and largely ought we not to beat them when we present a united front at the next election for Congress. Democrats of Charles, be not discouraged at the recent result. Be rather encouraged to adhere to your organization, so as to aid, next fall, in redeeming the Fifth District from the false position she presents in Congress. The Democratic party is not only not dead, but is rising from its defeat with renewed vigor and energy, as shown by its recent successes. The impulse thus given it will extend over the whole country. As surely as it shall, will the moral effect of the movement be felt here, and enable you, in another contest, to redeem your country.

Recapitulation of the Vote of Maryland. Table with columns for Counties, 1873, 1871, and Total. Includes counties like Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, etc.

Table with columns: Counties, 1873, 1871, Total. Rows for various Maryland counties and their respective votes.

The Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland. The following is a complete list of members of the General Assembly. The Senate stands: Democrats, 23; Republicans, 3—total, 26. House of Delegates: Democrats, 68; Independent Democrats, 6; Republicans, 20—total, 94. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 62.

House of Delegates. The following have been elected: Allegany county—C. B. Wack, John Weir, William Brace, Jr., James Park, Republicans.

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more injurious. We frequently begged the Senators and Representatives to apply themselves to practical business, but the only "practical" measure which the people vividly recall is the odious Back-pay bill. It may be said that it is unjust to Congress thus to single out an unpopular measure, and to take it as the representative work of the session. Yet the people cannot be blamed, for the Back-pay bill touched their interests very closely, and was certain to provoke resentment and indignation. Why the Republicans who voted for it and defended it never foresaw these consequences has always been a mystery to the masses. Newspapers are only strong party journals proved themselves much wiser than the party leaders. So far as we can recall, no important Republican journal failed to condemn the Back-pay bill from the time it was first proposed. Their remonstrances and warnings have been fully justified by subsequent events, and the cause of some prominent Republicans still living, and calling themselves intelligent beings, who say that the complaints about the bill in question were caused solely by the "hubbub" raised in the newspapers. That only shows how little they are able to feel the pulse of public opinion. Newspapers are only strong when they truly represent the thoughts and wishes of the general community. If mistakes of this kind are to be repeated next Winter the Republican party will be utterly wiped out, and no newspapers "reformers" can save it. Some of our friends are placing their bets on the party, and by and by, indeed, it will not be sufficient for the party to avoid glaring errors. It must produce a new and definite policy—a broad, sound, and far-reaching policy—adapted to the new and critical circumstances. It will not do to under-rate the financial crisis, and say that it will all be over in "thirty days." Predictions founded upon ignorance and thoughtlessness are not very likely to be verified.—There are few public men, Republican or Democrat, who seem to have any just ideas of the causes of the present deplorable confusion in our finances and trade, or of the means by which it may be remedied. The Democrats simply treat it as a party question, and try to make political capital out of it—thus conclusively proving their complete unfitness to be intrusted with the task of extricating the country from its difficulties. The Republicans have thus far done nothing, although it is in the Republican newspapers that the most valuable contributions to the discussion of the question have appeared.—We have offered our own columns very often and in the letters of "Knickerbocker" alone there are facts and suggestions which would go far toward affording a solution of the problem.

Those who are called Democrats who voted the Radical ticket at the late election, and now see that the Democratic party is not dead—giving this, that and the other thing as an excuse for departing from the path of political rectitude—should now begin to exhibit "fruits meet for repentance" and return to the old fold again. It will not do, friends, to be making trivial excuses, and blaming every other person than yourselves for your own wrong doing and departure from principle. No matter what this member or that member of the party may do, that should be no reason why you should depart from your principles. The eyes of all are upon you, and your former and present friends will weigh you in the balance of correct judgment; and be assured of this, that the result of that judgment will be against you with the loss of respect from either party.

St. Mary's County. For Comptroller—Woolford, Dem. 1,468; Goldsborough, Rep. 1,485. Court of Appeals—Franklin, Dem. 1,485; Price, Rep. 1,454. Senate—Billingsley, Dem. 1,532; Jones, Rep. 1,448. House of Delegates.—Thomas H. Bond, D., 1,406; R. J. Colton, I. D., 1,380; A. A. Lawrence, R., 1,322; J. H. Miles, R., 781; W. H. Stone, D., 506. Clerk of the Circuit Court.—J. Frank Ford, D., 1,545; J. A. Camaller, I. D., 1,292; L. J. Sutton, R., 2,211. Register of Wills.—T. M. Raley, D., 1,530; P. G. Love, R., 1,403. Sheriff.—Ben. Fokwell, R., 1,328; James R. Alvey, Dem., 1,018; R. M. Edwards, D., 616. Commissioners.—Parsons, I. D., 1,402; Abell, D., 1,387; Tension, R., 1,316; Dorsey, D., 1,368; Fenwick, D., 1,269; Shadrick, I., 1,216; Alvey, D., 1,181; Redmond, D., 1,252; Farr, D., 1,080; Morgan, D., 328; Davis, R., 578; Taylor, R., 278; Graves, R., 347. Surveyor.—Dent, R., 1,061; Milburn D., 1,137.

For the State Senate.—Daniel Clarke, D., 2,273; Samuel T. Smith, R., 2,266. For the House of Delegates.—George W. Wilson, D., 2,278; Benjamin F. Guy, D., 2,381; Charles H. Stanley, D., 2,285; Latimer A. Etchison, R., 2,391; A. V. R. Robey, R., 2,348; William Latchford, R., 2,372. For Clerk of the Circuit Court.—Henry Brooke, D., 2,242; Robert B. Wildicombe, R., 2,238. For Sheriff.—John H. Underwood, D., 2,182; Harrison Wallis, R., 2,493. For County Commissioners.—William B. Hill, D., 2,255; Joshua T. Clarke, D., 2,300; John V. Piles, D., 2,241; Benjamin F. Turton, D., 2,226; Lewis W. Jenkins, D., 2,226; Alexander P. Hill, R., 2,420; Fielder C.

charges of illegal voting. The Sun of Wednesday last says: S. T. Suit, Republican, elected to the Senate of Maryland from Prince George's county, was in Baltimore yesterday in consultation with United States District Attorney Archibald Stirling, Jr., in regard to alleged election and registration irregularities in Prince George's county, where the Republicans carried the county. Mr. Suit, it is learned, made some serious charges against the Registrars of the county, and that every constitutional means would be used to collect his evidence, when proceedings could be instituted. On the other hand, it is understood, some of the defeated Democratic candidates intend to make contests, alleging illegal voting and other irregularities. Referring to this matter, the Marlboro' Gazette of this week says: Evidence that the result of the recent election in this county was only accomplished by fraud, intimidation and other undue influences, is accumulating so fast as we hear from the other districts that it does not even surprise our enemies to learn that it will be legally contested. The effort to deter us from that course by further threats of National interference and Federal vengeance is but a part of the programme, conceived before the election and intended to be carried out, and at an hour's notice, was of itself well calculated to draw down upon the assassins the indignant reprobation of the whole civilized world. But the later news adds a fresh horror to what, even in its milder form, was barbarous enough. It was on the morning of the 4th inst. that Ryan and his three Cuban companions were shot. On the 5th, five other Cubans were shot. On the 7th, the Commander of the Virginia, Capt. Frey—himself an American citizen, and at one time a lieutenant in the United States navy—together with thirty of the crew of the steamer, were taken out and shot, and, on the following day, twelve more of the Cuban volunteers were shot. The two last mentioned acts of savagery were perpetrated after telegrams had been sent from Spain, and received in Cuba by the Captain General, ordering the execution of the proceedings. These were done in defiance of Spanish authority, and at the instigation of the blood-thirsty Spanish volunteers, who profess to be loyalists, but who only yield obedience to the Home Government when it suits their purposes, and whose atrocities neither the Cuban press, nor the press of the United States, nor the commanders in the field, have the power to suppress—still less to punish. They have conducted the war like savages; they have put to death innocent Cubans, as in the case of the students at Havana—falsely accused of murdering a bomb. They have ordered every Cuban prisoner of war to fall into their hands. They have hunted, harassed and imprisoned the peaceful relatives of the insurgents, sparing neither age nor sex, and have confiscated, often on the shallowest of pretences, property valued at many millions of dollars. So long as these sanguinary excesses were committed with the aid of the Spanish Government, the only victims, other governments, tho' shocked at the inhuman way in which the war was conducted, felt bound to refrain from active interference. Now the case is different. If the capture of the Virginia took place in Cuba, the fact that she might be used as an excuse for the passionate killing of the captives. But after orders for a stay of proceedings were received from the Home Government, the men who killed them in defiance of those orders were as much insurgents as the men they shot, and should be dealt with accordingly.—The plot to suppress the war, and to hold the volunteers, and therefore ought not to be held responsible for their acts, has no validity whatever. If she claims possession of the island, and recognizes these men as in her service, it is her duty to control them. Otherwise her claim is a sham, and entitled to no respect. Her failure to do what it is incumbent upon her, even to the limited extent of protecting American citizens from immediate death, and holding them for trial for the offenses of which they may chance to be accused, justifies the United States in taking instant action in the matter. What that action ought to be cannot properly be discussed until the circumstances surrounding this bloody affair are better known. That it should be such as will vindicate the honor and dignity of the country, and put a stop to similar acts of slaughter in the future, every one will acknowledge.

The conviction of Udderzoek. The protracted trial in the extraordinary case of Wm. E. Udderzoek, for the murder of W. S. Goss, in Chester county, Pa., resulted, on Sunday afternoon last, in the rendition of a verdict of murder in the first degree. The jury were out in consideration of the case near about forty-seven days. They retired about four o'clock P. M. on Friday and were not discharged till three P. M. Sunday. They had come into court once in the mean time to receive further light as to certain points of the evidence. This related in part to the identity of the letters in the case as from Goss and Wilson as one and the same person, and these having been put in their hands, appear to have aided in removing the doubts which had previously prevented a very general assent to the correctness of the verdict by all who have read the testimony, though the counsel for

the accused entered a motion for a new trial. The verdict in this case is of course practically a determination that W. S. Goss was not burnt to death in his shop on the York road, near Baltimore, months before the occurrence of the Chester county tragedy. Hence it is also determined that both Udderzoek and the unfortunate Goss were conspirators in a most cunning effort to defraud several insurance companies of large amounts insured upon the life of the latter, the legal resistance to the payment of which finally led to the murder of Goss by his co-conspirator in order to get rid of the burden and the risk of keeping him in hiding.

Death of Mrs. Lee. Mrs. Lee died at Lexington, Va., on the 5th inst. We copy the following tribute from the Alexandria Gazette: Throughout this country, and abroad, the announcement of the death of Mrs. Mary Curtis Lee has been received with deep regret, her truly Christian character, lovely disposition and varied acquirements having won her love, respect and esteem. For many years she has been an invalid, suffering intensely, at times, from a neuralgic affection, under which, however, she bore up with fortitude and without complaint, but the death of her husband, the great and good Gen. R. E. Lee, and more recently, the loss of a beloved daughter, broke down the spirit that had so nobly battled against ill health and adversity, and she has been taken to her reward. For several years she had fondly cherished the hope of ending her days at Arlington, the parental mansion—her own home and the home of her children. There she was born, there she had been married, and there her children were born. Naturally all her affections clustered around this, to her, hallowed spot, and as years rolled on, she became more and more anxious to return to the old homestead, where she buried the remains of a devoted father and mother, and where she hoped to have peacefully surrendered her spirit to the God who gave it, surrounded by all the recollections of happier days. But in this she was doomed to disappointment, the disappointment that added to her recent heavy bereavements, finally broke down a shattered constitution and death ensued. She felt keenly the wrong imposed upon her by the government, that without the shadow of right or justice, but merely by the strong arm of power, withheld from her, her own and her children's, in violation of the very laws under which the property was at first seized; and few there are in the land, we should think, who will not regret that this injustice was perpetrated, and who will not now be willing that restitution shall be made to the descendants of her whose soul has passed to a happier home. Her funeral took place on Friday in the Memorial Chapel in Lexington, Va. Her three sons, W. H. Lee, Custis Lee and Robt. E. Lee, Jr., and her daughter, were present, besides a large concourse of friends. Her remains were deposited in the vault of her husband in the Memorial room.—Mrs. Lee was sixty-seven years of age.—Business was entirely suspended in the town, and many places were draped in mourning. The obsequies were very imposing.

Orthological and Political. Mr. Editor.—Riding to your village in company with an esteemed friend the morning after the election, when crossing the flats in the rear of Burch's Hotel, the attention of my companion, and my own, was attracted by a very large number of buzzards which had collected in one spot near the run: There seemed to be an unusual commotion and excitement among them—they were flopping and hopping about; in short, their action was so very singular that we roared towards them to see the cause of such an unusual congregation. As we neared them one much larger than the rest and which I, unpractised in birdology, supposed to be the king of buzzards, flew from the middle of the crowd and going a short distance alighted on a post. My friend, more experienced than myself, immediately exclaimed, "Why that is an eagle." Now I never had seen an eagle except in pictures, when I had often gazed in mute admiration on that proud bird of liberty, which a patriotic poet has told us has "lightning in his eye and speckled feathers in his tail," and therefore was naturally anxious to make a close inspection of this orthological specimen of the "E pluribus unum." So we advanced quite close, and when the proud bird saw us, instead of looking at us with that "calm and steadfast eye," with which we have been told he was wont to gaze upon the sun, why he actually hung his head. "Why," said I to my companion, "that eagle is sick." Pondering on the strangeness of the whole affair, we rode into town, and there we saw, in the square around the hydrant, a crowd of half-drunken negroes shouting, vociferating and gesticulating in a manner peculiar to themselves and which I cannot describe, and in their midst was one whom I had often voted for with unalloyed pleasure, and who had been honored by the Democratic party as its standard bearer, and who had deserted it at the recent election. My friend, who, like myself, is a plain spoken man, said "There's the eagle and there are the buzzards."

Thousands of Promising Youths, of both sexes, go down to untimely graves, from general debility and weakness, who might be saved by fortifying their systems with iron. The Peruvian Syrup is an iron tonic prepared expressly to supply this vitalizing element, and is the only preparation of iron that will assimilate at once with the blood.

MARRIED. On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, King George county, Virginia, by the Rev. Arthur Jones, FRANCIS A. TOLSON, of Maryland, and EDMONIA H. GRAYNES.

DIED. On Sunday evening last, at his residence in this county, WM. WASHINGTON WARE, Esq., aged about 52 years.

LOCAL MATTERS. The Circuit Court. The Fall Term will commence on Monday next. We have not heard of any cases on the civil docket of special interest to be tried, and we believe there are but few cases on the criminal docket to be disposed of—a fact creditable to our county, and encouraging to tax-payers. Snow. Yesterday morning we had a spiteful spat of snow, the first of the season. But perhaps we ought not to speak thus of the snow. "Beautiful snow from the Heavens above, Pure as an angel, gentle as love." The indications from all quarters are that we are likely to have an early and a hard winter. Wild fowls have been flying southward for sometime past, and this is deemed by the weatherwise to foreshadow the speedy approach of cold weather.—This is sad to contemplate, in view of the large number of working people thrown out of employment in the North and East, consequent upon the financial panic.—Farmers should look after their wood-pile. The Printer. We have been working hard and crediting patrons liberally, and we now want money—pressing in want of it. We know it is a scarce commodity, but our accounts are generally small and widely scattered, and by a little effort on the part of those owing us our immediate wants could be relieved. Try an do something for us during Court. Let's see who will make the effort! Wide Apart. On Tuesday the County Commissioners opened the proposals heretofore invited for the grading of Mount Hill, or making a new road up the ravine through the lands of Wm. Boswell, Esq. There were but two bids. Col. Ammon offered to make the road up the ravine, to be completed in sixty days, for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars, and to grade Mount Hill for fifteen thousand dollars, the work to be completed in six months. Mr. J. H. Padgett offered to make the ravine road for eleven hundred and sixty dollars, or to grade Mount Hill for sixteen hundred dollars.—Col. James S. Ammon has much experience in grading railroads, whilst Mr. Padgett has been one of the County Supervisors for some years past. Both gentlemen ought, therefore, to know their business, but it seems to us that there is a wide difference between them. We believe the Board adjourned without taking any final action in the premises. Death of a newly-elected Commissioner. On Sunday evening last Wm. W. Ware, Esq., one of the newly-elected County Commissioners, breathed his last. Mr. Ware had been in poor health for some time, and no doubt imprudently exposed himself during the recent political campaign, and thus hastened the cause of his death. He had long been a successful teacher in our public schools, but was never before the people for any office until the recent election, when he ran on the "fusion" ticket and was elected. His moral character and quiet and peaceful disposition, were traits that secured him many friends, and his death will be deplored by them. The vacancy in the Board of Commissioners, thus made, will be filled by the Governor, after the new Board shall have met and qualified, and the proper notification given to the Governor. The Mails Again. Our people in many sections of the county where they have tri-weekly mails, complain very much, and justly too, on account of the delay in the receipt of their mail matter. Most farmers subscribe for some weekly newspaper and send to the Post-office on Saturdays, as the most convenient day. Those who complain say that until recently they have been getting the mails on Saturday, but since the late change they do not get their mails due, for instance, on Saturday, until Tuesday. We explained partially the cause of this delay in our last. An effort, we understand, will soon be made to effect a better arrangement and if it is possible to get the parties said to be the cause of the trouble to yield to the reasonable wishes of our people, we may yet have cause to bless our stars that we live in an age of "progress." We have been told that the difficulty lies in the unwillingness of our Railroad authorities to attach the postal car to the "mixed" train, which comes down and returns early in the afternoon. Having no convenient place for the assorting of the mails, other than an open freight car without fire, and being unwilling that his employees, the mail agent, shall run the risk of being frozen to death at his post in such an exposed situation, Mr. Samsbury to the postal car on the other train, which on its downward trip at night reaches the stations too late for the dispatch of mails, and the consequence is they have to lie over some two and three days, before they can be forwarded. We see that the Prince Georgean of last week makes the same complaint. Urge the matter, friend Turner, and let's see if we cannot get the Railroad men to answer our united prayers.

MATTAWOMAN. George R. Berry, of the firm of J. & T. L. Berry & Co., Baltimore, Md., writes: "Having used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in my family on numerous occasions in cases of troublesome coughs, I take great pleasure in saying, that in every instance it proved very beneficial in affording relief. I therefore feel no hesitancy in recommending it as an estimable remedy for Coughs."

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