

Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO: Friday Morning, February 27, 1874.

A Lesson. If the sight of a brave man overwhelmed with misfortune, struggling nobly to re-establish himself, is calculated to call forth cheering words and a helping hand from all right minded people, how much more should the spectacle of a chivalrous people, subjected by the iron heel of military conquest, seeking by every means in their power to rehabilitate themselves, inspire admiration in the truly brave and magnanimous!

Yet, such is the rancor of Radical partisanship, that we find the Baltimore Americans, making the memorial of the Tax-payers' Convention of South Carolina to Congress the occasion for exultation—that, in violation of their "States-rights" doctrines these tax-payers had petitioned Congress for protection. One would suppose that the story there told of robbery and impoverishment was enough to silence our contemporary for once at least. The history of the world, even in the darkest age of oppression and military conquest, does not afford an example so full of man's inhumanity to man. Nations have heretofore been impoverished—nations have been subjugated and robbed—but nowhere is there such an example of an entire people so robbed, impoverished, subjugated, and then handed over to the absolute domination of an ignorant, brutal and semi-barbarous race. And this too by those of the same blood and ancestry as the conquered sons of sires who fought side by side and freely shed their blood to uphold the sacred right of revolution!

When the history of the Southern States since the war comes to be truthfully written, it cannot fail to call to the cheek of every lover of republican institutions a blush of shame that such things could be tolerated in the name of liberty and free government.

The Convention, composed of what is left of the property holders and best men of the State, set forth in plain unvarnished terms their deplorable condition; and inasmuch as the Federal Congress, under the control of the Republican party, foisted their present corrupt and iniquitous government on them, properly, they appeal to the same power for redress. They disclose facts startling enough to challenge the attention of any government desirous of fostering the welfare of its people.

They show that those owning property are almost entirely without any voice in the government, and that those imposing the taxes bear no share in the burden thereof; that literally they have taxation without representation. In consequence of the violation of this great fundamental principle, the taxes have increased year by year during the seven years since the war, until now they consume more than one-half of the income from the property taxed. The annual expenses of the State government have advanced from \$400,000 to \$2,000,000; and it is openly threatened by prominent members of the Legislature that the taxes shall be so increased as to cause a general sale of all property in the hands of the former owners. This is exhibited the spectacle of a State government arraying itself against the property of its citizens. The result of this is that values of all kinds have declined. Land is unavailable as security, and where money has been borrowed on it heretofore, nothing can be realized on the mortgages—wages have declined—provisions are higher and the cost of living, owing to increased taxation, is much greater—the poor are made poorer, and rendered less capable of rising above the condition of laborers, living on the merest pittance. Thus, whilst by oppressive taxation the owners are driven to sell their lands, others for the same reason are prevented from buying. As an evidence of this the official statement of the Comptroller shows that for default of the payment of taxes, amounting to \$20,000 (increased by penalties to \$32,000) in the year 1872 alone, there was forfeited to the State 268,523 acres of land. The State debt has been increased from \$5,000,000 to \$16,000,000, and it is feared this is not all, for it is found almost impossible to ascertain the true amount of bonds outstanding. And all this too without a single work of public improvement having been undertaken. The appropriations for printing and publishing the laws, &c., in one year, actually amounted to \$375,000! Whilst the total appropriations for the same purpose for six years, from 1867 to 1873, amounted to only \$271,180. These are a few of the many facts set forth in this memorial. It goes on to show other facts by which the corruption of the Executive Department is equally demonstrated, and the administration of justice shown to be a mere matter of bargain and sale.

In the face of such facts as these, the taxpayers being without any hope of redress from the State government, naturally enough appeal to a Republican Congress for redress. And for doing so the Americans sneer at them and taunt them with a departure from their time-honored doctrine of States rights and the non-interference of the Federal government in the affairs of the States, and exultingly say "the tables have turned in South Carolina." Aye! the tables have turned. The day has passed when that State stood beside any other State of the old thirteen, or of the younger offspring of that glorious galaxy, the equal in all that ennobles a State,

when its Marion and Sumpter made glorious its name on the ensanguined fields of the Revolution, and Preston and Calhoun in the Senate, reflected the lustre of a long line of statesmen. Alas! the tables have turned. The State is now a negro province and her Senators are only known for the open bribery and corruption by which they obtained their seats, and her Representatives as negroes, who vote as Boss Butler or their malignant animosity against the white man may dictate—fit representatives of a fit constituency. "Ichabod! Ichabod! thy glory hath departed." Yet why should we complain because the American rejoices that "the tables are turned in South Carolina," when we have men in our midst—aye, in our own country—who, recreant to their birth and race, are striving with might and main to turn the tables in Maryland.

Let us then bide our time with patience and reliance on the God of nations, and when the day and hour comes, arouse ourselves and crush these men, who, serpentine-like, have crawled into the high places and hang there, hissing at better men beneath. If we do not, then will our fate be that of poor bleeding South Carolina.

"The Negro at the Capitol." On our first page will be found an article written by Grace Greenwood for the New York Times, complaining of the "dark skinned loungers of the galleries and loafers of the streets," and suggesting, for the "honor and safety of the community," regulations excluding all "indecently ragged or offensively dirty persons, not only from the galleries of the Capitol, but from the public conveyances of Washington city, without regard to age, sex, color, or previous condition of servitude." This is really wonderful, and at the same time encouraging! It is an indication, like many similar instances of recent occurrence, of returning consciousness on the part of many of our Northern friends, who have been laboring under delusions engendered by but "one idea" on the brain. They have recovered their powers of perception, so far as to perceive indecency and violations of the rights of property and politeness in certain persons, however "well colored," and to think that such persons should be required to conform to the rules and the decencies of life as well as white people; and that the latter yet have some authority and rights which the others should respect. But Grace Greenwood, like others who have written similarly, has recovered from the "one idea" delusion only partially. The "color" always inclines her to lenient judgment, remembering the debasing influences of slavery, as she and others characterize them. One not familiar with the history of African slavery in this country, would imagine scenes of a civilized African Christian people, that had been subjected to bondage, and had been reduced from their former enlightened condition to their present one by ages of servitude. Do these people pretend to forget, or presume that their readers are so ignorant, as not to remember, that the ancestors of the negro population—the larger part of whom were imported from Africa and sold to the South by their forefathers—were barbarians and heathens; ignorant, savage, slothful and degraded? Are they ignorant of the fact, that they had been in that condition for centuries, and that their descendants yet in Africa remain in the same condition? It is true the freedmen, as a class, have retrograded since their emancipation; yet compare their condition—civilized and christianized—with that of their forefathers! And yet, in the face of facts and history, these people talk of the colored people as having been reduced to their present position, in the scale of intelligence and manners, by slavery. Recovery from mental delusions, however, is slow. Let us hope as these disappear, and prejudices against their Southern white brethren subside, that Grace Greenwood and others may learn to observe the failings of their proteges without attributing them to false reasons; and then their effort for correction, and for their advancement, will undoubtedly be more successful.

The Difference. The Washington papers are engaged in the ignoble race of seeing which can outdo the other in fulsome praise of the Ring and abuse of all who object to being robbed by it. Just now the principal object of their rancor is the venerable W. W. Corcoran, because of the sensation created by his statement lately published in the Baltimore Sun. The Capital heartlessly says, in speaking of this gentleman, that "first class funerals are now in order; whilst the Star enters into an elaborate and invidious comparison between him and Boss Shepherd—"the man of wax and the man of whacks"—Mr. Corcoran's father having been a shoemaker, and the Boss's father a carpenter. It says, that if Mr. Corcoran has established that beautiful city for the dead—"Oak-Hill Cemetery"—the Boss has beautified the city of Washington for the living; if Mr. Corcoran has established the Louise Home for ladies in reduced circumstances—the Boss has established large public works for mechanics and laboring men; if Mr. Corcoran has established the superb Corcoran Art Gallery—the Boss has beautified and parked the streets of the entire city. But there is one difference in all this, which the Star overlooks, in its sycophantic appreciation of favors past and to come in the shape of advertisements from the Boss. All that

Mr. Corcoran has given to the city has been dictated by purest motives of philanthropy, and has been paid for by his own money; whilst everything done by the other has been paid for by other people's money, and accompanied by a system of plundering, which causes the tax-payers of the Capital to feel the same alarm that those of New York city felt under Boss Tweed's operations.

The Maryland Legislature. SENATE. FRIDAY, Feb. 26.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock. Eighteen Senators answered roll call.

The following bills were reported from standing and select committees:—To amend Article 45, Public General Laws, "Husband and Wife," by adding a new section, with amendments, which were adopted, and the bill ordered engrossed. This bill provides that the husband shall in no way be liable for any debts of his wife contracted previous to marriage. Also favorably House bill, relating to attachment of wages, (Mr. Ferry's bill), which was read a second time. Also, favorably, to add a new section to article 51, Pub. Gen. Laws, to follow section 45, and provide for supersedeas of judgments of affirmance or de novo judgments on appeal from Justices of the Peace; read first time.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, it was ordered that the committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, providing that all interest accruing on money, deposited by the proper authorities in banks or moneyed institutions belonging to the State, shall be paid over to the Treasurer, and disbursed by him in payment of the current expenses of the State. It was also ordered, on motion of Mr. Phelps, that the committee on Finance inquire into the propriety of providing by law, that no portion of the money belonging to the State of Maryland shall be deposited for safe keeping in any bank or other moneyed institution of this State, which has hitherto failed or refused to comply with the laws of the State.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of a bill, introduced by Mr. Phelps, and entitled "An Act to amend the laws relating to the sale of spirits or fermented liquors in Dames Quarter District, Somerset county, submitting the question to a vote of the electors in that district (local option) was taken up on its second reading.

A protracted and animated discussion ensued, participated in by Senators Davis, Earle, Brattan, Stevens and Tuck, in which the question of local option, and the merits of this bill, was discussed in all its bearings, constitutional, legal, financial and moral.

Mr. Brattan urged the passage of the bill, and argued that its constitutionality could not be called in question, similar acts having heretofore been passed and their validity not questioned. He replied at some length to Mr. Davis, and stated that the people in Dames Quarter district were nearly to a man in favor of such a law.

Mr. Stevens made a brief speech, in which he avowed himself in favor of local option, which, he said, he had never done, publicly, before.

Mr. Tuck said notwithstanding the opinion of Mr. Brattan, there was a grave question of the constitutionality of such an act, and able replies had this doubt.

Mr. Tuck read from section 28, article 3 of the Constitution, and contended that in the fulfillment of these requirements bills became laws. He denied the right of the General Assembly to submit to a vote of the people the question whether a law should be enacted. At a bill was passed, in accordance with the Constitution, it was law, even should the people vote against it. The General Assembly was the only law-making power.

Mr. Blake asked how it was with appropriations made by the City Council of Baltimore, which had been submitted to a vote of the people.

Mr. Tuck—I was just coming to that point. There is a special provision in the Constitution for the submission of such questions to the voters of the city.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tuck's remarks, Mr. Davis submitted an order referring the bill to the committee on Judicial Proceedings, and that said committee inquire into its constitutionality and report thereon at an early day, which was adopted.

The Senate then adjourned, and stands adjourned until Tuesday next.

HOUSE. Mr. Staylor offered an order that evening sessions of the House be held at 8 o'clock on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week; adopted. By Mr. Maclin, that the committee of Ways and Means inquire and report the expediency of taxing every species of property in this State; adopted. Mr. Tuck's remarks, that the employees of this House shall not absent themselves from the place where services are required during the session, without leave of the Chief Clerk; adopted.

The following leaves to introduce bills were granted:—To Mr. Robey, to amend chapter 294 of the Local Laws of Prince George's county; To Mr. Latchford, to repeal section 5 of an act of 1874 of Prince George's county, in relation to killing hawks and owls. To Mr. Brown, for the appointment of a general inspector and four assistant flour inspectors by the Governor. To Mr. Stake, to amend the charter of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, so as to restrict the charges on passengers and freight passing from the Western Maryland Railroad at the same rate per mile as is charged for passengers and through freight on said Baltimore and Potomac Railroad.

Mr. Freeman presented an unfavorable report from the Judiciary committee on the several petitions asking a change in the death penalty to imprisonment; report adopted. Also unfavorably upon the bill amending article 11, section 22, of the General Law, in regard to fees of State's Attorneys; adopted. Favorable report from the Judiciary committee on the House bill amending the 16th article of the General Laws, title "Trustee," providing for the removal of a trustee under a Testa mentary Law of the State, at a certain time; also on the Senate bill amending attachment proceedings; also on the House bill to re-define the General Laws of the State, and to provide for the payment and purchase of copies thereof when printed; also on the Senate bill amending the Testa mentary Law of the State, so that no person shall be bound with a mortgage on the House bill to repeal and re-enact section 20, article 25 of the General Laws title "County Commissioners," so that no public road shall be opened through the garden, yard, or burial grounds of any person without consent of the late Heron Housharty, D.D., President of St. John's College, Annapolis.

bill providing for the appointment of one general and four assistant inspectors of flour for the State. Also on the bill to regulate the inspection and measurement of lumber, and to license inspectors of lumber in Baltimore city.

Mr. Merryman desired a State law, and he would accept the original amendment of Mr. Seth, imposing a uniformity of tax on the female dogs should be \$4. Lost. Mr. Johnson moved \$2, in place of the \$5. Lost.

Mr. Seth asked the adoption of an additional section, so that tax on all dogs for Talbot, Queen Anne's, Prince George's, Howard, Harford, Kent, Allegany, Washington, Calvert and Caroline counties shall be \$1.

Mr. Stewart, of Baltimore city, said that he was in favor of first of the tax as named now in the bill, but that as this is a progressive age and one of woman rights generally, he would withdraw his support to the distinction between the male and female dogs and let them stand on an equal footing. (Laughter.)

A free further discussion on the subject of dogs, and the distinction between their two sexes, particularly as to the prolific propensities of the canines generally, and the worthlessness of the major portion of them, an amendment in effect the same as Mr. Seth's—equalizing the tax of \$1—was adopted.

Mr. Stewart, of Howard, offered an amendment so as to except one dog of each owner of dogs from the tax. Lost. Mr. Gordy moved to strike out the third section, which makes all proprietors of homesteads responsible for the tax on dogs upon their premises, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

Section 4 was amended so that the officer killing a dog under the Act should receive a compensation of fifty cents instead of twenty-five.

Mr. Hawkins moved that the bill should only refer to mad dogs and bull-dogs. Lost. A motion to exempt Cecil county from the operations of this law was adopted.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The rules were suspended and the House bill to defend certain officers of registration and judges of election indicted in the United States Courts was called up on its third reading and passed by yeas 44, nays 8.

The House then adjourned until Tuesday next.

SENATE. TUESDAY, Feb. 26.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock. Nineteen Senators answered roll call.

Mr. Knight presented joint resolutions instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress from this State to vote for the passage of the bill now before Congress, making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of militia of the United States and for other purposes. Read a first time.

The bill appropriating \$2000 per annum for ten years to Charlotte Hall School was reported favorably and read first time.

Mr. Tuck moved up the special order—the bill to authorize the Comptroller to audit and pay pensions to certain persons, and other purposes. The bill was read for the first time, and the names were spelled in correctly or omitted in Acts heretofore, passed on its second reading. A number of names were added to the bill from nearly every county in the State. The bill was ordered engrossed.

The bill to build and equip a fire and police boat for the harbor of Baltimore, and appropriating \$20,000 therefor was taken up, and the bill ordered engrossed. The bill appropriating \$1,000 to complete and ornament the Confederate Cemetery at Point Lookout was read a second time and ordered engrossed.

Another bill, in which it was ordered that the Treasurer report to the Senate the monthly balances standing to the credit of the State, or credit of the Treasurer, in the banks selected as depositories of the public moneys during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1873, noting the names of the several banks and amounts standing to the credit of the State or Treasurer.

Mr. Blake inquired the object of the order. The monthly statement had been regularly published in the Baltimore city papers.

Mr. Earle had not seen that statement. He merely wished to have it in a compact form.

Senate bill to establish a Commission of Fisheries, and appropriating \$3,500 therefor, was read a third time and passed. An order that the Senate hold night sessions on Tuesday and Friday of this week was rejected.

HOUSE. Upon motion of Mr. Colton the session of to-night was deferred, in order that the committee on Elections could hold a meeting to consider the Brooke-Widdicombe case.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Appointments for Charles County.

Justices of the Peace—First District, William Boswell; Second, Henry H. Bowie, Allen B. Milstead; Third, William P. Flowers, Thomas E. Bowie, William Dunnington; Fourth, John T. Colton, Edward L. Smoot; Fifth, Charles H. Posey; Sixth, Thomas C. Wilkinson, Joseph Stewart; Seventh, Richard W. Bryan; Eighth, Thomas Carrico, G. C. Burch, Henry Turner Sr.; Ninth, Edward D. R. Bean.

Officers of Registration.—First District, Joseph L. Lacey; Second, Robert Ryson; Third, George W. Carpenter; Fourth, John H. Freeman; Fifth, Henry R. Scott; Sixth, John Hancock; Seventh, Henry M. Hannon; Eighth, James A. Mudd; Ninth, Wm. Turner.

Declines. The public will learn with regret that John H. Mitchell, Esq., declines to accept the reappointment as one of the School Commissioners of this county. Should Dr. Carrico adhere to his purpose to decline also, the county will lose the services of two gentlemen whose places in the Board it will not be easy to fill.

Explanation. Justitia's attention having been called to a paragraph in his communication, published in our issue of the 20th inst., which might be interpreted as reflections upon one of the members of the late School Board, he writes to us to disavow any "intended derogatory reference to that gentleman or any one else." We do not think it necessary to publish his letter in full, as we presume this will be satisfactory to all parties, and we are very unwilling to see two such great virtues as Truth and Justice engaged in any further conflict.

Correction. In Mr. Miller's communication, published in our last, a typographical error occurred causing the word strabismus to read "stravismus." The error was our own.

The Industrial Press. This is the title of a new paper, published at Galena, Ill., by Messrs. Cummings & Scott. Mr. Scott formerly edited the Huntingtonian, well known to many of our readers. The Press will be devoted principally to the interests of the farmers. We are glad to observe that the editorial smack strongly of Democratic doctrine. Success to you in this line, Messrs. Editors!

Mosquitoes. During the few warm days of this week a great many mosquitoes made their appearance in this latitude. We observe in the Alexandria Gazette a notice of the same thing, the mosquitoes "appearing in localities not usually frequented by them." The strong south winds must have brought them from the swamps of the Carolinas.

A Rare Chance. In another column will be found an advertisement of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. for agents to sell their unrivalled machines. To young men of address and energy, this offers a splendid field for remunerative employment.

Rare Advantages Offered. The careful attention of our readers is invited to the announcement of Charles. Simon & Sons, the well known Dry Goods Merchants and Importers of Baltimore, Md. Since 1816, and during these years has created, maintained and developed a reputation, which now, to say the least, is enviable. They offer special and indeed rare advantages to purchasers of foreign and domestic dry goods, and we hope our readers will avail themselves of them.

State Appointments by the Governor. Tobacco Inspectors.—Warehouse No. 1, Chas. R. Waters, of Carroll county; Warehouse No. 2, G. S. Ebbison, of Montgomery county; Warehouse No. 3, Josh. Linthicum, Ann Arundel county; Warehouse No. 4, John H. Sothern, St. Mary's; Warehouse No. 5, Isaac M. Demson, Baltimore city. General Supervisor or John Richardson.

Wigner of Live Stock.—Thomas H. Moore, Baltimore county.

State Board of Education.—Peter Warner, Washington county; G. M. Lloyd, Charles county; Dr. Samuel Kepler, Baltimore county; Dr. John P. K. Gillis, Worcester county.

Inspectors of Steam Boilers.—J. B. Samner, for the Eastern and Southern district; J. J. McWilliams, for Middle and Western.

Managers of the House of Refuge.—John T. Morris, Samuel J. Smith, James Pentland, Dr. J. Robert Ward.

Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, manager of the Gift Concerts in aid of the Kentucky Public Library, Louisville, Ky. take notice. Don't send us any more advertisements of your Fourth Concert, March 31st—don't. The laws of this State are against it. A grand jury would not take in extension the plea that your enterprise is an honest one—that the prizes, from the Brooding nag—one of \$250,000 down to the smallest, will be promptly paid—nor would they excuse us on the ground that the profits go to the building up of a library. They would fine us and despicably use us, in various other ways. "Lead us not into temptation," Gov. Bramlette. Don't try us so severely.

DIED. At his residence in this county, on Monday night last, of pneumonia, Mr. ALFRED P. WILLET. A few weeks since he possessed a powerful and robust frame and constitution, which bid fair for a long life of usefulness to his family and the community. He was a thriving citizen, industrious almost to a fault. His men, when they die, are a decided loss to the whole community.

At Annapolis, on the 19th instant, Mrs. M. HUMPHREYS, consort of the late Heron Housharty, D.D., President of St. John's College, Annapolis.

To the weak, the worn and the weary, the editor of the "Boston Recorder" says:—"We can most unhesitatingly recommend the Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of proteid of iron, to all the weak, the worn and the weary, having richly experienced its benefits. It possesses all the qualities claimed for it by its proprietor."

MARRIED. At the residence of the bride's father, on the 12th inst., by Rev. Wm. J. Childs, GEORGE W. MAKELL, and Miss SARAH E. LELAND, all of this county.

At St. Peter's Church, Washington, D. C., on Saturday, 21st inst., by Rev. Father Breyer, Dr. H. WAKING BREYER, of Prince George's county, and Miss ANNA KEY MCGREGOR, of Washington city.

OBITUARY. Died, in Port Tobacco, on Sunday, February 22nd, EDITH WILMER, youngest and beloved daughter of WILLIAM and MARY BOSWELL, aged 17 years, 2 months and 7 days.

Of her may it truly be said, "none knew her, but to love her; none named her, but to praise." Dedicated to the Holy Communion, in her death, she continued to live as a consistent and earnest Christian, and not quite two years ago, openly renounced her baptismal vows and was admitted to the Holy Communion. In her death, her bereaved family have lost a dutiful and affectionate daughter, a kind, thoughtful and gentle sister, and the Church has lost a faithful and devoted member. It is very seldom that such universal and sincere sympathy is felt by an entire community, as that evinced at the funeral of this lovely Christian child.

The simple, trusting faith in God, which she possessed, did not forsake her in sickness. She did not fear death, and even while dying, she said to the grief-stricken friends around her, "I am perfectly conscious, and I am not afraid, why should you be? Do not weep." May the dear mother who has trained this fair flower to bloom in Paradise, find strength and comfort from above, in this hour of trial. Perhaps this earthly life was but a preparation for those who sleep in the Lord. We are sure that the resurrection of the just they may all find more by a loving and merciful God. May they fully realize in this life, the truth of the words which were sung at the funeral of their dear sister: "For from this guilty world to be Exempt from toil and strife; To spend eternity with Thee, My Saviour, this is life!"

The same father's hand which led her to her first Communion, sustained her bodily weakness at her last. As hand in hand with him, she went to the altar two years ago, so on her death bed, with her hand in his, did she receive for the last time, the tokens of her dear Saviour's love. May God sustain and comfort this devoted father. It is not wrong to weep for her, for our blessed Saviour wept for Lazarus; yet do not sorrow as she who is dead, for those who sleep in the Lord. We are sorrowing sisters and brothers strive, so to live, that in the resurrection of the just they may all find more by a loving and merciful God. May they fully realize in this life, the truth of the words which were sung at the funeral of their dear sister: "For from this guilty world to be Exempt from toil and strife; To spend eternity with Thee, My Saviour, this is life!"

Died, on the 7th day of last January, after several months of illness, LEONARD SMALLWOOD BONEY, in the 74th year of his age. He was the second child of Major TOMSLAY and ANNIE ROBEY, and grandson of WILLIAM MANREY SMALLWOOD. For a long time before his death, he had been seeking a more complete preparation for that most solemn event which he foresaw was inevitable and rapidly approaching, declaring his confidence in the truth that Jesus would accept of his prayer, and that mercy upon and save even the most unworthy and sinful man, if he but sincerely repent of his sins and believe with all his heart on Him. And when death came, it seemed to have no terror for him. On the morning of the day of his death, he told his household that he would die that day, and after the day had advanced, he said he thought he was dying, but it was not until about nine o'clock in the evening that his family became really alarmed. From that time he sank rapidly, and breathed his last without a struggle or a groan, in a few minutes thereafter.

Divine Service. Service during March as follows, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m.: 1st, 24 Sunday in Lent, Piney. 4th, 13th day of Lent, Piney. 6th, 15th day of Lent, Port Tobacco. 8th, 3rd Sunday in Lent, Port Tobacco. 11th, 16th day of Lent, Piney. 13th, 21st day of Lent, Port Tobacco. 15th, 4th Sunday in Lent, Piney. 18th, 25th day of Lent, Piney. 20th, 27th day of Lent, Port Tobacco. 22d, 5th Sunday in Lent, Port Tobacco. 25th, Annunciation B. V. M., Piney. 27th, 33d day of Lent, Port Tobacco. 29th, Sunday before Easter, Port Tobacco.

Ladies' Meeting. There will, D. V., be a meeting of the Ladies' Association of Port Tobacco Parish, at Christ Church, on Friday, March 6th immediately after Divine service.

NOTICE. THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will meet at their room in the Court House: On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 3d and 4th days of March, 1874, for the purpose of transacting general business. By order, CHAS. E. HANSON, Clerk.

INSURANCE NOTICE. THE undersigned, having been authorized by the President of the State of Maryland Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore to collect the interest on the Premium Notes due said company last March, 1874, respectfully informs all who failed to meet him in Port Tobacco on Tuesday last, that they can send the amount due and a receipt will be returned to them by next mail.

J. THOS. COLTON, Alien's Fresh. feb 27-11*

WANTED. ENERGETIC AGENTS in every county in Maryland to sell WHEELER & WILSON'S NEW SEWING MACHINES. The most liberal inducements offered first-class men. Address, WHEELER & WILSON MANUF'G CO., feb 27-21 214 W. Balt. St., Baltimore.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE. THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Circuit Court for Charles County, to value and divide the real estate of John M. Latimer, late of Charles county, deceased, and of Susan Latimer, wife of the said John M. Latimer, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, do hereby give notice to all concerned, that we shall meet on the premises, On TUESDAY, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to proceed in the business for which we were appointed. GEO. M. LLOYD, JOHN L. BUDD, J. THOS. COLTON, JOHN B. LYON, Commissioners. feb 27-6t

THE MARKETS.

Baltimore Market, Feb. 25, 1874.

WHEAT—White, choice..... \$1 85 @ 1 90 White, fair to prime..... 1 70 @ 1 80 Amber, choice..... 1 85 @ 1 90 Red, good to prime..... 1 70 @ 1 80 " common to fair..... 1 55 @ 1 65 RYE—Fair to prime..... 90 @ 91 CORN—Southern white..... 72 @ 77 Southern yellow..... 72 @ 75 OATS—Southern..... 57 @ 58 Western mixed..... 55 @ 59 FLOUR—City Mills Super..... 5 00 @ 6 00 Low to medium extra..... 6 75 @ 7 50 Rio brands Extra..... 8 25 @ 8 50 Baltimore Family..... 11 00 @ 00 00

TOBACCO—There has been comparatively little movement this week in Leaf, but for all descriptions the market continues steady and tolerably firm. Sales include some 300 hhd. Maryland, understood to have been taken for France, and a few small lots Maryland taken by the German shippers at steady prices.—Buyers discriminate very closely in making their purchases, and only such lots as are suitable to fill their orders find buyers. We hear of no movement this week in Kentucky or Virginia, though for each the market is firm. The exports this week have been 470 hhd. We quote to-day as follows, viz: Maryland frost-dried, common..... 4 00 @ 5 00 " sound common..... 5 00 @ 6 00 " good common..... 6 00 @ 6 50 " middling..... 7 00 @ 8 00 " good to fine red..... 9 00 @ 12 00 " fancy..... 12 00 @ 13 00 " upper county..... 4 00 @ 20 00 " ground leaves new 4 00 @ 9 00

The following are the inspections of tobacco for the week ending Feb. 19, 1874: Hhd. Maryland..... 123 Ohio..... 360 Kentucky..... 00 Virginia..... 00 Total..... 483

ESTABLISHED 1816. CHAS. SIMON & SONS, 63 NORTH HOWARD ST., BALTIMORE, MD. Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, would call special attention to their splendid stock of Dress Goods, Linen Goods, Embroideries, Lace and Hosiery of the best assortment. MOUTING GUNS IN THE CITY. SAMPLES SENT FREE!

All orders amounting to \$20 or over, will be sent free of freight by Express, but parties whose orders are not accompanied by the money, and having their goods sent C. O. D., must pay for return of the money. Feb 27-11

WANTED. We will give energetic men and women Business that will pay from \$4 to \$8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood, and is strictly honorable.—Particulars free, or samples worth several dollars that will enable you to go to work at once, will be sent on receipt of fifty cents. Address, J. LATHAM & CO., feb 27-6t 292 Washington St., Boston.

AWAKE AND ASLEEP. These Oil will be sent mounted complete for framing on receipt of 50 cts. Two new Chromos, SMILES and TEARS, same price. A BEAUTIFUL BOUTQUET OF FLOWERS for 35 cts., or two different subjects for 50 cts. For those in need of resources, we have the brightest and best colored Chromos in the market. If you would secure an independence, send \$5 for a portfolio and a stock of Chromos, and commence work at once. Particulars free, or Illustrated Circular on receipt of three-cent stamp. Address, BOSTON FRAME & CHROMO CO., 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Feb 27-11

MORTGAGEE'S SALE. BY virtue of a power of sale, contained in a mortgage on Sandy A. Butler, of Charles county, to James Massey, of the same place, dated the 15th day of August, 1868, and recorded among the land records of Charles county, in Liber G. A. H., No. 3, folios 499 & 500, the undersigned, as Assignee of said mortgage, will, On TUESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1874, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M., at the Court House door, in Port Tobacco, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, one-third part of a tract of land called

"Margaret Ogleton," lying between Pomoneky Creek and the farm of Mr. Wm. H. Claggett, running with the main road from Pomoneky Creek to Semmes Hill, including the Dwelling House, as described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay the amount due on said mortgage. SARAH H. MASSAY, Assignee of Mortgage. W. BRENT, Attorney.

ORDER OF RATIFICATION. In the Circuit Court for Charles County, sitting in Equity. IN THE MATTER OF THE SALE UNDER THE MORTGAGE FROM EGBERT CAREY AND WIFE TO CALEB WINSLOW.

ORDERED, by the Court, this 20th day of February, 1874, that the report of Caleb Winslow, Mortgagee, of the above mortgage, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 27th day of March next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in any newspaper published in Charles county, once in each of three successive weeks before the third Monday of May next.

True copy—Test: H. G. STONERBRET, Clerk. feb 27-3w

ST. COLUMBA LODGE, No. 150, A. F. & A. M. PORT TOBACCO, Feb. 20, A. L., 5874. A Regular Communication will be held on TUESDAY, March 3d, 1874, for the transaction of general business. A full attendance is requested. Visiting brethren in good standing are fraternally invited. By order of the W. M. JOHN S. BETTON, Sec'y.

Go-Partnership Notice. FROM and after this date THOMAS T. OWEN is a Partner in my Business, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of J. H.