

Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO: Friday Morning, March 6, 1874.

Intemperance—The Women's Crusade.

We are told by Taylor in his Synonyms that "enthusiasm is the zeal of credulity—fanaticism, of bigotry;" and we are at a loss, in the face of this definition, under which head to place the crusade of the praying women against the saloon keepers in Ohio and elsewhere. But as the subject is one concerning woman and her rights and wrongs, we will use the milder term and call it enthusiasm. But were it not for this fact we would be inclined to call it the downright fanaticism of that puritan bigotry which would compel all others to be regulated by its own standard of morality. That intemperance in drinking exists throughout the country to a shameful degree cannot be denied; but that it exists in this nation and in this generation to a greater extent than ever heretofore, or that it is sapping the foundations of society, we do not believe. The history of the human family shows, that from the time of the flood at least, it has been addicted to hard drinking. And the Anglo-Saxon race, from which we are proud to claim descent, was even gluttonous in this respect. And yet in the face of all this we do not find that the present generation has intellectually, morally or otherwise deteriorated. The human intellect, so far as research into the past shows, is now cultivated and developed to an extent never before known, until the hidden secrets of nature concealed from the creation to our day are made the handmaids of commerce and industry by the development of the mighty power of steam and electricity. As the intellect has been developed step by step, so likewise has been the moral attributes of man; and instead of the days when might made right, we now have the halcyon days when right makes might; when morality is the rule—crime, the exception. As this progress has become more civilized and more evangelized, so necessarily has industry become more general, until all men recognize the mandate that their bread is to be earned by the sweat of their brow. All this being so, we are not prepared to acknowledge that the human race, or even our nation, is in danger of being destroyed by drunkenness. We are no apologist for intemperance in any thing, whether it be religion or drinking. Intemperance in the one has led to as much suffering as probably the other. The horrors of the Inquisition, the reign of "bloody Mary" and her more cruel father and sister, "the virgin Queen," need not be recalled to remind us of the wrongs done in the name of religion, nor need we invade the haunts of vice in the large cities to recognize the terrible degradation and misery caused by drunkenness. Yet any argument deduced from these facts in favor of the prohibition of the manufacture of liquor would apply with equal force against the dissemination of religion. It would be an argument from the abuse and not from the use. Then it is against the abuse, and not the use of intoxicating beverages that the efforts of those who wish to rescue their fellow beings from ruin should be directed. And it is wise to understand to what point the efforts should be directed, because it will require an amount of concentrated energy to accomplish the object in view equal to the magnitude of the occasion, and there will be none to fritter away.

That intemperance in drinking exists in this country to a fearful degree and is most prolific of crime and suffering we have already said. That something should be done to check this common and growing evil we also believe. But what that something is or how that object is to be accomplished we do not clearly see. But that this crusade is not the proper mode of bringing about the desired end we are clear. On the contrary, so far from accomplishing good, we most firmly believe it will be productive of untold injury to the advancement of the cause of true temperance—because intemperance can never beget temperance. Everything connected with it is repulsive to our notions of propriety.

The history of the world is full of similar episodes of more or less magnitude, all of which serve to show how injurious have been such convulsions in their reactionary effects upon the causes they sought to advance. When the puritans seized upon the English government and decapitated Charles I, they acted from motives of the sincerest zeal in behalf of what they believed to be true religion, morality, or temperance. They smote the Philistines hip and thigh, and spared not, for they believed it was their mission to wield the sword of the Lord and Gideon. Yet, when the reaction came and Charles II was restored to the throne of his slaughtered father, the English people, who under Cromwell had lived in a state of most austere morality and abstinence, became a nation of Bacchanals—religion was scoffed at and debauchery became one of the fine arts. When the first French revolution broke out, so great was the enthusiasm for liberty that Anarchism Clotz was applauded to the echo when he proclaimed in the Assembly that "liberty would be cheaply purchased at the cost of the destruction of the entire human race." Yet after the sacrifice of hecatombs of victims to this idea the reaction came, and we find the French nation bowing its neck to receive the yoke of a tyrant more absolute

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1874.

There is one thing the Republican mind cannot comprehend; the Republican mind cannot comprehend a good deal, especially if there is money in it. The mysterious calamities of death and taxation are the things which it cannot make out satisfactorily to itself why the Democratic party blooms on in perpetual youth. As I once said to my Republican friends of the Ohio Legislature, it is hard to realize, nevertheless, a fact, I was starting that a member of the Ohio Legislature, it seems to me a hideous dream, a sort of night-mare, lasting two years—nevertheless it was a reality. I was known as the member from Hamilton elected in Logan, and supposed to be troubled with spinal meningitis, or dyspepsia, or some other horrible disease, and whilst in this condition I remember assuring my Republican brethren—myself and Black Republicans, that they need not fear themselves with the fond delusion that the Democratic party was dead. The wandering Jew may die, even as I have said, Susan B. Anthony is liable to dissolution, but the Democratic party is immortal. On the last great day, when the nations of the earth are called to judgment, the Democratic party will come up a victorious host, and they that are the ticket, the whole ticket, nothing but the naked ticket, and going for the Constitution as it was, and the Union as it is.

Only think of it! The Democratic party went under; it suffered too much Douglas and Buchanan, and retired to the shades of private life. The war came on, and the Democracy went in to fight the enemy from force of habit, and to keep the Union, and they that day to this it has suffered nothing but disastrous defeats. It ran McClellan on a war platform, and failed. It ran Seymour on a peace platform, and failed. It ran Fremont on a platform whatever, and failed worse than ever. Everybody, almost, except Allen G. Thurman and his uncle Wm. B. Allen, who is supposed to be a Democrat, have deserted the party. The Democratic party is dead, let us put it in the ground, and build a monument taller than the Washington Monument at the national capital, that its once existence may be commemorated in perpetual marble, before the ho of these worlds die, or the grave could bedag, the Democracy astonished the world by getting up and electing the aforesaid Allen, supposed to be buried near Chillicothe, Governor of Missouri, and his nephew, once more to the Senate.

Allen G. came back with his snuff and his red bandanna handkerchief, and proceeded to make himself disagreeable as a Democrat; when O. P. Morton saw these things, he said, in his profane way, well, I'll be d—d. It was not necessary for O. P. to have said that, for if the Rev. John P. Norton, with the chains attached, is correct in his plan of salvation, Morton has been counted out long ago.

And now in the House, properly known as the "Cave of the Winds," and in my old "chicken," the Democratic party is said to be in a greater straits than ever. There is one mischief that it is doing; it is cooping up this Republican bee-barrel by continuing to exist, and thereby they are kept from the organization would fall to pieces; not even the attractive cohesiveness of plunder could keep it together. It is made up of such ill-assorted materials, such antagonistic elements, and the one feeling in common, selfish greed, could not hold it together.

I have been laughed at for the assertion that the Democratic party was the governing element of the country, and I am glad to hear, so-called, is only an ad interim affair. It has been an ad interim a precious long time, it is true, and as Mark Twain is well said, when he had been kicked out of his office, he would be monotonous. But sooner or later, and let us hope sooner, the people will rise up and run these thieves out. There is but one party in the world capable of doing this, and that is as good in one part of the United States as another. A genuine Republican cannot exist out of New England—like the showman's "Gastrolite," that would not burn, and would not burn the water, his health was good anywhere, when he undertakes to represent the South, he is a carpet-bagger, or a scoundrel, and only stays long enough to get his position as a plunderer. Then he disappears, leaving the place that knew him once is very glad never to know him any more, or as the Frenchman would say, *seigneur, seigneur*.

A congressman has been sent up here recently from South Carolina to express the woes and misfortunes of that heavily-burdened State; the showing is perfectly fearful, the State is bankrupt, every thing that is good, Liberty and the gift eagle in the State Capital, has been stolen; the debt is more than that of the United States previous to the late war, while the taxes amount to more than those of the negroes run everywhere, and it is believed that the scoundrel and carpet-bagger seriously intend, through their taxation, to confiscate the property of the State, so that it can be divided among the negroes, even the colored Eliot, who so astounded the House by a fair delivery of one of Sumner's speeches, has turned upon them, and threatens direful results if some sort of reform is not inaugurated, not long since, when an appropriation was made to repair and refurnish the State House at Columbia, all the old carpets were taken up, and the desks and tables were moved out, and made up into lots to be divided among the members, mostly negroes, and then they were actually shipped to the several homes of the members in their own States, and the members, by the way, are all negroes. One day, during the session of the Legislature, a white member moved to reconsider the compensation, whereupon four colored brethren sprang to the floor, and the heaviest-tongued one of the lot roared:

"Mr. Speaker, if dat member moves in dat matter, I mash his ugly mouf!" This was considered not only parliamentary, but conclusive. The speaker, however, made a description of a levee held by the Governor. The house was crowded with a mixed assembly, mostly black. There was a sprinkling of white members, mostly from the States of Virginia, North Carolina, and Wisconsin, and they, bag and baggage, who promaned on the arms of their colored brethren. The refreshments that were prepared and paid for by the State, had an unlimited supply of liquor and the best French cigars. These last were smoked on the premises, and when a colored statesman refreshed himself with the wines, he would take them cigars by the handful and ram them in his pocket.

Talking about turning on the party, Senator Carpenter electrified the Senate, and maddened O. P. Morton, by a speech in which he gave the past history and present status of Louisiana. The picture he drew of the bayonet rule in that unhappy State surpassed anything done in the darkest despotism of Europe.

But I cannot in one letter, nor in a hundred, my friend, give you anything like an account of our deplorable condition. Grant has lately set up a carriage and four, driven by lackeys in livery, and riding along with the assurance of a former sovereign. There are others, but the extreme vulgar that keeps us alive to the fact that he is a President and not a King.

D. P.

A lady in our neighborhood who had suffered for over three months the most extreme torture by a violent cough, has become completely cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. For sale in every drug store.

"Time tries all things," and has proved that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy par excellence for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisis, sore throat, and influenza. It cures coughs and colds instantly. It soothes the irritated parts; it heals the inflammation; and even consumption itself yields to its magic influence.

The Maryland Legislature.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.—The House met at 11 o'clock, and adopted an order that the House shall meet at 11 A. M., and on Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock. Carried.

Mr. Grafton moved an adjournment from the end of the session until Monday. Adopted by 35 yeas, 33 nays.

Favorable report from the committee on Elections on the House bill amending the Public School Laws so that the State school tax shall be twenty per cent. in lieu of the amount now assessed.

Mr. Bond's House bill regulating the fisheries of the Patuxent river was called up at his request and passed. The bill adds additional sections to article 41, Code, volume 11, and provides that no vessel, float, raft, or boat of any description, unless compelled by stress of weather or accident, shall be anchored or stayed in the berth or haul of any regular hauled fishing boat in Patuxent river, and remain for half an hour after being warned to depart by the owner or occupant of such fishery. The penalty for a violation of the aforesaid section, is a dollar for each day, to be paid to the owner of the fishery, for each offence, and every hour after the first half hour that the vessel shall remain, shall be considered a new and separate offence. The captain or owner of the vessel is liable for the fine, and failure to pay authorizes the fishery to detain the vessel, and to sell the same. It also provides that any vessel which shall be wantonly or maliciously or through gross negligence sailed through any seine in such fisheries, shall pay to the owner of such seine, not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court. A fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, is imposed upon any one who shall maliciously put any obstruction in the shape of a stake, log, stone or ballast, in the berth or haul of any such fishery.

Mr. Watkins, on the Ways and Means committee, reported as follows: The committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the order of Mr. Keech, report that they have investigated the expenses of the Comptroller's office in regard to clerks and other expenses, in compliance with the above order, and append a statement showing the same in detail. They find that since the year 1866 the salaries of the assistant clerks have been raised from one thousand dollars to twelve hundred dollars.

The City Extension bill came up on its third reading, and occasioned a lively interest between the members of the Baltimore city and county members. Each section of this bill has been fought hard by the Baltimore county members, but all to no effect, as the city members have been too much in earnest to allow defeat, and the Baltimore county members seemed to be impressed with the opinion that the actual necessities of Baltimore require an extent of territory for a proper development of the city's resources. Messrs. Keech and Turner, of Baltimore county, have been particularly zealous in opposing the extension, making speeches of a moral nature in nearly every session. Nearly the whole of yesterday morning's session was spent in discussing only two sections, and several hours of today's session were also passed in unavailing discussion before the bill was finally ordered to be engrossed for its third and last reading. Nothing else was done of particular interest in the House, and at 3 o'clock a motion to adjourn until Monday, was carried.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 2.—The Senate met at 12. Seventeen Senators answered roll call. Senator Henry Williams, of Calvert county, who was dangerously ill when the session commenced, appeared and took his seat to-day for the first time, apparently entirely recovered. He was warmly congratulated by his brother Senators. An invitation from Colonel J. Stricker Jenkins to the Senate to attend a review of the Fifth Regiment by Governor Groome, on Thursday, in Annapolis, was accepted.

Mr. Lloyd, from the joint committee to wait on Governor Groome, and request his attendance in the Senate chamber March 4th to take the oath of office, submitted a report that their duty had been discharged, with the following letter:

BALTIMORE, February 27th, 1874. Gentlemen—I am in receipt of your communication of the 26th inst., informing me officially of your election by the General Assembly to the office of Governor of the State of Maryland, and also, as requested by you, unless prevented by illness, to wait on me in the Senate Chamber at noon on Wednesday, the 4th day of March next, when, by the terms of the resignation of your predecessor, Governor Groome, the office of Governor becomes vacant, to take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution of the State.

Dear Sir, through your appreciation of the distinguished honor it has done me in selecting me to be Governor of my native State, and with sentiments of high esteem for you personally, I am glad to accept of the honor.

JAMES B. GROOME. To Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Wm. W. Knight, Committee on part of the Senate, and Messrs. R. N. Snow, Andrew Anson, and Lewis Turner, Jr., on part of the House.

The bill to amend section 1 and 7, article 36, Public General Laws, relating to Extradits, which was amended by exempting the counties of Caroline, Wicomico, Garrett, Montgomery and Prince George's, was taken up, read a second time and ordered engrossed.

The Senate then took up Mr. Brattan's joint resolutions providing for an adjournment of the boundary between Maryland and Virginia, which were amended by adding the names of Hon. James U. Dennis, of Somerset county, and Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte as messengers, with Hon. Isaac D. Jones, to bear the resolutions to the Assembly of Virginia, to serve without compensation, and ordered engrossed on a third reading.

The special order of the day, Senate bill, to amend sections 51 and 52, Public Local Law, Prince George's county, providing that the present county treasurer shall continue to hold office for the time for which he was before appointed, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified, was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Suit sent up and had read a remonstrance from the County Commissioners of Prince George's against the passage of the bill. An amendment by Mr. Suit that it be before the committee on Finance, and that the vacancy shall be filled by the County Commissioners, instead of by the Governor as provided in the bill, was rejected, and the bill ordered engrossed for a third reading.

HOUSE.

The House bill incorporating Huntington, of Prince George's county, was taken up and passed.

The House bill authorizing a reorganization of the State laws was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; also the House bill amending the General Laws, entitled "Chancery"; also House bill repealing and re-enacting the General Laws, title "County Commissioners," sub-title "Roads"; also the House bill to repeal chapter 274, Acts of 1872, regulating the taxation of coal-mining companies.

The Immigration bill introduced by Mr. Groh, of Baltimore city, in the House, came up in the House for a second reading, and was the subject of a great deal of discussion. The bill is not similar to those introduced in the Senate by Senators Blake and Stevens, but simply provides for the appointment by the Governor of a Commissioner of Immigration, to board vessels on arrival in Baltimore, and induce immigrants to remain here, and appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose per annum, for salary and expenses. Mr. Vanderford moved to appropriate \$1,000 instead of \$5,000, and stated he was opposed to the bill, as nothing practical could be accomplished by it. He cited an experiment in fact a man, who sold him half a cord of wood for two dollars; he did not know the man, who seemed to be respectable and was near the wood at the time, but left soon afterwards. Witness took about a quarter of a cord and went on board his vessel; the man began to pile the wood, but was arrested by Mr. Carpenter, the real owner of the wood. Captain Johnson saw the arrest, but as his yard was on shore, he could not go to their relief. Afterwards Mr. Carpenter, a Mr. Mudd, and one other man, having the mate of the William in custody, went in the yawl from shore to the vessel to arrest Captain Johnson. Carpenter had a double-barrelled gun, with which he threatened to kill Johnson if he did not surrender. When they got on board a desperate melee ensued. Johnson was knocked overboard, and the other party tried to run down the yawl, and to drown Johnson unless he surrendered. After being chased seven miles back and forth, Johnson escaped. The mate was sent from this city, and the Sheriff of Charles county brought the prisoners here. The complainants claimed that the commitment was defective as not laying venue of the crime, nor stating to whom the stolen goods belonged, nor the value of the goods stolen, nor charging that the goods were feloniously taken, nor stating definitely the term of commitment. Mr. Carpenter was put on the stand, and testified that his wood was being stolen. He was satisfied from the movement of the vessel that this was the purpose. He detailed from his standpoint the capture of the prisoners, and the subsequent melee with Johnson. Mr. Killman tried to kill witness, who did not wish to kill, but to capture Johnson.

Judge Brown held that unless there was a palpable mistake in facts he could not on such points, as should be tried by a jury, release the prisoners. The admission of the mate precluded the idea of mistake. He further held that it was not necessary to have in the commitment a definite time for further examination. Charles county on the commitment laid the venue sufficiently.

It was not necessary to state the name of the party from whom the wood was taken. As the commitment alleged "stealing," it did not need necessary to state value or charge "feloniously." The Court declined to release the prisoners, but fixed the bail at \$300 for each of them. Mr. B. Carter and Mr. Baker are the attorneys for the accused. Bail was given for the white man, and the three colored men were about to be remanded, when \$100 bail for each of them was offered, and as they had only obeyed orders in taking the wood, Judge Brown accepted that amount.

The case against Carpenter, in the U. S. Circuit Court, we understand, has been postponed.

The General E. Lee Monument. The colossal monument to the memory of General Lee which is now rapidly being constructed under the direction and skill of Prof. Valentine, will, when completed, be the greatest triumph of art and mechanical skill ever produced in this country. The structure will be surmounted by a reclining figure of Gen. Lee enveloped in his military cloak. The form will be finely carved in marble, and the expression of countenance rendered with life-like correctness. In order to complete this grand monument at the earliest possible day, the Executive Committee of the Lee Memorial Association, Lexington, Va., which is composed of such distinguished men as Gen. Pendleton, Gen. Terry, Hon. Wm. McLaughlin, Col. Preston Johnson, Col. James K. Edmonson, Charles Davidson, and others, have authorized the publication and sale of a perfect life-size steel engraved portrait of Gen. Lee. The proceeds of its sale to be applied in furtherance of the object of this Association, namely: to the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. R. E. Lee, at the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. The portrait will be sold only by subscription, through regular authorized agents, and every subscriber will receive a certificate signed by the Secretary and Chairman of the Lee Memorial Association. We commend this portrait to the public, and hope some good energetic man will secure the agency in this section in order to help on the good work. Messrs. W. W. Postwick & Co., Nos. 177 & 179 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, have been constituted and appointed General Managers of Agencies, and any communications addressed to them, for circulars, terms, and certificates, will receive prompt attention.

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.

SEED POTATOES. "PEACH BLOW" SEED POTATOES for sale by A. B. POSEY, mh 6-2m Doncaster, Charles Co., Md.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Judge Brent. We are glad to learn that Judge Brent is still improving though very feeble and confined to his room. As the weather is improving we hope soon to see him in his accustomed place with his usual health and strength. His sickness has been long and serious, more so than it would perhaps otherwise have been because of the fact that his general health had been previously somewhat impaired by the great labor incident to the discharge of his judicial duties.

The School Commissioners. We understand that under the provisions of the School Law the Board of School Commissioners for this county, recently reappointed, cannot enter upon the discharge of their duties until next January. In the meantime the old Board will hold over and continue to act until their successors qualify. Practically this will make no difference, as the old Board was re-appointed by the Court, except that there will be no appointment of Examiner until the new Board qualifies, as he also holds over until his successor qualifies. This we believe is the construction placed upon the law by the State Board of Education.

As Mr. John H. Mitchell declined the new appointment only, we hope the county will have the benefit of his services at least during the existence of the old Board.

The County Commissioners, at their last meeting, appointed the following Road Supervisors: 1st District—Joseph E. Sanders. 2d District—William E. Burtles. 3d District—James L. Hicks. 4th District—John S. Gibbons. 5th District—Christopher Blair, colored.

Sheep and Dogs. A bill imposing a tax on dogs for the protection of sheep passed the House on Tuesday—Dr. Lancaster in the affirmative—Mr. Hawkins in the negative. The Maryland State Mechanical and Agricultural Association, it seems, have serious objections to this bill, and it is said have had prepared a bill which they intend to have passed as a substitute.

The Pilot Boy. This fine iron steamer has been put in thorough repair during the past winter. The spring arrangements for the Potomac landings are advertised in another column. This boat will afford valuable facilities all along the river line to our farmers.

Steamer Columbia. We understand that the steamer Columbia has been purchased by a stock company, of which Mr. Temple will be President and Mr. B. Wheat, of Alexandria, one of the Directors. Having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, she will resume her regular trips on the old route to-morrow. Captain Harper will remain in command, but Mr. Tyler, the clerk, has resigned, a new appointment will be made.

The Grangers.

We learn that a Grange has been organized, under favorable auspices, in Bryantown district, and that Dr. Samuel Budd is the chief officer. This is all the information in regard to it that we have received.

Mabeus Corpus Case from Charles Co.

The American gives the following particulars in reference to the mabeus corpus sued out by Wm. T. Killman, white, and Andrew Whittington, alias Jackson, Peyton White and George F. Young, colored, and tried by Judge Brown in the City Court of Baltimore. The prisoners, in custody of Sheriff Wm. L. Cooke, of this county, were conveyed to Baltimore Tuesday morning last, on which day the case was taken up. The American, referring to the prisoners above mentioned, says: They were the mate and seaman of the schooner Willie, who were committed to prison by a Charles county magistrate on the charge of stealing cord wood. Columbus M. Johnson, the master of the Willie, swore that being at Harman's Landing on the Potomac river, on January 27th, he went ashore to purchase wood for cooking, and a man, who sold him half a cord of wood for two dollars; he did not know the man, who seemed to be respectable and was near the wood at the time, but left soon afterwards. Witness took about a quarter of a cord and went on board his vessel; the man began to pile the wood, but was arrested by Mr. Carpenter, the real owner of the wood. Captain Johnson saw the arrest, but as his yard was on shore, he could not go to their relief. Afterwards Mr. Carpenter, a Mr. Mudd, and one other man, having the mate of the William in custody, went in the yawl from shore to the vessel to arrest Captain Johnson. Carpenter had a double-barrelled gun, with which he threatened to kill Johnson if he did not surrender. When they got on board a desperate melee ensued. Johnson was knocked overboard, and the other party tried to run down the yawl, and to drown Johnson unless he surrendered. After being chased seven miles back and forth, Johnson escaped. The mate was sent from this city, and the Sheriff of Charles county brought the prisoners here. The complainants claimed that the commitment was defective as not laying venue of the crime, nor stating to whom the stolen goods belonged, nor the value of the goods stolen, nor charging that the goods were feloniously taken, nor stating definitely the term of commitment. Mr. Carpenter was put on the stand, and testified that his wood was being stolen. He was satisfied from the movement of the vessel that this was the purpose. He detailed from his standpoint the capture of the prisoners, and the subsequent melee with Johnson. Mr. Killman tried to kill witness, who did not wish to kill, but to capture Johnson.

Judge Brown held that unless there was a palpable mistake in facts he could not on such points, as should be tried by a jury, release the prisoners. The admission of the mate precluded the idea of mistake. He further held that it was not necessary to have in the commitment a definite time for further examination. Charles county on the commitment laid the venue sufficiently.

It was not necessary to state the name of the party from whom the wood was taken. As the commitment alleged "stealing," it did not need necessary to state value or charge "feloniously." The Court declined to release the prisoners, but fixed the bail at \$300 for each of them. Mr. B. Carter and Mr. Baker are the attorneys for the accused. Bail was given for the white man, and the three colored men were about to be remanded, when \$100 bail for each of them was offered, and as they had only obeyed orders in taking the wood, Judge Brown accepted that amount.

The case against Carpenter, in the U. S. Circuit Court, we understand, has been postponed.

The General E. Lee Monument. The colossal monument to the memory of General Lee which is now rapidly being constructed under the direction and skill of Prof. Valentine, will, when completed, be the greatest triumph of art and mechanical skill ever produced in this country. The structure will be surmounted by a reclining figure of Gen. Lee enveloped in his military cloak. The form will be finely carved in marble, and the expression of countenance rendered with life-like correctness. In order to complete this grand monument at the earliest possible day, the Executive Committee of the Lee Memorial Association, Lexington, Va., which is composed of such distinguished men as Gen. Pendleton, Gen. Terry, Hon. Wm. McLaughlin, Col. Preston Johnson, Col. James K. Edmonson, Charles Davidson, and others, have authorized the publication and sale of a perfect life-size steel engraved portrait of Gen. Lee. The proceeds of its sale to be applied in furtherance of the object of this Association, namely: to the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. R. E. Lee, at the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. The portrait will be sold only by subscription, through regular authorized agents, and every subscriber will receive a certificate signed by the Secretary and Chairman of the Lee Memorial Association. We commend this portrait to the public, and hope some good energetic man will secure the agency in this section in order to help on the good work. Messrs. W. W. Postwick & Co., Nos. 177 & 179 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, have been constituted and appointed General Managers of Agencies, and any communications addressed to them, for circulars, terms, and certificates, will receive prompt attention.

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.

SEED POTATOES. "PEACH BLOW" SEED POTATOES for sale by A. B. POSEY, mh 6-2m Doncaster, Charles Co., Md.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, at Clifton, on the 10th day of February, 1874, Mrs. MARY JANE RANDALL, in the 29th year of her age.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." A child of the Faith from infancy, God purified her, as he always does the elect, by many trials during her short life. During months preceding her final dissolution she was a great sufferer, but cheerfully endured her pains remembering those of our Lord on the cross. A few days previous to her death, wishing to fortify herself for the great struggle when the strongest become weak, she fortified herself with all the consolations the Catholic Church affords her children. Requiescat in pace.

DIED.

At Tompkinsville, on the 5th instant, of pneumonia, JOHN WILLIAM CASH, in the 42nd year of his age.

Tribute of Respect to Edith W. Boswell. Words cannot express the language of the heart. An attempt to measure grief with words is, to the aching heart, almost mockery; but sympathy is soothing, and the bereaved heart is comforted.

In attempting to write an eulogy upon the life of Edith W. Boswell it is not with the idea of doing justice to one so lovely, so gentle, so thoughtful, and so good. Her language would fall the writer in such an attempt, but to offer a tribute of love to her memory. Her life was her glory, and in all the relations of life she was perfect. Her chief object was to do good, and she was successful. She was a loving and excellent. It was in the home-circle, however, where she was especially charming. There she appeared a little Guardian Angel, and all were dependent upon her for her many ministrations of loving tenderness. She was a little missionary for good wherever she might be. As a child she was entirely unselfish, and her heart was full of love and tender sympathy for all around her. Her chief object was to make others happy. Although possessing a superior mind, and talents of a high order, she appeared unconscious of it, and was always willing to do good, and she was successful. Her mind and character developed beautifully as she grew older. As she advanced in years she grew in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and she could come within the sphere of her influence, and being benefited by it. As she lived so she died—at peace with God, and in perfect charity with the world. Her mission is done, her journey finished, and she has left behind her in all her ways called her to her Home of rest and love.

Dearest little Edith, my little friend through all her life! While she lived, and plan and toil for those we love—rising up early and sitting up late, and eating the bread of sorrow—looking forward to years of prosperity, and peace, and happiness, and love on earth, she who does not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men, not only "giveth his beloved sleep," but removes our treasures, one by one, taking not only our life, but our dear ones, and leaves them. Even as we plan and strive for those we love, our Heavenly Father takes unto himself our children for their good and our good, removing them from temptation, sorrow and sin, to a place and state of perfect communion and bliss, in eternal and everlasting glory.

And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain."

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS will meet in Port Tobacco, On TUESDAY, March 17th, 1874, for the purpose of receiving Teachers' reports. No reports received, unless duly prepared for the purpose, issued by the State Board. The Secretary will be prepared to pay Teachers' salaries on Friday and Saturday, 20th and 21st instant. GEO. M. LLOYD, Sec'y. mh 6-2t

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will meet at their room in the Court House, On TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, for the purpose of receiving the BONDS of ROAD SUPERVISORS and COLLECTORS of ASSESSMENTS and INSOLVENTS. By order, CHAS. E. HANNOX, Clerk. mh 6-2t

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

PROPOSALS will be received by the COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, at their next meeting, (March 17th), for the furnishing of 10 Cords of good Oak Wood for the use of the Court House. Contract given to the lowest bidder. By order, CHAS. E. HANNOX, Clerk County Commissioners. mh 6-2t

WHAT NEXT?

WE have an Agent for the STEAM WASHINGTON and WOMAN'S FRIEND, which is beyond a doubt, the most useful acquisition ever offered to the ladies of our county. The inventors of our land are ever mindful of their wants, and the wisdom and skill of the inventors should be ardently supported. Who among the many wish to make their pathway easy? PURCHASER. mh 6-2t

HOME LIFE IN THE BIBLE.

By the author of "NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE" and "OUR FATHER'S HOUSE," of which nearly 200,000 have been sold. "Home Life" is a commentary by ministers of all churches as "the author's best book," "full of precious thoughts," "Truths precious as gems," "a choice book for every family." See Steel engraving, rose-tinted paper, rich binding and for rapid sale unequalled. AGENTS, Young Men, Ladies, Teachers and Clergymen, wanted in every county \$75 to \$150 per month. Sent for circular. ZIEGLER & McCURDY, mh 6 St 351 Arch St., Philadelphia. mh 6-2t

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

THE swift and elegant Iron Steamer PILOT BOY, having been thoroughly overhauled and fitted for her route, will run as follows: Leave Washington, from 7th St. wharf, at 7 o'clock on Tuesday and Saturday morning, for landings as far down as Curriaman, returning on Wednesday and Sunday. On Thursday leave at 12 o'clock noon for landings as far down as the Lower Cedar Run, returning will arrive in Washington on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M. WM. H. BYLES, Agent. mh 6-2t