Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, November.....6, 1874.

The Result.

It gives us unfeigned pleasure, indeed words fail us to express it, to lay before our readers the glorious news of the elections held on Tuesday last. A great popular uprising of the people in the North and the South, in the East and the West, unparalleled in the political history of this country, has taken place and driven from the high places of the land the corruptionists who have so long abused the confidence of the people. The American people are truly patient, but when once aroused their indignation is something fearful to contemplate. Then their actions are sublime and cannot fail to impress a feeling of awe upon the reflective mind.—Looking to the result of Tuesday last, who does not feel his heart bound anew with patriotic impulses, and who responding generously to these quickening throbbings does not feel that the American citizen of to-day is a worthy son of the illustrious sires of 1776! Verily we can now have a Centennial Celebration worthy of those noble men and worthy of our whole country. Once more re-united in a common Union of equal States it will be dearer to all patriots because of the trials through which it has passed.

The victory of the people is so overwhelming, so extensive, so complete, and our mind so startled at the magnitude of its results, that we find it impossible to speak of it otherwise than as a patriot rejoicing in the freedom of his country and its restoration to the principles of Constitutional Republicanism. What does it mean? It means that the war of Revenge has ended, and that the reign of peace on earth to men of good will is inaugurated. It means that the birds of prey and cormorants of corruption, which flocked to the banquet of Hate and Greed have been dispersed forever by an enthusiasm for a decent and purer political and social life. It means a return to the constitutional principles of the founders of our government. It means enfranchisement for our long suffering and persecuted brethren of the South. A hearty amnesty for the white man and corresponding protection and benefit to the blacks. It means a protection for local liberties through State's Rights. It means a guarantee of Federal faith through a resumption of specie payments. It means an equal protection of capital and labor through a revenue tariff. In short, it means a [illegible] turn to the eternal principles of the [illegible] their apathy and their o[illegible]ty. A great Democratic [illegible] hand; or b[illegible] one [illegible] influence on the other hand, [illegible]sonal or political reasons, would permanently place this old county under Radical-Republican rule, and negro supremacy! Whilst the cause of the large vote against us here does not lessen our regret, or mortification, yet it leaves us to hope better things for the future. The campaign on our side was made without the interest exerted, or the material aid afforded by local candidacy, without money, and without external assistance, save the few able speeches Dr. Henkle was enabled to make in the county. On the part of the Radicals there were speakers from the Custom House, the Internal Revenue Service, and from other counties: and from the numerous breakfasts by which their full vote was drawn out, there was doubtless an abundance of money from some quarter. If under such circumstances we have done so well as we did—far better than our opponents expected—how much better ought we to do, in a general and united effort, urged on and cheered by the brilliant victories of 1874!—and when, too, we may confidently hope for the aid of all our friends separated from us by local issues last fall, except those few whose *independence* may prove to be but another name for radicalism.

[illegible]NEY and HOME RULE.

Oh! we should be grateful that our liberties have been rescued from the fatal grasp which the unhallowed lust of power had fastened on them! And especially ought we to be grateful that all this has been done peaceably and without the shedding of human blood. Let us then, profiting by our bitter experience of the past resolve that never again shall our liberties been endangered by a departure from the true principles of constitutional liberty.

The Congressional Result.

So far as returns yet received indicate, the Democrats will have in the Forty-Fourth Congress a majority of fifty-four.

The County Result.

Whilst the result in this county was not what it ought to have been, yet it was better than we expected under all the circumstances. On the other side was perfect and complete organization. Not a man in their ranks, but who had been registered and correctly registered, and not one of them absented himself from the polls unless from an absolute and entire physical impossibility to get there. On our side what was there? An entire absence of organization, local or county; an indifference to a proper registration, and afterwards a vote—if convenient sort of feeling. We do not say this was the general spirit that controlled all; but we do say that enough white men and Democrats did so act, who, if their conduct had been as energetic as it ought to have been, when their domestic institutions and the supremacy of their race were in danger, could have cast the balance in our favor. These men might learn a lesson from the negro, who thus, in his solicitude to exercise his right of franchise, has certainly proved himself more worthy of its possession than they. It was to have been expected that from the very nature of the issues involved in the canvass, every vote on the Radical side would have been polled, and with the supineness on our part it is only marvellous that we were not beaten four hundred instead of two.

This absence of organization on our part must not be tolerated any longer. We must set about the work of preparation for the next canvass at once. We must have a county organization, with its branches in each district, so that its influence may be exerted in every neighborhood. Let us do this, and do it at once, and Charles will no longer be the banner Radical county of the district, but redeemed from the control of scalawags and negroes, she will once more be able to hold up her head proudly in the presence of her sister counties. This we can do. It requires but the effort. "A long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together," is all that is needed. Remember that "HE, WHO WOULD BE FREE, MUST HIMSELF STRIKE THE BLOW."

Maryland Election Returns.

CHARLES COUNTY.
(OFFICIAL.)

Election Districts.	1874.—For Congress. Henkle (Dem.)	Hagner (Rep.)	Dem. majorities	Rep. majorities.	1873.—For Comptroller. Woolford (Dem.)	Goldsborough (Rep.)	Dem. majorities	Rep. majorities.	1872.—For Congress. Merrick (Dem.)	Albert (Rep.)	Dem. majorities	Rep. majorities.
1. Port Tobacco	143	244		101	154	224		70	142	222		80
2. Hill Top	141	128	13		156	154	2		124	152	28	
3. Nanjemoy	187	151	36		180	153	27		159	157	2	
4. Allen's Fresh	179	216		37	203	200	3		157	212		55
5. Harris' Lot	112	201		89	127	189		62	99	205		106
6. Middletown	160	192	32		210	166	44		147	171	24	
7. Pomonkey	101	101			113	99	14		163	99	64	
8. Bryantown	217	215	2	5	*000	000			172	232		60
9. Patuxent City	101	96	5		92	143		51	93	130	37	
Rep. maj.	289	55			1235	1328	90		1237	1586	30	
Rep. majority	208.				*No vote.	Rep. maj.	93.		Rep. majority	349.		

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7. Pomonkey	101	101		
8. Bryantown	217	215	2	5
9. Patuxent City	101	96	5	
Rep. maj.	289	55		
Rep. majority	208.			

The above table shows the result of the election in this county on Tuesday, and exhibits the vote in comparison with those of 1872 and '73. It will be seen that the Radical vote is very nearly as full as ever made by them—even in 1870, when it was 1,593; whereas the Democratic vote is only 118 greater than in 1873, when it will be remembered Bryantown, which now gives 215 to that party, did not vote. This makes a difference of 97 as compared with 1873 upon the basis of that vote in Bryantown; and of some 200 in comparison with the vote of 1870. Our defeat in the county is thus caused in greart measure by the failure of our friends to attend the polls, and not by accessions to the Radicals. If by the latter, why does not their vote show it by its increase? But we know from information from various portions of the county, that many of our voters did not attend. How men could be indifferent in view of the issues involved in this election—particularly that of the infamous "Civil Rights Bill"—we cannot understand! It was not a question of ordinary party supremacy; but was, and *is* one involving the supremacy of the *masses* of the white race, in communities like ours, in [illegible] responsible local governments, and in the other [illegible] county under Radical-Republican rule, and negro supremacy! Whilst the cause of the large vote against us here does not lessen our regret, or mortification, yet it leaves us to hope better things for the future. The campaign on our side was made without the interest exerted, or the material aid afforded by local candidacy, without money, and without external assistance, save the few able speeches Dr. Henkle was enabled to make in the county. On the part of the Radicals there were speakers from the Custom House, the Internal Revenue Service, and from other counties: and from the numerous breakfasts by which their full vote was drawn out, there was doubtless an abundance of money from some quarter. If under such circumstances we have done so well as we did—far better than our opponents expected—how much better ought we to do, in a general and united effort, urged on and cheered by the brilliant victories of 1874!—and when, too, we may confidently hope for the aid of all our friends separated from us by local issues last fall, except those few whose *independence* may prove to be but another name for radicalism.

Fifth Congressional District.

Counties.	Henkle, (D.)	Hagner, (R.)
Charles	.....	208 m.
St. Mary's	100 m.	
Prince George's	12 m.	
Calvert	.....	
Anne Arundle	442 m.	
Howard	297 m.	
Baltimore Co. 1st & 13th dist.	344 m.	
Baltimore City, 17th Ward.	867 m.	
	2,062	

Henkle's majority, so far, 1,854.

Blackberry Wine and Black-burying.

Our neighbor, the *Independent*, in its issue of the 23d of September, in announcing the nomination by our party of our gallant standard-bearer who has so bravely and gloriously borne the flag of the white man throughout the canvass, thus sluringly speaks:

"In this, the Fifth Congressional District, the Democrats have nominated Dr. E. J. Henkle, of Anne Arundel. Dr. Henkle has represented Anne Arundel both in the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland. He makes most excellent "Blackberry wine," and his recipe therefore is quite noted. His election can hardly be classed among the probabilities."

We say nothing about the prophetic wisdom, wherein doubtless the wish was father to the thought, which foresaw that "his election can hardly be classed among the probabilities," but we only wish to say to our readers that it is true the Doctor does make most excellent "blackberry wine" and it is vastly superior to lemonade. In fact the Doctor has proven that he is good at *black-burying* of any kind.—Indeed, so good is he at this sort of business that he has just buried one Hagner and several others of that color—and shortly friends are going to erect over their untimely graves a tombstone, and for the purpose of doing the thing in style a contract has been made with the Independent Stone Company.

SHOUT THE GLAD TIDINGS!

Massachusetts Democratic.

BUTLER DEFEATED—SPOONS FOR SALE CHEAP.

New York Democratic.

WANTED, A NEW OCCUPANT FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

Illinois Democratic.

Long Branch for Sale.

Louisiana Democratic.

LANDAULET WILLIANS FOR HIRE. CHEAP.

Alabama Democratic.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL DEAD.

Tennessee Democratic.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES DEAD.

Maryland Redeemed—Six Democrats Elected. Henkle's Majority over 1800. Hagner gone up Salt River. Scalawags for Sale.

Come up and take a little "BLACKBERRY WINE!"

MARYLAND.

The Democratic party elect its whole congressional ticket, with a majority of nearly 14,000 votes.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The latest special dispatch to the Baltimore *American*, concedes a Democratic gain of nine Congressmen and show large Democratic gains in every portion of the State.

NEW JERSEY.

Democratic Governor elected by about nine thousand majority. On joint ballot the Legislature is Democratic by eleven majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Most glorious news comes from this old Commonwealth. Gaston, Democrat, is elected Governor by a plurality of 7,817. The Legislature is Republican. But old Ben. Butler is beaten for Congress! Thompson, Democrat, who defeated him is elected by 9,727.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]den, Democrat, elected Governor, and the Legislature Democratic on joint ballot.

ILLINOIS.

This State rolls up a majority of 20,000 for the Democratic party.

TENNESSEE.

Large Democratic gains reported.

MICHIGAN.

Democrats claim that they have elected their Governor by a small majority. The Democrats have gained four Congressmen in this State.

ALABAMA.

Democratic State ticket elected by 6,000 to 10,000 majority. The white people of the State are rejoicing.

GEORGIA.

This State gains two Congressmen.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The election in this down-trodden State for Governor is still in doubt. The Democrats have gained two Congressmen.

LOUISIANA.

Five Democrats and one Republican elected to Congress. The Democrats claim the election of a majority of the Legislature.

The returns from Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Delaware and Virginia speak of large gains in favor of the Democratic and Conservative party of the country.

Maryland Congressional Districts.

FIRST.—This district embraces the Eastern Shore counties—Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester. The candidates for Congress were Hon. Philip Francis Thomas, Democrat; and Hon. Henry Goldsborough, Republican. Thomas is elected by about 1,216 majority.

SECOND.—The Second Congressional District is composed of Carroll, Cecil and Harford counties, with all Baltimore county except the First and Thirteenth Election Districts. The candidates were Charles B. Roberts, Democrat, Hon. John T. Ensor, Republican. Roberts elected by 2,424 majority.

THIRD.—This district, composed of the first nine wards of Baltimore city, gave Hon. Wm. J. O'Brien, Democrat, 9,287 votes, and Mr. James S. Suter, Republican, 4,834 votes.—O'Brien's majority 4,453.

FOURTH.—In the fourth district, composed of wards ten to twenty, both inclusive, (except the seventeenth), Hon. Thos. Swann, Domocrat, received 10,234 votes, and Mr. John R. Cox, Republican, 6,810 votes, giving Mr. Swann a majority of 3,424.

FIFTH.—This district is composed of the Seventeenth ward of Baltimore city, the First and Thirteenth election districts of Baltimore county, and Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Howard, Prince George's and St. Mary's counties. The candidates were Dr. Eli J. Henkle, Democrat, and A. B. Hagner, Republican. Dr. Henkle is elected by a majority somewhere in the neighborhood of 2,000 votes.

SIXTH.—The counties in the Sixth district are Frederick, Montgomery, Washington and Alleganv. The candidates were Walsh, Democrat, and Lowndes, Republican. Walsh's majority about 100.

Some of the candidates for office in Connecticut will be subjected to a prolonged ordeal. Nominations for State officers and for Congress will be made in December and January, although the election will not take place until April.

CURRET NEWS.

A fox hunting cl[illegible] has been organized in Baltimore, whichwill keep a pack of sixty hounds.

Cardinal Cullen, [illegible] Dublin, and the entire Catholic Episopate, have issued a pastoral letter denouncing the late address of Professor Tyndalat Belfast before the British Associations a revival of paganism.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Tasurer at New York to sell one half milbn dollars of gold on each Thursday during the month of November. The aggrgate amount of sales will be two millionlollars.

After nearly a year's burning the Empire Coal Mine, near West Pittston, Pa., has been extinguished. After all usual methods had beentried in vain the fire was subdued by freing steam into the depths of the mine

Mr. Martin of Boton got a divorce from his wife, and on thesame day married another woman. Thenext day a Judge set aside the divorce as illegal, and the second marriage was consquently void. Thus Mr. Martin has a wife that he can't get rid of, and wants onethat he can't have.

Fires have beenin progress on the mountains along the Potomac for nearly a week past. At Cumbland the mountains are burning on both sides of the town. These fires have probablysomething to do with the hazy, smoky atmosphere which has prevailed of late.

The Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the decision of the Circuit Court for the Maryland District, that in ascertaining the amount of a State officer's income, for the purpose of collecting the income tax, the assessor shall not include salary and fees received under State laws in the discharge of his duties.

In the late proclamation of the President, appointing the 26th of November as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, occurs the sentence: "The blessings of free government continue to be vouchsafed to us." Wonder if the people of Alabama and Louisiana won't take this as one of the President's dry jokes.

A meeting [illegible] the stockholders of the Baltimore and [illegible]o Railroad is called on the 16th of Nove[illegible]er by the Directors for the purpose of [illegible]ifying and perfecting the arrangement t[illegible]urchase the Baltimore, Washington and [illegible]exandria Branch of the Washington City [illegible]d Point Lookout Railroad, and the co[illegible]eyance of the same to the Company.

During the elec[illegible]on at Fufaula, Alabama, a difficulty grew [illegible]out of the abuse of a negro, who had [illegible]ed the Democratic ticket, by several [illegible]adical negroes. This rapidly ripened [illegible]nto a riot of large proportions, during [illegible]hich some five hundred shots were fired. [illegible]ix whites were wounded, one of them [illegible]mortally; three negroes were killed outrig[illegible]t and seventy or more wounded.

Mr. Eaton, Uni[illegible] States Commissioner of Education rec[illegible]mends that the interest of a portion [illegible]r the whole proceeds arising fr[illegible] of public lands, be divi[illegible] the people of the supervision [illegible] the maintenance of schools [illegible]versal education. This would take a step toward compulsory education and the establishment of mixed schools.

The United States Supreme Court is now engaged in the trial of the case of the State of Maryland vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, upon the issue of which depends whether the Company shall pay in gold or currency the interest on a loan from the State. This suit has been through all the lower Courts, with varying results, and the final tribunal is now to pass upon the question involved.

The Virginia Board of Public Works have adopted "Brewer's improved schute and fish way," and the law of Virginia requires that this fish way shall be erected by every person or corporation having a dam or other thing across a stream above tide water, except the Shenandoah and the South forks of the Roanoke river, within six months from this time. A fine of $5 a day is the penalty where the law is not complied with.

Newspaper Comments.

We extract the following from an editorial in the New York *Herald* on the election:

"General Grant, who led the Republican party into power two years ago with the largest majority perhaps ever given to a President, may feel this morning, as he reads the returns of the November elections, that he has been like the prodigal son, and has squandered a precious political inheritance. Whatever the cause, the result is decisive. New York, which has been anchored so firmly to the Republican party, now swings out in pronounced and irretrievable revolt. Even the splendid popularity of General Dix could not save the Administration."

* * * * * * *

"The Presidency is no longer the constitutional head of a representative republic, but the absolute chief of a dominant party. The Cabinet is no longer composed of statesmen of repute, selected because of administrative fitness, but staff officers, taken because they pleased a President's fancy. The disposal of patronage has been largely a matter of personal fondness. The party has passed into the control of politicians who have shown their appreciation of public responsibilities by Credit Mobilier, back pay and other suspected and dishonorable transactions."

Extract from an editorial in the Baltimore *American* of Wednesday:

"There never has been in the history of political parties in this country a case of more unmistakable and persistent suicide than that which was consummated yesterday. For two years the whole power of the Administration has been exerted to wrest from the hands of the Republican party their State organizations, and to pack conventions and make nominations at the bidding of the officeholding cliques who were given control of the several States."

* * * * * * *

"The result in Maryland seems to be that Mr. Creswell, having accomplished all this disorganization, has quietly dropped out of the Cabinet and left his officeholders in confusion and dismay, apparently taking no further interest in their fortunes or misfortunes. All we can say is that "it is not our funeral."

"We do not care to enumerate the other grievous national causes for these Republican disasters, but they are numerous enough to warrant a verdict of suicide from any common sense jury."

Prosperity of Baltimore.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes as follows:

It is stated that Baltimore has never had a more prosperous year than the one just closing, through the liberality of Johns Hopkins and otherof the wealthy men. The business of the city has not only received no injury from the panic a year ago, but was actuallybenefited by it. The statement concludes as follows: "Her sugar refineries are busy, as are also her coffee importers, and the oyster and fruit-packing business has grown to immense proportions, while her pork-packers have, during the current season, taken a Southern trade of over two millions from the Western cities."

Udderzook.

Thursday, the 12th instant, has been fixed by the Governor of Pennsylvania for the Execution of this notorious murderer. The doomed man is said to be in constant intercourse with spiritual advisers, but manifests an almost stoical indifference concerning the fearful ordeal, which even now stares him in the face, through which he will soon be called to pass. He has given directions that the bed clothing now in his cell must be returned to his mother, to whom he says it justly belongs. He has, within the past few days, permitted a visit from his father, from whom he had been many years estranged. His objections to a visit from his wife, greatly surprises all, when it is recollected with what tender and unyielding devotion she has clung to him through all his troubles. His reasons are, that a visit from her would only more deeply grieve hearts already inexpressibly lacerated, and divert his mind from those things eternal with which he professes to be now mainly absorbed. The present acting sheriff, Gill, who was a schoolmate of Udderzook in those halcyon days when eternal hope buoyed their hearts and bright sunshine illumined their pathways, will be the executioner.

☞ The amended canon on ritual was finally passed by the Episcopal Convention on Saturday. Its provisions in the main are the same as those first reported and passed by the House of Delegates. The two first specifications of practices forbidden, the use of crucifixes and of incense during the celebration of the sacrament, are stricken out, and some slight verbal alterations made. It was explained in the debate preceding the action of the House that the striking out of the specifications was not to be taken as approving of the use of incense or of crucifixes, but to satisfy the consciences of those who could not vote for a canon that declared such use symbolical of false doctrine. The vote on the adoption of the amended canon in the House of Delegates presented quite as strong a majority as when the canon was first acted upon. The proposition to add a rubric to the baptismal service, allowing the minister a discretion in the use of the prayers in which the word "regenerate" occurs, was discussed and finally rejected by a large majority. The amendment to the constitution of the Church looking to the providing of a shortened form of morning and evening prayer was adopted. This has to be acted upon by a succeeding general convention before it can become operative. The subject of revising the constitution and of providing for a provincial system was laid upon the table. The Convention finally adjourned on Monday night.

Statistics of Education.

The annual report (for 1873) of Hon. John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, makes, with its accompanying matter, a valuable and interesting volume. The disasters which have fallen upon the finances and industries of the country have, in some cases, embarrassed the progress of education, by delaying the payment of teachers and by depriving many poor children of the opportunity of attending schooi. On the whole, however, the year has been one of substantial progress in this important interest.

The Commissioner estimates the population between the ages of six and sixteen in the thirty-seven States and eleven Ter[illegible] ing the amount expended in each per capita of youths included in the public school enumeration, and also amounts expended per capita of youths between six and sixteen years of age.—Massachusetts heads the list, with an expenditure per capita of State school enumeration (5-15) of $21.74; of estimated number of youths between six and sixteen, the same. Nevada, per capita of school enumeration, $17.35; of youths between six and sixteen, $19.28.—California, per capita of school enumeration, $14.92; of youths between six and sixteen, the same. Nebraska, per capita of enumeration, $11.91; of youths between six and sixteen, $17.02, Connecticut, per capita of enumeration, $11.60; of youths between six and sixteen, $12.89. Rhode Island, per capita of enumeration, $11.60; of youths between six and sixteen, $12.73. Illinois, per capita of enumeration, $10.18; of youths between six and sixteen, $13.26. North Carolina shows the smallest expenditure, the amount per capita of school enumeration being 55 cents, of youths between six and sixteen, 62 cents. Alabama, per capita of enumeration, $1.21; of youths between six and sixteen, $1.67. Florida, per capita of enumeration, $1.49; of youths between six and sixteen, $2.04. South Carolina, per capita of enumeration, $1.60, of youths between six and sixteen, $1.85. Colorado heads the list of Territories, with an expenditure of $17.50 per capita of enumeration; Montana coming next, with an expenditure per capita of school enumeration of $9.43. In the District of Columbia the expenditure per capita of school enumeration was $9.42, in New Mexico, $1.77.

The number of instructors in all closses of educational institutions in 1870, according to the census, was 221,042; number of pupils, 7,209,938. According to the Commissioner's report there were, in 1873, in all classes of institutions about which information was obtained, 246,032, teachers and 8,723,945 pupils.

☞ Notwithstanding that lotteries have been in favor from the earliest times, and great fortunes made by those who are willing to risk a little for the chance of getting much, there is a good deal to be said against them. And a good deal *has* been said against them so that thousands who would like to take a chance are kept from it by the notion that it is not moral to make a fortune at one lucky stroke. Then there are so many bogus schemes offered, in which the tickets are all blanks, managed by unknown persons, in whom the public has no confidence, that a cautious man naturally hesitates before investing even a small sum.

Such prudent people now have a chance to try their luck in a magnificient scheme, where everything is fair, and the chances great. The Public Library of Kentucky will give its fifth and last gift concert at Louisville, on the 30th of November, 1874. Two and a half million of dollars in cash will be distributed in twenty thousand prizes, the highest of which is $250,000 cash. Whole tickets cost only $50, and a tenth of a ticket, or one coupon, $5. The concerts, of which this is positively the last, are under the management of Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, of Kentucky, associated with other gentlemen of the highest character and standing.

☞ Why suffer with a bad cold if one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure a cough of the worst kind. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold for 25 cents per bottle, or five bottles for $1.00, in every respectable drug store in the United States.

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effect; such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, impure blood, heart burn, waterbrash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of the food after eating, low spirits &c. Go to the Drug Store of J. H. ROBERTS & Co., and get a 75 cent bottle, or a sample bottle for 10 cents. Try it. G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, N. J.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Dog Law Again.

MR. EDITOR:—Please excuse me for asking your permission to reply briefly to "A.'s" last communication, after which, he may "ground the weapon of hostility" if he please. It is not my purpose, sir, to enter into a lengthy discussion of the subject; but simply to meet a few of the points he attempts to make. In reference to the action of our legislators for Charles county, he asks: "Will he for one moment deny that they could not have saved our people from this annoyance, and taxation?" &c.—I answer, under the *then* existing circumstances, yes. For, by virtue of what authority, could the Legislature evade the wishes and demands of their constituents? Sir, you know, as does every reader of the *Times*, that the people of Charles county, through the columns of your paper, called loudly for a Dog Law. "A." "will repeat again" for my "especial benefit that it pleased them *not* to have this county exempted from the provisions of this miserable apology for a Dog Law." Well, sir, that fact speaks well for our legislators for "this county." They respected the wishes of their constituents, and were willing to grant their requests and yield to their demands, when such wishes, requests, and demands were within the bounds of common reason and common sense. "A.," in pitching into our legislators, does so without any "reservation or evasion;" whereas, had he observed a little more closely the legislative proceedings, he would doubtless remember that one of our representatives from "this county" was willing that the Dog Law should only apply to "bull dogs and mad dogs." Therefore, as "A." has failed to note the exception referred to, he has unmistakably done that gentleman an injustice, for which he unquestionably owes an "apology." Sir, your correspondent attempts to smooth over the "remarkable something to *cost*, &c.—all important to the conception of their fertile brains;" and in so doing, denies any intent "to *cast* reflections upon their intelligence, but simply their omissions as public servants." I must confess that I do not see "the point" even there, for as you must readily see that it was not at "their omissions" that "A." at first complained; but *their actual commissions.*—Hence, his position is not so clearly defined after all. One more point, Mr. Editor, and I am done. In all of "A.'s" denunciations of the Dog Law, I am unable to discover any attempt on his part to prove that it does *not* dispense "*justice to all,*" notwithstanding his "solemn protest against its profitable administration." "Your local column puppy joke" was not a part of the original subject; hence, I shall pass it by without a discussion. It may not, however, be out of place to remark, that your worthy correspondent, in ventilating himself and the "puppy joke," attempted a parody. Whether that is the result of wit or wisdom, your readers may determine, and await the "good times coming." R.

Eclectic Magazine.

The contents of the *Eclectic* for November present the usual combination of entertainment and solid instruction, as a glance at the table of contents will show: Finger-Rings; Professor Tyndall's Address before the British Association at Belfast (in full); Woman Suffrage: A Reply to Mr. Goldwin Smith; Montalembert, by the Duc d'Aumale; A Roman Funeral; Charles Sumner—In Memoriam, by W. W. Story; The Greek Fool; M. Guizot; The Spectre of the Rose; Star Gauging: Herschel's Two Methods, by Richard A. Proctor, F. R. S.; A Witch Trial in the Fourteenth Century; Two German Crusoes; and Dean Stanley, of whom there is also an excellent portrait.

There are also several more chapters of the striking story, Far from the Madding Crowd: and the Editorial departments are very full and interesting, especially those devoted to literature.

Published by E. R. Pelton, 108 Fulton Street, New York. Terms, $5 a year; two copies, [illegible] Single numbe[illegible]

☞ *Peters' Musical Monthly* comes with the regularity of clock-work. The number for November comes to hand with songs, duets, schottisches, and polkas, that will delight the music-loving fraternity. A year's subscription to this periodical is a cheap way of getting at least forty dollars' worth of the latest music. Published by J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New-York, at three dollars per year, or thirty cents per single number.

The Aldine.

The Aldine for November comes to us richly freighted with art and literary treasures, something after the manner of one of the argosies of old, that made periodical returns from distant lands, bringing the most valuable things that could be seized in all. Artistically, the place of honor is held by an exquisite picture called "Dinner-Time," after the German Knaus, showing a dark-haired Gretchen feeding her ducks, and equally commanding respect in the charming rural subject, in the management of details in the original picture, and in the keen and elaborate engraving. The other full-page pictures are "Rescues at Sea," a terribly striking representation of the White Star steamer *Baltic* taking off the passengers of the wrecked ship *Assyria*, in the fall of 1872; and "Normandy Cattle," breathing the very atmosphere of the country and of the best artists of the French school, who have made such subjects their profitable study, beyond any other painters of the time. Of other pictures, we have two magnificent views—outer and inner—of the Alhambra, at Granada, in Spain—the "North Wall" of that matchless edifice, and the "Hall of Lindaraja," being the points of illustration chosen; two fine pictures, nearly full page, by Bunner, "Under the Elms," and "The Stepping Stones," conveying the charmingly wild scenery of the Upper Delaware; a general view and two interiors of York Minster, in continuation of the series of pictures of the great religious houses of England, now in progress in *The Aldine*; a very pleasant glance at dog life, in "Master's Slippers," by Elwes, etc.

Quite a material change is evident in the literary management of *The Aldine*, under what we must suppose the new editorial charge; and undoubtedly strength is added, without any apparent deficiency in grace and delicacy. The most notable changes are to be found in the appearance of a slashing editorial article under the editorial head, "America's Example," which reads as if there might be an intention to follow it with others of the same vigor,—and in the commencement of a continued story, "Lost Lillian Bracy; a Tradition of Charles II.'s Time," which opens with a graphic picture of a May-day of that period, and promises to possess a most absorbing interest, allowing few who commence it to lay it down unfinished. Rumor has it, that this story, which bears no name, is really one of the unpublished MSS. left by the late G. P. R. James; and the intrinsic evidence of style and incident would favor the supposition There is another story of much power, complete, by Mrs. H. G. Rowe,—"The Eagle in the Sea-Bird's Nest." The other literary matter embraces an able article on "Rescues at Sea," with Mark Twain's account of one of the Cunard rescues; a paper on "Art at Washington," by Mrs. E. A. Wiswall; very pleasant descriptive papers on "York Minster" and the "Alhambra," presumably by the editor, who is understood to be a well-known traveler; an exhaustive article on "Musical Education;" a critique on Holman Hunt's great recent picture, "The Shadow of Death," in which the expressions are forcible and to the point, whether correct or the reverse; a paper on Mr. Toole, the English actor, literary reviews, etc. There are also several poems of interest—notably the shortest—"Puss-in-the-Corner," by George Cooper, sweet and fragrant as a rose-bud; "November," a nervous lyric by Side Meriwether; "Home," worthy of the name, by Mrs. Mary B. Dodge; and "Doubt," shudderingly sad and foreboding, by D. M. Jordan. Taken all in all, *The Aldine* presents a noble number for November, that must command attention in the literary and artistic worlds.

The Aldine Company has determined to establish an Art Union, similar to the well-known Art Union in England, and distribute its works of art, both sculpture and paintings, which are constantly collecting, among its subscribers. Art premiums, valued at $2,500, will be distributed among each series of 5,000 subscribers. Subscription tickets, at $6.00 each, entitle the holder to *The Aldine* for a year, to the new chromo, and to a ticket in the distribution of art premiums. The Aldine Company, publishers, No. 58 Maiden Lane, New York City.

☞ "General Jackson, when President, said to one of his fiercest newspaper opponents, "Send me your newspaper. I know that you are opposed to me, but then I should like to see your paper every day. I want to see how many lies you can tell of me." "General," said the editor, "I think I do right in opposing you, and I shall continue to do so with all the ability of which I am master." Here was a man after Jackson's own heart, and he replied with an oath, "Sir, send me your paper, for aside from your abuse of me your paper is a good one. Besides, I never saw a newspaper in which I could not find something worth reading." Just so. No man can pick up any newspaper without finding something of interest. You may take the paper and tear it into fragments, and in each fragment you will see something to amuse or instruct you.

DIED,

At his residence in this county, on Tuesday last, Mr. THOMAS D. SIMPSON, in the 67th year of his age.

At Centreville, in this county, on 2d instant, of congestive fever, Master THOMAS W. NORRIS, son of A. J. and ELIZABETH C. NORRIS—aged 13 years, 2 months and 1 day.

In Georgetown, on Tuesday morning last, at half-past 12 o'clock, of apoplexy, Mr. PETER WOOD, in the 64th year of his age.

NOTICE.

Steamer Mary Washington

Will hereafter leave GRINDER'S WHARF, in Mattawoman Creek, on SUNDAYS, at 12 o'clock, for Washington, touching at GLYMONT at *one*, and Marshall Hall at *half-past two.*—Returning, leave Washington at 2 P. M. on MONDAY as usual.

M. E. GREGG, Captain.

Nov. 6, 1874—2t

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE undersigned invites attention to his WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS. These goods have been selected with care and with regard to the wants of his customers. The public generally is invited to call and examine them. His stock consists in part of varieties under the following heads:

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Ready-made Clothing,
Notions, Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware, Tinware, Hardware,
Drugs and Confectionery,

and all other articles usually kept in a first class country store, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

☞ I am determined to do a strictly cash business.

JOSEPH I. LACEY.

Port Tobacco, Nov. 6, 1874.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY,

AT BALTIMORE PRICES.

Mrs. M. A. SCOTT, Port Tobacco, Md.,

HAS just opened the largest and most complete stock of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS ever offered in the county. Sh[illegible] tions in part: BONNETS and HATS of every shape that is worn; RIBBONS of every grade; VEILS; French and American FLOWERS; RUSHES and SCARFS for the neck, in great variety; BALMORAL SKIRTS, WORSTED GOODS—such as Nubies, Children's Talmas, Sacques, Hoods, &c. Also a large assortment of jet and gilt JEWELRY; and a nice lot of Handkerchief Perfumery, Magnolio Balm, Mein Fun, &c., and a small lot of the much desired Steel Buttons for dresses.

☞ STAMPING and PINKING done at the shortest notice. [nov 6

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trespassing in any manner upon my farm, known as "Locust Hill." Any person found trespassing on said farm will be dealt with according to law. B. L. HIGDON.

nov 6–2t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice forbidding all persons from trespassing upon our respective farms, near Port Tobacco, known as "Plenty" and "Chandler's Hope," either with or without dog or gun. The law will be rigidly enforced against persons disregarding this notice. WM. B. MATTHEWS, WM. BOSWELL.

nov 6–3t

ORDER OF RATIFICATION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF CALISTA LANCASTER, UNDER THE POWER OF SALE CONTAINED IN A MORTGAGE TO BENJAMIN P. DONNELLY:

ORDERED, this 4th day of November, 1874, that the sale made and reported by Bernard Z. Tennison, Administrator of Benjamin P. Donnelly, mortgagee under the mortgage from Calista Lancaster to said Donnelly, dated the ninth day of November, 1863, and recorded among the records of Charles County in Liber G. W. C., No. 1, folio 341, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the fourth Monday of November next; provided a copy of this notice be inserted in some newspaper published in Charles county, once in each of three successive weeks before the said fourth Monday of November.

The report states the amount of sale to be $450.

GEORGE BRENT, Judge of C. C. for Charles Co.

True copy—Test:
B. G. STONESTREET, Clerk.

nov 6–3w

ORDER OF RATIFICATION.

In the Circuit Court for Charles County.

IN THE MATTER OF THE DIVISION OF THE REAL ESTATE OF ALLISON HICKS.

ORDERED, this fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy four, by