Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, August 6, ... 1875.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:

JOHN LEE CARROLL,

OF HOWARD COUNTY.

FOR COMPTROLLER:

LEVIN WOOLFORD,

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:

CHARLES J. M. GWYNN,

OF BALTIMORE CITY.

Andrew Johnson.

In the death of Andrew Johnson we can but feel that the nation has sustained a great loss. Since the close of the civil war we have seen so much of corruption, and shamelessness of greed and nepotism in the high places of the land, that when we look back at the time when he filled the Chief Magistracy of the nation and lett it with his garments unsoiled by personal pelf, we can but, by contrast, elevate him high above those who claim *par excellence* to be lovers of their country.—Through a long life, which reads more like a romance than a history, he never once faltered in his pure, unselfish devotion to that country. Call him demagogue, if you please, call him weak, egotistical, vacillating and changeable, and he was all these at times, yet the love of his country was ever his guiding star, and he was always as true to that as the needle to the pole. He is gone now, and at a time too when all animosity against him had lulled, and his countrymen standing beside his newly filled grave can truthfully say "he was an honest man, who loved his country."

Time nor space permits us to review his remarkable and checkered life, a sketch of which we give elsewhere. It may be held up as an example to the humblest youth in the land, as showing what a laudable ambition and perseverance when backed by industry and honesty will accomplish. Born in poverty, reared as an apprentice to the unmanly craft of tailoring in an inland village, he was early taught that self-reliance which was afterwards so marked a characteristic in him as sometimes to seem but obstinacy and self-will, and anon to mount up to the bravery of heroism.—By the force of his own rugged nature he won his way from the tailor shop to the highest office of the nation. And this too not by any sudden enthusiasm, by brilliant talents, or gifted oratory, but step by step he climbed each round of the ladder. First alderman of the village, then mayor—then in the State Legislature—then the State Senate—Presidential elector—member of Congress—Governor—Senator—Vice-President, and President. All this was done by the innate energy of the man and without that polish which education gives, for he never went to school a single day in his whole life, and it was not until after his marriage that he was taught by his wife how to read and write. Here is a lesson, from which brains and genius struggling with poverty, may take heart. His career in politics has been as remarkable as his rise from obscurity to power. At one time he was the admired of the South which lavishly honored and rewarded him. Then a change came and he was looked upon as a recreant to the home of his early manhood. Then he was regarded by the North as one of the faithful among the faithless found, and his unfaltering devotion to the Union was in the mouth of all. Honors were heaped on him and he was placed on the Presidential chair only in a few months to be looked upon, by those who had thus elevated him, as a traitor worthy of impeachment. But now all that has passed. His race is run. With all his faults and errors, because of his fidelity to what he believed to be right, and his indomitable determination to stand by the Union, his courage in withstanding the North when it sought to make a re-union of the States a delusion, his memory will forever remain fixed in the admiration and respect of his countrymen, and truly the nation could have better spared a better man.

The Treasurership.

We very much regret that our valued contemporary, the Hagerstown *Mail*, in speaking of what it conceives to be an unequal distribution of political power in this State, should have thought proper not only to assail the political and personal integrity of the Hon. Barnes Compton, but should feel itself called upon to speak sneeringly of Charles county because at present it is so unfortunate as to be under Radical domination. We admit, as things stand now and since the recent Convention, there does seem to be some justice in the complaint that Western Maryland has been left out in the cold. We are sorry for it, but think at the same time that a more conservative tone of discussion would be more likely to accomplish the desired equation than the more harsh one adopted by the *Mail*. For ourselves we are frank to say that, recognizing the injustice which to some extent had been done Western Maryland, personally, for that among other reasons, we were in favor of the nomination of Mr. Hamilton for Governor. But the Convention decided otherwise and we bow to that decision as cheerfully as is possible to a man who is not allowed to have his own way. It is certainly not our purpose now or at any other time to say anything by way of cavil, which might tend to foment discord within our party. In Mr. Carroll we recognize a man who will bring to the discharge of his duty an honesty and fairness which will deserve and receive the commendation of all men. The writer of this has known him man and boy upwards of thirty years and feels justified in saying that in no respect will he ever be found unworthy of the trust reposed in him, and if there are those who brought about his nomination believing they would find in him a pliant tool to advance their selfish ends, it will not be long before they will find out their mistake. Thus much by way of explanation of our own position and of our sympathy with Western Maryland in the recent struggle. But that is over now and we say earnestly, "let us have peace."

But when the *Mail*, in pressing the claims of Western Maryland for the Treasurership now filled by Mr. Compton, chooses not only to speak most disrespectfully of him, but to sneer at our county because of its smallness, its poverty and its present political misfortune, we feel inclined to enter a protest.

We do not propose to become the champion of Mr. Compton. In this community he needs none, and elsewhere we dare say he is able to take care of himself when occasion requires. He is a public officer and the *Mail* has a perfect right to criticise the appointment by him of Messrs. Bannon and Berrett as Directors in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. We are frank to say that as at present advised we would not appoint either of these parties to any public position of profit or trust whatever. But at the same time we should recollect that the Treasurer is but one member of the Board of Public Works and it is hardly fair to put the entire responsibility for these appointments on him. When the *Mail* says of Mr. Compton, "He is in truth a dependent upon office, the last in the world that should be put into such an office, where opportunity and temptation are present every day," we must express our disapproval. That Mr. Compton is poor and dependent upon the salary of his office is nothing to his disgrace and should not be the subject of reproach by any right-minded man. Time was when his circumstances were far different, but the Government, which took his property without making him any compensation therefor, left him like many others in this section of the country "dependent" upon their own exertions for a livelihood. And it is to his credit that, after more than fifteen years of service in public life, and this too during a time when corruption was ever ready with its temptations, he is to-day a poor man. We cannot agree with the *Mail* that poor men are more prone than rich to dishonesty and therefore are "the last in the world that should be put into such an office where opportunity and temptation are present every day." If this view is correct then we should have none but the wealthy filling all the offices, for they alone are able, according to the *Mail*, to resist the inclination to be dishonest, "where opportunity and temptation are present every day." We are unwilling to ascribe such sentiments to any respectable paper and cannot but think that in this instance they were written *currente calamo* and published without revision. We have no purpose in taking issue with the *Mail* at this time relative to the claims of Western Maryland for the Treasurership or any other office that section may deem itself entitled to; but we do object to the grounds upon which that claim is based by the *Mail* and take issue with it on most of them.

The *Mail* says "Charles county has a population of less than 16,000 and less than one half of them whites, * * * so that besides its small population it is a Republican county, and yet from this county comes the Treasurer." This is all true, sadly true, but we did not suppose that it would ever be made a subject of reproach to us—least of all by any one in Western Maryland! That section has always found in the southern tier of counties its warmest friends—friends in deed and friends in need—friends who not only advocated earnestly the costly system of internal improvements which has done so much to develope the wealth and resources of Western Maryland, but friends who cheerfully contributed out of their then abundant means a large portion of the money so necessary to carry out these plans, and this too without any hope or prospect of direct benefit to this section. In all this the history of the State shows that Charles county, though with "a population of less than 16,000 and less than one half of them whites," was no laggard. What was then a source of wealth to her, and by the taxing of which she was thus enabled to contribute her share to the great public works in what was then the wilderness of the western counties, has now become a political curse. And it is both unkind and unjust to reproach us with this latter fact. It is unjust because the political record of our county will fo-day compare favorably with that of any in Western Maryland. Since the disintegration of the old Whig party, this county has never failed once to cast its vote for the Democratic party, until its intelligent and substantial voters were numerically overcome by the solid negro vote, under the leadership of a few Federal office holders and office seekers. We have a total population of 15,738, of which only 6,418 are whites, whilst 9,320 are blacks. This should give a voting class of 1,284 whites and 1,864 blacks, making a majority of 620 blacks. Every man, at least in this section, knows how thoroughly drilled the negro vote is; and that so solidified is it that it is next to impossible to make any inroad upon it. Yet in the face of all these difficulties, and others which space does not permit to allude to, and with the assistance of the few misguided whites and the influence of the Federal Government, under the shadow of whose capitol we live, we were only beaten last election 208 votes. Can our friends of Washington or any other western county, looking back through the political vista of the last 20 years, show such a political record: such consistent fealty to Democratic principles? Nay, how is it with Western Maryland now, that we are to be ostracised politically because of Republican domination? Take the four westernmost counties at the last election: Garrett gave 19 Republican majority, Allegany 284, Frederick 159 and Washington county, the home of the *Mail*, went Democratic by the enormous majority of 19, and all this without any negro vote to contend against! Even with the assistance of the large vote of the central county of Montgomery, Walsh, the Democratic nominee, was elected by the meagre majority of 68! whilst Dr. Henkle in this Congressional District was elected by a majority of 1,419. In view of these facts we insist the *Mail* has no right to seek to take the Treasurership from Southern Maryland or even from Charles county on the score of superior claims on the party.

If it is to be put upon the ground of superior wealth then Baltimore city would be entitled to it. If it is claimed because the counties of Western Maryland have been overlooked in the distribution of political power in the State government, then we say that on this ground Southern Maryland has superior claims. So that we are compelled to dissent from every position on which the *Mail* rests its claim. Whilst we do this we fully recognize the injustice of excluding the western counties from and voice in the management and control of the Canal, and sincerely trust that for the sake of decency and harmony the Board of Public Works will select some competent representative man from that section to succeed Mr. Gorman, who, having been nominated for the Senate from Howard, we presume will see the propriety of vacating the office of President now held by him

The Independent Movement.

Since the nomination of Mr. Carroll by the Democratic Convention and the openly expressed dissatisfaction of four-fifth of the Democratic papers of the State at the discreditable manipulations of the "Ring," by which that nomination was brought about, all of the Radical papers of the State have in turn taken up the cry and paraded before our party the great wrongs which have been inflicted upon us, and been reckless in the waste of printer's ink in showing up the beauties and necessities of an "independent movement." Doubtless before this time these papers have been satisfied of the hopelessness of misleading the party by any such Jack-o'-lantern talk. It is all too thinly disguised to deceive any man who is wedded to the principles of his party, and can scarcely lead astray any reflecting man, whatever disgust he may feel at the seeming victory which crowned the plans of scheming men. That the dissatisfaction throughout the State is deep and broad within our party lines our numerous exchanges admonish us, and is not to be concealed if it were desirable to do so. But the *American* and other Republican papers, which hope to profit by this dissatisfaction to the extent of disrupting our party, and the placing of the miserably corrupt Radicals or any bastard of theirs in power, wofully mistake the occasion and its significance. We look upon this openly expressed disapproval of the action of the recent Convention as one of the most auspicious signs of the times and a forerunner of future prosperity to our party. It is the muttering of the gathering storm which is to purify our party and political atmosphere. Time and again the people have been warned against the machinations of these bad men, but they were loath to heed the caution. The paper and others of the rural press have time and again urged upon them the very great importance of attending the primary elections—that there lay the fountain of power, and it was their duty to guard that, and see it was kept pure at its source. But all was in vain. The voters staid home and the "Ring" was measurably triumphant. But the slight effort made, defeated the full measure of their triumph, and they were compelled, in order to defeat Mr. Hamilton, the mortal enemy of all such as themselves, at the last moment to concentrate on Mr. Carroll, in the hope that having secured his nomination he might possibly befriend them in future. It was their last desperate resort and from what we know of the man, it will be as hopeless as that of drowning men clutching at straws.

The outspoken language of the press, which comes to us alike from the Eastern Shore and the Western, shows the people are at last fully aroused to the necessity of purging the party of these men who have thus formed combinations for controlling it in their own interests and not for its welfare and that of the State. We say, therefore, that we are glad to see the apparent dissatisfaction, for great good will come out of it. But any one who thinks that it is more than a family jar—more than a deliberate purpose of the people—the great head of the Democratic household, to chastise and reduce to subjection naughty members of the family, who, to use expressive slang, have got too big for their breeches, and wish to rule where they should serve, knows but little of the sentiments and motives of the true Democrat who looks beyond men to principles alone. In this county no man can be so blind as to be misled by any "independent movement" after the experience of the past two years. None here can be again deluded by the syren song of "independence in politics." Any one who joins such a movement now is walking into the Radical camp with his eyes open and he might as well call things by their right name.

Without meaning to question the right of every voter to be as independent as he pleases, in a proper sense of the word, we have but little faith in and a poor opinion of the mental capacity of any man who cannot, after all that has occurred during the long and outrageous rule of Radicalism, make up his mind to support one or the other of the great parties of the country. For people may talk as they choose, either to delude themselves or others, there are and can be but two parties in the country at the present time, because the differences between the Democrats and Radical parties are so distinct and marked in their characteristics as to require no defining, and swallow up all other issues. The one looks to the growth, honor and prosperity of the nation through a strict construction of the Constitution, and the other to anarchy, public plunder and private pelf through a centralized Government. There may be men who are on the fence, but any man can sit there without being much of a hero, and though he may call himself an independent voter, he is very apt to be a free lance, in politics, and from what we have seen of some of these characters among us, they are as disreputable and void of principle as was the free lance in war. It is so very easy for this independent voter to see reform on the side where he has the best chance to get office, that his conscience, originally weak, soon grows untrustworthy, and after he has been on both sides a few times he becomes cynical and professes to despise all parties until one or the other offers him another chance, then again he sees in that one the hope of his suffering country. Nothing better is to be expected from such men as these. But men who have clung to the principles of their party through good report and through evil report, and held its standard high while the whole world was singing requiems over its unfilled grave, are not to be led astray by any such nonsense as an "independent movement."

The Kentucky Election—Probable Democratic Majority 40,000.

LOUISVILLE, August 4.—Specials to the *Courier-Journal* give generally increased majorities for McCreary over the vote for Leslie in 1871. His election is conceded by a majority of over 30,000, and it is now thought probable that it will reach 40,000. But few returns have been received from the mountain counties, but these will give McCreary increased majorities

Bishop Whittingham's Case.

The Board of Inquiry in the matter of the presentment against Bishop Whittingham, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which had been in session in Baltimore city, from Thursday of last week, adjourned Monday afternoon *sine die*, having adopted resolutions refusing to present the Bishop for trial, and other resolutions censuring the alleged acts and teachings of the Rev. Messrs. Perry and Richie, the rector and assistant rector of Mount Calvary church. The vote on the presentment of the Bishop was nine against putting the Bishop on trial to four for, and on the resolutions against the Rev. Messrs. Perry and Richie the vote was unanimous.

Death of Andrew Johnson.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson died at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning last, from a paralytic stroke received on Wednesday preceding, while on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Brown, near Jonesboro,' Carter county, Tennessee.—Upon the receipt of the telegram announcing the death of Mr. Johnson, President Grant immediately issued the following order:

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1875.

It becomes the painful duty of the President to announce to the people of the United States the death of Andrew Johnson, the last survivor of his honored predecessors, which occurred in Carter county, East Tennessee, at an early hour this morning. The solemnity of the occasion which called him to the Presidency, with the varied nature and length of his public services, will cause him to be long remembered, and occasion mourning for the death of a distinguished public servant. As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased it is ordered that the Executive mansion and the several Departments of the Government at Washington be draped in mourning until the close of the day designated for his funeral, and that all public business be suspended on that day. It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable honors to be paid on the occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead. U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

JOHN L. CADWALLADER,

Acting Secretary of State.

In compliance with the Executive order, all the Departments of the Government, including the White House, were clad in mourning on Tuesday in respect to the memory of the dead ex-President, whose remains were interred on that day at Greenville, Tenn. The Masons and Knights Templar had charge of the funeral, at which were present five or six thousand persons, a large collection for the little country town.

The following very interesting biographical sketch is from the New York *World*:

Mr. Johnson was born in Raleigh, N. C., December 29, 1808. His father died while endeavoring to save a friend from drowning. At that time young Johnson was four years of age, and at ten he was apprenticed to a tailor in his native town, with whom he served seven years. Owing to reduced circumstances caused by the death of his father, his mother found herself unable to afford the lad any regular schooling and he was thrown entirely upon his own resources for an education. To this object he devoted all his leisure hours while learning his trade; first, with the help of the journeymen, acquiring a knowledge of letters, and then going on step by step until, at the completion of his apprenticeship in the autumn of 1824, he was a fair English scholar. From Raleigh young Johnson went to Laurens Court House, S. C., where he worked as a journeyman tailor for about two years, and while there became engaged to be married, but his poverty excited the opposition of the girl's friends, and the match was broken off. In May, 1826, he returned to his native city, where he worked at his trade until September. He then determined to strike out into a new field, and with this object in view he induced his mother, who was entirely dependent upon him for support, to accompany him to Greeneville, Tenn., where he again commenced work as a journeyman tailor. He remained there about one year, married and then went further West, but finding no place to suit him as a permanent home, he returned to Greenville and commenced business for himself. Up to this time his education was limited to reading, and he now completed his knowledge of the English branches under the instruction of his wife. His first public office was that of Alderman of the village to which he was elected in 1828. He was reelected to the same office in 1829 and again in 1830. In the latter year he was elected Mayor, which position he held for three years. In 1835 he was chosen to the Legislature. Taking decided grounds against a popular scheme of internal improvement, which he considered would entail upon the State a large debt, he was defeated at the next election (1837).—Events proved the wisdom of his policy, and he was at the next subsequent election chosen by a large majority. In 1840 he was Presidential Elector-at-Large from the State on the Democratic ticket. In his canvass through the State he met several of the leading Whig orators.—In the year following he was elected to the State Senate. In 1843 he was sent to Congress and served in the lower house for ten years. Among the prominent measures which he advocated were the bill refunding the fine imposed on General Jackson at New Orleans in 1815, the annexation of Texas, the tariff of 1846, the war measures of Mr. Polk's Administration and a Home-stead bill. In 1853 he was elected by the Democrats Governor of Tennessee; his opponent was Gustavus A. Henry. He was re-elected in 1855 by a large majority over Meredith P. Gentry. In 1857 he was elected to the United States Senate for a full term ending March 3, 1863.

During his Senatorial career Mr. Johnson identified himself with all the leading Democratic measures before Congress, entering into their advocacy with characteristic energy and taking upon himself the special championship of the Homestead bill. His position before the country as a thinker and speaker had become so prominent that he was the favorite candidate of a portion of the Democracy in the Southwest for the party nomination for President, and in the Charleston Convention of 1860 he received the vote of the Tennessee delegation for many successive ballots. His fidelity to the Southern side of the great slavery controversy was not then questioned. When, however, the flames of civil war broke forth Mr. Johnson took an immediate and earnest stand for the Union. He became in the Senate the bitterest opponent of the secession movement; and at home, in Tennessee, he took the stump in denunciation of the secessionists, greatly at the risk of his personal safety. Endowed with a pluck that never deserted him, he stood up before the most exasperated audiences and made his characteristic appeals for the Union cause. Tennessee was nearly unanimous for the South, and when it was overrun by the Federal armies in 1862, President Lincoln felt the need of a strong, vigorous hand to govern it. He accordingly appointed Andrew Johnson Military Governor of the State. His confidence was not misplaced. The Governor ruled the State with a rod of iron, and very much to his vigor was due the success of the Union arms in that quarter. In March, 1863, he made his famous speech from the steps of the Capital at Nashville to the newly liberated negroes, in which he promised to be their "Moses."

Qualities like these, together with his weight as a Southern War Democrat, influenced the Republican Convention at Baltimore in 1864 to place Mr. Johnson's name as second on the Presidential ticket then nominated. During the campaign which followed the candidate for Vice-President spoke for himself and his cause with his usual spirit. In November he received a majority of the electoral votes for the high office, and in the following March he took the oath prescribed by law and entered upon his duties as presiding officer of the United States Senate. The assassination of Mr. Lincoln suddenly elevated him to the head of the nation at the most critical moment of its history.

The events of the administration of President Johnson are comparatively fresh in the public mind, and do not require an extended review. He broke with his party a few months after his inauguration. He denounced its leaders just as he had the secessionists four years before, and classed them alike as enemies of the Union and the Constitution. May 30, 1865, he issued the proclamation of amnesty. He vetoed in succession the Civil Rights bill, the Freedman's Bureau bill, the Reconstruction bill, the Tenure of Office bill and other leading Radical measures. Early in August, 1866, the Philadelphia Convention assembled and fully indorsed his policy. He started upon a tour through the Union immediately afterwards, taking the Cabinet and General Grant along with him, and addressed the people at all the large towns and cities on the way. Notwithstanding the enthusiasm with which he was at first received the mission was a failure, and the new Johnson party proved still-born at its birth. The continuation of the President's administration was a constant battle with Congress. The majority in that body became so inflamed against him that, after several abortive attempts, they succeeded at last, upon the occasion of his removal of Secretary Stanton, in procuring his impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors. The trial began March 13, 1868, and lasted until May 16, ending in the acquittal of the President. Mr. Johnson received a handsome vote in the New York Democratic National Convention.

From his retirement to private life at the conclusion of his Presidential term, Mr. Johnson remained unidentified with any political movement or aspirations. Last year, however, he entered the field as a candidate for the Tennessee Senatorship. The result of the popular election showed him to be unmistakably the favorite with the people, but a stubborn fight took place in the Legislature, and it was not until the 26th of January last that he secured his election for the six years' term beginning March 4, 1875. In the extra session of the Senate, March 22, he made a brief, but vigorous speech, concluding with his prediction that "an empire—a stratocracy—was ahead." This was practically his last public political appearance. Rumor accredited him with an intention to canvass the West in behalf of more currency and a desire to unite the farmers—Mr. Johnson claimed to have been instrumental in founding the grange—and the mechanics and laborers in a political party, with a view to his own elevation again to the Presidency.

The death of Andrew Johnson leaves the country without a single ex-President living. This has not happened since the death of Washington in the administration of the elder Adams. When John Quincy Adams was inaugurated, fifty years ago, all the Presidents for the preceding seven terms, twenty-eight years, were living, namely, the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. When Polk was inaugurated, thirty years ago, the incumbents of the previous twenty years, five terms, were living (except Harrison, who was in office but one month), namely, the younger Adams, Jackson, Van Buren and Tyler, and when Lincoln was inaugurated, fourteen years ago, no less than five of his "illustrious predecessors" survived—Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan. The mortality among our public men has been very great. Of Lincoln's Cabinet officers only two, Montgomery Blair and Gideon Welles, are now living.

Death of Gen. George E. Pickett.

Gen. George E. Pickette, late of the Confederate army, died at Norfolk, Va., on Sunday night last, after a brief illness, aged 50 years. The Virginia *Sentinel* of Saturday pays a just and feeling tribute to this distinguished soldier in the following:

Throughout the State of Virginia there goes a pang of genuine sorrow this day, as the sad news spreads that General George E. Pickett has succumbed to the last enemy and closed his kindly eyes in death. He died last night, at Norfolk, where he was taken sick only a few days before, while visiting his friends in that city.

There is no true soldier on earth, and no one who admires the qualities which make one, who will not share this sentiment of sorrow. We are ready to dismiss and forget all the bitterness of our late strife—nay, we *have* wiped away all that from the tablet of memory. But the remembrance of the noble qualities it brought to light, of the deeds of valor and devotion it inspired, and of the heroic men who gave it glory and honor, though not success, shall live while honor and valor and faith are admired on earth. And in the grand array which Virginia marshals, "on fame's eternal camping ground," and points to with stricken hearts, as illustrating all that was chivalrous and true in warfare, the flower of her youth and the strength of her manhood, there stands no nobler, truer or more gallant son than was George E. Pickett—"no prouder name, even in her own proud clime." Gentle and kind and generous and honorable and true, he was to his friends the embodiment of all that was lovable and attractive, and yet was this modest gentleman a very lion in the fight, and the firmest of all the chieftains of Lee to hold his men to a dangerous duty, or stem the tide of an adverse battle. The charge of Pickett at Gettysburg stands alone in the history of our war, and with that of MacDonald at Wagram, and Ney at Waterloo, will go down down to fame, among the most sublime instances of courage and devotion in the bloody record of wars!

Soldier rest, thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows no waking,
Dream of battled fields no more;
Days of danger, nights waking.

No rude sound shall reach thine ear,
Armor's clang or war-steed champing,
Trump or fife or drum shall never
Summon thee to the martial tramping.

The sound of contending arms is no more heard, let us trust, forever, and Virginia decorates in peace the graves of the heroes who made her glorious in war. There, on thy loving mother's breast, will thine be found, among the most honored and illustrious of her shrines to which her pilgrim sons shall go to gather the inspiration of manhood, and her gentle daughters, tending with watchful care, shall bring their tributes of love, while the amaranth, twining with the cypress keeps thy memory in our hearts forever!

[illegible] letter from Hon. Thomas [illegible] Edward county, is not encour- [illegible] the "independent movement" so industriously agitated by Radical papers in this State, with the hope of drawing off sore-head Democrats from the support of the regularly nominated ticket:

BALTIMORE, July 29, 1875.

Messrs. Charles C. Fulton & Son:

Gentlemen—Returning home after an absence of several days, my attention has been called to an editorial in yesterday's *American*, which, in terms far more flattering than any deserts of mine could warrant, proposes me as an independent candidate for Governor.

Highly appreciating the kind feeling which prompted such expressions on your part, it is due to you, as well as to myself, that I should say at once, that it is impossible for me to consent to the use of my name on any ticket. Without adverting to other reasons, which would in themselves be controlling, justice to Mr. Carroll requires me to say that I know him well, and have the greatest confidence in the purity, integrity and firmness of his character, and, therefore, I have no fear that any influence can move him to favor measures not approved by his own conscience. I am, with very great respect, yours very truly,

TH. DONALDSON.

MARRIED,

At Elton Hills, the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday, August 4th, 1875, by Rev. Dr. LEWIS, Rev. ROBERT PROUT, Rector of Durham Parish, and Miss BETTIE COBEY—all of Charles county.

OBITUARY.

Died in Washington city, at 5 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, July 27th, Miss MARY H. TOMPKINS, of Charles county, aged 19 years and 13 days.

Death, always fearful in his visitations, is particularly so when he snatches away those who are just blooming into womanhood. The hope, the joy and pride of a bereaved mother is called away when she had become her only solace and consolation. During her last illness, she received all the consolations of religion, resigning herself to His will, who is the Father of us all.

The richest gems, the fairest flowers,
Are chosen to adorn the heavenly bowers.

DIED,

In Cockeysville, Baltimore county, on the 29th of July, 1875, ANNIE HAMPTON, beloved wife of Dr. JOHN W. HAWKINS, of Cockeysville, formerly of Charles county, daughter of Rev. S. S. SHRIVER, of Alleghany county, Pa., in the 20th year of her age.

Of consumption, on Thursday, July 22d, 1875, at her late residence, near Newport, in this county, VIRGINIA BARTLE LANCASTER, aged 46 years.

At the residence of her husband, in Chaptico district, St. Mary's county, on the 21st ult., ELIZABETH E., wife of JOHN A. BURROUGHS, aged 56 years.

In Washington city, on the 22d ult., of typhoid fever, Dr. BENEDICT THOMPSON, formerly of St. Mary's county, aged 32 years.

Divine Service.

Service may be expected in Port Tobacco Parish, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., as follows:

11th Sunday after Trinity, Port Tobacco.
12th Sunday after Trinity, Piney.
13th Sunday after Trinity, Port Tobacco.
14th Sunday after Trinity, Piney.
15th Sunday after Trinity, Port Tobacco.

☞ Rev. Mr. TODD will hold Divine Service in the Grange Hall, at Cox Station, on Sunday next, the 8th instant. Service to commence at 5 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.

THE LITERARY DEBATING SOCIETY will meet at the Court House on SATURDAY (to-morrow), at 4 o'clock P. M.

Punctual attendance of the members is earnestly requested. 1t

CAMP MEETING.

THE CAMP MEETING at BEANTOWN, near the Beantown Station, B. & P. R. R., will commence on THURSDAY evening, August 12th. The meeting will be under the auspices of the M. E. Church, South. There will be boarding accommodations, &c.

Augvst 6, 1875—2t

THE MARKETS.

Baltimore Market, Aug. 4. 1875.

FLOUR—City Mills Super....	4 75	@	5 25
Rio brand Extra.....	7 50	@	7 75
Patapsco Family	8 75	@	0 00
" Extra	8 25	@	0 00

WHEAT.—The market opened very much excited, and with a brisk demand and light receipts prices further advanced fully 5 cents per bushel for all descriptions. We quote: Southern good white at 148@150 cts.; prime do. at 155 cts.; common red at 135 cts.; fair do. at 137 cts.; good do. at 140@148 cts.; prime do. at 150@155 cts.; amber at 160 cts.

CORN.—The market for Southern was much stronger, and with a good demand for white the decline of yesterday was recovered. White at 86@89.

OATS.—The market was very firm to-day, and prices had an upward tendency. New Southern sold at 63@64 cts.

RYE.—The market is dull and prices weak. Sales at 87 to 100 cts.

TOBACCO.—Now that the planters have secured their grain crop, they are giving more attention to the forwarding of Tobacco. Receipts the past week show a considerable increase, particularly of Maryland leaf, market for which continues steady and moderately active. Of Ohio we note sales of 100 hhds. in lots to shippers, other than for France. The growing crop in the West has been much damaged by the late rains and overflows, and prices at Louisville and Cincinnati have advanced 1@2 cents ⅌ lb. Inspections this week 970 hhds. Maryland 363 Ohio; 5 Kentucky, and 5 hhds. Virginia—total 1,343 hhds. Cleared same period 692 hhds. Maryland; 47 Ohio; 531 Virginia; 23 Kentucky, and 113 hhds. Virginia stems—all to Bremen, per steamer Braunschweig; 23 hhds. to Demerara. We repeat quotations:

Maryland frosted.....	6 50	@	7 00
" sound common.....	7 50	@	8 50
" good do.....	8 50	@	9 00
" middling	9 50	@	11 00
" good to fine red.....	11 00	@	15 00
" fancy.....	15 00	@	20 00
" upper country.....	8 50	@	11 00
" ground leaves, new	6 00	@	11 00

CATTLE.—The range of prices for the past week

Best Beeves.....	$5 75	@	7 12
Generally rated first quality.....	4 50	@	5 62
Medium or good fair quality.....	3 75	@	4 50
Ordinary Steers, Oxen & Cows..	3 25	@	3 75
General average of the market...	5 50	@	0 00
Extreme range of prices.....	3 25	@	7 12
Most of the sales were from.....	5 00	@	6 00

SHEEP & LAMBS.—Good Sheep scarce, with a good demand this week. Lambs have been plentiful and dull. There has been some little demand for Stock Sheep, with an improvement in prices since our last report. We quote Sheep at 4@5½c per lb gross. Lambs 2@$4 50 per head, or 5½@7½ per lb. The sales at the outside figure are of Lambs of a superior quality to any late receipts. Stock Sheep sell at 2@$3 25 per head—the inside figure for lowest grades of tail ends. Receipts this week 4770 head.

WOOL.—Market continues steady. Receipts light. Sales are made of tub-washed at 47@51 cts., and unwashed 34@36 cts. ⅌ lb.

Alexandria Market, August 2, 1875.

FLOUR—Fine.....	$5 00	@	5 25
Superfine.....	5 75	@	6 00
Extra.....	6 50	@	7 00
Family.....	7 00	@	7 50
Family choice.....	7 50	@	8 25
WHEAT—Common to fair.....	1 10	@	1 20
Good to prime.....	1 30	@	1 33
Choice.....	1 37	@	1 39
CORN—White.....	0 88	@	0 00
Mixed	0 86	@	0 88
Yellow	0 85	@	0 87
RYE.....	0 85	@	0 92
OATS	0 55	@	0 58
WOOL—Unwashed	0 30	@	0 33
Washed.....	0 42	@	0 45

FAIR AT BRYANTOWN,

MATCH GAME OF BASE BALL AND DANCING PARTY.

THERE will be a two days' FAIR—on the **17th and 18th of August instant,** at BRYANTOWN CHURCH, in aid of the erection of Buildings suitable for a Female Academy, to be placed in charge of the Visitation Sisters.

DINNER AND REFRESHMENTS will be furnished on each day, and no means will be spared to **make the occasion** as enjoyable as possible.

A MATCH GAME OF BASE BALL will be played, on the later day of the Fair, between the Passtime Club of Bryantown and the Eagle Club of Port Tobacco. In the evening a DANCING PARTY will be had at the old school building near the Church.

The enterprise, no less than the occasion, bespeaks a liberal response upon the part of the people, and a very large attendance is expected.

au 6–2t

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Real Estate in Charles Co., Maryland.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Charles County, sitting in Equity, the undersigned Trustee will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House door,

On Tuesday, the 31st day of August, 1875,

AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.,

A part of the Real Estate of which the late Dr. Edward Miles died seized, consisting of the following:

The Farm called Mount Acacia,

containing

Three Hundred Acres,

more or less, lying on Mattawoman Creek and the Potomac River, about half a mile below Glymont. The improvements on this land consist of a small but comfortable

DWELLING HOUSE,

BARN, STABLE, GRANARY, CORN HOUSE and two TENEMENT HOUSES.

The soil is good and well adapted to all the staple products of the county. A good portion of the land is heavily wooded. The FISHERY on this property, in the hands of an experienced person, might be made very profitable.

ALSO, all that portion of the Farm called WILLOW GLEN, that is contained within the two fields that lie next to the public road and the lands of S. H. Cox and E. Hyland Brawner. This portion of the estate has upon it all the improvements, except one Barn, consisting of a

LARGE AND WELL ARRANGED DWELLING HOUSE,

and all necessary OUT BUILDINGS in good repair.

This land lies in Mattawoman Valley and is of superior quality, and is equal to any in the county in its capability of producing Wheat, Corn and Tobacco. It will be sold by the acre, the number of acres to be ascertained by a survey. The whole tract contains about

Five Hundred Acres,

and the part offered for sale is supposed to be about two-thirds.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree, are, that one-third of the purchase money be paid in cash and the balance in two equal instalments of one and two years, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser with security approved by the Trustee.

R. H. EDELEN, Trustee.

Aug. 6, 1875—4t

For State's Attorney.

WE are authorized to announce JAMES F. MATTHEWS, Esq., as an independent candidate for the State's Attorneyship of Charles county. [jy 16-tf

For Sheriffalty.

WE are authorized by friends of Mr. WM. M. BURCH to say that he is a candidate for the next Sheriffalty, subject however to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR for sale by
jy 16 J. I. LACEY.

MACHINE OIL, for Sale by
J. I. LACEY.

DR. GARVIN'S SOLUTION and COMPOUND ELIXER OF TAR, just received
au 1 and for sale by J. I. LACEY.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the State of Maryland, by Article 14, Section 1, directs amendments to the Constitution, to be made as follows:

"The General Assembly may propose amendments to the Constitution, provided that each amendment shall be embraced in a separate bill, embodying the Article or Section, as the same will stand when amended and passed by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, by yeas and nays, to be entered on the Journals, with the proposed amendment. The bill or bills, proposing amendment or amendments, shall be published by order of the Governor, in at least two newspapers, in each county, where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months, preceding the next ensuing general election, at which the said proposed amendment shall be submitted, in a form to be prescribed by the General Assembly, to the qualified voters of the State, for adoption or rejection. The votes cast for or against said proposed amendment or amendments, severally, shall be returned to the Governor, in the manner prescribed in other cases, and if it shall appear to the Governor that a majority of the votes cast at said election on said amendment or amendments, severally, were cast in favor thereof, the Governor shall, by his proclamation, declare the said amendment or amendments, having received said majority of votes, to have been adopted by the people of Maryland, as part of the Constitution thereof, and, thenceforth, said amendment or amendments shall be part of the said Constitution. When two or more amendments shall be submitted, in manner aforesaid, to the voters of this State, at the same election, they shall be so submitted, as that each amendment shall be voted on separately."

AND, WHEREAS, An Act of the General Assembly, at January Session, 1874, Chapter 264, was passed, for amending the Constitution of the State, as follows:

"*An Act to amend Section 8, of Article 4, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.*"

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,