Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, August 13, ... 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.

The Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

As the law now stands, by virtue of Art. 4, Sect. 8, of the Constitution of 1867, a party to any case, civil or criminal, may cause it to be removed to another jurisdiction simply by making "a suggestion, in writing, supported by the affidavit of such party or his counsel, or other proper evidence, that the party cannot have a fair or impartial trial in the Court in which" the case may be then pending. The purpose of the proposed amendment is to so change this provision as to prevent the removal in criminal cases, where the penalty is not capital, unless the party making the application shall "make it satisfactorily appear to the Court that such suggestion is true, or that there is reasonable ground for the same." A case may now be removed on the naked affidavit of the prisoner, and it is proposed to require some evidence other than this to satisfy the Court before allowing the removal in cases where the penalty is not death.

Whilst the subject of this amendment is of not much local interest to the people of this county, it is a matter of great importance in Baltimore city and the adjacent counties of Baltimore, Anne Arundel and Howard, and of general interest to all citizens who wish to see the administration of the criminal laws of the State unobstructed so that justice may be meted out "speedily without delay."

In the city of Baltimore the exercise of this right of removal has grown to be an enormous abuse and cries aloud for correction. There the experienced and accomplished villains easily escape justice by the removal of their cases to the adjoining counties. They thus obtain delay with all the incidental advantages growing out of the death or absence of important witnesses for the State where the cases are called, if indeed they are ever called. Of course no conscientious scruples check them for a moment in taking the oath required "that they cannot have a fair and impartial trial." That is exactly what they do not want and what they do not intend to have if they can avoid it. Justice is the last thing on this earth they wish to have administered to them, and as there is no possibility of the law punishing them for the perjury it permits and invites, they take the chances, that one false oath more or less will not make much difference in the big account already charged against them for hereafter, if indeed they ever do think of that final accounting. The cases thus removed entail an enormous expense upon the city, which is properly compelled to pay all the court costs of the new tribunal, whilst they likewise cause expense and great inconvenience to the people of the counties, which cannot be compensated for by the costs which go into the pockets of the State's Attorney, Sheriff and Clerk. As an example of this, Baltimore County Court is in session nearly the whole year and most of the time engaged in trying or trying to try these removed cases.

But apart from these undoubted abuses of this power of removal, there are some considerations connected with the question which are not inappropriate at the present time.

This right of removal is one unknown to the common law, and in antagonism to its traditions and the great purpose for which trial by jury was gradually shaped into its form before this innovation. During the Saxon era and long after the conquest of England by the Normans the administration of justice was in the hands of the people. Every tenant had a voice in the administration of civil justice in the Court Baron, and the punishment of crimes in the Court Leet. Out of this gradually grew and took shape the "jury of the vicinage," which was originally composed of those who were witnesses of the crime and the neighbors of the party charged. The whole theory being that the crime should be investigated in the immediate neighborhood where committed and by those most likely to know all about it and of the prisoner. As time progressed the impropriety of this was conceded, and in order to secure an impartial jury the right of peremptory challenge was accorded to the traverser, and also the challenge for cause, until now in our day no man is allowed to sit on a jury who has formed or expressed an opinion, so that it is next to impossible to obtain a jury from the most intelligent class in a case of more than ordinary conspicuousness. Thus it will be seen that the whole policy and theory of trial by jury has undergone a radical change and has now for its foundation a principle which is the reverse of that on which it was first established. Then the jury was composed of those who were most cognizant of the matter to be tried; now it must consist of men who know nothing about it, and too often, it is sad to say, who are incapable of understanding it when explained to them. In following out the new theory of the necessity of having a jury entirely indifferent, as between the State and the prisoner, this right of removal naturally resulted, for as civilization and knowledge advanced, the newspaper spread abroad the daily record of crime, evoking discussion and opinion and often producing prejudice. This prejudice sometimes cannot be evaded except by the exercise of this right of removal. Cases have arisen where its use was absolutely necessary for the vindication of innocence, but in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred it is availed of to defeat justice. Yet, if the merciful maxim of the law is to apply, that "it is better ninety-nine guilty should escape than one innocent man suffer," we should be very careful how we should take away or restrict this right. It is true that the amendment does not apply to the case where the penalty is death, but then, to an innocent man, unjustly accused and convicted through prejudice, sometimes a speedy death would be preferable to the living death of a felon's cell.

The proposed amendment is vicious in one respect, that it leaves it to the Court (the Judges) to say whether the party can have a fair trial or not. Now it may be that these very Judges who have to pass upon this question are prejudiced against him, and he is afraid that they or the only one then on the bench will not give him a fair trial. Such cases have arisen and will arise again probably. With a Judge on the bench, prejudiced from personal or political emnity, bigotry or fanaticism, it would be impossible for a party charged to avail himself of this privilege of removal so in harmony with our new theory of trial by jury, because he never could "satisfy" such a Judge that he could not get a fair and impartial trial in that court, any more than the most veteran thief in Baltimore city could satisfy Judge Gilmor of the same fact to-day. Yet we confess we do not see how this difficulty can be obviated.

Again, the Court must be satisfied. How? By evidence. What will be the nature of that evidence? Conjectural of course, a matter of opinion of witnesses. The Constitution of 1864 contained very nearly the same provision as is now proposed to be engrafted upon that of 1867. In the Convention which framed the last Constitution this matter came up for discussion and it was found that the provision of 1864 did not work satisfactorily, and the present provision was made. It was stated in the debate, that instances had occurred where nearly one half of a county had been summoned by the prisoner, and swore they did not believe he could get a fair trial, whilst the State's Attorney put up the other half who swore just as strong the other way. How could a Judge under these circumstances ever be satisfied? On the contrary, he must have been in that pendulous condition in which his doubts were confirmed. And so, gentle reader, it must be apparent to you that it is a question about which a great deal may be said on both sides.

At It Again.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, made a speech at Urbana, Ohio, the other day, which we suppose we must consider as a great speech from the pains taken to telegraph it far and near. The Washington *Chronicle* calls it a "splendid address," and says "this speech will be the key-note of the campaign now going on, which will terminate with the October elections, and we would observe, in all its important points, the key-note, as well, of the great presidential contest of next year." With this official endorsement and the high standing of Mr. Morton in his party, together with his known prominence as an aspirant for the Republican nomination for President, we took up the "splendid address" with interest, which soon flagged when we had read but a few lines, for we found that the Senator was "at it again." We had confidently expected to find in the "key-note" something new, but we were doomed to disappointment and only saw the same old "bloody shirt" flaunted before our eyes, which we have become so well acquainted with ever since the war ended. But still, owing to Mr. Morton's high position and acknowledged talents, this "key-note" which he has sounded, familiar as it is to our fatigued ears, must again attract passing notice. He insists upon it that the Democratic party is the party of secession, and that the doctrine of State's Right under the Constitution as claimed by it, logically and necessarily leads to secession. He then arraigns the record of the Democratic party during the war, sings the usual song about the dangers to result from its accession to power and the return of the Confederate leaders to Congress—goes through the usual "outrage" stories as showing the existence of a lawless and rebellious spirit among the people of the South, and their purpose again to reduce the negroes to slavery, to pension rebel soldiers and pay the Confederate war debt. In short, this "splendid address" is but a rehash of what we have so often heard—the gospel of hate and distrust, which Republican leaders like Mr. Morton have preached so long and with such remarkable effect, as last year to convert nearly the whole country to Democracy. One would naturally have supposed that it was evident the American people "did not scare worth a cent" on this point, and we can only express our surprise that so astute a politician as the Senator from Indiana should have committed such a blunder as to have undertaken at this time to re argue the issues on which his party went before the jury of the country last fall and met with a verdict so disastrous. Somebody has said that a lie consistently told and persistently adhered to will oftentimes pass current for the truth, or words to that effect. It may be that Mr. Morton has said these things so often and persistently, that failing to convince his hearers he has succeeded in convincing himself of their truth, and therefore is honest in his wish to alarm the people with a sense of their overwhelming danger. But we fear this requires too great a stretch of imagination and too much charity. On the whole, we confess we are pleased with this address of the Senator, because if this is the best the Republican party can do, and we know of no man among them his superior in talent, we are not much afraid to face the music now that we have heard "the key-note." But if the "outrage" mill is to be run to supply campaign material we want to know who is to be chief miller, now that Attorney General Williams has retired.

Judge Fisher.

Steadily the good work goes on. One by one the bright stars disappear as the day breaks. Notwithstanding his personal appeals to the President, backed by Boss Shepherd's powerful influence, Attorney General Pierrepont is master of the situation and Judge Fisher, the District Attorney at Washington, has been compelled to step down and out. Doubtless he has made his pile with which he can console himself in his retirement. It was greatly wondered at by the unsophisticated, at the time, that he should resign his seat on the bench, a life office, for the District Attorneyship, but he knew which side his bread was buttered on, and here is the evidence of it:

For the last year the expenses of the U. States Judiciary for the District of Columbia were	$129,985 28
Whilst those of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware, altogether were	127,155 23
Or less than those of the District by	$ 2,830 05

No wonder Fisher resigned his life Judgeship to get into such a nice little tea party and hated to give it up.

What Does It Mean.

Our neighbor, the *Independent*, seems to be getting lonesome in its "independence in politics," and so, on much about the same principle on which boys whistle after dark to keep their courage up, it is loading down its columns with extracts from Republican papers advocating an "independent movement." It is wonderful to see what great admirers these Republicans have become of "independence" just now! Did our friends over the way read carefully the article they published from the Westminster *Sentinel*? Do they join in the advice there given, that the Federal office-holders shall not undertake to run the primaries and the conventions in the counties? Is it possible that our neighbor, speaking for "the independent party" of this county, if there is any such, means to tell the Doctor and his brothers and adjuncts to keep away this time—that the machine can be run without his or their assistance? We hope this is what is meant by the publication of that article, and if so we can but admire the pluck which mustered up "independence" enough to thus defy the mighty Mogul, and congratulate our neighbors that they have taken this one step in the direction of true independence, whose first lesson is never to sail under false colors.

More Exemption from Taxation.

It is stated that the B. & O. R. R. Co. have nearly completed the purchase, for $100,000, of the farm of Mr. Ross Winans, lying between the Railroad and the Patapsco near the Relay House and containing about 600 acres. It is said that the purpose of the company is to establish there extensive facilities for receiving and handling cattle and probably a large abattoir or place for slaughtering cattle. This mammoth corporation has already built at the Relay House a magnificent granite hotel, and now it is about to establish an immense stock farm and slaughter house! What business it will embark in next remains to be seen, for it seems to stand back for nothing, but considers all the avenues of trade alike open to it. But the worst of it all is, that every piece of property this company may think proper to buy, is, as things stand now, exempt from taxation. Of course every piece of property which is exempted increases the burdens on that unexempted. How long will the people submit to this outrageous condition of things? The remedy is in their own hands and they can use it by sending men to the Legislature, men who have both the will and capacity to bring about a change. Will this be done?

Who For Governor?

The Philadelphia *Times* says:

"C. C. Fulton, of the Baltimore *American* is named as the Democratic nominee, proposed for candidate for Governor of Maryland. At one time it looked as if the Democratic schism between the blue blood of the Carrolls and the plebian blood of the Hamms would open the way for such a man as Fulton to win, but the support of Carroll is reasonably cordial, and he will doubtless command the full party vote by election day. But why not run Fulton? He is one of the best men that could be scared up as a candidate, and if he should be beaten, as the chances are nine hundred and ninety-nine to one that he would, those who voted for him would be consoled by the fact that they had voted for a good fellow anyhow, and the people of Maryland could congratulate themselves that they had actually men before them to make choice of a Governor. Of course, the demoralized elements of Republicanism that have coupled closely from Grant, and have been soundly criticised by Mr. Fulton, would cut him, but no matter about that. Indeed it would be an honor to lose that branch of Republicanism, and as he would pretty certainly be beaten under the most favorable circumstances, what boots it if the majority be a thousand or so more or less? We hope that Brother Fulton will go in and give My Maryland a rattling fight. It will do the blue bloods good, and quicken the sluggish little Commonwealth."

As a personal tribute to Mr. Fulton, there are few in Maryland of whatever shade of political opinion, who can not heartily accord with the spirit of the above, but it will be generally recognized that the *Times* does not much understate the political probabilities in saying that "the world pretty certainly be beaten."—*Baltimore Saturday Night.*

We heartily endorse every word the *Saturday Night* so well says, and second the motion of the Philadelphia *Times*. If the "independent party" will not take the distinguished gentleman from this county heretofore spoken of, and whose name and family connection with the Declaration of Independence, we think would make him a more suitable centennial candidate in opposition to Mr. Carroll, then by all means let us have another member of the so-called independent press. We are aware that Mr. Fulton's native modesty makes him decline the proffered honor, but all the better for that, for the office should seek the man, not the man the office. Mr. Fulton has most earnestly urged upon the people the propriety, nay the necessity, of this independent movement, and he has no right to decline the use of his name for the purpose of assisting in consummating a measure which he believes so vital to the welfare of the community. We hope he will be nominated for we think he is about as good a man to beat as we know of.

The State Fair.

The approaching State Fair of the Maryland Agricultural Association in September promises to be one of the best ever held in this State.—The exhibition of 1874 proved that the present energetic officers intended making the exhibition of the Society better than they had been previously, and their success last season has nerved them to make still greater efforts to promote the affairs of the Association during the present season. They have taken a step in the popular direction by offering $10,000 worth of purses for running and trotting races during the progress of the Fair. There will be races each day, and as several of the purses for the trotting races amount to $2,500, the probability is that a large number of prominent Eastern and Western horses will be entered. As the races of the Agricultural Association take place only a few weeks before the annual meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, there will be a large number of the best running horses in America in training at Pimlico, and the running races will fill from the stables of Donahue, Clabaugh, Bowie, Clapham Smith, Burton & Wilson, Crouse, Doswell and others. There will be no less than twelve races during the Fair. The entries in the other departments are coming in with more than usual rapidity, and the Fair promises to be successful in every respect. There will be several new features at the Fair, and prominent among them will be the ploughing match.—*American.*

Journalistic.

We have received a copy of a new evening paper—*The Times*—published in Baltimore for the astonishingly small sum of one cent. The get up of the *Times* shows much care and enterprise, and its contents are newsy and spicy. There is room for just such a paper in the city. We gladly welcome it to our exchange list and wish it an abundant success.

We also extend a hearty welcome to the "*Woodbury News*, an Independent, Literary News and Advertising Journal," published in the flourishing village of that name in Baltimore county. The *News* is so very "independent" in politics that it has reserved a space at the head of its columns for the name of the Independent candidate for Governor. We suggest to our friends to fill that space with the name of C. C. Fulton, of the *American*, as a man most eminently suited for the position. The *News* objects to the hard-money plank in our platform and wants a legal tender, whether it is made of "brass, copper, iron, lead or paper." With the exception of these idiosyncrasies the paper is conducted with ability and enterprise.

The *Eastern Virginian*, a live and lively newspaper, published at Onancock, Accomac county, Va., speaks thus of the TIMES:

"The Port Tobacco *Times*, in the thirty-second year of its existence, has purchased a Cottrell and Babcock press, enlarged and immensely beautified itself. It is one of our most valued exchanges, and we congratulate its publisher on the evident prosperity it evinces."

The State Teachers' Association.

We have received a card from Mr. W. F. Wardenburg, Chairman of the Executive Committee of this association, stating that the State Teachers' Association will meet in Cumberland, on the 25th and 26th inst. The Eastern Shore, Maryland and Chester River Steamboat Companies will return members free, who pay full fare to Baltimore. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will also return members free, who pay full fare to Cumberland. Hotels in Cumberland have reduced their rates to one and two dollars a day. Hon. Wm. Walsh and Hon. Hy. W. Hoffman are expected to address the Association. Lectures will be delivered by prominent Educators of Maryland and other States. There will be an Excursion to the Coal Mines at Lonaconing and to other places of interest in the neighborhood. There is every indication of a large and interesting meeting.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson Interviewed.

A reporter of the Baltimore *Gazette* states the following as the views of Hon. Reverdy Johnson on the present political situation:—"Mr. Johnson said in reply to inquiries that he had received as yet no offer of the Gubernatorial nomination; but while it would hardly be proper to decline a nomination not yet tendered, he would freely assert that under no circumstances would he accept a nomination for Governor in opposition to Mr. John Lee Carroll. Said Mr. Johnson: "I know Mr. Carroll well, and I scarcely see how any one who has the real interests of Baltimore and Maryland at heart could desire his defeat. I hear something about political rings, municipal, State and otherwise, but when such talk is rampant it is pretty safe to conclude that the men who are fast to denounce those in power are only too eager to organize rings which would be a real danger and source of corruption.

"Mr. Johnson's attention was called to the secret character and Know-Nothing features of the "new party," when he said that he is and always has been unalterably opposed to all secret political organizations. Those who cry 'reform' and have to depend on secret plotting to bring about the desired reforms have usually some ulterior designs to accomplish.—He had noticed that the political contest in Maryland is attracting attention throughout the country. It should be given forth that the State wherein the Catholic clergy first proclaimed religious freedom in America is the wrong place to organize a religious crusade. Mr. Johnson expressed satisfaction with the platform of principles adopted by the Maryland Democracy and hoped that such views might prevail throughout the country."

To the People.

Let no man be elected to the next Legislature of Maryland who does not possess the necessary qualifications to fit him for a legislator. These qualifications are few, but of the utmost importance—intelligence, integrity and firmness of character. Experience in public affairs and knowledge in reference to the great interests of our State should also be considered, for much legislation is vicious through ignorance. Law-making is a science and not an instinct. Men are seldom born statesmen. Our worthy neighbors may be first-rate farmers, or merchants, or physicians, or mechanics, or editors, and yet very indifferent law-makers. Let the people seriously consider the interest they have in good laws, and they will realize the importance of selecting capable law-makers. Let them note the fact that there is at this time eight hundred thousand dollars in their State treasury, and they will acknowledge the urgency of choosing honest and firm representatives to protect this their strong box, and see that it is opened for legitimate purposes only. Let them mark past legislation, and see how much of their hard-earned money has been wasted in improper appropriations and extravagant expenditures, and they will be doubly cautious at primary meetings and county conventions. Let them know that there are dangerous politicians, known as ring-masters, who control the elections in Baltimore city and a few of the counties, for their own special benefit, and they will conclude that a few hours given to primary meetings is not time wasted, but is about as true economy as sensible men ever practiced. This business of selecting candidates is the business of the people, and is quite as important to them as either plowing or reaping. It is a matter which is to determine exactly what percentage of the profits of labor are to be taken by tax-gatherers—how much for the maintainance of a good and honest government, and how much for the support of gentlemen of leisure and elegance who fill the lobbies of the State House at Annapolis alternate winters. These are the matters very soon to be submitted to your consideration, and if you deem them as of but little importance, why stay at home and feed your pigs and plow your fallow ground, but don't snub the tax-collector when he calls, or curse the representatives you were too mean, ignorant or indifferent to attend to selecting. We are holding a plain talk with you, kind readers, for we intend to do our whole duty in this matter; and if in doing it, we tread on corns or punch tender ribs, we can't help it. We are telling the simple truth, as every intelligent man must acknowledge, and those who have not sense enough to see it—well, they might as well feed pigs.—*Cecil Democrat.*

☞ A singular wedding took place at Vincennes, France, the other day. The ceremony was fixed for 11 o'clock in the morning, at which time all the parties appeared. But the bridegroom looked sullen and annoyed all through the ceremony, although he said nothing out of the way. Suddenly, as they came out of the church, he took his new mother-in-law aside and said to her: "Madame, I have just been reflecting a great deal, and have concluded that your daughter does not suit me at all. I had never noticed before that she was freckled. I prefer to go away," and, notwithstanding her entreaties, he jumped into a passing carriage and drove hastily away. He has not yet returned.

Ex-Parson, ex-Governor, ex-Senator, and present Editor Brownlow, who was one of Andrew Johnson's most bitter political enemies, has the courage to say of him in his paper that no man can say that he ever betrayed the confidence of his friends by taking that which did not belong to him, and that what he had was justly his own, and he came by every dollar of it honestly.

As anticipated, the jury in the Mountain Meadow massacre trial on Saturday reported to the Court their inability to agree, and were discharged. The jury is said to have stood nine for acquital and three—one Gentile and two Mormons—for conviction.

Miss Cash, of Washington city, is said to be the best swimmer at Cape May.

Our Railroad Outlook.

A Washington Correspondent of the *Beacon*, writing under date of the 2nd instant, informs us that the magnates of the S. Md. Railroad have been brought to grief. He states that receivers have been appointed to take charge of the property of the Company and that injunctions have been served on Col. Smoot and others not to sell any more cross ties nor to dispose of any Southern Md. R. R. Bonds that they may have now in their possession. These proceedings, he goes on to state, were rendered necessary by the extraordinary course adopted by President Smoot, who claimed all the cross ties as his individual property and was about making sale of them to the Baltimore and Potomac R. R. Company. "It gives me pleasure," continues our correspondent, "to state, that, previous to any injunction having been issued or served on his company, Gov. Oden Bowie, on being apprised of Smoot's proceedings by Mr. Callahan, wrote a peremptory order to the subordinates of his company, forbidding the receiving from Smoot of any property of the S. Md. Company. Gov. Bowie has acted in this matter with great promptitude and is entitled to the thanks and gratitude of Southern Maryland for his honorable and chivalrous response to the complaint and remonstrance of Mr. Callahan. *Pendente lite*, it would be indecorous in me to enter into the details and particulars of the bill of complaint and its exhibits, but as they are on file in the Circuit Courts of St. Mary's and Prince George's Counties, you can, I suppose, have free access to them and epitomize them if necessary or expedient. I have endeavored heretofore to impress on the people of Southern Maryland the absolute necessity of getting rid of Col. Smoot. I am satisfied that were he out of the way, and the real indebtedness of the road ascertained, that responsible men, willing to take hold of the road and finish it to completion in six months or less, would come forward. But, with a debt of $350,000 hanging about its neck, as asserted by Col. Smoot, who will be found so fool-hardy as to invest their money in it, either as stockholder or bondholder? The receivers appointed by the Court are R. B. B. Chew, Esq., of Prince George's, and R. C. Combs, Esq., of your county, and no more effective, reliable or honorable men could have been named for the office."—*St. Mary's Beacon.*

The Treasury Robbery.

The Washington detectives are on the trail of the criminals concerned in the robbery of the package of $47,500 from the cash room of the U. S. Treasury on June 24. Three men have been arrested, Halleck, a clerk in the Department, Brown, a suspicious character around Washington, and Ottman, a restaurant keeper of the same city. The detectives have so far succeeded in securing 27,500 in money and bonds, and by attachments against Ottman's property. Further attachments are expected to be made which will fully secure the government from any loss. Brown was arrested on the 5th instant, at Saratoga, where he was sporting in fine style, and spending $500 bills as though he had a bushel of them, and the other two on Saturday. Detective Miller took Brown aside and suggested that it was rather an unusual thing for him to spend $500; that people were talking about it; that there might be some explanation necessary, and finally that he thought they were part and parcel of the money stolen from the Treasury. Brown simply said that it was no unusual thing for him to have money, and that he had borrowed $2,500. This statement he subsequently modified by saying that a friend had given it to him to invest, and that he was investing it.—He was then directly charged with having changed one of the identical notes, but replied, "Well, you know a man in my business is just as liable to have one of them as any other note."

The first arrest was kept secret, and only became known through a writ of habeas corpus being sued out for the release of Brown on the ground that he was illegally held. This was refused, and the man remained in custody. Halleck had a memorandum book which, it appears, will be important in evidence.

It is stated that Halleck, who was arrested in New York, where he was spending his vacation, denies having any acquaintance or dealing whatever with Pegleg Brown. Halleck's statements in substance are to the effect that he did not himself commit the robbery, but that he became possessed of the money immediately afterward and took it to Ottman. He also says that he only received $520 of the entire amount. The officers, however, are satisfied that he is the party who committed the theft, and they also believe from circumstances that have happened that only about $10,000 of the amount has been expended, and that they have a fair prospect of retrieving the remainder of it.

Brown is said also to have made a statement in which Ottman figures as furnishing him with money to bet on races.

Halleck was recently promoted to be an assistant shipping teller in the cash room of the Treasury. He is a native of New York, and has been employed in the Depatment about eight years.

Brown was discharged from the Quartermaster General's office about a year ago (where he had been employed as a clerk) on account of testimony in the trial of Slatter for the murder of Hussey derogatory to his character.

Ottman is the proprietor of a restaurant on Pennsylvania avenue where Brown had rooms. It is expected other arrests will be made shortly.

Current News.

A North Carolina girl, sixteen years old, has given birth to triplets.

Fully one-third more corn has been raised in Louisiana this year than ever before.

The Virginia sumac ranks next to the Sicily in the markets, and always commands ready sale at good prices.

Heavy rains are reported in various parts of France, especially in the basin of the Rhone, and a flood is threatened at Lyons.

Tweed's counsel have filed an appeal from Judge Barrett's decision refusing to reduce the bail and denying the motion to vacate the order of arrest.

An Omaha despatch says that immense clouds of grasshoppers have appeared in various sections of that State, and are doing great damage to the crops.

Several carloads of wheat were shipped to Chilicothe, Ohio, on Saturday last by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to fill orders from millers, who are not willing to pay the prices asked by the farmers of Ohio.

Captain Paul Boyton has offered his services in aid of the inundation sufferers, by proposing to Mme. MacMahon to give at Paris, on the 16th inst., a series of experiments with his life-saving dress. His offer has been accepted.

Among the recent curious inventions is the application of the camera obscura to a railroad car, imparting to the travelling and wondering beholder a moving diminutive picture of the country through which it is passing.

A lady and gentleman who were on a visit to Niagara, on Monday went into the river below the falls to bathe, and being caught in the eddy, were carried out and drowned before assistance could be rendered them. They were soon to be married

☞ The *Mark Lane Express* reviewing the prospects of the European grain crop, says it would be unreasonable, after a sunless July and such a heavy rainfall, to expect the same plenty or quality as last year. The bulk of the English crop is yet uncut, and the same estimate holds good to the prospect in France. In the Paris market flour has risen four francs per sack, and in the English market there appears to be as much chance of a rise as a fall, large purchases having been made in the London market on American account.

JAMES F. OWENS,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Port Tobacco.

Good material, handsome fits, faithful workmanship and moderate charges. Repairing done at short notice. jy 31-tf

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, August 11, 1875.

FLOUR—City Mills Super.....	4 75 @	5 50
Rio brand Extra.....	7 75 @	8 00
Patapsco Family	9 25 @	0 00
" Extra	8 75 @	0 00
WHEAT—Good Southern white at 155@157 cts., fair red at 128@135 cts., good do. at 140@145 cts., prime do. at 150@152 cts., amber at 155@160 cts.		
CORN—Southern yellow at 87 cts., white at 88@89 cts.		
OATS—Heavy Southern at 61 cts., medium at 63 cts., light at 64 cts.		
RYE—Market steady, with sales of prime at 95 cts.		

TOBACCO.—Receipts of Maryland have again increased, but of Ohio and other kinds lighter. The market for Maryland is moderately active, all the desirable lots offered being taken by shippers, and steady figures. For Ohio the inquiry is limited; no large sales reported. Kentucky is quiet, but held firm. The floods in the West have, without doubt, caused considerable damage to the Ohio and Kentucky crops. Inspections this week, 1,282 hhds. Md., 173 Ohio and 6 Ky.—total, 1,461 hhds. We have this week deducted 4,019 hhds. from stock in warehouses, as covering coastwise shipments, home consumption and reinspections since the 1st January. We revise:

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 @	13 00
" fancy.....	15 00 @	20 00
" upper country.....	8 50 @	30 00
" ground leaves, new	6 00 @	11 00

CATTLE.—The range of prices for the past week:

Best Beeves.....	$5 87@7 25
Generally rated first quality.....	4 75@5 87
Medium or good fair quality.....	4 25@4 75
Ordinary Steers, Oxen & Cows..	3 75@4 25
General average of the market...	3 75@0 00
Extreme range of prices.....	3 75@7 25
Most of the sales were from.....	5 25@6 25

SHEEP & LAMBS.—The quality of the receipts this week, taken altogether, averaged about the same as last week. There has been a fair demand for good Sheep, with some little improvement in prices since our last report; but the demand for Lambs is not so active; open wool stock Sheep show some activity—Nearly half of the stock has been taken East, chiefly on speculation. We quote Sheep at 4@5½c per lb gross: Lambs 2@$4 25 per head, or 6@7c per lb; Stock Sheep $1 75 for tail ends, to $3 50 per head for the best. Receipts this week 4181 head.

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

ALEXANDRIA, August 9, 1875.

FLOUR—Fine.....	$5 00 @	5 25
Superfine.....	6 00 @	6 25
Extra.....	6 75 @	7 50
Family.....	7 25 @	8 00
Family choice.....	8 00 @	8 50
WHEAT—Common to fair.....	1 20 @	1 35
Good to prime.....	1 40 @	1 45
Choice.....	1 50 @	0 00
CORN—White.....	0 82 @	0 00
Mixed	0 80 @	0 81
Yellow	0 80 @	0 81
RYE	0 75 @	0 85
OATS	0 50 @	0 56
WOOL—Unwashed	0 30 @	0 33
Washed.....	0 42 @	0 45

DIED.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, at her residence near Middletown, in this county, Miss MARY D. ADAMS, in the 83d year of her age.

The deceased led a very active, but retired life—rarely going from home, unless it was at the call of duty to administer to the sick and afflicted. In her immediate neighborhood she will be missed by these to whom she was ever ready to render a kindness.

Divine Service.

Service may be expected in Port Tobacco Parish, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., as follows:

12th Sunday after Trinity, Piney.
13th Sunday after Trinity, Port Tobacco.
14th Sunday after Trinity, Piney.
15th Sunday after Trinity, Port Tobacco.
16th Sunday after Trinity, Piney.
17th Sunday after Trinity, Port Tobacco.
18th Sunday after Trinity, Piney.

☞ Rev. Mr. TODD will hold Divine Service in the Grange Hall, at Cox Station, on Sunday next, the 15th instant. Service to commence at 5 o'clock P. M.

School Examiner's Notice.

ALL APPLICANTS for the position of Teachers in the Public Schools of Charles County are hereby notified that an EXAMINATION will be held at the Office of the School Commissioners,

On WEDNESDAY, 22d of SEPTEMBER, for applicants from the 1st Collection District (Hill-Top).

On THURSDAY, 23d of Sept., applicants from the 2d, or Allen's Fresh District.

On FRIDAY, 24th of Sept., applicants from the 3d, or Middletown District.

On SATURDAY, 25th of Sept., applicants from the 4th, or Bryantown District.

☞ Applicants will please take notice that the School Law requires an examination in Physiology and Geometry in addition to the usual English branches. Examination as far practicable to be written.

By order of the Board,

GEO. M. LLOYD, Examiner.

Aug. 13, 1875—td

SELLING OFF AT COST

AT HILL-TOP,

TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, wishing to close out his entire STOCK OF GOODS before the 1st of September next, offers, AT COST, a general assortment, such as

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Ready-Made Clothing, Shoes and Boots, China, Glass and Tin-ware, and other articles usually kept in a country store.

I also offer my HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE for sale. Terms, cash.

U. GRUNBAUM.

an 12-2t*

JOSHUA HORNER, JR. JOHN M. HARRISON, JR.

To Wheat Growers

FERTILIZERS REDUCED.

BALTIMORE, *August* 2, 1875.

We beg leave to notify our friends and patrons that we have this day reduced the price of our different brands of Fertilizers.

FROM THIS DATE

Our Concentrated Maryland Super Phosphate will be .	$45 per ton.
Our Bone Dust, . . .	$42 "
Our Bone Meal, . . .	$45 "
Our Dissolved Bone. .	$43 "
Western Bone Dust, . .	$34 "

Chemicals and Peruvian Guano we are selling at correspondingly low figures.

We shall jealously guard the high credit for

Pure and Unadulterated Fertilizers,

which we have secured in the past, and will GUARANTEE in every respect the standard our goods have heretofore held.

Most respectfully yours,

JOSHUA HORNER, JR. & CO.,

54 S. Gay St., Baltimore.

an 13-4t

TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of School No. 1, 4th election district of Charles county, wish to employ a Teacher to take charge of said school, beginning October 1st, 1875. None need apply unless qualified to teach thoroughly the English branches, together with Geometry and Physiology. Apply in person or by letter to the Trustees.

J. THOS. COLTON,
R. PAYNE,
JOHN H. REEDER,
Trustees.

Allen's Fresh P. O., Aug. 13, 1875—4t

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

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

Camp Meeting at Beantown.

SPECIAL SUNDAY TRAIN.

AUGUST 15, 1875.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Cox Station on Sunday, August 15th, 1875, at 7.00 and Bowie at 9.30 A. M. for Beantown Camp Meeting. Returning will leave Beantown at 4.00 P. M. for Bowie, and 7.30 P. M. for Cox's Station. aug 13-1t

CHURCH FESTIVAL.

THE ladies of Pisgah M. E. Church, South, will hold a FESTIVAL at their Church,

Thursday, Sept. 2, 1875,

for the purpose of raising funds to repair the Church building. A good DINNER, Ice Cream, Soda Water and Confectioneries of all kinds will be on hand in abundance.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

aug 13-4t THE LADIES.

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

FOR

Girls and Young Children.

WESTMINSTER, MD.,

30 miles from Baltimore, on Western Maryland Railroad.

☞ Number of Boarding Pupils limited to twelve.

TERMS $125 PER SESSION.

For Circulars address

MISS TILGHMAN,
Westminster, Md.

REFERENCES.—Hon. Charles B. Roberts, Chas. T. Reifsnider, Esq. aug 13-tf

NOTICE OF ESTRAY.

State of Maryland Charles County, Set:

I HEREBY certify, that on this 10th day of August, in the year 1875, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the said State, in and for the County aforesaid, Daniel W. Hawkins, and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, that he had taken up as an Estray trespassing on his enclosures, the following property, to wit:—ONE DARK BRINDLE OX; no ear marks; with a knot on the left jaw; supposed to be about four years old.

Given under my hand, this 10th day of August, 1875.

WM. BOSWELL, J. P.

The owner or owners of the above described property are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away; otherwise, it will be disposed of as the law directs.

DANIEL W. HAWKINS.

au 13-2t

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