# Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, October 29, ..... 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. GWINN,
OF BALTIMORE CITY.

## Democratic County Ticket.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
RICHARD H. EDELEN,
JOHN H. MITCHELL.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.
JOHN W. MITCHELL.

FOR JUDGES OF ORPHANS' COURT.
DR. THOMAS A. CARRICO,
WILLIAM BOSWELL,
D. IGNATIUS SANDERS.

FOR SHERIFF.
LUTHER A. MARTIN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
E. FAIRFAX MASON,
JOHN L. BUDD,
WILLIAM F. DEMENT,
E. W. HAVILAND,
JOHN G. CHAPMAN.

### OUR LAST APPEAL.

Before the next issue of our paper the election will be over—the die will be cast! We have so often spoken to our readers that we feel a reluctance to say anything more on this subject, yet we feel ourselves impelled to say a word or two more. The issue is now as it has been for years past, between the Democratic and the Republican party—parties with distinct and well defined antagonisms. It is true that the Republican party approaches us in the guise of "Reform" but that is a guise too thin we hope to deceive anybody. The ticket is one which was nominated by the Republican party in Convention assembled, and which is supported by that party in our midst. Whatever its partisans may say of it elsewhere, with us it is the Republican ticket, and that identity cannot be shaken off. Now the question presented to you, the people of Charles county, will be, whether you shall be misled by this specious cry of Reform, or whether you will stand by the Democratic party which has so long and so often stood as the conservative champion of the people amidst just such storms as these men are now raising. Whatever may be the result of the election in Baltimore, we, throughout the State, have our own wrongs to right. Baltimore city may have municipal wrongs to right and may seek to do so by casting a heavy vote for Warfield. We have nothing to do with that. And it is simply, shall we by supineness allow our county to be carried against us? We firmly believe that if the county is lost this time it will be our own fault. Our party is united on the ticket and there is no exception to it, and we do not think [illegible] any. And in the face of the expected [illegible] by which we were beat two years ago, we see no reason why, if our friends make proper efforts to get out our vote, that we should not be successful. We have had this opinion from the start and we adhere to it. All we ask our friends is to relax no effort, but for every man to give a little time—a little effort towards bringing out our vote. We have no chance of getting any help in this fight from abroad. We must depend entirely upon our own right arm, and the sooner we make up our mind to that fact, the sooner we will respect ourselves properly. Our enemies professing Democracy under the guise of Reform are, as we have said before, nothing but Republicans seizing this insidious manner to approah and deceive Democrats. Yet how is it in fact? Here with us is not the ticket of which Mr. Harris is the head looked upon as the Republican ticket? Is not every negro in the county instructed that that is his ticket, and does he not believe that these men are converts to Republicanism? It is idle to disguise it if we would. And they are prophetic in this. If by any extraordinary concatination of circumstances, which we hope is not within the range of human possibilities, the so-called Reform ticket should be elected, the effect could be and would be nothing less than the defeat of the Democratic party in this State and the building up of the Radicals. Are you prepared for this, fellow-citizens of Charles county? Then we say to you lose no time, but during the few days, between now and next Tuesday, WORK—and work hard. We have endeavored to do our duty in our feeble way. You do yours. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, is all we ask.

☞ *Democrats, don't fail to attend the meeting in Port Tobacco to-morrow.*

☞ *Democrats, let nothing deter you from voting on Tuesday if you can possibly get to the polls.*

### Pause and Ponder.

Before a Democrat makes up his mind to leave his party let him pause and ponder well what he is about to do. It is not such a great while ago that Maryland was lying in the dust under the feet of those who now are engineering the "Reform" party—not such a great while since a Democrat had no rights which these same people were bound to respect. Not such a great while since a man had to stand aside while the negro went to the polls unmolested.

Let every man who has ever voted the Democratic ticket reflect that if he now lets go his hold he may drop into an abyss from which he will not be rescued in a life time. It behooves every Democrat now to do his duty to his party, to his State, to his country.—*Democratic Advocate.*

### A Clever Hit.

A speaker in Talbot said the other day that the Radical party had tricked itself out in a Reform garb with S. Teackle Wallis for an overskirt. Take the overskirt off, and the same old Radical frame which has opposed the Democracy for years, stands exposed.—*Marl. Gazette.*

### Hon. J. Morrison Harris.

This gentleman, who is expected to be here today and address the people, made a speech at Princess Anne, in Somerset county, on the 19th instant, which is thus noticed by the *True Marylander*, published at that place:

"Mr. J. Morrison Harris was the first speaker called to the front. He at once launched into the discussion of the policy and purposes of the Reform party. He held himself, so far as his manner was concerned, well in check with dignity and made his appeal principally to the Democratic party. He argued that his American or "Know Nothing" record was no bar to the suffrages that he should receive from the Democratic party. He instanced Hon. Thomas Swann, who was a Know Nothing, and had long ago been received with open arms by the Democratic party and elevated from one position to another of honor and trust, and who had served the State with profit to it and honor to himself. Why should not he be taken into full fellowship and confidence? He dwelt with the most apparent delight and great self-satisfaction on his own career and services, painting his history and public services with unctuous colors that seemed to penetrate with joy to the very centre of his immortal soul. During it all he never once said that Mr. Swann had come forward at the time that the despot's heel was on our neck; that it was Mr. Swann's strong arm, and just decrees, that saved us from the very ilk of himself who would have kept us until now, as the unfortunate Southern States have been kept, ground into the dust, ruled by aliens and ignorant negroes, their resources and substance consumed and squandered. He went on to argue that the Democratic party was corrupt and rotten, needing the strong and pure influence of such as he (Mr. J. Morrison Harris) to reform it. He instanced one specific charge of corruption against the Democratic party. He took the expense of the last Legislature—that of 1866—of the Republican rule, and showed that the expense of that Legislature was $70,000. He then took the last Legislature of Democratic rule, and showed that it was held at the expense of $191,000. "There stood the figures," said he, "of these two Legislatures, the one Republican and the other Democratic, beside each other, $70,000 and $191,000. These dollars came out of the dear people's treasury, placed there by taxes wrung from the sweat of the people's brow." With terrible vehemence he dwelt on these figures and argued that "where there was so much smoke there must be some fire." Where there was such a difference in the expenses of two Legislatures there must have been some *great* and fraudulent absorption somewhere, as there was no apparent reason why the one should be so far in excess of the other. "There was a cause and it lay," said he, "in the corruption of the present party in power."

During all this time, Mr. Harris did not once tell the people that the session of the Legislature of 1866 *was but thirty days in duration* and that the session of 1874 *was ninety day's long*. Had the session of 1874 been made as expensive by the Democrats, as the Republicans made the session of 1866, it would have cost the sum of $210,000 instead of $191,000. This Democratic party, which the great and pure Mr. J. Morrison Harris wants to reform, saved to the people therefore the sum of $19,000.

Of course we cannot presume that Mr. Harris, a man who aspires to be Governor of Maryland, can be ignorant of the fact that the Legislature of 1866 lasted only 30 days and that of 1874 lasted 90 days, or three times as long. If he is thus ignorant and so loosely posted on the causes of financial disbursements of the State, of which he wishes to be Governor he is not the man to obtain the votes of the people, of this county, of either party and certainly not of the Democratic party, to which he principally addressed his arguments. If he is not ignorant, then has he used an unfair, false and disingenuous argument to impose on the credulity of the great mass of voters, who are probably not well posted in these matters, and any man, even as a politician of the present day, who can come before the people with an argument that is based on the most bald-faced misrepresentations, can not be trusted with the highest executive trust of this people. He is unworthy of it and should have his unholy pretensions and presumptions utterly crushed at the coming election. We repeat it, and as emphatically as we can put it in the English language, that a man, who can so wilfully misrepresent, traduce and defame his fellow-citizens, and who can so falsely charge corruption upon them as Mr. Harris did on last Tuesday, is as corrupt and rotten and wicked as the ashes of the burnt hot beds of corruption, Sodom and Gomorrah. Mr. Harris might have gained more votes by his plausible and polite bearing had he confined himself to arguments based on truth, and which could be substantiated; and had he dwelt with less pride on his own career, obtained as it was through the violence and bloodshed of those days "in the reign of terror," when he came to the front and to position. The more he lauded himself and traduced his opponent at that time—the Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte—the more the attention and recollection of his hearers were drawn to those features of those times which he dared not recount. For oratorical effort, Mr. Harris' speech was above criticism. For a fair and open, candid and effective appeal for suffrages, it had better, by far, never have been made."

### Hon. Wm. T. Hamilton's Speech.

As firm as a rock, and as true as steel, are terms which express our estimate of the Hon. Wm. T. Hamilton's political character. His speech at Frederick, heretofore referred to in these columns, was a manly defense of the Democratic party and of its standard-bearers—Carroll, Gwinn, and Woolford. He has since made another very able speech in Carroll county, a part of which we extract, regretting that for want of space we cannot give the whole of it. In this extract, Mr. Hamilton tells us the true mode of reforming politics and what honest Democrats can and will do within the party. He plainly shows how useless and vain it is to expect reform from the combination, called the party of Reform within our State. But we have no room for further remark, and must be content to refer the reader to the following extract from the speech:

THE QUESTION IN MARYLAND.

In Maryland the controversy was considered by some to be more as to individuals, and it was thought that whoever was elected would be a Democrat. That might be true and might not be. The question was whether the evils alleged were sufficient to justify a Democrat in leaving the organization. The speaker had voted in 1872 for Horace Greeley against his will and better judgment, and he would caution his hearers against a repetition of such action. Would they abandon this great organization just upon the eve of a grand battle?—There were vagabonds and dishonest men in every party, no one denied that. Troubles of this kind were indispensible to parties. The great duty of a Democrat was to hunt, not only the

RASCALS OF THE RADICAL PARTY

but those of his own party, and to punish the latter more harshly than the former. Having so much light they should have known better. There were only two things the party could fear—corruption and the military power. The speaker feared the former only.

NOTHING NEW.

There was really no new party; no new ideas; no grievances founded on questions of finance, administration or political morality. All these the Democratic party understood and would solve, and when they solved it the people would have the same kind of rule they had in the palmiest days before the war. It was said by some gentlemen on the other side that a Democrat should leave his organization and vote for other gentlemen no less distinguished. They said that upon principles they could not differ. They alleged that

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION

did not represent the people in its action. The speaker maintained that the Convention, by the vote of sixty to fifty, had undoubtedly nominated the Hon. John Lee Carroll. [Applause.] If that was the sentiment of the Convention, that was the end of it. If it be said that the Convention did not represent the people or the party, then there would be some ground of quarrel with the party. But the party had remained three months under that nomination, quiescent for that period, and there has been no movement made to

CALL ANOTHER CONVENTION,

that is, a recognized Convention called by the authority of the regularly organized State authorities. The speaker and all Democrats were obliged to say, if they believed that the Convention did not include and represent the sentiment of the party, "well the candidate is before us and the party is rallying to his support; still I am to leave my party, disregard its movements in this respect, and take up another candidate that surely never was nominated by the party." [Applause.] If the party had presented a man utterly unfit for the position, a grave question would then have arisen, and all honest Democrats in such a case would have united to call the party together again, and take the remedy into their own hands and rectify the works of a recreant Convention. But no such man had been nominated.

FRIEND AND FOE ALIKE

said he is a man of high character, of the greatest integrity and a sound Democrat. Nobody questioned it. The opposition asserted that abuses exist in the State and the speaker admitted it. Bad men worked into the Democratic party as they did in any party, but it was the glory of that party that when abuses were pointed out it took measures to correct them. It did not imitate the Republicans in apologizing for those abuses and in saying that the offenders were clever fellows and it wouldn't do to punish them. The power and the willingness to correct abuses were the boast of the Democratic party and therein lay a great deal of influence. It did not

COMPROMISE WITH VILLAINS,

whether they called themselves Democrats or Republicans. The Democrats in New York had not hesitated to oust Tweed and his followers. Judge Pershing, in Pennsylvania, did not hesitate to send three Democratic County Commissioners to the Penitentiary for misapplying public funds. These were but two instances out of numbers which might be mentioned. The meanest thing on earth a man could do was to steal the people's money. It was placed by the people at Annapolis or Washington and entrusted to the keeping of public servants, and the man who would abuse the trust was not even fit to be the associate of common thieves. He was unfit to enjoy the confidence of any people or to be trusted in any position, and the speaker was satisfied that the delegates from Carroll and other counties would stand by

THE HON. JOHN LEE CARROLL,

or by any honest man, in correcting whatever abuses and wrongs which might be pointed out. He would invite all sides to point out wherever there is an abuse and who is the rascal who commits it, and it would be corrected. It was said that

TAXES AND EXPENDITURES

had been high. They were the natural result of the effort by the Democracy to relieve the State from the effects of a tyranny unsurpassed by any in any military dominion. During this period of five years expenditures had run up. The speaker called upon his hearers to elect men to office who would run them down, and Mr. Carroll was that kind of a man. In the last Legislature there were expenditures, but there had been no division about them. There were Republicans there. Did they

POINT OUT TO THE POEPLE WHERE

these wrongs were committed? Now that public attention had been drawn to this matter, it would be observed in coming sessions of the Legislature. The speaker was for the reduction of expenses, as he knew they could be reduced. He didn't dispute what some of the opposition said about this, but that was no reason why he or any other Democrat, should leave the party. He was in favor of reducing expenditures as fast as possible, and was confident it would be done. There would be no more unauthorized appropriations; no more military appropriations; many things were to be corrected and they would be. The Democrats went hand in hand upon this question and their representatives in the Legislature would see that a cutting down of expenditures was effected. There was public sentiment strong enough to settle all these matters among themselves. But what were they invited to do?—To

JOIN A PARTY OF RADICALS

who said they didn't want Democrats to join the Republican party. Of course not, who ever heard of such a thing! These gentlemen were fond of forming coalitions with respectable Democrats, but they took good care never to be known as Democrats or join the Democratic party. When the National administration was running a course of

RIOT AND CRIME,

they took good care never to leave the Republican party and join the Democrats. A good many of them never undertook to apologize for abuses, and, unlike Democrats, many undertook to defend them. Others said that such things as the Sanborn-Tyner contracts, Pacific Mail subsidies and other iniquities were wrong, but they were so involved in other more important questions of public policy that there was no time to attend to these small matters; that the Republican party had a great mission to perform, and that it was important for them to remain in that party until the election in order to secure the blessings of a Republican administration. [Laughter.] Attention had been called to abuses in the State Government, and measures were now being taken to see that these abuses were corrected in the next Legislature. The speaker called upon his hearers to watch these representatives, who had been derelict in their duties and never to trust them again.

The speaker said the great trouble was the

OPPORTUNITY TO COMMIT WRONG.

And he here adduced statistics showing how much greater were the receipts, proportionally, under Republican rule, and the expenditure also, than under Democratic rule, before the war. The remainder of his remarks were chiefly upon this and National subjects, and, although he spoke at great length, he held the undivided attention of his audience. In closing, the Senator said:

THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC PARTY

of the Nation will yet live to redeem this Nation from Republican policy and Republican rule. If we fail in our duty, then, my Republican friends and my Democratic friends, hurl us out of power as we deserve to be. We tell you what we will do, and, if we fail, hold us responsible as individuals and as a party. I have criticised the conduct of no man. I have spoken in regard to great principles that should control the Democratic cause now, and shall inspire the Democratic heart, and, having done this much I leave the balance to you to determine as you shall deem wise, and just, and proper in November next. And I assure you, as a Democrat, I shall be willing to abide by your decision.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

### Mr. Wallis and Colonel Woolford.

We have already devoted more space to the charges against Comptroller Woolford than their character warrants, and we do not propose to further engage in his defense until he is in more danger of being injured by unjust imputation than he now is. Like every other campaign dodge of the brindle combination the charge against Col. Woolford does not bear the test of investigation, and a close analysis shows it to be utterly false and baseless. It should not be necessary to again go into a review of the case at this time, but a brief, restatement, putting the main points together may serve to show upon what fictitious grounds the opponents of Col. Woolford are building.

First. The formal charge against Colonel Woolford, as made by Mr. Wallis on the 9th and reiterated on the 20th of October, is in these words:

But there is the further reason, that he was publicly denounced on the floor of the Senate by Mr. Earle, as truthful and honorable a gentleman as lives, for having fraudulently attempted to impose on the Committee of Finance of the Senate, by fasely representing a Democratic follower of his in Somerset to have been a soldier of 1812, and endeavoring to obtain for him a soldier's pension (when he had never been in the war) in order to pay for his political services out of the Treasury. For the truth of this charge Mr. Earle appealed in the Senate to Mr. Carroll, then presiding, who he said was present when Mr. Woolford admitted the deception, and he asked Mr. Carroll if what he stated was not true. Mr. Carroll assented by his silence.

Second. Colonel Woolford, over his own signature, denies every statement made by Mr. Wallis, and positively states the fact, *"that no bill was introduced into either House of the Legislature of 1872 to grant a pension to any man from Somerset county, and that no such bill was referred to Mr. Earle's Finance Committee, or could have been the subject matter of advocacy before that committee by me."*

He further adds—

I challenge Mr. Earle or Mr. Wallis to show that such a bill ever existed, and it is the easiest thing in the world, if such a bill did exist or was before the Legislature, to prove it by reference to the journals of the Houses, which must, of course, show the introduction and disposition of every bill that was brought before the Legislature. I challenge Mr. Wallis or Mr. Earle to prove that any such bill ever was referred to the Finance Committee or ever had an existence.

Third. Col. Earle himself, over his own signature, denies that he ever appealed to Mr. Carroll to sustain his assertions.

Fourth. Mr. Carroll over his own signature, denies that he was ever appealed to by Col. Earle.

Thus, as the case stands, every point is met by a plain and emphatic denial. What now remains? Every honest man will unhesitatingly say but one thing. Mr. Wallis' statement must be proved or retracted. Were his charge from the sources whence have sprung the innumerable campaign slanders that have been set afloat in regard to the city finances and other matters we should not have deemed them worthy of further notice. But Mr. Wallis is a gentleman whose word is justly esteemed, and whose character for honor and truth are known to all men. Whatever others might do under the circumstances, there can be but one course for him, and that is to prove his deliberate charge against Colonel Woolford. He is too good a lawyer not to know that the burden of proof rests with him. His every assertion is denied. Colonel Earle and Mr. Carroll do not substantiate him. Colonel Woolford flatly contradicts him, denies the existence of any such bill as that to which Mr. Wallis refers, and sustains his statement by referring to Senate and House records. Unless Mr. Wallis can, therefore, produce evidence to sustain him against these three witnesses, there remains open to him but the one honorable course—a full retraction.

### The Baltimore Municipal Election.

Considering the bad nominations made by the Democrats in some of the wards of the city and the strong combination of the different political elements to gain control of the city government, we have much to encourage us even with the reduced majorities reported. The rebuke to our party in the city is no doubt just; but, as the same cause for complaint does not exist with reference to the nominations for our State ticket, we have every reason to believe that on the 2d of November Baltimore will greatly increase the Democratic majority just given, while in the counties there will be but little if any falling off in our usual vote over the Radicals. We give the following extracts:

[From the Sun yesterday.]

The municipal election yesterday elicited general interest, and brought out a much larger vote than was ever before polled in Baltimore. Hon. Ferdinand C. Latrobe, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by a majority of 2,665 votes over Mr. Henry M. Warfield, the Reform candidate, while the Democrats elected ten members of the first branch of the City Council and eight members of the second branch, the Citizens' Reform party having succeeded in electing ten members of the first branch and two members of the second branch. The complexion of the City Council, therefore, is ten Democrats and ten Reformers in the first branch, and eight Democrats and two Reformers in the second branch. Both those bodies have for some time heretofore been composed exclusively of Democrats.

It will be seen that the aggregate vote yesterday was 53,607, while at the municipal election in 1873 it was 35,403, and at the Presidential election in 1872 it was 44,217. This large increase in the vote is mainly due to the unwonted interest in municipal and State affairs lately evidenced by all classes of citizens.

There will be much speculation, of course, as to the effect of yesterday's result upon the State election to take place next Tuesday. Doubtless those favoring the Reform State ticket will argue favorably in their own behalf, from the fact that the Democratic majority in the city is no greater than it is, while the Democrats will console themselves with the idea that there is to be little change from the past status in the counties.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

Conservative Democracy has again triumphed in Baltimore. Ferdinand C. Latrobe is elected Mayor by a majority exceeding twenty-seven hundred in a total vote of upward of fifty-three thousand—the largest vote ever polled in Baltimore. The Democrats also have a substantial majority in Council on joint ballot.

The situation was so complicated by different issues and the multiplicity of candidates in the Council contests that it is impossible to determine why majorities were not more or less or different. Reformers, Democrats and Independent Democrats have been elected or defeated without clear reason as to the causes which secured the result. All this, of course, involved the Mayoralty vote to some extent and, doubtless, tended to reduce the majority which General Latrobe would otherwise have received. But the result is a handsome compliment to him and the party which is again entrusted with the administration of our municipal government. Of some of the newly-elected Councilmen we know nothing, but the ticket as chosen contains many good names, and we believe that the new body, as a whole, will creditably represent the city and her interests.

The voice of Baltimore yesterday expressed the sentiments of Maryland on the question of party supremacy in this State, and on Tuesday next John Lee Carroll will be overwhelmingly endorsed by the voters of the State. The Reformers appeared yesterday in their true guise, as repeaters, ballot-box stuffers and registration swindlers. They were caught and exposed. To many Democrats who have been misled by the talk of "reform," the real character of the wily Radicals now appears, and were an election to be held to-morrow they would be repudiated by a majority double that of yesterday.

But our Democratic friends should be forewarned. They are fighting an enemy accustomed to this kind of work. No longer daring to attempt brute force and intimidation, they will employ other foul means. Their purpose in choosing to lead them J. Morrison Harris is now plain. They want a man who will not hesitate to serve them, though chosen by fraud.—Every effort will have to be put forth between now and Tuesday next, to thwart the plans of the Radical party, whose domination would be a deadly blow to the prosperity of the Commonwealth.—John Lee Carroll can be elected by 15,000 majority, if every Democrat does his duty and a fair election is held. To WORK!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, That Mr. S. Teackle Wallis, now running for Attorney General on the Radical-Reform-Potatoe-Bug ticket with J. Morrison Harris, testified in the contested election cases before the House of Delegates, on the 2d of November, 1859, as follows:

"About twenty minutes or half an hour after the polls opened in the 10th ward they were taken forcible possession of by the same party of rioters with a volley of bricks and discharge of firearms; from that time until I left no man was permitted access to the polls except at the pleasure of the Know-Nothing party who had so taken possession of them."

Mr. J. Morrison Harris was one of the leaders of that Know-Nothing party, and APPROVED OF THEIR VIOLENCE, because he three times accepted their nominations for Congress and occupied the seat which had been obtained by just such force and fraud.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, That the Republican Convention which nominated J. Morrison Harris as its choice for Governor, declared in its platform its adherence "to those principles which that party has in the past so triumphantly vindicated."

Among "those principles which that party has in the past so triumphantly vindicated" is the infamous one of disfranchisement, which it inserted in the Constitution of 1864, and which, if it had not been repealed, would have disfranchised more than one-half of the voters of the State. Read and ponder on it:

Section 4. No person who has at any time been in armed hostility to the United States, or the lawful authorities thereof, or who has been in any manner in the service of the so-called "Confederate States of America," and no person who has voluntarily left this State and gone within the military lines of the so-called "Confederate States or armies" with the purpose of adhering to said States or armies, and no person who has given any aid, comfort, countenance or support to those engaged in armed hostility to the United States, or in any manner adhered to the enemies of the United States, either by contributing to the enemies of the United States, or unlawfully sending within the lines of such enemies money or goods, or letters, or information, or who has disloyally held communication with the enemies of the United States, or who has advised any person to enter the service of the said enemies, or aided any person so to enter, or who has by any open deed or word declared his adhesion to the cause of the enemies of the United States, or his desire for the triumph of said enemies over the arms of the United States, shall ever be entitled to vote at any election to be held in this State, or to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the laws of this State, unless since such unlawful acts he shall have voluntarily entered into the military service of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom, or shall be on the day of election, actually and voluntarily in such service, or unless he shall be restored to his full rights of citizenship by an act of the General Assembly passed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House; and it shall be the duty of all Officers of Registration and Judges of Election carefully to exclude from voting, or being registered, all persons so as above disqualified; and the Judges of Election at the first election held under this Constitution shall, and at any subsequent election may, administer to any person offering to vote the following oath or affirmation: I do swear or affirm that I am a citizen of the United States, that I have never given any aid, countenance or support to those in armed hostility to the United States, that I have never expressed a desire for the triumph of said enemies over the arms of the United States, and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States and support the Constitution and laws thereof as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will in all respects demean myself as a loyal citizen of the United States, and I make this oath or affirmation without any reservation or evasion, and believe it to be binding on me: and any person declining to take such oath shall not be allowed to vote, but the taking of such oath shall not be deemed conclusive evidence of the right of such person to vote; and any person swearing or affirming falsely shall be liable to penalties of perjury, and it shall be the duty of the proper officers of registration to allow no person to be registered until he shall have taken the oath or affirmation above set out, and it shall be the duty of the Judges of Election in all their returns of the first election held under this Constitution to state in their said returns that every person who has voted has taken such oath or affirmation.

### The Democrats of Calvert.

The Calvert *Journal* of last week says:

In making a survey of the field we are pleased to observe the unanimity which seemingly pervades the Democratic ranks. We have not yet heard of a single Democrat in this county who has declared his intention of deserting his party to join the ranks of the so-called Reformers. They remember too well what, in times past, they had to endure when their opponents had control of the State, to be induced to catch at the bait which these same opponents now offer them under the specious name of Reform. True in their allegiance to the party under whose banners they have for so many years fought so nobly, they can see no good reason for deserting it now, and thus aid in an attempt to destroy its supremacy in this State. They have no desire to abandon those principles which they have labored so long to establish. The conduct of the Democrats of Calvert, we think, is deserving of great commendation, especially when we consider the meagre share of political patronage which they now enjoy.—We are proud of our party here and hope to have that feeling increased by its efforts at the polls on the second day of November next.

☞ You need not neglect your business when troubled with a cough or cold, if you only use a reliable remedy at once. Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup is the best remedy we know of. Price only 25 cents.

### MARRIED.

At Pomphret Church, on Tuesday, October 26th, 1875, by the Rev. Father McAtee, Mr. CHARLES E. WADE and Miss KATE YOUNGMAN, all of this county.

At St. Paul's Chapel, Piney, on Tuesday, October 26th, by Rev. Dr. Lewis, Miss MARY F. E. ROWE and Mr. WILLIAM C. HARDY, all of Charles county.

### DIED.

On Monday, October 4th, at Boyd's Hole, Va., OLA BLANCHE, infant daughter of Wm. H. and Philomenia J. Posey, late of this county, aged 14 months and 10 days.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John P. Marshall, in Piscataway, on Sunday last, Mrs. ANN E. BROWN, aged about 63 years.

### Divine Service.

There will be Divine Service at St. Ignatius' Church, Hill-Top, on next Sunday, 31st inst.

Rev. Dr. Lewis will, D. V., hold Divine Service at Cox's Station, on Sunday, Oct. 31st, at 4 o'clock P. M.

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

23d Sunday after Trinity, Port Tobacco.
24th Sunday after Trinity, Piney.
25th Sunday after Trinity, Port Tobacco.
26th Sunday after Trinity, Piney.
1st Sunday in Advent, Port Tobacco.
2d Sunday in Advent, Piney.

### Convocational Services.

There will, D. V., be Convocational Services in William and Mary Parish, Rev. Mr. Todd, Rector, on Thursday, Nov. 4th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

### Religious Notice.

The Exercises of the Jubilee will commence at St. Charles' Church, Cornwallis' Neck, on Thursday, the 28th instant, and will continue on Friday and Saturday, concluding on Sunday morning, the 31st.

### Ladies' Meeting.

There will, D. V., be a meeting of the Ladies' Association of Port Tobacco Parish, at Mrs. Boswell's on Friday, Oct. 29th, at 4 o'clock P. M.


Fall and Winter Millinery
AT BALTIMORE PRICES.

Mrs. M. A. SCOTT, Port Tobacco, Md.,
HAS just opened a complete stock of FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS generally. She names in part—
Fine FELT HATS of the most popular shapes, VELVET AND STRAW HATS,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS,
YOKE LACES, FRINGES, VELVETEENS,
A great variety of Dress Buttons, and Buttons for children's suits, Rushes, Neck-ties, Veiling, &c., Bustles and Hoops of the latest styles, Corsets, and the double Steel Stays.
Also, a beautiful assortment of Worsted Goods, Balmoral Skirts, and a nice preparation for a Lady's Toilet.
All of which goods will be sold at Baltimore prices.
☞ STAMPING and PINKING done at the shortest notice. [oct 29

[Removed to No. 106 S. Charles Street.]
WM. H. BLANDFORD. GUSTAV A. RASCH.
BLANDFORD & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, FEED, TOBACCO, SEGARS, SOAPS, &c.,
*No. 106 South Charles St., Baltimore.*
TRUEMAN DUVALL,
Tobacco Salesman.
Particular attention given to the inspection and sale of TOBACCO; the Sale of GRAIN and all Country PRODUCE. FERTILIZERS, IMPLEMENTS and Farm Supplies, &c., furnished at Agents' prices.
Oct. 29, 1875.

DR. CUMMING'S VEGETINE, the great "Blood Purifier," for sale by
J. I. LACEY.

Church Dedication.
THE new M. E. Church, South, at Mechanicsville, in St. Mary's county, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on Sunday, October 31st. There will be preaching morning and afternoon. The Rev. S. W. Haddaway and Rev. John Hannon, of Baltimore, will officiate on the occasion. oct 15-3t

Festival.
FOR the purpose of making some needed repairs, there will be a Festival at Pomonkey M. E. Church on THURSDAY, 4th of November, under the management of the Ladies, who pledge their best efforts to make the occasion agreeable to the public hereby invited to attend. It will be held in the afternoon and evening at the residence of Mr. Downs, near the church. There will be a variety of amusements, such as Select Reading, Vocal Music and Tablaux. Supper, 50 cts. oct 22-2t

ST. COLUMBA LODGE,
No. 150, A. F. & A. M.
PORT TOBACCO, Oct. 27, A. L., 5875.
A Special Communication will be held on
FRIDAY, Oct. 29th, 1875.
for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Grand Lodge, and collection of dues.
By order of the Worshipful Master,
HENRY G. ROBERTSON, Sec'y.

TOURNAMENT and BALL.
THERE will be a TOURNAMENT given near Port tobacco
On MONDAY, November 8th, 1875.
Knights from all parts of the country are invited to take part in the contest for the honor of Crowning Queen of Love and Beauty and three Maids of Honor.
A HOP will be given at night at the St. Charles Hotel, when a gay time may be expected.
The tilting will commence at 12 o'clock M. Entrance fee for Knights, $3.50.
oct 29-2t

FARM STOCK FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offers at private sale the following stock, viz:
2 large Mules,
1 Work Horse,
1 fine large Brood Mare.
If not sold at private sale on or before the FIRST TUESDAY IN COURT, the stock will be offered on that day, in front of the Court House, at PUBLIC SALE.
TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with security to be approved by the undersigned.
B. W. SPALDING.
oct 29-3t White Plains P. O.

HORSE STOLEN.
STOLEN from the subscriber on last Friday night (Oct. 15th) A SMALL ROAN MARE, with two curls in forehead, a little pigeon-toed, and closely coupled. The Mare is about eight years old and twelve hands high. The Mare was ridden off by a negro man answering to the following description: About 6 feet high, very knock-kneed, one of his legs looks like it has been broken, very good teeth, full lips, and very black and ugly. A reward of ten dollars will be paid for any information leading to the recovery of the horse and conviction of the rogue.
DAVID W. BROOKS,
1t* Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's Co., Md.

$20 REWARD.
STOLEN from the subscriber, on Sunday night, October 17th, a medium-sized
Nankeen Mare,

about 11 years old. The above reward will be given for the return of the Mare to me.
oct 22-3t F. P. HAMILTON.

PUBLIC SALE.
I WILL sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises of the late Reverdy A. Rennoe, deceased,
On Wednesday, the 3rd day of November, 1875,
(if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter,) all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of
Five Head of HORSES,
Two Yoke of WORK OXEN,
A lot of MILCH COWS & YOUNG CATTLE,
Twenty-Eight SHEEP,
A lot of HOGS,
One DOUBLE CARRIAGE,
One TOP BUGGY,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
Household & Kitchen FURNITURE.
☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums under twenty dollars the cash will be required; for all sums of twenty dollars and over a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale.
PERRY RENNOE, Adm'r
oct 15-3t of Reverdy Rennoe, dec'd.

Public Sale at Cox Station.
I WILL offer at PUBLIC SALE at this place, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of NOVEMBER next,
A fine lot of Horses, Mules, Colts, (3 of them Baltimore stock), a lot of Fat Cattle, Oxen, Sheep, Hogs, Milch Cows, and Calves, and also many useful articles.
TERMS—Four months with approved security, bearing interest from date—except for Fat Cattle, for which the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL COX.
Cox Station, Oct. 22, 1875.—ts [Ind.]

COX'S STATION FOR RENT.
HAVING determined, on account of my health, to give up Merchandizing, I will RENT (with my good will) my
Storehouse, Barn, Hay Scales, &c.,
AT COX'S STATION,
Upon Very Accommodating Terms.
COX'S STATION is near the southern terminus of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, and is the point at which the passenger train lies over at night and from which it starts in the morning. There are two daily trains to and from Baltimore and Washington. There are Ticket, Freight, Postoffice and Adams' Express Offices already established at this Station. There is also a Hotel and Bar, Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shops, and Carriage Factory. As there is but one Store at this point, it offers unusual advantages to an enterprising man, who, in view of the fact that the Stock can be renewed daily from Baltimore or Washington, can conduct a good business with a small capital. The business is about $20,000 per annum, well established and constantly increasing. Its location and health renders it one of the best Stands in the county.
Parties are invited to view the premises, and for terms, apply to
oct 15-4t SAMUEL COX.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forbidden to trespass in any manner whatever upon my lands known as "Oak Grove" and "Brentfield." The law will rigidly enforced against every person found upon either of the above named farms.
oct 22-3t ELIZABETH C. C. WARE.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned hereby give notice that we will prosecute to the utmost rigor of the law all persons who may be found trespassing upon our respective lands, either with or without dog or gun. JOHN DIXON,
J. HENRY MURRAY.
oct 22-3t

BITTERS.—Baker's, Hostetters's, and German Bitter, at LACEY'S.

THE MYSTERY DISCOVERED!
THE PEOPLE OF CHARLES COUNTY ENLIGHTENED IN REGARD TO PRICES.
The Immense Bargains Offered Surprises All!
THE FOLLOWING INDUDEMENTS OFFERED TO EVERY ONE:
WORKING PANTS.....$1.00, $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
UNION CASSIMERE PANTS.....$1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75.
ALL-WOOL PANTS.....$3.00, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4.00.
WORKING SUITS FOR MEN.....$5.00, $5.50, $6.00, $6.50, $7.00.
DRESS SUITS.....$9.00, $9.50, $10.50, $11.00, $12.00.
OVERCOATS.....$3.50, $4.50, $6.00, $7.50, $8.50, $10.00.
FINER GRADES OF GOODS,
OF WHICH WILL BE FOUND AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT, SOLD PROPORTIONATELY LOW.
These Good are all endorsed as
Sacrificed Offerings.
BOY'S SUITS FROM $2.50 TO $4.00 AND UPWARDS.
PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
Men's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.
THE EAST WASHINGTON CLOTHING PALACE
IS THE PLACE WHERE THESE GOODS CAN BE FOUND.
Corner of 8th and I streets, Navy Yard.
M. KAUFMAN.
☞ Special discount offered to Dealers, who can be furnished with the above-named goods at Baltimore jobbing prices, saving express charges, &c.
oct 29-3m

C. BAUM'S
SANITARY
CORSET,