Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, February 25th, 1881

Tobacco Inspection.

The observations which the TIMES has heretofore made upon the subject of tobacco inspection may be reduced to the following syllogism: Some system of reliable, authoritative and impartial intervention between the producer and manufacturer of tobacco, for the purpose of inspection and sampling, is rendered necessary by the peculiar nature of the product; the duly appointed, sworn and bonded agent of the State affords the most reliable, authoritative and impartial intervention for this purpose; therefore, the true interests of the producers of tobacco demand a continuance of some system of inspection by the State.

Our neighbor, the *Independent*, undertakes to controvert this argument. After admitting that our conclusion is correctly drawn, and tacitly conceding that the minor premise is correct it selects as the most favorable point of its augumentative attack our major premise and devotes a whole column of its peculiar style of argument to a bold endeavor to prove that no system of intermediary inspection at all is necessary. In doing this, our contemporary has gone a step farther than any one else who has engaged in a public discussion of this question, as far as we are aware; for, as we said on a previous occasion, all those who have heretofore written publicly in opposition to the State system of inspection have conceded the necessity of some intermediary inspection of this product. If our valued contemporary could only prove what it set about with so much flourish and apparent confidence, it would certainly relieve the question of all further embarrassment, and our unbounded admiration of the profound genius of its able editor would be marred by noly one regret—that our State had not possessed a genius like himself at an earlier period in her history before the tobacco planters had been taxed with such a large sum of money to make permanent provision for such inspection.

To our obtuse understanding, however, its whole column of comments prove, we regret to say, nothing. It says that the same and perhaps greater necessity for inspection exists in the case of "corn, wheat flour, hay or almost anything else sold in bulk." Does not every man of any practical sense at all know that corn and wheat are not sent to market and sold in bulk? These products are always open to the inspection of the buyer, and if either the quality or condition do not suit him, he does not purchase. The case of hay in bales does approximate somewhat nearer to that of tobacco, but it is by no means a parallel one. In alluding to this commodity our neighbor proves "the absurdity" of its own "contention" by the admission that "we have been cheated by just such false packing." We were also "cheated by just such false packing" once and the result is that we never purchase hay in bales now unless the vendor will warrant it to be honestly packed, which we find they will generally do. Most of those farmers who sell baled hay generally get their crops on the market through the agency of some responsible factor or dealer who is cognizant of their responsibtiity, and will undertake to warrant their packing. The case of hay is, however, by no means a parallel one, because the packages are not nearly so valuable, are not susceptible of such nice shades of difference in quality and condition, are rarely transported but a short distance from where it is produced and never, perhaps, exported from the country.

Flour was until recently the subject of State inspection, and since the abolition of the law regulating its inspection is sold entirely upon the credit of the brands of the different mills. Obscure mills are now only enabled to get their flour on the market at a fair price through the agency of responsible factors, whom they indemnify against the risk of warranting their flour. This as we have shown heretofore the large majority of tobacco growers owing to their great number and doubtful responsibility, cannot do, and therefore the inspection of tobacco ought not, like that of flour, to be abolished.

With regard to our neighbor's funny observations about its able editor's purchases of fodder, and beef, and coal, and horses in which he was so badly cheated, we must pass them by as wholly irrlevant to the subject of discussion, merely quoting for our neighbor's benefit the maxim of the law with which its able editor is no doubt quite familiar: "*vigilantibus, non dormientibus, succurunt jura.*"

Now we come to the hogshead of sugar, which we selected as an example, because we thought it approximated more nearly to that of tobacco than any other commodity, and which our neighbor thinks is an unfortunate selection because it illustrates "the absurdity of the contention." Our neighbor tells us with interesting detail of the manner in which sugar is made; will he not also inform us if the sugar plantations in Louisiana and the portions of the adjoining States where that product is made, are not very extensive, and their owners, as a rule, men of wealth and responsibility. Our reading concerning the growth of Sugar in those States has led to that conclusion. This being so it would be an easy matter for their factors in New Orleans to warrant the quality of the contents of the casks and assume the responsibility, and thus get this product on the market without intermediary inspection. We know that in commerce this product is sold by samples exhibited by the vender as representing the contents of the cask, and that in law the vendor is liable for any non correspondence between the samples and bulks; this being so, it is reasonable to assume that the liability over extends back in regular succession to the responsible producer himself.

As we have said before, the producers of tobacco, taken as a class, lack the known responsibility necessary to get their product on the market, and therefore some reliable intermediary inspection in the case of tobacco is necessary. But aside from that, sugar does not furnish a parallel, as a commodity, to tobacco, because it is not susceptible of such nice shades of difference as to quality, nor does it require as we think, such great care as to its condition. Many growers of tobacco, who pack it and send it to market, are not sufficiently skilled in its manipulation to pack it in proper condition, and much of the tobacco that goes to Baltimore, if it were exported in the condition in which it is received at the warehouses, would be utterly worthless when it reached its destination in Europe.

We had intended this week to make a further review of the inspection laws, and present our views as to what modifications in the existing system might now be, without prejudice to the planter, made; but having consumed all the space we can devote to this subject, discussing what is undoubtedly a conceded proposition in this discussion, viz., that some intermediary inspection is necessary, we must postpone what we intended to say until next week.

Hon. John I. Mitchell has been elected by the Pennsylvania Legislature Senator from that State, to succeed Senator Wallace. Mr. Mitchell is now a Republican Representative in Congress from the 16th Pennsylvania district. He is regarded as a man of fair ability and is opposed to the rule of the Camerons.

The Lamented Chief Justice.

Action of the Bar in Respect to His Memory.

As soon as the dockets were called over on Monday, Court adjourned for the purpose of taking action concerning the decease of the late Chief Justice Brent. A meeting of the Bar was immediately afterwards held, Upon motion of Richard H. Edelen, Esq., Judge D. R. Magruder was called to the chair and S. Cox, Esq appointed secretary. The chair appointed the following members of the Bar a committee to draft resolutions.

COMMITTEE:

R. H. EDELEN,
NICHOLAS STONESTREET,
JOHN H. MITCHELL,
JAMES F. MATTHEWS,
I. ALLISON WILMER.

Upon further motion, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday at 1 A. M.

Upon the reassembling of the meeting on Tuesday a letter was read from Gen. A. G. Chapman regretting his inability to be present.

Richard H. Edelen Esq., as chairman of the committee reported the following resolutions.

WHEREAS, In the Providence of God, the Hon. George Brent, Chief Judge of this Judicial Circuit has been removed by death from the scene of his earthly labors:

1st. *Resolved*, That the members of the Bar of Charles county have heard with profound regret the announcement of his demise; and while accepting in a spirit of Christian resignation this dispensation of Divine Providence they do now assemble to give expression to the feelings that animate them on this solemn occasion and to put on record their high appreciation of the spotless character of the deceased as a man and his exalted services as a public officer.

2nd. *Resolved*, That there were happily blended in the character of Judge Brent all those qualities of head and heart that command our respect and esteem, and win our love and admiration; and we desire to put on record our recognition of his great legal abilities, his patient and laborious research, his untiring devotion to duty and his incorruptible integrity.

3rd. *Resolved*, That in his death the Bench of this State has lost one of its brigtest ornaments, the Law one of its ablest interpreters, and Truth one of her most fearless advocates.

4th. *Resolved*, That we recognize his many eminent services to his native County and State, his conscientious preformance of every public trust, his endearing social qualities, and the Christin meekness with which during his pilgrimage among us he "wore the white flower of a blameless life."

5th. *Resolved*, That the members of this Bar gratefully bear testimony to the uniform kindness and indulgence extended to them by him in the discharge of his official duties; to his patience with inexperience and forbearance to those who honestly differed from him; to his hatred of hypocrisy and deceit and his love of candor and brave manliness.

6th, *Resolved*, That endeared to us as he was in life by the many noble and beautiful traits that adorned his character we shall ever hold him in grateful remembrance.

7th, *Resolved*, That we extend to the members of his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction.

8th, *Resolved*, That the usual badge of mourning be worn by the members of this Bar and the officers of this court for the period of thirty days.

9th, *Resolved* That this court be requested to have these resolutions entered upon its minutes; that they be published in the county papers and that a copy of them be sent to the family of the deceased.

10th, *Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of Judge Brent this court be asked now to adjourn.

In moving the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. EDELEN said:

We have met for the performance of a melancholy duty. We have met to pay a tribute of respect to departed worth. And I have come to lay a flower of affection upon the new made grave of one who, since my first admission to this bar has been my cherished and highly valued friend. When we met here in November last, for the transaction of the business of the Court, we missed the familiar form of the Chief Judge in the accustomed seat before me. Disease had then touched him with its wasting hand, and laid him upon the bed of sickness and death. To-day we are here to hold the February session of the Court, and we miss again his familiar face, and our sorrowing hearts tell the sad story of his absense. On the 6th day of January last, after a long and painful illness, the Hon. George Brent, Chief Judge of this Judicial Circuit, peacefully passed from time to eternity. Although this sad event was not unexpected, still when the announcement of his death went forth, it awakened in the hearts of our people and especially in us members of the bar, feelings of genuine heartfelt sorrow.

In the presence of this Court, and surrounded as I am by my brethren of the bar, it would seem unnecessary to speak of the professional and judical character of the lamented Chief Justice. Naturally endowed with talent of a high order, he had by early training and continuous study attained great eminence and distinction in his profession. His mind seemed to be a great storehouse, so to speak of legal principles upon which he was always able to draw in the trial and decision of causes. I speak no words of eulogy, but truth, pure and simple, when I say that there was happily blended in him all the elements that constitute a model Judge. He held at all times and under all circumstances the scales of justice with an impartial hand. A purer, more painstaking conscientious Judge never adorned or graced the Bench of American justice.—While strong and firm in his views of the law, he was always ready to listen to and patiently weigh the suggestions and arguments of counsel. He possessed in an eminent degree the happy faculty of dissecting and analyzing a case and making that which seemed at first all mist and darkness as clear almost as a sun beam.

I had great confidence in his decisions and when I had fairly presented my case I was always ready to acquiesce in his rulings though often of course adverse to me.

I have been engaged in the trial of cases before him since he was first called to preside over the Court of this Circuit and I recall but one instance in which I excepted to his rulings and carried the case to the appellate Court, where his decision was sustained.

There was one trait in the character of the late Chief Justice that could not fail to impress all that were observant of his public career. It was his untiring, his unflagging devotion to duty. Often have I seen him presiding over this court when he should have sought rest and repose at home. Again I have met him passing through this village to take the train to Annapolis, sometimes in the cold inclement season of winter and in reply to my suggestion that he had better remain at home for rest and relaxation from his labor he would answer that he felt that he ought to go, that perhaps the business of the court might be interupted by his absence.

Looking back upon the past my mind reverts to my first public appearance before this Court, to the day when I tried my first case. I was engaged to defend a man in whom I felt a great personal interest, of fair standing in the community, but who unfortunately had been indicted for a grave offence. I was not willing to bear on my inexperienced shoulders alone and unaided the burden my client was willing to impose upon me and having determined to seek the aid of assistant counsel I called upon George Brent then engaged in active practice at this bar, I had then only a slight acquaintance with him. But his kindness and suavity of manner with which he received me, the valuable aid he so willingly gave me in the preparation of my case, and the words of encouragement and assurance with which he cheered me while I was was passing through that terrible ordeal of the young practitioner, completely wooed me to him and laid the foundation of a lasting personal friendship. When afterwards I was elected to the office of State's Attorney and came here to practice my profession, he generously offered me the use of his library and office, an invitation which I gladly accepted and remained with him in daily intercourse, almost until he was called to preside over the Courts of this Circuit.

On all occasions he was ever ready and willing to give me the aid of his great legal knowledge in the examination and solution of intricate legal questions arising in my practice.

In all the important civil and criminal trials that arose before this Court, from my coming here to the time of his promotion to the Bench, he was engaged as counsel, and though it was my fortune to be often confrontrd with him in the arena of heated, forensic discussion, still the current of kind feeling between us rolled on unbroken and uninterrupted.

I feel then, Mr. Chairman, looking back at the past, that in the death of Judge Brent, I have lost a justly true and valued friend, and one whose loss I sincerely deplore. One of the saddest days in all my life was the dark and dreary Sunday that I stood in the Church yard, and saw his remains consigned to their last resting place, the dark grave closing over him forever, the cold white snow his only covering. But I am not alone in my sorrow. I believe the feelings I now utter touch a responsive chord in the hearts of the entire people. I believe no one has ever gone down to the grave so universally mourned and lamented as the late Chief Judge

Though passed forever from the scenes of earth, the bright light of his example is reflected from the tomb, teaching us the ways in which we should walk as members of the same honorable profession to which he belonged. Let us endeavor to profit by the sad lesson of his death, that while we cherish his memory and admire the many rare and beautiful qualities that adorned his character, we may direct our steps in the paths in which he walked in life.

Mr. N. STONESTREET then arose and in a few appropriate remarks seconded the resolutions.

Mr. JOHN H. MITCHELL then arose and addressed the meeting as follows:

In seconding the resolutions which have been read, Mr. Chairman, I cannot hope to add, by anything that I may say, to the mournful interest of this occasion, or to contribute to the true appreciation of the character and services of the distinguished gentleman, to honor wose memory we are met to-day in the place where his first labors were performed and his first triumphs won.

There are occasions in the life of every one when words seem utterly inadequate to express the thoughts which agitate the mind, or the emotions which swell the breast. This, to me, is such an occasion, and yet my regard for Judge Brent was so great; my admiration for his charcter so thorough and sincere; my regret at his passing away so deep, that I feel almost constrained to place a spray of rose mary among the many beautiful garlands which have been laid upon his grave.

I have known him ever since boyhood; indeed, some of my earliest recollections are connected with him as a member of that band of genial, wholesouled gentlemen, which existed in this village a number of years ago, and whose unheralded visits to the homesteads of the neighborhood were always a source of delight to young and old. I recall to mind the kindly smile with which he used to greet me then—the same smile which lit up his countenance, a few months ago, when he came home from his duties in Annapolis sick and weary, and I grasped for the last time that pure hand which was so soon to rest above a pulseless heart; and in losing him I feel as if I had not only lost in common with my brother members of the Bar, a father of the Law, but also one of my earliest and truest friends.

It is scarcely necessary in this presence to speak of his distinguished public services; for they are known to all within the sound of my voice, and have become a part of the history of our State. He was not one of those who hid his light under a bushel, but he believed, and acted upon the belief, that the talents given by the Great Master were given in trust, to be used for the benefit of his fellow men. The Reports of the Court of Appeals will transmit to remote generations the evidences of his untiring industry, his deep research, his profound learning, his remarkable powers of analysis, his breadth of intellect and his love of justice. Those who have read his written, or heard his oral decisions, have been impressed, not only by these characteristics, but by the chaste and forcible language in which he always expressed his well considered opinions and vigorous thoughts. Making no pretension to oratory, in the vulgar acceptation of that term, his remarks always carried *conviction*, which is in reality the aim and object of all true oratory. His knowledge of our mother tongue was so exact, and his command of language so thorough, that I have never listened to anyone who possessed, in a greater degree, the rare faculty of always using the right word in the right place. This faculty enabled him to make his meaning clear to the dullest intellect, and, coupled with the eloquence which is always born of earnestness, caused his utterances to be listened to with rapt attention by everyone—even the most unlearned—who came within these walls.

But eminent as your deceased brother was, Mr. Chairman, as a lawyer—accurate, learned and profound as he proved himself to be as a Judge, he was something, in my opinion, far nobler and better; he was a pure, brave, upright citizen, and an honorable christian gentleman.

There is a little flower which grows upon the most inaccessible crags of the loftiest Alps, to gather which the Swiss mountaineer will encounter any risk and endure any fatigue; in his search for the "Edelweis"—the "Honor-white"—(for thus, in the poetic tongue of that land of mountain and lake, this "star of earth" is called,) no exertion wearies him, no danger appalls; for he believes that once plucked and placed upon the breast, no impure thoughts, no unholy desires, no corrupting ambitions, no cowardly truckling to sceptered wrong; no fear of consequences when duty and honor point the way, will ever find a resting place beneath its petals. And when the Swiss peasant wishes to describe the character of some dead comrade, who walked humbly with his God, and glorified humanity by his life and conduct, he will tell you he was the wearer of the Edelweis. I do not know how I can better express my estimate of the character of our honored and lamented friend than to say he *always* wore the Edelweis.

But I cannot trust myself to speak further. He has passed from this world of toil and suffering, as we hope and believe, "to where beyond these voices there is peace;" and the universal expression of sorrow with which the tidings of his death were received, is the grandest monument that could be reared to his memory.

We tender to his stricken children our deepest sympathy in their sore distress; well knowing that naught but time—the great comforter—can heal their wound, yet hoping that it may be some little solace for them to know how many mourn with them.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, addressing you as his worthy colleague in the high position which he so dignified and adorned, permit me to quote the words of England's last great singer, and say:

"I knew your brother: his mute dust
I honor, and his living worth;
A man more pure and bold and just
Was never born into the earth."

MR. JAS. F. MATTHEWS next arose and said:

Mr. President, I have no language suited to an occasion like this, and it seems that only the more gifted should venture to give expression to feelings, which though ever so eloquent, but imperfectly expressed. Yet, I cannot, Mr. President, let this occasion pass without offering an humble spray to be entwined in the wreath of sad remembrance of him, to whose memory we now meet to do honor. I will not undertake to speak of the high character of Judge Brent as a lawyer, a judge and a citizen, I am standing among his own people, in the land of his birth, in the Court room where he tried his cases as a lawyer and in the same room where he so long presided as a judge. His many virtues and conspicuous ability are so deeply impressed upon the people of this county, that to undertake to remind them by any words of mine, I feel would be no tribute to him we mourn, and an injustice to them.

Mr. President, when I stood beside his grave assisting to gently place him in his final resting place and sadly witnessed those evidences of filial affection and deep anguish of his children there assembled, I could but think how great would be their consolation, what a soothing balm to their bruised hearts, to know that here, where their honored parent was best known; where his life of usefulness had been spent, where dwelt those who had known him through his whole life, that he had passed away among the living witnesses of his earthly career, there was not one to refer to his memory with a harsh or unkind word, but where all united as with a single voice to praise and honor his name.

Mr. S. COX followed Mr. Matthews and made a brief but appropriate eulogistic speech, which, as he spoke without notes we are unable to publish.

Mr. L. A WILMER then addressed the meeting in an appropriate speech, but which, for the want of space, we are compelled to hold over until next week.

Mr. F. M. COX next arose and in a few remarks expressed his endorsement of the resolutions.

Mr. ADRION POSEY made the concluding address which we will publish in full in our next issue.

Judge MAGRUDER then addressed the meeting at considerable length, and reviewed with much pathos and feeling the distinguished career of the illustrious deceased. He said he was not merely a christian by profession, but a christian gentleman in the full signification of that comprehensive term. He dwelt upon his distinguished ability as a judge, and pointed out as a distinguishing trait of his judicial mind, the absence of that pride of opinion which is so apt to be a prominent trait of a learned lawyer's mind but which, in a judge frequently operates to bias his convictions upon questions of law which arise in judicial investigations. Judge Magruder regretted that this most commendable trait was not more generally possessed by the judiciary. His remarks were very impressive and were listened to by the Bar and assembled audience with marked attention throughout. The resolutions reported by the committee were then adopted. Upon motion the chairman of the committee on resolutions was instructed to present the resolutions to the Court upon the opening of the session on Monday accompanied by a motion for their entry upon the minutes of the Court the meeting then adjourned.

Correspondence.

[For the TIMES.]

Temperance Meeting.

Mr. Editor:—On the evening of Thursday, November 10, the Bryantown and Hughesville Temperance Association held a temperance meeting at the Friends Church at Hughesville, with a good audience, considering the extremely bad condition of the roads. The meeting was opened by the spirited singing of a temperance song, after which Mr. F. Jones was called on for a speech. He said many of our people take no great interest in temperance, and think its advocates fanatical, but sometimes when parents see a son brought home at midnight drunk a few times, they begin to think there is something in it; or let a father spend his time and means at any of the drinking houses which abound in our country until his family is perishing with want and hunger, then they too will think there is something in it.

He then referred to the report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, G. B. Raum, in which he says that the production of distilled liquors by legal distilleries was over 90 000,000 of taxable gallons, exclusive of the products of hundreds, if not thousands of illicit stills, which are constantly pursuing their unlicensed business in secret, swelling the aggregate to frightful proportions. But the amount of liquor distilled give a very indefinite idea of the amount of liquor drunk. The liquor business as a whole, is a fraud of the most glaring kind, to say nothing of the liquors which are extended or diluted by money loving publicans, who kindly cheat their customers for their own good. A very large proportion of the liquors sold in this country are chemically concocted of drugs and other abominations which renders it impossible to obtain any definite idea of the amount of intoxicating poison dealt out over the counters of the bar.

Every one familiar with the subject knows beverages of this kind are concocted and sold without limit.

Solomon's wine, which bit like a serpent and stung like an adder, is not to be compared of these infernal compounds, which bite like a whole colony of serpents and venomous reptiles of all kinds, effects of which are to be seen on every side. The religious and moral elements of the whole country were arraying themselves against this gigantic monster. In Ohio the people are stirring; petitions signed by hundreds of thousands of its citizens are being poured into its Legislature, praying for a local option law. In Indiana a local option bill is under consideration in the Legislature, with good prospects of its passage. In Virginia and West Virginia the temperance element is actively at work. Then shall we not continue in future as in the past, to battle with this giant crime till victory perches on our banners, and this enemy of our race is banished from our otherwise favored land.

After listening to a temperance song the meeting was addressed by Mr. S. R. Neave, on the local aspect of the work in our midst. After more temperance songs the company dispersed, feeling, that although defeated last fall, they are not discouraged; but are still ready to do battle for the cause that they believe lies at the foundation of our happiness as a people.

J . . . .

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, February 15, 1881.

Whereas the Constitution of the State of Maryland, article 3, section 5, requires the Governor for the time being, after the national census to be taken in the year 1880, to make adjustment of the representation in the House of Delegates of the State as prescribed in section 4 of said article, and to declare the same by proclamation;

And whereas it is made to appear to me by an official record of the census of the people of this State taken in the year aforesaid, under the authority of the United States, that the population of the several counties and the city of Baltimore is as follows, to wit:

Allegany county, 38,012; Anne Arundel county, 28,526; Baltimore county, 83,334; Baltimore city, 332,190; Calvert county 10,538; Caroline county 13, 767; Carroll county, 30,992; Cecil county, 27,108; Charles county, 18,548; Dorchester county 23,110; Frederick county 50,482; Garrett county 12,175; Harford county 28,042; Howard county, 16,141; Kent county 17,605; Montgomery county 24,759; Prince George's county, 26,263; Queen Anne's county, 19,257; St, Mary's county, 16,934; Somerset county 21,668; Talbot county, 19,065; Washington county 38,561; Wicomico county, 18,016; Worcester county, 19,539.

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM T. HAMILTON Governor of the State of Maryland, having in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution made said adjustment of representation, do by this, my proclamation declare that the several counties and the city of Baltimore are of right and shall be entitled to representation in the House of Delegates of this State as follows, to wit:

Allegany county, four Delegates: Anne Arundel county, four Delegates: Baltimore county, six Delegates: first legislative district of Baltimore city, six Delegates; second legislative district of Baltimore city, six Delegates: third legislative district of Baltimore city, six Delegates: Calvert county two Delegates: Caroline county two Delegates: Carroll county four Delegates; Cecil county, three Delegates; Charles county, three Delegates; Dorchester county, three Delegates: Frederick county, five Delegates: Garrett county, two Delegates Harford county, four Delegates; Howard county two Delegates; Kent county, two Delegates; Montgomery county, three Delegates; Prince George's county, three Delegates; Queen Anne's county three Delegates: St. Mary's county, two Delegates: Somerset county, three Delegates; Talbot county three Delegates: Washington county, four Delegates; Wicomico county, three Delegates; Worcester county, three Delegates.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, at Annapolis, on this 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

By the Governor: WILLIAM T. HAMILTON
JAMES. T. BRISCOE.
Secretary of State.

Fertilizers!

Notice.

We have appointed Messrs. J. BENJ. MATTINGLY and JOHN B. LYON, our sole agents for the sale of our FERTILIZERS for Charles county. Also, Mr. J. BENJ. MATTINGLY agent for St. Mary's and Prince George's counties.

Lister's Standard Super-Phosphate of Lime	$35
Lister's Ammoniated Dissolved Bone Phosphate	$32
Lister's Ground Bone Meal	$31
Lister's U. S. Phosphate	$27

References:

H. H. Owen, Esq., J. W. Albritain, Esq., Thos M. Welsh, Esq., Benj. Welsh, Esq., Port Tobacco; Charles Stewart, Esq., White Plains, and all others that have used our Fertilizers.

All orders taken by the above named agents will be promptly attended to.

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58 Buchanan's Whf.,
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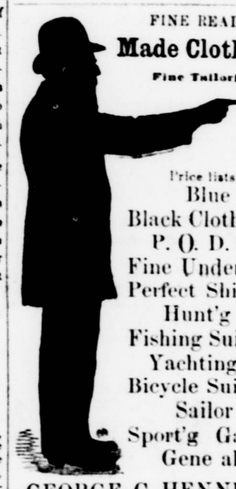

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For Sale.

Valuable Real Estate

ON THE POTOMAC RIVER CONVENIENT TO WASHINGTON.

THE following very valuable real estate is offered for sale upon easy terms, and at an exceedingly low figure:

The property comprises all that tract of land known as the

PYE'S WHARF ESTATE.

situated on the Maryland side of the Potomac river, about 20 miles from Washington, containing about 480 acres.

It has about one half mile of river front on the Potomac which is improved by a new and substantial wharf, with hotel, storeroom, warehouse and other buildings appurtenant. This wharf is one of the most important public landings and extensive shipping points for freight and passengers in the county. There is also on the river front the site of a valuable shad and herring fishery, which, though for some years disused, was, when in operation, one of the most productive and profitable on the river.

The soil varies from clay to loam, and is generally productive. The land lies beautifully, is well drained and in a good state of cultivation. It is excellently adapted to the growth of the staple products of Maryland, and is believed to be finely suited to fruit culture, the growth of garden products, or as a dairy farm, to which its location is most favorable, the communication with the city markets being quick, cheap and direct.

The property extends back to Mattawoman creek, also a navigable stream, upon which it borders for about a mile. Near this stream on the estate there are extensive beds of excellent marl, which has proved to be a most valuable fertilizer.

The land is improved by a good and comfortable dwelling, fine roomy and substantial barns, and all other necessary out buildings.

The location is healthy, and the farm abounds with copious springs of the purest water. The table can be at all seasons abundantly supplied with the finest of fish, ducks and other game from the adjacent waters.

Steamers ply daily between the cities of Alexandria and Washington and this point, and the fare is only 25 cents. A daily mail is landed here by steamer from Washington.

The entire property will be sold for $8000—$3000 cash, and the balance in four equal annual instalments, bearing interest from date, and secured by mortgage on the property; or either the wharf property or the farm will be sold separately, if desired.

Persons desiring to invest in real estate will do well to inspect this property, as most extraordinary inducements are hereby offered.

Parties outside of the county contemplating a visit of inspection to the property would do well to notify one of the undersigned a day or two previous by mail, in order that some one may be present to show them over the premises. Take any of the river steamers at Washington for Pye's Wharf. The fare is 25 cents, and the sale a little over an hour. Address, B. D. TUBMAN, Pomonkey, Charles county Md.; or F. M. COX, Attorney-at-Law, Port Tobacco Md. jy 28-2m

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

REMOVAL!

FRED'RK PAFF,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Boots and Shoes!

No. 99 King street,

ALEXANDRIA VA.

Having removed to the COMMODIOUS STORE nearly opposite my old stand, I am now BETTER PREPARED to accommodate my customers than before. My MANUFACTURING department will be conducted on a more EXTENSIVE SCALE, and the additional room affords better facilities for the manufacture of CUSTOM GOODS of my own make of which I MAKE A SPECIALTY.

Thanking the public for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I take pleasure in saying that I AM BETTER PREPARED with a larger stock and greater variety to suit the tastes of all.

Freder'k Paff,
99 King street,
ALEXANDRIA

New Goods,

For Fall and Winter.

Fine Family Groceries.

FRESH & NEW DRY GOODS

CHEAP CASH PRICES,

—AT—

THOMAS R. FARRALL'S
LA PLATA STATION.

Having greatly enlarged and improved my store and with increased facilities am now prepared with the additions to my already large stock of goods to furnish the public with everything they may require.

MY STOCK OF

Family Groceries

is complete and consists of

Brown and White Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, New Hams, Lard, Cheese, Coffee and Teas, Flour, of all grades, Buckwheat, Canned Fruits, Mince Meat, also A large lot of Figs, Nuts, Raisins, all kinds of Candies, Currants, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, and everything usually found in a first-class Grocery Store.

The Dry Goods Department,

Is well stocked with every variety and grade of Calico, Cloth, Cassimers, Cottons, Dress Goods, Muslins, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Flannels, Under Clothing, Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, etc.

MY BAR

Is at all times stocked with all Grades and Brands of Wines, Whiskiss, Brandies, and other Liquors.

☞ A call at this store will convince you of these facts.

de 10-tf

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE Board of the County Commissioners will meet at their office in Port Tobacco, on *Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Days of March* 1881.

for the purpose of hearing Appeals and making Transfers of property.

Commissioners meet for transfer of property. First District, Tuesday, March 8; 2nd District, Wednesday, March 9; 3rd District, Thursday, March 10; 4th District, Friday, March 11.

Persons making applications for transfers of property will be required to comply with the following sections of article 81 of the code of public general laws.

Section 18. Whenever any person shal make application for an allowance or deduction on account of the sale, transfer, alienation loss or removal of any property, of the collection or payment of any private security, for money the County Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court shall interrogate him on oath in reference thereto and the disposal of the same, and especially inquire of him to whom the same has been sold or transferred, and the amount of the purchase money collected, and how the same has been invested.

Section 19. They shall also interrogate said persons on oath in reference to any acquisitions or investments made by them and not already assessed, and the amount of all such acquisitions and investments shall be added to his assessable property, and if he refuses to answer, no allowance or deduction shall be made on his assessment.

Collectors assessments and insolvencies will be recieved and adjusted during these days *only*

The tax collectors are required to be present prepared to pay over $200 each to the Commissioners

By order of Board,
F. D. MUDD, Clerk.

Wanted!

A lady who has had many years experience in teaching wishes to obtain the situation of teacher in a private family. Address,
M. E. H.
Cox's Station, Charles county, Md.
feb 11-4t

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Sample worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

WE LEAD THE TRADE

Zealous Competitors are Compelled

—TO FALL IN AND—

Take a Second Place.

THE STORE THAT ORIGINATES

! Never Copies !

The Store whose Prices defy Opposition!

Known throughout the country for fair and honest dealing

MEN'S, BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S

***Ulsters* AND *Ulsterettes*!**

MEN'S OVERCOATS

$2,50, $3, and $3,50, upwards to $25,

Youth's Overcoats

$2,50, $3, and $3.50, upwards to $25,

Chiidren's Overcoats

$2, upwards to $10

Boy's Odd Jackets, - - - $1,50
" " Pants, - - - - 1,00
Men's odd Pants $1, a few more left.

Another Invoice of those 25ct. Hats.

A few more of those 20 cent Caps.

Suits in Variety!

$4, 4,50, 5, and upwards to $40,

Boy's Suits $3,00, $350, and upwards to $15. All Styles.

Gloves of every description at a sacrifice. Do not fail to give us a call.

M. Kaufman,

CLOTHING PALACE

Cor. 8th & I Sts. Southeast,
Washington, D. C.

☞ We offer this week to every one purchasing goods to the amount of $5 a handsome Holiday Present.

J. KARR,

629 Pa Avenue
Sole Agent for
GRUBB'S RD
Watch Co. D. C.,
Key and Stem-winding
WATCHES.
The best quick-train time-keeper out.

Also Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
Chronometers
And
Fine Jewelry.
All kinds of Time Pieces Repaired and Warranted.

To the Senate & House of Representatives of the Capitol of the U. S.

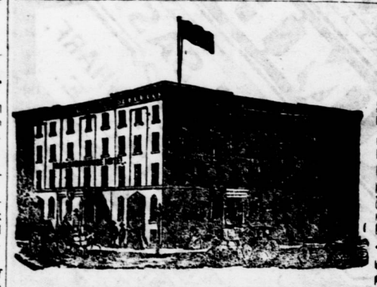
Established.....1843.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION,

Gentlemen in want of a Good **Breech-Loading** or **Muzzle-Loading GUN, RIFLES PISTOL SHELLS, CARTRIDGES, AMMUNITION,** or anything in the Shooting Line do well to call and examine the Large Assortment just received by

ALEX. McCOMAS, 51 S. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

☞ GUNS *MADE* TO ORDER, and *Repairing* done in the best manner. Goods shipped C. O. D. and *GUARANTEED.* au 20-6m



MANSION HOUSE.
Cor. St. Paul and Fayette Sts.
BALTIMORE, Md.
J. Albertson, Proprietor.
A Good *Comfortable Room and Substantial* **Table Board**
—AT ONLY—
$1.50.....Per Day

NOTICE OF AN ADRIFT.

State of Maryland, Charles county,—to wit:

I HEREBY certify, that on this 15th day of February 1881, appeared personally before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the said State in and for the County aforesaid John W. Little, and made oath on the Holy Evangley of Almighty God that he had taken up and secured the following property, to wit: One large SEINE BOAT of 26 oars capacity, and painted white. And that the said boat can be seen at Marshal Hall in said county.

Given under my hand this 15th day of February 1881.

ALFRED T. MONROE, Justice of the Peace.

The owner or owners of the above described property is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise, it will be disposed of according to law. JOHN W. LITTLE.
feb 18-4t

Look Out For It!

THE Ladies of St. Thomas's Congregation will give a

CONCERT
AND
TABLEAUX,
NEXT
EASTER
Monday and Tuesday,
AT
ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
PORT TOBACCO,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

AT PISGAH.

THE undersigned has just received at his store at Pisgah one of the largest and most complete stocks of ready made clothing ever offered in this county, which he is selling at

CITY PRICES.

DO not fail to see this elegant assortment before buying your Fall and Winter clothing.
M GRUNABAUM.
Pisgah

Notice to Shippers

Positively on and after this date no freight or express matter will be delivered until the charges are paid thereon.

All persons shipping to this station in order to avoid having their carts returned empty, will please have their freight prepaid at point of shipment, or send money to pay charges.

La Plata, January 19, 1881. } B. H. Padgett, *f'rt ag't.* W. L. Dement, *Ex. ag't.*

FOR SALE,

TWO FINE MARES and a fine 'STAR' horse (young) for sale Cheap, or will be exchanged for mules. Apply at
feb 4-4t THIS OFFICE.