Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, May 20th, 1881.

"Justitia" the Governor and the Times

We reprint elsewhere a communication published in the *Independent* of last week. It is not customary with us to take editorial notice of the correspondence of other papers, but as this letter is devoted to a criticism of the position taken by the *Times* upon the political affairs of the State, and as we have satisfactory evidence of its authorship and know the author to be a gentleman whose views are entitled to respectful consideration, we shall, in this instance, depart from our usual custom.

The writer says that the *Times* has been "a long while determining within itself the position it would assume in regard to Gov. Hamilton's letter." This is proof conclusive that the writer has not been reading the *Times* attentively; for a full week before the appearance of the Governor's duly heralded "bombshell," and almost every week since, we have been expressing our opinion of its impropriety.

But the writer thinks that, because the TIMES endorsed and commended the message of the Governor, addressed to the Legislature during its last session, which "advanced identically the same doctrines which are presented in his recent letter and accompanying statistics," it cannot now with any show of consistency refuse to endorse his open letter addressed to a few politicians of Baitimore city. Upon this point "Justitia" and the TIMES differ very widely in opinion. We admit that we endorsed the Governor's message to the Legislature of 1880 and thereby every principle it enunciated. We qualified what we then said by stating that we were not sufficiently familiar with the practical workings of some of the branches of the public service commented on by the Governor to speak advisedly with regard to them, and expressed the opinion that some of his proposed measures were impracticable, but upon the whole we endorsed the principle that the people had the right to be governed at the least possible expense. We still endorse that principle and always shall. The TIMES will always be arrayed on the side of the people that support it, and will ever battle for the principles of honest government and against the usurpations and machinations of designing politicians of whatever school. We must distinguish however between the endorsement of the message of the Governor of the State addressed to the Legislature, then in session, in the discharge of his constitutional duty, and his arraignment of his party, addressed to a few politicians.

When we gave our endorsement to the Governor's message, we believed him to be sincere in his desire that his party should carry out its platform, and wholly unselfish in his efforts in that behalf. We believed, too, that the Legislature would enact all such of the proposed reforms as in its aggregate judgment were feasible and proper. We were willing to lend whatever influence our journal might possess to secure harmonious action between [illegible]tive and Legislative depart- [illegible] upon questions [illegible] satisfacto- [illegible] on the question of the reforms proposed in the platform of 1879. We are now firm in the belief that, if the Governor had been sincere and unselfish in his desire to lighten the burdens of the people, and would have lost sight of his individuality sufficiently to have allowed his Utopian views to be modified by the aggregate wisdom of his party's councils, that the people would have no reason to complaim of the failure of the last Legislature to carry out the party's platform.

Men are so apt when anything like political reforms are to be effected, to be carried away by the desire of making themselves heroes in the eyes of the people, that frequently their ambition gets the better of their judgment, and they themselves contribute to frustrating the measures they profess to favor.

While we will not undertake to question the Governor's motives, we cannot regard him otherwise than as a very weak and unpractical reformer, and while we do not desire to retract any portion of our commendation of his message, we cannot forbear to say that we regard his conduct ever since the sending of that message as unwise, impolitic and un-Democratic.

"Justitia" seems to have difficulty in determing what is the Democratic party of the State of Maryland, and what are its regular councils. The Democratic party of the State as we understand it consists of all voters who believe and adhere to the principles and doctrines of the great Democratic party of the country, and its regular councils are determined by the unmistakable rules of political discipline. Its highest and supreme council is the duly called State convention, its regular and only legitimate local council is the duly called county convention, and, during the session of the Legislature, the regular caucuses of the Democrats of the two Houses that constitute that body are the only legitimate councils of the party, and every one professing to be a Democrat who refuses to co-operate with these councils must be set down as a factionist and a bolter.

"Justitia" thinks that the TIMES is seriously wrong in supposing that the establishment of separate headquarters by the Governor and his friends *"in order more effectually to promote the dissemination of their views of what constitutes the best policy to be pursued by the Democratic party in the coming campaign,"* is any manifestation of hostility to the party. Now we know "Justitia" to be too well informed in the art of politics to be unacquainted with the fact that the *only policy* a party can pursue *during a campaign*, is expressed by the simple words *unity* and *harmony*, and it certainly does not require any separate headquarters to "promote the dissemination" of a policy so simple as is expressed by those words. And we must here ask our friend to point us to an instance of the organization of separate headquarters in a political party of a State, that has not resulted in dire disaster to the party.—Will he name New York, where the separate headquarters of Tammany Hall worked the ignominous defeat of the Democratic party, not only in that State, but in the whole country? Or will he point us to Virginia, where the Readjuster headquarters has disrupted the whole party of that most Democratic of Democratic States and brought the present humiliation upon the people of that State?

We hold to the opinion that there is sufficient of virtue, intelligence and stamina in the Democratic party of the State to purge our Government of all the irregularities imposed upon it by the Republican extravagance of 1864, and this without any crusade or separate headquarters by "Gov. Hamilton and his friends."

In conclusion we will say to "Justitia" that, whenever he or any other gentleman in the county, differs from the views advanced editorially by the TIMES, and wishes to make any criticisms thereon, that our columns will be always open to him or them for this purpose.

Conkling and the Administration.

The contention between Senator Conkling and the administration over the New York appointments has assumed, since our last issue, very unexpectedly formidable dimensions. On Monday last, after it had been ascertained beyond doubt that Judge Robertson would be confirmed as Collector of Customs, to the great surprise of the Senete and all politicians, the announcement was made that both of the New York Senators had sent their resignations to Gov. Cornell of that State. This action on the part of Senator Conkling is regarded as a deliberate and well planned *coup d'Etat*. It is said that he knows that the Legislature of New York, now in session, is, in both branches, favorable to his interest, and that he merely seeks to have the indorsement of his State Legislature in this emergency. This he thinks will give him additional prestige in the Senate, and enable him to carry on his war with the administration. It is said however, that many of the Republican Senators are seriously offended at the action of Senator Conkling, which leaves them in a minority in the Senate. Upon the whole, it is manifest that there is a serious disturbance in the republican camp at present, and it is impossible to forecaste at this time the extent to which the matter will be carried. The opinion seems to prevail on all sides that Senator Platt has placed himself in an odd position by the manner in which he has offered himself as a sacrifice upon Mr. Conklings altar. The administration is said to view the matter severely and philosophically.

Little Mahone is said to look more diminutive than ever since the "constitutional majority" has been broken. Upon coming into the Senate chamber on the morning the resignations were announced and learning the fact, he is said to have been completely dazed. He remarked to a friend with much concern, "Well, this places me in a devil of a fix." A little later in the day some kind friend reminded him that the Democrats would now probably insist on reorganizing the committees, when he rejoined piteously "Then in [illegible] name of God what is to become of [illegible] Mahone, in your future politi- [illegible] career, if you have any future political career you will have abundant opportunity to realize that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

Stanly Mathews Confirmed.

On Thursday last, Hon. Stanley Mathews, of Ohio, was confirmed by the Senate as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The confirmation was effected by a majority of barely one vote, and had the Democrats been evenly divided on the question it could not have been accomplished. Judge Mathews therefore, owes his appointment to Democratic votes. The meagre majority by which the confirmation was effected has been a subject of comment, but Judge Mathews's case is not without precedent, for the confirmation of Chief Justice Taney, and that of Justice Clifford, still on the Bench, were only effected by the same slight majority. It has been objected against Mr. Mathews that he has been for so long a time employed as counsel for the great railroad companies, that his mind will be apt to be biased in favor of the unlimited prerogatives of these great and growing corporations. Some Democrats, too, are loudly complaining against his confirmation because of the part he took in the Electoral Commission. It must be admitted, however, that there were questions involved in that investigation which lawyers may honestly differ, and since the position taken by Mr. Mathews was a clear recognition of the autonomy of the States, this objection does not impress us as a very forcible one. Judge Mathews has been liberal in his political views, and is said to be a lawyer of great depth of learning and wonderful powers of endurance. We think there are good reasons to hope that Judge Mathews will rise above the level of a partisan justice.

Federal Patronage in Southern Maryland.

The Laurel *Herald* closes an editorial under the above caption with the following allusion to Dr. Geo. D. Mudd, of this county. After setting forth the claims of the Fifth District to recognition in the distribution of this patronage, the *Herald* says:

"So far we have seen but one prominent mention—Dr. Geo. D. Mudd, of Charles, for Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore. We should be very glad to see Dr. Mudd succeed, and believe his appointment would give general satisfaction. Dr. Mudd has never before been a candidate for an appointment of this character, and seems as earnest in advocating the claims of his section as his individual ones. His services to his party have certainly been valuable. He headed his county ticket in 1873, as the candidate for State Senator, and was triumphantly elected. In the Senate, his ability and devotion to his public duties were conspicuous. His extensive acquaintance in his county, family and social connections, give him opportunities for great good to the cause. We commend Dr. Mudd's candidacy most heartily, and it would give us great satisfaction to congratulate him upon his nomination and confirmation."

Though differing essentially from Dr. Mudd upon political questions, we feel constrained to say that we do not know of any one identified with the Republican party in this county who is more generally respected by the community for his integrity and high sense of honor than Dr. Mudd, and we should be very glad to hear of his appointment to that position.

Fifth District Republicans.

At a meeting of the Republicans of this Congressional District held at the Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore, on Thursday night last, J. H. Sellman, of Anne Arundel, presiding, resolutions were adopted that the fifth congressional district has more than 12,000 Republican votes, and has been unfairly treated in the distribution of federal offices, whereas the fourth, which is hopelessly Democratic, has an undue proportion. The meeting resolved to petition the President to make such a distribution of offices as will secure the fifth district its just proportion; also protesting against the recent removal from the custom house of officers from the fifth district; and resolving, in order to promote harmony in the Republican party, to request the removal of some of those now holding presidential positions in Raltimore, and endorsing the appointment of Col. Adreon.

Blaine on Conkling in 1866.

As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm, I hope he will not be too severe. The contempt of that large minded gentleman is so wilting; his haughty disdain, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic, super eminent, overpowering, turkey gobbler strut has been so crushing to myself and all the members of this House that I know it was an act of the greatest temerity for me to venture upon a controversy with him.—But, sir, I know who is responsible for all this. I know that within the last five weeks, as members of the House will recollect, an extra strut has characterized the gentleman's bearing. It is not his fault. It is the fault of another. That gifted and satirical writer, Theodore Tilton, of the New York *Independent*, spent some weeks recently in this city. His letters, publisl ed in that paper, embraced with many serious statements, a little jocose satire, a part of which was the statement that the mantle of the late Winter Davis had fallen upon the member from New York. The gentleman took it seriously, and it has given his strut an additional pomposity. The resemblance is great. It is striking. Hyperion to a satyr Thersites to Hercules, mud to marble, dunghill to diamond, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a rearing lion. Shade of the mighty Davis! forgive the almost profanation of that jocose satire.

News of the Week.

Gen. Beauregard has finished the first volume of his history of the war.

Alabama has increased the production of iron from 27,069 tons in 1870 to 62,986 tons in 1880.

Prof. Tyndall has written a letter in which he recites several instances illustrating Mr. Carlyle's tenderness and courtesy. He also says that in physical subjects he never encountered a mind of stronger grasp and deeper penetration than Mr. Carlyle's.

George H. Wheeler died in New York on the 22d of November, 1879, as was alleged, from poison contained in a pie purchased at the bakery of Charles Schinkle, and his mother, Mrs. Bethue C. Wheeler brought suit against Schinkle for $5,000 damages for the death of her son. On Tuesday a jury gave her a verdict for $1,000.

Correspondence.

Virginia Justice.

To the Editor of the Times:

For the thirty years I have stood in defence of the gilling interest, both of Virginia and Maryland, and I hoped that the interest was fully established and settled according to the compact of 1784; but it seems not, and we are to have further trouble with our neighbors upon this vexed question, in consequence of bad laws and a villainous disposition and the selfish greed of the riparian fishermen, and corrupt officers that they hire to do their dirty work. The citizens of the two States have too long allowed this wrangling to go on between their people It is high time that the people were notified that we all own an equal interest in the waters of the Potomac. The original charter to Lord Baltimore gave the entire right of the Potomac to Maryland, and Maryland, in her magnanimity gave, as she ought to have done, her sister State equal rights in the waters of the Potomac. Virginia now is paying us back in her own peculiar style. It has not been twelve months since Hendriks and Scroggins were arrestad, committed to jail for it, habeas corpus refused, case tried in a Circuit Court and sent up to the Court of Appeals at Richmond.

All this and more, because the parties, Hendricks and Scroggins, were trying to make an honest living by gilling. The crime alleged forsooth was that they were fishing in Mr. Knight's berth, when in fact, if they fished at all the waters they rented, they had to fish Knight's berth simply because Knight made all the river his berth in his reach at Stoney Point. Therefore there was no room for any one else without trespassing upon somebody.

Not satisfied with the glory they had achieved in the Hendricks' case, the same parties now propose to try their hand upon me and my men and upon Marylanders generally. On Friday last, May 6, J. Owen Kerby, doubtless by secret orders given, proceeded to take up J. S. Jones and hand, Joe Johnson and hand, Frank Holt and hand, and their boats and nets, and took them and their nets ashore upon the Virginia side instead of delivering them to the Maryland authorities as the subsection 10 of Maryland law [1870] requires. That law says: "In case the State of Virginia shall adopt a law similar in its provisions to this act citizens of either State, when arrested for the violation of the provisions of this article"—meaning the whole law—"by the police force or other officers of either State shall be delivered up for trial to the police force or other officer of the States of which the offender is a citizen,.' &c.

Subsection 6 [laws of 1870] says: "Upon information, given upon oath to any justice of the peace having jurisdiction, of any violation of any of the provisions of this Article he shall issue his warrant for the arrest of the offender or offenders, and for the seizure of the seines, nets, boats and other fishing outfit in cases when forfeiture of the same is provided, which shall be directed to the sheriff, or any constable of the county, or other officer authorized to arrest under this article to be dealt with according to law. And it shall be the duty of any sheriff, constable, or other officers so authorized under said article, with or without warrant to arrest any person or persons violating the provisions of this article," &c.

Now, in view of these two articles, it can be clearly seen that J. Owen Kerly has violated the laws both of Maryland and Virginia in making arrest without oath from any informant; in himself arresting without "sheriff or constable or other officer authorized," &c. J. Owen Kerly was not only informant, but also "constable, sheriff and other officer authorized, &c. and judge as well—one man power. The great Magna Charter fought for by our forefathers, and won and handed down to posterity as the great chart of our liberties has been set aside by J. Owen Kerby, and himself installed as the Great Mogul of Virginia. Virginia's great seal contains this beautiful sentiment. "Sic semper tyranis," but if Virginia allows her former glory to be trailed in the duse by one man power she can no more look upon her great seal without a blush of shame mantling her cheeks.

I now return to J. Owen Kerly and his acts after the arrests. Upon hearing of the arrest of our fishermen, Mr. J. Webb Little and myself went over to the ferry landing to see J. Owen Kerby, and offered to go bail for the men. At first we were refused this privilege "the cause, sirs, you are non resident;" but after awhile he consented that we might bail them until Monday at 2 o'clock p. m. May 9.

The recognizance in this case was unprecedented in any civilized community. J. Owen Kerby took our names and ordered us to "stand up and hold up your right hands," and then making an oath according to his own notions, dismissed us in his own style.

Monday at the appointed time we again repaired to the Ferry Landing with three Maryland officers to see justice done our people.

Mr. Little deeming prudence the better part of valor entered into negotiations with J. Owen Kerby—not Justice Kerby—for the release of the prisoners. Terms were agreed upon with J. Owen Kerby—not Justice Kerby—that upon $20 and costs per boat paid J. Owen Kerby—not Justice Kerby—he would release the parties. The fishermen, being all poor and their familes depending upon their daily exertions, agreed to accept the proposed humiliation. At this I objected, but was overruled. I will say once again that in this matter of fishing in the Potomac, I have the right in me by birth, occupation, title to property and citizenship, and that I do not intend to give it up but by my life. The parties having compromised, while paying the money, J. Owen Kerby recollected that one Horton Jackson had the courage when arrested to ask by what authority he was arrested. It is now appropriate to say that Mr. Jones asked J. Owen Kerby—not Justic Kerby—the same question. J. Owen Kerby—not Justice Kerby—drew a revolver and pointed it at them and said: "This is my authority." Well! revenge is sweet, J. Owen Kerby—not Justice Kerby—determined to have that sweet morsel to roll upon his tongue. He went into the office and opened. Seeing the stituation I stepped in to appear for Jackson, and began to say that Jackson was only the hand of Joe Johnson, but before I got very far Justice Kerby (he is justice now) spoke up very roughly and said: "I don t recognize you, sir! You're no lawyer, and if you don't hush I will commit you to jail."

By this time Joe Johnson had got his money ready and came up to pay. Justice Kerby was indeed and in fact mollified by the appearance of the tin; and very gentlemanly remarked to me, "If you will say that you made your motion before I took my seat I will release Horton Jackson." I nodded assent; but it was false. Justice J. Owen Kerby had taken his seat and called Horton Jackson to the bar, and I had appeared as counsel.

I now come to a scene richer still. After the Maryland gillers were dismissed, a poor negro, Ned Richardson, of Virginia, was called to the bar, charged with fishing in Knight's berth. He denied the charge. "The bell you didn't," said the pious Judge. Richardson, however, was dismissed, "*because th State of Virginia could not make anything out o him.*" The whole Maryland delegation received orders from Justice J. Owen Kerby: "If I ever catch one of you d—d Marylanders fishing in the Potomack again I will arrest and hang every one of you."

Now I have one word to say to the riparian fishermen. You claim as your berth all the waters of the Potomac that you can cover with your nets in a given time, say three hours upon each tide. I now likewise claim all the waters that my gillnet can drift over in three hours, and if opposite to your shore will agree that you shall occupy the waters first, but after you have swept over the space usually occupied, then I claim the right of fishing said waters myself, or thus the river must be equally divided, and each party to go no further than the middle of the river. This would strictly in accord with the compact of 1784, which gives "all the citizens of each State equal rights to fish in the Potomac." As it now stands about five out of fifteen riparian fishermen claim the right to the whole river. The gillers must stand shoulder to shoulder in this contest.

OLIVER N. BRYAN.

Marshall Hall, Md., May 10, 1881.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER

NEW YORK, May, 13th, 1881.

Editor of the Times:

A poor but honest son of a John, with filial devotion to his ageing-staging sire, has, with the assistance of an ashman and an old trunk, been brought into pleasant relationship with the family of the great king of some American railroads, W. H. Vanderbilt. It appears that a few years ago, Mr. Vanderbilt lost a valuable diamond brooch, worth somewhere about $1,000, and had an exhaustive search instituted for it in vain. The receptacle of that particular piece of jewelry, "and who can tell what crushing triumphs of millinery, at last grew faded and was consigned to the oblivion of an attic, for even railroad kings palaces are provided with attics by New York architects. In course of time, when the attic became burthened with great stores of rubbish, the thrifty idea prevailed that a wholesome clearance might be effected by trading off the lumber, and accordingly the first time the millionaire coachbuilder, dealer in rugs, old bottles, soapfat, etc., were heard in Fifth avenue, the enterprising merchant was invited to enter and inspect the desirable goods offered him. He passed over the shekels and got the stuff, which he proceeded to dispose of as rapidly as might be. He sold the trunk for 50 cents to a Mr. O'Reilly. That gentleman, thinking that the coffer which had contained Mrs. Vanderbilt's treasures might serve years of usefulness by a little judicious attention, proceeded to put it in order, and he found the diamonds. The trunk had the initials of its former owner and an old baggage check with the address. O'Reilly went to the Grand Central depot with his news, handed over his diamonds and positively refused any reward for himself in any shape, but said that if in consequence of his find some good luck might befall his father, who was driving a stage on the Madison Avenue line, and was getting too old for such an occupation of exposure, he would be grateful.

I some time ago mentioned an exodus of prominent Brooklyn clergymen to various faraway fields. Dr. Jeffery, for many years pastor of one of the largest Baptist churches, went to Colorado for the benefit of his wife's health, the putting with his church here being as painful to his congregation as to himself. Dr. Paddock, of St. Peter's P. E. Church, after spending his youth and strength and the energies of his devoted wife, in unselfish devotion to the parish, was consecrated Bishop of Washington Territory mainly, it is surmised because of his becoming aware of and feeling grieved at sundry jealousies which I need not enter into details about, resulting in a scarcely disguised case of squeezing an acrage and throwing the rind away, and proceeded to his hyperborean charge. His wife, who during her life here established a Child's Hospital and Refuge, was president of numerous societies, an indefatigable worker and a good woman, who amid all her official toils found time to govern a large family and bring them up worthily to follow in the footsteps of their parents, set right to work the day she struck the field of her future labors on the Pacific slope. She caught cold coming from a meeting at Portland, Oregon, where she started the organization for a new hospital, to which schools were to be added, and in two days was dead. A memorial service was held on Thursday and a mournful and immense congregation assembled. Old parishioners who had been too feeble to come to church for years, dragged themselves from their retirement, business men of the congregation left their business to take care of itself in order to attend, and people came hundreds of miles on a flying trip, in spite of such personal inconvenience, to do honor to the memory of this noble lady whose pre-eminent virtues shone all the brighter now that never more can her old friends view her face to face on earth. Thirteen clergymen assisted in the ceremonies which were conducted by Bishop Littlejohn, whose very brief speech, in which he referred to Mrs. Paddock as on the same plane with Agatha and Priscilla and other women named in Scripture, was marked by the eloquence of a divine who had attained great honors in Europe as well as here, and by the pathos of a complete and unmistakeable break down on the part of a prelate who has preached before kings and queens and the keen critics of foreign universities with unruffled selfpossession. It was a very solemn scene, and the Holy Communion was administered at the close. The whole neighborhood was in mourning, the blinds of the houses occupied by members of Bishop Paddock's old parish being kept down as if at death had occurred in each house. By a singular coincidence, the same evening the news came of the death of Mrs. Jeffery.

[Chambersburgh. (Pa.) Herald.]

After vainly spending five hundred dollars for other remedies to relieve my wife, I have no hesitation in declaring, that St. Jacobs Oil will cure Neuralgia, says M. V. B. Hersno, Esq., (of Pinkham & Herson.) Boston Mass., an enthusiastic indorser of its merits.

[From the Maryland Independent]

Mr. Editor:—The Port Tobacco TIMES has been a long time determining within itself, the position it would assume in regard to Gov. Hamilton's letter, and I had hoped, when it was so evident upon the instant, that your paper was determind and out-spoken in its denunciation of he policy pursued by Governor Hamilton, that the *Times*, in keeping with its lately usual consistency would be arrayed upon the side of the Governor. This too, would only have been coming back to first principles, for I remember with much pleasure, that in the winter of 1880, when Gov. Hamilton advanced the identical same doctrines, through his memorable message to our Legislature, then in session, which is presented only in a more detailed form through his recent letter and accompanying statistics, that the Port Tobacco *Times* was one among the very few journals of this section of the State, if not the only one, that endorsed that message and I suppose thereby the principles involved. Now, Mr. Editor, we are informed by the *Times* that "Gov. Hamilton, in pursuance of his policy of arraigning the Democratic party," &c., is pursuing a policy inimical to its interests. Why should the *Times* adopt this mode of giving expression to its long pent up feelings on this subject:—What constitutes the Democratic party in the State of Maryland, and of whom is it composed? Does a band full of politicians, because they occupy lucrative offices, congregated in the lobbies of Barnum's Hotel, constitute the Democratic party of this State? Or does the Legislature when in session with its 111 members and 105 employees compose the Democratic party of Maryland? No, Mr. Editor, it is a lamentable mistake, a most egregious error, fallen into not only by your esteemed contemporary, the *Times*, but it has been a habit assumed by some, for some time back that a certain few individuals of this State, *and especially of this county*, compose the Democratic party, and whenever their peculiar ideas happen not to meet with favor, because those ideas are borrowed from that higher *tribunal, which never errs*, then everyone else must be silent, or he, or they are in rebellion against the mandates of the Democratic party. Mr. Editor, I do not propose to recognize any mandate as authority until the expressed will of the Democratic people of this State has spoken through the duly organized convention, and I obey the orders of no leader until that leader is chosen by due authority. The *Times* is wrong again, when it undertakes to assert that because Gov. Hamilton and his friends have "established separate head-quarters" in order more effectually to promote the dissemination of their views of what constitutes the best policy to be pursued by the Democratic party in the coming campaign, "assumes an attitude of hostility to the regular councils of their party." When have the "regular councils" spoken? And who are they at any rate? The members and employees of the last Legislature? *They are being assailed* by the Governor and his friends, and *will be* until the Democratic people of this State, whom I think constitute and compose the party, are shown that men like those who made up the membership of that Legislature, whether acting on their individual responsibility, or being led by the nose by those, whom some prefer and *presume* to call "*our great leaders*," are unfit to represent an honest and enlightened Democracy and they are taught that "the places that know them once, will know them no more forever."

The *Times* seems to have some difficulty too, in determining the "extent of the culpability of the last Legislature." Does it want greater evidence of the extravagance and corruption that existed than has been shown?—No comparison with other sessions is necessary. No doubt, other sessions of recent date, would be found to be nearly, if not quite as bad, because the same influences have controlled them. The seeking for, or establishment of precedent is no justification of the wrong committed, nor can it be offered in mitigation, to the extent of confiding these trusts to the keeping of those who use *such precedents* to their own advantage. Faction fights are always to be avoided if possible.—But there is a limit to all things, except the greed of a self constituted political leader and his minions. And if the alternative is presented to the Democratic people of this State, to follow the leadership of men, *constituting themselves the Democratic party of the State*, whom they have heretofore followed blindly, and been led into the quagmires of political filth and corruption; or to choose for themselves leaders, who are not only willing, but who will stand firmly by the fundamental, vital principles of Democracy purge the party of its corruption and elevate it to the lofty plain which it should occupy, I shall be greatly mistaken, sorely chagrined and mortified, if they continue to follow the former, rather than secure the blessings of good government, by sustaining the latter.

And I am greatly mistaken, too, if they permit themselves to be diverted by being hooted at and held up to public scorn and derision by a few selfish, arrogant politicans and their followers.

JUSTITIA.

A single dose of J. M. Laroque's Anti-Bilious Bitters, taken at night on retiring, will make you feel so much better the succeeding day that henceforth you will not be without it. Take our advice on the first approach of disease—Try it. The cost is trifling; 25 cents a paper or $1 a bottle. All druggists sell it. W. E. Thornton proprietor, Baltimore, Md.

MARRIED,

At Hamlin Church, in Washington, cor 9th and P sts., N. W., Thursday, May 10 at 8 o'clock, P. M., by Rev. Mr. Harbsock, JAMES C. NEVITT, of this county, and Miss SALLIE C. KAISER, of Washington city.

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A sett (four) of First-class Ready-Made Wheels, my own make, of either ⅞, 1 in., 1⅛ or 1¼ in. tread for	$ 6 00
Sarven Pattern Wheels ⅞, 1 in. and 1⅛ inches tread, per sett	$ 7 50
Buffalo Blowers, the best, cheapest and and most powerful Fan Blower in the market, equal in power to a 40 inch bellows' price each, complete—	$16 50
Cart Shafts, per pair	1 75
Jump Seat Irons, per sett	4 00
Cart Sills, per pair	1 25
Sulky Shafts, finished, per pair	3 56
Sulky Wheels, per pair	7 25
Bent Rims, per sett	95
Finished Poles, with circles, each	1 00
Blacksmith Upright Drills, each	15 00
Wagon Bows, each	25
Tire Upsetters, best in market, each	15 00
Tire Benders, small size, each	10 00
" " medium size, each	20 00
Finished Shafts, per yair	70
Forged Shifting Rail setts, each	3 25
Seat Springs, per pair	1 25
Buggy Bodies, each	7 00
Leather Dashes for bodies, each	3 00
Bolt Shears, per pair	6 00

The Celebrated

"BREWSTER GEARING," with Body, Seat, Axles, Dash, etc., all bolted together, in fact a complete open buggy all put together and finished except wheels' Shafts and Trimming, price 40 00

Brewster Patent Combination Side Bar Springs, with skeleton body attached per sett 12 00

Hubs, per sett 1 00

Spokes, per sett 2 25

Short Arm Axles, 1¼ per set $3. Springs, 1¼ in. per lb., 11c. Norway Nail Rods, by the bundle of 25lbs., per lb, 6 cents

Bar, Rod, Hoop, Band and Norway Iron, Spring, Tire, Toe Calk, Blister and Cast steel Wood, Iron and Steel Axles.

Skeins, Anvils, Belts, Screws, Rivets, Borax, Tools, Litthwheels, Horse Shoes and Nails, Whip Sockets, etc. Paints, Varnish, Pumice, Enamel Dressing, Duck, Canvass, &c.

Prices subject to a change without notice.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Come and see me at

No. 619 B Street Northwest,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

READ THIS!
my 5-1p

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

OF

VALUABLE Real ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE of a power contained in a mortgage from Elizabeth C. Monroe to Reuben M. Spivey, dated the 13th day of September, 1879, and recorded among the land records of Charles county, in

Liber B. G. S. No. 4, folio 88, &c.

the undersigned, Mortagee, will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the store of P. A. Sasscer in the village of Waldorf, on

SATURDAY, 11th day of June, 1881,

at 4 o'clock P. M., in fee, all that lot or parcel of ground situate and lying in Charles county aforesaid, and thus described: Beginning for the same at the point where the Hopewell Farm, now owned and occupied by the said Elizabeth C. Monroe intersects the west line of the land of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Company and running thence westwardly at right angles with said west line of the said Rail Road Company's land, eighty perches, hence Northwestwardly, parallel with said West line of said Rail Road Company's land, eighty perches, thence Eastwardly, parallel with the first line of eighty perches above mentioned, eighty perches to the West line of the said Rail Road Company's land, thence Southwardly, bounding on the said West line of the said Rail Road Company's land, eighty perches to the place of beginning—containing

FORTY ACRES.

The above described parcel of land lies close to Waldorf, one of the most thriving villages on the Pope's Creek branch of the Baltimore & Potomac Rail Road.

Terms of Sale:

Cash on the day of sale.

REUBEN M. SPIVEY, Mortgagee.
JOHN H. MITCHELL, Solicitor.
Port Tobacco, Md. my 13-ts.

Herrings!! Herrings!!
Chapman's Point.

PERSONS desiring to purchase their family fish can obtain them here at as low a figure as they can at any shore on the river. Owing to a greater number of hauls made here than other shores fish will be delivered with more dispatch, thereby causing less detention to farmers.

my 5-tf E. FAUNCE.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will hold an adjourned meeting at their Office, in Port Tobacco,

TUESDAY, May 31st 1881,

for the transaction of regular business.
And on

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 7th, 8th and 9th,

for the purpose of hearing and passing accounts against the county.

By order, F. D. MUDD,
aug 6-2t Clerk.

ORDER NISI,

In the Circuit Court of Charles County Sitting as a Court of Equity.

Francis D. Gardiner, Administrator d. b. n. of Thomas I. Gardiner.
vs.
Hillary Hawkins.

No. 594 Equity

ORDERED this 6th day of April 1881, that the report of the sale of the real estate in the above entitled cause, made by John H. Mitchell, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the first Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Charles county once in each of three successive weeks before the said first Monday of May next. The report states the amount of sale to be eight hundred and one ($801) dollars.

B. G. STONESTREET,
Clerk of Ct. Ct. for Charles Co.
True Copy—Test.
B. G. STONESTREET, Clk.

R. L. Murdock & Son,
Fashionable Tailors,
Near Port Tobacco Station.

JUST received the fashions for Spring and Summer, they are now prepared to make suits in the most fashionable style.—Scouring Repairing, Cleaning, Binding. Coats turned at the shortest notice and cheap. One of them can be found in Port Tobacco every Tuesday, and Saturday, prepared to take measures and receive materials. Work delivered in Port Tobacco if desired. Thankful for past favors, we solicit the same patronage and satisfaction guaranteed.

The People's Store—The origina cheap store, at *SMITH'S* Glymont.

P. H. Heiskell, Jr., & Co.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
All Kinds Agricultural Implements,
HARDWARE,
HARNESS,
COLLARS,
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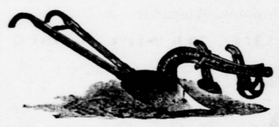
BRIDLES,
STABLE SUPPLIES,
FERTILIZERS!
Landreth's GARDEN Seeds,
SEED POTATOES!
VERMONT EARLY ROSE,
ARROOSTOCK EARLY ROSE.
EARLY MAY,
BURBANK SEEDLING,
Snowflake and Peerless,
Peach Blow,
Eastern Shore & Jersey
Sweet Potatoe Roots,
Field Seeds—
Early Clover,
Sappling clover
CHOICE TIMOTHY,
ORCHARD GRASS,
EXTRA CLEAR Ky. blue grass,
HUNGARIAN GRASS,
GERMAN MILLET,
RED TOP,
LAWN GRASS.
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
PARTICULARLY IN
SEEDS.
OF WHICH WE MAKE A
!SPECIALTY!
AND SELL ONLY THE BEST.
WE CARRY A LARGE STOCK OF THE
Iowa Barb Fence Wire!

Makes the cheapest—and is the leading Fence of the day. For full particulars, write us for circular. We have
Just received a car load of the
"Columbia Chilled Plows!"



Made at Copake Iron Works, New York. Is the strongest and most durable Plow in the market. Cannot be excelled for lightness of draft. The handles, wheels are all adjustible. Every Plow fully warranted. Goods carefully put up, and delivered free on board cars or boats. A share of your trade is solicitied.

Write for Circular!

P. H. Heiskell, Jr., & Co.
913 La. Ave., & 916 C St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Country Merchants supplied at lowest wholesale prices. apr 15 3-m

NOTICE.

The undersigned being interested in several trap fisheries, will offer extraordinary inducements to farmers and others wishing to purchase Potomac Herrings. For further information apply to

S. F. SMITH,
Glymont.

FISH FOR SALE.
At Greenway Fishery,
HERRING, SHAD &C.
At the very lowest Prices.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
p 8 2m JAMES F. SMITH.

S. BERNHEIMER,
Dealer & Manufacturer of
Harness, Collars, Bridles,
Also keeps on hand
New & Sec'd Hand Clothing.
Guns, Pistols,
Musical Instruments, Stoves,
And a General
Variety of Merchandise.
Which he is
Selling at a Very Low Price.
S. E. Cor. King & Lee Sts.,
Alexandria, Va.

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted a Teacher for Colored school No. 4, Election District No. 3. None need apply without holding a certificate or undergoing examination. Apply to S. W. Adams or to subscriber.

A. W. NEALE.
Sec'y School Board.

A. B. COPPES,
President of the Chapel Point Club.
Can be found at the corner of
7th Street & Mass. Avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Where you can get a good MEAL and a good BEER. ap 29-3t:

New & Handsome
MILLINERY!
AT
WALDORF.

WE HAVE just received a large and well selected stock of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS. Our customers and the public generally are earnestly solicited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Dress making done. Prices to suit the