Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning August 5th, 1881.

DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE TICKET

FOR COMPTROLLER OF STATE TREASURY.

THOMAS J. KEATING,

Of Queen Anne's County.

Immigration.

We again beg to call the attention to all friends of progress in our midst to the great importance of organizing for the purpose of inducing immigration to our county. An exchange of views with citizens from different sections of the county convinces us that there is a sentiment very favorable to the enterprise existing throughout the county. All that is needed is to effect an organization, through which an aggregation of views and concert of action may be effected. A steady current of foreign immigration is still pouring through our State, seeking agricultural homes in this country. While many of these immigrants have already negotiated homes through the foreign agencies of the agricultural bureaus of the different States. The greater portion came to this country for the purpose of prospecting for themselves. Large numbers of this latter class are being daily diverted to other Southern States through the enterprise of their immigration agencies, while here, within a hundred miles of their point of landing, we have a country more desirable in almost every respect than that to which these desirable immigrants are induced to go. Thus through the superior enterprise of our sister States of the South is their country being built up, and their wealth and material interests advanced and increased, while we, on account of our own inertness and lack of energy, are failing to grasp the present most favorable opportunity to put the wheels of progress in motion in our midst.

It needs no argument to convince any one of intelligence that a well regulated immigration is the only measure of relieving our county of the terrible blight cast upon it by the civil war twenty years ago. Every discriminating stranger that comes into this section of the State concurs in opinion that it furnishes a far, more desirable field for agricultural settlers than many portions of the West to which immigrants from the old world are now flocking.

Almost every other Southern State has a well organized bureau of immigation. Our State at present has not, though provision was made for such a public service in our constitution. The history of the organization of these departments of public service in the other States shows that the measures always originated by a preliminary movement in those sections of the States in which the need of immigration was most keenly felt. When our county shall have once taken the initiative, and organized a movement of the kind, there is little doubt that the co-operation of the State government could be secured. In our judgement, the adoption of measures looking to this end is of greater and more vital importance at this time than any other public considerations that engage the attention of our people, and, as we said before, we believe the more active sentiment among the people of the county is fully awake to its importance. We are informed that a number of gentlemen favorable to the movement will meet in this village on Tuesday next, for a discussion of the matter, and we are authorized to extend an invitation all who may feel interested. We do earnestly hope that some active measures in this behalf will now be taken.

The Wealthiest Colored Man in Georgia.

His name is Henry Todd and he lives at Darien, in this State. When a youth his master died and left him his freedom as a reward for his faithful attention during the slaveholder's last sickness. Young Todd was so esteemed by the family that they insisted on his remaining in their employ and paid him a handsome salary. He was a sort of assistant overseer on the plantation. By the kindly aid of white friends he soon became a landowner, and then a prosperous farmer. In a few years his affairs showed the result of industry and natural busines talent in a snug little fortune. His quiet manner and strict uprightness guarded him from the bitter prejudice which in those days both races felt for the average "free nigger." Henry Todd soon had enough money to hold slaves himself, and he purchased several as a matter of economy. When the Confederacy fell he lost twenty negroes and some money in Confederate bonds. This severe blow was in a measure counteracted by his good fortune, having on hand a crop of cotton, which then demanded 50 cents a pound. After the war he continued his farming operations, but also engaged in the lumber business. His remarkable success continued, and to-day he owns two large lumber mills and exports very extensively. He is sixty-five years old and has an excellent education. He is worth $100,000 in good investments. He lives in a neat country home, surrounded by a family of five children, who enjoy the luxuries of life. Every summer they leave the coast and spend the hot months at a house which they own in one of the cool mountain nooks of North Georgia. Henry Todd has carefully kept from active participation in politics, though he has frequently been solicited to be a candidate. He has constantly voted the Democratic ticket and always warned his colored friends against the carpet-baggers who have deceived and swindled them in Georgia since the war. His example is in every way healthy for the negroes of Georgia. He is public-spirited and generous giving freely to charitable objects. He has educated his children well and will leave them rich.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

Judge Black vs. Ingersoll.

WHAT HE SAYS CONCERNING THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE BIBLE.

Judge Jeremiah S. Black, that master of controversy, and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, the orator, meet in mental contest in the pages of the August *North American Review.* The subject is the Christian religion, of which the one is as devoted a professor as the other is a violent opponent. Judge Black in his paper says concerning the authenticity of the Bible.

First. There is no good reason to doubt that the statements of the Evangelists, as we have them, are genuine. The multiplication of copies was a sufficient guarantee against any material alteration of the text. Mr. Ingersoll speaks of interpolations made by the fathers of the church. All he knows and all he has ever heard on that subject is that some of the innumerable transcripts contained errors which were discovered and corrected.—That simply proves the present integrity of the documents.

Second. I call these statements depositions, because they are entitled to that kind of credence which we give to declarations made under oath, but in a much higher degree, for they are more that sworn to.—They were made in the immediate prospect of death. Perhaps this would not affect the conscience of an atheist—neither would an oath, but these people manifestly believed in a judgement after death, before a God of truth whose displeasure they feared above all things.

Fourth. Apart from these terrible tests the more ordinary claims of credibility are not wanting. They were men of unimpeachable character. The most virulent enemies of the cause they spoke and died for have never suggested a reason for doubting their personal honesty. But there is affirmative proof that they and their fellow-disciples were held by those who knew them in the highest estimation for truthfulnes. Wherever they made their report it was not only belived, but believed with a faith so implicit that thousands were ready at once to seal it with their blood.

Fifth. The tone and temper of this narrative impress us with a sentiment of profound respect. It does not appear that the statements of the Evangelists were ever denied by any person who pretended to know the facts. What we call the fundamental truths of Christianity consist of great public events, which are sufficiently established by history without special proof. From the facts established by this evidence it follows irresistibly that the gospel has come to us from God.—That silences all reasoning about the wisdom and justice of its doctrines, since it is impossible even to imagine that wrong can be done or commanded by that Sovereign Being, whose will alone is the ultimate standard of all justice.

COMMUNICATED.

Finance.

Editor of the Times:

That the readers of your valuable paper may more perfectly comprehend the national banking system, I ask it as a favor to the people of Charles county, that you will publish this brie synopsis of the workings of that most iniquitous of all frauds that has ever been practiced upon an innocent people. Credit Mobilier jobs, Railroad subsidies, Salary grabs, Star Route steals, Alaska Fur Company embezzlements, Oil monopoly, Whiskey Rings, &c., bear no comparison in magnitude, to the national bank swindle.

We will suppose, for illustration, that five gentlemen of Charles county, tired of the ever lasting failure of crops in one way or another, by drought, by rain, by bugs, &c., resolve to sell their effects and live an easier life. They do so, and find themselves in possession of $100,000, they purchase a $100,000 U. S. bond. At the time, they do not know exactly what they will do; so they send one of their members to Washington to see the Secretary of the Treasury, to hear what he will advise, and see as well, if the bond is genuine. Smith walks into the Treasurer's office and lays down his bond; Mr. Windom, takes it up and looks over it and says: Why this is a capital bond, a $100,000, thirty year, six per cent. non-taxable bond. What will you have me do with it, put it in our fire proof vaults? It will not cost you a cent. We have men regularly employed to guard it by night and by day.

Smith—We do not as yet, know what we will do. We have heard of the national banking system, and if you can make us understand the working of that system, maybe we would like to try our hands in that direction. The truth is farming don't pay. With all our efforts "rising up early and setting up late, and eating the bread of carefulness" we cannot, one year with another, make one per cent. upon our capital.

Windom—Capital idea sir, I will explain the working of that institution to you in all its bearings. In fact, we (the Democrats and Republicans) want every dollar invested in bonds to be put in national banks. By these banks we hope to perpetuate our power over the people and keep ourselves rich, and to hand it down to posterity. Don't you see Mr. Smith that the common people don't think for themselves. They want somebody to look up to, and lean upon, and we propose to accommodate them. You are aware that we have a national banking law and that it passed Congress in 1863.

Smith—Oh, yes, but I went on farming, and paid no attention to particulars.

Windom—Well, you have a capital bond, and if you wish to go into the banking business, I will give you 90 per cent. of the bond in national bank notes, which amounts to $90,000.

Smith—And then we will have $10,000 at interest in the U. S. Treasury.

Wiudom—Why my dear fellow don't you understand the banking laws no better than that. We will take your bond and keep it safe for you against wind or rain, bugs or hog cholera, and pay you six per cent. upon it, and then give you in addition $90,000, and the $6,000 gold interest on the bond—$96,000, upon which you can go banking at once, and get interest in your bank. So you see you will be drawing interest at both ends of the line—here in Washington and in Baltim re or as the case may be.

Smith—I think we will go in. 'The best banking system the world ever saw.'

Windom—Yes, emphatically, 'the best bankidg system the world ever saw.' There is now no more need for the rich men of the country to send off their money to California or Colorada, to invest in gold mines, nor to get up expensive enterprises to the East Indies. Let them bring their money here, and I will fix them up above bugs or weather, flood or fire.

Smith—A bonanza! Truly, I think we will go in.

Windom—Why, of course you will, I have not yet told you half your privileges.

Smith—What, not half!

Windom—No, not half. The law passed in 1864 compels the Secretary of the Treasury to pay you interest one year in advance, in gold; upon that alone if we (the Democrats and Republicans,) can hold the Government, you can make a handsome living by selling gold. And just here let me tell you to hurry up and get to work, for if these pestiferous fellows, the Greenbackers, with Bryan at their head, ever get into power, they will not only pay your interest with their contemptible rag money, but they will also compel you to take pay for the whole bond in the same abominable trash. And you will have to go back to the farm and be subject to wind and rain, and hog cholera, and all that, or seek some other enterprise which you know well enough one year with another, don't pay three per cent. per annum.

Smith—Then we must hurry up. Any more privileges?

Windom—Oh, yes, the law passed the 20th of June, 1874, gives you the power, if you go into the banking business, to retire your circulation when you please.

Smith—Well, what good will that do?

Windom—My dear fellow, I see that you are getting excited. Keep cool for a moment, and you shall see the very inwardness of the whole thing. The law of 1874, as I have just said gives the bankers power to contract the currency. Where money is scarce prices are low, or in other words because the people have no money to carry on business, nor to purchase family supplies; then you say times are hard.

Smith—Well, what of that?

Windom—But listen, the same law gives you the power to inflate the currency at will.

Smith—Why I can't see what good that will do us.

Windom—You shall see presently. When money is scarce prices are low and the times are hard; but when money is plenty the prices are up and the country is flourishing. The law passed June 14, 1875, gives you power to re-issue your money whenever you please, together with, of course, all the money deposited with you.

Smith—Well, I don't see through all that yet.

Wiudom—Well, when money is scarce, prices are low, in other words, because there is no money in circulation to do business with prices are low, and if you have an itching palm for somebody's brick house, or a railroad, or a farm, or anything else, all you have to do is to go into the bankers ring, you can, with them, accomplish what you please.

Smith—Oh, yes, I see it now. We can press (bulls and bears) down prices when we please, and then buy up property while it is low until all our money is exhausted, and then inflate the currency and sell out for an advance of fifty or a hundred per cent. Load and unload. 'The best banking system the world ever saw.' A perfect bonanza. Any more privileges?

Windom—Oh, yes, Mr. Gilfillan, Comptroller of the Treasury, in his public report to Congress, page 20 says: 'That in the face of an active demand for more money the bankers have in the last twelve months retired fully $25,000,000 of their active circulation (that he knew of), giving the country that much less money.' He goes on further and says: 'One bank had three times within as many years, decreased their circulation from $450,000 to $45,000, and had as often increased it again to $450,000, and upwards, so that at one time said bank had $852,000, when the law only allowed it to have $450,000.'

Smith—But where and how did they get the over plus?

Windom—Oh, you ask too many questions, grease, sir! grease. Do you now understand me?

Smith—I think I do. The banks have the power to contract and inflate the currency at will to the full extent of the bonded debt. Therefore, the law in finance, which is inexorable, that 'the amount of money in a country rules prices,' enables them to put their price upon every acre of land, upon every bushel of grain or pound of tobacco, and every day's labor, in fact upon every species of property, real or personal, at will. Am I right, Mr. Windom?

Windom—Yes, you are right, and have been quite an apt scholar. Now, all I have to say in addition is this, don't you go around as some others have done, blabbing about your privileges, and 'let the cat out of the wallet.' Above all things, don't attempt to discuss the financial question with any one. If a Greenbacker challenges you, call him '*a crazy lunatic,*' and walk off and leave him. We lay that injunction upon all the ring to be handed around to their friends. Good morning Mr. Smith.

Exit Smith, smiling and talking to himself—When I was a farmer, I would have been satisfied if either the farm or stock had been exempt from taxation, but behold that fellow has not only given me bonds exempt from taxation, but also interest in gold exempt from taxation, and $90,000 in bank notes and interest in advance, $6,000—$96,000, and then tells me at the end of twelve months he will give me another $6,000; so that I may say we are worth at once $202,000 to do business upon. I am now exempt from droughts, rain, blight, mildew, hog cholera and tobacco worms, and all such cussed things that ruined our boys,—and taxes too. *'Oh! I'm a weathercock!'*

OLIVER N. BRYAN.
M. N. C.—Md.

[Quincy, (Ill.) Daily Herald.]

Speaking "by the Card."

C. H. Wood, Esq., of the C. & T. Ry., Port Huron, Mich., favors our correspondent with the following: After suffering for nearly a year with rheumatism, receiving treatment from most of the best physicians of Michigan and the West, I happened to try a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Upon the first application I used fully half a bottle, and its effect was almost instantaneous. I immediately dropped all other treatment, and confined myself to its use alone. After the use of three bottles, instead of being driven to my business, or moving about on crutches, I walked from one to three miles daily about business, and have been free from this horrible disease for over a year, not having the slightest twinge of it. Hence, I say that all medicines known to me are useless when compared with the Old German Remedy. Use this statement when and where it suits.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER

NEW YORK, August, 3rd, 1881.

Editor of the Times:

The discovery of several infernal machines packed in barrels of cement shipped from New York to Liverpool has created a great deal of excitement. Note-paper, marked with the name and business of O'Donovan Rossa, the [illegible] many suspect that he had a good deal to do with the shipment. What they were for, and when intended to be used, is only a matter of surmise. It is my belief that they were to be exploded at some time in the House of Commons when the Irish members might find it convenient to absent themselves. Threats of such outrages have appeared in Fenian papers for months past, and subscriptions have been collected for the purpose. Active steps are being taken to discover the guilty ones.

The President's relapse the other day increases his chances of ultimate recovery, for it will keep one of the two consulting physicians at the White House constantly. Why it was not necessary all the time since the shooting occurred I am unable to see. The attending physicians may be skillful but Dr. Agnew and Hamilton discovered what caused the relapse, and now that they are to be present it will insure public confidence that the old physician Nature is at least to have a fair show.

Following up the example of Guiteau I hear of an attempt made to shoot Governor Cornell by a crazy blacksmith. He appeared at the capitol at Albany with an old shot gun in his hand and was about to enter the building when he was stopped by the superintendent, to whom he said he was the Adjutant-General of the State and was commissioned by the highest power on earth to shoot the Governor. A struggle ensued for possession of the gun, which would not have been of much use to the would-be assassin, for it was found to be unloaded and generally out of order. And this is not all, for this morning news comes of attempt at the life of Governor Pillsbury, of Minnesota, by a wealthy contractor made insane f om Guiteau's act. When is this kind of business to cease?

The railroads are still cutting rates and now adopt the rebate system, under which you buy a ticket giving the regular, full fare and at the point of destination the company repay the difference between the full and the reduced rate of fare. This is done to prevent people from buying a ticket to Chicago, for instance when they are going only to Buffalo to which latter place the regular fare is more than the reduced rate to the former place. A gentleman bought one of these reduced rate tickets the other day, before the rebate system was adopted, for Cincinnati and was going only to Rochester, N. Y. He sent his baggage to the depot and had it checked as he supposed for Rochester, and arriving there, he discovered that it had gone to Cincinnati. The cheap ticket in this case was not so cheap after all, since he had to pay the expressage on the baggage for its return.

At a well-known depot for books and paper, I noticed the other morning a stupendous pile of Scribner's midsummer number. In the evening, the pile had disappeared. The next day it was the same and the next. And no wonder. The magazine has surpassed itself. The reading matter, as usual, under the fastidious eye of Dr. Holland, is brilliant, crisp, refined, while the illustrations are simply exquisite. The topics treated are all interesting and the artists with pen and pencil have certainly put forth their best efforts. It is a liberal education to study Scribner's. No home should be without the fresh numbers and no library is complete without the bound volumes.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children have an important prosecution on hand, and one that deserves more than ordinary notice. A brutal waiter at Delmonico's named Eissner, has an eleven year old son, whom the father thinks he can bring up better with the use of a club than by any other and more human methods. The boy's screams the other day when his father was flogging him attracted the attention of the neighbors one or two of whom rushed to the rescue of the boy and begged the father to stop his brutal work, but it was no use, and being women they were powerless to compel him. Finally the police were called in, the boy released from the ropes by which he had been tied, so that the punishment might be the more severe, and the brutal father borne off to a police court where, in default of bail, he was locked up. He will be indicted by the Grand Jury and tried, when I trust that the full measure of the penalty will be dealt out to him.

It is rumored that Vanderbilt, the railroad king, whose magnificent new place on Fifth avenue is nearly completed, intends to purchase the lot on the other side of the avenue just opposite, and on which now stand the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, for the purpose of making it an extensive garden for his own private use. The price said to have been offered for the property is half a million dollars—a pretty large amount to pay for a flower garden, but as his income for only four weeks will pay for it, it doesn't seem so very extravagant after all.

RADIX.

(Philadelphia Times.)

Philadelphia Police Department.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of December 29, 1880, mentions among many other, the case of Chief of Police of that city, Samuel H. Given, Esq., who says he used St Jacobs Oil in his family, for various painful ailments, with excellent results. He has also heard from many who have used it for rheumatism, that it alone of all remedies did them good.

Goods Words from Druggists.

"Malt Bitters are the best 'bitters.'"
"They promote sleep and allay nervousness."
"Best Liver and Kidney medicine we sell."
"They knock the 'Chills' every time."
"Consumptive people gain flesh on them."
"Malt Bitters have no rivals in this town."
"Best thing for nursing mother we have."
"We like to recommend Malt Ritters."

NEW FALL DRY GOODS!

Job Lot of Hamburg Embroidery from 3 cts. per yard.
New Fall Calicoes, choice styles.
New Madras Gingham, best, 12 cts.
New Cloth for Boys Wear, 25, 30 37, 50 cents.
New Fall Carpets, 30, 37, 50, 60, 75, 87 cents.
New Stock of Black Cashmeres, all wool, 37, 50, 60, 75, 87, $1.
New Dark Dress Goods.
Canton Flannel, 8, 10, 12, 15 cents.
Wool Flannel, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25, 37, 50 cents.
Table Linens, 25, 30, 37, 50, cents.
Bleached Table Linens, 50, 62, 75, 87, $1
Napkins, Doylies, Towels.
White and Colored Bed Spreads.
2¼ yards wide Sheeting Cotton 25 cts.
Blue Flannels and Cloths, single and double widths.
Ladies 6-4 Cloths all colors.

LAWNS! LAWNS!

4½ cents. 6½ cents, 8 cents.
Victoria Lawns, India Linen, Nainsook.
Dotted and Figured Swisses, Tarlatans and all kinds of White Dress Goods.
Calicoes, 4½ cents.
Summer Dry goods very cheap.
For New Fall Goods call at

C. M. TOWSON
636 Pennsylvania avenue, south side.
Near 7th street and Centre Market,
mh 4 WASHINGTON.

DR. K. J. MUNRO.

Graduate of Harvard University, 1863.

MAY be consulted professionally at his residence near Pisgah Church, Charles county.
jy 22-3m.

A Grand Tournament AND Ball

AT

POMFRET.

THERE will be a grand tournament and ball held on the grounds adjacent to St. Joseph's Church, at Pomfret, under the auspices of the ladies of the congregation and for the benefit of the church, on

WEDNESDAY, August 24th

Chief Marshal.
Capt. WM. F. DEMENT.

Aid.
WM. P. COMPTON.

Judges.
Wm. Hamilton, B. L. Higdon, Francis D. Gardiner, B. D. Tubman, Francis P. Hamilton.

Heralds.
T. R. Farrall, Richard T. Boarman, Eugene De C Mitchell.

Committee to receive application of Knights.
Bernard F. Green, H. Marshall Thomas, John W. Jenkins, Jr.

Orator of the Day.
F. M. COX.

Orator of the Evening.
SIDNEY E. MUDD.

A sumptuous Dinner will be served on the grounds, and Refreshments can be had at all hours. au 6-td

GRAND Festival and Ball

THE LADIES of St. Ignatius' Church, Hill Top, will hold a grand festival on the grounds adjoining the church on

WEDNESDAY, August 27th

and in the evening a GRAND BALL will be given at the residence of Mr. James A. Owen

A Sumptuous Dinner

will be provided on the grounds, and Refreshments can be had throughout the day. SUPPER will be served at the residence of Mr. Owen. The proceeds are to be applied for the benefit of the Church.

All are cordially invited.
au 5-2t

FESTIVAL.

THERE will be a Festival at ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, otherwise known as Piney Chapel on

Wednesday August 17th,

Should the 17th not be fair, the festival will be held the first fair day thereafter.

Dinner,
Refreshments,
and Fancy Table.

2t

Notice of Free Scholarship

IN THE

Western Maryland College.

Examination.

The examination of candidates for the free scholarship at the Western Maryland College, will take place at the office of the School Commissioners in Port Tobacco, on Tuesday, the 23d day of August, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A. W. NEALE,
aug 5-2t, Secretary to the Board.

Quite a pleasant party from the neighborhood visited Mount Vernon on Saturday last. Several hours were agreeably spent in viewing the relics at that venerated spot.

NEW WHARF

IN

Port Tobacco Creek.

THE BRENTLAND WHARF is now completed, and ready for the reception of freight, etc. For the present the

STAMER MATTANO,

will make landings there at 9 A. M. on Wednesdays going up the river and at 2 P. M. on Sundays coming down.

She will on both days receive or deliver freight.

Produce shipped on WEDNESDAYS reach

Baltimore on Same Day.

That shipped on Sundays, the FOLLOWING DAY.

Parties will be charged moderate storage for freight landed by boat and remaining over night in wareroom, except Sunday night.

Steamer MYSTIC will land at Brentland Wharf on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays at 7.15, A. M., connecting at Mathias' Point with Arrowsmith for Washington. On Monday, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12 o clock in return trip from Washington.

Freight on grain 6 cents to Baltimore, 4 cents to Alexandria, and tobacco $2 per hhd., delivered at warehouse.

Other arrangements for shipping will be promptly made as the trade may demand, and will be announced. The patronage of the public is solicited.

WM. M. BRENT.
jy 1-tf Agent.

Religious Notice.

The Dean of Washington, Rev. Meyer Lewin, will hold Convocational services, at which he will be assisted by several of the clergy, in Christ Church, William and Mary parish, Charles county, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 26th and 27th inst. Come who will.

JNO. M. TODD,
Rector.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Annual Examination of Teachers and of persons making application for teacher's certificates will be held in the office of the School Commissioners, commencing on

MONDAY, August 17th

and continuing two days for Teacher's of the white schools. Examination of Teachers and applicants for colored schools will be held on FRIDAY, the 19th of August. In case of rain the examinations will be held the next fair days. Teachers holding certificates of the 1st class will have the same renewed.

By order of Board,
A. W. NEALE,
jn 7-tt Sec'y.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce JOHN W. MITCHELL, Esq., as a candidate for Associate Judge for the Seventh Judicial Circuit.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

MR. EDITOR:—You will please announce Judge RICHARD B. B. CHEW a candidate for the position of Associate Judge, which he now so acceptably holds; subject to the action of the Democratic Nominating Convention for the Seventh Judcial District, and oblige

MARLBORO' DISTRICT.
June 15, 1881—tf.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

Messrs. Editors:—Please announce that Col. JOHN B. BROOKE, of Prince George's county, is a candidate for Associate Judge in the Seventh Judicial District of Maryland.

LEX.
jy 8-tf.

NOTICE.

The members of the Board of Health for Charles county are earnestly requested to meet in Port Tobacco on

Tuesday, August 2,

for the purpose of effecting an organization and the transaction of other business.

By order Committee on Organization.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

OF A

Valuable Fishing Shore

ON THE POTOMAC RIVER,

Charles Co., Md.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Charles county, Maryland, sitting as a Court of Equity in a cause wherein Wm. B. Gregory was complainant and Julia G. Chapman and others were defendants, bearing date May 24, 1881, the undersigned as Trustee appointed by said Court, will offer at Public Sale, at the West front of the Market House, in the City of Alexandria, Virginia, on

Tuesday, the 23d day of August, Next,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,

all the

Real Estate and Personal Property

mentioned in the proceedings in said cause, of which the late John S. Chapman died, seized and possessed, to wit: the FISHING SHORE, situated in Charles county, Maryland, and known as

Chapman's Point.

Together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining, and the boats, seines, and other fishing apparatus used in fishing it. This shore, which has been fished profitably a hundred and thirty years is on the Potomac River, twenty-eight miles distant from Washington city, and is regarded as one of the best on the river, is about one mile in extent and has a ready access by road to the back country.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are: The purchase money to be paid in three equal installments, one-third cash on the day of sale, and the residue in one and two years, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and the payment thereof to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, with a surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee, or all cash on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the Circuit Court for Charles county, Maryland, as the purchaser may prefer.

A. G. CHAPMAN, Trustee.
jy 16-ts Port Tobacco, Md.

Grand Festival.

THE ladies of Durham Parish will hold a Festival on the grounds adjoining the Parish Church on

THURSDAY, August 11th,

Dinner and Refreshments of all kinds, will be in abundance. The public is cordially invited, and a pleasant day promised all. jy 29-2t.

ORDER NISI.

In the Circuit Court for Charles County in Equity.

Adeale Fergusson by her husband and next friend, William B. Fergusson,
vs.
Henry Neale and Barnes Compton,

ORDERED that the report of the Commissioners made in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 23rd day of August, A. D., 1881. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Charles county, once in each of three successive weeks before the said 23rd day of August, 1881.

R. B. B. CHEW,
True copy—Test. B. G. STONESTREET, Clerk
jy 22-4t

Ho! For Cedar P't!

Most Attractive Place on the River!

Everyth'g First-class

! Grand Pavilion !

Charles Countians to the Front.

The Management of this magnificent river property have thoroughly remodeled and renovated the same, and now have one of the most attractive resorts on the majestic Potomac. Every care has been studiously taken for the comfort and enjoyment of those who visit there. They have now in course of construction a large and commodious

HOTEL.

Capable of accommodating several hundred people. The Management hope by carefully attending to the wants of their guests to make this place the equal of our most fashionable Summer resorts, and they will have every necessary comfort in riveing there. The accourtements and articles necessary for

Fishing & Bathing

are complete in every respect, and the waters urrounding the Point are unsurpassed for the indulgence in these healthful and enjoyable sports. Fishing tackle and boats always ready, and careful saiors will always attend parties on their excursions if desired. Numerous large and commodious

Bath Houses

have been erected on the beach, and bathing suits in plenty constantly ready and fitted reasonably. A good salt water bath is the most healthful exercise that can be engaged in at this season, and Cedar Point is the place to take it. Every precaution has been taken to avoid accidents by drowning. A large open and airy

Pavilion

for the use of those who wish to dance, and good music is easily attainable. In fact this resort is first-class, and every effort has been made for the enjoyment of those who visit here.

To the People of Charles.

We would say that for excursion parties and picnics this place has no equal, and to such parties we extend a cordial invitation, and promise to them that they will enjoy a day spent at this place. Every precaution has been taken against disturbances and no apprehension need be by the people on this score. A large body of local police always on the ground and peace and good order will always be strictly observed.

☞ The boats plying to and fro on the river always stop here; and there is a boat from Washington daily, which stops at all the River landings, and touches at this point which will give parties coming on her at least an hour and a-half in which to enjoy the fine fishing and bathing here offered. The people of Charles county and elsewhere cannot fail to see the advantages that are offered by the Management of this place, and they hope to see them reward their efforts to please.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

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

TUESDAY, August 16th, 1881,

or the transaction of regular business.

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

THOMAS C. PRICE & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

56 South Charles Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

Particular attention given to the inspection AND SALE OF TOBACCO,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Country Produce!

Proprietors of the VICTOR FERTILIZER, a high grade Ammoniated Super-Phosphate for Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Vegetables and all crops.

For TOBACCO and WHEAT it is an superior. Send for circulars with testimonials.

Orders received by Mr. T. A. Smith, Cox Roads, who will also be in Port Tobacco every Tuesday to receive orders.

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, Pressing, 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. Thanks for past favors, we solicit the same patronage and satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Mr. Editor:

YOU are requested to announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner subject to the action of the Republican convention. I hope to secure the support of the Republican voters of Charles county which I have every honest reason to expect.

MATTHEW S. PROCTOR.
Pye's Wharf, June 1st, 1881.

ORDER OF RATIFICATION

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 28th day of June, 1881, by authority of the Circuit Court for Charles county, sitting as a Court of Equity that the report of the auditor, made and filed in this case be finally ratified and confirmed on the third Monday of July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Charles county for three successive weeks prior to the said third Monday of July 1881.

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

Charlotte Hall School.

THE FALL Session begins on the

FIRST MONDAY IN *SEPTEMBER.*

Board and Tuition $75, in advance, for each Session of Five Months. Circulars mailed on application to

WM. T. BRISCOE.
Secretary to the Board.
jy 22-6w

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

This Speaks of the Big Show.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCE WILL ITS DATE BE CHANGED.

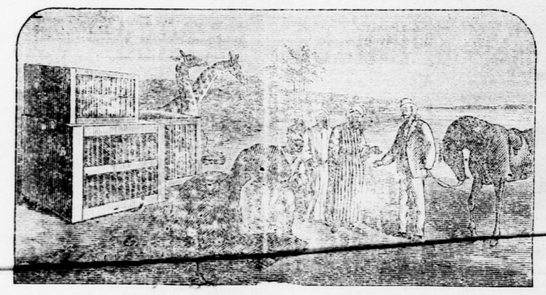
Saturd'y, August 20,'81

Is the fixed time for the coming of the GREAT SHOW and it Will only exhibit for the one day at

AT LA PLATA.

NO SOONER! NO LATER! NO LONGER!

Old John Robinson's *Great Show, Circus,* Managerie, Museum, Aquarium.



Fifty Years Without Change. First in All Things!

First in MERIT! First in MAGNITUDE! First in MAGNIFICENCE!

The Sensational Features are:

The Great Electric Light. A Herd of the Largest Elephants. The Largest Rhinoceros in America, weight 4,000 lbs. A Giant White Polar Bear, A Drove of Bactrian Camels. Musk Ox. A Colossal living Alligator. Egyptian Valpus. One hundred different kinds of Monkeys.

Pair of Sacred White Peacocks, worshipped in India as Gods. The Man-eating blue faced Mandril. The great Taminor or Ant Bear. One hundred differ nt kinds of Plumage Birds.

THE STARTLING NOVELTIES ARE

100 Performers, Male and Female. A Cortege of Golden Chariots.
50 Dens of Rare Wild Animals. A School of Sea Lions.
100 Diminutive Shetland Ponies, smaller than Newfoundland Dogs.
A Troupe of Hindoo Jugglers.

The Circus Embraces

More Equestrians, More Vaulters, More Gymnasts,
More Clowns, More Athletes, More Specialties

Than any Show in America

And now a few words to the people of CHARLES COUNTY:
You all know the show! It has Always been Known as a Big Show! It is now Bigger and Better than Ever!

It is LARGER AND GRANDER than EVER. The Pictorial Bills of the OLD JOHN ROBINSON SHOW are correct representations of the WONDERFUL FEATURES which can be witnessed in the CIRCUS and MENAGERIE.

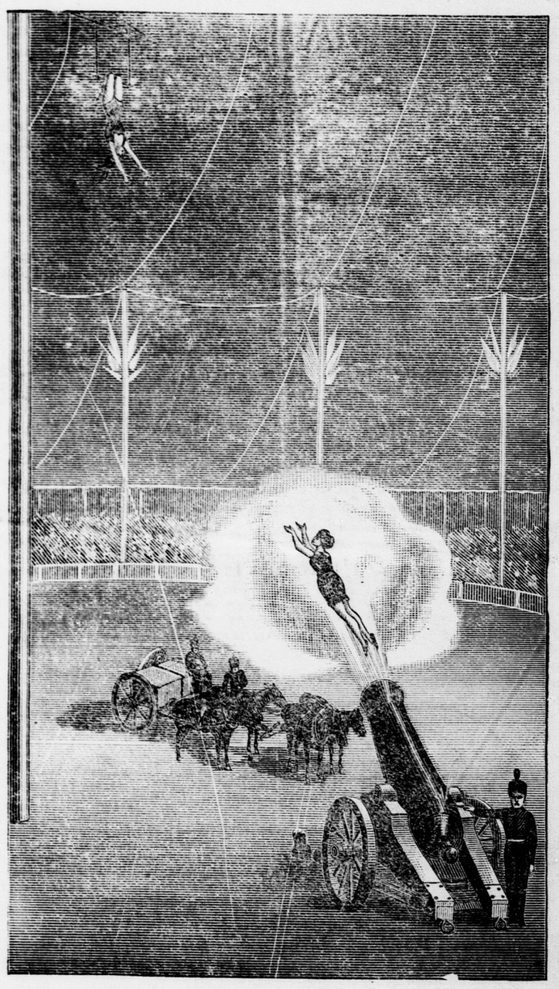
Just Added a Giant Ox, 20 Hands High is Larger Than An Elephant.

The menagerie Embraces

More Lions, More Camels, More Tigers, More Cages, More Elephants, More Monkeys, THAN ANY OTHER SHOW IN AMERICA.
The Extaordinary Attractions are a

TROUPE OF HINDOO JUGGLER

The Anatomical wonder! The Samson of the Nineteenth Century
The Human Meteor! A Woman shot from a Cannon loaded with Powder, and whirled through the air with terrific force.



THE BE-T EDUCATED TROUPE OF DOGS and MONKEYS IN THE WORLD
These are features owned, controlled and exhibited only by this, the

GREATEST OF ALL GREAT SHOWS.

NO EXCEPTIONS.

There will be no combination with any other shows—the time is fixed. The OLD JOHN ROBINSON SHOW never changes or postpones, and this show is too big to need a combination with any other.
Two Thousand Reserved Cushion Chairs at but a small advance.
General Admission 50 cents. Children 25 cents.