Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, June 2, 1882.

"Emory Speer is now all that is left of the Independent party of Georgia," says the New York *Times* with pungent satire.

Maine politicians will have their hands full next month. The "straight-Greenbackers" met on Tuesday at Bangor. The Temperance people and the "Regular-Greenbackers" met yesterday, the Republicans will meet on the 18th of June and the Democrats on the 27th. The Pine Tree State will boil like a pot this summer.

The Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania have nominated a complete ticket in oppositson to Cameron's "machine" ticket. Don, in a speech at Philadelphia the other night, has sent them his defiance and threatens to take his stand with the free traders in Congress. Thus are "the issues made up." Set down the "Keystone" State with its 29 votes in the Democratic column.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning, Mr. Francis A. Prevost, the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore, attempted suicide at his residence in that city. His wife had but left the room for a few minutes, and on her return found Mr. Prevost lying on the bed with his abdomen cut open by a razor. The cause of the act was mental depression, brought on by excessive overwork. His chances of recovery are poor.

Mr. Moore, one of the Republican members of the House of Representatives from Tennese, has, ever since his appearance in the House, been essaying the difficult task of rivaling the scalawagism of Gen. Mahone, but he makes a miserable failure, as he possesses neither the brains of the Readjuster nor his more potential instrument—money. Though an ex-Confederate himself, he on Monday, had the unblushing audacity to attempt to to twit the majority on the Democratic side of the House with "having lately been in rebellion against the Government."

The average "stalwart" does not speak so enthusiastically of "liberal movements" now. So long as these "liberal movements" only tended to "liberalize" the "solid South," to the probable advantage of the northern "stalwarts," though at the expense of Southern honor and credit, then it was all very fine; but now that the "liberal movements" are going to "liberalize" Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and other northern hotbeds of Republican intolerance, "liberal movements" don't appear so "liberal" in the eyes of the affrighted "stalwarts."

The Census Office has issued a bulletin, showing that by the census of 1880 the number of persons in the United States was 50,155,783; the area in square miles, 2,900,170; the number of families, 9,945,916; the number of dwellings, 8,655,812; the number of persons to a square mile, 17.29; the number of families to a square mile, 3.43; the number of dwellings to a square mile, 3.02; acres to a person, 37.01; acres to a family, 186.62; persons to a family, 5.04 and persons to a dwelling, 5.60. The area in land surface only, and exclusive of the Indian Territory and the tracts of unorganized territory, aggregating 69,830 square miles.

Tuesday last, May 31st, was Union Memorial Day, or Decoration Day as it is usually call from the fact that it is the day set apart for the decoration of the graves of the soldiers who fell in the late war. It was observed this year more generally throughout the country than ever before, especially in the New England States. One of the features in New York was an address by Col. Ingersoll. Mr. Blaine spoke at Gettysburg. In New Orleans ex-Confederates furnashed the flowers. In Baltimore no central demonstration took place, though the Grand Army posts attended faithfully to the duty of strewing flowers on the graves of soldiers in all the cemeteries. Throughout the State of Maryland, and especially on the battlefield of Antietam, the demonstrations were large and imposing.

A suit for libel was begun in the circuit court of Washington county on Wednesday of last week, in which Jos. H. Farrow was plaintiff and Peter Negley the defendant. Mr. Farrow is the Republican State Senator for Washington county and Mr. Negley is deputy United States treasurer at the Custom House in Baltimore and the editor and proprietor of the *Herald and Torch*, a Republican paper published at Hagerstown. In February last, during the session of the Legislature, the *Herald and Torch* charged Senator Farrow with having voted for the Democratic candidate at the election for State treasurer and with being influenced in his vote by improper considerations, whereupon Mr. Farrow brought suit for malicious libel. The case was given to the jury on Monday and after three hours deliberation they returned a verdict for plaintiff for $3000. The case will go to the Court of Appeals.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture is determined that, so far as possible, the proposed new department of the Government shall be kept free of politics. The President will, of course, select for the Secretary of Agriculture in his Cabinet some man of his own political faith, and so with the heads of the several bureaus; but all other employees, as suggested by the Senate amendments to the House bill must be selected independent of their party affiliations and with particular reference to their expertness in the different divisions to which they may be assigned. We would respectfully suggest to the Senate Committee a further amendment, as proper and supplemental to the foregoing, that Jay Hubbell's campaign circulars be rigorously excluded from the Agricultural Department. Nothing less will assure it the dignity which appertains to strict non-partisanship.—*Wash. Post.*

The most noted men of modern times have publicly attested to the value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as a cure for coughs and colds.

Another Dead Lock.

Business in the House of Representatives was at a stand still during the past week, in consequence of a deadlock upon the question of unseating Mr. Dibble, a Democrat from South Carolina, and seating Mr. Mackey, a Republican, which had been recommended by the Elections Committee. The Democrats, under the leadership of Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania, have fillibustered to prevent the consideration of the committee's report. The reasons upon which the Democrats justify their action, is that an affidavit and other testimony was before the committee going to show that Mackey had materially altered the evidence upon which the report of the committee was founded, and that, in disregard of this evidence tending to establish the fraudulent practice of Mackey, the committee, animated by partisan bias, recommended the unseating of Dibble and the seating of Mackey.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Monday accurately states the position of the Democrats in an editorial as follows:

The democrats, in a word, insist upon further facts; the republicans upon action with such facts as they have. It will be remembered that the contest was originally between Mr. M. P. O'Connor and Mr. Mackey. Mr. O'Connor having died, Mr. Dibble was elected to succeed him, thereby becoming heir to his predecessor's contest. The nature of the evidence upon which Mr. Dibble relies, and to which the committee on elections, it is claimed, refused to give due weight, was shown in the House on Wednesday last. Mr. Hewitt read an affidavit made by one Mr. C. Smith, a United States supervisor of elections, to the effect that he had been employed by Mackey to write out the testimony taken in his behalf; that in the stenographer's report "there were interlineations, errors, erasures, and portions of the original sheets substituted, and sometimes left out entirely; that sometimes nearly a whole page was struck out by drawing a line across it; that the interlineations were in the hand of Mr. Mackey; that sometimes whole pages of this testimony in the handwriting of Col. Mackey would be inserted, of which there was no original in the handwhiting of the stenographer, and that the notary public placed his seal and signature to the testimony without making any comparison with the originals," the origina's in many cases having been destroyed by Mr. Mackey. The testimony was expressed by the deponent to the clerk of the House of Representatives, and upon it the committee on elections based its report. Similar defects are affirmed in the same affidavit to exist in the testimony of Zimmerman and Huguenin, filed for the committee's use. The recent trials in South Carolina brought out other evidence tending to prove fraudulent interpolation, as the papers in evidence before the committee, purporting to be the supervisor's returns of one H. W. Hendricks, republican supervisor for Hope Englinehouse precinct, have been disclaimed and repudiated by him. Other witnesses swore to the same effect. These facts were brought out after the committee on elections made there report, but Mr. Dibble's motion to reopen the case was overruled by the committee by a vote of three to two. It is perhaps more important that justice should be done than that the contest between Messrs Dibble and Mackey should be decided immediately. Where there is so much of suspicion of "crooked" testimony further investigation would seem to be in order. But from the disclosures in the proceedings of the House of Representatives Saturday it wou'd appear that after caucusing on the subject the republicans have determined that there shall be no further investigation into the facts of the South Carolina case, and that Mr. Mackey is to be seated it the "gag" law can accomplish it. On Saturday Mr. Reed reported from the committee on rules a proposed "cloture," by amending paragraph 8 of rule 16, so that not more than one motion to adjourn can be entertained by the Speaker until the main question before the House be disposed of or considered for at least one hour. Under objection from the democratic side the amendment went over until Monday. It is understood that Speaker Keifer is prepared to stand by the republicans in their determination to adopt effective means against further fillibustering on the South Carolina case, whilst the democrats, under the skillful leadership of ex-Speaker Randall, the best parliamentarian in the body, will make a vigorous fight against what they claim is a proposed gross invasion of their rights.

A Hypercritical Critic.

We have been asked to call attention to the condition of the public road between La Plata and Bryantown. The loose dirt that has been thrown into the mud holes by the road corps, has, by the recent rains, been turned into a perfect lob-lolly, and travel over it is made with the utmost difficulty. This is a source of much inconvenience to persons attending court from that section,

The above item appeared in the TIMES of May 19th. It seems difficult to us to see anything in this item to excite the wrath or evoke the criticism of any well regulated mind; yet it seems to have called forth some extended and ill-natured strictures from a voluble and hypercritical a. s. s. (anonymous squid scribbler), who aired himself in the last issue of our neighbor, the *Independent*. It is not usual for the TIMES to notice the squibs of anonymous scribblers. The only apology we have to offer our readers for doing so now, is that we have satisfactory evidence of the identity of the individual who exposes his bad temper and bad judgment over the signature of "Fair Play," know him to be good authority upon *mud* holes, and have not much else of importance to engage our attention at present.

Our critic and a. s. s. alludes to us as as the redoubtable hero of the PORT TOBACCO TIMES, and, after sharply criticising us (as he thinks) concludes by assuming that we "are diverted from a proper presentation of this case, whilst simply laboring under the conviction that the supervisor is a Republican, and appointed to office by men who are not Democrats." Those who recollect how we strained our conscience to speak commendably of the work recently done at a snail's pace and in a very imperfect manner at Rose Hill, will see how unjust is this accusation on the part of our hypercritical critic and a. s. s. If to freely express opinions concerning public men and measures is to be "a redoubtable hero," then the TIMES's editor will (notwithstanding the strictures of our hypercritical critic) continue to be such, or endeavor so to be. Whatever may be said of us as "a hero," however, it will be admitted, we think, even by Bryantown's eminent man of science, that our heroism has been always limited to light comedy, and that we have never essayed to play the role in a heavy tragedy.

It was really unkind in the eminent scholar and critic to humiliate us by reminding us of the "natural and necessary fact" that "the TIMES is a very inefficient medium through which to enlist the sympathies or divert the attention of the present dispensers of fines and forfeitures applicable to such cases in Charles county."

Notwithstanding the bad temper in which his production is conceived and the questionable taste in which it is expressed, we cannot forbear to admire the tact of our eminent critic, when he alludes to the little faction that works upon the ignorance and prejudices of the poor negro in order to array him into a hostile and most unnatural antagonism to his employer and own true interests, as "men who are not Democrats." Verily this little faction, which includes our powerful critic, is an anomaly in politics, and they are, with good tact, classed as political nondescripts.

Now if we are to be sacrified as a helpless victim on the altar of the Bryantown scientist's wrath, we suppose we must submit to the inscrutable will of an All-Wise Providence; but for conscience sake don't let him adopt such a flimsy pretext as the above item as an excuse for turning his ponderous sentences loose upon us.—It cannot be that the great scholar, critic and philanthropist of Bryantown, has, like the voracious wolfe of the fable, first resolved to devour us, and then gone looking about for an excuse for doing so. But it looks very much that way, don't it?

Proceedings of Congress.

THURSDAY.

In the Senate, Mr. Davis introduced a bill authorizing terms of the United States District Court at Martinsburg, W. Va. The Japanese indemnity bi l was advocated by Mr. Morgan and opposed by Mr. Jones, of Florida. Pending an executive session the bill was laid over without action. Mr. Gorman introduced a joint resolution granting the use of tents, &c., for the national encampment of the G. A. R. in Baltimore next June.

In the House, the fillibustering tactics on the part of the Democrats against taking up the contested election case of Mackey vs. Dibble were continued. Motions for adjournment, leaves of absence, &c., came in rapid succession, and at one time the Republicans secured a quorum, but this was soon lost, and at 5 o'clock, in accordance with a resolution adopted some days ago, the House took a recess until 8 o'clock. Pending the announcing of the recess the Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting a letter from the Secretary of State concerning the awards made against Venezuela by the mixed commission under the convention of April 25, 1866. The President says: "I earnestly invite the attention of Congress to this communication and the accompanying inclosures. In case neither house takes action on it during the present Congress, I shall feel it my duty to direct that this prolonged discussion be definitely terminated by recognizing the absolute validity of all the awards." At the evening session the Republicans found themselves without a quorum, and the Democrats refusing to vote, an adjournment took place at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY.

In the Senate, Mr. Bayard reported from the finance committee a modification of his substitute for House bonded spirits bill. The remainder of the session was spent in debate on the Japanese indemnity bill.

In the House, the fillibustering on the Mackey-Dibble contested election case was continued until 4.15, when the House adjourned until Saturday.

MONDAY.

In the Senate Mr. Hoar introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. The Japanese indemnity bill was further discussed, after which the Senate adjourned until Wednesday.

In the House, after a spirited debate the amended rule presented by the Republicans to prevent dilatory motions was adopted, and the South Carolina election case was taken up and made the order for Tuesday.

TUESDAY.

In the House Mr. Springer opposed the approval of the journal of Monday, on the ground that it omitted two very important motions which he had submitted. He claimed that the journal should show honestly and truthfully what was done "even though it might then contain a condemnation of the man who sat in the Speaker's chair. "These remarks caused considerable excitement and confusion, and the Speaker called Mr. Springer to order, saying he could well afford to allow Mr. Springer to make improper remarks in so far as they apply to the Chair alone, but that it was "quite another thing when the gentlesman undertakes to destroyed the dignity of the House by his own conduct." Mr. Springer's motion to correct the journal was voted down, and the South Carolina contested election case of Mackey vs. Dibble was taken up, Mr. Miller opening for Mackey. Mr. Paul, of Virginia, also spoke in favor of the majority report and in praise of the virture of readjustment, as illustrated in Virginia declaring that that State was the only debt-paying State of the late Southern confederacy, which elicited the reply from Mr. Carlisle that Kentucky had never scaled her debt one dollar.

The Senate was not in Session.

WEDNESDAY.

The proceedings of the Senate Wednesday were devoid of special interest.

In the House the South Carolina election case was disposed of by the adoption of a resolution seating Mackey, republican contestant. Resolutions offered by Mr. McLane, declaring that some of the recent rulings of the Speaker on the proposed change of rules were "arbitrary, and are condemned and censured by the House," led to a heated debate, and the resolutions were finally laid on the table. The contested election case of Bisbee vs. Finley, from Florida, was then taken up, and at 8.30 the House adjourned until Thursday

The most outrageous and disgraceful act that ever perpetrated by any Speaker of the House of Representatives since the foundation of our Government, was done on Monday last by Speaker Kiefer in utter violation of law and the rules of Congress to enact a new rule which turned Dibble out of that body and gave his seat to the notorious Mackey. For such base and dishonorable conduct Kiefer, who was never fit for the place, should be at once impeached and turned out of office.

Notes

Thirteen lives were lost by the burning of the Steamer Manitoulin, off Killarney, Ontario, last week. The fire was cause by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp.

Maj. Charles Burdett, the dwarf with Forepaugh's Show, died of congestion of the lungs at Pontiac, Mich., on Friday, aged 32 years. He was 32 inches high.

Near Little Rock, Ark., Sunday night a body of masked men broke into the jail and riddled with bullets Jim Saunders, colored, who had attempted to outrage a white girl.

Willis Edwards, a colored desperado, was shot dead in the jail of Monroe county, N. C., Saturday, by one of a sheriff's posse, whilst violently resisting removal from the cell in which he was confined to a dungeon.

A sign in the window of a justice of the peace on Camden street reads, "Justice will return at six o'clock." A gentleman passing the office Saturday was puzzled to know whether the notice meant that at all other hours justice was not to be found.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia for some time, grew alarmingly worse on Friday, and it was reported that he was dying. His physicians pronounced him somewhat improved on Saturday.

The greenback State convention of Deleware, numbering only five delegates, all from Sussex county, met at Wilmington Thursday. John G. Jackson, of Hockessin, was nominated for Governor, and J. Albert Whitlock, editor of New Castle Star, for Congressman.

A judge in the Special Sessions Court in New York Wednesday decided that a woman had a right to throw a pitcher at a policeman when he kicked in her door. Who says that woman's rights are not gradually becoming recognized the world over?

A Kentucky girl was struck by lightning and killed while dressing for her wedding. The minister who was knocked out of a tree may said that the Lord knew what was best, but we believe he felt it, and, besides, his remark was a terrible slur on the bridegroom.

Ex-Senator Thurman's friends in Ohio are talking about nominating him for secretary of state on the Democratic ticket this year. If elected, they will nominate him for governor next year, and if elected again his nomination for president in 1884 will be a foregone conclusion.

Gov. Hagood has convened the South Carolina Legislature in extra session, the day fixed for its assembling being the 27th proximo. The object of the special session is to divide the State into seven congressionals districts instead of five, so as to provide for the additional members of Congress to which the State in now entitled.

William Kurtz and his wife were captured in a Philadelphia dry goods-store on Wednesday, while plying their trade of pocket picking in company. Two stolen pocket-books were found on her, and she swallowed a ten-dollar greenback; but an emetic forced her to disgorge and is in the possesion of the officers, the evidence of another offence.

A colored man by the name of Henry Chiseman was instantly killed Thursday afternoon in Chesapeake City, between Hampton and Old Point, Va., by a colored youth named Wilson who struck him with a brick just over the heart. The pair were fighting. Wilson was arrested and is now in the Elizabeth City county jail at Hampton

Six Antwerp homing pigeons, liberated from Mr. B. Hankins' pigeon loft, at Bordentown, N. J., at 7. A. M. Wednesday, reached their destination, Northampton, Mass., a distance of 185 miles, at 12 o'clock noon Wednesday, making an average of 37 miles an hour. They are being trained for the inter-state race, to take place at Wilmington, Del., June 27.

The jury in the case of Jas. Redden, colored, at Wilmington, Del., charged with criminally assaulting a young white girl, after being out twenty-four hours, returned a verdict at noon Friday of guilty. Redden was sentenced to be hanged Friday, August 25. He has admitted his guilt to the warden since the verdict was rendered.

A tornado passed over Greenfield, Mass., Sunday night, destroying considerable property, partially wrecking the barns and residences of John Thayer, Charles S. Mead, C. B. Scott, Henry Sanderson and others, fatally injuring a man named Bennett, and injuring Charles S. Mead. The storm, which was accompanied by heavy hail, also swept over Ashfield Mass., wrecking a large number of buildings.

Richard Retler, a farmer of Moore county, N. C., went to the mill with a load of corn on Thursday, taking his two sons with him. One boy fell asleep, and was smothered by the bags falling upon him. While the father was extricating him the other boy, who had leaped out of the wagon in a fright, was kicked by the horse and instantly killed. The father nearly crazed with grief returned home with the bodies of his two sons on the wagon.

Mrs. Ingalls, the young wife of Harry Ingalls, living at Jacksonville, New York died on Monday from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the spine just above the hips. It is said that the family were preparing to rehearse for an entertainment, and William Ingalls, Harry's brother, had borrowed a pistol from a German, who was about removing the charges when a chamber discharged, the ball entering the body of Mrs. Ingalls as she was passing. The German is reported to be almost crazed over the affair.

James Fitzgerald, alias Morrison, the banco steerer of Boston, who swindled the venerable Charles Francis Adams into signing checks for $20,000, boldly tells how it was done, and how he dared John Quincy Adams, the son, to stop payment of the checks and make the matter public, and boasted of other public men whom he had beguiled into his den, naming a Portland bank president, who lost $1,200. He is under arrest, and the course of the son in bringing the scoundrel to justice is approved by all as manly and sensible.

The Rev. D. Cannon is reported by a despatch from Columbia, Kentucky, as arrested for a double murder committed ten years ago at Bigleville. He had been absent from home for a year, and on returning found that his wife was the mother of an illegitimate child. In his rage he killed both her and the infant with an axe, and going to a creek near, hung up his hat and coat to crate the impression that he had drowned himself. Since then he had never been heard of until recognized by the sheriff at Columbia.

The Rev. Dr. Spear was for many years pastor of St. Luke's Protestant Church, Philadelphia. At the age of 60, when his eyesight had failed and his strength decreased, he retired from active ministry, and was provided with a place for life in the Old Men's Home. Lately, on his 70th birthday, he sent in his resignation to the managers, explaining that he was under engagement to marry on June 1. He says that he made a mistake in supposing that he was ready to retreat from the world. His affianced wife is an estimable and wealthy spinster.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday May 30th, at St. Thomas Manor Church, by the Rev. B. F. Wiget, S. J., Mr. B. J. LANCASTER and Miss L. J. TAYLOR, all of this county.

(St. Mary's *Beacon* please copy.)

[FROM THE MEDICAL BRIEF.]

A Plea for the Physician.

BY J. ATKINSON, M. D.

The calling of a physician is a laborious one, and one involving a great deal of exposure and irregularity of living. While the work of other men ends at the setting of the sun, the labor of the physician is never done. While others are sleeping comfortably in their beds, the busy practitioner is making his lonely rounds or watching anxiously at the bedside of his patient, fighting back the grim monster at his own hazard. Our avocation knows neither night nor Sabbath. When an individual decides to practice medicine, he surrenders all liberties and personal comfort and privilege.—His is, henceforth, a life of toil and self-denial.

Others may take their recreation and enjoy their vacation and "destinations," but the physician must forego all these, and labor on in the monotonous routine of professional duty and privation. He knows not at what hour his services may be needed, and his patron and his business suffer by his absence.

Ours is, too, an unthankful one. Physicians as a rule, are not appreciated. They are made exceptions to all general rules. They are the only class of men who are expected to labor for nothing and furnish themselves. The world thinks and speaks harshly of the doctor who refuses to visit and treat the man who is known to be "not good for his contracts." Why should physicians work for nothing more than other men? It is forgotten that the responsibility in such cases is upon the party who by his conduct has made for himself the reputation of a spendthrift or a bankrupt. All things considered, physicians are the most poorly remunerated of all men. It is worth nothing to spend years of study and research in preparing one's self for the duties of his calling, and then take his life in his hand and go forth into danger, and often into the very jaws of death? Suppose you should be in search of employment.

A gentleman offers to engage you, but informs you that you are to rise at the hour of midnight and go to work, if he sees proper to call you up at that unreasonable hour, that you are to labor on through all inclemencies of the weather, and that you are to have no regular time for refreshment and sleep; that there is to be for you no peaceful, quiet Sabbath for rest and devotion. What would you charge for such services? And yet these are the trying conditions under which the physician labors, and frequently for a mere pittance. How often is it the case, also, that the physician goes home and sows the seeds of disease and death in his own beloved family circle.

When epidemic contagion sweeps the country, and the black wing of the messenger of death is flapping over the continent, it is considered perfectly in order for every one else to "pack up" and run away, "nor stand on the order of his going," but the physician is expected to stand upright, on both his feet, his face square to the front, and brave the danger. Ours is a high and holy calling, and we go from house to house administering to the wants of the sick and dying, we console ourselves that we are walking in the footsteps of the Great Physician, who "went about doing good;" and though we be poorly remunerated here, we shall doubtless be amply repaid in the great hereafter, to which we are all hastening, when every one shall be judged according to his work, whether it be good or bad. Physicians are the most charitable of all men. The cry of the widow and the orphan are never heard in vain by this noble class of self-sacrificing men. But there is no charity in doing the practice of a family gratis, in which there are, perhaps, one or several able-bodied males as able to work as the doctor himself. The relation of family physician is a very intimate and dear one. Although he is familiar with all the family peculiarities and secrets, and is admitted to all the privacies of the household, yet, to the credit of our profession be it said, not one time in a thousand is advantage taken of this liberty, nor is this confidence abused.—May none of us ever act so as to bring reproach upon our illustrious calling. May we never degrade it by undercharging, and may our doors ever be open to the touching appeal of the fatherless and widow.

INSOLVENT TRUSTEES' SALE.

OF

Valuable Fee Simple Farms & Woodland

IN

CHARLES COUNTY, MD.

UNDER and by virtue of two orders of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County passed in the matter of Thomas Dixon, an insolvent debtor, the undersigned trustees will sell to public auction in accordance with their sales plat on

THURSDAY, June 22nd, 1882

at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises of Lot No. 1 hereinafter mentioned in CHARLES COUNTY, Md., about six miles west of WHITE PLAINS STATION: All the following fee-simple property of which the plat will be exhibited at the Sale and may be seen in the meantime at the store of W. Hicks at White Plains Station:

LOT NO. 1: **Containing two hundred and thirty-five acres two roods and thirty-two Square perches** of land lying a short distance north of the main road leading from POMONKEY to MIDDLETOWN, bounding on the Mattawoman Swamp and on the tract of land called Eutaw Forest and on William Thompson's land. This lot No. 1 is now rented to James A. Lucas whose term expires January 1st 1883. About 150 acres are arable, the balance in fine timber principally oak, chestnut and pine. The improvements are a comfortable two-story FRAME DWELLING with KITCHEN attached, two barns, a large corn-house, stable, tenant-house and other out buildings. There is a well of fine water on the premises. This lot will be sold with right of way over lot No. 3 to the main road. The land is in good heart and suitable for the growth of all the stable products.

LOT NO. 2: **Containing forty acres of fine level timber land** principally covered with oak and chestnut suitable for railroad ties. This land adjoins the lands of Wm. Thompson, Capt. Wm. F. Dement and E. N. Bowling and is just west of the main road to Bensville.

LOT NO. 3: **Containing about one hundred and seventy acres** of land on the north side of the main road from POMONKEY to MIDDLETOWN and east side of Mattawoman Swamp and adjacent to lot No. 1. Of this land about 100 acres are arable which produce well all the staple products. There is sufficient timber for farm purposes. This lot No. 3 is now rented to Charles F. Lucas until January 1st 1883. The improvements are a two-story FRAME DWELLING two large tobacco barns, a modern stock barn, two corn-houses, two tenant houses &c. This very desirable property will be sold subject to a right of way for the benefit of lot No. 1.

LOT NO. 4: **Containing one hundred and forty six and a half acres** nearly all in oak, pine and chestnut timber. This is the ground formerly occupied by the Dixon sawmill and is now occupied by a new residence, a tenant-house, a store-house, stable &c. The larger of these residences contains seven rooms and is rented for 1882.

LOT NO. 5: **Containing fifty-eight and one-quarter acres** on the north side of the main road from POMONKEY to MIDDLETOWN adjoining lot 3 and the land of Francis Rozier. Of this lot 5 about 20 acres are cleared, 20 acres are partly cleared and the balance is in heavy timber. It is improved by a two-story FRAME DWELLING with three rooms and by out houses. This property is rented until January 1st 1883.

TERMS OF SALE.

ONE third cash and the balance in two equal instalments at six and twelve months, or all cash at the purchaser's option, the credit payments to bear interest and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustees. Cash deposits of $100 each will be required at the time of sale from the purchasers of Lots Nos. 1 and 3 and on each of the other lots a cash deposit of $50, will be required.

ISAAC HARTMAN,
GEORGE WHITELOCK,
Permanent Insolvent Trustees' of Thos. Dixon.

MATTHEWS & KIRKLAND,
ma 26-ts. Auctioneers.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAW.

Published by Authority.

An Act to repeal sections thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-eight and thirty-nine of article nine of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Charles county" sub title "county commissioners," and sections forty-eight and forty-nine of the same article, sub title "Jurors" and re-enact the same with amendments, to fix and provide for the pay of jurors, witnesses, bailiffs, messengers and criers of the Circuit Court for Charles county, to appoint an officer to disburse the same and to authorize the county commissioners of Charles county to borrow not exceeding five thousand dollars to pay arrearages for expenses already incurred by the attendance of jurors, state's witnesses, bailiffs, messengers, and criers at the Circuit Court for said county and pay said expenses for the balance of the year eighteen hundred and eighty two.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that sections thirty five, thirty six, thirty eight, and thirty nine of article nine of the Code of the Public Local Laws title "Charles county," sub-title "county commissioners," and sections forty eight and forty nine of the same article sub-title "Jurors," be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted, with amendments, so as to read as follows. Section thirty five, they shall annually appoint a clerk, who, in addition to his other duties shall act as Treasurer of said county, as hereinafter provided in sections thirty six, thirty eight and thirty nine of this article, and shall be liable to removal by the said commissioners who shall fill any vacancy in the said office at their next meeting thereafter, or as soon as practicable. Section thirty six. The said clerk and Treasurer shall give bond to the State of Maryland to be approved by the judges of the Circuit Court for Charles county, or a majority of said Judges during recess, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties imposed upon him by law, as clerk and treasurer, which bond shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court for said county. Section thirty eight, He shall receive a salary not exceeding eight hundred dollars and shall receive no extra or other compensation for duties now imposed upon him by law or which may properly appertain to his office. Section thirty nine, he shall collect, receive and disburse all money which may come into his hands as treasurer, for the payment of the jurors, bailiffs, witnesses, messengers and criers attending the Circuit Court for Charles county, and the payment of the bonds and interest thereon in accordance with the provisions of this article, and discharge all other duties herein imposed upon him; and for the purpose of making said disbursements he shall attend at the Court House during the sessions of the Circuit Court, he shall keep a complete set of books showing the receipts of all moneys received by him as treasurer, and the disbursements of same, which said books shall be at all times open to the inspection of the public; and he shall immediately after each term of the Circuit Court for said county, make a full and detailed report and exhibit to the county commissioners of his receipts and disbursements, together with the vouchers therefor; and at least so do for thirty days after the adjournment of said Court, he shall be entitled to receive from the said office in the discretion of the county commissioners of said county. Section forty eight. The pay of jurors attending the Circuit Court for Charles county shall be two dollars per day and ten cents for each mile over five miles, for going to and returning from the court once in each week while serving on the jury; the pay of witnesses shall be one dollar per day whilst attending the Circuit Court under summons; the pay of each bailiff and messenger to the court shall be two dollars per day; the per diem of each crier to said court shall be two dollars and the same fees that are now allowed, and the certificate of the clerk of the Circuit Court expressing the number of days any of the aforegoing officers, jurors or witnesses, whose fees are properly chargeable against the county and the same may be entitled to for such attendance, shall be sufficient authority for the treasurer of said county to pay the amount therein specified on presentation, and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to levy for the use of said county annually in advance such sum of money as they may deem sufficient to discharge all claims which may accrue for the attendance of said officers, jurors and witnesses for the terms of the Circuit Court for one year next succeeding the first day of January after said levy, and their failure to do so shall be deemed a misdemeanor, which they shall be individually liable to punishment by fine or imprisonment or both upon trial and conviction in the Circuit court for said county, as in case of other misdemeanors, and it shall be the duty of the said treasurer thirty days before each term of the Circuit Court for said county to draw a requisition upon any collector or collectors of the county levies, in those hands said levy or portions thereof may have been placed for collection, for such sum or sums as said treasurer may deem necessary to meet the expenses of said term of said court, and the said collector or collectors shall forthwith pay over to the said treasurer the amount or amounts of said requisition or requisitions, if said collectors or any of them fail to pay the said sums so required on or before the first day of said term of the Circuit Court succeeding the date of said requisition, it shall be the duty of the said treasurer to forthwith give the State's Attorney or to some other Attorney, a state note for the amount of said collector or collectors and a certificate of the amount in default under said requisition, signed and sworn to by the said treasurer, and it shall be the duty of said Attorney to sue said collector or collectors the first day of the said term of court then in session, and the Sheriff shall forthwith serve and return the summons in said case, said suit shall be brought against the said collector or collectors, or the sureties of the said treasurer, upon motion being made in his behalf the cause shall forthwith proceed to trial at said term of court at which said suit shall be brought against the said collector and his sureties, and execution shall issue thereon without stay, right of appeal or supersedeas, and the proceedings in said case shall be in accordance with the laws of Maryland governing cases of assumpsit, except as to the service of the summons, which shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article eleven of the Revised Code of the Public Laws of Maryland, so far as the same may be applicable, the office of any collector or collectors against whom or whose bond judgment shall be entered as aforesaid may be declared vacant by the county commissioners and a successor filled by the appointment of another collector. Section four. For the purpose of enabling the county commissioners of this county to pay the said officers, jurors, and witnesses who may be in attendance upon the sessions of the Circuit Court of said county during the balance of the year eighteen hundred and eighty two and to pay arrearages heretofore already incurred and not said by the attendance of said officers and witnesses their allowance in each, without thereby increasing materially the tax levy of said county, said commissioners are hereby authorized, from time to time as may be necessary to borrow not exceeding five thousand dollars; and to that end they are empowered to issue the bonds of said county in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, bearing not exceeding five per cent interest, payable semi-annually on the first of April and the first of October respectively, the principal to be payable at the end of twenty years, but redeemable at the pleasure of said commissioners, in whole or in part at any time after five years; the said bonds to be signed by the said commissioners, countersigned and sealed by the clerk and be in the form and tenor following, to wit: Section five. The said bonds shall be receivable in payment of county taxes, and the commissioners shall from time to time levy in advance upon the assessable property of said county, such sums as may be necessary to pay the principal as well as the semi-annual interest due on said bonds, and also for the payment of the principal thereof when the same may become due, or which they may desire to redeem the same, all moneys received from the sale of said bonds shall be paid to the said treasurer, and all money levied for the payment of the principal and interest of the same shall be levied for the use of said treasurer, and any collector failing to pay over the said sums so levied, prior to the time when the same may be demandable by the said treasurer, may be proceeded against in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section and be subject to its provisions and penalties.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, that all acts and part of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be repealed the same are, to that extent, hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, that this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

We hereby certify, that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January Session, 1882.

Approved May 3d 1882.

JOSEPH B. SETH
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
J. M. MILLER
Secretary of the Senate.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAW.

[Published by Authority.]

An Act to provide for an additional Justice of the peace for district number six in Charles County.

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland: That the Governor of Maryland be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an additional Justice of the Peace in and for Election District number Six of Charles county.

Section 2.—And be it enacted. That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

We Hereby Certify, that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1882.

Approved May 3d 1882.

JOSEPH B. SETH
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
J. M. MILLER
Secretary of the Senate.

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