Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, December 8, 1882.

The President's Message.

The annual message of President Arthur was read in both houses of Congress on Monday. It exhibits evidences of having been carefully prepared, and presents a full and elaborate discussion of the more prominent questions upon which Congress will be called upon to legislate. A good deal of space is devoted to a discussion of our foreign relations, which are represented as amicable and satisfactory on all sides The message offers an explanation of the indefinite postponement of Mr. Blaine's "peace Congress" and the uninviting of the invited powers, which it states was necessitated by the failure of Congress to make any provision for the necessary expenses or the concern. The Executive disclaims any hostility to the theory upon which this Congress was called, and adds "I am unwilling to dismiss this subject without assuring you of my support of any measures the wisdom of Congress may devise for the promotion of peace on this continent and throughout the world, and I trust that the time is nigh when, with the universal assent of civilized peoples, all international difficulties shall be determined without resort to arms, by the benignant process of arbitration."

Upon the question of diminishing the government revenues the President dwells at some length. As was predicted he appears to think that "free rum and taxed salt" would be a rather poor platform for the Republican party in 1884. He advises a diminution, but not an abolition of the internal revenue taxes. He recommends that the tax upon *distilled* spirits should be retained, while that upon *fermented* liquors and upon tobacco be abrogated.—This, the President thinks, would render a simplification of the collective machinery of this branch of the revenue practicable and effect a saving in that regard of two and a half millions of dollars per annum. He is of opinion that excise taxes have never been favored by the American people and appears to think that impost taxes are less objectionable. He continues:

"The sentiment of the country doubtless demands that the present excise tax shall be abolished as soon as such a course can be safely pursued. It seems to me, however, that for various reasons so sweeping a measure as the total abolition of internal taxes would, for the present, be an unwise step. Two of these reasons are deserving of special mention: 1. It is by no means clear that, even if the existing system of duties on imports is continued without modification, those duties alone will yield sufficient revenue for all the needs of the government. It is estimated that one hundred millions of dollars will be required for pensions during the coming year, and it may well be doubted whether the maximum annual demand for that object has yet been reached. Uncertainty upon this question would alone justify, in my judgment, the retention for the present of that portion of the system of internal revenue which is least objectionable to the people. 2. A total abolition of excise taxes would almost inevitably prove a serious, if not an insurmountable, obstacle to a thorough revision of the tariff, and to any considerable reduction in import duties.

Upon the question of revision of the tariff the message says: The revenue from customs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, amounted to $137,000,000. It has in the three succeeding years reached first $186,000,000, then $198,000,000, and finally as has been already stated, $220,000,000 The income from this source for the fiscal year which will end on June 30th, 1883, will doubtless be considerably in excess of the sum last mentioned. If the tax on domestic spirits is to be retained, it is plain, therefore, that large reductions from the customs revenue are entirely feasible. While recommending this reduction, I am far from advising the abandonment of the policy of so discriminating in the adjustment of details as to afford aid and protection to domestic labor. But the present system should be so revised as to equalize the public burden among all classes and occupations, and bring it into closer harmony with the present needs of industry without entering into minute details, which, under present circumstances, is quite unnecessary. I recommend an enlargement of the free list so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue—a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufacturers, particularly those of cotton, iron and steel, and a substantial reduction of the duties upon those articles, and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woolen goods. If a general revision of the tariff shall be deemed to be impracticable at this session, I express the hope that at least some of the more conspicuous inequalities of the present law may be corrected before your final adjournment.

It is rather difficult to distinguish between the recommendations of the President upon this question of tariff, and the principle repeatedly enunciated in Democratic platforms: "Tariff for revenue, with incidental protection."

The President refers to the history of the star route frauds, and concludes by saying that "if any guilty persons shall finally escape punishment for their offences it will not be for lack of diligent and earnest efforts on the part of the prosecution."

Upon the question of reform in the civil service of the government, the message is unequivocal, and the views expressed by the President upon this question will meet with the warm commendation of all thoughtful citizens irrespective of party. Upon this point the message says:

"I trust that before the close of the present session some decisive action may be taken for the correction of the evils which inhere in the present methods of appointment, and I assure you of my hearty cooperation in any measures which are likely to conduce to that end. As to the most appropriate term and tenure of the official life of the subordinate employes of the government, it seems to be generally agreed that, whatever their extent or character, the one should be definite and the other stable, and that neither should be regulated by zeal in the service of party or fidelity to the fortunes of an individual. It matters little to the people at large what competent person is at the head of this department or that bureau, if they feel assured that the removal of one and the accession of another will not involve the retirement of honest and faithful subordinates, whose duties are purely administrative and have no legitimate connection with the triumph of any political principles or the success of any political party or faction."

Upon the whole Mr. Arthur's message is an able and well considered paper. In the expression of his views the President appears to rise decidedly above the level of a partisan, and he sustains throughout a well worn dignity becoming his high station.

Our Judiciary System.

In the Annapolis correspondence of the Baltimore *Day* of the 30th ulto, the following comments were made concerning the administration of justice in the Court of Appeals:

Considerable dissatisfaction was manifested on Tuesday by lawyers who came here expecting to argue their cases in the Court of Appeals, when only three judges, as stated in Tuesday's DAY, put in their appearance, leaving the court without a quorum. This want of a quorum, which frequently occurs, is a subject of much annoyance to lawyers and their clients. It was said here on Tuesday that one case from Allegany county had been set for a hearing at five different times, thus putting the lawyers in the case to the expense of five trips from Cumberland to Annapolis and back. This case still remains to be heard. This state of affairs is owing greatly to the present judiciary system, which makes the judges of the Court of Appeals do double duty, attending on their circuits and also on the Court of Appeals. But while this is true it is claimed by many that the judges are in some cases themselves to be blamed for this condition of affairs, one of them staying at home in the hope that another will go to constitute a quorum and that his presence there will, therefore, not be needed. However this may be, it is a fact to be regretted that from some cause it frequently happens that the Court of Appeals is without a quorum and it is contended that some means should be at once devised to avoid such a condition of affairs in the future.

Considerable dissatisfaction of a similar character has heretofore frequently had expression in different sections of the State In addition to the inconvenience to suitors and delay of justice above complained of, as an incident of the present judiciary system of the State, there has been an opinion prevailing to some extent in legal circles, that there is a great reluctance, amounting almost to prejudice, on the part of the Judges of the Court of Appeals to reverse the rulings of one of their fellow judges in his circuit. This, in the opinion of many lawyers, more than overbalances the supposed advantage of the superior learning said to be brought to the Bench of the circuits by the Chief Judge, who is fresh from the discussions of the appellate court.

The present judiciary system was first adopted in this State by the constitution of 1867. Prior to that time the Court of Appeals and the circuit courts had been entirely distinct and separate tribunals.—The duties of the Judges of the appellate tribunal were limited entirely to the hearing and deciding of cases before that tribunal. Consequently there was no excuse for not having a quorum of Judges at all times, and the advantage of a full bench for the hearing of all cases of importance which under the present system is rarely ever attainable, was then easily secured. The present system was modeled after the Federal judiciary system, the efficiency and excellence of which is generally conceded, and has many advocates among the legal profession. There is one important difference, however, between the two systems; under the Federal system, the judges are only required to do circuit duty during the vacation of the court, and the efficiency of the Supreme Bench is not thereby impaired; while, in Maryland, the judges are required, or permitted, to do circuit duty whenever their circuit courts are in session, which occurs at all times during the year, and results in serious and frequent interference with the duties of the judges in the appellate court.

By the constitution of 1867, another constitutional convention is required to be held in 1887, and it is not improbable that the present judiciary system will be then abolished, or materially modified — It is probable, too, that an effort will be then made to have the appointing power of the judiciary again vested in the Governor. Many contend that the masses of the voters, even where a tolerable standard of intelligence prevails, are not competent to judge of the qualifications of the judiciary, and it is urged with much force that the appointing power to these most important offices should be vested in the Executive of the State. If any essential change should be made in the present judiciary system in 1887, whether the present mode of selection be retained or not, a new election of the State judiciary would be rendered necessary.

Among the bills introduced into the House on Monday were the following:—To further protect employees of the government from political assessments; to reduce internal revenue taxation; to reduce letter postage to two cents; to repeal the internal revenue laws; to abolish the offices of assistant secretary of war and navy; to preserve the elective franchise and punish bribery and other offenses against a free ballot.

Arabi Pacha was arraigned in the court martial convened for his trial at Cairo on the 3rd inst. All the charges against the insurgent chief, except one, were abandoned by the prosecution. He was arraigned upon the charge of rebellion, to which he pleaded guilty. A sentence of death was then passed upon him by the court, which was subsequently commuted by the Khedive to exile for life, with a proviso that, if he ever returned to the Egyptian dominions, the sentence of death shall be executed. Arabi's bearing before the court martial is said to have been very dignified. It is thought he will be sent to the Cape of Good Hope. I is reported that the action of the Khedive in dealing so severely with Arabi has created so much indignation among the religious party, of which Arabi was a devoted leader, that great fears of the assassination of the Khedive are entertained.

Anne Arundel county went for local option at an election held on last Tuesday, and now the legislators to Maryland's ancient capital will have to revel on cold water and coffee. Truly, a sad (?) prospect.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner Recommends a Decided Reduction in the Taxes.

The report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Raum has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. He begins by advocating the reduction of taxes, because of the enormous increase of internal revenue receipts in each succeeding year. In 1879 the receipts were $118,000,000, while those of the present fiscal year will not fall far short of $145,000,000.—In support of his stand he quotes the maxim that no more revenue should be raised than is necessary for an economical administration of the government and a gradual reduction of the public debt. If the present rate of paying the public debt be continued all the bonds subject to call will be paid within three years, after which time the government will be compelled in order to dispose of its surplus revenue to buy in open market the 4½ per cent. bonds, which fall due in 1891, or the 4 per cents, which fall due in 1907. These would naturally advance in price to 25 or 30 per cent. premium, to pay which he regards as a waste of the people's money. The principal of the public debt should be extinguished only at the rate necessary to meet the requirements of the sinking fund, and that therefore a reduction of from sixty to seventy millions of dollars. Mr. Raum then goes on to recommend the retention of the taxes on distilled spirits, malt liquors, tobacco and cigars, and the abolition of taxes on friction matches, patent medicines, perfumery and bank capital, checks and deposits, which amount in all to $18,748,223 77. To the eighteen and three quarter millions of reduction thus proposed Congress should add a reduction in the charges for special taxes to dealers in articles taxed for internal revenue substantially as proposed in the bill now pending before the Senate.

Reducing all these special taxes 40 per cent. the remissions under this head would be $3,007,905

The act of March 1st, 1879, reduced the tax on tobacco from 24 cents per pound to 16 cents per pound, but did not reduce the tax on cigars or cigarettes. A corresponding reduction on cigars would be to $4 per thousand. This, I think should be done, and would amount to a reduction of taxes of $6,746,000. This would make a total reduction of internal revenue taxes (including the taxes on national banks) as follows:

Matches, medicines, perfumery and banks $18,748,223.77; special taxes, $3,007,905; cigars and cigarettes, $6,746,000; total, $28,502,128.77.

The abolition of the duty on sugar, is also suggested, of which two hundred million pounds are annually consumed, and the revenue from which amounts to $45,000,000, on the ground that while the home product has not increased in 21 years the importation has increased almost four-fold. These reductions would amount in all to $73,502,128. The receipts from the several objects of internal revenue taxation during the last fiscal years have been as follows: For 1881, $135,229,913 30; 1882, $146,523,273 72 showing an increase of $11,293,361.42. The collections in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia were as follows: Maryland—Third district, $2,652,009.47; Fourth, $160,228 81. Virginia—Second, $1,010,101.04; Third, $2,144,886.37; Fourth, $1,096,673.36; Fifth, $1,740,374 41; Sixth, $234,273.12. District of Columbia, $40,262 57.

The second session of the 47th Congress commenced on Monday. This is the last session, for two years at least, that the popular branch of the Federal Legislature will be under Republican control; and it is probable that every effort will be made on the part of the Republican party, to undo as far as possible the iniquitous work of the last session, and thereby relieve the party of the odium thus incurred. The leaders of this party have not failed to recognize the lesson so forcibly taught by the elections of this fall. They now recognize that the people are no longer to be deluded by the false cry of "protection to American labor" into bearing the unnecessary burden of our tariff. The Executive in his able message has called their attention to this matter, and there is a manifest disposition on the part of the leaders in the House to hearken to the popular demand so forcibly voiced in the late election. The Republicans will now, doubtless endeavor to shape their pliant policy to the popular will, in the matter of oppressive and unnecessary taxation, just as, at the beginning of the Hayes administration, they endeavored to reinstate their party in popular favor by retracting their policy of Federal interference with the local affairs of the States which had been condemned in the precedent election of Mr. Tilden. In that retraction, however, the "grand old party" was split into two irreconcilable factions, which have never yet been brought together; and it is probable that in endeavoring to draw fish out of their well promulgated policy of tariff for protection, they will bring about a similar factional strife, their party ranks. It is not an easy matter for one political party, when it has been defeated by an opposition party upon a cardinal principle of its political creed, turn quickly around and, by adopting the principal of its opponent which the people have endorsed, restore itself to popular favor. This was the trouble the Republicans experienced in retracting their bayonet policy, and they are apt to encounter like difficulties in throwing overboard the protection plank of their platform.

THE DEATH OF MORGAN.

Thurlow Weed's Dying Revelation—John Whitney's Confession.

The mystery of the disappearance and fate of William Morgan, of Batavia, New York, more than fifty years ago, is revived by the publication in the New York Sun of Tuesday of a three-column statement from the late Thurlow Weed, which was sworn to before a New York notary on the 28th of September last. In this statement Mr. Weed gives a history of the disappearance of Morgan, who had made a disclosure of Masonic secrets, and in the abduction of whom he says "it was well known that Free Masons were concerned" Mr. Weed then gives a long account of the steps which he and other leading anti-Masons took to discover the whereabouts and fate of Morgan and mentions alleged instances of persecutions to which he was subjected because of his efforts. Mr. Weed gives his experience with one Elisha Adams, "who was an invalid soldier while Morgan was confined in a magazine at Fort Niagara," who informed him that the supposed Morgan was taken in a carriage from the fort and placed in a boat, and that the boat afterwards returned without the supposed Morgan, but when Adams was put on the stand he swore he knew nothing about the matter. Mr. Weed charges that the witness had been tampered with. Mr. Weed then states that in 1831 a libel suit was commenced against him by Gen. Gould, of Rochester. The libel charged Gen. Gould with giving money received from the Royal Arch Grand Chapter to enable Burrage Smith and John Whitney to escape from justice. The testimony was not legally sufficient to sustain the truth of the libel, and under the judge's instructions the jury found a verdict of $400 against Mr. Weed. The same evening Col. Simeon B. Jewitt, Major Samuel Barton and John Whitney passed the evening at Mr. Weed's house. Jewitt was prepared, according to Mr. Weed's statement, to testify that he furnished a carriage for those who were conveying Morgan secretely from Canandaigua to Niagara. John Whitney was one of the party. Major Barton would have testified that he furnished the carriage which conveyed the party from Lewiston to Fort Niagara, John Whitney being one of that party. Whitney would have sworn that Gould supplied money to enable him to "escape from justice." Mr. Weed then proceeds with a detail of the alleged confession of Whitney "of the history of Morgan's abduction and fate" According to this, the idea of suppressing Morgan's "intended exposure of the secrets of Masonary" was suggested by a man by the name of Johns, and was discussed in several Masonic lodges. Johns, according to Whitney's statement to Mr. Weed, "suggested that Morgan should be separated from Miller and placed on a farm in Canada West. For this purpose he was taken to Niagara and placed in the magazine of the fort until arrangements for settling him in Canada were completed, but the Canadian Masons disappointed them. After several meetings of the lodge in Canada, opposit Fort Niagara, a refusal to have anything to do with Morgan left his "kidnappers" greatly perplexed. Opportunely a Royal Arch Chapter was installed at Lewiston. The occason brought a number of enthusiastic Masons together. "After labor," in Masonic language "they retired to refreshments." Under the exhilaration of champagne and other viands the chaplain (Rev. F. H. Cummings, of Rochester) was called on for a toast. He responded with peculiar emphasis, and in the language of their ritual: "The enemies of our order—May they find a grave six feet deep, six feet long, and six feet due east and west." Immediately after that toast, which was received with great enthusiasm, Colonel William King, an officer in our war of 1812, and then a member of Assembly from Niagara county, called Whitney, of Rochester, Howard of Buffalo, Chubbuck, of Lewiston, and Garside, of Canada, out of the room and into a carriage furnished by Major Barton. They were driven to Fort Niagara, repaired to the magazine, and informed Morgan that the arrangements for sending him to Canada were completed, and that his family would soon follow him. Morgan received the information cheerfully, and walked with supposed friends to the boat, which was rowed to the mouth of the river, where a rope was wound around his body, to each end of which a sinker was attached. Morgan was then thrown overboard He grasped the gunwale of the boat convulsively. Garside, in forcing Morgan to relinquish his hold, was severely bitten."

Mr. Weed says that he met Whitney at a national republican convention at Chicago 29 years after this, when the latter requested him to write out his recollection of what he (Whitney) had told him about Morgan's fate to be signed in the presence of witnesses and published after Whitney's death, but Mr. Weed was called away himself before he could comply with the request. In 1861 Mr. Weed says he went to Europe, and while in London wrote a letter to Whitney asking him to get Alex B. Williams, then a resident of Chicago, to do what he (Weed) had neglected. That letter reached Chicago one week after Whitney's death, closing the last and only chance for the alleged revelation of that event.

The Supreme Court of the United States has finally decided the suit of the heirs of Gen. Robert E. Lee against the government, for the Arlington Estate, which was taken by the Federal authorities during the war under color of a sale for arrears of taxes. The decision is in favor of the heirs, and the government must now either restore the property or compensate the heirs for it. This decision will be generally commended as just and proper.

Notes

The recumbent statue of General R. E. Lee, at Lexington, Va., is to be unveiled in June next, and Mr. Jefferson Davis has been invited to deliver the address.

Ingersoll cleared $4,000 by his last three lectures in Chicago. This shows that Chicago is a pretty ripe field for an able bodied missionary or two.

A gentleman of Louisville of the somewhat advanced age of 101 proposes to marry a lady of 19. This will be another instance of Spring lingering in the lap of Winter.

The Washington National Republican appears on Monday last in an eight page form, with Mr. Frank Hatton, the First Assistant Postmaster-General, as its editor, and Mr. Snowden as his principal assistant.

Hon. J. T. Updegraff, the republican Congressman elect from the seventeenth district of Ohio, died Thursday evening at Mount Pleasant, near Steubenville, Ohio. He was 60 years of age.

The Rev. Mr. Goss, who has charge of a missionary parish in Utica, N. Y., where he is working energetically for a small compensation, has declined a call from a wealthy congregation, simply because he believes he can be more useful in his present field of labor. He is a remarkable exception from the general rule.

Mr. Tenney, one of the clerks in the Surgeon General's office, who was brutally assaulted on Thursday afternoon by young Craig, a messenger in that institution, is reported to be in a critical condition. The assault occurred on the corner of Tenth and F streets northwest and the weapon used by the assailant was a loaded cane.

The official charge of Forts Foote and Washington, on the Potomac river, below Washington, has been in Capt. Thomas Tuttle, United States engineers, stationed at Baltimore. Sunday Maj. P. C. Haynes, engineer in charge of the Washington harbor improvements, succeeded Capt. Tuttle in the charge of the Potomac forts, and Capt. Tuttle will remain in Baltimore.

A man named Fox, employed at the Scoville Car-Wheel Works, Friday attempted to commit suicide by plunging his head into a large pail of molten metal. His fellow employees saw him kneel to commit the act and rescued him as quickly as possible, but not until both of his eyes were burned out and his scalp cooked to the skull, while hands and face were also terribly burned.

A young benedict of Fall River, Mass., was so confused the other day on being married to the lady of his choice, that he handed the minister the roll of notes intended for his honeymoon expenses instead of the liberal douceur intended for the service. Fortunately, the minister discovered the mistake, and hurrying to the depot made the exchange before the young couple left. He received the thanks of the confused but grateful husband.

Nellie Shaw, 17 years of age, of Troy, N. Y., died on Tuesday near Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., from the effects of corrosive sublimate. She had been associating with Mr. D. Whitecomb, of Cambridge, who died a few weeks ago from the effects of a debauch, it was said, but it is now stated that he had many symptoms of the same character as Miss Shaw's. His body will probably be disinterred. Whitecomb was divorced from his wife and was disbarred by the courts from marrying again.

Minot and Polly Banks, brother and sister, over 80 years of age, have lived in Greenfield, town of Fairfield, Conn., on inherited property worth about $2,000. Moses Ogden, of Easton, had a claim of $500 against them made up largely of compound interest on a loan. To secure him the old people were induced to give him a deed on their property, from which they have been ejected, and, to make matters worse, Ogden has levied an execution on their bodies.

A constable in Georgia went to a plantation not long since to levy on 2,000 pounds seed cotton, but found all the family away and the cotton locked up. He clambered on the roof of the gin house, and, entering the chimney like Santa Claus, he slid down feet foremost. He found the cotton, levied on it, opened the door from the inside, and rolled the cotton out. Then the energetic constable fastened the door, climbed the chimney and drove triumphantly away.

On Thursday afternoon at the Coliseum theatre in the fourth act of the play "Si Slocum," Frank Frayne in shooting the apple off the head of *Lucy Slocum*, personated by Miss Annie Von Behren, missed the apple and shot Miss Von Behren in the head. She died in fifteen minutes. Frayne was immediately arrested. The curtain fell and the play was stopped. The audience supposed the victim was only slightly hurt. Frayne used a Stevens rifle No. 22 calibre and was executing his backward shot. The catch-snap of the rifle was imperfect and slipped just as the hammer fell blowing the cartridge shell out backward.

Albert Richardson, a prominent citizen of Boliva, New York, who had accumulated much property by speculations in oil and real estates in the Bradford oil district, has been completely ruined by the late decline in oil. Returning to his home he disposed of his real estate at great sacrifices, and disappeared with all the cash he had collected before his creditors could take measures to protect themselves. He deserted his wife, leaving her penniless, and went off with a woman of the demi-monde. He is supposed to have gone to California. He had never been accused of fast living, and his domestic relations were previously of the most harmonious character.

Banish ill health, nervousness, vexation, fretfulness, etc., by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

IN MEMORIAM.

"There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God."

Entered into rest on Thursday, November 30th, 1882, Mrs. MARY O. BRANDFORD, aged 62 years.

Amidst the prayers and praises of our happy Thanksgiving season her sweet spirit winged its flight to the realms of Eternal Glory.

Long, long shall we sadly miss our dear and valued friend—in the home circle where she faithfully performed the part of wife, mother and friend, and in the church she dearly loved and worked zealously for many years, ever ready to carry on any good work for the Glory of God. Her place can not be filled

Strengthened by grace to bear up under every sorrow her light shone brightly to the end

"Well done good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." * * *

Health, the poor man's riches, and the rich man's bliss, is maintained by the judicious use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla which strengthens and invigorates the system by purifying the blood. It is so highly concentrated that it is the most economical medicine for this purpose that can be used.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

—OF—

Receipts and Disbursements

For Public Schools in Charles County for the year ending September 30th, 1882.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand September 30th, 1881	$1,280 95
State School Tax	9 619 44
State Free School Fund	2 037 82
State Donations	400 00
County School Tax 1 cents on the $100 00	2 656 49
Sales of Books	485 01
State Appropriation to Colored Schools	5,881 50
Sales of Books	234 49
Total	$22 586 70

DISBURSEMENTS.

Teachers Salaries	$12 520 84
Fuel	323 68
Incidental Expenses for Schools	35 14
Rent	44 00
Books and Stationery	342 66
Building School Houses	585 00
Repairing	60 80
Furniture, Stoves, etc	146 75
Purchase of School House lots and Surveys	60 50
Salary of Examiner	800 00
Per Diem of School Commissioners	137 80
Office Expenses and Account Books	132 27
Printing and Advertising	129 75
Paid to Colored Schools	6,264 47
Balance Cash on hand	987 74
Total	$22 586 70

STATEMENT OF COLORED SCHOOLS.

RECEIPTS

Unexpended Balance of previous Appropriation	$ 444 36
Amount received from State Treasurer	5,881 50
Sales of Books	234 49
Total	$6,560 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

Teachers Salaries	$5,428 41
Incidental Expenses	21 40
Rent	87 00
Fuel	203 35
Books and Stationery	228 23
Other purposes	206 67
Balance Cash on hand	295 85
Total	$6,560 35

A. W. NEALE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Dec. 8 2t.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS will meet in Port Tobacco on

Tuesday, December 12th,

for the purpose of attending to general business.

By order of Board,
A. W. NEALE, Sec'y.

NOTICE OF ESTRAY.

State of Maryland, Charles county,—to wit:

I hereby certify that on this 28th day of November 1882 before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of State of Maryland, in and for Charles Co., personally appeared Wm W. Keech and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God that he had taken up as estrays trespassing on his enclosure the following property, to wit:

Two calves about eight months old, one male and one female, the male dark red with white stripe down the back and white on the legs, no ear marks, the female light red, white stripe down the back, white on the legs, no ear marks.

Sworn before, Jno. H. Freeman J. P.

The owner or owners of the above described property are hereby notified to come forward prove property pay charges and take them away otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 8 3t William W. Keech.

OYSTER SUPPER

—AND—

BALL.

THERE WILL BE AN OYSTER SUPPER and Ball at

Tubman's Hall

for the benefit of ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, in Pomonkey, on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19th

beginning at 7 o'clock, P. M. Supper 50 cents, and other Refreshments extra.—Dancing to commence at 7 o'clock, with

A FULL BAND IN ATTENDANCE

Beautiful Spring Dress Goods.

Handsome Black Silk Brocades all pure Silks only $1 worth $1 50. Illuminated all wool dress goods new styles 25 cents. Colored Sarah Satins (new styles) 75 cents. Black Silk Velvets $1. Piano Covers embroidered with Silk $3 75. Nottingham Lace for Curtains 15cts to $1. Colored Silk 50cts. Black and white Striped Silks 50cts. Black and white, Blue and Gold and Green and Gold Checked dress goods latest styles 25cts. Black Cashmere Shawls all pure wool $2. Bleached Table damask all Linen 50cts. Colored Cashmeres Spring Shades 12½. Colored and Black "*Morie*" Satins latest styles $1. CARTER'S, 711 Market Space, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.

THE Co partnership heretofore existing between Richard D. Tubman and Benjamin D. Tubman, under the firm name Richard D. Tubman is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand. Soliciting a continuance of the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me, I remain yours R. D. Tubman.

Nov. 1st 1882. 11m 24-4t.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

Will cure or prevent Disease.

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA

Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent, and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor.
BALTIMORE, Md.

Fall and Winter Styles, 1882.

GEO. C. HENNING,

NO. 410 SEVENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oct 27 3m

LARGEST SHOE STORE SOUTH OF N. Y.

THE FAMILY SHOE STORE,
306 & 308 Seventh St,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LOOK AT OUR PRICES!

Infants Shoes, from	15cts up.
Childrens Shoes, from	40cts. up
Boys Shoes, all leather, from	75cts up
Ladies Lace Shoes, solid, from	49cts up.
Ladies Kid and Pebble Button Boots,	98cts. up
Men's heavy working Shoes, from	90cts. up.
Men's Congress Gaiters, from	1 23 up.
Men's Kip Boots, from	1.99 up
Men's Calf Boots, from	2.45 up.

A Large stock of fine Hand Sewed Boots and Shoes at equally low prices.

Men's Calt, Kip, Grain and Rubber Boots, all sizes.

Rubber Shoes of all kinds.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

The Family Shoe Store,
306 & 308 Seventh St.

FIRST SHOE STORE above Centre Market.

P. S.—Liberal discount to the trade. oct 27-1y.

DANIEL R. MAGRUDER

[LATE OF COURT OF APPEALS.]

Attorney-at-Law.

Prince Frederick, Calvert to

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and in the Courts of Charles, Calvert, Anne Arundel, Prince George's and St. Mary's counties, which he will attend regularly.

Office and Address—ANNAPOLIS, Md. m 5-1

Dr. William R. Barker,

OFFICE IN

FARRALL'S HOTEL,

LA PLATA, Charles Co., Md.

WILL enter upon a general practice of medicine. Can be consulted at his office when not engaged in professional visits.

Nov. 17-tf.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

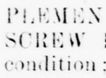
Valuable Personal Property.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OFFER FOR sale at Public Auction, on the premises of the late Wm. A. Hall, near WALDORF, on

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 13, 1882

(If fair, if not, on the next fair day) the following personal property:

Several fine work HORSES; 2 yokes of work OXEN, several good MILCH COWS; a lot of fine Cotswold Sheep; lot of fat HOGS; 4 good Berkshire Brood SOW and PIGS; Crop of CORN and Provender; FARMING IMPLEMENTS, including a SCREW PRIZE in good condition; and HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, including



a fine PIANO.

TERMS OF SALE.

FOR all sums of and under $20 the cash will be required; for all sums over that amount a credit of 6 months will be given, the same to be secured by note with approved security.

S. B. MUDD.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M

INSURANCE.

Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

AND

GLENN'S FALLS (Stock Company) of N. Y.

PERSONS desiring to insure in the above good and reliable companies, can do so by addressing the undersigned Agent,

WM. H. GRAY,
Nanjemoy, Charles County, Md.

de 1 3m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forbidden to pass over my farm with carts and wagons to and from the warehouse at Port Tobacco creek. This travel has become seriously inconvenient to me, and I am compelled to adopt this method of discontinuing it. B. L. HIGDON.

de 1-3t

J. KARR,

629 Pa. Ave.,

sole Agent for

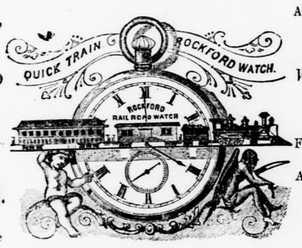
ROCKFORD Watch Co.

District Columbia

Key, Stem-winding

WATCHES.

The best quick-train time-keeper made



Also Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,

Chronometers

FINE JEWELRY

All kinds of time Pieces repaired And warranted!

Time-keeper to Senate & House of Representatives.

Training Horses.

THE undersigned having many requests to break and train horses, which he has been unable to comply with, has finally determined to open

A Training Stable at Bryantown.

Ample facilities will be afforded for the care and proper attention of all horses or colts committed to his care. Though careful grooms will be employed, everything will be under his own direct personal supervision. Horses will be trained to gentleness, speed and style. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to

R. T. BOARMAN,
Bryantown, Charles county, Md.

NOTICE.

WE are receiving and keep constantly on hand the

FINEST FAMILY FLOUR

which we are determined to sell, so as to defy competition. We only ask a trial, we guarantee satisfaction. Also a fine lot of

POTOMAC HERRING,

which we are offering at very reduced prices.

R. A. Golden,

No. 941 & 943 Cor. of 10th & F. Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oct 27 2m.

Special Notice.

Steam Saw and Grist Mill,

Near La Plata Station,

ON THE BALT. & POTOMAC RAILROAD

I AM now prepared to furnish all kinds of BUILDING MATERIAL, POST and RAIL and PAILINGS for Fences, HOGSHEAD SIDING, HEADS and HOOPS; also HOGSHEADS already set up. The above can be obtained either at my Mill or from T. R. FARRALL, at La Plata Station, at greatly reduced prices.

Grinding day, Saturdays.

jan 12-1y R. YOUNG & Co.

W. H. Moore. J. F. Mudd

W. H. MOORE & CO.,

GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 105 S. Charles St.,

BALTIMORE.

Particular attention gives to the sale and sale of TOBACCO, the sale of GRAIN and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

h 26—

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of Charles County Set

NOVEMBER 24, 1882.

ORDERED by the court that M. M. Haviland, Administrator of Wm. Akin of New York deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of said William Akin to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated, by advertisement published in some one newspaper published in Charles County, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks.

True copy,—test:

JAMES M. HARVEY,
Reg. Wills for Chs. Co.

NOTICE

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles County, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM AKIN,

late of New York, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of May, 1883.—They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this 24th day of November, 1882

M. M. HAVILAND,
no 24 4t Admr'r Wm. Akin.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE, on

MONDAY, December 11th,

at "GUNSTON" his home place, all of his

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS and PROVENDER STOCK &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of and under $20, cash; all sums over that amount a credit of four months will be given, with note and approved security.

A. H. ROBERTSON,
Dec. 1-2t. Near HILL TOP, MD.

ANOTHER FINE LOT OF MILLINERY just received at Mrs. A. Quenzel's.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will hold their Office, in Port Tobacco,

TUESDAY, January 5, '83.

for the transaction of miscellaneous business.

Collectors are required to pay over $500 each on that day.

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

SAGE FOR SALE AT

Mrs. Quenzel's.

A Big Drive!

150 PAIRS MEN'S BOOTS	$1 50
200 " STOUT BOOTS	$2.00
PRIME CALF BOOTS	2 50
LONG LEG KIP BOOTS	3 00
HUNTER'S CAVALRY BOOTS	3 50
FINE SEWED BOOTS	4.00
HAND SEWED BOOTS	5.00

Also FINE BUTTON, LACE and CONGRESS GAITERS for MEN, LADIES and CHILDREN.

P. S.—**Gum Boots and Shoes.**

L. HEILBRUN,

402 Seventh St., N. W.

SIGN—THE OLD WOMAN IN WINDOW.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

aug 26-tf

Str. John W. Thompson.

OF THE INLAND AND SE