

Port Tobacco Times  
PORT TOBACCO:  
Friday Morning, July 6, 1883.

Mr. Enoch Pratt on Monday formally turned over to the city of Baltimore his magnificent gift of \$1,083,333 33, for the Pratt Free Library. This included his check on the National Farmers and Planters Bank for \$883,333 33, and the deed for the lot of ground and handsome marble library building on Mulberry street near Cathedral street, valued at \$200,000. Mr. Pratt carried out the whole proceeding with the characteristic business exactness for which he is famous.

In accordance with an application from Gov. Hamilton, on the part of Maryland, and Gov. Cameron, on the part of the State of Virginia, the Secretary of War has signified his willingness to detail Lieutenant Frederick V. Abbot, of the corps of topographical engineers, to run the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia, provided for under the act of 1862, chapter 150, which makes an appropriation of \$1,800 for the purpose. A similar appropriation was made by the Legislature of Virginia.

Hon. Richard T. Merrick, describing the jury that acquitted the star-trooper people, said: "Oh, I had a beautiful jury, an unparalleled jury. There were four negroes, a crank, a man with mania-a-potu, a Welshman, who can neither speak, read nor understand English, and one who can neither read nor write any language, on it." It is a forcible commentary on American jury laws, especially as framed and operated by the Republican party, that such a set of men should be impelled and their unanimous consent required to determine a case involving an embezzlement of \$2,000,000 from the Government.

The Anne Arundel Advertiser, referring to our comparison of the relative qualifications of our present Governor in the art of agriculture and the science of statecraft puts the following hypothetical case: "Suppose a farmer should be present on his farm a part of one day in every week or two weeks, and the rest of the time be somewhere else what does the Times think would be the result of such a farming?—How many bushels of wheat to the acre could be raised then?" We are of opinion that the said farmer, if of the same turn of mind as our Governor, would be apt to come to the conclusion that the potato bugs and other pests had formed a "ring" to corruptly diminish his crop and appropriate it to "other purposes." His yield per acre could hardly be estimated by bushels.

The Westminster Advocate took occasion not long since to reiterate with our other country journals, that had seen fit to push the Hagerstown Mail to the wall and show editor Bell how utterly groundless, idle and untrue were the assertions derogatory to the good conduct of the Democratic party he is accustomed to make, by urging that the Mail is no longer recognized as a Democrat paper, and therefore its utterances are no longer entitled to notice. It impressed us that there was some force in this commentary of the Advocate; and hence we were not a little surprised to find that paper devoting its leading editorial last week to the important fact that the Hagerstown Mail which used to be unfriendly to our State journals, when the latter opposed Mr. Wm. T. Hamilton, now manifests much regard for the aforesaid other journal since the latter has stopped over and turned to praising William T. "Physician, heal thyself!"

Speaking of the system of high licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, which has been lately adopted by the Legislatures of several of the Western States as a means of combating the evil of drunkenness, the St. Louis Republican says: "Under the old system there would be twelve to fifteen groceries in the place. In Cape Girardeau, a city but little larger than Fulton, there are twenty-three rum-holes. Of course the business divided among so many leaves a very meagre living to each, degrades the calling, and makes the saloons small, irresponsible and respectable. In Fulton it is a responsible monopoly divided between four saloons, which can well afford to pay \$1,000 a year for it. They are orderly, well kept and decent establishments, and they supply the community with all the spirits they want without having to send out drunks for custom. The new license system is a decided improvement in many respects over the old one, and what is an important consideration, nobody wants it abolished. It is acceptable to all classes; to the drinkers, because it provides them with more respectable drinking places; to the community, because it diminishes drunkenness and provides a liberal revenue to the town; to the saloon keepers, because it protects them from irresponsible, unlicensed selling, and gives them a reasonably profitable business."

According to the above, this seems to be a satisfactory arrangement all around. There are many who believe that this is the most practical and effective way of diminishing drunkenness.

Asiatic cholera of a virulent character having broken out at Damietta, Egypt, precautions against its extension westward have been taken at Alexandria, Algiers, Gibraltar and other points along the Mediterranean. Originating as usual in India the disease has been brought to Egypt along the usual lines of trade and travel. From Damietta, the first place in Egypt where the disease manifested itself, it has been ascending the eastern branch of the Nile as far as Assiout. Its virulence may be judged from the fact that on the 28th of June it caused at the former city the death of 183 persons, out of a total population 30,000; and at Mansourah, on the day following, 12 persons succumbed to it. Should the disease ascend the Nile to Cairo, where the bulk of the English army of occupation is encamped, serious results might be anticipated. But according to Lord Hartington every precaution has been taken to guard the troops in Egypt against it, and the panic that followed the announcement of its presence has already measurably subsided. Happily the disease is not difficult to guard against, though extremely difficult to master when once it gains a footing. Considering the facilities which foreign trade creates for the introduction of the cholera into our Atlantic ports, it behooves the custodians of the public health to be well on their guard.

The "Trade" Dollar.  
The opposition to the "trade" dollar, which has been recently renewed, seems to be steadily gaining ground, and it is probable that, in the near future, that coin will be entirely driven from circulation. The history of this coin which perhaps is not generally understood is as follows: In November, 1873, Mr. H. R. Linderman, director of the mint, in view of the demoralization of \$350,000,000 worth of silver by the German empire, its demoralization also by Japan, and its entire or partial expulsion from circulation in other countries by paper money, urged that "the true policy of this country was to seek a market in China for its silver bullion," and in order to do this proposed that our bullion should be put into the shape of a coin slightly more valuable than the Mexican dollar already in circulation in that country. The idea was that the new coin, for which Linderman proposed the name "silver union," weighing 420 grains and containing 378 grains of pure silver, having its weight and fineness guaranteed by the stamp of our mint, would be accepted as a medium of exchange in our trade with China and very soon supersede the Mexican dollar. The American dollar contains but 371 grains of pure silver; the Japanese yen 374 4/10 grains; the Mexican dollar, 377 1/2 grains, while the proposed "silver union," now known as the "trade" dollar, was to contain, as said before, 378 grains. Hence it was claimed that the intrinsic value of the new coin would enable it in the trade between San Francisco and China to drive out all competitors. Its coinage commenced in July, 1873, and up to the close of the last fiscal year 45,939,360 pieces were struck.

The act of Congress of 1878, authorizing the coining of the Band silver dollar, weighing 412 1/2 grains and making it a legal tender, did not extend to the "trade dollars;" yet those coins came into circulation in this country about the same time, and have been generally received without objection, so that at present they are quite largely into the circulating medium in this country. The Band dollar weighs 412 1/2 grains and contains 371 grains of pure silver, while the trade dollar weighs 420 grains and contains 378 grains of pure silver. Taking the gold dollar as a standard, the former coin is worth \$4.93 cents and the latter \$5.33 cents; still the former having been made a legal tender by Congress, cannot be refused in payment of debts and must be received as a dollar, while the act of Congress not extending to the latter coin, it is optional with the trades and others to receive or reject it. Being intrinsically worth 15 per cent. less than the gold dollar, it is, of course, in conformity with a plain law of trade that the "trade" dollar should be taken subject to that discount, and not otherwise; but the adoption of the rule will work considerable inconvenience until those coins shall be totally expelled from circulation.

The silver bill of 1878, by which less than 85 cents worth of silver was made a legal tender for a dollar, was a piece of bad financial and political economy. It was an outgrowth of the fiat money craze which swept over the country about that time, and which seemed to disturb the equilibrium of some usually well balanced minds. To the extent of over 15 per cent. of its value, the Band dollar is purely fiat money. It is probable that the same spirit of popular discontent which is operating to drive the "trade" dollar from circulation, will also serve to effect the repeal by Congress of the act of 1878 and the demoralization of the legal tender dollar; or else will result in the "trade" dollars being also made legal tenders.

The regulation of a bi-metallic currency has been found a difficult problem in the history of government, and it is probable that the United States will have to follow the example of other governments and adopt a single metal as a circulating medium. In our article upon the "Trial by Jury" in last week's paper, we stated that we were under the impression that the jury trial is at present limited to the Great Britain and the United States, in which the English common law is in force. Further investigation has led to the information that such is not the case. It is at present in operation in Germany, France, and perhaps in other European governments whose jurisprudence is modeled after the Roman civil law. Its present existence in those countries, however, does not seem to be due to a perpetuation of the similar institution in the early history of the Roman law, but rather to the borrowing of the institution from the English law. In France, and probably in some of the other continental European governments in which it is in force, the unanimous consent of the jury to the finding of a verdict is not required. Some prominent lawyers and enlightened public thinkers in this country to-day are of opinion that the trial by jury is one of the relics of feudal barbarism, descending to our public along with the English law, which is unsuited to our system of government. While the preponderance of enlightened public sentiment will probably not accept that proposition to its full extent, there is no doubt that the weight of opinion reaches that feature of the institution which enables a single obstinate or corrupt juror to shield the vilest criminal from prompt punishment, and to defeat a just claim of indefinitely protract litigation thereon, as such a barbarous relic, which should, as longer be recognized in a free government except in history. There can be no doubt that the day is not distant when the trial by jury will be shorn of this absurd and antiquated feature.

A good story is told on Representative Blackburn, of Kentucky, by one of his friends. He says that when Mr. Blackburn came to Washington post-haste last week to protest against the abolition of one of the internal revenue districts of Kentucky he came in light marching order. On his arrival here he telegraphed home for his wearing apparel. His little ten-year-old daughter, who was in charge, packed his effects and wrote: "Dear Pa, send you all I can find—seven shirts, one bowie-knife and three pistols."

The Fourth of July.  
Mr. Carlyle in his "Signs of the Times" declares that "it is no very good symptom either of nations or individuals that they deal much in vaticination. Happy men are full of the present, for its bounty suffices them; and wise men also, for its duties engage them. Our grand business undoubtedly is, not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand." Judged by this rule the American people, who celebrate the 107th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, are both happy and wise. Still in the power of its youth, and scarcely more than beginning to enter upon its magnificent inheritance, the overabundant bounty and the innumerable duties of the present occupy it too fully to permit it to frequently forecast the future or to dwell often upon the past. We are in the vaticination period of the country's history, and there is but little time or inclination either for prophesying or retrospection. Thirty or forty years ago, when we were less busy and less practical, this notable anniversary was celebrated with all the pomp and circumstance with which the enthusiastic patriotism of the day knew how to honor it. It was considered a sort of sacrifice then not to make the day of all possible outward expressions and manifestations of intense inward devotion to the principles set forth in the great charter of America. Grown older, and in many ways wiser, we smile nowdays at the offerings of a more noisy patriotism, and tolerate no longer the florid oratory and formal ceremonies that were once our invariable features of this anniversary. And yet the busiest national life may find a practical value in occasionally surveying the road over which it has passed, and recalling and fixing more firmly in mind the principles and objects which are, theoretically at least, its guiding motives.

"When the mariner," said Mr. Webster in his famous reply to Hayne, "has been tossed for many days in thick weather and on an unknown sea, he naturally avails himself of the first glimpse of the sun, to take his latitude, and ascertain how far he is from the land. Happily, our skies are brighter and clearer than they were in Mr. Webster's time, but the spirit of his advice is still worthy of practical remembrance. A year now witnesses great changes and developments of ever character that were evolved in the slow course of a quarter of a century in our earlier history, and it is worth while every now and then to take our bearings; and to consider how nearly we are sailing by the national chart and compass. And whatever else we may doubt and question in our annual reflections upon our history and progress, it is a good and wholesome sign to see that the great majority of Americans in their practice and daily lives still hold fast to those declarations of democracy and natural human equality which our sturdy forefathers dared to assert and maintain against the power of armies, the prophecies of old world philosophers, and the force of ridicule and contempt. After all this is the great test of our condition, the all sufficient answer to the question whether we are fulfilling our national destiny. Great dangers have threatened, and perhaps still menace the republic. Civil war has shaken it, but its foundations have grown broader and firmer since the storm. Evils of a more insidious nature may still lurk within and without the political edifice which represents the hopes, the toil and tears, the blood and labor of generation past and present, but there was never a time when the adherence to the great foundation principles of free government was more general or more unreserved. Our patriotism is less explosive and less oratorical than in the past, but we recognize what was not always recognized in the days of Clay and Webster—that all men are equal before the law, and that the great fields of human effort and endeavor are open to the humblest as well as to the most favored. A practical brotherhood has been established, founded on the firm basis of equal rights and equal justice to all classes and conditions of men, and the nation's life has risen to a higher and grander plane by virtue of the universal realization and acceptance of the great democratic principle which was invoked and enthroned by the founders of our government at the beginning of their struggle for liberty. As long as this principle maintains its sway in our legislatures, our courts and in the daily affairs of life and business, we may be confident that he have not wandered far from our course.—Sun.

The recent address of the committee of the Irish National League to the President, regarding the pauper immigration that is constantly arriving in this country from Ireland through the policy of the English government in that regard has awakened renewed public attention to the matter. It seems that for some time past it has been the deliberately planned policy of the British government to depopulate Ireland of its peasantry by assisting those who have become impoverished and distressed by the oppressive land laws to emigrate to America by awarding them a small sum of money for the purpose. This has been heretofore recognized in the United States as unjust and injurious to this country, and some measures have been adopted looking its discontinuance. In February and March last our consuls in Ireland made an investigation of this subject in connection with that of the general condition of the poor in that country, but no unanimity of opinion was expressed as to emigration. A summary of Consul General Merritt's report of this investigation was published on May 8. During May the first shipment of any considerable number of assisted immigrants that reached this country landed at Boston, and the fact was promptly reported to the Treasury Department by customs officers and brought to the notice of the State Department. This shipment was soon followed by others. At that time, and before the circumstances had attracted general public notice, Minister Lowell was informed of the arrival of these immigrants and appropriately instructed. As yet no report has reached the State Department from Minister Lowell as to what steps have been taken in the matter.

Gar. Blackburn, of Kentucky, has issued a circular to the Governors of other States questioning them to send delegates to the State education convention which meets in Louisville September 10. During the expedition, to discuss federal aid for Southern schools.

A number of kegs of powder exploded during a fire in the warehouse of J. H. Ashdown in Winchester, Me., on Sunday, tearing the building to pieces and injuring some persons, the chief of the fire brigade and his son, the assistant chief, and several firemen.

A citizen of Reading, Pa., who is in the enjoyment of perfect health, has had his epitaph inscribed on the family tombstone in the cemetery of his decease. It attracts much attention, in view of the circumstances, and reads as follows: "Beneath this stone Jim Long must lie, if you are happy so ever."

Mrs. Grover, of 107 Summer avenue, Newark, N. J., was shot yesterday by some boys who were in the rear of her house, a mine ball entering the body behind and below the left shoulder, and passing through the right lung and breast. There are only slight hopes of her recovery.

It is known that Governor Butler, of Massachusetts, in preparing his budget for the fiscal year of \$2,000,000. He will claim that the state is \$700,000 better off than last year, that the tax should consequently be reduced to \$1,300,000, and borrow if necessary at a much lower rate than cities and towns.

In Milwaukee, Wis., on Saturday, a team attached to a carriage belonging to a school teacher, and driven by a man in a profession of school-keeping, dashed through the ranks of fifty children, and killed three, and injured several others. The driver was killed, and the children were scattered in all directions. The driver was killed, and the children were scattered in all directions.

Abraham Coppersmith, a farmer of the town of Victoria, N. Y., was shot three times with a large game revolver, on Sunday, by Louis French, a young farmer laborer. Suspicion immediately with Coppersmith's wife was the cause of the trouble. The wife was present at the shooting, and ordered the boys to fire. French and Mrs. Coppersmith are under arrest. The victim will die.

Mrs. Agnes L. Wayne, of No. 92 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, was shot yesterday by her husband, James H. Wayne. Mrs. Wayne is 19 years old and her husband a year younger. They have one child three months old. He has lived in the city for some time, and has been drinking heavily of late. They quarreled Sunday, and Wayne shot his wife as she lay on the bed with her back to him.

Four thousand pounds of powder were exploded in a recent blast in the quarries at Niagara, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, in Missouri. By this month blast more than 30 tons of rock were blown up, and a large mass convenient for cutting into pavement blocks, and twenty or thirty thousand tons of stone were scattered in all directions. The explosion was comparatively easy.

In Wheeling, West Virginia, last Saturday Mrs. Charity Brooks and Mrs. James Murray got into a quarrel, and Mrs. Murray threw a man's pocket watch, and engaged in a scuffle on a porch fifteen feet above the ground. Mrs. Murray being large, heavy, and in a successful position, she threw the watch into Mrs. Brooks' face, and in that position the unfortunate woman struck a stake below, which split her head open, killing her instantly. Mrs. Murray escaped.

Mr. Monday T. Collins, the English swimmer, early on Monday morning commenced the task of swimming across the English Channel, in six days. He swims only against the ebb tide, resting while the tide is against him, so that he will have to make an average of 22 miles every day to complete the task. There is no money bet on the race, and the task is undertaken only to make a record for himself. He started at 10 o'clock on Monday, and only made eight miles in six hours.

Jonathan H. Green, a white-haired man, 70 years old, who was one of Sam Houston's rangers when Texas was fighting for her independence against the United States, and who died notoriety forty years for forsaking the profession of a gambler, making restitution to numerous victims, and being known for his tricks at cards, and afterwards becoming a preacher, has been arrested and committed to prison in Philadelphia on the charge of obtaining \$250 by false pretenses.

Notes.  
Jas. R. Keene, the great speculator, weighs a trifle over two pounds. He is sallow and melancholy looking. He is 45 years old.

The Court of Appeals met Thursday to complete the filing of opinions for the April term. Court then adjourned over for the summer vacation.

Last Sunday night a train on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne road collided with a street car at the street crossing in the stock yards district, killing three persons and wounding others.

A family of five persons—a father, mother and three children—were drowned in the Ohio river, 20 miles below Madison, Ind., Thursday evening, the mother from a passing steamer upsetting their skiff.

The Antheleza Milan, Tenn., special says: "Mrs. Pope, a resident of this place, was stung on the nose by a bee Friday, and died from the effects of the wound in a few minutes. She was apparently in good health at the time."

Walter Evans, aged 99 years, died on his farm, near Reading, Pa., on Tuesday. He was one of the wealthiest men of his neighborhood, and he never saw a steamboat, a railroad train, never was off his farm, and never married.

It is again reported, and with much positiveness, that Langtry's case is the case of a professional gambler, and that he will never get back at that rate, unless he should emigrate to Utah and go in the whole sale business.

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Immigration.  
In discussing the other day the question of immigration to the United States, and the general drift of the migratory current westward, the Sun took occasion to ask why it ever was made to divert a portion of the influx of foreign population to Maryland. A correspondent in Washington writes in answer to our question that the reasons why immigrants do stop in Maryland are, in the first place, because no one asks them, explains to them the advantages of Maryland, or proposes homes for them; and, in the second place, they go elsewhere "because they are asked, and the advantages of other places are enforced and exaggerated." We might add to this the still more important fact that persons having the principle direction of the current of emigration are the steamship companies and the trunk lines of railroad. Their interest in the emigrant is a pecuniary interest, and they combine to make him a profitable factor in the matter of transportation. Some of the Western States have also organized bureaus abroad at which information concerning the climate, soil, price of land and all else that an intending settler wants to know is freely given. These are the influences, outside of the invitations of friends already located in the country, that are brought to bear upon the emigrant, and induce him to leave his native land, and go westward. Before emigrants leave the foreign part of departure they are tickled to see a list of the names of persons who have emigrated to the States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania or Maryland, the railway companies, and the steamship companies, and they are told that the emigrant must seek the emigrant where they are to be had. We must ask them to seek in Maryland, explain the advantages Maryland possesses over the rest of the States in respect to land and homes, but where we go to find people disposed to emigrate and desirable as settlers? In Germany, for instance, the emigrant agents have almost absolute possession of the field. In England the people are less tractable and more independent in their opinions, and some English colonies are established in Virginia and are doing well. But there are thousands of Irish and English farmers, weaned out by a succession of bad crops, and low prices of their crops, who might be induced to take up lands in Maryland with their diminished means if they had any, and that is the case with the Irish and English people who are to be had in England. At the present time English farmers are being driven from their farms, and are seeking to emigrate. Not a few have already succeeded in their search, and now we have a large number of English farmers, who are seeking to emigrate, and are seeking to emigrate. Not a few have already succeeded in their search, and now we have a large number of English farmers, who are seeking to emigrate, and are seeking to emigrate.

By VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR CHARLES COUNTY, sitting in Equity, the undersigned as trustee under said decree, will offer at PUBLIC SALE on Friday the 13th day of July next,

at GALLANT GREEN, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M., a portion of the real estate of the late Dr. George S. C. Thomas, situated in said county near Mt. Pleasant. This land will be offered into two parcels to wit: One parcel adjoining Mrs. Benn's land, and other, containing 2 1/2 acres.

100 ACRES  
This is mostly in timber and well suited for railroad use, and the other, adjoining to lands of Messrs. Joshua Taylor and James Wright, contains about 2 1/2 acres.

100 ACRES,  
mostly in pine wood, with some oak. Both these parcels of land are of good quality and easily improved; and both are not far from the Southern Maryland Railroad, the latter running very near it.

Terms of Sale:  
By the decree one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the remainder in two equal installments on one year and two years, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by a note of the purchaser with security to be approved by the trustee, upon payment of which they are authorized to convey the property. R. H. EDLEEN, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE  
BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR CHARLES COUNTY sitting in Equity, the undersigned as trustee under said decree, will offer at PUBLIC SALE on TUESDAY, the 17th day of JULY, next,

at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., that valuable real estate situated in Charles County, Md., at the junction of the Williams and Potomac Rivers, called

"COBB POINT,"  
CONTAINING  
340 Acres, more or less,  
A portion of this land is covered by a thick growth of heavy pine timber, the balance is arable, well adapted to the production of all the staple crops of this section. It would also from its soil and location be well suited for a fruit and vegetable farm. The surrounding waters abound in fish, and oysters of unusual produce. The improvements on a 400-acre tract consist of a DWELLING, BARN and other OUTBUILDINGS.

Terms of Sale:  
The decree of the court directs that one-third of the purchase money be paid in cash on the day of sale, the balance in one year from January 1st, 1884, secured by bond of the purchaser with approved security and bearing interest from said date.

R. H. EDLEEN, Trustee.

Fashionable Hatters.  
ADAMS & SUMMERS,  
99 KING STREET,  
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

BOOTS & SHOES,  
A RARE CHANCE!  
I have again opened my CHEAP COUNTER on which I have placed my surplus stock of

LADIES AND MISSES  
LOW SEEDS AND SANDLES,  
which I am selling at cost, and in some cases at LESS THAN COST, as the season is late and I am determined not to carry them over.

I have also on hand the BEST STOCK OF  
BOOTS,  
SHOES AND GAITERS,  
—FOR—  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,  
ever brought to the city, which I am selling at a greatly REDUCED PRICE.

Frederick Paft,  
90 King Street,  
Alexandria, Va.  
je 22 1m

SCHOOL NOTICE.  
THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS will meet at Port Tobacco on

TUESDAY, July, 10th '83.  
For the purpose of receiving reports of the white Teachers and attending to general business.

No Reports received unless made out on blanks prepared for the purpose, issued by the State Board. Every Report must be sworn, or affirmed, before a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner.

Teachers of white schools will be paid on Thursday, 13th of July.

FOR SALE.  
A WESTINGHOUSE THRESHING AND A CLEANER, just thoroughly repaired. Will be sold low.

FRAS NEALE & SONS,  
103 S. Charles St., Baltimore

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.  
THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will hold their O. B. S. in Port Tobacco

TUESDAY, July 24th '83  
for the transaction of general business.

TRUSTEE'S SALE  
—OF—  
Woodland.

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mostly in pine wood, with some oak. Both these parcels of land are of good quality and easily improved; and both are not far from the Southern Maryland Railroad, the latter running very near it.

Terms of Sale:  
By the decree one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the remainder in two equal installments on one year and two years, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by a note of the purchaser with security to be approved by the trustee, upon payment of which they are authorized to convey the property. R. H. EDLEEN, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE  
BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR CHARLES COUNTY sitting in Equity, the undersigned as trustee under said decree, will offer at PUBLIC SALE on TUESDAY, the 17th day of JULY, next,

at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., that valuable real estate situated in Charles County, Md., at the junction of the Williams and Potomac Rivers, called

"COBB POINT,"  
CONTAINING  
340 Acres, more or less,  
A portion of this land is covered by a thick growth of heavy pine timber, the balance is arable, well adapted to the production of all the staple crops of this section. It would also from its soil and location be well suited for a fruit and vegetable farm. The surrounding waters abound in fish, and oysters of unusual produce. The improvements on a 400-acre tract consist of a DWELLING, BARN and other OUTBUILDINGS.

Terms of Sale:  
The decree of the court directs that one-third of the purchase money be paid in cash on the day of sale, the balance in one year from January 1st, 1884, secured by bond of the purchaser with approved security and bearing interest from said date.

R. H. EDLEEN, Trustee.

Fashionable Hatters.  
ADAMS & SUMMERS,  
99 KING STREET,  
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

BOOTS & SHOES,  
A RARE CHANCE!  
I have again opened my CHEAP COUNTER on which I have placed my surplus stock of

LADIES AND MISSES  
LOW SEEDS AND SANDLES,  
which I am selling at cost, and in some cases at LESS THAN COST, as the season is late and I am determined not to carry them over.

I have also on hand the BEST STOCK OF  
BOOTS,  
SHOES AND GAITERS,  
—FOR—  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,  
ever brought to the city, which I am selling at a greatly REDUCED PRICE.

Frederick Paft,  
90 King Street,  
Alexandria, Va.  
je 22 1m

SCHOOL NOTICE.  
THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS will meet at Port Tobacco on

TUESDAY, July, 10th '83.  
For the purpose of receiving reports of the white Teachers and attending to general business.

No Reports received unless made out on blanks prepared for the purpose, issued by the State Board. Every Report must be sworn, or affirmed, before a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner.

Teachers of white schools will be paid on Thursday, 13th of July.

FOR SALE.  
A WESTINGHOUSE THRESHING AND A CLEANER, just thoroughly repaired. Will be sold low.

FRAS NEALE & SONS,  
103 S. Charles St., Baltimore

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.  
THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will hold their O. B. S. in Port Tobacco

TUESDAY, July 24th '83  
for the transaction of general business.

Our Selected Stock of  
—Plush and Fancy—  
HOSIERY  
Cannot be surpassed by any Northern Establishment.

PRICES:  
10 CENTS to \$2.50 Per Pair

C. M. ADAMS,  
Hosiery, Gloves & Corsets

89 King Street, Alexandria, Va.

Summer & Winter UNDERWEAR,  
For LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN.  
Always an immense assortment to select from. Prices—20cts. to \$4.50 each.

FOR SALE,  
MAMMOTH OPENING

The following valuable improved Real Property belonging to the estate of the late John Hamilton, deceased, will be sold at Private Sale for the purposes of a division of said estate, to wit:

MELROSE FARM,  
a tract of land containing  
Three Hundred and Sixty-two Acres.

more