THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, February 3,1872.

Congressional Apportionment.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The Senate to-day rejected the appointment scheme of its judiciary committee, reported January 23d, except the sixth section, which was added to the House bill, passed December 14, and the bill as amended goes back to the House for concurrence. So far as the increased number of members of the House is concerned that is a fixed fact, and Maryland will gain one Representative. The bill as it now stands provides that from and after March 3, 1863, the House of representatives shall be composed of 283 members, to be apportioned among the States, instead of 243, as at present. It is provided that if, after such apportionment shall have been made, any new State shall be admitted, such State shall be entitled to a Representative or Representatives additional to the number, 283.

Sect. 2 enacts that in each State entitled under this law to more than one Representative, the number to which said States may be entitled in the 43 and each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants, no one district electing more that one Representative. It is provided, however, that in States whose delegations are increased there may be elections by the State at large for the additional Representatives to the 43d Congress, unless the Legislature shall before that time redistrict the State.

Section 3 enacts that Tuesday next after the first Monday of November in the year 1876 is fixed as the day for the election of Representatives of the 45th Congress in all the States, and the Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every second year thereafter is fixed as the day for election of Representatives to the succeeding Congress.

Sec. 4 provides for special elections in case of failure to elect upon the above mentioned day, and also for elections to fill vacancies.

Sec. 5 enacts that no State shall be hereafter admitted to the Union without the necessary population to entitle her to at last one Representative in 133,000 of population.

The new section 6 of the Senate is as follows: "Should any State, after the passage of this act, deny or abridge the right of any of the male inhabitants of such State being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, to vote at any election named in the constitution, article fourteen, section one, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the number of Representatives apportioned in this act to such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State."

It will be seen that New Hampshire and Vermont are the only States that lose each a Representative. The gains of States are as follows: Massachusetts one, New York one, New Jersey two, Pennsylvania two Maryland one, Virginia one, North Carolina one, South Carolina one, Georgia two, Alabama one, Missippi one, Ohio one, Kentuckey one, Tennessee one, Indiana one, Illinois five, Missouri four, Arkansas one, Michigan three, Texas two, Iowa three, Wisconsin two, California one, Minesota one, and Kansas two.—This increases the present house forty members, while Illinois makes the largest gain in representation. The provision adopted that no State shall hereafter be admitted that has not sufficient population for one Representative will exclude Utah, Colorado and New Mexico, which it has been proposed lately to erect into States.

Destruction of the Iceboat Maryland.

The new iceboat Maryland, which was recently built to take the place of the iceboat Chesapeake, which was burned at the mouth of the Mogothy river on the 31st December, 1870, was nearly destroyed by fire last Sunday evening. The Maryland, which has been in service for about two weeks, made a trip to Seven-foot Knoll, at the mouth of the river, leaving Chase's wharf, at the foot of Caroline street, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and returned at 9 o'clock to the same position. Chief Engineer J. C. Deever remained on board the boat until about one o'clock in the afternoon, when he left the boat in charge of the second engineer, Robert Wolsey, and a number of the other hands. Before leaving he says examined the entire vessel, and found everything all right.

The fire was discovered about ten minutes past seven o'clock in the evening in the galley, and an alarm was immediately sounded from box 63 by Sergeant Graham. In the meantime the donkey pumps on board the boat had been put to work, and shortly afterwards one of the city engines arrived and did much service. Soon afterwards, as the flames spread very rapidly, a general alarm was sounded, and in a short space of time nearly all the engines of the department were on the ground and at work. The fire spread rapidly to the fore part of the vessel, all that portion of the upper deck being burned out, together with the captain's office and the pilot-house. The galley, where the flames originated, is situated about in the centre of the boat, and the fire spread rapidly towards the bow, the engines keeping the rear portion complete, and which suffered no damage. The machinery was damaged considerably by the heat.

While the flames were at their height, it was suggested by some that it would be better to haul the boat out into the narrows, between Fort McHenry and the Lazaretto, where the water was much shallower than at the wharf, and scuttle her, in order that there might not be so much difficulty in raising her, and one of the Locust Point ferry boats was in readiness to take her in tow, but the idea was abandoned, and she was scuttled as she was laying at the wharf. The holes made in her bottom were only about one and a half inches in diameter, and consequently she was very slow in filling, and towards 11 o'clock, the fire having been extinguished, the engines were put to work at pumping her out. A greater part of the upper portion of the fore part of the boat is burned and the entire forward part, with the exception of the hull, is more or less damaged.

Soon after the fire broke out the vessels lying in the immediate vicinity of the Maryland were drawn off without sustaing any injury. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to be accidental.

Just before the alarm was given, Second Engineer Robert Wolsey went down to the engine room to open the steam safety valve, and on returning he was overcome by smoke, which was for the first time then discovered, and fell into the after scuttle room, from whence he was rescued by officer Balster and Messrs. Joseph Kelley and Nathan Walmsley. He was removed to the residence of Henry Troutfelter, No. 25 Thames street, where he was attended by Dr. Sullivan, and shortly a terwards was sufficiently recovered to be sent to his home.

After the alarm had been given, and as engine No. 4 was proceeding along Baltimore street near Holiday street, one of the axles broke, and it was disabled from going any further. Engine No. 3 also became disabled at the corner of Caroline and Thames streets, by the breaking of some of her running gear. Chief engineer Spillman, together with several of the board of fire commissioners, were present, and rendered service in directing the operations of the firemen, who also worked with a will.

It is estimated by Fire Inspector Holloway that the loss from damage to the boat will amount to about $25,000. The Maryland is insured for $100,000, of which $10,000 are in the Royal Insurance Company of London, and the remainder is distributed among nearly all the other companies in the city with the exception of the Firemen's. The Maryland was superintended in her operations by Captain David C. Landis, and commanded by Captain Vardy. She was built by Messrs. Wellner & Buck, at their yard, foot of Caroline street, and her machinery was put in by Messrs. Charles Reeder & Co. She was considered a much superior boat to the Chesapeake in all respects.

The burning of the Maryland, although a great mistortune, it is hoped will not interfere in the least with the commerce of the port. Early in the season, be ore the Maryland was completed and ready for service, Captain John H. Cooper, port warden, had the State tug R. R Kirkland, and the city tug Robt T. Banks fully prepared for breaking heavy ice and keeping the harbor open. Their bows were heavily ironed and additional heavy timbers placed in them, and in the early part of the season they both did efficient service in keeping the harbor open.—They are both powerful tugs and in excellent condition for service. As the Maryland is fully insured it is supposed she will at once be rebuilt or another boat constructed to take her place.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Philadelphia State Senatorial Election---Defeat of McClure by Fraud and Violence.

On Tuesday the election took place in Philadelphia to fill a vacancy in the State Senate from the Fourth Senatorial District. The State Senate stands at a tie—18 republicans, 18 democrats—and the election was therefore of more than usual interest.

The candidates were H. M. Gray, regular republican, and A. K. McClure, reform republican. In two of the wards the ballot boxes were seized and carried off. At several of the polls the regular judges absented themselves, and bruisers and bad characters were substituted in their place. In all the wards the new police crowded around the polls, obstructing access to them, and arresting numbers of respectable citizens who attempted to vote the reform ticket. At the close of the day the returns were made, giving Gray 12,373 and McClure 11,433 votes. The district had previously given 34,000 votes, of which more than 13,000 were democratic. McClure received the democratic in addition to a large part of the republican vote, and now publishes a card denouncing the result of the election as a fraud, and declaring his determinntion to punish repeaters who aided in the return of his opponent. The Inquirer styles the election as a false vote and false count. The Age calls the election a farce. The republican papers generally announce the result without comment.

McClure asserts that he has proof that sixteen hundred votes of repeaters were accepted in two wards, and over three hundred in another. He says he will contest the election in the Senate, besides punishing the repeaters by criminal suits. McClure was in favor of modifying the election law, under which the Philadelphia elections have been carried for years, with all the election officers from one party. If he had been elected he would have supported the democrats on this subject.

Newspapers in the Mails.

By a recent decision of the Postoffice Department, the law regarding sending newspapers by mail has been more clearly defined than it has heretofore stood No name or memorandum can be made on a newspaper inside of the wrapper on which the address is written. It is barely permissible to mark an article with pen or pencil. More than this subjects the paper to letter postage, and the violator to a fine. No printed card, handbill or advertisement, no written notice, letter, or slip of any kind whatsoever must be folded in the paper. To do any of these things is to violate the law. Printed slips pasted on the outside or folded in papers or periodicals, soliciting notices, are also violations of the law. Senders of transient papers can send bundles of printed matter by weight, or transient postage charges, but must not send any written matter in such bundles. It will save expense and inconvenience to parties concerned to bear this ruling of the department in mind.

The fate of the tariff now before the U. S. Congress, proposing a reduction of the duty on coal to 50 cts. per ton, causes great anxiety among dealers in Halifax.

Letter from Edesville.

A TIN WEDDING—TABLEAUX VIVANT—SCENES, AND HOW ACTED—A BURLESQUE WEDDING—A MAN MARRIES HIS OWN WIFE—DANCING—A SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT—FINE MUSIC FROM YOUNG MEN'S BAND—DR. VANNORT'S POEM, &C.

I want to write of a wedding,
But how shall I begin:
Sometimes, they are of tinsel,
But this was only *tin*.

From the above you may judge that we were one of a party who were invited, and who *went*, to see Mr. Hulme marry his *wife*, on Friday night last. He had married her once before, but both parties seemed to think it best to renew their vows, as the ten short years had passed along with such lightning speed that they found themselves more deeply in love than ever.

The house was full to overflowing, but their hospitality was equal to the occasion, and that was great; and there was an abundance, and to spare, of good cheer for all who would come to the marriage supper.

The entertainment consisted of "Tableaux Vivant," followed by dancing, and a splendid collation thrown in, the whole gotten up in an elaborate style, and entered into with a hearty zest by all who participated. And just here allow us to say that all who were not there missed it—and a good many who were there *missed* it more, didn't they, girls?

At 8 o'clock we were invited into a room to see the Tableaux, and we found there was a stage all nicely fitted up, and the walls beautifully festooned with wreaths of evergreen. The Taubleaux were gotten up, evidently, by some one who knew what they were about, and would do credit to many a professional, but for amateurs the appointments were splendidly creditable.

Not only was the stage and curtain fixed artistically, but the introduction of all kinds of lights suitable to the scene, was to Kent a novelty. These were not only prepared by a chemist for professional theatricals, but were handled in a masterly manner by Prof. Hulme. He surely must have devoted time, money, and talent, to accomplish all this—and all to see his friends enjoy an evening. We wish there were more of such feeling in the world, and believe that all would be the better for it.

Of the Tableaux—"Washington, in 3 parts," was very good. "Washing" was finely put by two ladies just turned away from their tubs, in regular washerwoman costume—one tub with wash-board, the other with wringer—each showing use, and the comical though natural appearance is indescribable, and the attitude of listening, gazing, attention off from their work, was severe upon the servant of the period. The second, "Ton," was represented by little "Young America's," fitted out in style, and they really seemed to know that they were dressed up, and to be proud of their nice clothes; and finally, the Father of his County, as the Antilying Boy, under the American Flag as it waved in graceful folds over the scroll of that Constitution which is so good as to give trouble, and which gives that trouble only because it is so good.

False Hood, in three parts, was fine, and well done, both by the masked lady and he who raised the mask to look into her face; and many a bachelor seemed to envy that actor and think that "my place you've got." I don't mean to say they were jealous, but only they thought muchly of "Put yourself in his place," just then.

The Hooded Monk appeared well in the background, and cast a darksome shadow o'er the scene.

Novice, in three parts, was, in our opinion, the best of the whole scene. The no! was well done, of course young people courting trying to get "the old man" to consent to make two loving hearts happy. But "old man" couldn't see it thus, and said no! all over, and looked like he meant no! while the two loving hearts looked as though they were sent for but couldn't come.

Vice, consisted in gambling-saloon, card party of four, all eager, flushed, quarreling, grasping after the stakes, each holding high hands and making heavy bets. A fifth, ruined, crazed, deluded, was just scowling o'er the scene and about to plunge the ever attendant "Bowie" into the breast of his destroyer. One looking upon such a scene can readily imagine where gambling hell originated.

The whole, was the Novice in the act of reception into the Convent, as kneeling before the Confessor and the Cross, she was yielding up her beautiful suit of hair, of which woman is so justly proud when it is their own from nature and without *price*. That whole scene was unequalled by any other of the night.

Mendicant, in four acts, was worthy of more than passing notice, and the young lady seemed really to know how to *mend* them breeches; while she in the second part seemed truly to be hunting hard for the moat or beam of that fellow who reared back his head so far, as she seemed to hurt with her doctoring on the kill or cure plan—we only judge from how he reared and how he seemed to squirm. But didn't he wriggle? In cant the little fellow seemed really trying to learn his book, but his grim old teacher seemed to look so hardly threatening, that between eyeing him, his weapon uplifted, and his book, it was all *cant*. But we can't go into even a glace at all we saw and that was to be seen. The "Graces" would call for more than a passing notice, could we but linger o'er the scenes of the past, as we should love to do. But we must say the little angels looked well under wings, and stood their ground—but as we don't know how angels should look, can't say much about the naturalness of the thing: perhaps they had a few too many clothes on; perhaps not, though,—if they were only "angels of the period,"

Prayer for the Mariner, was well done; the scene was awfully desolate and a little grand. The lightning flashed, the thunder rattled, and the audience—coughed.

'Listeners hear no good of themselves,' we were never sure of before, but now we know 'tis true: and what we know we believe. And we wish that party would engage to go round and impress that adage upon the whole community by acting it all about, and all the time, in place and out. But they won't, and people will listen—as we've found to our sorrow—for sometimes we've heard too much, and sometimes we have'nt.

The whole wound up with a grand (burlesque) marriage, wedding dresses, bridesmaids, groomsmen, all were there, in style. Dr. Vannort joined the couple in an original marriage ceremony, gotten up for the occasion—*a Poem*, in sort of doggerel, machine-poetry style. But it was well done, and brought into full play the M. D.'s well known fund of humor and satire, mingled plentifully and entertainingly, in which the man promised to allow the wife to keep him in clothes and funds, and in a good humor; to carry him often to Cape May, she footing the bill by his sufferance; she making the pies, cakes, etc., and he promising to eat them, as a good husband should, when—and only when—he pleases. The wife promised all things that a dutiful wife should promise and keep, regarding bustle, hoops, and shawls all proper, mending old clothes, buttoning and keeping buttons on shirts, and making use of all the tin then given and now before them, when and where necessary, and at all times. But as we hope the Doctor will publish so good a production, and allow it not to be lost to the nation, and Cuba—we forbear anticipating, like Grant did in the St. Domingo job,—and fail.

The Broad Neck Band was there, and discoursed sweet, delightful and appropriate music all the time of the Tableaux and after that for the dance. These young men deserve great credit for their efforts and perseverance over many obstacles—and now they will favorably compare, we think, with any music short of the city of monuments; and not all of these can beat them every time they try. One gentleman, who has given up dancing years ago, remarked, "if a person can't dance after such music, he can't dance after any." Says he, "why, sir, I'm all of a shake now." We suggested may be he had a chill?

Upon a show-table was displayed the tin bridal presents—and never before have we seen such a heterogeneous mass of *tin* as then and there we saw, running all the way down from the highly useful to the strictly ornamental, and away on down to the sublimely unique and grotesque. And gazing with longing eyes—for we were just then out of tin—upon this pile, we were glad that each and every man that night was not forced to blow his own trumpet, or we should have had many a blower more, and we fear some hideous sounds.

The dancing was enjoyed by very many of the guests until the 'wee sma' hours of morn,' and never have I seen the young and old so indiscriminately mixed and so joyfully happy as they motioned about the floor.

The display of confectionery was costly, grand, imposing and inviting, and we went—for it: and it went away, except what was left. There was many a mouth to feed, but they were all fed, and it was well done. We shall ever remember with kind regards the people who did, and how, and when, and where it was done. And we one and all wish them each the continuance of their happiness until their Silver Wedding, which must come to them before their locks are silvered o'er with age, and after that they must not let the *golden* opportunity slip by them unawares and unnoticed, but look onward and upward until they see the glittering diamond near the reach and now in their possession in this happy life they seem to lead, and then the one who goes before may grasp the brighter jewel, still, of happiness in that better world beyond, and beckon on the other to that brighter, happier land, whence the bridegroom cometh, and yet there is no marrying nor giving in marriage, but where all is happiness forever and ever, is the sentiment of

A GUEST.

The defense of Fisk's Murderer--A Strange Story.

"Burleigh," the New York correspondent of the Boston Journal, gives the following outline of Stokes's probable defense:

"Stokes has been arraigned on an indictment found by the grand jury, but he has not yet pleaded There are some interesting if not startling positions taken for the defense. The one is that Colonel Fisk was not only armed, but that the wound in his body was inflicted by himself—inflicted *a la* Vallandingham, in attempting to draw his pistol from his pocket. That two pistols were used in very clear, from the fact that two bullets were found, one in Fisk's body and one on the marble pavement, the one bullet fitting the pistol found and the other not. The bullet in the body fitting the pistol found, the bullet on the floor, which produced the wound in the arm, not fitting any pistol yet produced.

"The theory is that Fisk, coming in at the door, and seeing Stokes on the stairs, attempted to draw his pistol, when it accidently discharged at the same time that he received Stokes's bullet in the arm.—The parties who removed the outside clothing of the Colonel are yet to be produced in court. The woman who handed the pistol to the officer is yet to tell how it came into her hands, with other interesting testimony to show that Stokes did not fire on an unarmed man. But two persons witnessed the shooting. These were two ball boys of the Central Hotel, who were either so frightened that they did not know what was going on, or deliberately perjured themselves, as they flatly contradicted each other and their own testimony on the stand."

Temperance Legislation.

The New York State Temperance Society has been in a turmoil lately on the question of local prohibition of liquor selling, while in New England the contest is perpetually on absolute prohibition. At the West there is an effort to solve the problem by flaws which enforce a penalty against those by whom liquor is sold to men who then do damage. There is such a law in Ohio and in Illinois, and it is contemplated in Missouri, although a strong popular opposition to it is developed, public meetings being held, and petitions and protests freely made against it. In Illinois the Legislature voted for the bill almost without distinction of party.—This law, as the Chicago Tribune says, acknowledge that A has the right to sell liquor and that B has the right to drink it, but holds them responsible for the use of that right, and estops both A and B from the abuse of it. It allows the use, but forbids the abuse, and gives the damages to the parties who are damaged. It does away with the expensive and obnoxious machinery of the Maine law—the constabulary, special police, spies and detectives—and brings an interested prosecutor into court in the person of the wife or other party who is damaged by the saloon-keeper, the guardian who sees his minor charge going to destruction; and the widow who has lost her protector by reason of the keeper of the dram-shop and his abuse of his right.

This law, it is said, enlists the favor of the more respectable liquor sellers, for they can give the bonds required, and they will be interested in exposing the low and illegal shops, where bad liquor is vended and supplied *ad libiton*, and where crime and vice and are nurtured.

The queerest crotchet we have yet heard of among the plans for suppressing intemperance comes, of course, from Massachusetts, whose State temperance convention seems to imagine that they can suppress liquor selling by declaring the sellers on a par with convicted felons, and ruling them out of the jury box, as if it were possible to place liquor sellers on the same level with convicted felons, in public estimation, by a legal discrimination against them in regard to jury duty; or as if being exempted from jury duty would not be considered by most men in business a reward instead of a punishment. Following this absurdity, comes another "securing the right to challenge liquor drinkers from the jury, at discretion."

The New York Journal of Commerce truly remarks that "such a proviso as this would defeat itself. To say nothing of its absurdity—there being no reason imaginable why a man who takes a glass of wine or beer, not being an habitnal drunkard, is not as good material for a juror as the coldest of cold water men—there would be but few people to choose jurors from in Massachusetts, if the right of challenge were availed of, for the men of Massachusetts drink as copiously as the men of any other State, though not as openly. Instead of bars above-board there are underground and secret tippling places, and any amount of drinking in private houses. It might be a relief to a great many people in Massachusetts to get rid of jury duty on the ground of taking a drink or two daily, but the courts there would suffer by it, and the law would finally have to be repealed, or become wholly inoperative." It is possible the East might learn some from the West in the way of practical legislation in regard to temperance. But the subject is surrounded with great difficulties. Every one in this age knows the vast and varied evils of intemperance, as every one in every age, from the beginning of human society, has known them, but thus far moral influences have proved more influential than legislation in dealing with them.—*Baltimore Sun,*

The Ice in the River and Bay.

From the Sun of Thursday.

The serious inconvenience arising from the burning of the new ice-boat Maryland are already beginning to be felt, the cold weather of the past few days causing the river and bay to freeze over as far down as Cove Point, off the mouth of the Patuxent river. The steamer Samuel J. Pentz did not venture on her regular trip yesterday, but will resume her route as soon as the ice will permit. The steamer Kent attempted to force a passage through the ice, but after getting down as far as Fort Carroll, the captain gave up the idea of endeavoring to find an open Polar sea, and returned to the city to await more favorable weather All the river boats have been laid up except those of the bay line running to Norfolk, the Adelaide and Transit coming up yesterday, and the former going down again last evening. The iron-prowed tugs are working hard to keep a track open for the egress and ingress of sailing vessels, and it is to be hoped that by the aid of the sea-going steamships they may prove successful. Yesterday morning it was so cold that the track would be frozen over in half an hour after it was made, but last evening the weather moderated considerably, and it is expected that the steamers ready for sea will be enabled to get out safely to-day.

Horace Greeley on Lincoln.

Horace Greeley, in a lecture on Abraham Lincoln, delivered at Newark, New Jersey, reviewed Mr. Lincoln's "ill-advised ride through Baltimore," and the rose-colored views which the new President took of the situation. Secession had been threatened so long that Lincoln could not believe that the Southern men were in earnest. Even after the conflict had actually begun, the speaker thought that the President under-estimated its importance, and it was not until the disgraceful affair at Bull Run that his eyes were fully opened.

Mr Greeley says, in regard to the project, that he don't want a statue while he lives, and adds, "after he is dead—an event which he does not care to hasten, even for the sake of a statue—if any should see fit to pile granite or marble above his dust, he can make no objection; but, so long as he shall remain in the flesh, he is content with the stones thrown at him promiscuously, and would rather not have any of them consolidated into a statue."

Colin F. Stam, Louis K. Stam,

C. F. STAM & BRO.,

APOTHECARIES,

Booksellers and Stationers,

Corner High and Court Streets,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

WE tender thanks to our patrons of the year 1871, for the liberality extended to us, and beg a continuance of the same.

Having a large and well selected stock of *FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CHEMICALS*, we are prepared to compound prescriptions, with accuracy and neatness, at all hours. Jan. 27, 1872.

LEWIS' WHITE LEAD,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, AND DYE STUFFS,
in any quantity, and *as cheap as they can be bought in the City.* FOR CASH ONLY.
C. F. STAM & BRO.
January 27, 1872.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, OILS,
GLASS AND PUTTY.
Nov. 18, '71. J. E. WEER

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White, $1.82; red 1.57@1.60.
CORN.—White—66@69. No sales.
OATS—53@54 cents.

KENT NATIONAL BANK.
CHESTERTOWN, Feb. 3, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on *Tuesday, March 5th*, 1872, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

W. N. E. WICKES,
Feb. 3, 1872—4t. Cashier.

CALL
AT THE
Grocery, Provision and Variety Store

OF the undersigned,
opposite the M. E. Church,
Chestertown,

And you can always get a fair market price either in cash or goods, for

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Tallow, Beef Hides,

Otter, Mink, Fox, Coon, Rabbit and Muskrat HIDES.

A. M. RUSSELL.
Feb. 3, 1872—3m. Agt.

GALENA SEMINARY.

A Home School for Young Ladies,

Near Lambson's Station, Kent Co. R. R.

THIS INSTITUTION offers special inducements to those desiring for their daughters careful training, thorough instruction in all the branches of an English and Classical education, and every advantage of a Home School.

Studies in English, French, German, Music, Drawing and Painting, conducted by *experienced* Teachers.

The Fourth Half-Yearly Term will begin on *Tuesday, the 6th of February*

Address E. L. BENNY,
Feb. 3, 1872—6w. Principal.

A Card.

I RESPECTFULLY inform my friends and the public that in the future I can be found at all hours, night or day, at my Drug Store on High street, where I will be at all times ready to compound medicines accurately, and with dispatch.

I take pleasure in showing my fine assortment of *FANCY ARTICLES*, which is varied and attractive. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW Goods.

Thanking my friends for their liberal patronage bestowed in the past, I would respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

T. W. WICKES.

P. S.—Persons wishing Medical advice will always find Dr. T. S. Holton in attendance, when not professionally engaged.
Feb. 3, 1872. T. W. W.

RARE ENTERTAINMENT.

CONCERT & EXHIBITION,

At Fairlee Hall,

For the Benefit of the Glebe,

ST. PAUL'S PARISH,

On Thursday Evening, Feb. 8th,

CONSISTING of *SOLOS, DUETTS*, &c. by some of the best Amateur Artists in the county; also, several fine Tableau's and Charades, which will be rendered in a style hitherto unsurpassed in this community. A fine Spectroscope having been secured the Prof. will exhibit several fine views, caricatures, &c., from Philadelphia, gotten expressly for this occasion, the whole to conclude with a Burlesque Spelling Match by two Ladies.

Instrumental Music by the Broad Neck Band, who have kindly volunteered their services.

Performance to commence at 7 o'clock—doors open at 6.

Tickets 50 cts.—children half price.

Tickets can be procured of
Stam & Bro., Chestertown;
A. L. Vannort, Hancsville;
George Beck, Trappe;
A. J. Rees, Rees' Corner;
George T. Hollyday, Edesville;
E. N Roland, Fairlee.

HORACE BECK,
G. W. T. PERKINS,
T. W. RINGGOLD,
J. RINGGOLD, Jr.,
G. D. S. HANDY,
W. S. WALKER,
T. A. HULME,
GEO. T. HOLLYDAY,
J. T. SKIRVEN,
Committee.

Feb. 3, 1872.

NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS *MUST* be settled on or before March 1st, either in Cash or by Negotiable Note.

C. F. STAM & BRO.
January 27, 1872.

STATIONERY.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
STATIONERY,
Record Cap, Legal Cap, Bill Cap, Fools Cap, Letter, Sermon, Commercial Note, Mourning, Billet, and French Initial Paper. ENVELOPES of all varieties.

Double and Single Entry Ledgers, Journals, and Day Books. Blank Books of all kinds. FOR CASH ONLY.

C. F. STAM & BRO.
January 27, 1872.

BIBLES,
PRAYER BOOKS,
HYMN BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
POEMS,
NOVELS,
ROMANCES, &c., &c.
At City Prices, FOR CASH ONLY.
C. F. STAM & BRO.
January 27, 1872.

Best Italian Guitar & Violin strings.
C. F. STAM & BRO.
January 27, 1872.

WARRANTED PURE,
Whole and Ground SPICES,
of every kind, cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere.
C. F. STAM & BRO.
January 27, 1872.

CALL AND GET ONE OF
C. F. STAM & BRO'S. ALMANACS.
They are more correct than any other now in use. *We give them away.*
Chestertown, Dec. 16, 1871.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, intending to discontinue farming, will offer at Public Sale, on his farm, near Kennedyville, on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1872,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property:

7 HEAD OF HORSES,

Two Mares of which are in foal, one by Welch's celebrated "Hamiltonion;" one by Kennedy's superior horse "Keystone Patchen," one very fine

2 Year old GLENCOE Colt,
1 do. 1 year Black Hawk Colt,

TEN HEAD OF CATTLE,

FOUR COWS OF WHICH HAVE CALVES BY THEIR SIDES;

ONE YOKE OF VERY SUPERIOR

OXEN.

Well Broken:

FOURTEEN HEAD OF VERY FINE

CHESTER SHOATS;

ONE FARM WAGON & HARNESS,
in good order;
one Ox Cart, in good order;

ONE RUSSELL MOWER AND REAPER,
COMBIEED;

half-interest in Hay Rake, one Grain Fan and one Corn Sheller, one Mill Wagon or Dearborn; lot of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c., two Scythes and Cradles, lot of

CORN BLADES,

40 or 50 BUSHELS OF POTATOES,

3,000 WEIGHT OF PORK,

10 CANS OF LARD.

TERMS.—Sums up to $10, cash; all over $10 a credit of Six Months, with approved security. P. F. RASIN.
Jan. 27, 1872—tds.

Maryland Agricultural College.

THE SPRING TERM of this prosperous Institution will begin FEB'Y. 1ST, 1872. A limited number of "State Scholarships" may be secured by an immediate application.

For Catalogue, &c., address
REV. SAM'L. REGISTER,
President,
"Agricultural College P. O.,"
Jan. 20—4t. Prince George's Co., Md.

Order Nisi.

William H. Bians and M. Bannon,
vs.
Jeremiah Nicols and Fannie R. Nicols, his wife.

ORDERED, That the Report of William H. Bians and M. Bannon, Mortgagees, of the sale of the Real Estate in this cause mentioned and described, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown before the 28th day of March next: provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of March next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $9,750.00.

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
Jan. 20, 1872—4.

GERMAN,
FRENCH,
ENGLISH
And American *PERFUMERY*, TOILET SOAPS, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., &c., for CASH ONLY.
C. F. STAM & BRO.
January 27, 1872.

NOTICE.

OWING to the pressure of the times, the undersigned will be compelled to do a STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS on and after *the first day of February*, 1872.

All persons indebted must make immediate settlement.

G. W. SUTTON.
Galena, Jan. 13, 1872—4t.

REMOVAL.

ALONZO MING

HAS moved from the store below C F. Stam & Bro's. to the MIDDLE STORE

In the "Burchinal Building,"

where a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

and everything

In the Green Grocery Line

may always be found. We name in part:

CHOCOLATE,	COFFEE,	COCOA,
SUGAR,	SYRUP,	MOLASSES,
BACON,	SALT,	FISH,
POTATOES,	TURNIPS,	CABBAGE,
COAL OIL,	CIDER,	VINEGAR,
FLOUR,	MEAL,	CORN,
OATS,	BRAN,	CHOP,
ESSENCES,	PEPPER,	EXTRACTS,
CINAMON,	GINGER,	MUSTARD,
TOBACCO,	CIGARS,	SNUFF,

Garden Seed of the best varieties. Soaps of all kinds, both for Toilet and washing purposes; Crackers, all kinds; Dried Fruit, Peaches, Apples, &c.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuence of the same.

ALONZO MING.
Jan. 13, 1872—tf.

WM. TOMLINSON. WM. T. TOMLINSON

WM. TOMLINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Live Stock and
Country Produce Generally,
No. 112 High St. Wharf, Balto.

ORDERS FR GROCERIES, SEEDS, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other Merchandise promptly filled.

Consignments respectfully solicited,
January 19, 1872—y

GREAT OFFER.

CHOICE CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

VENDUE NOTES
can be obtained at this office.

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