THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, February 10, 1872.

Education in the United States.

The report of John Easton, Jr., United States commissioner of education, with accompanying documents, has been issued from the government printing office, at Washington, in a volume of 700 pages. Much of the matter is valuable, the best portion being derived from the census of 1870. Many of these figures, as of the tables of illiteracy, etc., have already been published. The report is inspired with an obvious purpose of sustaining the scheme of interference by the national government in the educational systems of the separate States, which has been brought forward in the present Congress. The subjoined extracts are of interest and value.

POPULAR EDUCATION IN MARYLAND.

Concerning the schools and the public school system of Maryland, the commissioner says:

The new school law has not yet been thoroughly tested, but it has met with little opposition, and promises well. The change which occasioned most anxiety was that restricting the county tax; yet, in spite of the restriction, the school tax of 1870 exceeds that of 1869 by $60,000, a cheering indication of the people's approval.

GENERAL INTEREST IN THE STATE.

The year has been marked by earnest and intelligent activity with reference to school interests throughout the State — The importance of selecting men of peculiar fitness to the position of school commissioners, and of removing the schools beyond the influence of partisan politics has been fully recognized. Further, the commissioners seem convinced that the power of the school depends upon the qualifications of the teachers, and while circumstances compel them to keep teachers' salaries at a low figure, they admit that the surest way of elevating the schools as they desire is to make the compensation commensurate with the labor and talent demanded. Throughout the State parents are becoming more alive to the advantage of the free school system, as is manifest from their increased patronage the schools and their more general attendance upon the public exercises.

THE NORMAL AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

The standard for graduation in the normal school has been raised this year, and while this has diminished the number of graduates, its advantages will be felt in their superiority as teachers. During the summer a county normal school was organized in Allegany, and placed under the charge of two graduates of the State normal school.

Throughout the State there is an earnest desire for the establishment of high schools, but it must be remembered that vital work is done in the elementary schools, and that high schools will be the natural product of the graded system toward which the State is aiming. High schools already exist in a few districts, and are reported as accomplishing satisfactory results.

PRIVATE ACADEMIES.

Many private academies receive appropriations from the State. The policy of bestowing public money upon private academies originated when there was no public school system either in State or county, and may have been wise then; whether it be equally wise now, deserves serious consideration.

EMBARRASSMENT.

The progress of the schools has been retarded by a decrease in the amounts received from the State school tax, and by the apportioning of that fund according to the old census of 1860. Thus Allegany county, educating 7,000 different pupils, received but $16,825 66, while Anne Arundel, educating about 2,200 pupils, received $15,000. This source of embarrassment, is hoped, will be removed another year, as the State school tax will be apportioned by the census of 1870.

In some counties troubles have arisen from a want of co-operation on the part of county commissioners where the necessities of the schools demanded a greater tax than ten cents on the hundred dollars. Further, individual schools have suffered from great irregularity on the part of pupils—an evil demanding immediate remedy—by reduction in teachers' salaries, causing in many instances the resignation of good teachers, and by the shortening of the school year to three terms, in place of four, as ordered by the law. It must not be forgotten that while Maryland has a good school law, the practical application of that law in the establishment of schools in every district is yet in its infancy.

Eulogy on General Lee.

In the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., on the 19th of January, General Jubal A. Early delivered an address on the military career of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee. Though the day was stormy, the chapel of the University was well filled with a select and attentive audience. After a brief and handsome introduction, General early said that he would deal only in the facts and figures, which alone could convince the judgment. He alluded to the memorable scene when General Lee received his commission from the Virginia Convention; to his self-abnegation, incessant labor, and asserted that, without detracting from the merits of others without General Lee's services in the reorganization of the Virginia forces at first, the Battle of Manassas could not have been faught. General Lee was first in command in West Virginia and on the sea cost defences. After the battle of the Seven Pines he came to the command of the Army of Northern Virginia and conceived that splendid campaign of which a great mind was alone capable. In the seven days' battles around Richmond, Lee had 75,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry and artilery, and this was the largest army he ever commanded. In Swinging around to attack McClellan's rear and flank he left but 25,000 men between the enemy and Richmond. This was the perfection of wise doing, and had General Lee's orders been carried out by his subordinates McClellan's army could have been annihilated. General Pope came next. Jackson's movement to the rear of Pope with 10,000 men was one of the most brilliant strategetical movements on record. General Lee now undertook

THE BOLD PLAN

of crossing the Potomac at Sharpsburg. Jackson had but 4,000 men, and General Lee's whole force engaged did not exceed eighteen thousand men. This was one of the most remarkable battles of the war. The official reports show that during the whole of the 15th and part of the 16th, General Lee confronted McClellan with only 7,500 infantry, and his whole force of all arms from first to last was less than thirty thousand men. McClellan had 97,000 men and 400 guns. McClellan did not claim a victory until the 19th, after he found Lee had recrossed the Potomac and he began to crow, at first feebly and then more loudly. (Applause.) With anything like equal means Lee would, in September, 1862, have dictated terms of peace in Washington city. At the battle of Fredericksburg it was impossible to attack in the evening, because of the furious artillery fire. Jackson ordered the speaker to attack and then countermanded the order. At Chancellorsville Lee's success was triumph. Jackson fell, and General Lee might well say that he had lost his right arm. At Gettysburg on the first day we gained a decided victory; on the second and third days we failed to dislodge the enemy. Our ammunition was short. General Lee consulted me a whole day, and determined to fall back.

THE MAGNANIMITY OF GENERAL LEE

kept back the true secret of ill success at Gettysburg. The attack was to have been made at daylight but Longstreet's corps was not ready until four o'clock, P. M. By that time Meade's whole army was up. In the morning an attack by our right—on the enemy's left—must have resulted in brilliant success. The attack on our left was only made to support Longstreet. If what Swinton says in his book as to what Longstreet has said be true, then one at least of Lee's lieutenants did not go into the fight with that confidence and good faith necessary to success. General Lee in this battle had less than sixty thousand men of all arms. The defensive line of the Rapidan was then chosen as the only one that could not be flanked by monitors and gunboats. In May, 1864, Grant came with 140,000 men. Then came the long death grapple. At Spottsylvania our lines were for a time broken. Grant had received 40,000 men more, Lee not one. Grant finally landed on the South side on the James River, where he could have gone at first without the loss of a man, but to reach which cost him more men than the entire number of Lee's army. All things considered, this campaign of Lee's is the most remarkable of ancient or modern times.

THE DISPARITY OF NUMBERS

sounds like romance. General Lee wrote to me in 1866, that it would be hard to make the world understand and believe the fact, but Lee was always anxious to take the offensive. He said to me, if Grant goes to James River it would become a siege, and then it will only be a question of time. For nine long months constant attrition and lingering starvation were doing their work when Sherman reached Goldsboro. The end came at Appomatox. Eight thousand men, the equals of any in all the side of time, laid down their arms before 100,000 General Lee had not been conquered in battle, but surrendered because he had no longer an army with which to give battle. This is but an imperfect sketch of General Lee's military career. When I returned from Canada I submitted my estimates of his forces to him. He said they fully covered the amount and sometimes exceed it. They are those I have given to-day. Of the generals of antiquity Hannibal is nearest to General Lee, but the forces of Rome and Carthage were equal and the latter a maratime power. So too with Marlborough. Among moderns Napoleon's retreat from Moscow and shameless flight from Waterloo are blots upon his career. Whoever draws a parallel between Lee and Jackson, to depreciate either, knows nothing of either of those two congenial Christian heroes Let us rejoice that we can look to their graves and look the world squarely in the face. Lee is like a tall column, towering above all others, needing no borrowed lustre, and he is all alone. There is some tendency to bury our dead past, which bodes no good.—The man who does not cherish the memory of our dead heroes was born to be a slave. General Early appealed to the ladies, to the young men and his old comrades to cherish such noble memories, and concluded his discourse of two hours amid a storm of applause.

Our Puritan Brethren.

From the N. Y. Day Book.

Modern New England differs little from the New England of the Mayflower period, when Plymouth Rock was freshly blessed by the footsteps of that saintly set, who "broiled the Quakers," "hung witches," and banished Roger Williams, all in the name of "godliness and morality." These pious New Englanders, two hundred years ago, attempted to sell William Penn and his shad-belly-coated friends into white West Indian slavery, without even having the decency to ask *cash* in exchange, offering to take "rumme and shugar for ye whole lotte." To-day, New England ideas of the same character have shackled the thirty millions of whites of the United States with a three thousand million national and State debt, growing out of the New England nigger equality war; it has also turned Congress into a legislative body for the benefit of its own capitalists and manufacturers, and by its newspapers, preachers, lecturers, and other "reformers," it has so mentally and physically debauched the land, that error rules rampant broad and wide. The spirit of *old* New England is alive to-day in all its devilish malice, ignorance and hypocritical sanctity. The peculiar "bowelles of Christ," enjoyed by Cotton Mather, still form a portion of the spiritual epigastrium of a large percentage of the people of that favored spot, and what those "bowelles" are, the following letter from the true-hearted, loving (!) charitable (!) Cotton, a precious epistle touching the sale of William Penn and his goodly company to the planters of Barbadoes, for "rumme," conclusively shows. This letter, as we learn from a correspondent of the Philadelphia Age, is found in "Neill's Puritan Fathers." We think we hear the New England leaders to-day echoing, "much spoyle can be gathered by selling ye whole countrie to New England interests." The good "Cotton" thus wrote:

There can be now at sea a shippe (for our friend, Mr. Elias Holcroft, of London, did advise me by the last packet that it wolde sail sometime in August), called ye Welcome, R. Greenway, master, which has aboard an hundred or more of ye heretics and malignants called Quakers, with W. Penne, who ie the chief scampe at the hedde of them, Ye General Court has accordingly given secret orders to Master Malachi Huxette, of ye brig Porpesse, to waylaye ye said Welcome as near the coast of Codde (Cape Cod) as may be, and make captive ye said Penne and his ungodlie crew, so that ye Lord may be glorified and not mocked on ye sole of this new countre with ye heathen worshippe of these people. Much spoyle can be made by selling ye whole lotte to Barbadoes, where slaves fetch good prices, in rumme and shugar, and we shall not only do ye Lord great service by punishing ye wicked, but shall make great gayne for his ministers and people. Master Huxett feels hopeful, and I will set down the news he brings when his shippe gets back. Yours in the "bowelle of Christ."

COTTON MATHER.

From the Baltimore American.

The Arlington Estate.

The application of the widow of General Robert E. Lee for payment for the Arlington estate has been before Congress for more than two years, and we regard the delay as in no way honorable or creditable to the nation. Here is a great estate of eleven hundred acres, which was sold for taxes amounting to $92.07, and struck off to the Government for $26,800. The purchase money has since lain in the Treasury, so that the title of this immense estate rests upon the payment of less than one hundred dollars. It was at the time of sale the only mode by which the Government could obtain the title to land which had been put to public use, but now that the real owner has come forward, haste should be made to perfect the title by the payment of something approaching its real value. The land cormerants who attend large sales may rest their claims on the title given by the tax gatherers, but a great nation cannot afford to take advantage of circumstances and literally rob the real owner, who in this case neither knew of the seizure nor its sale.

Mrs. Lee has suffered from the rebellion as no other woman now living has suffered. This also was her own private property, which she inherited from her parents. There has been no systematic confiscation of the property of those engaged in the rebellion, and the Government has no right to make an exception in her case, where accidental circumstances have given possession. She has put in a claim for reasonable compensation, and wisdom, justice and common honesty require that it should be promptly settled. We agree with The Cincinnati Gazette that the present attitude of the Government with regard to the Arlington estate is "contemptible," and that "persons may make savage declarations against Rebels to stave off reflection in this affair, but an honorable nation cannot maintain the position which ours holds as to this estate. Sooner or later compensation will be made. The sooner it is done the sooner will the Government relieve itself from a position which will not bear examination."

What next? Verily, verily, we know not what a day may bring forth!

☞ An election for State Senator has recently taken place in the city of Philadelphia at which the candidates were both Republicans. It is known that the Mayor, judges of election, and city police, are all Republicans. We subjoin the card of the candidate who has been declared defeated to show how things are conducted in a city which is too loyal even to recognize a Democratic President:

To the Citizens of the Fourth Senatorial District:

The rings, repeaters, and corrupt election officers surpassed their ordinary achievements yesterday, and Mr. Gray is counted as elected Senator by 900 majority. A clear majority of the legal votes cast in every ward, excepting, perhaps, the twenty-second, were cast for me, as I shall be fully prepared to prove before the proper tribunal. The police crowded the polls in localities where repeaters were to operate, and rounders, in the interest of the Ring candidate, were protected by the police; while policemen from other portions of the city, in citizens' dress participated in the violence by which peaceable citizens were driven from the polls given over to desperadoes.

Window-men, outside watchers, ticket-men, selected by the citizens, and active voters, were arrested without cause upon the slightest disorder created by the ballot-stuffers; and in many precincts lawlessness reigned with the sanction and aid of the officers charged with the protection of the citizens and the preservation of the public peace. In several instances the ballot-boxes were broken up violently and the election ended, because the majority of the votes cast were in favor of the Reform candidate. Gangs of repeaters, under command of notorious leaders outside of the district, swarmed over the Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-fifth wards, and citizens who dared to challenge them were insulted or assaulted by roughs, and arrested by the police to remove all restraint upon illegal voters. Various election officers were absent, by arrangement, in the morning, and their places filled with persons previously selected by the conspirators to receive the illegal votes. The votes cast were often miscounted, and when the hourly vote was announced and faithful window-men challenged the count, they were assaulted, their books and lists destroyed and the challengers driven from the polls. In numerous instances I will show by the affidavits of voters that double the number of votes were cast for me in these particular hours than were declared by the officers. Hundreds of legal voters were refused the right to vote because they were not on the registry, in the face of the judicial direction that all legally qualified citizens could vote at a special election without reference to the registry. I ask the honest portion of the return judges to be vigilant and faithful to-morrow, and see that fresh frauds are not added to the wrongs by which I have been deprived of at least 2,000 majority over Mr. Gray

I call upon good citizens to unite with me in an earnest effort to vindicate the purity of the ballot by the prompt exposure and punishment of these unblushing frauds. All who witnessed the lawlessness of the police, the violence of rounders, the voting of repeaters, the arrest of honest and peaceable citizens without cause other than to facilitate fraud, and the declaration of false returns from hour to hour, will aid the effort by giving names and date at once to the undersigned at 144 South Sixth street. I am authorized to say that the rewards offered by Colonel Jenks before the election, for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of illegal voters, and the arrest and conviction of election officers who falsified returns and knowingly received illegal votes, will be promptly paid. I propose to pursue these frauds to the very fountain, and the perpetrators of them, high and low, shall not escape the punishment due to their crimes. A. K. McCLURE.

January 30, 1872.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE:

Petitions Presented.—By Mr. Spencer, from Howard Meeks, to tax dogs and apply the revenue to the school fund. By Mr. Spencer, from sundry citizens of Kent county, to increase the jurisdiction of Magistrates from 100 to 200 dollars, and Constables' bonds from 2,000 to 5,000 dollars.

In the House Mr. Wilmer obtained leave to introduce a bill to alter the incorporation of the Kent county railroad; also, a bill to pay J. A. Pearce for services as State's Attorney.

An Imposition on Newspaper Publishers.

Many advertisers have had a practice, even when they have but a small advertisement in a paper, of getting up a puffing article for an editorial, from ten lines up to a hundred or more, and then modestly asking the publishers to insert it as reading matter, "free gratis for nothing." Now, at the moderate rates of ten cents per line, which most papers charge for inserting business notices in reading matter type, the free advertising that is thus coolly requested would come to considerably more than the advertisement which they pay for. It is true that there may be some great public enterprises which are worthy of a liberality on the part of the publisher in the way of free notices, but, as a general thing, those who ask this free puffing, have no greater claims upon the public press than any other advertiser. A publisher's advertising columns are his main source of income, and no one has any more right to ask for the gratuitous use of the same than he has to request the freedom of a clothing store, that he may help himself to what suits him. Another imposition on newspaper publishers is practiced by magazines, which expect, for an exchange, a notice every month, at least equal in value to their magazine for a whole year. Not long ago, just after we had given a leading monthly a notice which at our regular rates amounted to just about a year's subscription to the magazine, we received a polite circular from the publishers stating that their exchange list had become so large that they regretted being obliged to discontinue sending it to many papers, and we have not received it since. Is it not time that newspaper men determined no longer to submit to such impositions? *Journal*, Fishkill N. Y.

The Queen's Speech--The Treaty of Washington.

At the assembling of the British Parliament, Tuesday, the Queen's speech was read, and, as was anticipated, refers directly to the misunderstanding which has arisen in regard to the construction presented in the American "case" of the treaty of Washington, on the point of indirect damages from Confederate cruisers fitted out in English ports. The speech confirms the previous statement of the London Observer that an official dispatch had been sent to Washington on the subject. Her Majesty says that the "case" of the United States laid before the Geneva arbitration, in pursuance of the treaty, "includes claims which are understood by her not to be within the province of the arbitrators," and adds that on this subject a 'friendly communication' has been made to the United States.

This being the fact, there is no reason why it should not be received in a friendly spirit here, and it is hoped that the whole belligerent excitement, just now exhibited both in the English press and the American Congress, may be found in the end quite unnecessary.

French Version of the Stokes Trial.

The New York Messager Franco Americain sums up the Stokes defense as follows:

1. To prove an alibi, and to show that Stokes was not in the United States when James Fisk the younger was killed.
2. To prove that Stokes never carried a pistol, or that, if he did carry a pistol, it was never loaded, and was never fired.
3. That Stokes killed Fisk in legitimate self-defense.
4. That Fisk carried a Gatling gun in his pocket.
5. That Fisk organized the Ninth Regiment for the sole and avowed purpose of making war on Stokes.
6. That Fisk destroyed the peace and happiness of Stokes's home, and that consequently the homicide—if there was any homicide—was legitimate, and a sacred duty of Stokes.
7. That Fisk was a bad man, and it was a good act to put him out of the way.
8. That Stokes was insane when he fired at Fisk, and was not responsible for his action.
9. That Fisk did not die from injuries inflicted by Stokes.
10. That Fisk was killed by the ignorance of his doctors.
11. That Fisk was not wounded at all.
12. That Fisk died a natural death.

☞ A case of importance to the newspapers of the State has just been decided by the Circuit Court for this county, Judge Wickes presiding. The case was one in which the editor of this paper brought suit against the bond of late Sheriff Story for advertising Sheriff's sales. The case was argued for the plaintiff by Messrs. M. & J. B. Brown, and for the defendants by Messrs. Thomas J. and B. Palmer Keating, the issue being made on a demurrer filed by the defendants alleging their non-responsibility in the matter. The case was argued at the November Term, and the decision of the Court reserved until the January Term, when it ruled the demurrer good, and held that the bond of a Sheriff could not be properly held answerable for fees due the Sheriff to an editor for advertising. The case is of importance to the newspapers of the State as showing that they must look only to the Sheriff in the event of their giving him credit in the matter. Some legislation upon the subject would be eminently proper, and it is understood that Judge Wickes himself is of that opinion.—*Centreville Observer.*

☞ Two weeks ago we mentioned the fact that a bill had been offered in the State Senate by Mr. Earle, of this county, to "*repeal and re-enact*" what is known as the dog law. We are pleased to be able to state by authority of Mr. Earle himself that his new bill does not impose a tax upon dogs, but is a law designed to protect sheep. The words "and to re-enact," as reported in the Baltimore papers, led us, with many others in our county, to apprehend that the tax on dogs had been retained, not for the protection of sheep, but to assist the general treasury. The exact contrary seems to be the fact. The law *does* propose to protect sheep, but does not lay a tax on dogs.—*Ib.*

☞ The Railroad to Centreville has been a great convenience this winter, and all the arguments used against its construction have been fully answered by the road itself. The railroad is an established institution, and likely to become a successful one. Let us, therefore, as a wise and far-seeing people, use our best endeavors to make it continue successful and to extend its length.—*Ib.*

☞ The editor of the Cambridge Herald gives the following doleful account of his county finances:

Saturday is always a pay-day, and as we lacked a trifling sum last Saturday in paying our workmen, we took a very small order on the county to the Treasurer to have cashed. It was only $4.80. The polite and efficient Treasuser brought out the strong box containing the deposits of Dorchester county, and on opening it displayed to our view a 25 cent stamp, a five cent piece and about half-dozen pennies; that was the funds on hand of a county that owed and was due that day over fifty thousand dollars. We may talk of legislating on other subjects, but until some plan is adopted to improve the financial condition of the public affairs of our county we must always remain at the mercy of the money-shavers, with credit ruined, and suffer abroad the disgrace always attached to such a financial condition. The people of our county are annually taxed from five to ten thousand dollars a year for money-shavers, and fifty thousand dollars to keep up State and county expenses.

Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, died at his residence in that city on Wednesday last, from bronchitis.

In accordance with time-honored custom, an archbishop or bishop has the privilege of nominating his successor in office, it remaining optional with the Pope to confirm such nomination as he may see fit. Accordingly it is understood that Archbishop Spalding some time ago forwarded to Rome the names of two or three bishops of his archdiocese from which the Pontiff might choose his successor. It is said that among the names sent were those of Bishop Bailey, of Savannah, Bishop Kenrick, of Louisville, and Bishop Whelan, of Wheeling.

A Wedding In Church.

"All hail to the sound of the sweet Wedding Bell's!
There is gladness and hope in their musical chime;
To the hearts yet untried their rich melody tells
Of a land where the rose ever blooms in its prime;
Where the sun shineth on, by shadows made dim;
And the spirit of youth sings a jubilant hymn,
Whose eloquently burden triumphantly swells
To a magical chorus of sweet Wedding Bells."

The leading event of the week was the wedding of Miss Jeanie B. Groome, daughter of the late Col. J. C. Groome. The happy bridegroom was Mr. J. J. Black, of New Castle, Del. The interesting ceremony, took place in Trinity Church, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the church being darkened and lighted with gas. Bishop Lay, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, performed the services. The arrangement was after the English fashion; groomsmen, who only serve to spoil the effect of a bridal procession, were entirely discarded The bride was attended by eight maids, robed in white, who advanced up the aisle to the altar, four proceeding and four following the bride elect, who leaned on the arm of her brother, J. B. Groome, Esq., who performed the responsible duty of "giving the bride away." The bridesmaids were Misses Jeanette and Ella Pearce, cousins of the bride; Miss Mary McCullough, daughter of Hon. Hiram McCullough; Miss Mary McIntire, daughter of Rev. Jas. McIntire, and sister of Mrs. Postmaster General Cresswell; Miss Nellie Prevail, of New York; Miss Maggie Black, of New Castle, Del., sister to the groom; Miss Bettie Merryman and Miss Ella Ferguson, of Baltimore. The bride was tastefully dressed, in a plain white silk, with illusion overskirt, and veil, and wore a wreath of orange flowers. The alter was gorgeously decorated with wreaths and flowers, in which an original feature—to Elkton—was incorporated in a marriage bell, suspended over the head of the bride. The marriage bell was composed of evergreens and flowers, woven with consumate skill and taste, over a wire frame work, the whole shaped and fashioned like a large bell. It is needless to add that the artistic fingers of Miss Ellen Barroll, wrought the floral enchantment about the altar.

The impressive ceremony over, the gentlemen who performed the part of usherers, and who we believe were all strangers, took charge of the ladies composing the bride's train, and escorted them to their carriages.

Reuben Haines Esq., persided at the organ, and its swelling peals heralded the approach of the bridal party, and added solemnity to the impressive ceremony.—On account of the recent death of the brides's grandmother, her intended reception was dispensed with, and only a select circle of relatives, were permitted to taste the bride's cake, and pledge her happiness in a glass of wine. The newly married couple started on their wedding tour by the afternoon train, and thus ends the first chapter in the new life of one of the most noble hearted girls that Elkton ever produced.—*Elkton Whig.*

Peach Buds.

Mr. Samuel Townsend, in a letter to the Middletown Transcript, says:

Now with regard to buds; every bud that has a black speck in the centre of it now will never swell or blossom, and let persons who wish to satisfy themselves tie a string around a twig and count the buds; if they are now frozen they will drop off before or by the time the sap starts. Should there be some living buds on said twig they will swell. Where good buds pass through the winter and swell in March (and I have known them in the last of March to get near the size of a honey bee) and the peak of the bud begins to show the red blossom leaves, than a sudden freeze comes on and freeze the little germ in the centre of the blossom, then a warm spell come, the outside leaves of these swelled blossoms will open; and that is what has given rise, in the minds of less observant peach growers, to believe dead buds blossom. All peach buds that are frozen to death before they swell, that is, those that have a black speck in them, never blossom.

Peninsular Peach Prospects.—Mr. H. Gerker, of Kent county, Delaware, a very extensive grower of peaches, informs the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial that he has examined the buds carefully, and finds about two-fifths of them alive, which according to the opinion of some of the growers, will be a profitable crop, more so than last year, when it was large in most sections, in consequence of which the prices were very low.

EDWARD HAYES,
Iron Commission Merchant,
BALTIMORE,
Buys and sells Scrap Iron and old Metals of every description. Feb. 10—y.

Teacher Wanted Immediately.
A GENTLEMAN to take charge of school No. 7, First District, Kent Co. Md.
Apply to E. B. WOODALL,
W. T. SPRY,
E. E. MILLER,
Feb. 10, 1872. Trustees.

For Sale, at a Great Bargain!
ON TIME to suit purchasers,
TWO GOOD HORSES,
ONE EXCELLENT WAGON,
and a No. 1 *CIRCULAR SAW*
as good as new, with fixtures complete.
Apply to S. L. RAWLEIGH,
Feb. 10, 1872—tf. Chestertown.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, letters of Administration on the estate of

CATHARINE E. CRAWFORD,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3d day of September, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of February, 1872.

H. V. B. CRAWFORD,
Feb. 10, 1872—4t. Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, on the personal estate of

JOHN W. HADAWAY,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3d day of September, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of February, 1871.

ANN HADAWAY,
Feb. 10, 1871—4t. Executrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN LUSBY,

late of Kent County, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3d day of September, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of February, 1872.

ROBERT J. LUSBY,
Feb. 10, 1872—4t. Executor.

☞ 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.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White, no sales; red 1.58@1.70.
CORN.—White—67@69. 67@70.
OATS—52@55 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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—4t.

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

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