The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sullivane, Editor.

CAMBBIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,::::::::July 26, 1871.

☞Job Printing.---We are prepared to print all kinds of Handbills, Circulars, &c., at the shortest notice, and at cheap rates cheaper than ever.

Our Advertising Agents.

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Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. WM. PINKNEY WHYTE,

OF BALTIMORE CITY.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

HON. ANDREW K. SYESTER,

OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

FOR COMPTROLLER,

COL. LEVIN WOOLFORD,

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

The Democratic State Ticket.

The proceedings of the democratic conservative State convention, which met in this city yesterday, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Attorney General and Comptroller, speak well for the harmony of the party and the absence of feuds and divisions in its ranks. The body itself, as the list of delegates shows, was a highly creditable representation of all parts of the State. The session, which took place at the New Assembly Rooms, was brief, orderly and harmonious. The Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte was nominated for Governor upon the first ballot, encountering but slight opposition, and receiving more than a two-thirds vote, those which were cast for other candidates being apparently rather complimentary than with any expectation of changing the result. For the Attorney Generalship the choice of the convention had seemed more doubtful, but before the result was announced such changes in the vote were made as also gave the nomination to Mr. Syester upon the first ballot. Mr. Levin S. Woolford, the present incumbent, was renominated for the Comptrollership without opposition. All the nominations were declared unanimous, and after listening to brief speeches from the successful candidates for Governor and Attorney General, the convention, having completed the work for which it met, adjourned.

Neither candidate, in his remarks, went into any discussion of policy or principles, though Mr. Whyte signified that while remembering the old landmarks of constitutional liberty which guided our fathers in the past, he would not be indifferent to the lessons taught by the logic of events.

The Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, candidate for Governor, was born in this city, August 9, 1824, and is, therefore, within a few weeks of being forty seven years of age. A lawyer by profession, he has already been long and prominently connected with the politics of this State and the democratic party. In 1847 he was elected to the Legislature from this city, serving one term In 1851 he ran for Congress, and was beaten by the Hon T. Yates Walsh. In 1853 he was elected by the Legislature Comptroller of the Treasury, which office he held until 1855. In 1857 he was again a candidate for Congress, and again defeated, contested the seat of his opponent upon the ground of fraud, and obtained a decision of the committee on elections in his favor, which was lost, however, in the House by a vote of 106 to 97. In the winter of 1868-9 Mr. Whyte filled, by appointment of the Governor, the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the acceptance by Mr. Reverdy Johnson of the mission to Great Britain.

Mr. A. K. Syester, the candidate for Attorney General, is from Washington county, where he has filled, we believe, the important office of State's attorney. He was also a member of the constitutional convention of 1867, and of the Legislature of 1868, and enjoys in his own portion of the State considerable reputation in his profession. At an earlier period Mr. Syester was a candidate for judge of the Court of Appeals in opposition to Hon. James L. Bartol, at the first election of the latter, by a small vote over his competitor.

Mr. Levin S Woolford, of Somerset, the candidate for Comptroller, is as already stated, the present incumbent.—His renomination without opposition is the highest compliment which the convention could have paid him, as indeed the unanimity with which all these gentlemen were nominated affords the strongest indication that the choice of the convention will be found generally acceptable to the party, and will scarcely fail in November next to receive the approval of the majority of the people of the State.—*Balt. Sun of 20th, inst.*

The Right Doctrine.—The late democratic convention of Kentucky, which represented nearly all the white people of the State, adopted a declaration of principles, which declares, among other democratic doctrines, that the democratic party of the State pledges itself to put down all infractions of the law, whether Ku-Klux or other wise, by the power of the State Courts and the stern administration of the laws. This is the legitimate and only constitutional method by which such offenses can be dealt with. The States have always been competent to do this in the past, and can be trusted for the future. The position assumed by the democrats of Kentucky on this subject illustrates what has always been manifest to unprejudiced men, that all parties in the South condemn lawlessness, by whomsoever committed, & are ready to put it down, without need of federal intervention.

To the Democrats of Dorchester.—It is the duty of representatives to render an account to the people of their mission, and as one of your Delegates to the recent State Convention we propose detailing the events of our visit to Baltimore on your behalf.

All of your delegates attended, together with Dr W. A. Smith, an alternate, who occupied with us a seat in the Convention. Soon after arriving in Baltimore, we ascertained that it would be entirely beyond our power to secure the nomination of Judge Carmichael for Governor, and, for the matter of that, if every delegate from the Eastern Shore had stayed at home the result would have been precisely the same, the nominations having in effect been already determined upon by our friends on the Western Shore.

In accordance with your request, however, we cast our votes for Judge Carmichael, and then turned our attention to the Attorney General's office, the Comptrollership being on all sides conceded to Col. Woolford of Somerset. The present Attorney General, the Hon. Isaac D. Jones, was presented by Wicomico County, and while there were several gentlemen named for the office from the Western Shore, in every way fitted for the place and worthy of the confidence of the people. we determined to cast our vote for the candidate from Wicomico. There were several reasons that controlled us in taking this course. The Delegates from the Eastern Shore were disappointed in their Gubernatorial views and thought that at least we should have the Attorney General. In the next place, Wicomico has claims on the consideration of our people for the very handsome manner in which her people have supported us in the past. And, thirdly, Mr. Jones who is a lawyer of eminent ability and has filled the office with distinguished credit for the last four years, was in our opinion entitled to an endorsement by the gift of one more term of office. But, as before stated, the nomination was already made beyond the Bay, and though our Shore almost unanimously supported Mr. Jones, one of his competitors, Mr. Syester, an eminent lawyer from Washington County, was chosen by a majority of the convention.

While the views of the Eastern Shore were thus thwarted, we are bound in candor to admit that the gentlemen chosen by the Western Shore are in every way qualified for the high offices which they are destined to fill, and entirely worthy of the suffrages of the people. We therefore hoist their names in this morning's paper, and call on all true lovers of Constitutional American Liberty to rally zealously and heartily to their support in the coming contest with the intestine enemies of the State.

The Worst Aspect of Fatalism.

The advocate of Life Insurance would have an easy task before him, if the merits of the system were all that he were required to teach, inasmuch as in the present day there are but few reflective men who are not themselves able to judge of its advantages. But being prospective in its results, it unfortunately happens that the tendency is to delay the necessary steps until the "most convenient season," if not, in many cases, even to doubt its use.

The uncertainty of life is universally admitted; the expression has become a proverb; and yet we never apply it practically to ourselves, and thus it becomes the duty of the journalist, who takes the subject of Life Insurance for his theme, not only to warn his readers of the possible contingency which overhangs them all, but to lay before them striking illustrations which it is hoped, will have a lasting impression; to induce them, also, before it is too late, to avail themselves of the benefits of an institution which has sprung from scientific research and from the enlarged views of, at least the practical, if not the philanthropic mind. To exemplify our meaning we will introduce the story of a leading politician of our day, whose late tragic end his friends can never cease to mourn, and whose unhappy experience should serve as a lesson to us all.

We read in the correspondence of the *Cincinnati Gazette* that the late Mr. Clement L. Vallandingham was solicited to insure his life. His reply, as related by this correspondent, was to the effect that, coming from a long-lived race, inheriting longevity, and with energies as vigorous as ever, there was no use in his taking out a policy of life insurance. The suggestion that the danger of travel should in his case be provided against, was met with that strange argument which resembles the fatality of the Mohammedan, rather than the common-sense view of the practical Christian. "If," said Mr. Vallandigham, "I am to go that way, or any other way, why then it is so ordained, and I will not insure against Providence." "But," he added, "I have no fears in that direction."

It is not our purpose to write a homily on such mistaken views of the designs of Providence. We present the case to our readers for their own reflections; but with this remark, that had it not been so ordained that science was to discover for the benefit of poor humanity some means by which our own short-sightedness in all the affairs of the world was to be in some measure compensated for, the system of life insurance would have been a sealed book to the world to the present day.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—'Tell that man to take off his hat in court,' said a judge, the other morning, to an officer. The offender, who turned out to be a lady, wearing the fashionable sailor hat, indignantly exclaimed, 'I am no man sir!' 'Then,' said his honor, 'I am no judge.

A youngster while perusing a chapter in Genesis, turning to his mother inquired if the people in those days used to do sums on the ground. It was discovered that he had been reading the passage. "And the sons of men multiplied upon the face of the earth."

☞"Are you fond of tongue, sir?" I was always fond of tongue, madam, and like it *still*."

☞WE knew he would do it. General Grant was just the man to pardon Bowen. Any other President of the United States would have been shocked at the bare contemplation of setting at liberty a criminal convicted of bigamy, and who had sought to screen himself from punishment by the use of forged divorce papers. Not so, General Grant. In his opinion, bigamy, nay, even trigamy, is evidently a very trivial offence, and though supplemented by spurious divorce papers and the mutilation of official records, is simply one of those little eccentricities of morals which, in a radical politician, must be recognized as entirely excusable.

General Grant has duly explained "to all whom it may concern," the reasons why he gave a full and unconditional pardon to Bowen. They have only one rather grave defect—their sole drift is to make him out the victim of circumstances. We are told, for instance, "*it is represented* that he was innocent of any violation of the law." By whom was he so represented? By himself? By his friends? By radical politicians, who want to use him? Are these just, or even plausible grounds for releasing Bowen, in the face of such conclusive evidence of his guilt that even a sympathetic jury did not dare to bring in a verdict to the contrary? If every scoundrel brought to the bar of justice were allowed to plead "innocent intentions," we might as well shut up our courts at once, and empty our jails.

But the pardon states further, that "it is represented"—mark the phrase—"he acted in good faith, believing his former wife to be dead." The "good faith" could not have been hinged on any such belief, for the statement is not true. He knew that the woman was living. His emissary took a letter to her; sought an interview with her; saw her personally, and was repulsed. Knowing what Bowen was, the woman spurned his messenger from her door. It is not true, moreover, for the further reason that Bowen sought to prove by spurious divorce papers that there had been a legal separation. Why should he, or some knave in his interest, have taken the trouble to fabricate a divorce from a woman whom he believed to be dead?

Another reason assigned by General Grant for pardoning this man is that "he rendered good service to the cause of the Union during the rebellion and since its termination." He was in the Confederate army "during the rebellion," and, when Sherman reached South Carolina, was undergoing imprisonment for a criminal act committed by him whilst in that service—but which had nothing whatever to do with the cause of the Union. This part of the plea, therefore, falls to the ground. What he has done for "the cause of the Union" since the war, we cannot undertake to say. That he managed to ingratiate himself with the negroes of the Second Congressional District of South Carolina; consorted with them; made himself, as it were, one of them, and that they elected him to represent that District in Congress. and would have sent him back a second time but for the ballot-box frauds of his mulatto rival, De Large, are facts about which there is no dispute. But what has his political popularity to do with his criminal practices? Are we to understand that a man may be a bigamist, or a trigamist, a gambler, and a suborner of forgery, and yet be eminently worthy of Executive clemency if he be only a Radical in politics, and can carry a negro District?

Such is evidently the opinion of General Grant. And upon the grounds we have stated, and for what he vaguely calls "divers other good and sufficient reasons," he has pardoned this man Bowen his offences, and set him at large.—*Balt. Gazette.*

Legislative Robbery.—Without comment, we give below an extract from a speech recently delivered in Texas by a colored Ex-Senator, now a candidate for Congress. We copy from the New York Sun.

TAXES.

"Much is said about taxes, and the Democrats say they are groaning under them. Glad of it. Let them groan. I have got $2.000 worth of property, and I like to pay taxes on it. It's my privilege. You can't buy any land. They won't sell it to you. Your old masters didn't give you any land or horses. The United States failed to confiscate them, and the Constitution failed too. There is no way left but to tax and sell, so as to get cheap homes. If there is any virtue in taxation, we will tax until we tax them out of their lands. When they had the right to brand me on the jaw I paid no tax, and had no privilege. If the Democrats had obeyed the law they would have no taxes to pay. It is brought about by their disobedience. I was smarter than they were. If they had asked me I would have told them that the war would end just as it did, and everything they had be subject to confiscation. We have dealt very lightly with the white men, been exceedingly kind in not confiscating their lands and horses."

Mr. John W. Garrett, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is described by the Washington *Star* as a short, plump man, of Pickwickian amplitude at the waistband, an overpluss of neck, a prominent forehead, bald head fringed with white hair, and tufts of white side whiskers, with a round face to which a peculiarly childlike innocence is given by a colorless complexion and mild blue eyes. But Mr. Garrett is a man of immense power and determination, notwithstanding his bland and benevolent aspect. It is not by any means safe to adopt it as a rule for judging character, that an amiable and philanthropic expression of countenance indicates want of self-will or the resolution to express it when necessary.

A member of the Arkansas Legislature, who goes for economy in public expenditure, in speaking of an extravagant appropriation, indignantly exclaimed: "Gentlemen, talk about, 'adequate compensation of public servants.' Why, sir during the war I was in thirty-seven battles, was wounded thirteen times in the cause of the South, and the entire pay I received was $30 in Confederate money, and every cent of which I gave for one glass of old rye whiskey."

The Terre Haute Ind., *Gazette*, a Republican paper speaks its present mind very freely as to Grants re-nomination. It says:

We have been a Republican as long as there has been a Republican party, and we will not vote for his nomination, nor for him if nominated."

The Essential Difference Between Republicanism and Imperialism.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The doctrines of Europe were: That men in numerous associations cannot be restrained within the courts of order and justice but by forces, physical and moral, wielded over them by authorities independent of their will. Hence their organization of kings, hereditary nobles and priests. Still further to restrain the brute force of the people, they deem it necessary to keep them down by labor, poverty and ignorance, and to take from them, as from bees, so much of their earnings as that unremitting labor shall be necessary to obtain a sufficient surplus barely to sustain a scanty and miserable life.—And these earnings they apply to maintain their privileged orders in splendor and idleness, to fascinate the eyes of the people and excite in them an humble adoration and submission as to an order of superior beings. Although few among us (1778) had gone all these lengths of opinion, yet many had advanced—some more, some less—on the way; and in the convention which formed our Government they endeavored to draw the cords of power as tight as they could obtain them, to lessen the dependence of the functionaries on their constituents, to subject to them (the general functionaries) those of the States, and to weaken their (the State functionaries) means of maintaining the steady equilibrium which the majority of the convention had deemed salutary for both branches (general and State governments.) To recover, therefore, in practice (for the general government) the power which the nation had refused, and to work to their own wishes those actually given, was the steady object of the Federal party. Ours (the Republican or Democratic party,) on the contrary, was to maintain the will of the majority of the convention of the people themselves. We [the Democrats] believed with them [the majority of the convention] that man was a rational animal, endowed by nature with rights, with an innate sense of justice, and that he could be restrained from wrong and protected in right by moderate powers, confided to persons of his own choice and held to their duties by dependence on his own will. We believed that the complicated organization of kings, nobles and priests was not the wisest nor best to effect the happiness of associated man; that wisdom and virtue are not hereditary; that the trappings of such a machinery consumed by their expense those earnings of industry that laws were meant to protect, and by the inequalities they produced exposed labor to suffering. We believed that men enjoying in ease and security the full fruits of their own industry, enlisted by all their instincts on the side of law and order, habituated to think for themselves and to follow their reason as their guide, would be more easily and more safely governed than with minds nourished in error and vitiated and debased, as in Europe, by ignorance and oppression. The cherishment of the people, then, was our principle, the fear and distrust of them that of the other party.—*Vol. ie. p. 369.*

Bismark on Self Government.

What a rebuke is the late speech of the Prussian Minister, Bismark, on the organization of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, to the action of the Mongrel party in placing the South, and keeping it for so many years under the heel of military oppression! The Prime Minister of the most imperious and thoroughly autocratic ruler in Europe, in speaking of these French provinces, says that the principle of local self-government must be recognized therein as fully as in the other German States; that imperialists from Berlin (carpet-baggers) must not be sent there to govern the people against their express wishes; that, in all local and municipal matters, their voice must be distinctly heard and regarded, and that in the choice of their magistracy they are not to be dictated to by the military. Bismark is a profound and most sagacious statesman, and knows that the only way by which these lately conquered provinces can be won and held by the chain of German nationality, is to recognize the principle of individual liberty which has made the German States so prominently to occupy the map of Europe.—While the Grant Administration is enacting, and vainly seeking to enforce, more stringent military rule over the South, the government of Berlin is enlarging the area of individual liberty in Europe, and setting an example of clemency which a republic, of all other governments, should be the most proud to imitate.

An Arab Prince on the Wife Question.—A writer in the Cornhill Magazine has had an interview with an Arab Prince, and gives the following as his views on the woman question;

English women think of themselves, always think of themselves, think very much of themselves, think very little of their husbands; so they are disobedient, self-willed, do what they like; and will not do what their husbands like; but Arab women think more of their husbands than themselves; they live to please their husbands; they are obedient, they are much better than English women; a man may do with them just as he pleases. Suppose she should disobey him—what does he? He says to her, "By Allah! I will leave you." And if she disobeyed three times, and he says that three times, she is no longer his wife; she must go back to her father's house. But suppose an Englishman marry a woman, and she proves to have a very bad temper and disobey him always; a very hot tongue, and scold all day and night too; lead him a devil of life; make him sweat very much with trouble, make him wish to kill himself—what can he do? He can do nothing; he must keep her, and must not take any other woman to wife to comfort him. Ah! the Arab custom is better than the English custom; and the Arab women are better for the man than the English women. I am sure of that.

Bill Arp and the Life Insurance Agents.

I got tired of all this, and walked to Whitehall for peace. A friend (I suppose he was a friend) found me and told me he wanted to see me particularly. He took me away and hauled out sum little thumb papers full of figures and said he wanted me to insure my life. That skeered me worse than anything, for it looked like I was in danger, and he had just found it out. I axed him if he thought there would be a fight. He explained things to me, and I felt relieved, and declined to insure for the present. You see I felt mity well, and could'nt see the necessity. At the next corner I met another friend, who seemed glad to see me exceedingly. He held my hand in his several moments. He axed me if my life was insured. He said he was agent for the very best company in the world. I axed him how long a man would live under his company. He then explained to me that a man might die any time; that they didn't undertake to keep a man from dying. So I declined, but expressed my gratitude for his interest in my welfare, and promised to buy a policy as soon as I got right sick. Just as I left him I heard him call some feller a dam phool. When I got to the hotel, there was a feller waitin' for me on the same business. He talked with me for an hour about the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death. I thought, perhaps, he was a missionary. He seemed concerned about my wife and children, and once or twice wiped his eyes with a white pocket hankercheif. I knowed he was a friend, and I told him I would reflect seriously about the matter.

I believe that company is a purely philanthropic institution and would lend a poor feller a few dollars if he was suffering. I think I will try to borrow a little from their agents tomorrow. This morning the first one came to see me again and I concluded I was looking mity bad, and axed him to excuse me as I was not feelin well. I went to Dr, Alexander, and got a dose of salts. He axed me if I was sick. I told him I supposed I was and the reason why. He then told me all about 1,000 of them fellers in town, and they had augers, long augers; and they bored about half an inch at the first interview and an inch at the second in the same hole, and so on until they got to the hollow, and the patient give in and took a policy. I don't know about that, but I will say they are the friendliest, most sympathizen and kind hearted men I ever struck; only I don't like so much talk about coffins and graveyards. I did'nt take the salts.

☞In the Newport *Mercury*, dated March 11th, 1760, the principal advertisement reads as follows:

"To be SOLD.

"A NEGRO Fellow about 25 years of Age, who understands every kind of farming business. Likewise a Negro Wench, about 17. Enquire of J. Franlen."

This indicates that slavery, "the twin relic of barbarism," existed in that staid and sober portion of the country, and that the forefathers, whose children made such a howl over what was going on in the South, were formerly in the same business, and left in the enjoyment of their rights without being driven to secession or overrun with carpet-baggers.

From the continued denunciations and curses heaped upon the Southern people by Northern humanitarians, for having permitted the institution of slavery to exist, they would have us believe that their own skirts are perfectly clear, and that they have acted the part of a "modern Moses" in delivering the negro from bondage! Such, however, is not the case: but, on the contrary, the puritans of the North *are alone responsible for the institution of slavery in this country.* By them the negro was brought from his native home and sold in bondage—the Southern States were supplied at big profits, and the the business flourished without protest so long as money could be made out of it. But when it began to prove *unprofitable to them*, these New England hypocrites at once saw the "mote in their brother's eye" and set to work to pluck it out.—*Kent News.*

The Baltimore Poisoning Case.—The case of Mrs. E. G. Wharton, charged with murdering General W. Scott Ketchum by poisoning him on the 28th of June, and also with attempting to poison Mr. Eugene Van Ness, was investigated by the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of Baltimore city on Saturday last. True bills were found in both cases. The accused, who had been permitted to remain in her house, guarded by officers detailed by the Marshall of Police, was taken to jail as soon as the presentments were made. In order to prevent any gathering of a crowd about Mrs. Wharton's house, she was taken away very quietly by the officers before the action of the Grand Jury was generally known.—Her demeanor was composed, and she betrayed no weakness or emotion. Her daughter accompanied her to the jail, and an appeal was made to the Board of Visitors to permit her to remain with her mother, whom her physicians certify to be subject to epileptic fits, and her daughter's care and nursing are considered necessary in her present state of health. No final decision was made, but the young lady was allowed to remain for the present. She occupies the same cell with her mother.

The manner and bearing of Mrs. Wharton under the terrible circumstances in which she is placed are said to be perfectly composed. She sheds no tears, utters no reproaches, but quietly asserts her innocence of the charges alleged. She appears like a woman accustomed to discipline her feelings and the exercise of perfect self-control.

☞'Father,' said a four year old, 'I think you ain't wise.'

'Why, child?'

'Because you have brought that baby here when mother is sick, and you have to get a woman to take care of it,

'Go rock the cradle, Lucy, and let us hear no more of your jabber.'

—At a recent English wedding the bride's pet terrier got into the church, and upon the administration of the post ceremonial kiss went for the bridegroom in a remarkably demonstrative manner-

DIED.

On the 24th inst., at his residence near East New Market, NATHAN VICKERS, in the 71st year of his age.

In Greensborough, on the 15th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH RAWLINGS, relict of Cassady Rawlings, late of Dorchester county.

LOST, on Wednesday last, a memorandum book containing about $2 or $3 in money, and one $50 U. S Gold Coupon. The finder on returning the same to J. W. Crowell, will be suitably rewarded. [July 26, 1871—3t

OFFICE of the County Commissioners for Dorchester County.
Cambridge, Md., July 24, 1871.

THE County Commissioners for Dorchester County, will meet at their office in Cambridge, on Monday 31st, inst.

All collectors of state and county taxes should be ready to receive their certificates by that time. By order

J. M. BECKWITH, Jr. cl'k.
July 26, 1871—1mN

B. G. TUBMAN & CO.

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

Produce, Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Eggs, Fish, Live Stock, &c.

No. 84 Light Street Wharf,

BALTIMORE.

Consignments Respectfully Solicited. Returns Promptly Made. jy 26—3m

The Thorough-bred Stallion,

J. WILKES BOOTH,

will travel in Dorchester County, for the Fall season. His grand sire was a Black Knight horse, out of a Ticondaroga mare, and he by Sherman Morgan. He is a beautiful bay with black points; four years old last spring.

TERMS.—$5—$10—$15.

For further particulars see bills or apply to ROBERT H. MUIR.
July 26, 1871— 3m

Ratification Notice.

John T. Stewart and Henrietta P. Stewart, his wife, vs. James A. Stewart and others.

In Equity in the Circuit Court for Dorchester county, No. 729 Chancery.

Special order of Ratification.—Ordered, this 25th day of July, A. D., 1871, that the sales made and reported by Sewell T. Milbourne, Trustee, to sell the lands mentioned in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the first day of September, A. D. 1871; *Provided*, a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks before the said first day of September next, in some newspaper published at Cambridge, in said county.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $6025. JNO. R. FRANKLIN, L. T. H. IRVING.

True copy—Test:
july 26—4t F. J. HENRY, Clerk.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

UNDER authority contained in a deed of trust executed by Robert G. Rawleigh, I will offer at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Cambridge, on

Monday September 4th 1871,

between the hours of twelve o'clock M. and three o'clock P. M., all the following valuable Real estate, to wit:

1st. All that farm or tract of land situated in Dorchester County Maryland, and on the road leading from East New Market to the Little Mills, whereon Robert G. Rawleigh formerly lived, containing about

235 Acres of Land,

a large part of which is covered with a heavy growth of

White and Red Oak Timber.

The arable land is kind and easily improved, and with proper cultivation can be made very productive, and is suited to the growth of grain, fruit, grasses and vegetables.

The improvements on this farm consist of a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, with necessary out buildings, in tolerable repair, and a beautiful young ORCHARD of about

650 Peach and Apple Trees,

in healthy condition and just in full bearing.

2nd. A farm, adjoining the above, containing about

142 Acres of Land,

including about fifty acres of good Red and White Oak

TIMBER,

the soil is about the same as the first mentioned farm, very improvable, and well suited to the growth of grasses, grain and fruit; the improvements consist of a

Small Dwelling House

and some out buildings, in ordinary repair, and a thrifty young PEACH AND APPLE ORCHARD of about

650 Trees,

just in full bearing.

3rd. A farm, adjoining the above, containing about

125 Acres

of land, about 50 acres of which are heavily covered with

White and Red Oak Timber:

the arable land being of about the same quality as above described; the improvements consist of two small

DWELLING HOUSES,

in ordinary repair, and a young orchard of about

350 Peach and Apple trees,

in good condition and full bearing.

The above lands, well located and lying in one body, have recently been divided by the Trustee, within about one mile of the

Dorchester and Delaware R. R.

and about midway between Linkwood and East New Market stations, very convenient to Mills, Churches, Schools, and Rail Road stations.

A plot of the premises will be exhibited on day of sale, or can be seen by calling on the Trustee at his office in Cambridge; and every one wishing to examine the lands will please call on Mr. Robert G. Rawleigh, at Linkwood Station, who will take pleasure in showing them.

TERMS OF SALE: One-fourth of the purchase-money to be paid in cash; the balance in two equal installments, payable in one and two years, with interest, to be secured by bonds of the purchaser with approved security. Possession given on the first day of January next. Deeds and stamps at expense of purchaser.

The creditors of the said Robert G. Rawleigh are hereby notified to file their claims, properly authenticated, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for said county, within four months from the day of sale.

E. W. LECOMPTE,
july26—ts Trustee.

Ratification Notice.

In the matter of John E. Applegarth, Trustee of George Wallace, exparte.

In Equity in the Circuit Court for Dorchester County. No. 744 Chancery.

July 22, 1871.

Ordered that the sales made and reported by John E. Applegarth, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of George Wallace, be ratified, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 14th day of November next; provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some Newspaper published at Cambridge, Md., once in each of three successive weeks before the 1st day of September next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $3577.75.

F. J. HENRY, cl'k.

True copy, test:
F. J. HENRY, cl'k.
July 26, 1871—3t

State of Maryland,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS CITY, July 12th, 1871.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the State of Maryland, Article III, Section 4 and Section 5, provides, as follows:

Section 4. As soon as may be, after the taking and publishing of the National Census, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of Representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two Delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand, and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four Delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand; and less than fifty-five thousand souls, and upwards, shall be entitled to five Delegates; and no more; and each of the three Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of Delegates to which the largest county, shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment. And the General Assembly shall have power to provide, by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the three existing Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be, of equal population; but said Districts shall always consist of contiguous territory.

Sec. 5. Immediately after the taking and publishing of the next National Census, or after any State enumeration of population as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Governor then being, to arrange the representation in said House of Delegates, in accordance with the apportionment herein provided for; and to declare by proclamation, the number of Delegates to which each county, and the City of Baltimore may be entitled under such apportionment: and after every National Census, taken thereafter, or after any State enumeration of population thereafter made, it shall be the duty of the Governor for the time being, to make similar adjustment of representation, and declare the same by proclamation as aforesaid.

And whereas, by the last Census made in the year 1870, under the authority of the Laws of the United States, it appears that the population of the several counties of this State, was as follows;

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.
Allegany county,	38,536
Anne Arundel county,	24,457
Baltimore county,	63,059
Calvert county,	9,865
Caroline county,	12,101
Carroll county,	28,619
Cecil county,	25,874
Charles county,	15,738
Dorchester county,	19,458
Frederick county,	47,572
Harford county,	22,605
Kent county,	17,102
Montgomery county,	20,563
Prince George's county,	21,138
Queen Anne's county,	16,174
St. Mary's county,	14,944
Somerset county,	18,190
Talbot county,	16,137
Washington county,	34,712
Wicomico county,	15,802
Worcester county,	16,419

Now, therefore, I, Oden Bowie, Governor of the State of Maryland, by virtue of the authority and in compliance with the requirements of Article III, Section 4 and Section 5 of the Constitution of this State, do issue this, my proclamation, declaring the number of Delegates to which each county and the City of Baltimore is entitled in the General Assembly of Maryland, under the Census of 1870, as follows:

Allegany county,	4	Delegates.
Anne Arundel county,	3	"
Baltimore county,	6	"
1st Legislative Dist. B. city,	6	"
2d Legislative Dist. B. city,	6	"
3d Legislative Dist. B. city,	6	"
Calvert county,	2	"
Caroline county,	2	"
Carroll county,	4	"
Cecil county,	3	"
Charles county,	2	"
Dorchester county,	3	"
Frederick county,	5	"
Harford county,	3	"
Howard county,	2	"
Kent county,	2	"
Montgomery county,	3	"
Prince George's county,	3	"
Queen Anne's county,	2	"
St Mary's county,	2	"
Somerset county,	3	"
Talbot county,	2	"
Washington county,	4	"
Wicomico county,	2	"
Worcester county,	2	"

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this twelfth day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

By the Governor,
ODEN BOWIE.

R. C. Hollyday,
Secretary of State
July 26, 1871—1t

[redacted]

LAST NOTICE.

THE TAX-PAYERS of Cambridge and Bucktown Districts who have not settled their State and County taxes for the years 1869 and 1870, are hereby notified that, by authority of the County Commissioners, I shall proceed on the 1st of AUGUST next, without respect to persons, to advertise and collect the same according to law.

Those who wish to take advantage of the discount allowed by the State on their taxes for 1871 can now do so.

THOS. H. HANDY, Jr.,
jy19—3t Collector for Districts 7 & 13.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife Sarah E. Marshall, formerly Sarah E. Ward, and I have separated, and our separation is final,—I hereby forewarn all persons from trusting her, or her daughter Mary A. Ward, on my account, as I will pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

EDWARD A. MARSHALL.
July 12, 1871—3t N

DENTISTRY,

J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S,

OFFICE on Race Street, opposite the M. E. Church, Cambridge, Md.
July 12, 1871

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