The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sullivane, EDITOR.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY.....Aug 9, 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.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, AND S. M PETTENGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, are SOLE Agents for this Paper in that City.

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.

RADICALISM ILLUSTRATED.—If any further proof could be needed to convince the reflecting lovers of liberty in this country, that the radical leaders are bent on keeping their grip on the public treasury, even at the expense of all that the American people hold dear, it has been furnished by the recent action of a member of Gen. Grant's cabinet in North Carolina.

It will be remembered that while the carpet baggers protected by bayonets, held possession of the government of that unfortunate State, they framed a constitution which by one of its articles provided that it should not be altered by the people, excepting upon a call for a convention to be made by a two-thirds vote of both branches of the Legislature. Having thus, as they thought, securely settled themselves in power, they proceeded to levy taxes with boundless profusion, and to pocket them with boundless insolence, until after they had stolen upwards of twenty millions of dollars, *all* the decency and respectability of the State turned against them, and at the last election a Democratic Legislature was chosen.

This Legislature by a two third vote of one House, but by a bare majority of the other, passed a resolution to submit to a vote of the people of the State, the question as to whether or not, they desire a State Convention to remodel the Constitution. Nothing can be clearer than the proposition, that any provision in a constitution forbidding the people to change it, is absolutely null and void, for if a convention of the people can provide that the constitution it makes, cannot be altered excepting in a particular way, it can provide that it should be perpetual, in other words entirely overthrow the sovereignty of the people. This view is both the law and the precedent, and it has been so settled in numerous cases.

Mr. Attorney General Akerman, a citizen of Georgia, has on behalf of Gen. Grant betaken himself to North Carolina, and is now engaged in stumping the State against the Convention. In a recent speech, he, the Attorney General of the United States, declared, that if the call for a convention should be sustained, it would be treated as a revolutionary movement by the Government at Washington, and the State would be remanded to its old government.

In other words, as the Constitution now stands, Gen. Grant has a chance to carry the state, by the help of a little fraud here and there, at the next Presidential Election, but if the constitution is altered so that all the citizens of the State have their rights, he has positively no chance for the vote of North Carolina. Therefore, he announces to the people of that state, through the mouth of his Attorney General, that if they in the peaceful exercise of an undoubted fundamental right, dare call a convention of the whole people, to rid themselves of certain odious provisions of a constitution foisted upon them against their will, he will use the powers vested in him by the infamous Ku-Klux bill, declare them in insurrection, and take possession of the State Government.

Comment is unnecessary. How true are the words of Senator Trumbull, himself an original republican, that "the issue now is, not, how best to preserve our liberties, but shall we have any liberties to preserve—not, how best we may promote the interests of the several States, but shall we have any States at all."

We publish to day in another column a letter from one of the most intelligent and best informed gentlemen in our county, on the subject of the school system and appropriation.

We are frank to confess that we are not as familiar with this all important matter as we should be, and it is therefore with some diffidence that we venture an opinion; but the suggestion of the writer that the School Board should be empowered by law to be the judges of the amount necessary to be levied to the schools, and not the County Commissioners, strikes us with great force.

The Board of School Commissioners is much futher removed from the disturbing influences of self-interest and politics, than any other set of officials under the State Government, and is composed, as it should be, of our very best citizens. They can have but one single object in view in estimating the amount of an appropriation, the good of the whole county, and the deliberate, disinterested judgements of 13 of the most intelligent, and, on this particular subject, the best informed, of our people, must necessarily be the best criterion of what is really needed for our public schools.

The whole letter is well worthy of a careful perusal, and we hope may lead to an investigation and discussion of this important matter, which will in the end work order out of chaos, and effect some radical changes in our at present very evidently defective school system.

—Josh Billings says that a large policy of life insurance doesn't exactly make a man's corps smile at his widow, but it helps amazingly to get another fellow to do it for him.

COMMUNICATED.

INGLESIDE, Aug 4th 1871.

Mr. Editor—I understand, not officially but I presume correctly, that the County Commissioners appropriated for school purposes sixteen thousand dollars, and afterwards through the influence of an absent member of the board reconsidered their action and reduced the appropriation to twelve thousand dollars.

This I understand will barely suffice to keep the schools open through the year and pay the Teachers very small salaries.

What prompted to this action some future election may possibly indicate, but at present to my mind it looks like a mistaken policy, and one from which the actors can reap no advantage politically, or otherwise. The policy that has influenced them will forever keep us behind the age; retard our progress as a people, and bankrupt us as a county.

Laying aside altogether the question of education for the poor, and the fact that no community can be ignorant and improve in all that pertains to our true manhood and best civilization; laying all this aside would not sound discretion dictate that we establish at least a few first class schools; and have a few respectable buildings for school purposes.

Every one wants to see our county prosper, and we are inviting emigration to come with its capital and energy and make this the garden for the eastern cities. Emigration to the county is desired, but without some advantages for home education it will not come. No expenditure of the public money can be made that will so soon and so certainly add to our prosperity, as the building of suitable School Houses, and the employment of competent Teachers.

With the houses we now have, and the remuneration paid teachers, the cause of education cannot prosper.

A liberal policy on the part of the county officials towards the cause of education is therefore demanded. If economy is necessary in the administration of the affairs of the county let it not commence in refusing light and knowledge to the human intellect. Rather, far rather, increase our taxes ten fold, and give us good tasty School Houses and competent Teachers, than permit the great cause of education to go halting as it now does.

I apprehend that the law as it now stands is a great mistake. The County School Commissioners instead of being compelled to take what the County Commissioners see proper to give, should have the power to *demand* in the levying of the tax, or by an estimate furnished, the amount necessary to carry on the schools with success. They understand the wants of the people and should have the means, to meet them.

I shall say nothing at present, in regard to the character of our School Houses, Furniture, teachers, &c., but shall reserve these with a few other items, for future use if the occasion demands.

Yours Respectfully,

PROGRESS.

The Democratic Party.

For more than ten years radical orators and journals have been prophesying the utter annihilation of the democratic party. According to these authorities, democracy has been crushed out many times. A radical member of congress once, in a most hilarious speech, congratulated his party friends on the near approach of the day when there would not be such a thing as a democratic representative in that body. "The democratic party," said George W. Curtis in *Harper's Weekly*, "has ceased to be worthy of consideration as power, and is only dangerous as a faction." *The Detroit Free Press* suggests that this feast of the imagination was no doubt exceedingly pleasant, but it was not destined to be of long duration. While the ballots ruled, of course, the ballot was silent. Democracy and oppression are opposites. When radicalism ruled with the sword, democracy was the object of its oppressive power, but with the restoration of peace the era of free thought and free action was restored. No sooner was this accomplished than the radicals began to discover that the democratic party was not dead—that the great heart which beat languidly under the iron rule of force was again giving vigor and power to the popular mind. The very individuals who have aided to bury the democratic party so many times, now sing a different tune. Read what they say of the democratic party now:

Grant, with his ku-klux bill, thinks he can kill the democracy. It will take more men, by a million, than he had at Appomatox.—*New York Sun, radical.*

The democratic party to-day is stronger than it ever was in its history. It means now to win, and I do not say that it cannot win.—*Horace, at Vicksburg.*

He is a fool or a traitor who expects to win an easy victory over the democratic party in 1872. Grant can never do it with the bayonet.—*New York Evening Post, radical.*

You make light of the democracy, but to-day, in the state of New York, there is a clean democratic majority of ninety thousand. We never did have the Irish, and now we are losing all the Germans.—*New York Times, radical.*

A great deal has been said about the dead democracy. Those who think it is dead surely never read the story of the resurrection. There will be signs in the heavens and on the earth in 1872 when this democratic party gets its soldiers in the field.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican, radical.*

They may say what they please, but those who are the most confident do not know these democrats. They are the most dangerous when they seem the most whipped. Do not put any faith in them and do not trust them.—In retreat they are treacherous and often fatal.—*Louisville Commercial, radical.*

One day Trotter stopped a man on the road who drove a miserable team of sick and aged little mules, and with the ebullition, "Look a here, pilgrim, I know a man that would give $800 if he could see them mules." "Why," exclaimed the man, startled by such an unexpected prospect of luck, "yeou don't say so. Who is he?" "He's a blind man," said Trotter; "g'lang."

A comic story is told of Dean Stanley's parrot, which was a great pet of the whole family. One day Polly managed to open her cage and flew away, to the consternation of the whole household. After great search some one found Polly in the garden on the top of an apple tree. The welcome news was communicated to the dean, who, with the whole of the inmates, rushed out at once, accompained by Dr. Vaughan, who with some friends was then on a visit to the dean. Polly was found swinging herself on a topmost branch, but when she discovered the large audience below her, she look gravely down on them, and said; "Let us pray."

Ben Butler at College.

We have a very good story of the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler that has not yet found its way into the newspapers. When a student in college it was binding on the students to attend the college church—a duty which to him was very irksome. On one occasion he heard the preacher (who was also a professor) advancing propositions like the the following: (1) That the elect alone would be saved. (2) That among those who, by the world, were called Christians probably not more than one in a hundred belonged really and truly to the elect. (3) That the others, by reason of their Christian privileges, would suffer more hereafter than the heathen, who had never heard the Gospel at all. Mr. Butler, whose audacity was as conspicuous as his irreverence, made a note of these propositions, and on the strength of them drew up a petition to the faculty, soliciting exemption from further attendance at the church, as only preparing for himself a more terrible future. For, said he, the congregation here amounts to six hundred persons, and nine of these are professors. Now, if only one in a hundred is to be saved, it follows that three even of the faculty must be damned. He (Benjamin F. Butler,) being a mere student, could not expect to be saved in preference to a professor. For, he said, be it from him to cherish so presumptuous a hope! Nothing remained for him, therefore, but perdition. In this melancholy posture of affairs he was naturally anxious to abstain from any thing that might aggravate his future punishment; and, as chiefen attendance had been shown in last Sunday's sermon to have this influence on the non-elect, he trusted that the faculty would for all time coming excuse him from it!

The result of this petition, written out in an imposing manner, and formally presented to the faculty, was that Butler received a public reprimand for irreverence and, but for the influence of one or two friends in the faculty, would have been expelled.—*Harper's Bazaar.*

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

[From the Centreville Observer.

The Railroad.—The first train of cars passed into the depot lot on Thursday last, just three years five months and fourteen days after the first dirt was thrown at Millington. The entrance of the locomotive blowing her whistle aroused the people and called to the depot quite a number of curiosity seekers. The engine, the Queen Anne, was thoroughly inspected, the conducter, engineer, brakesman, and all engaged on the train fully and completely interviewed, many comments made, and many prophesies ventured upon the prospects of the town soon becoming a city.

It may not be uninteresting to our readers to go back to February 6, 1868, when the first dirt was thrown at Millington, and read what was said by those authorized to speak.

Hon Benjamin T. Biggs, director, spoke as follows: One year ago I came to Millington to talk with the people about railroad. I found the prominent men of the place in Uncle Simon Beyer's apothecary store. They had sat there twenty years—there their fathers had sat for twenty years before them. I could not get them to talk of steam engine. Not one would go with me to Centreville, or take any step in this enterprise. One had married a wife, another had bought a yoke of oxen, and they all with one consent began to make excuse. But I went to Centreville and talked steam engine, and see what we have accomplished in just one year. Who ever saw such a day in Millington before? Don't your hearts beat quicker. In less than one year we will drive a steam engine through this town at the rate of a mile per minute. What is a community without a steam engine? The town has been asleep for thirty years, but to-day it is galvanized into new life. We intend to resurrect any man who stands in the way of steam engine. It is intelligence united to energy that makes a community. When the Yankee comes down here and wants to buy your land, tell him it is within six hours ride of the city, demand a proper price and you may make him pay it. He cannot help himself. We mean to tie the States of Maryland and Delaware together with a knot of railroad iron.

Temperance Law in Connecticut.

The Connecticut Senate has passed a bill which renders null and void all business dealings for liquors—enables the purchaser even of a glass of whisky to recover back the ten cents he pays for it!—declares null and void all sales, transfers, contracts, quit claims, mortgages, attachments and liens made in consideration (part or whole) of the sale of any spirituous liquor; makes null and void all leases of premises if liquor is sold on them; punishes by fine of $100 or a month in jail (or both) the sale of liquor to any minor under eighteen years of age; makes the person who sells responsible for all damages done by drunken men, and permits any tax-payer to sue such seller whenever the drinker abuses his family. Other stringent provisions follow.

A Clerical Scamp.—James Abgar, *alias* Jacob A. Apgar (his real name), of New Jersey, formerly a Methodist preacher, has been officiating in this place and vicinity as a minister of the gospel for three months, and had become extremely popular with the church-goers, particularly the lady portion, until it was discovered that he premeditated bigamy, having already wife and six children in New Jersey. The Rev. scoundrel was given one hour to pack up and leave town, by the parents of a young lady he was playing the gallant to, which was accepted by Jacob without ceremony, and he departed without even taking with him his carpet-bag, or offering up a prayer in behalf of his dupes. It may be proper to state that in politics, Jacob was strongly Radical, and could make a telling speech, judging by his Fourth of July oration here.—*Cecil Dem.*

The St. Michael's *Comet* made its appearance last week in a handsome new dress.

—The Hon. James B. Beck is stumping Kentucky. He declares that when the books of the Navy, the Postoffice, the Interior, and other Departments pass into the hands of the Democracy, such an exhibit of rottenness will be made as will astound the world. He says the heads of those Departments would sooner see Grant Emperor to-day, with the right of succession to his son, than see the evidence of their guilt pass into the hands of the Democratic party. Mr. Beck adds that he expects to hear of a big fire or some other casualty in the Department buildings, if concealment can be maintained in no other way.

CHEAP MUSIC.—It is seldom that cheapness is associated *with merit* and *real value*, but we must make an exception in favor of PETER'S MUSICAL MONTHLY. This valuable work comes to us regularly each month, overflowing with choice new music—some fifteen pieces in every number. It is printed from 36 full size music-plates, neatly bound, and sells for the modest sum of 30 cents. Volume VIII. began with July number; and the publisher offers to send two copies—July and August—for 50 cents. Address J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, New-York.

Think of it! 30 pieces of good Music for 50 cents.

THE PEOPLE'S LITERARY COMPANION will hereafter be published weekly at $2 per annum. It will retain its present form and size, and retain its same literary characteristics. At $2 it will be one of the cheapest literary papers in the country. Handsome premiums are also offered for new subscribers. E. C. Allen & Co., publishers, Augusta Maine.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA SCHOLARSHIPS.—Eleven scholarships entitling the successful candidates to spend one session at the University of Virginia without the payment of matriculation fees or tuition fees, will be open to competitors from all the schools and colleges of all the States at the beginning of the next academic year, October 1st Of these eleven scholarships five are in the academic department and two each in the departments of law, of medicine and of industrial chemistry, civil and mining engineering and agriculture.

DEMOCRATIC NEGROES.—Fourteen colored men in Newberry, South Carolina, have signed a card, stating, in effect, that they are satisfied that their interest lies with the Democratic party. They say they have been used by the Radical leaders for their own selfish purposes, and cheated and imposed to an extent that has made them heartily sick and disgusted. Henceforth they will act with and support the Conservatives.

ENFORCING THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—Hon. W. A. Hayne, colored member of the South Carolina Legislature, has had Mr. J. Lombardo, also colored, barber, of Charleston, arrested and held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for violation of the civil rights bill, in refusing to shave the honorable gentleman. The wretched Lombardo accompanied his refusal by objurgatory remarks, in which the legislator was disparaged as a "nigger."

TO BE ISSUED WEEKLY.—The *Literary Companion*, published at Augusta, Maine, by E. C. Allen & Co.; now issued monthly, will, after the 7th of October next, be publish weekly.—This will add greatly to this splendid paper, and we wish its proprietors success. Large premiums are offered to subscribers. Sends for sample copy. It will be for $2 09 per annum after October.

☞ A little girl in Pennsylvania was recently reproved for playing out of doors, with the boys, and informed that being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But with all imaginable innocence, she replied:—"Why, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em." Grandma took time to think.

FREDERICK COUNTY.—The Republicans of Frederick County have called two conventions, one to meet on the 2nd of Sept. to elect Delegates to the State Convention on the 12th, and the other to meet on Sept. 30th to nominate candidates for the various county offices;

☞ During the Anniversaries, the following dialogue was overheard between two newsboys: "I say, Jim, what's the meaning of so many ministers being here all together?" "Why," answered Jim scornfully, "they always meets once a year to exchange sermons with each other."

A BLUFF old farmer says: "If a man professes to serve the Lord, I like to see him do it when he measures a yard of cotton or a bushel of potatoes, as when he hollers halleluyer!"

MARRIED.

On the 3rd inst., by Rev. Levi D. Traverse, ROBERT T. CREIGHTON, and ADALINE J. MEEKINS, both of this county.

On the 2nd inst., at Hurlocks Station, by the Rev. N. M. Browne, JOSEPH W. BUCK, and Miss LIZZIE FLETCHER, both of this county.

CAMBRIDGE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE Fall Session will open on MONDAY the 4th day of SEPTEMBER next. This Institution is now provided with a full corps of intelligent teachers, has a fine cabinet of minerals, varied philosophical apparatus, globes, charts, etc., and is in every way prepared to impart a thorough and accomplished education.

For further particulars or catalogues, please address J. F. BAUGHER, A. M., aug 9-6t. Principal.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

HAVING purchased the Grist Mill owned by Mr. C. Shepherd, I am now prepared to accommodate the farmers by running the Mill every day. Tolling wheat—one eighth, in place of one-sixth, as formerly. I shall soon put on a new Bolting Cloth, and have the Mill in good order, and will give as good a turn out as any Mill in the country.

JABEZ WARREN,

aug. 2, 1871—3t Cambridge, Md

For Judge of the Orphan's Court.

WE are authorized to announce HENRY C. ELLIOTT, ESQ., as a candidate for the Orphan's Court, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating Convention. [aug. 9, 1871—te

For the Legislature.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Upon the reiterated solicitation of many of my friends, I have consented to allow my name to go before the Democratic County Convention, as a candidate for the House of Delegates, and I embrace this opportunity to deny emphatically the truth of a rumor which has reached my ears, started doubtless by parties from interested motives, that I am concerned in a scheme to injure the prospects of our county choice for the next U. S. Senator, the Hon D. M. Henry. That Gentleman has my most cordial Support, & upon this important question my personal views are in entire accord with the Sentiments of the county which I aspire to represent in the councils of the State.

W. T. VICKERS.

East New Market Aug. 9th, 1871.

SHERIFFALTY.

WE are authorized to announce EDMUND DASHIELL of the 13th Election District, as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Aug. 2.

SHERIFFALTY.

WE are authorized by many friends to announce our popular Ex-Sheriff, JAMES A. BRAMBLE, as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the nominating Democratic Convention. [June 7, 1871—te

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce WM. H. BATTON, Sr. Esq., a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Dorchester County, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

For County Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE WINTHROP, Esq., as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating Convention.

For the Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce, the Hon. JOHN E. BRODESS, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

May 31, 1871.—tf

Trustee's Sale.

THE undersigned, trustee appointed by a decree of the Circuit Court for Dorchester county, sitting as a court of equity, to carry out the provisions of the last will and testament of William R. Tall, deceased, will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, on

MONDAY, September 4th 1871,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, M., and 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House door in the town of Cambridge.

All the Real Estate of which the said Wm. R. Tall, died, seized, consisting of a FARM situated about *one quarter* of a mile from the village of Tobaccostick, in said county.

The said FARM is situated within a half mile of a steamboat Landing connecting with Baltimore, and contains

160 Acres of Land more or less.

It has upon it a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, 4 rooms on the first floor and a story and a half high, all the usual out buildings in a fair state of repair, and not only ample WOODLAND for the use of the place, but a large surplus of GOOD WOOD can be cut for market. It is one of the best adapted farms for the growth of Wheat and Corn in Dorchester county.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are one fourth of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale and the balance to be paid in equal instalments of six, twelve, and eighteen months, to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, with sureties to be approved by the said trustee, and bearing interest from day of sale.

Deeds and stamps at the expense of the purchaser.

LEVIN J. TALL,

Aug. 9, 1871—tds Trustee.

"Lady Washington's Reception Day."

THE picture or scene of "Lady Washington's Reception" recalls the golden days of our Republic. The Lady Washington Art Association of New York, having become owners of the beautiful print of Lady Washington's Reception Day, by A. H. Richie, N. A. which is after an oil painting by Daniel Huntington, N. A. (now in possession of A. T. Stewart, Esq., and for which he paid $20,000) beg leave to represent that the copy-right and engraving of this print cost the sum of $25,000 and that all the proof copies of this magnificent and incomparable engraving were sold in New York for $50 per copy, and all the issues from the plate since have been sold at $20 per copy. Now in order to place this fine work of artistic merit in possession of all lovers of the art in the United States, we offer it to the public at $5 per copy (intrinsically worth $20 per copy) in connection with the following named property on the sale of 64,000 copies. 3 Brown Stone Houses, Dean street Brooklyn, N. Y. $16,000 $48,000

150	Gold Watches 18 carat	15,000
1000	$20 Gold pieces	20,000
2500	10 do do	25,000
2000	5 do do	10,000
32	Oil Paintings of rare and exquisite beauty	8,980
		$126,980

To every one who shall buy a copy of this great and beautiful picture will be given a ticket or receipt which will entitle the holder to an interest in the above named property to be determined by a drawing which will take place just as soon as the requisite number of copies are sold. If the sale of sixty-four thousand copies should not be reached (which however we do not apprehend or fear) we will distribute the property and award the donations (we propose to award about seven thousand dollars to benevolent and charitable Institutions) on the same scale or ratio agreeably to the number of copies sold.

By permission we refer to the following well known and highly respectable names:

Latham, Alexander & Co., Bankers No. 18 Wall Street.

Leslie C. Bruce Esq., office Turf, Field and farm No, 37 Park Row.

John Darby & Co., Editors American Grocer, No, 161 William St.

R. C. Daniel Esq., Banker, Post Office Box 4730.

James Chieves & Co., Com Merchants, No. 79 Water Street.

R. L. Edwards, Esq, Banker, No. 33 Wall Street.

Address, CHARLES B. BAILEY, Esq., No. 221 Baltimore St. Music Dealer and agent for Baltimore.

Office of the Association No. 547 Broadway, New York.

Aug. 9, 1871—2t.

FOR RENT

The Farm near Cambridge known as "Bellfield," containing about 14 acres, and now occupied by Col. John R. Keene, can be rented for the year 1872. Apply to

CALEB SHEPHERD

Aug. 2 1871.—tf. Agent

DENTISTRY,

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

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

July 12, 1871.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.



NOTICE—The Steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT will discontinue her trips to points above Hog Island after Monday, July 24th. The Highland Light will continue her trips to Easton, Oxford, Cambridge, Hog Island and intermediate landings, leaving Pier 4, Light St., Baltimore, at 9:30 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and returning leave Hog Island at 12 o'clock M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. aug2

On and after Monday, July 24th, the Steamer MASSACHUSETTS will leave Pier 4, Light St., Baltimore, for Oxford, Cambridge, Denton and intermediate landings on Mondays and Wednesdays at 9:30 P. M. And for Clora's Point, Cambridge, Denton and intermediate landings, except Cabin Creek, on Saturdays at A. M. Returning, leave Denton Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, at 12 o'clock M., stopping at Easton Sunday evenings. aug2

Valuable Hotel for Sale or Rent.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale at any time before the 1st day of NOVEMBER, 1871, that large and valuable Public House so long known as

THE STEAMBOAT HOTEL,

with all the privileges and appurtenances belonging thereto.

This Hotel is situated on High Street in the town of Cambridge, but a hundred yards from the Court House, and directly on the route from the Steamers to the cars.

It is large, roomy and in excellent repair, and has extensive.

STABLES, BARNS,

and all necessary out-houses attached.

If not sold before the 1st of November, I will rent the same property for the year 1872.

For terms apply to the undersigned, who can always be found on or about the premises.

JOHN BRADSHAW,

Proprietor.

Aug. 2, 1871—tf

Office of the Board of School Commissioners, July 27th, 1871.—At a meeting of the Board held June 19th, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Board will continue any or all of the schools in Dorchester county for the full period of ten months, during the ensuing scholastic year, *provided* said schools do not send in any bills for incidental expenses; and *furthermore* that any accounts for incidental expenses will be deducted from the proportional part of the allowance to the schools presenting such claims for the fourth term of the year.

The orders for repairs on buildings and for the erection of houses are now ready, and all interested are urged to push forward all such work before Sept. 1st.

The schools will open on Monday, September 4th, and District Commissioners can secure the services of teachers at once.

An Examination of Teachers will take place at the office of the Board, on Monday, Aug. 28th.

All Teachers whose certificates were given three years ago, must apply for re-examination, on the 28th of Aug.

All candidates and Teachers without certificates will also be present on the 28th Aug.

All receipts, vouchers, bills, &c., in the hands of commissioners or teachers should be forwarded at once to this office.

By order of the Board,

W. W. MACE, Pres.

JAS. L. BRYAN, Sec. aug2 2t

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JOHN BRADSHAW,

Proprietor.

Aug. 2, 1871—tf

Order of Publication.

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

IN pursuance and by authority of the annexed order of said Court, the undersigned, trustee of George Wallace of said county, hereby warns all persons holding claims against the said George Wallace to file the same with the vouchers thereof in the office of the clerk of said court, on or before the 1st day of January A. D. 1872, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the trust fund.

JOHN E. APPLEGARTH,

Trustee.

Aug. 2, 1871—2t

July Term, 1871.

ORDERED, that John E. Applegarth be and he is hereby authorized and directed to give notice by publication to the creditors of the said George Wallace to file their claims with the vouchers thereof with the clerk of this court on or before the 1st day of January A. D. 1872, the said publication to be made in one or more newspapers published in the town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county at least once a week for four successive weeks before the 21st day of September A. D. 1871.

JAS. A. STEWART,
JOHN R. FRANKLIN,
LEVIN T. H. IRVING.

July 2, 1871—4t

Order of Publication.

Nathan Vickers vs John J. Purse.

In the Circuit Court for Dorchester County. No. 27 Appeals, July Term, 1871.

WHEREAS the said Nathan Vickers has filed a petition to this Court, setting forth that he did on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1871 purchase at Constable's sale, all that parcel of land, the property of the said John J. Purse, lying and being in East New Market District in said county, on the county road leading from East New Market to Harrison and being the same land which was sold to said John J. Purse by Peter Vickers, and which was formaly sold and conveyed to the said Peter Vickers by Susan McCollister of said county, it is thereupon this 28th day of July A. D. 1871 ordered by the court that notice be given to the said John J. Purse, who is represented to be a non resident of the state of Maryland, by publication of this order in some newspaper published in Dorchester County, once a week for four successive weeks before the 10th day of September A. D. 1871, to be and appear in this court, in person or by attorney, on or before the second day of the next November Term, of this Court, to show cause if any he has, why the said sale should not be ratified and confirmed.

JAS. A. STEWART, C. C.

True copy, test

F. J. HENRY, cl'k.

Aug. 2, 1871—4t

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 $6625.

JNO. R FRANKLIN,
L. T. H. IRVING.

True copy—Test:

july 26—4t F. J. HENRY, Clerk.

Order of Publication.

James Fooks vs Zachariah W. Linthicum. No. 22 Appeals, July Term, 1871.

WHEREAS a certain William H. Willis, collector of state and county taxes for election District No. 9 of Dorchester county, for the years 1869 and 1870, has reported to the Judges of the First Judicial District of the state of Maryland, sitting as the circuit court of Dorchester county, a sale made by him to James Fooks of the tract or parcel of land lying and being in said district of said county, containing 32 acres of land, more or less, and assessed to Moses Driver's Heirs on the Assessor's books of Dorchester county, for the years 1869 and 1870, for the payment of taxes due and in arrear, together with his proceedings in relation thereto; and where as upon examination, it appears to the said Judges, that the said proceedings are regular, and that the provisions of the law, in relation thereto, have been complied with.

Now it is therefore ordered this 26th day of July A. D. 1871 that notice be given by the publication of this order, once a week for three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, or some other newspaper published at Cambridge, in said county, before the 1st day of October, A. D. 1871, warning all persons interested in said property to be and appear in this court, in person, or by attorney, on or before the 2nd day of the January term, A. D. 1872 thereof, to show cause, if any they have, why said sale should not be ratified and confirmed. The report states the amount of sales to be $12 75.

JAS. A. STEWART,
LEVIN T. H. IRVING.

True copy, test

F. J. HENRY, cl'k.

Aug. 2, 1871—3t

Order of Publication.

James Fooks vs Zachariah W. Linthicum. No. 22 Appeals, July Term, 1871.

WHEREAS a certain William H. Willis, collector of state and county taxes for election District No. 9 of Dorchester county, for the years 1869 and 1870, has reported to the Judges of the First Judicial District of the state of Maryland, sitting as the circuit court of Dorchester county, a sale made by him to James Fooks of the tracts or parcels of land, situated in said District, on the Little Blackwater river, called "Stephens' Gift" and "Abaolom's Craft" and containing 254 acres, more or less, and assessed to Zachariah W. Linthicum, for the year 1870 on the assessors books of the county aforesaid, for the payment of taxes due and in arrear, together with his proceedings in relation thereto; and where upon examination it appears to the said Judges that the said proceedings are regular, and that the provisions of the law, in relation thereto, have been complied with.

Now it is therefore ordered this 26th day of July A. D. 1871 that notice be given by the publication of this order, once a week for three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, or some other newspaper published at Cambridge, in said County, before the 1st day of October, A. D. 1871, warning all persons interested in said property to be and appear in this Court, in person, or by attorney on or before the 2d day of the January Term, A. D. 1872 thereof, to show cause, if any they have, why said sale should not be ratified and confirmed. The report states the amount of sales to be $21.15.

JAS. A STEWART,
LEVIN T. H. IRVING

True copy—Test,

F. J. HENRY, cl'k.

Aug. 2, 1871—3t

Order of Publication.

James Fooks vs Robert R. Robertson's, heirs. No. 23 Appeals, July Term, 1871.

WHEREAS as certain William H. Willis, Collector of state and County taxes for Election District, No. 9 of Dorchester County for the years 1869 & 1870, has reported to the Judges of the First Judicial District of the State of Maryland, sitting as the Circuit Court for Dorchester County, a sale made by him to James Fooks of the tract or parcel of land lying and being in said District, containing 130½ acres of land, more or less, and assessed to the late Robert R. Robertson, on the assessor's books of said County, for the years 1869 & 1870, for the payment of taxes due and in arrear, together with his proceedings, in relation thereto; and whereas upon examination it appears to the said Judges, that the said proceedings are regular, and that the provisions of the law in relation thereto have been Complied with.

Now, it is therefore ordered this 26th, day of July A. D. 1871 that notice be given by the publication of this order once a week for three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, or some other newspaper published at Cambridge, in said county, before the 1st, day of October, A. D. 1871, warning all persons interested in said property, to be and appear in this court in person or by attorney, on or before the 2d, day of the January Term, A. D. 1872 thereof, show cause, if any they have, why said sale should not be ratified and confirmed. The report states the amount of sales to be $40.63.

JAS. A. STEWART,
LEVIN T. H. IRVIN G

True Copy—Test,

F. J. HENRY, cl'k.

Aug. 2. 1871—3t

Order of Publication.

James Fooks vs Robert R. Robertson's, heirs. No. 23 Appeals, July Term, 1871.

WHEREAS as certain William H. Wills, Collector of state and County taxes for Election District, No. 9 of Dorchester County for the years 1869 & 1870, has reported to the Judges of the First Judicial District of the State of Maryland, sitting as the Circuit Court for Dorchester County, a sale made by him to James Fooks of the tract or parcel of land lying and being in said District, containing 130½ acres of land, more or less, and assessed to the late Robert R. Robertson, on the assessor's books of said County, for the years 1869 & 1870, for the payment of taxes due and in arrear, together with his proceedings, in relation thereto; and whereas upon examination it appears to the said Judges, that the said proceedings are regular, and that the provisions of the law in relation thereto have been Complied with.

Now, it is therefore ordered this 26th, day of July A. D. 1871 that notice be given by the publication of this order once a week for three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, or some other newspaper published at Cambridge, in said county, before the 1st, day of October, A. D. 1871, warning all persons interested in said property, to be and appear in this court in person or by attorney, on or before the 2d, day of the January Term, A. D. 1872 thereof, show cause, if any they have, why said sale should not be ratified and confirmed. The report states the amount of sales to be $40.63.

JAS. A. STEWART,
LEVIN T. H. IRVIN G

True Copy—Test,

F. J. HENRY, cl'k.

Aug. 2. 1871—3t

BOARDING TENT.

I hereby respectfully inform the Public that I have made every arrangement to keep a BOARDING TENT AT HURLOCK'S CAMP GROUND, commencing on the 28th of July, and at SHILOH CAMP, commencing on the 11th of August next.

No pains will be spared by me to make my guests comfortable during their stay. Ample accomodations for all who may come.

SYLVESTER H. SMITH.

July 19, 1871—tf

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