The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sullivane, Editor.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,.....Aug. 23, 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.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic and Conservative Voters of the County are requested to meet in their respective Districts, on SATURDAY September 2nd, for the purpose of selecting four Delegates in *each District* to represent said Districts in *County Convention*, to be held in Cambridge, on MONDAY September 4th, to nominate suitable persons for the following offices, viz: three Delegates to the General Assembly, State's Attorney, Sheriff, three Judges of the Orphan's Court, THREE County Commissioners and County Surveyor. By order,

R. T. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Chairman Cen. Com. for Dor. Co.

Our School System.—We publish to day a letter written by one of the most influential citizens of our County to Dr. Bryan of the School Board, upon the subject of public education. Mr. Goslin is well known as a pillar of public morals and of sound constitutional Democracy in Dorchester County, and his views as a representative man are therefore entitled to great weight.

There are one or two matters connected with this Public School business which had better be spoken right out. If the system is to prevail that the State and Counties are for the sake of the public morals and general public good to educate the children of the State, if in short the Public School system as now established by law with perhaps some slight modifications, is to remain the settled policy of Maryland, then as a necessary consequence follows the decay of the private school system. If men pay taxes to educate the children of the county they naturally desire to share the benefits of the taxation, and are not disposed to pay money in the shape of taxes to educate other people's children, and at the same time go to the double expense of educating their own at private schools.

Now nothing is more certain than that the Public School system of Maryland is deeply rooted in the affections and judgements of the people and is established upon a basis that can never be shaken. It would be a bold politician, it would shiver like glass, any political combinations, it would overthrow and wreck any party that dare assail it.

This much being premised, the proper education of his children, that most important of all objects to every father in a Christian land, depends upon the character of the public school houses and the qualifications of the teachers; the character of the school houses and the qualifications of the teachers depend upon the amount of money expended in the erection of the one and the employment of requisite talent and virtue in the other; and finally the amount of money so to be expended depends upon the intelligence, the public virtue and enlightened generosity of the people.

It is demonstrable that all classes of the people are interested in heavy taxation, if necessary, to render efficient this public school system. The poor have near to their hearts the education of their offspring, and the amount of tax whether great or small is to them a matter of indifference for they have none to pay, all that they desire is a *good* school house and a *good* teacher. The rich, no matter how heavy the tax, are at less expense in the education of their children than under the old system. But if the school houses and teachers are unequal to the requirements of the age, they have not only to pay the tax but are obliged at great expense to send their children off to some private school. The poor, in the latter case pay no taxes and secure to their children but an indifferent education; the rich pay the taxes and yet get *no* benefit, because in self defence they are in addition to the tax compelled to incur all the expenses of the old system, thus making it a *tax* indeed. But build good school houses and employ good teachers, and while the poor without the cost of an additional dollar to *them* will get their children thoroughly educated, the rich will secure the same priceless blessing at an expense not one third as great as that to which they were formerly subjected.

It may be said, it is true, that there are those of our people who pay taxes and yet have no children to educate, and hence their interests are opposed to taxation for the purpose in hand. But, outside of the claims of society at large upon them as well as all its members, there are comparatively few who have no children, and of those few there are still fewer who do not expect to have them at some time or another. And if they don't, they ought to anyway, and should be in sympathy with those who have. If indeed there be any who can't and won't indulge in these luxuries, who have no children, never expect to have any, and don't want any, why let them make affidavit to these several facts and petition the Legislature, and every fair minded man will with infinite pity in his heart agree to exempt *them* from taxation. And these, I ween, will be found to be very fewest of all.

Then when there is talk of retrenchment in the public expenditure, and no talk certainly can be more wholesome, let there be no hint even of a reduction of taxation for the support of the school system. On the contrary, if it is found necessary open your purses, pour out your money as freely as you would your blood on the altar of your country, in support of the great and fundamental principle of Public Education. Every man knows that any individual of sufficient education, talent and moral character to make a competent first class teacher, can make much more than the pittance now allowed our teachers at any one of the ten thousand occupations open to him in this country, and you cannot keep him without an adequate salary. The Constitution of the United States (at this present time in so great danger,) civil liberty, the very framework of society itself, in this democratical republic rests for its support on the enlightenment of American citizens. Then let us be true to ourselves, to our children and to our duty as citizens of The Great Republic, by extending to the cause of public education in Maryland, so far as in us lies, a zealous and cordial and generous support.

Our Trip to Ohio.—Mr. Garrett, the enlightened and benevolent President of the Balt. and Ohio R. R. Co., thinking doubtless that the Editors are the neediest, hardest worked and best set of fellows in the State, invited us to take a trip to Lake Erie at his expense, and on Monday the 7th inst., we left Baltimore City, about 50 in number, on special cars provided for the occasion.

All day Monday we were occupied in making each other's acquaintance and discussing the excellent liquors and provisions provided for the occasion, while we thundered along on that greatest monument of Maryland genius and enterprise, the Balt. and Ohio Rail Road, towards the Alleghany Mountains. Late in the evening we passed through the gorgeous scenery of Harper's Ferry, and when we arose with the Sun on Tuesday, we found ourselves far beyond the Ohio river, rushing and dashing and tearing along at the rate of 25 or 30 miles to the hour, through the waving corn, the primeval forests and bright green pastures of Ohio.

Upon arriving at Columbus the Capital of the State, we found that an hour and a half's delay would be necessary to make connection, and also found waiting for us at the depot a deputation from the city authorities and the Press of Columbus to extend to us the hospitalities of the place. It is a city of about 45,000 inhabitants, situated in a beautiful rolling country, and is by far the handsomest town we have ever visited. As many of our readers probably have no very correct idea of what "a city reception" is, and would like to know, we will give some of the minutia of this one as a fair sample of all the rest.

We were first escorted to a numerous array of hacks and then driven around the city to observe the various objects of interest. Visited the Park, quite a handsome one on a small scale, drove along all the principal streets of the place and were amazed at the long rows of elegant mansions, the magnificent public buildings, (in some instances the finest in America,) and all the various evidences of wealth and prosperity surprising in a town of its dimensions. We were then carried through the State Capitol, a massive and noble work of art, shown the magnificent representation of Perry's battle of Lake Erie by Powers, the long rows of portraits of Ohio's Governors, beginning with "Mad Anthony Wayne" the famous revolutionary General and friend of Washington, &c. Thence, we were shown to an extensive saloon where, after being seated, endless plates of cake and bottles of the native wines known as the "sparkling Catawba," the "Golden Wedding" &c., were set before us, and we were bade welcome to the capital of Ohio. Then one of our number arose and proposed that we should drink a sentiment "The City of Columbus," which proposition was responded to with the utmost alacrity and the most surprising unanimity. Another distinguished editor of the State of Maryland then arose and proposed a toast to "The Press of Columbus" which was immediately drunk with great zeal and without a dissentient voice.—Then another gentleman proposed the "State of Ohio" and a glass of wine was tossed off to the Empire State of the West with great enthusiasm. Then a proposition to drink the health of the "Governor of Ohio" was made and responded to with unabated fervor and the same remarkable unanimity, and we can even aver that with our own eyes we saw a prominent Maryland Democrat drink the health of his Radical Excellency *twice* in the enthusiasm of the moment. At this stage of proceedings, the endless rows of bottles were removed and other endless rows substituted in their places. Then various other toasts were proposed, in some instances two or three at a time, and we shall always feel the conviction that not a single one was refused, but that the most harmonious concert of action prevailed from the beginning to the end of the entertainment. These amiable proceedings were at length interrupted by the arrival of our train, and after being driven down to the cars and bidden an affectionate farewell by our hospitable entertainers, we resumed our route through an even more fertile and beautiful country than we had passed in the morning, and sped on our way to Sandusky City, on Lake Erie.

Arriving there at 6 o'clock, P. M. we had just time to take supper and then embark on the steamer for "Put-In-Bay" Island, our destination, one of a group of islands lying in Lake Erie about 40 miles from Sandusky. We reached the island at 10 o'clock, P. M., and were charmed by all that could be seen at that hour, the brilliantly lighted hotels and grounds, the mirth and music prevailing in every direction, the fine sea-breeze and the dash of the waves on the rock bound coast.

But we find this article has swollen beyond all reasonable dimensions, and we can proceed no farther. We had hoped to lay before our readers some statistics concerning farming, &c., in Ohio, and some suggestions of practical benefit to our people derived from our trip. The best plan will be for us to stop right here before *you* are weary, and in our next weeks issue those who are interested in this narration can resume their reading of the Editorial trip to Ohio and our reflections and conclusions derived therefrom.

The Camp at Beckwith's is in full operation, and religious exercises, politics and courtships are in full blast

[For the Chronicle.]

Letter from Federalsburg.

Dr. Jas. L. Bryan,

Dear Sir:—We defy the opponents of public schools to open issue, and dare them to the contest. The only way they can effect any thing will be by covert effort.—They might temporarily do something by that means. The day is past for any headway to be made against this, the great local question of the day, and I predict that any man who dares to lend himself to the opposition will fail to have the second opportunity. I think I know public sentiment at least in the upper part of the County, and I feel confident that I represent that sentiment correctly, when I say that the almost unanimous voice is in favor of liberal taxation for the support of schools, and the building of decent houses, all over the County where they are needed. And let me say to you whichever the opposition takes ground against us we never intend to stop until the entire County is dotted over with decent, healthy, and comfortable houses; such as will be beautiful to the eye of the passer by, and pleasant to teachers and pupils. So far as houses are concerned I want to see my native County the banner County of the State. I am in just that position that I can speak and act without liability to censure. I have no selfish motives to gratify, for I have no child to send to public schools—no axe to grind in a political way for there is no office in the County that I could be induced to accept were it tendered to me by the united voice of every man in the County. Thus situated, honesty of sentiment must be accorded to me—and I tell you that I am thoroughly in earnest on the question of public schools. Life-long Democrat as I have been, never having in a single instance split my ticket I would not fail to oppose any man's election who opposes public schools, or who would cripple their efficiency by withholding liberal levies, and any man who does it will go to the wall politically.

I give the School Board credit for having done what they believe to be the best—but were I a member, I should most assuredly oppose the keeping of the school's in operation longer than from the 1st of October to 1st of June and use all the funds possible for the erection of houses. * * *

Very truly yours
E. R. GOSLIN.

[For the Chronicle.]

A Visit to our Depot and Vicinity—Public Enterprise, &c.

Cambridge, md , Aug. 19, 1871.

Mr. Editor:—It is with pleasure that we oft extend our walk to the vicinity of our new railroad depot, where the beauty and fashion of Cambridge have so often congregated and resorted to; not only for a lover's stroll, exercise, recreation and health, but to witness the multifarious improvement and manipulations of the Dorchester and Delaware railroad, which they are looking forward to, as enhancing the future welfare and prosperity of their beautiful and hospitable town.

On taking a cursory survey of the various improvements around us, we observe that the Depot or Ticket office, is a small one story building, having but one room, and that is used for the disposal of traveling tickets, the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, and the transaction of business generally, by the worthy superintendent of the road, Mr. D. S. Hessey.

Near the depot building, are two large and spacious houses, one, presenting the appearance of a huge stable, for the reception and safe-keeping of *two* of their fiery "200" pleer steeds, and the other for the storage of freight.

The turn-table, which had frequently attracted the attention and called forth many witty and *quizzical* remarks from our "Fairy" Belles, revolves with its monster engine upon it, with astonishing ease and rapidity.

The Tank, we looked for in vain, but soon learned it was quietly reposing near an adjacent Village twelve miles distant; however, from the extreme healthy and sprightly appearance of the "iron" horses, we should judge it contained an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water to quench their daily craving thrst.

The buildings are all new and substantially built and slightly ornamental, together with the entire premises, and present quite a neat, romantic and suburban villa-like appearance.

To Wilson Byrn, Esq., its highly efficient President, the citizens of Dorchester are under many lasting obligations, for his indomitable energy, zeal and perseverance, in so spedily and successfully pushing forward this thirty three miles of railway to completion.

Our young friend Mr. Daniel Muse, conductor of the train, has already won for himself many laurels, by his urbane, polite and gentlemanly deportment to the traveling public.

It is a gratifying indication of the progress of our internal improvements, to observe the various network of railroads on this shore, and we hope our citizens will not only feel it a pride, but a duty to maintain and support our elegantly finished road, for by it we expect to largely increase our population manufactures and business generally, as well as enhance the value of our estates, and develop the resources of the country through which it passes.

Without these railway facilities in this enlightened progressive age, it is impossible for us to progress and keep pace with other competing towns in their onward march of improvement.

According to the general law of trade, the supply will equal the demand, and as the population increases along our lines of travel, the facilities and accommodation for transit will be proportionately multiplied.

Those of our citizens who have not yet availed themselves of the pleasure of a visit to our depot and vicinity, to see this *live* institution, we feel sure will be highly compensated by doing so at once, especially on the arrival or departure of the trains.

J. N. B.

Penalty of Miscegenation in Georgia.—In the Atlanta (Ga.) District Court, on Wednesday last, five miscegenation cases were disposed of. The judge sentenced Wm. Hibbe, a white man, convicted of living with a negro woman, to pay a fine of one thousand dollars or to be imprisoned in the county jail for the term of six months.—Martha Johnson, his paramour, to pay two hundred and fifty dollars, or three months' imprisonment. Wm. Harris, negro, convicted of a similar offense, was sentenced to pay two hundred and fifty dollars, or six months on the public works. Mary Harris, his white paramour, to pay one thousand dollars, or six months on the public works.

"What is the annual corn crop of Kentucky?" asked a foreign tourist of a Kentuckian. "I can't exactly say," replied the Kentukian; "but I know its enough to to make all the whiskey we want besides what is wanted for bread."

A NOBLE BENEFACTION.

"ALL PAPERS SHOULD PUBLISH THIS."

The Trustees of the Louisville Medical College, (Louisville, Ky.) have created one of the most liberal and noble benefactions ever conferred by a public Institution upon any people.—The Trustees of this College have instituted one *Beneficiary Scholarship* for each *Congressional District* in the Southern and surrounding States. By this means very many poor but deserving young men will be enabled to obtain a thorough medical education.—Any one wishing to take advantage of this Benefaction which is worth to each student at least $200, has only to write to Dr. E. S. Gaillard, Dean of the Faculty of the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky., when he will receive a college catalogue with full information in regard to all that is necessary for him to do to secure one of these Scholarships. With proper and welcome delicacy the names of those who have secured the Beneficiary Scholarships will be known only to the Dean of the Faculty. It is unnecessary to commend those who have established these noble Beneficiary Scholarships. Their act will brag them commendation wherever it is known.

In accordance with the old Hippocratic oath, forbidding physicians to charge the families of each other for services rendered, the Faculty of this College will make no charge for teaching sons of physicians, and, as no physician charges a clergyman's family, the sons of clergymen will receive the same privilege. The next College session begins October 2d, 1871. As the lecture fees charged for each student who has not obtained a Beneficiary Scholarship, amount to $120, annually, the public can appreciate the munificence of this benefaction.

BENEFICIARY SCHOLARSHIP.

To J. A Johnson Esq.,

Editor of "Easton Journal."

Sir—I have received from the officers of "Louisville Medical College," a certificate of a Beneficiary Scholarship in that Institution, from the first Congressional district of Maryland, to be conferred by me on some deserving young man, unable the prosecute his medical studies. I will be most happy to receive application for this Scholarship so handsomely offered by this Institution. Application to be made at once, as the Term commences first of October. Papers in the district are respectfully invited to publish this card. This form of notice in recommended by the Faculty in their Circular.

SAM. HAMBLETON
1st Congressional district of Md.
Aug. 12th 1871

The Kentucky Election.

The canvass in Kentucky for State officers and members of the Legislature has resulted in the triumph of the Democratic ticket by a majority of from thirty to thirty-five thousand. The great interest of the contest centred in the Gubernatorial candidates, Leslie, Democrat, and Harlan, Republican.—They travelled over the State together and made speeches, in the good old-fashioned way, from the same platform and to the same audiences. In putting up General Harlan the Republicans selected their very best man.—He is widely known throughout the State, and apart from his political affiliations enjoys an extensive popularity. He had, moreover, all the assistance that Senator Morton, of Indiana, by his personal appeals, and the Federal administration, through its army of office holders, could possibly give him. He had also this further advantage—it was the first time that the negroes had been thoroughly organized as voters in Kentucky, and no efforts were spared to bring every available man of them to the polls. With all the concurring circumstances in General Harlan's favor, he has been badly beaten. With fifty thousand negro voters added to the registration list, and mainly to the Republican ranks, the aggregate Democratic majority is as large if not larger than it was in the Congressional election when it was officially reported at thirty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-four.

Some of the Northern papers, and notably the New York *Tribune*, by instituting a comparison between the majority cast for Stevenson at the Gubernatorial election in 1868, and that cast for Leslie on Monday last, are claiming that Republicanism in Kentucky is gaining ground, and are holding out fallacious hopes that greater changes still will occur when the Presidential election is held next year. The wish is doubtless "father to the thought;" but to expect to find it realized is simply laughable. No fairer trial of the strength of the opposing parties than that which was brought to a test on Monday, could possibly be had. The State was thoroughly drilled; the Federal Supervisors of Elecwere on hand to detect and expose irregularities, or to fabricate them if an opportunity offered, and the army of deputy marshals was duly posted about the polls. Yet, with all these advantages and appliances, and notwithstanding his personal popularity, General Harlan has discovered that relatively speaking, the Democratic majority is quite as large as it was when Stevenson was elected Governor in 1868.—*Balt. Gazette.*

The History of the War between Germany and France. By Jas. D. McCabe, Jr.

We have received from the office of the National Publishing Co., No. 19 North Seventh St. Philadelphia, a copy of this fine work, and from a cursory examination which only we have had time to give it, should unhesitatingly pronounce it a history of a very high order. It is profusely illustrated with maps, likenesses of distinguished figures in the war, and Photographic views of the principal scenes of interest in France and Germany. It is not for sale in the book stores, being published by subscription, but an agent is desired in every county in the United States to canvass the work. Address as above.

C. C. Bowen, who was recently convicted of bigamy, and who escaped the penitentiary for the same crime in another case last year by the connivance of a professional colored juryman, has been actually pardoned by the President. This result was confidently predicted at the close of the late trial, when a maudlin melodrama, which had been well rehearsed, was performed in open court before a mixed audience of "black spirits and white."

Since the President has now taken ground in favor of polygamy by the appointment of Brigham Young's son to West Point, and of bigamy by the pardon of Bowen, it may be assumed that all "loyal" men will hasten to accept these Radical principles, and have them incorporated in the platform of the next National Convention. These "twin relics" of ancient civilization are alone needed to complete the catalogue of "moral ideas," which progressive Radicalism has developed with such great success, in spite of social prejudices and traditions. They have advanced with rapid strides, and courageous reformers, like Mrs. Woodhull, have illustrated the beauties of patriarchal life under the brave and benign ægis of this Free-Love Administration.

As Bowen has suffered for "the cause," honors will, of course, crowd upon him. With three living "wives," as the trio claim to be, what may he not aspire to? A seat in Congress he has already filled, and he told us in touching terms, when the weeping Judge was about to pronounce sentence, that "his political career was ended." He turned sadly towards the Capitol, as if to bid a tender adieu to Butler, to his associate carpet-baggers, to his faithful scallawags, and to all the colored members but DeLarge. It was an affecting scene, and drew tears from the Court, as this Radical statesman in the prime of life renounced ambition and delivered himself up to justice.

But the Republic and the party have claims upon Bowen as well as the various ladies in question. Utah, too, demands recognition, Brigham, not satisfied with the military elevation of one of his multitudinous offspring, insists that Bowen, as a "representative man" in the East, shall enter the civil service and lead that great reform, which the President has sought to inaugurate in appointing Bergen, and that illustrious host of patriots who swore so valiantly before the investigating committee, to foreign and domestic office. Hence, it is proposed to offer him a foreign mission or a seat in the Cabinet, as he may prefer; that is to say, if his prejudices can be conquered. The Cabinet is to be reconstructed, and he has the advantage of being not only familiar with reconstruction, but stands out as one of the peculiar productions of that remarkable policy.

Stabbing Grant.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* has been to visit Andy Johnson, and the *Tribune* permits the latter to express, through its columns, the very low estimate he has of the character and abilities of U. S. Grant. "Grant," says Mr. Johnson, speaking through the *Tribune*,

"Is wanting in integrity, wanting in intelligence, and wanting in the will to promote the good of the country. The little fellow is selfish and avaricious beyond bounds. His cupidity knows no limit. He never displayed any generalship. He marched at the head—no, not at the head, but in the rear—of an immense column of men that would have accomplished the same results if he had been in the moon. Grant was a mere unimportant incident. He never showed a spark of genius. What inspiring remark did he ever make that cheered his soldiers and helped to win a victory? When did he ever put himself in danger, like Napoleon at the bridge of Lodi, to give courage to his troops? He never showed a single trait of generalship. He had no sympathy with his men; he never visited the hospitals or showed any feeling for the suffering wounded. He was utterly remorseless. He was no leader.—He had no plans and no strategy. I repeat, that for any good he did in putting down the rebellion he might as well have been in the moon."

This is a terrible arraignment; but the most curious circumstance connected with it is, that the *Tribune* gives it to the world. Does it not look very much as if Mr. Grecly was willing that Grant should be stabbed to death through the convenient loquaciousness of the ex-President? What gives color to the affirmative of this view is, that while the *Tribune* prefaces Andy's remarks editorially, nowhere does it undertake to rebuke him for his language about Grant, or to defend the character of the man whom the *Tribune's* party will nominate for the Presidency.

☞ A drunken fellow with a box of matches in his pocket lay down on the sidewalk in Muscatine, the other day, to enjoy a quiet snooze. While rolling over in his sleep the matches took fire. Awakening, he snuffed the air conspicuously, smelt the burning brimstone, and ejaculated, "Just as I expected, in h—ll (hic), by hokey."

For the Legislature.

Mr. Editor.—As the time for nominating our ticket is near at hand, the claims of the different candidates will be brought in review, and it is with peculiar pleasure that his many friends urge the name of Dr. EUGENE HODSON for the House of Delegates. Dr. H. is so well known, as a high-toned honorable gentleman, of fine business capacity and strictly temperate habits, that he really needs no recomendation, yet, as the times require specific explanations, I would say that Dr. Hodson, by his admirable management of school affairs in his district, and his attention to his duties as a School Commissioner, (never once being absent from a meeting of the Board,) has proved his devotion to the true interests of the people and his fitness for the faithful performance of legislative duties.

Possessed of a fine mind, of liberal education, with great fondness for books, of incorruptible probity, agreable manners and pleasant address, Dr. Hodson, if elected to the next House of Delegates, will reflect credit upon himself and the county he will represent. B.

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, has announced his intention to withdraw entirely from political life at the close of his present term in Congress.

MARRIED.

In Baltimore, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. L. D. Maler, LEWIS VERLEGER to ANNIE DIETZ, both of this city.

At the M. E. Parsonage in Lewes, on the 17th inst., by Rev. W. M. Warner, Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, of Vienna, Md., and Miss KATE E. KEENE, of Lewes, Del.

DIED.

In Baltimore, on the morning of the 15th instant, of apoplexy, Capt. George Mister, in the 76th year of his age.

Drowned in Cambridge Creek, on the 17th instant Miss Eva May, daughter of Prof. J. F. and Eva W. Baugher, aged 14 years and 6 months.

On the 17th inst., at his residence, in Milton, Mr. Benjamin Woolford, aged 20 years.

NOTICE.

THE County Commissioners for Dorchester county are requested to meet at their office in Cambridge, on TUESDAY the 29th inst. By

J. M. BECKWITH, Jr., cl'k.
aug. 23, 1871—1t N

CAMBRIDGE MALE ACADEMY.

THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on

☞ MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th.

Instruction in the entire English course, including Mathematics, &c., FREE.

In Classical course—Latin, Greek, French and German, Five dollars per quarter.

For instruction in a *single* Modern Language, Two dollars and a half per quarter.

☞ All fees payable in advance.

A full corps of teachers will be in attendance. JAS. L. BRYAN,
THOS. N. WILLIAMS,
aug. 23, 1871—1t Principals.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.
August 19, 1871.

The Board will meet on TUESDAY, August 29.

As this is the last meeting before the end of the financial year, it is most important that all receipts, vouchers, contracts, deeds, &c., should be brought in.

By order,
W. W. MACE, Pres't.
Jas. L. Bryan, Sec.
Aug. 23, 1871—1t N

PURE FERTILIZERS.

ALL Fertilizers sold by us are guaranteed pure and as represented, and as most of them are prepared at our own works, and under our own directions, the farmer and planter may rely upon their purity. The market is full of fertilizers, and all highly recommended, but each must in time stand or fall, according to its merit. It is for our interest to protect the interest of the farmer, and realizing this we offer and recommend the following viz:

THE ANDREW COE

Superphosphate

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

From

Ground Bone, Peruvian Guano,
Potash, Sulphuric Acid.

Is the most reliable Superphosphate in market.

Price $52,00 in Sacks, of 160 lbs. each.

MISSOURI BONE MEAL

Its Superior an Impossibility.

Analysis July 14th, 1871.

Ammonia	4 38
Bone Phosphate of Lime	49 51

which is the highest analysis yielded by pure bone.

The largest particles are smaller than clover seed

Price $45.00 per ton in Sacks of 160 lbs., each.

New Jersey Ground Bone.

PRICE $40.00.

We have sold hundreds of tons of this Bone, and it has invariably given satisfaction.

Peruvian Guano, S. Carolina Bone, (fine ground or dissolved,) Plaster, Sulphuric Acid, and all kinds of Fertilizer materials always on hand, and for sale at the lowest market prices.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,
145 & 147 W. Pratt Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ Also manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, Field and Garden Seeds.

Aug. 23, 1871—1m

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

IN DORCHESTER COUNTY, MD.

BY virtue of competent authority, the undersigned Trustee, will sell by Public Auction, in front of the Court House door in the town of Cambridge, on

MONDAY, 11th day of SEPTEMBER

next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., all those VALUABLE FARMS or TRACTS of LAND in Dorchester County, Maryland, known as "HOPE" and "NICOLS' CROSS ROADS." These farms adjoin each other and contain in the whole somewhat upwards of

1,000 Acres of Land.

A careful survey and plat will be made, and the exact number of acres in each farm ascertained, and ready for exhibition to persons disposed to examine the premises before the day of sale.

There is a Dwelling House with the usual outbuildings, on each of said farms, and the "Hope" farm has a variety of very choice fruit trees.

These farms are well situated on the northwest fork of the Nanticoke River, and have a fine landing on navigable water.

They are also within about four miles of each of the Depots at East New Market and Hurlock's Station on the Dorchester and Delaware Rail Road, and are admirably adapted to the production of early Fruits, Vegetables, &c.

The Whortleberries annually gathered from said farms and which grow wild on about fifty acres of said land, are estimated to bring not less than one thousand dollars and some years probably largely over that amount.

These lands are very productive and are estimated as very valuable. The importance of this section of the country, for the culture of fruits and early vegetables, has now been fully demonstrated, the yield being larger than perhaps in any other portion of the United States in proportion to the outlay.

Terms:—The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are $500.00 in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, to be secured by bond of the purchaser or purchasers to be approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale.

LEVIN WOOLFORD.
Trustee, Princess Anne, Md.
Aug. 16, 1871—4t

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.—2t Agent.

THE NEW DISCOVERY

In Chemical and Medical Science.



Dr. E. F. GARVIN'S

SOLUTION & COMPOUND ELIXIR

OF

TAR.

FIRST AND ONLY SOLUTION ever made in one mixture of ALL THE TWELVE valuable active principals of the well known curative agent,

PINE TREE TAR.

UNEQUALED in Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and consumption.

CURES WITHOUT FAIL,

A recent cold in three to six hours; and also, by its VITALISING, PURIFYING and STIMULATING effects upon the general system, is remarkably efficacious in all

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

including Scrotula and Eruptions of the skin, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, Heart Disease, and General Debility.

ONE TRIAL CONVINCES!

ALSO, A

Volatile Solution of Tar

For INHALATION, without application of HEAT. A remarkably VALUABLE discovery, as the whole apparatus can be carried in the vest pocket, ready at any time for the most effectual and positively curative use in

All Diseases of the NOSE, THROAT and LUNGS.

THE COMPOUND

Tar and Mandrake Pill,

for use in connection with the LIQUID TAR, is a combination of the TWO most valuable ALTERATIVE Medicines known in the Profession, and renders this Pill without exception the very best ever offered.

The SOLUTION and COMPOUND ELIXIR of

TAR

is without doubt the Best remedy known in cases of

CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER.

It is a Specific for such diseases, and should be kept in the household at every season, especially during those months in which

CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER

are liable to prevail. A small quantity taken daily will prevent contracting these terrible diseases.

Solution and Compound Elixir, $1.00 per Bottle
Volatile Solution for Inhalation, $5.00 per Box
Tar and Mandrake Pills, 50cts per Box.

Send for Circular of POSITIVE CURES to your Druggist, or to

L. F. HYDE & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
416 E. 22d St., New York.

For sale in Cambridge, by WM. THOMAS, Druggist.
Aug. 23, 1871.—6m

For County Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce ISAAC W. LOWE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating Convention.
Aug. 23, 1871.

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—tc

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, and 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 EDWIN 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—tc

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce WM. H. BARTON, 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

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

DENTISTRY,

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

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

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3661_scm12289-0084