The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sulivane, Editor.

CAMBBIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,::::::::Feb. 21, 1872.

Our Advertising Agents.

ABBOTT & COMPANY'S, Bureau for General Advertising, Nos. 82 & 84 Nassau Street.

EO. 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.

Religious Revival.

The past week has been an era of unusual religious excitement in our town and will long be remembered as Revival Week. Under the faithful, steady and zealous pastorship of the Rev. Mr. Williams, the Methodist Church of the Pennsylvania Conference in our midst has been gradually vivified with new life, until that spirit that should pervade every community in Earth and Heaven has culminated in a religious development which it is hoped will be permanently felt in this ancient and somewhat lethargic town.

While both reason and experience teach the writer of these lines that excitement born of excitement dies an early and natural death, and resolutions sprung from the impulse of the moment are as evanescent as the fleeting emotions that gave them birth, still every wave of time that rolls towards eternity bears upon its crest the germs of immortal life, and in the providence of God the emotion of the heart may become the salvation of the soul. Even as in our own humble sphere man has accomplished miracles of art, for instance sculptures in marble the intellectual features of Dante, portrays upon canvass the noble conceptions of Milton, and depicts in words that can never die the splendid genius of Cæsar, all in themselves as perishable as thistle down that floats upon the wind, so the Deity at times exercises his almighty power, seizes upon the impulse of the hour and enlarges it into a principle which shall bind its owner to the eternal throne forever and ever.

Man is a singular and to his brother man even an inexplicable compound.—The purest and best of the race are constantly doing wrong (none so ready to admit it as they,) the vicious and depraved constantly remind us of the saying of our Lord that the "publican and sinner" are capable of good. We are all, in short, embarked upon the same boat and subject to the same storms and trials. Heaven is before us, Hell rages after us. Both reason that God has given and the revelation that He has vouchsafed us inform that the universe is divided between opposing forces. On the one side the Evil that drags down, degrades and destroys, on the other the Good that elevates, ennobles and saves. For good or for evil our souls are immortal, and mortal life is the starting point for immortality.

Such being our views, the events of the last week in Cambridge have given us unfeigned pleasure. We have seen the good, the bad and the reprobate stand up before God and man and avow their determination to aim at a better life. We have seen rival and alas! hostile religionists embrace in the spirit of brotherly love. We have seen the visible manifestation of the Holy Spirit that was promised our lost race by the Creator, ere in the presence of many thousands of human beings and escorted by innumerable multitudes of Angels He ascended from the hillside of Judea to the vault of Heaven. And in the simple and solemn language of the Book of Life, we say, for what it is worth and so long as it lasts, "it is very good."

Balt. & Ohio Railroad.—We observe with indignation, and but for confidence in the Legislature it would also be with alarm, that a bill has been introduced in the House of Delegates to release to the Balt. & Ohio R. R. the immense revenue derived by the State from that wealthy corporation.—In other words, the holders of stock in that road (already the best paying in Maryland) are to be freed from *all* claims to support the State and the taxes of the land holding interest of Maryland, already burdensome, are to be increased so as to make up the deficit. Our people both from interest and on principle are as one man on this question, and we are fortunate in possessing a delegation that will not fail to properly represent the views of Dorchester in a matter so vitally affecting her interests. It is to be hoped that they will not only vote but take an active stand against the consummation of so great an iniquity.

Another Carpet-bag Governor "gone where the Woodbine Twineth."

The notorious governor Reed of Florida seems to have shocked even his villainous associates by the extent and effrontery of his dishonesty—or it may be that he would not divide fair. In all events the legislature has decided upon his impeachment, he has been removed from office pending the trial, and it is said that he will not only be convicted on the articles of impeachment but his felonies will consign him to the penitentiary. Long before then, however, he will, like the late Governor of Georgia, abscond from justice, and rich in spoils and Radical honors will settle down upon some handsome estate on the Connecticut or the Hudson and like Verres, the prototype of the class, revel in the plunder of a famished and despairing people.

Leap Year Law.—The following is the statue in the old Saxon code referring to leap year:

"Albeit, as often as leap year dothe occrue, the woman holdeth prerogative over the menne in matters of courtship, love and matrimonie; so that when the lady proposes it shall not be lawful for the man to say her nae, but shall entertain her proposail in all guide courtesie."

The Cambridge Female Seminary.

The gratifying results that were expected of the able management of this institution by Prof. Baugher have been more than realized, and we again earnestly call the attention of our friends throughout the county to the advantages of this home institution. As *apropos* to the subject, we print the following noble extract from Mr. Baugher's address at the last commencement of the School. Is not he who conceived and uttered these sentiments of moral beauty worthy of the charge of educating the daughters of Dorchester?

"As a Marylander, I came among you, to help resuscitate a Maryland school; to teach your daughters thoroughly and well, devoting myself wholly to the work. The natural advantages, the handsome building and grounds of the Cambridge Female Seminary, and the acknowledged worth and refinement of the community, leave nothing to be desired, save your earnest, active co-operation in this noble task. Surely, never in our country's history, was there more need of careful and diligent training of those, who will be the future mothers in our land. The wise man sees in the present, all-abounding trickery of modern statecraft, the fruits of the false and aimless education of the mother. We cannot gather figs from thistles.

Among the agencies of instruction in this moral world of ours, are three teachers who have not labored in vain, and of whom, often the world was not worthy—the poet, the sculptor and the musician; but greater than these in power and influence, is the schoolmaster, second only to him who stands within the courts of the living God. Do I magnify my office? Not unless the imaginary is more important than the real; not unless glowing words, graceful curves and sweet music, are of more value than the harmony of beauty and truth, and the perfection of honor. Does the poet dream of creations fairer than those of earth? Does the sculptor gaze in rapt ecstacy upon his completed work, and, as Pygmalion of old, wish for it a human soul? The teacher takes this human soul, and seeks to fit it for angelic form. Does the musician listen with attuned ear for heavenly harmonies, that man may catch from his late some faint soul-glimpses of his celestial origin? The teacher attunes that rarest instrument, the human mind, unfolds its capacities, and prepares it for the grander symphonies of the Hereafter."

[Correspondence of the Chronicle.]

Letter from Josh Jenkins.

Mr. Editor:—I learn from the experience of Mr. Brodess as given in your issue of the 31st ult., that I am not the only one whose valuable services have been overlooked, hitherto, by the Democratic party. You will remember, also, that I told you last fall that my ancestors, and relatives now living, were true to the faith, and that my father had actually fallen a martyr to his zeal for the Democracy by eating so much at a barbecue that whiskey would not save him, and that he perished of the tripes.

I fully intended to have run independently last fall, but the committee upon printing failed to procure the tickets in time, so that the election day passed and the opportunity was lost. Perhaps they deceived me altogether "for in ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" commend me to politicians. Perhaps after all it was fortunate, for if I had run I might have shared the fate of Mr. Hall.

Since the election I determined to apply to the Governor to be appointed Justice of the Peace, and the politicians said that they thought I would make a better one that my father was before me; but a certain man from Cambridge wrote to me that I ought to look for something higher, and said that he would see to it that I should be nominated for the legislature next time. I fell into the trap, and actually recommended one of my neighbors for Justice of the Peace, and since that time have found out that he and some others of my neighbors had promised if he got the appointment he would go in for that Cambridge cuss for the next legislature instead of me. He told them that he knew that it would be all right, that he would tickle the Governor by talking about the United States Senate, the necessity of having *good men* in the legislature, etc etc., that a word to the wise was sufficient. Now Mr. Editor what am I to do? I had made up my mind that I would blow the whole thing and kick up a row, but the leading men in the County advised me to keep quiet. Now if you know of any office that I can get write to me, and please don't let those Cambridge people know anything about it, for I am afraid they would deceive me again.

The success of Mr. Brodess in teaching and the general character of his letter convinces me that he is a man of parts and in an especial manner qualified for his important avocation—wide is the field at this period of neglected education, public and private, for such a man, and if he wishes to change his situation there are many gentlemen of enterprising disposition and liberal views in this neighborhood (not to mention others) who would be delighted to secure the services of so valuable a teacher. However great a loss he might prove to that fine old district, Lakes, unquestionably a larger field of usefulness would spread out before him, and opportunities would be afforded him on a wider theatre for the exercise of his unquestionable and most peculiar talents. Yours truly

Josh Jenkins,

Feb. 2, 1872. Jenkins cross-roads.

A dry chap in Connecticut hailed the driver of a charcoal cart and asked him if he had any charcoal in his wagon. "Yes sir," was the answer, and the horses were reined up. "That's right," responded the fellow, "always speak the truth and people will respect you." Of course he did not tarry long to prolong the conversation.

There is only one good substitute for the endearments of a sister, and that is the endearments of some other fellow's sister.

ILLINOIS LIQUOR LAW.

We are indepted to Hon. J. C. Williams, Senate of Illinois, for an official copy of the law in reference to the trade in liquor, recently enacted by the Legislature of that State.

It was passed by a large majority, both Democrats and Republicans uniting in its support. The principle of the law appears to be, not to forbid the selling of liquor, or to undertake the useless task of preventing its being used, but to make the vender responsible for all the injurious results arising from the intoxication of any one to whom liquor has been furnished. We give below some of the most important provisions of this law:

Section one provides that "no person shall be granted a license to sell or give away intoxicating liquors, without first giving a bond to the municipality or authority authorized by law to grant licenses; which bond shall run in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, and be in the penal sum of three thousand dollars, with at least two good and sufficient securities, who shall be freeholders, conditioned that they will pay all damages to any person or persons which may be inflicted upon them, either in person or property, or means of support, by reason of the person so obtaining a license, selling or giving away intoxicating liquors; and such bond may be sued and recovered upon for the use of any person or persons, or their legal representatives, who may be injured by reason of the selling of intoxicating liquors by the person or his agent so obtaining the license.

"Section second. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, by agent or otherwise, to sell intoxicating liquors to minors, unless upon the written order of their parents, guardians or family physicians, or to persons intoxicated, or who are in the habit of getting intoxicated."

Section three provides that all places where intoxicating liquors shall be sold in violation of this act shall be declared public nuisances, and be shut up and abated as such, upon conviction of the keeper thereof.

"Section fourth. Every person who shall, by the sale of intoxicating liquors, with or without a license, shall be liable for and compelled to pay a reasonable compensation to any person who may take charge of and provide for such intoxicated person, and two dollars per day in addition thereto for for every day such intoxicated person shall be kept in consequence of such intoxication; which sums may be recovered in an action of debt before any court having competent jurisdiction.

"Section fifth. Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person, who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her name, severally or jointly, against any person or persons who shall, by selling or giving intoxicating liquors, have caused the intoxication, in whole or in part, of such person or persons. "Section five further provides that the owner or owners of any building where intoxicating liquors are sold that have caused the intoxication of any person shall be liable, severally and jointly with the person or persons selling such intoxicating liquors for all damages sustained.

"Section six. For every violation of the provisions of the first and second sections of this act, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the jail of the county not less than ten nor more than thirty days, and pay the costs of prosecution; and for every violation of the provisions of the third section of this act, every person convicted as the keeper of any of the places therein declared to be nuisances, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the jail of the county for not less than twenty nor more than fifty days, and pay the costs of prosecution."

"Section seventh. The giving away of intoxicating liquors, or other shift or device to evade the provisions of this act, shall be deemed and held to be an unlawful selling, within the provisions of this act; and in case any person or persons shall rent or lease to another or others, any building or premises to be used or occupied, in whole or in part, for the sale of intoxicating liquors, or shall permit the same to be used or occupied, shall be held liable for and may be sold to pay all fines, costs and damages assessed against any person or persons occupying such building or premises. * * And in case such building or premises belong to a minor, insane person or idiot, the guardian of such minor, insane person or idiot, and his or her real and personal property, shall be held liable instead of such minor, insane person or idiot, and his or her property shall be subject to all the provissions of this section relating to the collection of fines, costs and damages.

Section eight provides that all fines, costs and damages assessed against any person or persons, in consequence of the sale of intoxicating liquors, as provided in section five of this act, "shall be a lien upon the real estate and personal property of such person or persons until the same are paid.

Sections nine and ten relate to the manner in which the law shall be enforced—the last section setting forth that "the person or persons to whom intoxicating liquors shall be sold in violation of this act shall be competent witnesses to prove such fact, or any other tending thereto."

A Legislative Reform.—Iowa proposes that her representatives shall hereafter meet but once in four years, and that the session shall be limited to sixty days. The people console themselves with the knowledge that "in extraordinary emergencies the Governor has the power to call an extra session." Economically considered, the plan might generally be adopted with advantage.

A Nice Little Bill.

The following nice little bill has been presented to the Geneva Conference for the settlement of the "claims" alleged to be due this country from Great Britain on account of the depredations of the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers during the late revolution.—John Bull might as well understand, first as last, we want the money, or else he has got to fight. However, if we consult our convenience, we rather prefer the money, for fight is a game at which two can play. The money will be useful for various purposes:

I For the destruction of vessels & property belonging to the Government of the United States.	$25,000
II. For the destruction of merchant vessels, cargoes and property sailing under the flag of the United States.	17,900,633
III For other damages or injuries to persons, growing out of the destruction of each class of these vessels. [In respect to this item the "case" says it is impossible at present for the United States to present a detailed statement, but the amount of claim cannot be less than hundreds of thousands, and possibly, millions of dollars, on account of hardy, helpless seamen and their families']	
IV For national expenditures in pursuit of the cruisers.	7,080,478
V. For loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag. [In respect to this item the United States ask the arbitrators to estimate the amount which ought to be paid to them, after we submit statistics in respect to our tonnage before and after the rebellion.]	
VI. For enhanced payments of insurance by citizens of the United States, so far as now known.	1,120,795

VII. For prolongation of a civil war, the addition of a large sum to the cost thereof and of the suppression of the rebellion.

[As to this item the United States claim that after the battle of Gettysburg offensive operations by the insurgents were conducted only at sea, through the Anglo-Confederate cruisers, with the hope of involving this country in a war with Great Britain, and that the latter ought in equity to reimburse the United States for the expense thereby entailed upon them.]

VIII. Interest upon all the claims up to the day when the award is payable by the terms of the treaty, which is twelve months after the date of the award, at the usual rate of interest in the city of New York, where most of the claims of individuals are held, which is seven per cent. per annum. The United States claim that interest should be computed from an average day, say July 1, 1863.

According to the foregoing statement, so far as it goes, the figures reach the sum of $26,136,896 It will be observed, however, in the reading of the exhibit, that the amounts for damages or injuries to persons growing out of the destruction of vessels by the Confederate cruisers, the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the prolongation of she war, due to the continued offensive operations of the Confederate privateers after the battle of Gettysburg, and interest upon all the claims up to the day when the award is payable, according to the terms of the Washington Treaty, are not enumerated in this schedule. The amount of these claims will vastly increase the American demand.

A Knoxville paper contains the following curious advertisement, which will be fully appreciated by very many members of the trade—both wholesale and retail:

To My Non-Paying Customers.—Wagons cannot run without wheels, boats without water, bull-frogs without legs, nor a hardware business be carried on everlastingly without money, no more than a dog can wag his tail when he has none. My customers are all good, but what good does a man's goodness do when he don't do any good? I have no doubt that every one thinks that all have paid except him, and as I am clever, and his account is a little matter, it makes no difference—but it does. All accounts now due not paid by February 1st will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Those not intending to pay promptly on the first of every month will please buy elsewhere.

Thos. I Van Gildez.

De-Korum in the Louisiana House. A Senegambiam "legislator" in the Louisiana House of Representatives was called to order for what the Speaker was pleased to term a breach of decorum. The Senegambian gentleman, who had been listening to a speech by a Congo member, on the close of said speech, classically observed, "dat dar niggar is a dam liar, an I'll frow my boot down his froat if he opens his cellar doah on me agin."

To this Chesterfieldian outburst, the Speaker responded with his mallet, called order, and, ventured to declare "the gentleman guilty of a breach of decorum."

"Br-br-breach ob de who-who sah? Breach ob de who?"

"Dar's no korum heah, at all sah? I'se a qualified memba, sah, a settin heah for to do de business ob my constitumus; an' if dat dam nigga fotches his lies to dis sembly, I'll frow a number sebenteen boot into dat trap doah ob his, sah."

After the indignant gentleman had thus given expression to his sentiments, the other gentleman subsided, and the august assembly of law-makers for the State of Louisiana went on with their important business.

[From the Faderalsburg Courier.]

Meeting of the Federalsburg Manufacturing Company—Organization—Speech by President Byrn.

A large meeting of the citizens of Federalsburg and vicinity was held in the Caroline school house, on Saturday 10th inst. The meeting was organized by appointing Esquire Watkins, Chairman, and H. P. Chambers, Secretary.

Mr. Brown presented a charter for a Joint Stock Manufacturing Co., which being read, was adopted, and duly acknowledged before Esquire Watkins. The Company was named—The Federalsburg Manufacturing Co. The capital stock is to be $30,000, in shares of $25 each. It is proposed to manufacture flour, all kinds of wood work—such as hubs, spokes, sashes, blinds, &c.,—woolen goods, and any other thing which in the opinion of the company may be thought profitable. Messrs. C. W. Jefferson, M. D., W. C. Logan, John Wilson, John W. Brown, E. R. Goslin, Clement Sullivan, and W. D. Noble, M. D., all of Federalsburg, and Mr. W. W. Byrn and Mr. T. W. Anderson, of Cambridge, President and Treasurer respectively of the D. & D. Railroad—were appointed incorporators.

President Byrn being called upon for a speech, took the stand, and said that he did not come there for speech making, but thought the meeting had been called to perfect an organization. He advised *action*, and not words; disclaimed having any axe to grind, but held that it was every man's duty to do something to help on this laudable enterprise. He thought we had much to encourage us in the energetic spirit displayed by the people. The Broom Factory he spoke of as a promising sign; had seen brooms of our manufacture shipped to Cambridge. He mentioned as another evidence of thrift, the new paper, a nicely printed sheet, and one that would do credit to any town

In speaking of the advantage of manufactures, he stated that in 1822 the population of Lowell was but 200; when some gentlemen of Boston conceiving that there was great value in the water-power, purchased property, and started manufacturing. In 1845 the population had increased to 30,000, one-third of which were operatives; and now the capital invested is $12,000,000—$1,500,000 being annually paid out for labor. Mr. Byrn also showed what was being done in Lawrence, Worcester, and other towns; he had recently made a visit to Woodbury, near Baltimore, and found a busy, thriving town, made so by its manufactures.

Your young men, said the speaker, spend their time in fox-hunting, and in loafing about the stores; while if you start manufacturing all could be employed. In less than a year after this new project is in successful operation, many of your vacant lots will be occupied by tasty cottages; you would have the new school house then, and could build your new church without going outside for aid. After again urging *action* in the matter, Mr. Byrn resumed his seat, amidst hearty applause.

A consultation among the incorporators, in reference to future proceedings, was then held, and the meeting adjourned.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons, 145 and 147 West Pratt Street, Baltimore, have just issued their annual catalogue, and Farmers' and Merchant's Guide. It is a book of 168 pages, and contains a large amount of valuable information in regard to Fertilizers, seeds, agricultural machinery; &c., and illustrations of implements and machinery. Price 50 cents. Messrs. Whitman & Sons will send a copy free on receipt of six cents to prepay postage, to all of our readers who state that they saw this notice of the work in the Chronicle.

☞The attention of our readers has heretofore been called to the immense business conducted by Bateos & Brother, the celebrated Seedsmen and Florists, of Rochester, New-York, and now we are reminded of the same house by a copy of one of their elegant Chromos, representing the most life-like and artistic groupings of annuals, biennials and perennials, as true to life as is possible to paint them. For the second time Briggs & Brother have more than fulfilled all the promises in their advertisements; in the first place, issuing an Illustrated Catalogue which excels in beauty and excellence anything of the kind we have ever seen, and now the Chromo is really a most elegant floral ornament, suitable to frame and a fit adornment for any parlor. We advise our readers to send for one of Briggs & Brothers' Catalogues, and, we have no doubt, that they will see their way clear by the inducements offerred, to procure one or both of the magnificent Chromos. Peruse their advertisement in another column.

Flower and Garden Seeds.—We have received from Mr. James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., a package of choice Flower and Garden Seeds, for which we tender our thanks. We have tested the flower and vegetable seeds sold by him, for several years past, and have always found them to be as represented. Mr. Vick himself is an enthusiast on the subject of flowers, and endeavors, in the prosecution of his business, to imbue all whom he can reach with his own enthusiastic love for them, believing that such a taste cannot fail to exert an ennobling and refining influence. His *Floral Guide* is gotten up in very handsome style, and will be sent to any address for ten cents. See advertisement in another column.

Frank Jackson, aspiring to acquire the wisdom of Hon. J. W. Crisfield, attempted to steal that gentlemans books the other day, and is now spending his days in solitude

A month at home, and then a wedding tour, is to be the rule hereafter. This certainly is the most sensible bridal arrangement yet agreed upon.

DENTISTRY,

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

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

July 12, 1871.

DIED.

At the residence of her son, C. W. Carroll, near Williamsburg, Dorchester Co., Mrs. MARGARET CARROLL, relict of the late James Carroll, in the 85th year of her age.

At Church Creek, February 6th, JULIAN BRINSFIELD, youngest son of W. A. and Sarah Vane.

In this town, on the morning of the 15th inst., Mrs. H. GUSSIE, beloved wife of Samuel R. Pennington, in the 24th year of her age. She died with a full assurance of a blissful immortality.

In Baltimore on the 17th inst., WILLIAM H. STEVENS, in the 59th year of his age, son of the late Thomas and Mary Stevens.

In Baltimore, on the 17th inst., after a short but painful illness, MARY A. TYLER, wife of Capt. A Tyler, in the 60th year of her age.

Near Bucktown, in this county, on Monday last, CHARLES L., youngest son of Wm. J. & Annie Holland, aged about 18 months.

Baltimore Market.

[Corrected every Week.]

Baltimore Feb. 20, 1872.

Grain.—Receipts to-day comprised 10,684 bushels Wheat, 15,864 bushels Corn, 2300 bushs Oats, and 100 bushs Rye. We note the market on 'Change as follows: Wheat—was active and prices higher; sales embraced 7000 bushs Pennsylvania red at $1 65; 1500 bushs do at $1 66; 800 choice do. at $1 68; 800 bushs white at $1 66; 600 bushs Maryland red at $1 60, $1 68 and $1 80, latter choice; 400 bushels choice Michigan white at $1 95. Corn—Is steady; sales embraced 5000 bushs Southern white at 72 cts; 2200 do. yellow at 69½ cts; 4550 bushs Pennsylvania yellow at 69 cts; 2500 bushs Western do. at 70 cts. Oats were in active demand and firm; sales of 5000 bushs Western, Pennsylvania and Southern at 52@57 cts per bushel, latter for bright. Rye—no sales reported.

County Bonds for Sale.

$4.000, in County Bonds for sale at 85 cents. Persons desiring to make this valuable investment must apply soon at the office of Henry & Sulivane. [Feb21—tf

[redacted]

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

AN election for one Commissioner for the town of Cambridge, will be held in the Sheriff's office, in the Court House, in Cambridge, on the second Saturday, 9th day of March next.

Polls opened at four o'clock, P. M., and remain open until half past five o'clock, P. M. By order.

WILLIAM A. COOK,

Feb. 21, 1872—3tN Bailiff.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The STEAMER KENT, on and after WEDNESDAY, February 14, will leave Pier 3, Light street, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., for Cambridge, Sherman's, Oxford and Easton, returning THURSDAYS and MONDAYS, and same pier TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 A. M., for St. Michaels and Miles' River, Easton, returning same days. feb21.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, CAMBRIDGE.

AN examination of teachers will be held on SATURDAY, March 2nd, at the office of the Board, beginning at 10 A. M.

Teachers whose certificates were issued over two years ago will be present.

All candidates are urged to be present promptly at 10 A. M., as the whole day is generally necessary The examination will be conducted in the presence of a member of the Board, will be in waiting, and without assistance from any one. Any failure to pass on the day, will make it necessary for a candidate to undergo the trial at some other time, from the beginning.

By order. EUGENE HODSON,

Jas. L. Bryan, Sec. Pres.

Feb. 21—2t

Wm. Hemsley,

AGENT FOR

WM. LANAHAN & SON,

DISTILLERS AND JOBBERS OF

WHISKEYS,

AND DEALERS IN

BRANDIES, WINES, &c., &c.

No. 20 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Joint Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the celebrated HUNTER WHISKEY.

Wm. Hemsley,

AGENT FOR

JAMES D MASON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Superior Crackers, Cakes, Pilot and Navy Bread.

No. 112 & 114 West Pratt Street,

BALTIMORE.

All orders addressed to Agent at EASTON or BALTIMORE, will be promptly attended to. [Feb. 21, 1872—1y

Philadelphia Dec. 1st, 1871.

To the late patrons of Penrose, Porter & Hemsley,

HAVING mutually agreed to *dissolve the firm* now existing in our names on the first day of January, 1872, we hereby hand you this Circular making known the fact, accompanied with a statement of your account, the settlement of which you will be called upon for in January by two of the firm, Messrs. PENROSE & HEMSLEY, by which time you will please give them all the money you possibly can, and the balance, if there be any, you will please close by short note, or as may be agreed upon by yourself or selves, and the above named parties. We feel highly gratified to announce to you that this dissolution is not based upon any personal difficulty existing between ourselves, or any dereliction of duty upon the part of either member. Should you desire a full or itemized account we will be pleased to mail you one at any time. Mr Hemsley will continue the "sale of whiskey," of which he will give you a timely notice. We take pleasure in recommending him for a continuance of your favorable consideration.

Most respectfully and gratefully yours,

PENROSE, PORTER & HEMSLEY.

feb 21 3w

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

COR. FULTON, WATER AND PEARL STS., N. Y.

THIS well known favorite hotel has recently been renovated, remodeled and furnished new and elegantly throughout. It is kept on the European plan, and has ample accommodations for four hundred guests.

The location is more accessible to all parts of New York and Brooklyn than any other house in the city. The Broadway Stages pass the hotel every three minutes, besides various lines of Street Cars, one of which intersects every other route in New York.

It being but two blocks from Fulton Ferry, makes it convenient for those wishing to visit the "City of Churches," as from this ferry diverge all the principal Railroad routes in the city of Brooklyn.

GEO. N. TERRY,

Feb. 14, 1872—3m Proprietor.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Caspar Stœcklein, vs. John Williams, & Julia A. Williams, his wife. } In Equity in the Circuit Court for Dorchester County. No. 760 Chancery. In recess, Jan. Term 1872. Feb. 16, 1872.

THE object of this suit is to procure a decree for a sale of certain mortgaged premises in Dorchester County, State of Maryland, which were on the 31st day of March, in the year 1870, Mortgaged by the defendants to Core Haines and Henry C. Parsons, trading under the name of Haines and Parsons, whose interest in the mortgage these last named parties assigned and transferred to the Complainant in this Case, on the 15th day of October, in the year 1870.

The bill states that on the 31st day of March in the year 1870 the said John Williams and Julia A. Williams his wife, of the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, conveyed certain real estate, which is particularly described in the bill and its accompanying exhibit, unto the said Core Haines and Henry C. Parsons, trading together under the name of Haines and Parsons, also of the last mentioned City and state, by way of mortgage to secure the payment of the sum of $1400, with interest from the said 31st day of March in the year 1870, the same being the sum designated in a bill obligatory or bond executed at the same time by the said John Williams in favor of the said Haines and Parsons, and which was at the time due and owing from the said John Williams to the said Haines and Parsons, in one year from the date thereof, the interest being payable semi-annually. That on the 15th day of October, in the year 1870, the said Core Haines and Henry C. Parsons transferred, assigned and set over all their interest in said mortgage and writing obligatory or bond to the Complainant, Caspar Stœcklein, who is also a citizen of Philadelphia, and that no part of the said principal sum or the interest accrued thereon has been paid to any of said parties by the defendants, but that the whole debt and interest from the date of the mortgage remains due and owing to the complainant, and that he is entitled to and therefore prays for a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of paying his said claim. The bill further states that the said defendants are non-residents of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published at Cambridge, in said Dorchester County, once in each of four successive weeks before the 21st day of March next, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill; and warn them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 22nd day of July next, to answer the premises and show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

F. J. HENRY, Clk.,

True copy, Test:

F. J. HENRY, Clk.

Feb. 21, 1872—5t

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Dorchester County, sitting as a Court of equity, passed in a cause, in said Court, wherein Jacob Tome is complainant, and Benjamin Kelsey and others are defendants, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the COURT HOUSE DOOR, in CAMBRIDGE, in said county, on

MONDAY, March 4th, A. D. 1872,

between the hours of 1 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., all that

Valuable Farm,

lying in said county, commonly known as the "GRAY FARM," and whereon Francis H. Webb, now resides.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half in cash on the day of sale, and to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with sureties to be approved by the Trustee.

SEWELL T. MILBOURNE,

Feb. 14, 1872—3t Trustee.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS OF TAXES.

IN Compliance with the Act of 1870, Chapter 325, Notice is hereby given to the Collectors of County Taxes for the year 1870, and prior thereto, that settlements must be made with the County Treasurer on or before the 1st DAY OF APRIL, 1872. Suits will be instituted upon the Bonds of all delinquent Collectors after that date.

The attention of Collectors is called to the following section of the Act of 1870:

"SUB-SECTION 5.—It shall be the duty of the several collectors of taxes to pay over under oath to the Treasurer of the State of Maryland, and to the Treasurer of the respective counties, or to return under oath to the County Commissioners of the respective counties where there is no County Treasurer, on the first Tuesday of July next after said taxes are placed in their hands for collection, and on the first Tuesday in each and every October, January, April, July, and thereafter, the amount collected by them, until the collections are completed; and on failure to make such quarterly payments or returns, the delinquent collector may be removed by the County Commissioners, and at the end of the time herein allowed for the collections aforesaid by said collectors, they and each of them shall make to the County Treasurer or to the County Commissioners, where there is no County Treasurer, a full and complete return, under oath, of the whole amount of taxes collected by them during the year, and on failure to complete within eighteen months from the day and date of receiving said taxes for collection, the collection and return of the whole amount thereof to the State Treasurer, and to the County Treasurer, or to the County Commissioners, upon the examination of the returns of said collection may determine to be and to have been uncollectable; their bonds shall be liable for the same, and the County Commissioners *shall* cause suit to be brought on the bonds given for the county taxes, and the Comptroller may cause suit to be brought on the bonds given for State taxes, to the next term of the Circuit Court thereafter; and the said Court is hereby authorized and required, upon motion of the Attorney of said Commissioners, or of the Attorney of the State, after notice to said collectors and their sureties, to take *judgment without stay of execution* for such amounts as may be found due by them for non-payment or settlement of said taxes, and the amount of said judgment *shall be collected within ninety days thereafter;* nor shall any case be postponed beyond the term of the said Circuit Court in which such action may be brought, as herein before prescribed."

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. M. BECKWITH, Jr., Clerk.

Feb14—2t

ALLEN'S DINING SALOON,

No. 8 Light Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Opposite Carrollton House.

Oct. 11, 1871-1y W. H. ALLEN, Proprietor.

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