The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sullivane, EDITOR.

CAMBBIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,.....Oct. 4, 1871.

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 Nominations.

For States Attorney.

CHARLES E. HAYWARD.

For the Legislature.

DR. WASHINGTON A. SMITH,
WILLIAM T. VICKERS,
JOHN A. L. RADCLIFFE.

For Judges of the Orphan's Court.

JAMES HIGGINS,
LEVI D. TRAVERS,
JOHN R. KEENE.

For Sheriff.

EDWIN DASHIELL.

For County Commissioners.

JAMES R. WHEATLEY,
CHARLES LAKE,
SAMUEL HIGGINS.

For County Surveyor.

GEORGE A. MACE.

ENTERPRISE ON OUR SHORE.—Since our last issue we have had occasion to visit Salisbury near one end of our Shore and Elkton at the other, and the energy and business enterprise of their inhabitants, especially at the former town, are remarkable.

The town of Salisbury is built on a sand hill, and so far as our limited observation extended the country around is poor and unproductive. Yet the enlightened enterprise of its capital has erected Saw Mill upon Saw Mill until the bustle and hum of business resembles that of a city, and we are safe in asserting that as much money is realized every day to its people as to ours in a week, and fortunes are being rapidly accumulated by the capitalists, while at the same time steady and remunerative employment is furnished to a large number of the poor. From these Mills are poured out in an unending stream immense quantities of every variety of wood work, and of course there is a corresponding return of greenbacks and plenty.

At Elkton has been recently established a Match factory which turns out three millions of matches a day, and it is in contemplation to increase this production to ten millions. Any one can judge for himself of the large sum of money flowing daily into the town through such a channel.—The country around Elkton is rich and productive, but manufactories of the kind alluded to are of course independent of fertility of soil. All that is wanting to their success is a good supply of lumber, ready access to market and intelligent energy in the conduct of the business.

Now we have in our county boundless supplies of pine convenient to the water courses, and the whole of the Choptank river is open to us besides. We have an equally cheap, if not cheaper, access to the great markets of the country, and all that is wanting is the disposition to wake up and move. Every cord of pine that now nets $1.00 as cordwood, can just as readily be made in the shape of manufactured goods to yield $6.00, and yet our capital flows sluggishly along in the old channels with the whole field of fifty fold remunerative enterprise in full view. With all the advantages given us by nature, our factories are certain to come in time, and the *first* one will reap the choice of the harvest.

THE VENDOME COLUMN.—It will excite no less surprise than gratification with those who have mourned over the devastations of Paris to know that after all the column of the Place Vendome suffered but little injury in its overthrow by the Commune. M. Charles Garnier, the architect of the new Opera House, estimates the cost of its restoration exactly as it stood at not more than 560,000 francs, or 52,000. It seems that ten only of two hundred and seventy-four bronze plates that made up the interior of the column have been injured, and these require but slight repairs. A few bars of the balustrade and some pieces of the capital have disappeared, but can be readily replaced. M. Garnier warmly advises that the statue of Napoleon should be re-erected on the top of the column, otherwise the whole monument is an historical and architectural absurdity. It is to be hoped that it will be the first and not the third Napoleon, the little corporal in the overcoat and cocked hat, that was taken down and removed to Neuilly in 1863, and not the Brummagen Bonaparte, the Roman snob, with an image of Victory in his hand, which subsequently surmounted it.

SHORT BUT PLEASANT BRIDAL TRIP.—A novel wedding took place a few days ago in a shoe manufactory in Cleveland. Two of the employees were placed on an elevator, and were married by a well-known clergyman. This over, a spring was touched, and the couple ascended to the fourth story. Returning in a few moments, the parson congratulated them on their bridal tour. Cake was then served on large sole-leather plates.

It was announced that the Radicals had carried New Mexico. That is a mistake. The Democrats have elected Mr. Gallaghas to Congress from New Mexico, by about five hundred majority. Two years ago, the Radical majority was 1,821. Democratic gain, 5,300.

Cambridge Female Seminary.—

We most earnestly desire to attract the attention of the public at large and the people of Dorchester in particular, to this most valuable institution. If we know ourselves we are incapable of using mere words of gloss and exaggeration to advance even the interests of Cambridge so dear to us, and by false commendation induce even one of our friends throughout the county to entrust his children to unworthy management. But so satisfied are we by the concurrent testimony of all parents who have their daughters under the charge of Prof. Baugher & wife, that the trustees have at length after numerous failures succeeded in securing the services of first class talent in the training of our daughters, that it is with the utmost confidence we urge upon our friends and readers to send their children to this institution.

The Seminary was reopened in March last by this accomplished Christian gentleman and lady with only 7 scholars, attributable to inefficient teaching and worse. All confidence in the stability of the institution was lost, and our citizens began to look about for other schools for their daughters. But soon all was changed. It became apparent that Prof. Baugher was a gentleman to whom we could safely trust the dearest interests of our hearts.—Confidence was restored. Students began to exhibit a new born interest in their studies, and the session, in spite of many discouragements, had at the close 15 scholars, and the public were treated to decidedly the most interesting commencement, we had almost said brilliant exhibition, in June last, that had been seen here for many years.

On its opening day, Sept. 4th, it received 40 students and now numbers 50, and all are delighted with the thorough system and careful watchfulness that pervades the entire establishment. Not one scholar in attendance but loves the school and has a good word for it and its teachers. And in one thing especially Prof. B. has done well. He has not imparted a faculty from abroad, mere literary adventurers, to teach we know not what besides the regular lessons. We know his assistants, they have lived among us and have our confidence, and with them we know our daughters are safe. They are fully competent to the work assigned them, they are Marylanders, they are Christians.

We have written a much more extended notice than we had intended, but our heart is in thorough sympathy with a proper school education of the children of the county, & we are in earnest in this matter. We *know* that the people of Dorchester have right in their midst as fine a school in all its appointments as the State can show, and we ask nothing more than to have any one who may doubt the statement, visit the school during its daily session and judge for himself from what he will see there. Mr. B. is always ready to bid any visitors welcome, and appears to take pleasure in explaining his system and his plans and hopes for the future.

The people of Dorchester should take hold of this thing. A beautiful home under the charge of persons of culture and refinement is offered to their daughters during that lovely age which marks the transition from girlhood to womanhood, and that at too right under their own eyes. Every consideration public and private unites to demand a proper appreciation and support of this home institution. Their daughters while receiving a first class education will be within reach of home and home influences and amongst friends to shield them from harm. We hope and trust that our people will now while they can put this school on a sure and permanent basis of success by a proper support, for it is an opportunity which may not occur again, as it has not in the past, for a generation. You are now engaged in sowing seed wheat for the Summer,—sow the seed of a thorough Christian education in your daughters, and in the Winter of your life you will reap a golden harvest.

THE ORIGINAL RADICALS.—Wendell Philips is one of the old surviving Abolitionists, who used to agitate for negro equality in the Eastern States. His contemporary and co-laborer in the West was Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky. These men were Radicals long before the Grants, Butlers, Mortons and Bowens, the present leaders of the party, had cut their eye-teeth in political knowledge. Philips and Clay made the Republican (so called) party what it is. Behold what they think of it and its chosen chief now.

Said Phillips, at the Labor Reform Convention in Boston, on Wednesday:

"He wanted to see Butler Governor, because his success would be the first heavy blow toward the demolition of the Radical party. It will fall as sure as time rolls on, and it would be well if Massachusetts should strike the first blow. An end should come to Grant's miserable policy. Why, even now, he had confessed that there was no statesman in the Republican party by going down after Charles Francis Adams, a democrat, to send to Geneva."

Said Clay, in a letter to a Radical meeting at Bowling Green, Ky., last week:

"Let Grant and the Military Ring, retire into their proper sphere, and let the Government come into the hands of statesmen who know what they are doing. I speak plainly upon these subjects, because I believe the attempt again to impose Grant upon the country will be fatal to the Republican party, if not ruinous to the Republic."

THE SOUTHERN ADVENTURER.—Ex-Governor Hamilton, of Texas, draws the following picture of the southern adventurer of the period:

"When we see a poor, miserable cuss, who never had $150 in his life, come to Austin, borrow money to pay his expenses, and presently find him losing a thousand dollars a night at faro, driving around in a fancy team, making liquor bills, wine bills, and all sorts of bills, and buying a buggy and fine horses to go home in, we know he is a thief as well as if we had seen him steal."

Opinion of Judge Franklin in the Case of Lawson vs. Goodsell.

This case was tried before me by consent; the order for notice having been issued by my brother Irving, who on the day of trial was sick and unable to sit in the cause. On the 4th of April 1871 James H. Goodsell the respondent, in pursuance of the 28th Section of the Act of the General Assembly of 1870, chapter 364, deposited in the Clerk's Office of Somerset county a plot and certificate, showing the location and appropriation of an oyster lot within the limits of Somerset county. This petition was filed to vacate and annul said location and appropriation, because it "takes in and embraces a natural bed or bar of oysters." All the other objections were abandoned at the trial, so that the only question for me to decide is whether this allegation of the petition is true.

The evidence discloses the following facts: 1 This lot is located within the body of a creek called Cedar Island-creek, an arm of Cedar straits which is connected by what is termed a gut with Pocomoke Sound. It has an average depth of from 2½ to 4 feet, with a level sticky bottom, on which native oysters are found growing not in groups but scattered sparsely about, not amounting to 100 bushels in the whole five acres, and that its capacity for holding planted oysters would be at least 2000 bushels.

2 That there is no ground suitable for planting oysters except bars or beds upon which the native oyster is not found growing sparsely as above described.

3 That an oyster bar in the understanding of the trade; is a shoal point making out from the land, upon which oysters grow, closely packed together so as to form a mass, while an oyster bed, which is synonymous with oyster rock, is found on the bottom unconnected with the land and exhibiting the same general features with the bar. In no case is it called a bar or bed where the oysters are scattered about sparsely so as not to form one mass.

From this statement of the evidence it is apparent that the location of the respondent is in no sense obnoxious to the objection alleged by the petitioner. He has not located or appropriated a natural bar or bed of oysters.

Every case which is brought under consideration, must necessarily depend to a great extent upon its own circumstances, but there are some general rules which ought to content them all; the law under which this proceeding was had would be entirely nugatory and purposeless, if all ground on which the oyster is found naturally growing is excluded from its operation; no other is suitable for the purpose. It was evidently the intention of the Legislature to utilise for the benefit of the oyster trader those large fields within our state, which are suitable for protecting preserving and improving the oyster, and at the same time to protect from individual appropriation those beds which nature seemed to have found as the great source of supply for the trade. That it was not intended to include by the word "bar or bed" those large flats where the oyster is found sparsely growing is evident from the provision of the 30th section, where it is made a felony to take and carry away any oyster *growing* on any grounds appropriated &c. The only grounds to be excluded are those bars or beds as described in the testimony of witnesses before referred to in their opinion; all other ground is open to appropriation unless excluded by some other provision of law. It may sometimes be difficult exactly to draw the line between what is a bed or bar and what is not, such cases will rarely occur and must always be decided upon the evidence in each particular case. The general rules above laid down will be sufficient in most cases to guide those who are interested in knowing them.

J. R. FRANKLIN.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, writes as follows:

Gradually our public officers and politicians are returning to this city, and already begin to make preparations for the coming Presidential contest. The Republicans almost unanimously assert that Grant will be the nominee of the next National Republican Convention; that whilst there is a very general inclination to break in the ranks, and to nominate a civilian—a Greely, Boutwell, or such like; that there is no one of their prospective candidates upon whom the party can be united, except Grant, and as it looks to-day, he will be the nominee, possibly, by acclamation.

The Democrats are not heard from so generally, but as far as can be judged from the few leading men who have recently visited the city, and from the tone of letters, it would appear that there is no concentration upon any individual for the Presidency, but a determination is evident, save in certain localities, to nominate the most available candidate—one who will invite to his support not only the strict Democratic party vote, but will secure all Conservative elements, from whatever party.

The opinion is general that a nominee must be selected who will most surely carry the State of Pennsylvania, for, it is held, he who can command the vote of that State will get the vote of any other State that will go for a Conservative President. In other words, that the only doubtful question of success for the Democratic party is involved in the result of the election in Pennsylvania.

Adams, of Massachusetts; Hancock, of Pennsylvania, and Hendricks, of Indiana, are mentioned as the most probable nominees. The latter has more of a local support, and is confined principally to Indiana and Ohio politicians. Adams and Hancock have almost universal preference, as being types of the Conservative sentiment of the whole country. Groesbeck and General Morgan, of Ohio, are occasionally mentioned, but a mixed ticket, with Hancock for President, and Gratz Brown for Vice-President is now meeting with general approval. Chief Justice Chase is occasionally mentioned, but it appears to be conceded by those best advised that he will not be in the arena in the coming Presidential contest.

Answer of Cecil Democrat to Balt. American on "our Tome," extract.

But the acute Editor finds, in our statement that this applicant for the votes of "negroes whom he did not sell south because he did not own them," and our characterization of him as a "hasty vendor of slaves before Radicalism could destroy the market," a contradiction and an inconsistency. How acute! How cogent! Mr. Tome will hardly ask the support of the negroes whom he sold to a Southern market. He sent them so far to "the land of the sue" that they never got back again. The clime of Georgia did not relieve the pulmonary affection of Henry Hayden, and Henry never returned to the wife and little ones from whom he was snatched and sold to swell the coffers of our would-be Governor. That sale occurred not many years before the emancipation proclamation of the "late lamented," and the vendor had no more to sell. If he had owned all the rest of the negroes in Cecil county, it is hardly probable that his "energy, foresight and prudence" would have left them here to vote for him now. There is no better reason Henry Hayden should have been taken where emancipation proclamations would be longer in reaching him, and others left to reap the earliest fruits of that loyal tree, than that he who now solicits the ex-slaves' vote, owned the one and did not own the others. Does the *American* see? And will it give its readers the benefit of this piece of information?

We trust it will be no fault of ours if the people do not properly measure the stature of the man who, by virtue of his money-bags, is now the Radical candidate for governor of the State of Maryland. In nothing besides his purse has he developed greater claims to the honor (?) than any third man to be picked up in the ranks of the people. Cunning, calculating, heartless and grasping, he has built up a splendid fortune in the midst of men as energetic and enterprising who have found no field for vast acquisitions. Beyond that, he is as innocent of all qualification for Governor of a State as the man who grooms his horses. He has neither statesmanship, culture nor general information. All that he knows is how to make money, and all that he has had experience in is how to rapidly make it more. If the Radicals of Maryland hope, by elevating such a man to the chief office in their gift, to honor the State or advance its interest, they may be thankful to the Democracy for saving them a lesson in the bitter school of experience, which a lifetime would not serve to unlearn. Why, with a man at the head of affairs with such propensities, it would hardly be extravagant to expect that he would manage to secure a mortgage at usurious rates on the State itself, and by holding back the interest, foreclose at the end of six months.

That he, so fondly dubbed "Our Own Tome," now owns Cecil county, has been often grimly suggested. Make him Governor, and how long will it be before he will acquire the title deeds to the State?

Upon What the People are Taxed

Our present tariff duties are purposely made obscure, so that the masses of the people will not know exactly how much they are taxed. There are duties *ad valorem* and duties specific, duties by the square rod and the square inch, frequently combined together in the same article. A gentleman previously engaged in commerce, who understands his subject, has taken the trouble to see what the duties are upon a few leading articles. Look at the list:

THE POOR MAN IS TAXED.

On his salt,	108 per ct
On his pepper,	140 "
On his rice,	85 "
On his soap,	70 "
On his starch,	50 "
On his candles,	40 "
On the sheets of his bed,	55 "
On his blanket,	240 "
On the carpet he buys,	80 "
On his window curtains,	80 "
On his knives and forks,	35 "
On his window glass,	55 "
On his water pitcher,	40 "
On the hat he wears,	40 "
On his stockings,	75 "
On a dress of silk for his wife,	60 "
On a dress of woolen,	100 "
On a shawl,	200 "
On a handkerchief,	35 "

THE FARMER IS TAXED.

On his hoe and spade each,	40 per ct
On his horse shoes,	67 "
On his plow,	45 "
On his chains,	100 "
On his harness,	35 "
On a hand-saw,	75 "
On a penknife,	50 "
On a dinner can,	45 "
On an iron-hooped band,	60 "

Could ingenuity go further in singling out those persons least able to bear taxes for oppressive imposition? The necessaries of life are taxed the highest.

THE CARPET-BAGGER.—Col. John B. Baldwin, in his speech before the grand Conservative meeting, held in Richmond recently, thus spake of the carpet-bagger:

"When Sheridan started on his raid through the Valley of the Shenandoah, he said that he would make it so barren that neither a buzzard nor a crow could fly over it without carrying his carpet-bag. His word has been fulfilled, for since the war hardly a buzzard has appeared in Virginia without a carpet-bag. [Laughter and applause.] I have been at some pains to trace the genealogy of the carpet-bagger, and I have found an item about him in Holy Writ. When the woman annointed the feet of the Saviour with precious ointment, there was one standing by who said "what a waste! it might have been sold for much and the money given to the poor!" The selfish knave! He was not thinking of the poor; for the Evangelist adds that he really wanted the money. It was Judas Iscariot, and he *carried the bag*. [Great Laughter.] The lineal decendants of that carpet-bagger are in our midst to-day." [Laughter and applause.]

EVE was the only woman who never threatened to go to live with mama.—And Adam was the only man who never tantalized his wife about "the way mother used to cook."

From the Baltimore Gazette.

A baited ox suddenly bursting into a china shop could scarcely create profounder consternation than the raid of General BUTLER upon the Radical porcelain of Massachusetts. Staid respectability will have nothing to do with him, and he hisses at it with scorn. Morality is shocked, and he flouts it. The newspapers, in a half hesitating sort of way, warn their readers against him, and he retorts by saying that there is not a newspaper in Massachusetts that cannot be bribed.

The guarded silence of SUMNER and WILSON has been broken through, and they have been forced to declare that the nomination of BUTLER for Governor of Massachusetts would dishonor the State. He coolly snaps his fingers at both those virtuous Senators. He talks proudly of his service during the war, of the decision he showed in marching into New Orleans after FARRAGUT had beaten down all opposition, and the executive ability he displayed whilst in command of that city. "His method of conducting the canvass is discreditable," exclaims the Boston *Advertiser*.

"He is a bold, bad man," cries the Boston *Journal*, and the solid men of Massachusetts shudder in their shoes, and the religious men stand aghast. But nobody seems to know what to do with him or how to shake themselves loose from him. Respectable Massachusetts puts forward four respectable candidates—JEWELL, RICE, LORING and WASHBURN. JEWELL, seared already, declines to stand, but in his letter withdrawing his name, fires a parting shot at BUTLER. LORING, RICE and WASHBURN still stick, but not one of them opens his lips. BUTLER flits, now here, now there, speech making, organizing, lauding himself, spitting venom at his enemies, and through his busy henchmen, breaking up or controlling the ward meetings. Fighting single-handed, he appeals to the masses for support, and all his utterances are those of a demagogue. But he has done some good, nevertheless. He has laid bare the shams that Massachusetts worshipped. He has stripped sanctimony of its mask, and has thus far conducted his canvass on the strength of his brazen-faced assurance, utter lack of principle, and a confident belief that in spite of all their cant about decency and morality, an audacious avowal of contempt for both finds favor with the multitude. Thus far his success has been immense, and although the BUTLER delegates to the Republican Convention, do not, as yet, equal in numbers those of the combined opposition, it is, nevertheless, possible that, in the final struggle between the friends of the different candidates he may succeed, in Convention, in drawing over to himself enough votes from his rivals to give him the nomination.

Girls' Opinion of Newspapers.

Margery Dean, in one of her spicy letters from Newport, gives the following piquant discussion between some young ladies concerning the merits of certain newspapers:

Sitting on the hotel piazza the other morning, watching a group of young ladies, I overheard a curly headed little maiden who was frizzled and pantered and puffed in the height of style, exclaim "Oh; I like the *Independent* best!" A moment before I could have sworn that *Le Petit*, never looked at a newspaper, and somewhat surprised, I took the liberty of listening further. "The *Tribune* suits me," said her black-eyed companion. "I take the *Evening Post*," chimed in a stylish, saucy looking girl, who was petting some body over the railing with pond lilies—a beautiful bunch, by the way, which five minutes before I had seen a gentleman carefully selecting for her from a little urchin's basket. And when I wonder do you girls get time to read the newspapers? "Fold them four double, of course," was the next sentence I caught, and more puzzled than before, I very impolitely walked near the group, when everything was made clear to me by the blonde little one saying, "I had rather have a newspaper any day than the best pannier that was ever made in Paris." I fell back in my seat, uncertain whether to laugh or to feel provoked with the chatterboxes, who had strolled off to lay siege to a party of gentlemen just from the beach.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.—An address to the conservative voters of Virginia is put forth, signed by R. T. Daniel, Robert Ould, Wm. W. Crump and others, with reference to the coming elections. After reviewing the financial condition of the Southern States and their frightful debts the address says:

"Consider that for all this these people have absolutely nothing to show. The money has been simply stolen and squandered. And what is it that has made Virginia thus far a shining exception to the rapacity, cant, ignorance and corruption, public and private, which, under the shelter of these *reconstructed* governments, are pressing the very life-blood out of our unhappy Southern brethren? The answer is plain: Her government is in the hands of her own conservative people. Keep it there, fellow-citizens."

THE LORDS PRAYER.—A maiden knelt in the twilight hour, and clasping her hands fervently, breathed forth: "Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name."

A mother in great agony and grief gazed on her child, sleeping her long last sleep, a smile wreathing her soft lips, and white hands folded across that still and pulseless heart, and kneeling there, the living beside the dead, she prays, "Thy will be done."

As early beams of the orient gild the sleeping land, a widow with her suffering little ones chilled by poverty and woe bows at the throne of grace, and fervently prays: "Give us this day our daily bread."

An aged father, as his loved and loving boy goes forth from his parental care to brave the cold frowns of life, kneels beside him on the eve of his departure and pleads: "Lead him not into temptation, but deliver him from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever, Amen."

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, Sept. 27th, in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, East New Market, by Rev. N. M. Browne, Mr. R. O. CHRISTIAN to Miss FANNIE CHARLES, both of this Co.

DIED.

At Federalsburg, on the 20th inst., MARY G. GAMBLE, aged 24 years, 3 months and 4 days, wife of Samuel B. Gamble.

In Baltimore, suddenly, on the 22d inst., of chronic croup, RETTA, only daughter of J. Emory and Anne E. Mobray, in the 4th year of her age.

Farm for Rent.

APPLY to Dr. G. Larkin, on the premises near Thompson's Station, or to J. D. Richards, Wilson's Hotel, Cambridge. [Oct. 4, 1871—2t

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned against trespassing with dog or gun on my farm in Blackwater, as the law protecting me will be rigidly enforced.

ARCHIBALD RIGGIN.

Oct. 4, 1871—4t

Notice of Dividend.

ALL persons having claims against John Gootee, late of Dorchester County, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, properly authenticated, in the office of the Register of Wills for said County, on or before the **10th day of November**, next, as a dividend will be declared on that day.

Any creditor failing to comply with this notice will be deprived of all benefit of said estate.

WILLIAM GOOTEE,
Oct. 4, 1871—3t Administrator.

ROAD NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, have been appointed, by the County Commissioners of Dorchester County, to consider the propriety of opening a road at a point near the old camp ground on the county road from Jones Baptist Church to the Little Brick Mill, and running through the lands of James H. Kelley, Mary E. Houston and Wm. McBride, until it intersects the private road from Maiden Forest to Chickone Branch; thence, with or near said road through the lands of Wm. McBride, Eben L. Short, Caleb Shepherd, Tho. W. Smith, Dr. R. H. Dixon, Matilda Thompson and Samuel E. Thompson, until it intersects the county road from Vienna to Crotchers' Ferry at or near Chickone Branch.

And we hereby give notice that we will meet at the proposed point of commencement of said road, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of November, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A M., for the purpose of executing said commission.

WM. S. CRAFT,
SAMUEL BROHAWN,
W. J. PAYNE.

Oct. 4, 1871—5t

Sale of Ferries in Dorchester County.

JAS. R. Weatley, Com. will sell Crotchers Ferry, at said Ferry, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday Oct 6th 1871. He will also sell Sharptown Ferry, at said Ferry at 2 o'clock, P M on Saturday Oct. 7.

John Tubman, Commissioner, will sell on Thursday Oct 5th 1871, at 2 o'clock, P M the Narrows Ferry at Jabez Tyler's store. Also, on same day and hour at same place Hoopers Island Ferry. Also, on Saturday Oct. 7th at 3 o'clock, P M Taylor's Island Draw, at James Smith & Son's store.

John R. Cook, Com. will sell, on Wednesday Oct. 4th at 11 o'clock, A M Bostpitch's Ferry at said Ferry. Also, will sell contract for a new Bridge over little Blackwater River, at old Bridge, on Wednesday Oct. 4th, at 2 o'clock, P M.

James M. Thompson, Commissioner, will sell Vienna Ferry, on Saturday, Oct. 7th, 1871, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Oct 4, 1871—2t8

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned intending to discontinue farming will sell at public sale, at his residence, near WALLACE'S WHARF, on

Wednesday, October 4, 1871,

All his personal property, consisting of 3 head of Valuable

HORSES, ONE TWO YEAR OLD COLT, 9 HEAD OF CATTLE, LOT OF HOGS, ONE OX-CART, 1 HORSE CART,

ONE DEARBORN WAGON and HARNESS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HOUSE-HOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

A LARGE LOT OF BLADE AND TOP FODDER, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

TERMS of sale—all sums of and under $10 the cash will be required; all sums over that amount a credit of TEN MONTHS will be given, by the purchaser or purchasers giving notes with good securities.

JAMES HAD. MILLS.

Sept. 27, 1871—2t

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Circuit Court for Dorchester County, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public sale in the town of Vienna, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1871,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following real estate, to wit:

ALL that **Tract or Parcel of Timber Land** lying & being in Griffith's Neck, in Dorchester county, of which Marcellus E. Slacum, late of said county, died seized, adjoining the lands of George J. Mocking, Esq., and Mrs. John H. Hodson. This tract is well set in PINE and OAK TIMBER, and contains about 70 ACRES OF LAND, more or less.

Also, the **Dwelling House** and lot attached, in the town of Vienna, of which the said Marcellus E. Slacum, died, seized, formerly owned by Lucius J. Cornwell. This property is most desirably situated in the town of Vienna, adjoining the dwelling house of Dr. S. S. Ewell. It consists of a two-story frame Building, with Kitchen, Smokehouse, &c., attached, and with a convenient lot, and presents a fine opportunity for those who wish to purchase town property.

TERMS OF SALE, the whole of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale.

MICHAEL T. R. FOOKS,
Sept. 27, 1871—4t Trustee.

Horse and Wagon for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale a valuable HORSE, WAGON and Harness. All in excellent order. Apply at Dorchester House.

GEORGE E. SADLER,
oct. 27,—tf Cambridge.

Undertaking.

I AM still MANUFACTURING COFFINS at half the usual rates, and with a finish unsurpassed in the State of Maryland.

WM. V. C. REA,
Sept. 6, 1871—1y Cambridge, Md.

NOTICE.

A SECOND-GRADE TEACHER wanted to teach Public School No. 3, on Hooper's Island, Election Dist. No. 6. Apply to

S. F. TYLER,
WM. V. TRAVERS.
Trustee.

sep 16-3t

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY. The County Commissioners will meet at their Office in Cambridge, on Tuesday Oct. 10th, 1871, to receive the Bonds of Ferry contractors, &c.

By order,
J. M. BECKWITH, Jr.,
oct. 4—2tn Clk.

Rev BENJ. B. GRISWOLD'S

NEW BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS, near JESSOP'S STATION on the *Baltimore and Washington Railroad*. The school occupies a charming Country seat, with 125 acres of land. Situation *elevated* and VERY HEALTHFUL. School opens Sept. 11th.—Terms $350, per annum. Address,

Rev. B. B. GRISWOLD, D. D.,
Hooversville P. O., Anne Arundel Co. Md.
Sept. 13, 1871—3t

CHESAPEAKE STEAMBOAT COMPANY. **DAY LINE**

FOR GREAT CHOPTANK AND LITTLE CHOPTANK RIVERS.

On and after SATURDAY, SEPT. 16th, 1871, Steamers will leave Pier No. 7, Light Street, between Camden and Conway streets, as follows:

For CLORA'S POINT, CAMBRIDGE, MEDFORD'S WHARF and intermediate landings on Choptank river, SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M. Returning—leave Medford's Wharf MONDAYS at 8 A. M.

For CLORA'S POINT, WALLACH'S WHARF and CAMBRIDGE, WEDNESDAYS at 7 A. M. Returning *same day*, leaving Cambridge at 1 P. M. (commencing on Wednesday, Sept. 27th.)

For TAYLOR'S ISLAND, CHURCH CREEK, and landings on the Little Choptank River, THURSDAYS at 7 A. M., and SATURDAYS at 9 P. M. Returning, leave Church Creek Mondays at 11 A. M. and Fridays at 7 A. M. Stopping at Annapolis Saturdays and Mondays.

☞ FARE $1 00, or as cheap as any other line.

☞ A deduction will be made on tickets during the Agricultural Fair. Also, the freight on stock, &c, for the fair will be reduced.

WM. R. SHERMAN, Agent,
sep 16-3m No. 99 Light Street.

Estray Cows.

DORCHESTER COUNTY TO WIT:—I hereby certify that Jacob Cornish of said county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, this 18th day of Sept. 1861, as Estrays trespassing upon his enclosures, one white and red Milch Cow, ear marks two swallow forks; and one red Cow, with white belly, ear marks crop off the left and slit in the right ear.

Given under my hand.

H. T. WINTERBOTTOM, J. P.

The owner or owners, of the above named property are hereby warned to come forward, prove property, pay damage, and take them away.

JACOB CORNISH,
Sept. 20, 1871—3t Black Water.

Washington College, Md.

SCHOLARSHIPS, for Three and five years tuition in this institution, can now be purchased for fifty and seventy-five dollars respectively. And it is to be hoped that those having Sons to Educate will avail themselves of these very liberal terms.

Catalogues can be obtained on application to JAMES T. CARLILE, V. P.
sep. 13,—3t Chestertown, Md.

WEATHER STRIPS.

Torrey's Patent.

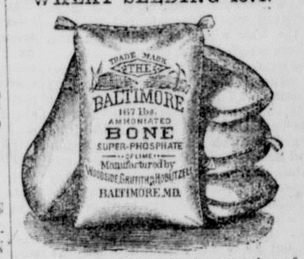
QUALITY MAINTAINED.

Prices compete with the

CHEAPEST.

E. S. & J. TORREY,
166 Fulton St., N. Y.
Sept. 13, 1871—3m

WHEAT SEEDING 1871.



WE respectfully call the attention of the farmers of Dorchester County to the value of our "BALTIMORE." **Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.** Being composed of Phosphate of Lime, Sulphuric Acid, Ammonia & Potash, it possesses all the elements necessary for the successful production of crops and improvement of the soil. It has fully established its reputation, wherever it has been used as being inferior to none made in this country. It has for its base BONES, instead of mineral guanos.

We are giving our personal attention to its manufacture and from the many testimonials in our possession of its SUPERIOR QUALITY, we have no hesitation in recommending it to the farming interests, as they may confidently rely upon its *high standard*,—A circular containing the testimonials of farmers who are using our article can be had upon application to Mr. Caleb Shepherd, who will receive orders and give all information desired.

Respectfully,

Woodside, Griffith & Hoblitzell.

No. 47 Light St. Baltimore Md.

For further particulars apply to CALEB SHEPHERD, Cambridge.

Sept 5, 1871—4t

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

JUST published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY, and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid* on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box
Sept. 20, 1871—3m 4,586.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A Gentleman wishing to dispose of a Piano, will sell the same upon the most reasonable terms. Price $75. Apply at this office. June 48, 1871

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