The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sullivane, Editor.

CAMBBIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,::::::April 19, 1871.

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☞ All exchanges of the "Telegraph" will please direct communications hereafter to the "Chronicle", the present Editor having purchased the Telegraph and changed the name of the paper.

Suggestions to voters at large but Especially intended for Honest Republicans.—For fifty years the voters of America were divided upon two main questions, viz: the tariff, and the powers of the General Government as contra-distinguished from the powers of the State Governments. The interests of all new England, which locality teemed with manufactories, demanded a high tariff—the interests of the Southern and Western States were diametrically opposed to any tariff that brought into the U. S. Treasury, more than was barely necessary to *support* the Government.

The Democracy had obtained the mastery upon an issue so obviously in the interests of the great majority of the nation, and while casting about for an issue upon which to ride into power and thus be enabled to restore the protective tariff, the slavery question was taken up by Northern politicians, and by fiercely fanning the passions of the Northern people on this exciting topic, they succeeded in getting possesion of the government, and immediately re-established the desperate tariff system of 1818.

The fiery civil war that raged for four years distracted the attention of all the people (except alone the Yankee politicians who took care, even while Confederate cannon roared within hearing of the Capitol, to hurry through their yearly tariff acts), and at the close of the war, which *ended forever the slavery question*, these same politicians took good care to impose such terms upon the seceded States as would exclude from political power the virtuous and intelligent, in order that they might retain their hold on the government. And further to maintain their system they continued to work upon the prejudices of the *Western* against the *Southern* States, conscious that any sober reflection upon this tariff question would at once make the Western men, just as they always had been until carried off on the slavery question, Democrats.

For a while this scheme worked admirably, but one or two political campaigns satisfied the more intelligent of the colered voters of the Southern States that *their* interests were identical with their former masters on this all important issue, and in large numbers they accordingly turned around and became Democrats. So too in the Western States, now that the passions engendered by the war are dying away, the Republican majorities have been reduced from tens of thousands to hundreds, and in some of those States the Democracy now command great majorities.

At this stage of affairs, it became apparent that the Democrats would carry the next Presidential election unless the radicals should resort to some desperate expedient, and so they have called a special session of congress and passed the Ku-Klux bill so as to enable them under color of law to use military force in the Southern States and by preventing a fair expression of the popular vote secure those States to the Radical party.

Now Maryland never having been out of the Union, all of our people can vote, and they are simply deluded and blind, if to a man they do not vote to elect a Democratic Congress so as to abolish the protective tariff and thus reduce to ante-bellum prices everything that we eat, drink and clothe ourselves withal.

Does not a Republican *know* as well as a Democrat that leather, for instance, is taxed at 45 per cent and that if the tariff is reduced to a revenue standard, say 20 per cent, he will pay for every pair of shoes he buys 25 cents less in each dollar than he now pays?

Does not a republican know as well as a Democrat that if he pays 25 per cent less for all the necessaries of life, he saves $100, out of every $400?—Does he not know that if this rascally tariff be reduced to a revenue standard, merchants can sell to him at prices that prevailed under Democratic rule in 1860? For it must be remembered that gold is net now much above par.

But, says the Republican, the immense debt must be paid, and *that* necessitates a high tariff without regard to the principle of protection of northern manufactories.

Ah! fellow citizens, that is the sorest point of all. We say, let the debt be paid, but let those pay it who, like carrion birds, have thrived and fattened in the Golgotha of our poltical woes—who have coined money out of the life blood of American citizens.—Let the debt be paid, but let those pay it who have the property to pay.

We say that it is a sin and a shame to take the mites of the toiling and starving millions by means of this iniquitous tariff to discharge the public debt, while the bondholder rolls in his coach and clothes himself in purple and fine linen and fares sumptuously every day, while he pays not one cent of tax on the thousands and millions which he has accumulated out of the misery of a perishing people.

We say let the tariff be reduced to a sum sufficient to support the government, and the rich and the poor alike will cheerfully share the burden, but let the thousand millions of bonds in the hands of the capitalists be taxed to pay the debt of the nation. We say that it is wrong to make a man who has nothing but his daily earnings pay as much tax as a man who has $20,000 of property, and we say it is criminal to make a man who owns a $5,000, farm pay more taxes than a man who holds five millions of bonds.

Of course, such of our Republican voters as have or look for office from the Radical part varying from $200, to $10,000, per annum, can afford to sustain the tariff system and yet make money, and we advise them, so long as they have no scruples of conscience about betraying the interests of their neighbors, to support the Radical party by all means. But with the moderate, hard-working republican who looks not to office and has no influence to procure one, it is simply suicidal to support this gigantic system of New England fraud, and while he helps to rob himself his wife and children for the benefit of the bond-holder and the manufacturer of the North, to give his neighbors little option but to think him insane, a scoundrel or a fool.

France.—The past week has been marked by a succession of desperate and sanguinary battles beneath the walls of Paris. After the great slaughter of the communists by the Government troops, on Wednesday last, the latter seem to have pretty much the command of the situation, and only temporize for fear of the destruction of Paris in case of an assault, and content themselves with besieging the city.

The passions of the Parision mob only seem to have been lashed into phrenzy by the events of the week, and a new Reign of Terror has been inaugurated within the city. The prisons &c. are filled with suspected persons, executions and assassinations are of almost hourly occurrence, and lawless plunder is the order of the day. More than 200,000 persons, embracing nearly all those who represent property or character, have fled from the doomed city, and the infatuation of the people, the bloodshed without the walls and the tossing, seething cauldron of confusion, crime and conflagration raging within, remind one most forcibly of the last days of Jerusalem.

That these fierce and disastrous civil dissensions may be terminated without involving the destruction of the beautiful city, one of the grand centres of civilization, is the earnest wish of every lover of humanity.

Since penning the above, the communists have gained some advantages over the Government troops, but the situation is not materially altered.—With all France combined against Paris, the latter must necessarily be vanquished, and it is only a question of time as to when starvation alone will compel a surrender. We may then look for a bloody vengence by the Versailles Government upon the ringleaders of the mob whose savage excesses have disgraced France and civilization.

Who is to Blame?—Our readers will recollect that a few weeks ago, amongst other innumerable instances of the rascality of Radical office holders, it transpired that Jesse Grant, the father of the President, had been paid $500, to secure the appointment of a certain Weithoff to office. This discovery drew from the old gentleman a card to the effect that he had received the money with the intention of giving the same to the poor, and had so expressed himself in conversation with a certain Mr. Stoms, of Cincinatti.—This has led to a publication from Stoms, who declares that it is the first he has ever heard of such a disposition of the money, and that Mr. Grant assigned as a principal reason why he had taken Weithoff's money that the latter "was a rascal any-kow."

Who is to bear the chief blame, an ignorant old man who trusts to his radical principles, and his relationship to the President, to screen him in event of the fact of his taking and offering bribes being found out, or the chief officer of the Great Republic who justifies this bad opinion of *his* honesty entertained by his father, and retains the latter in office after the public exposure of his dishonesty?

Query?—Mrs. Staunton said, in a recent lecture at Pittsburg, "that the Democratic party was woman's best friend, and that the Radical leaders cared more for the negro than the white women of America." Now as this last is an incontestible *political* fact, the question naturally suggests itself, how is this? Is it that the latter are not as capable of exercising the privilege, or is it that said Radical leaders cannot count upon their votes? Surely upon professed Republican principles of universal suffrage, they have the same inherent *right* to vote, why is it not accorded to them by the party in power? Verily, because these demagogues of a day know that the innate purity of woman and her instinctive faculty of distinguishing the right from the wrong, leads them almost *en masse* to condemn the corrupt and criminal practices of this unworthy Congress. Yes, they sigh for those golden days when they were happy in domestic life beneath the shade of the oak of Democracy, and bemoan these evil times when the foul poisonous vine of Radical anarchy and misrule has twined itself around the roots and branches of the constitution, causing blight, ruin and decay. All the sophistry in the world cannot convince *them* that Democracy is bad and Republicanism good, when they know that for nearly fifty years they lived in peace, happiness and comfort under Democratic rule, and that the Republicans in ten years of power have deluged the country in blood, swollen its debt to sums unheard of before in the history of finance, and have brought such appalling poverty upon them and their children that three fourths of the people of America do not know this year where during the next they will get their daily bread.

From the Chestertown Transcript.

Remarkable.----The *Cambridge Chronicle*, a Democratic paper published at Cambridge, Md., in its issue of Wednesday, the 12th instant, and the *American Union*, a Republican paper published at Denton, in its issue of the 13th, with the exception of the heading and date lines, contain on their first and fourth pages exactly the same articles; arranged in the same manner; in, fact, exact *fac similies:*

"Which I wish to remark—
And my language is plain—
That for ways that are *quere*
Our Eastern Shore Ed. is peculiar—
Which the same I hope the'll explain."

The only explanation we can give is this. Our Denton co-temporary is evidently a man of taste and talent and his selections do him great credit.—The circumstance shows how exactly two minds of superiors discernment will sometimes agree, and reminds us how in 1862 letters from Gens. Van Dorn & Price passed each other in the mail, each suggesting to the other precisely the same plan of a campaign in Missouri.

The chief wonder is that the Denton man is a republican.

Which, we beg to observe,
Is a desperate plan
And hard to believe of an honest man.
But talent is talent, and sense it is sense,
Whate'er be its side of the political fence,
Though the "Transcript" be blind to the same.

Rhode Island.—By virtue of the Fifteenth Amendment negroes vote in Rhode Island, but by the constitution of the State white men cannot, unless they own real estate. An effort is now being made to alter the Constitution of the little State so that the white man will be placed upon an equality with the negro. It is decidedly to the credit of the colored voters that almost to a man they are in favor of the amendment, declaring that in their opinion "a white man is as good as a black one," and it remains to be seen (there being a Republican majority in the State) if the Republicans think that a white man without property is equal to a negro without any, unless they can first be sure of his vote.

☞ In congress last week a bill was introduced by a radical member to provide for the aged and destitute of the colored population of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Archer of Md., thinking probably that the white citizens had some claim to the fostering care of the Government, offered an amendment that the bill should read "white and colored," Adopted.

The Bigamy Case.—Speaking of Mr. Bowen, the Radical member of Congress who has been indicted for bigamy and who has been claimed as husband by three ladies from as many States of the Union; the Louisville Journal observes that "he already has three wives and thirty three states yet to hear from."

Congress.—The infamous Ku-Klux bill, slightly modified, has since our last issue passed both Houses of congress.

By way of salve upon the outraged feelings of the country, the radicals have introduced an amnesty bill, which restores the ballot to nearly all the disfranchised voters of the Southern States, (i. e. now that they can use military force, on any pretext, to control the elections, they nominally restore the franchise so as to make capital at the North under a show of fair dealing).—Having passed this bill, they will go home—and long may they remain there.

Radical Rule in South Carolina.—By the United States census of 1860, the assessed value of the real and personal property in South Carolina was $489,000,000, upon which the gross amount of taxes of every description was $400,000; the whole assessed value of the property of the state acording to the census of 1870, is $183,000,000, and the people are required to pay for state and county taxes on this amount before next winter $4,250,000. In other words while the taxable property of South Carolina has decreased more than 50 percent, the taxes on this reduced amount are ten times greater than in 1860. We append to the above statement an extract from a Charleston paper in reference to this condition of affairs.

There is unrest and deep-rooted discontent in the crowded city, in the quiet country village, and under the roof-tree of every upright citizen of the State. The heart of the people is touched. Their wives and children are threatened with starvation, or a dependance upon public charity, and the whole cause and reason is expressed in the one word, taxation—a taxation which is tantamount to confiscation.—The people have endured in silence the oppression of arbitrary and unequal laws. They have seen the last semblance of constitutional liberty melting away, and have not stricken down the official despots who would make a Golgotha of South Carolina. They have been insulted and trampled upon by the horde of negroes and foreign adventurers whom reconstruction put in authority over the State, and have contented themselves with praying for deliverance. This people have hoped against hope, and have awaited with gloomy dignity the relief which does not come. Their reward is that our motley legislators are encouraged to greater crimes against the public good. As the fruit of four years of obedience and peace, it is proposed to wring from the people before next winter the enormous sum of $4,000,000. This for State and county taxes alone. The municipal taxes would add another million to the score.

An Interesting Case of Conscience.

In 1866 a merchant received through the Post Office a letter, written in a disguised hand, as follows:

"I owe the firm of ——, $—, which I stole, and am anxious to pay. I hope to tell you of it personally, some day. In the mean time I will mail you ten dollers a week, commencing the first of July, till paid; interest and principal will be two thousand dollars Do not try to discover me. I send one dollar now; if you accept please advertise in the Herald 'Personals,' and sign yourself x. y. z."

The merchant replied as requested. Every week, from that date, an envelope was received through the mail, enclosing ten dollars, with no other writing but the number of the payment, until the two hundredth payment was received, with the following lines written in the same disguised hand:

"Two hundredth payment. I send two dollars more; if you have got them all, please advertise in the Herald 'Personals.' If not, please advertise how many are lost, and I will send them."

The merchant replied, "The two hundredth payment is received. All right. Come see me, and your name shall be sacredly confidential." A few weeks after this, a young man met this merchant on the sidewalk and handed him a copy of the New York Herald, pointing out the advertisement under the head of Personals, and with a trembling voice said, "I am the person who wronged you while in your employ, and have been making my weekly payments to you until I paid the debt, which I hope God has forgiven."

"Never was my surprise greater," says the merchant who communicates this fact "than to stand before the individual who had for two hundred weeks, without fail, paid me out of his earnings the amount he had taken from me; and he, one of whom I never had the least suspicion."

Such an instance of continued steadfastness of purpose and unostentation, is evidence of true penitence and thorough reform. It should be recorded as an example for every one who has been guilty of this sin. It is proper to add that this young man is now in a prosperous business, enjoying the confidence of his fellow-men, and is a worthy member of a Christian church. "Blessed is he whose transgressfon is forgiven, whose sin is covered."

The Joint High Commissioners.—Advices from Washington state that the Commissioners have agreed upon a basis of settlement to be submitted to their respective governments, and which it is hoped will put to rest all outstanding questions between the united states and England. The provisions are substantially as follows:

First—The privilege of American fishermen to fish within the parts of Canadian waters from which they are now excluded, and to land, dry their fish and cleanse their nets, &., for which privilege the United States is to pay Canada a certain sum of money.

Second—Certain general international principles are laid down, covering those of neutrality, by which claims arising from the depredations of the Alabama and Shenandoah, &c., are to be adjusted.

Third—Commissioners are to be hereafter appointed to adjust these matters on the basis proposed.

It is further said that this basis has been sent to England for approval. Some of the Commissioners have no hesitation in repeating the statement that the probability is they will, by the first of May, submit the conclusions of the Commission to the two Governments.

An Irrepressible Canidate for Sheriff.—We copy herewith from the *Mountain City Times*, the "special announcement" of an irrepressible candidate for Sheriff in Alleghany county, in this State. The "announcement" has so many good points, suitable to any locality, that we cannot resist its publication:

Special Announcement.

I am a canidate for the next Sheriffalty of Alleghany county. This announcement is made boldly and above and without fear of contradiction. I do not claim that there is anything original in the idea of running for Sheriff—other men have been in advance of me in the same line—but I offer my services to the suffering voters of the county, simply because I feel that it is far better to run for Sheriff than to have the Sheriff run me. One of the two must be did and I hereby do it. I have heard that the Sheriffalty does not pay; I am anxious to get the office in order to find out *why it is* that *it is so*. So many are after it.—Christopher Columbus was no more anxious to discover America than is the humble servant of the public, the undersigned, to elucidate this sublime but mysterious secret. Once in possession of the office, I feel certain to probe its paying or non-paying capacities to the utmost, and on the honor of an office-seeker my trusting constituents shall have the benefit of my experience for their future guidance and information. At present I incline to the belief that the office does pay because so many are seeking it, and I feel unwilling to give my many competitors credit for being possessed of the same disinterested patriotism and burning desire for useful information as that which actuates me in my struggle for the position.

I believe I would make a good Sheriff. Have a large acquaintance through out the county; know all the competent individuals within its limits who are subject to be summoned as talesmen for a jury. Have no squeamish scruples about capital punishment, believe a little hanging to be wholesome, and feel no hesitancy in asserting that there are numbers of persons within the confines of Alleghany, in the total suppression of whose respiration I would take a painful and profound delight. Should any of my constituents imagine that this assertion is made simply because I desire the office, I take great pleasure in stating my readiness, if elected, to give them a final and conclusive proof of its veracity, at the end of a rope, should occasion require.

If the office *does not pay*, if elected I propose to stand the loss. If it *does pay*, I hereby announce my absolute willingness to allow my friends a fair share of the profits. The person who can produce reasonable proof that his exertions have carried an entire district in my favor I propose to deputize to attend to the affairs of the office in such district, giving him in compensation therefor, one-half of the fees to accrue from such services. With any person splitting a district and giving me a majority of its delegates, the same rule will be pursued except that the commission shall not exceed one-third of the delegates from any district and making the other half blind drunk on the day of the County Convention, I will place on my list of regular talesmen to be summoned as jurors in extraordinary cases, of which a good thing can be made by any honest man of elastic conscience and reasonable susceptibility as to bribes. Other services like the loose plunder in a country sale bill, "too tedious to mention," will be paid for in proportion.

As to my political proclivities, I am a sort of a Whig-Knownothing-Original Secession-Union-Radical Republican Democratic Conservative. This I believe embraces all the regular parties to which I ever belonged, although probably I may sometime have slipped up on side issues, the particulars of which I have forgotten, yet, so willing am I to serve the people, if these principles are not satisfactory, I am ready to embrace anything else that on reflection I deem to be popular.

Corres pondence from prominent men in local politics throughout the county is respectfully requested. I do not intend making any canvass of the county feeling confident that the terms I have proposed are unapproachable and that if any one else undertakes to offer greater inducements he will certainly fail in their performance.

These are my sentiments and upon this platform I launch my bark upon the waves of the political sea already so thickly studded with the sails of Sheriffs in embryo.

The latest candidate,
S. R. Dean.

P. S.—I am desirous to open an account with the respective bar-keepers in the county, for a limited number of drinks for my constituents; to be paid for from the county fund as "extra expenses," if elected. If not, for further particulars, see my notice of insolvency which will appear shortly after the decision of the convention.

Civil Troubles in Japan.—According to the latest advices received from Japan, via San Francisco, affairs in that country are critical. In various places bands of armed men are threatening the government. The guard of the Mikado has been increased. War steamers have been sent north on account of disturbances there. At Yeddo a chancellor of the third rank was murdered under circumstances of horrible atrocity.

A Boy's Composition on the Goat.—A goat is longer than a pig, and gives milk. He looks at you. So does the doctor, but a goat has four legs. My goat butted Deacon Tillinghast in a bad place, and a little calf wouldn't do so. A boy without a father is an orphan, and if he hain't got no mother he is two orphans. The goat don't give so much milk as a cow, but more than an ox. I saw an ox at a fair one day, and we went in on a family ticket. Mother picks geese in the summer, and the goat eats grass and jumps on a box. Some folks don't like goats, but as for me, give me a mule with a paintbrush tail. The goat is a useful animal, but don't smell as sweet as bear's oil for the hair. If I had too much hair I would wear a wig, as old Captain Peters does. I will sell my goat for three dollars, and go to the circus to see the elephant, which is larger than five goats.

Thomas Shine.

Talbot County.

Cadet Appointment.—Col. Hambleton on Saturday nominated Wm Collins, Jr., son of Wm. Collins, of Trappe district, of Talbot county, as a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, from the First Congressional district, to report at the Academy in June, 1872.

Conviction of Lawrence.--Frederick Lawrence, negro, indicted for the willful murder of Emeline Handy, at the residence of F. G. Wright, Esq., in Easton, on the 2d day of October last, and removed to Caroline county, was taken up at Denton on Monday morning last. The trial occupied the attention of the Court until about 3 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday, when the case was given to the Jury. In about one hour the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The trial had very little effect upon Lawrence, and the verdict was received by him with apparent indifference. The murder was one of the most atrocious and cold-blooded ever perpetrated, and the evidence, though circumstantial, was very convincing. J. W. Bryant, Esq., State's Attorney for Caroline county, represented the State, and James Ll. Martin, Esq., of Easton, and Geo. M. Russum, Esq., of Denton, the prisoner.—Sentence has not yet been pronounced. Lawrence persists that he is "an innocent man."

The Reinterment of John C. Calhoun.—The remains of John C. Calhoun were exhumed on Saturday morning and replaced in the vault where they originally reposed. It will be remembered by a chosen few that on the night preceding the evacuation of Morris Island by the Confederate forces, the bones of Calhoun were taken from their vault, for obvious reasons, and were laid in St. Philip's churchyard, to the east of the venerable church. There the remains of our great statesman have rested in peace during these six eventful years. The rector, assistant rector and vestrymen of St. Phillip's were present at the disinterment, and followed the coffin as it was borne to the old vault, west of the church. It was indeed a solemn scene. While all else is troubled and sad, the mighty spirit of Calhoun stalks abroad, and his dust, its wanderings over, is laid for aye in the humble, silent grave—laid in the bosom of that Carolina which her wisest son loved so long and well.—*Charleston News.*

Brainard's Musical World.—The April number of this popular musical monthly is on our table, filled to overflowing with beautiful new music and interesting reading. A charming new song entitled, "That Little Church around the corner," by *Eastburn*, is among the musical contents of this number, and is alone worth many times the price of the magazine. Interesting stories and editorials, instructive articles on musical topics, the latest news in the world of music, &c., are given, forming a monthly which no person interested in music can afford to be without. It is issued from the extensive music publishing house of S. Brainard & Sons, Cleveland, O., at the low price of $1.00 per annum. Specimen copies, with full catalogue of music and music books, will be sent free to any address during the present month. Address, S. Brainard & Sons, Cleveland, O.

New Sunday School Music.—The Pearl is the title of an entire new collection of beautiful Sunday School music just published by S. Brainard & Sons, Cleveland. Every song in *The Pearl* is new, fresh and sparkling, and by the best writers in the country. It is pronounced by all who have examined it the *best* and most *attractive* collection of Sunday School music ever published. Specimen pages will be sent *free* or a single copy mailed for 32 cents.

Every one interested in Sunday School music should examine *The Pearl*. Address, S. Brainard & Sons, Publishers' *Cleveland.*

Just see, now, what a small office will do. Here is Forney, eating common gutter-dirt, without spoon or knife. Perhaps he feels it to be his duty as "Collector" to mess up and dish out—from his political table—all the refuse slops and filth he cannot swallow down and finish himself. Here is his last dish doled out to Radical palates, on Friday:

'The Democracy is already below the level of the negro, and the average colored voter is not only the intellectual equal, but the superior of the men who march up to the polls like cattle to vote the Democratic ticket."

A certain undergraduate at Cambridge was under examination, and among the questions contained in one of his papers was the following: "Why will not a pin stand upon its point?" The examinee was not very strong in his subjects, but as there was nothing like putting a good face on the matter, he set to work to answer the question in as formal a way as possible.

The interesting result stood as follows: 1. A pin will not stand on its head, much less is it possible that it should stand on its point. 2. A point, according to Euclid, is that which has no parts and no magnitude. A pin cannot stand on that which has no parts and no magnitude, and, therefore, a pin cannot stand on its point. 3. It will if you stick it in.

☞ Josh Billing says "that one ov the hardest things for enny man to do is tew full on the ice when it is wet, and then get up and praize the lord."

A Singular Suit.—A curious suit is likely to grow out of the killing of Mr. Shroeder by Henry Ward, (lately of this city), aside from the criminal aspects of the case, which of themselves will be—strange enough. The deceased had his life heavily insured in a New York life insurance company, and the corporation issuing the policy now proposes to bring suit for damages against Mr. Ward for destroying its property. Leading lawyers express the opinion that the case is actionable in all its details, and as Mr. Ward is understood to be the possessor of large wealth, recently inherited from his father, it is believed the company can recover the amount it has to pay on Shreder's policy.—*Washington Star.*

The *Capital*, the new Sunday paper just issued in Washington, and edited by two Radicals, pays this tribute to Grant in its first number:

"Ignorant as it is possible for a man to be and escape guardianship; incapable of being taught; jealous of men who may dispute with him the succession; shy of the more intelligent and refined, he has gathered about him creatures for advisers who flatter and make his administration a series of blunders so palpable that he escapes condemnation only on the plea of incapacity."

The Next Presidency,—Mrs. Partington is begining to take some interest in politics. The old lady says that as a candidate of the "moral idee" party for 1872, she would like to see nominated either Horace Grizzly, or Theodore Tiltoff or Henry Ward Preacher, or Schyler Folcax, or Wendell Phillippie, or John W. For Nay. But she is afeard it will all be for nay, since Grant, and Summer, and Schurz, and the rest of em are quarreling at sich a rate.

The Democratic party never suppressed a paper. Never sent a citizen into banishment. Never sent soldiers into a State to carry on elections. Never set at defiance the Constitution of the land. Never suspended the writ of Habeas Corpus. Never violated the rights of the people.

An Irshman, applying for license to sell whiskey, was asked if he possessed a good moral character. Faith, yer honor, replied Pat, "I don't see the necessity for a good moral character to sell whiskey."

A lease recently recorded at Lowell, Mass., gives the use of certain premises for "the term of her natural life", and further down exacts a pledge from the lessee, that she will "quit and deliver up the said premises peaceably and quietly at the end of the term."

Civil Rights in Mississippi.—A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., yesterday, states that after a warm debate the House of Delegates adopted an amendment to the code, prohibiting discrimination on account of color in steamboats, passenger cars, or stages. The penalty is $2,000 fine and from one to six month's imprisonment.

Fruit Grower's Association.—The Peninsular Fruit Growers' Association will hold an adjourned meeting in the State House, at Dover, on Tuesday, April 18, 1871, at 2 o'clock, p. m. This is likely to be an interesting meeting, as reports of the present condition of the trees, and estimates of the crop will be given in.

Obituary notices are often unconsciously satirical, as in this, written of an old citizen of Nashville: "He was a most exemplary citizen and Christian. He had been four times married, and died in perfect resignation.

Killed.—Mr. L. I. Rollison, a well-known citizen of Urieville, Kent county, Md., was killed last Monday, while fox hunting, in consequence of his horse becoming frightend and dashing him against a tree.

Convicted.—D. H. Marshall, of Romney, West Virginia, was on the 15th instant convicted at Wheeling of robbing U. S. mail of about $1,000. DeHaven & Bros., bankers, of Philadelphia, were particularly interested.

MARRIED.

Joined in holy matrimony, at Hooper's Island, on the 10th inst., by Rev. Levi D. Travers, Mr. Edward Simmons and Miss Emma Hooper.

DIED.

On the 11th inst., at Federalsburg, Wm. McNeal, in the 37th year of his age.

Trustees Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Dorchester County, sitting as a court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustees will offer at public sale, in the town of Federalsburg, in front of the Hotel of S. H. Smith, Esq., on

SATURDAY the 29th day of MAY, 1871,

between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

All those tracts or parts of land, lying and being in Dorchester county, whereof Joseph Vickers, died seized, and which were after his death laid off and assigned to Mary H. Vickers, his widow, as her dower under and by virtue of a commission issued out of the Circuit Court for Caroline, Co., viz:

All that tract or parcel of land known as "THE ARTHUR WILLIS TRACT," situated on the county road leading from Federalsburg to Johnson's Cross Roads, containing 234 acres of land, more or less.

Another tract or parcel of land adjoining the first mentioned tract, and containing 253 acres, more or less.

And all that tract or parcel of land adjacent to the aforementioned tracts, called "SMALL PART OF THE BRILEY LAND," containing 26 acres, more or less.

These lands are situated in a good neighborhood in the Fork District of the county aforesaid, within a mile of the Oak Grove Station of the Dorchester and Delaware rail road. They are well set with valuable Timber, have a due proportion of arable land, are finely adapted to the growth of corn, fruits, vegetables, &c., and have the usual farm buildings upon them.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are $400, in cash on the day of sale, the balance of the purchase money to be paid in four equal annual instalments, the interest on the whole of the deferred purchase money to be paid annually, and to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser or purchasers with sureties at be approved by the trustees. Deeds and stamps to the expense of the purchasers.

DANIEL M. HENRY,
CLEMENT SULIVANE,
April 19, 1871—4ts Trustees.

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