The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sulivane, Editor.

CAMBBIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,::::::April 26, 1871.

☞ **Job Printing.**—We are prepared to print all kinds of Handbills, Circulars, at the shortest notice, and at cheap rates--cheaper than ever.

Our Advertising Agents.

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

The Gubernatorial Campaign.—We publish to-day in another column, a Communication from Baltimore urging upon the Democracy of the counties the claims of the Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, of that City to the position of Governor of Maryland.

While we cheerfully accord a space in our paper to this expression of views upon the part of the Baltimore Democracy, and while we very cordially concur in the eulogium upon the services of Mr. Whyte to his party and State, yet we dissent from the conclusion arrived at by our correspondent and take this occasion to express what we have every reason in the world to think is the universal sentiment on the Eastern Shore upon this question.

From the time out of mind, it has been the settled usage in Maryland to elect Governors alternately, two from the Western and one from the Eastern Shore—there is *now* no Statute or constitutional provision requiring this, but it is unwritten law founded in the wisdom of our ancestors. It is the nature of man to hold on to power, and to use it while retained for selfish purposes. No one of woman born is free from this universal tendency of the human mind. The Western Shore has a great preponderance of wealth and population, and unfortunately has also, in many respects widely divergent interests from our own.

Now, the natural consequence of this would be that the majority would legislate in their own interest without in every case paying scrupulous regard to justice, and just as our forefathers provided checks and balances in the U. S. Constitution to guard against this very danger in matters between the States, so they provided this Gubernatorial law to shield the weaker against the possible aggression of the stronger portion of the State.

It will not do to say with our correspondent that *because* Baltimore city pays more taxes and has a larger population, *therefore* she ought to have the candidate. *The only need of law is to protect the weak against the strong*—the strong can protect themselves—and the very reason of this time honored custom is that every third term the executive shall come from the *weaker* section, which by reason of the Chesapeake Bay has different interests from the stronger.

There is now living on the Eastern Shore, a quiet and modest gentleman, beloved for his private virtues and honored and respected throughout the State for his firmness, talent and political integrity, who is dear to the hearts of our people. We refer to the Hon. Richard B. Carmichael, of Queen Anne's county. While this gentleman has not sought the office of Governor, we learn on excellent authority that he is willing to submit himself to the oft expressed wishes of the Eastern Shore on this subject, if his services are still desired in that position—in short that he is in the hands of his friends.

Now we are all, over this way, the friends of Judge Carmichael. Though there are many gentlemen of talent and character in this Peninsula in every way worthy to fill the office, at this particular time when all the political cables that linked us to the anchor of safety are being, one by one, severed by the madmen at Washington—when each year is a year of revolution in the form of our government, and clouds of tumult, storm and wreck blacken our political horizon—when the alarmed statesmen of the nation are gathering together to consult upon the common danger, though like Varro of old they do not yet despair of the Republic at this particular time the almost unanimous sentiment of the Eastern Shore points to Judge Carmichael, as the next Governor of the State.

We beseech our friends on the western shore to bear with us in this matter. Several gentlemen who have been prominently named in connection with the Governorship, have warm friends on this shore, who at the proper time will zealously advocate their claims before the people, but we are a unit on the question at issue. There is a principle behind this thing, and we are sensible of the long train of misfortunes that *may* befall us in the future if this chain of gubernatorial precedent be broken. May it not be worth the while of the friends of those gentlemen to reflect that it is possible to alienate affection by over throwing what we consider vested rights, and that much might be gained for the hereafter by graceful concession on this point?

Judge Bond in South Carolina.—Our old enemy Judge Bond of Baltimore City, who for so many years afflicted the people of this State, has turned up in South Carolina. It will be remembered that after we got "shed" of him by the happy operation of the Constitution of 1867, Gen. Grant sent him as a hopeful recruit to swell the mighty army of plunderers who are preying upon the ruined and heart-broken people of the South, with the official position of U. S. District Judge.

In his charge to the grand jury of Charleston the other day. Judge Bond said the jurors must "make the State a place where men could live without fear of midnight assassination, or of being dragged from our houses and murdered by people who *have no right to do so.*"

In veiw of this the Charleston *News* pertinently asks, "Who are the people who *have the right* to assassinate and murder in South Carolina? That there is such a race, is the inference naturally drawn from the remarks of Judge Bond. Perhaps he was incorrectly reported. Or means he the negroes.?

Beecher on The Shellabarger Bill

There was once a time when the name of Henry Ward Beecher had great power, and every word his lips uttered and his pen recorded did its work among the sympathies and antipathies of his kind. His was the welcome to Kossuth when the organ of Plymouth played the Marseillaise, and the Puritan communicants stamped and applauded. His was the war-cry, leading the family chorus—the contralto the shrill tenor of Uncle Tom—against the South and slavery. His again was the exultant eloquence when what his friend Mr. Greeley called "the flaunting lie" was rehabilitated among the ruins of Sumter. His, too, is the influence for good—and it is simple justice to say so—which, every Sunday, attracts multitudes to listen to the teachings of his Christianity. And his is the pen which, weekly, in what is termed the *Christian Union*, writes words which are devoured and treasured up by admiring readers of both sexes. Why is it, then, that when Mr. Beecher gives counsels of peace and generosity towards the South, and utters words of solemn warning to his own friends of the North, he should not be listened to? Is it only when, under some unhappy influence—some disturbed idiosyncrasy—he utters bitter thoughts, that he is to be followed and revered? We hope not; and in the dim hope that the wise and conservative doctrine he now enunciates may not yet be too late, and may avail to arrest the madness of the hour, when counsels from other sources are disregarded, we invite attention to it. The *Christian Union* of last week contains an editorial from Mr. Beecher, full of toleration and generosity on the very question, now pending in the Senate, as to whether futher coercion should be applied to the South.—We give an outline of it, rubbing our eyes in a dull sort of amazement that the pen of a Beecher should be able to extort praise from us.

It is entitled "Where Are We?" and sets out with the postulate that the six years which have elapsed since the civil war ended have been practically wasted, and that the process of what may be termed alien and coercive reconstruction has been an utter failure. Then follows the concession, made in the most manly way, that the local carpetbag governments have been disastrous and "corrupt." "This," says Mr. Beecher, "only partially indicates the official knavery and incompetence, the elevation of demagogues and dupes to the highest offices, the gross debasement of politics, from, which the South still suffers. Before the war, it was characteristic of this section that its best men—those of intelligence and character and high social standing—engaged in politics far more generally than the like class at the North. State and local offices were to a great extent filled from this class. Almost to a man they were compromised by the rebellion. As their previous positions had very generally involved taking an oath of allegiance to the United States, the legislation of Congress has excluded them from political rights and honors. In this way the oldest and most trusted leaders of the Southern communities are shut out from a direct part in public affairs. Say if you please, that these men deserved punishment for aiding the rebellion. But none the less is the loss to the body politic of its most experienced counsellors a grave misfortune. None the less does the exclusion of their trusted chiefs breed alienation and bitterness throughout the old population. So far as their place has been taken by men from the North, these have not generally shown themselves expert either in the art of government or of conciliating the people."

The Black-M'Kaig Murder Case.—The trial of H. C. Black for killing W. W. M'Kaig of Cumberland for the seduction of his sister has resulted in the acquittal of Mr Black. The case has excited great interest in our state.

[Correspondence of the Chronicle.]

The Next Governor.

Baltimore, April 14th, 1871.

Mr. Editor:—The democracy of Baltimore appeal to the counties to do them justice by allowing the next Governor to be taken from the city. They say that they have never had since the people have elected the Gov'r., one from their city—a period of forty three years. Nor have they ever had a candidate but once (James Carroll) twenty seven years ago. They maintain that inasmuch as they pay more than half the taxes of the State, and give a majority ranging from ten to fifteen thousand, thus always securing the election of the state ticket, that their friends of the counties ought to gratify their very reasonable desires.

In presenting to their party friends of the counties *the Hon Wm. Pinkney Whyte* for Governor, they feel convinced that no better man or democrat can be placed before the people. He has always been active, consistent, and energetic in behalf of sound, safe, state-rights, constitutional principles. And whenever called upon, in and out of the state, his eloquent voice has roused the masses to enthusiastic efforts. Kind, affable, courteous & genial in his manners, he is very popular here, & much beloved. A desendant of that great Maryland statesman, orator, jurist and diplomatist *Wm. Pinkney*, he has proved alway that he is not an unworthy scion of an illustrious stock. In the Gubernatorial chair he would be alike kind and accessible to the poor and the rich, & always conscientiously, honestly, faithfully, and justly discharge the duties of that post.

From Balto, Fredk, Carroll, Alleganey, Washington, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, Howard, Calvert, St Mary's, Queen Annes, Kent, and Cecil counties, the friends of Mr. Whyte, in Baltimore, receive strong assurances, that these counties in the state convention will support his nomination.—These, with the twenty one votes of this city, will secure his success. Many of his friends here look upon his nomination as a "Foregone conclusion," so well are they satisfied that the counties will yield to their just and strong desires. Will not your county aid so good a cause?

An Old Democrat.

[Communicated.]

To Fruit Growers.

East New Market, April 22nd.

Mr. Editor:—Having seen the card of W. W. Wright Esq., in your paper last week., and being considerably interested in the peach business, I wish to address a few lines to fruit growers about our common interests.

I had a young orchard which only began its yield last summer, and while inquiring around to find out an honest and responsible fruit merchant in New York to whom I might consign with the certainty that I should be fairly dealt by, friends suggested to me the name of Mr. Wright. They represented that he was one of our citizens, the elder brother of Isaac H. & John N. Wright Esqs., of the highest social and business standing in our county, one who had both character and property at stake here, and who had besides an experience of many years in this particular business.

It seemed fair that with all these recommendations and claims he should *have a trial at least* and I shipped to him accordingly. So far from ever having any cause to regret it, I did so well with my fruit during the season, received such prompt returns and had such abundant cause generally to be satisfied, that not content with expressing my views here at home I wish to acquit myself of some part of my obligation to Mr. Wright for many favors, and do what I consider a good turn to my county people generally who are interested in this business, by giving them through your columns the name of a gentleman who is in every way worthy of their confidence.

We were a good deal disappointed, Mr Editor, at the failure of the Georgetown project last winter, *for New York is the true market for our County*, but I again hear of rumors that New York capitalists have been in Seaford examining the "capabilities" of the road, and mark my prophecy that in three years at most the gap between Seaford and Georgetown will be filled up, and, further, that when we do connect directly with New York a golden age will dawn for us poor harassed farmers.—I may write to you again on this last topic, for what are our true interests in relation to the large and constantly increasing fruit business of the county, needs discussion.

Fruit Grower.

Adjournment of Congress.—We have at last some good news from Washington. The two houses of Congress, at 2 P. M. Thursday adjourned until December next. This announcement will be received throughout the country with gratification. The House, before the adjournment, concurred in the second report of the conference committee on the Ku-Klux bill, previously agreed to by the Senate, and having been approved by the President, it is now a law The President has approved a number of bills passed by Congress within the past few days, including that creating a port of delivery at Potomac, Va. and the bill giving Nicholas P. Trist $14,500 for negotiating the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo, between Mexico and the United States. Since the 4th of March when the session began, Congress has passed about forty bills of a public and private character, though its chief business was the force bill just enacted, which makes the first session of the Forty-Second Congress memorable in the annals of federal legislation.

Special Session of The Senate.—The President Thursday issued a proclamation convening the Senate in extra session on wednesday, the 10th of May next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive. It is supposed that the extraordinary business to be considered relates chiefly to treaties, which by that time will probably be perfected by the joint high commission, in relation to the difficulties between Great Britain and the United States growing out of the fishery laws and the Alabama claims.

Only Two Years More of Grant.

The President passed the second quarter-post in his term on the 4th of March last. He is half-way through, and what a ludicrous failure he is! If he goes on for the next two years, sinking in public estimation at the same rate, what pit so deep that he will not find the bottom? These were pertinent questions put to its readers recently by the Evening Post, the most fair-minded of the local Radical organs:

"Are the people satisfied? Are they as sanguine about General Grant's administration as when he took the oath office? Has his reputation for statesmanship increased in the two years since he became President? Has he linked his name with any one great reform, any important and broad measure of relief to the country? Suppose he were to die to-morrow, after dinner, would his best friends, his most zealous supporters, could any candid person, speak so well of him as before he entered upon the Presidency?"

It is, of course, superfluous to respond to these questions. We all know what answer would come up from the lips of every man, woman and child in the country. And yet while it is obvious that Grant has done absolutely nothing for his $25,000 per annum, and that he has, on the contrary, been a stumbling block in the way of reform and peace, it is equally plain that he will secure the Radical re-nomination for President next year. He will run, and all the party organs, including the Evening Post, will be whipped in and will support him. In 1860 he ran on his military reputation. In 1872 he will necessarily run on his reputation as a statesman. That will finish him.—*N. Y. News.*

Personal Appearance of Christ.—In an ancient manuscript, said to have been sent by the Governor of Judea to the Senate of Rome, is found the followiug description of our Saviour.

There lives at this time, in Judea, a man of singular character, whose name is Jesus Christ. The barbarians esteem him as their prophet, but his followers adore him as the immediate offspring of the immortal God. He is endowed with such unparalleled virtue as to call back the dead from their graves, and to heal every kind of disease with a word or a touch.

His person is tall and elegantly shaped, his aspect amiable and reverend. His hair flows in those beauteous shades which no united color can match, falling in graceful curls below his ears, and parting on the crown of his head His dress is that of the seet and large; his checks without spot, save that of a lovely red; his nose and mouth are formed with exquisite symmetry; his beard is thick, and suitable to the hair of his head, reaching below his chin, and parting in the middle; his eyes are bright and serene.

A Schoolboy's Composition.—The editor is one of the happiest animals in the known world. He can go to the circus, afternoon and evening, without paying a cent; also to inquests, and sometimes gets a licking, but not often, for he can take a thing back in the next issue, which he generally does. I never knew but one editor to get licked. His paper busted that day and he couldn't take nothing back

While other folks have to go to bed early, the editor can set up late every night and see all that is going on. The boys think it's a great thing to sit up till 10 o'clock. When I am a man I mean to be an editor, so I can stay out nights. Then that will be grand.—The editor don't have to saw wood or do any chopping except with his scissors. Railroads get up excursions for him, knowing if they didn't he'd make them git up and git. In politics he don't care much who he goes for so they are on his side. If they aint he *goes for 'em* any way so it amounts to nearly the same thing. There are a great many people trying to be editors who can't and some have been in the profession for years. They can't see it though. If I was asked if I had rather have a education or be a circus rider, I would say let me go and be an editor.

Thomas Shine.

The following incident, which lately occurred in the Texas Legislature, will give the public something of an idea of the law-making process in the South, as well as in Washington and other places North:

While some financial measure was up for consideration, the plunderers, in whose interest the bill was being manipulated, found themselves short of a vote. They had recourse to a subsidized member to know where another vote could be bought and at what price. He looked over the loil assemblage and pointed out one whom he said could be had for $5,000. The money was put in his hands to make the purchase, besides $250 for his own services in this little matter of legislation. He approached the member and bought him for $256, and put the $5,000 in his own pocket. That's business.

The Death of Thomas F. Marshall.—A dispatch from Louisville announces the death, in that city, on Monday last, of Hon. Thos. F. Marshall, of Kentucky. He was a member of the celebrated Marshall family, and was born near Versailles, Ky., on January 15, 1794. He was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1815, and the following year, after studying law, was admitted to the bar.

As a politician Mr. Marshall became prominent. He served in congress as a Representative from 1831 to 1835.

Subsequently he became a judge and chief justice of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, which latter position he held for nearly a quarter of a century.

Is That So? The strongest propensity in woman's nature, (he means some women,) says a careful student of the sex, is to want to know what is going on, and the next strongest is to boss the job.

Civil War in France.—With the terrible fighting around Paris since Monday last, and the continued discomfiture of the communists, has come increasing commotion among the governing elements in the city. Another revolution is believed to be imminent, the commune and the central committee having come in direct conflict, which has resulted in the arrest of the latter, charged with negotiating with M. Thiers for the betrayal of Paris. Upon this comes the indignation of the national guard, and they threaten to arrest the commune unless the committee is released.—The Versailles army continues active operations on the left bank of the Seine, and is concentrating at Puteaux and Courbevoie, on the northwest of Paris, apparently with the intention of attacking Levallois and Villiers; Dombrowski, the commander of the communist forces, is discouraged at the inefficiency of his officers, but hopes, with the aid of gunboats, which will be ready in a day or two, to operate more successfully against the advancing army of Versailles.

The Reason Why.—The immediate cause of premature fading or blanching of the hair is an obstruction of the oil vessels which afford the coloring matter. The remote causes may be general ill health, trouble of mind, etc. Hence, in order to restore its natural color and beauty the oil vessels must be restored to their normal conditton. It is on this principle that Natures's Hair Restorative is compounded, and it has proved a *complete success*, wherever faithfully applied. It is not a poisonous dye, consequently the effect is gradual, and in severe cases two or three bottles are necessary to produce the desired result. See advertisement.

A Storm of Six-Inch Hailstones. Jackson, Miss., April 16.—A terrific hail-storm passed over this vicinity Friday night. Hail fell for fifteen minutes. Many stones measuring six inches in circumference were found.—Several thousand window lights were broken, sheet-iron roofing perforated; gardens, fields, crops and fruit seriously damaged, forest trees stripped of their foliage, and hundreds of birds killed.

A young lady, at Indianapolis, was endeavering to impress upon the minds of her Sunday school scholars, the sin and terible punishment of Nebuchadnezer, and when she said that for seven years he ate grass like a cow, she was asked by one of the little "hoosiers," "Did he give milk?"

Where is It? We have heard a man ask where Independence Hall is, but we never yet met one who did not know that the great Oak Hall clothing house of Wanamaker and Brown is at the south east corner of Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia.

Strawberries and Green Peas.—Strawberries are selling in Charleston, S.C., at thirty and forty cents a quart, and fresh shad at twenty-five and thirty cents apiece. Green peas retail at the low figure of ten cents per quart.—Other vegetables are plenty, and almost equally cheap.

Arrest.—Several prominent citizens of Worcester county, Md., were arrested last week by a deputy United States marshal and brought to Baltimore, on the charge of not taking out licenses, &c, under the internal revenue law.

A postoffice has been established at Andersontown, Caroline county, Md., and Tilghman Nuttle appointed Postmaster.

BREVITIES.

The women of England have 800,000 majority over the men.

During the past month 3,920 German emigrants landed at New York.

There are four hundred and fifty-one church edifices in Philadelphia.

There were 503 vessels of all kinds in the port of New York on Saturday.

The Mount Zion "Horse Protective Association" is an Illinois society.

The Boston Eclectic Medical Association assisted 600 patients last year.

Berch is after the swill-milk dealers. Fastidious people in New York applaud him.

The Schuylkill river is to be stocked with black bass, to be taken from the Monongahela.

Tortoiseshell, once so much in demand, has nearly ceased to be an article of commerce.

The growing wheat crop of York and Lancaster counties, Pa., never looked better than at this season.

Valparaiso, Ind., boasts of a new mineral spring of unusual flavor, and proposes to eclipse Saratoga.

San Francisco has 807 manufacturing establishments, employing an aggregate capital of $15,533,000.

A Gentleman in Boston has subscribed $20,000 for the endowment of Liberia College at Monrovia, in West Africa.

European travel to Europe from this side is increasing, but not so rapidly as it would be if Paris was quiet.

The National Guard of New Jersey will have a six days' encampment at Cape May or Long Branch this summer.

Petersburg now claims the oldest inhabitant of Virginia, in the person of Mrs. Lucy Spain, who was born in 1767.

New York has 344 church edifices, with capacity to seat 289,900 persons. The total value of church property is $73,421,000.

Last year California produced 20,000,000 pounds of wool, or 800,000 pounds more than all the British-American Provinces.

The Charleston (S.C.) police cost $67,000 per annum. The papers of the city think $30,000 ought to be the maximum amount.

The people of Newark, N. J. have no music in their souls." They have declared the chimes of St. Mary's Church a nuisance.

Artesian Wells.—In the great Valley of the Mississippi many experiments in the boring of artesian wells have been made. The general result is that saline waters and tepid temperature are reached. Hardly a single successful artesian welll it is stated, can be named in the West.

☞ In some sections of Talbot county, Md., they have wheat three feet high.

Madame Perepa-Rosa has gone to Italy, from England, for the benefit of her heath.

MARRIED.

In Baltimore, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. R. G. W. Reid, JOHN S. JONES, of Baltimore, and Miss SARAH F. BARNES, of this county.

Married on the 20th inst., at the parsonage in Cambridge by the Rev. Mr. Moss, Mr. Martin J. Perkins and Miss Susan Marshall, all of this county.

DIED.

Near Cambridge, on the 21st inst., Mrs. Clarissa Seward, beloved wife of Chas. H. Seward, aged 38 years.

On the morning of the 7th inst., near Lakesville, Josephine, infant daughter, of Mary B. and Wm. H. Roberts, aged 21 days.

The anguish of the grief stricken parents cannot well be expressed.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

I. N. ELSTON, CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND.

Has received the very latest

FASHIONS,

from New York, and is prepared to do all work in his line with promptness, and upon the most reasonable terms. His Fit Guaranteed. April 26, 1871—1y

W. PENROSE. W. PORTER. W. HEMSLEY.

PENROSE, PORTER & HEMSLEY,

Importers and Dealers in Brandies, Whiskies, Wines, Gins &c.,

No. 240 Arch Street, below Third PHILADELPHIA.

☞ All Goods delivered to Baltimore steamers free of charge—after said delivery, at the risk of the purchaser.

May. 26, 1871. 1y

William Hemsley,

AGENT FOR

GODFREY KEEBLER,

Steam Biscuit. Cracker and Cake Bakery,

258, 260 and 262 North Twenty-Second St., PHILADELPHIA.

☞ All orders addressed to Agent will be gratefully received and promptly filled.—All Goods delivered to Baltimore Steamers free of charge—after said delivery, at the risk of the purchaser.

May. 26, 1871. 1y

Attractive Building Lot for Sale.

THE Lot on the corner of Academy and Muir Streets in the town of Cambridge, containing about two acre and a half of ground.

This particular Lot is one of the most desirable locations in Cambridge. It is situated in the heart of the town and while from the excellence of its soil it grows fine crops of vegetables, &c., it offers a handsome site for a residence, and on account of the now constant advance of Cambridge, in material prosperity, must necessarily enhance in value. For terms apply at this office. [april 26, 1871.

Valuable Business Stand for Sale.

THE valuable, Dwelling, Store-House, &c., at Bucktown, Dorchester County, of which David M. Corkran, died seized.

This is one of the most excellent places of business in our county. Situated in the very heart of the fur trade, remote from competition, and surrounded by a lively, social and generous population, its advantages for business are unsurpassed in this section.

The Dwelling is roomy and comfortable, has attached to it a Stable, Corn-House, Carriage-House, &c., and about, two acres of land. All the buildings are in fine order and need no repairs. For terms apply at this office, or to GEO. W. CORKRAN.

ap. 26, 1871. Bucktown, Md.

To Farmers of Dorchester.

BOWEN & MERCERS,

Super Phosphate of Lime.

PRICE 52 per Ton. A reduction for quantities over a ton; Containing over four per cent, of Ammonia and over eighteen per cent, of SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE.—A liberal credit given for approved paper.

GROUND BONE

Warranted pure, $40, $42,50 and $45 per ton.

SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE,

Ground as fine as flour containing sixty two per cent of Phosphate, $25 per ton in Bags.

South Carolina Phosphate same as above treated with Sulphuric Acid, $30 per ton. Shell Lime, Plaster and Peruvian Guano.

J. S. SIMMONS, Agent,

Ap. 26, 1871.—1y Cambridge, Md.

NATURE'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE

TRADE MARK.

EMENED

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharage—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. As a dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the Market.

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The Genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass.—Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

Send a three cent stamp to Procter Bros. for a Treatise on the Human Hair. The information it contains is worth $5 to any person. For sale in Cambridge, by CHAS. P. CRAIG, and THOS. M. FLINT,

ap. 26, 1871. Druggists

☞ IF YOU CANNOT READ FROM THIS END

COMMENCE FROM THIS.

A rather honest-thinking man, but somehow very reduced in circumstances, was overheard a few nights since, soliloquizing a la Hamlet in a manner such as follows:

To buy or not to buy, that is the question:
Whether 'tis more suitable to the body, to suffer
The drenching and pelting of contending elements;
Or draw my straightened purse against a sea of troubles,
And by buying, end them? To shed—to dress anew:
No more—and, by dressing anew, to say
We really
The taste of man, and other necessities that flesh
Is heir to—'tis a consummation devoutly to be wished.
To buy;—to sell;—to dress anew; perchance at the
Expense of other wants;—Ay, there's the rub
For after this new outfit, what's next to come?
When I have shaken off these time worn shrads and patches,
Must give pause: There's the world's opinion
That puts us to so many inconveniences in life:
For who would bear the scoffs and jeers of a populace,
The street boys ridicule, the ladies sneer, the
Fool's downlook, the fop's contumely, and the spurns
That patient modesty of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make,
By the bare outlay of some paltry trash?
Who wear such rags and battle with contort and deceney,
But that the dread of something after a new bantness—
The all absorbing stomach, against whose stern demands,
No appeal stands current,—puzzles the pocket:
And makes us rather content with our old clothes,
Than strut about in new ones when means are short?

(HERE PAUSING FOR A FEW MINUTES, HE RESUMED.)

But let me not despair, and trust to Providence,
I'll rise above the occasion: cheer up—and screw
My courage to the sticking place,—clothes I must have, and as I have often heard

B. HAINEBACH

He went, bought and could not have come in a better time, for

B. HAINEBACH

Has just arrived with a fashionable, large and well-selected stock of spring goods as can be found, and he defies large cities as to styles and prices.

His Assortment of

Ready-made Clothing

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS is complete.

AND OF HATS AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

it is better than ever before.

Boots and Shoes,

RUBBER GOODS,

Valises,

Trunks,

He has also on hand

KEEPS CHEAP, FASHIONABLE AND GOOD CLOTHING, I will repair to his store.

B. HAINEBACH

Thankful for past patronage, all he asks is, as ever, a fair trial, and he is sure none shall go away dissatisfied.

April 22, 1871.