The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sullivane, EDITOR.

CAMBBIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,.....May 17, 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 CHRONICLE.—We are constantly in receipt of letters and messages expressing the gratification of the people of the county at seeing once more in their midst "The Cambridge Chronicle." For time out of mind, until of late years, the Chronicle was a familiar guest in the houses of our people, and its very name suggests endless memories of the bygone years.

It carries us away back beyond the red, yawning gulf of the civil war, frightful with the wrecks of hopes public and private, strewn with corpses of constitutions, and alas! of our children, and out of whose dark recesses still stalk ghastly spectres to threaten the ruin of the American Nation.

It carries the memory far away into the past, to the times when comfort and ease sat at our thresh-holds—when the laboring class was not arrayed against the rich, and the employer was not at deadly political enmity with the employee—when Democrats and Whigs fairly debated in all honor and good faith upon questions of common interest *under* the constitution—when the vigorous manhood of this generation was a band of tiny prattlers who carried their satchels to school, day by day, and played marbles by the way side, and perhaps once in a while played truant under great temptation, or blockaded a school room door to secure a skate while the ice was firm.—It makes us think too, with a not unpleasant sadness, tenderly and lovingly of the "loved and lost," who went away to Heaven before the evil days came and the sunshine faded away and snow sprinkled our hair, and in penury trouble and doubt we toil through the days and years of life.

Yes, fellow citizens, "evil days" have come upon us. Our correspondent remarks upon the change of politics as represented by the Chronicle of yore and that of to-day. It is a change which truly represents the sentiment of the people. For in this dark hour of our Country's trouble, when each year sees safeguard after safeguard torn away by madmen, or worse, from the bulwarks of the Republic, and instead of discussing in an intelligent and friendly way matters of public policy under the Constitution, we are engaged in a death grapple to defend the *Constitution* itself against its ruthless foes, with rare exceptions (of whom in all courtesy and good faith we concede our correspondent to be one) all honest men, without reference to former party lines, stand arrayed under the banner of the Democracy.

The question now is, not whether this or that will be a good law, but shall we have any law at all—Not, how best we may legislate for ourselves and posterity, but shall we of this generation instead of transmitting unimpaired the sacred legacy of Washington, stand mourners at the grave of the Republic.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—The time for the Gubernatorial Convention having been fixed for the nineteenth day of July, it is not premature to discuss the proper person for selection by the Convention. In fact, the matter has already so far been agitated in the press of the Eastern Shore counties as to indicate a decided preference of the people on our side of the Bay for Judge Carmichael. We cannot but believe that he will also be the choice of Kent.—The Centreville Observer, published in Mr. Carmichael's county, contradicts the rumors that have been so industriously circulated that the Judge will not consent to be a candidate. We believe that Judge Carmichael will receive the spontaneous and unanimous support of the Eastern Shore delegates, and the indications are that no son of Western Maryland will be found willing to oppose him. The mention of his name in connection with the office has brought from the press in different parts of the State glowing tributes to the purity of his character, and all who know him respond heartily thereto. The good old State of Maryland with Judge Carmichael at her helm, would rise again to the dignity of the ancient commonwealth. The people of Maryland have nobly resisted and overcome all the efforts of Radicalism, and there would be a peculiar fitness in placing at her head one whom these same Radical outlaws cruelly dragged from the bench while in the discharge of his Judicial duties, beat and then imprisoned. Never will a free people have a more glorious opportunity to reward a faithful, pure and fearless minister of Justice, and at the same time rebuke the lawlessness which so shamefully abused him.—*Tran*

A Few Beauties of the Present Tariff.

The farmer rises in the morning, puts on his flannel shirt, taxed 65 per cent; his trousers, taxed 60 per cent., his vest taxed 50 per cent., buttons 40 per cent., braid 60 per cent., lining 60 per cent., and padding 150 per cent. He draws on his boots, 35 per cent.; puts some coal, taxed 60 per cent., in his stove, taxed 55 per cent., with a pipe, taxed 150 per cent., and cooks his breakfast. He seasons his food with salt, taxed 108 per cent., and pepper, taxed 220 per cent., and eats out of a plate taxed 45 per cent., with knife and fork taxed 35 per cent.

He reads his daily journal, whose paper is taxed 20 per cent.—ink 35 per cent and type 24 per cent.

He puts on his hat taxed 70 per cent., smokes a cigar taxed 150 per cent., hitches his horse, shod with nails taxed 66 per cent., to a plow taxed 45 per cent., with chains taxed 100 per cent., and harness taxed 35 per cent.

He goes to the village store, and buys for his wife a handkerchief, taxed 35 per cent., a shawl, taxed 200 per cent.; a woolen dress, taxed 100 ber cent.; a hat, taxed 40 per cent.; a pair of stockings, taxed 75 per cent.; an umbrella, taxed 60 per cent: a package of needles, taxed 25 per cent.; a spool of Coats' thread, taxed 73 per cent.; a paper of pins, taxed 35 per cent.; a writing pen, taxed 70 per cent.

He stocks his pantry with rice, taxed 32 percent.; soap, taxed 70 per cent.; candles, taxed 40 per cent.; starch, taxed 50 per cent.

He lays in a lot of tools: An axe taxed 45 per cent.: a jack-knife, taxed 50 per cent.; a well-bucket 60 per cent.; a spade, taxed 45 per cent.; a saw taxed 75 per cent.

He buys a gun, taxed 35 per cent.—He papers his walls with paper, taxed 35 per cent. His window glass is taxed 55 per cent. He washes his hands in a crockery bowl taxed 40 per cent.

He makes his crop and sends it to market on rails, taxed $3,000 a mile; in cars taxed 50 per cent.: drawn by engines, taxed 45 per cent.

This all absorbs his funds. He pays all those taxes as he buys these articles He is the consumer, and the consumer foots all these heavy taxes—taxes paid every day of the farmer's life on every tool used, and on everything eat, drank and worn.

When he understands it, he gets sick, thinking of how Radical taxation robs him for the benefit of a few rich monopolists. He takes to his bed, taxed 20 per cent.; and a blanket taxed 240 per cent. He takes quinine taxed 45 per cent.

But it does no good. The tariff kills him. He dies and is buried in all sorts of taxed things. His fate is recorded on a marble stone taxed 30 per cent., and he goes where there are no Tariffs.

His epitaph reads thus: "Here lies the American Farmer, Taxed to Death by Monopolists."

So, let him retaliate and vote down to death the infamous Radical party that thus crushes him.

Coming to the Light.

In an article on American Education, in the *Southern Review*, published in Baltimore, after giving the Southern version of the grounds of our late civil war, and eloquently denying the action of the South to have been "Rebellion foul, dishonoring word," the writer says:

"Whatever betide, recollect that this is still our country, and that the men who have beaten us are still in some sort our brethren. We are again living together under the same government, and government is one of those practical things which we must attend to, whether we will or not. It touches us at too many points to render it possible for us to ignore it.—What, under these circumstances, is our duty as well as our interest? Is it not to cultivate peace and good will towards those with whom we have been lately at strife?

"The fires of patriotism burned brightly in the bosoms of the Greeks; they made great sacrifices for public good. The Greeks were not exempt from the common lot of humanity.—They had many and bitter civil wars; one of them, the Peloponnesian war, lasting through an entire generation.—These enlightened people were as magnanimous, and as oblivious as they were brave. It was one of their beautiful customs never to build a monument of material more durable than wood to commemorate a victory won by Greek over Greek. While elegant shafts of the purest Pentelican marble shot up to heaven to perpetuate the victories which they had won over the Persians, nothing but a stake or tablet of wood told where Greek had shed the blood of a brother Greek.

"If our patriotism burned brightly in the dark days of our trials, so did that of the Greek; if our beloved country has been ravaged by fire and sword, so was the country of the Greek; and yet, the Greek forgave his brother Greek, and, when the war was over, renewed friendly intercourse with his late enemy and set himself at work to remedy the evils which the late war had done.

"The people which have set us this Christian example, were heathens.—Shall we, then, who are Christians, refuse to follow it? In consenting to bury animosities it is by no means necessary to do violence to our memories, or to any of our cherished feelings or principles. On the contrary, let us store away in the most sacred recesses of our hearts the history of the eventful struggle, in which we staked life, liberty and property, for the preservation of free institutions in this, our native land. That struggle has conferred immortal honor upon our name and race, and consigned to the sarcophagus of true glory the ashes of some of the best and noblest of men.—If we lost our cause, we lost it through sheer exhaustion, against which human nature could no longer struggle; and if we have furled the conquered banner, we have furled it with reverent and pious hands, as solicitous of its fame as if it had been the banner of success, and have consigned it to the keeping of our heavenly Father, who doeth all things well."

BEECHER SENSIBLE.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has again set foot upon that path in politics which for him has always a sudden turning. We are at liberty, however, to consider that the liberal sentiments which he publishes in the Brooklyn *Union* are, until further notice from Plymouth Church, the honest and hearty opinions of the man In this he is outspoken enough. He declares that the six years since the war have been wasted, that reconstruction is a failure, that the local carpet-bag governments of the South are corrupt, and that official knavery, incompetence and the "elevation of demagogues and dupes to the highest offices, marks the gross debasement of politics under which the South is suffering."—Mr. Beecher denounces the exclusion of ex-rebels from office, contrasting the character of Southern representative men now with what it was before the war; and as for the policy of coercion and the recently enacted Ku Klux bill, he styles the former an "impertinence" and brands the latter as utterly and inexcusably unconstitutional.

THE REPUBLICAN KU-KLUX.—Probably the first case to come before the United States courts in the South, under the provisions of the Ku-Klux law, will be that of three Republican office-holders in South Carolina. Some two or three weeks ago the safe of the treasurer of Abbeville county was broken into and robbed of $15,000 in money, none of which has yet been recovered. The chief constable of the State has succeeded in tracing the crime to three brothers named Guffin, originally Northern men, but for some time residents of Abbeville. One of the Guffins is a member of the Legislature, another is probate judge of the county, and the third is mayor of the town of Abbeville. All three have been arrested and are now in close confinement in Columbia. The chief constable says he has the most indubitable proof of their guilt.

It would be a singular thing if the Ku-klux force bill, which, as is claimed by its framers, was intended to suppress disorder throughout the South, should, after all, do something toward accomplishing its purpose, in an indirect way, by removing the cause of these disturbances in the persons of dishonest officials and scalawag adventurers.

WHAT TIME HAS DEVELOPED.—The Hudson *Gazette* revives a debate that occurred in the Senate in 1860, as the Republican party was about to enter upon the administration of the Government.—To the boast of Seward that the Republican party "would now take possession of the citadel," Senator Hammond said:

"The Democratic party surrendered the country without a stain upon her honor, boundless in her prosperity, incalculable in her strength. We have kept the Government conservative to the great purpose of government. We have placed her and kept her upon the constitution; and that sir, has been the cause of your peace and prosperity. Time will shew what you will make of her; but no time can diminish our glory or your responsibility."

The Democratic party is moving on steadily and surely, like an irresistible army, to retake possession of the citidel. The constitutional monuments erected by the Fathers of the Republic it will find in many cases defaced, and may be shattered beyond repair, but it will be its care to preserve what is left of constitutional liberty. Time has shown what the radicals have made of the Republic. The glory of the Democratic party has not been diminished, but the responsibility of the Radical party has shown how little calculated are its managers to administer a Government restrained by constitutional limitations.

HOW SOUTH CAROLINA HAS BEEN PILLAGED.—The following may be taken as a sample of the robbery—for really no milder term can be applied to it—to which the inhabitants of South Carolina have been subjected, and which is part of the abuse which has led to the calling of the taxpayers, convention next month. The Assembly chamber was to be fitted up: and it was done in the following manner: A clock at the entrance worth $100 is charged at $485; another inside, worth $75, is charged at $475; for each of the twenty committee rooms, a mirror cheaply mounted was purchased, charged at $355, not worth half the money; Gov. Scott has refused to allow them to be unpacked. An exceedingly plain chandelier of 100 burners, which would be dear at $1,000, is charged at $3,600. The speaker sits in front of a curtain charged at $1,365, draped from a cornice charged at $865. Ten dozen spittoons invoiced at $96 per dozen; they were so thick on the floor that forty were broken during the session. Each committee room has an elegant china enamelled toilet set, at $65 each. But the total is most astounding—$92,500, of which it is safe to say that more than one-half is fraud, while it is equally certain that $9,250 would have furnished the Assembly room of a prostrated State acceptably.

FOUR STEPS TO OUR LADDER.—"Children," "boys," "youth," "men." Beginning with the little fellow putting off his petticoats for his first suit, they go up to the man who weighs two hundred and forty, and fit them all exactly, out of their ready-made stock. No sized or shaped man or boy cannot be suited at Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall.

FOR GOVERNOR.—Oden Bowie, William Pinckney White, Henry W. Archer, F. C. Latrobe, Richard B. Carmichael and George R. Dennis. Enough to select from surely; but it strikes us that while the Eastern Shore has the undoubted claim to the office, the Western Shore has a decided preponderance of candidates.

[Correspondence of the Chronicle.]

Letter from Baltimore.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

I have to thank you for receipt of No. 5 of your recently-revived *Chronicle*, an event which resurrects many pleasant memories of days agone!—And, sir, as I read the title of your Journal, how rapidly my mind runs back to the days of my boyhood, for the *old Chronicle* of the past is among my earliest recollections! Of its editors prior to the lamented John M. Frazier, I knew but little, being then a very small lad; but with all of its subsequent proprietors, until it was succeeded by the *Eagle*, I enjoyed a very pleasant acquaintance. And many, many times have I worked at night in the office to help the workmen, when "in the drag," get out the paper—I at that time being regularly employed in the *Democrat* office, then owned by Mr. Bowdle. Those were happy days to me, Mr. Editor, and ever will they remain as "green spots" in the future journey of life; and again, I thank *you* for this pleasant reminder of them.

There is, however, a very marked difference in the political complexion of the old, as *compared* with the new *Chronicle*. With the sentiments, politically, now advocated by yourself, I differ widely, but have no quarrel with you on that account; and in every thing but those do I wish you great success. There is, too, a decided change, for the better in its typographical appearance, (but I'm aware we have greater facilities now for good printing) which alike corresponds with its dignified editorials and general good character of its contents. And while it thus remains it will, I assure you, always prove a welcome visitor to my domicil,—the latch of which is ever open to its present editor.

Now then, as the good people of Dorchester have in their midst a creditable paper, I trust they will liberally sustain your efforts to please them. And may your Journal ever prove a faithful *Chronicle-r* of the times.

Since writing the above, and just as I was about closing, my eye fell upon the following glowing tribute to the Eastern Shore and its people. And it is written to the New York *Tribune* by a rambler in Maryland, who says:

"The people of the Eastern Shore of Maryland are quiet, unobtrusive and gentle. To be courteous, generous and hospitable, and to speak the English language in its purity, are habitual with them.—They are educated, sweet-mannered and refined, and in social life are as charming as the English. They are not absorbed so intensely in the every-day duties of this practical age as to have passed beyond all the influences of the age of chivalry, for tournaments are still held among them, which are creditable to their horsemanship their taste, and their knowledge of chivalric lore. In summer and autumn, evening parties are held in Nature's sod-carpeted dancing halls, and along the banks of their beautiful rivers are re-echoed the notes of midnight music, for moonlight dancers gather in poplar groves to enjoy the sweet social pleasures of their isolated life.—Their women are a beautiful-haired race, with the luxuriant flaxen tresses of the Saxons, tinged to darker shades and more golden hues by the warmer suns of this Southern shore. To be beautiful is the rule, not the exception, where the women are Grecian-faced and wear such an auburn or golden crown of glory. Climate rather than race accounts for this rare type of personal loveliness. Here, as in every Southern State, the women are morally, intellectually and physically superior to the men."

Ah, Mr. Editor, does not that do your very soul good? It does mine, sir; and while others can thus so pleasantly speak of the home of my fathers, will I ever be proud to be called "an Eastern Shoreman." Upon the banks of the noble and beautiful Choptank I first drew my infant breath; among the fair people of Cambridge and Dorchester did I spring into manhood; there, in the old Church yard repose the mortal remains of father and other loved ones; there at this day live many cherished relatives and friends; and there will fond memory ever linger. God bless and prosper its every interest.

But since my departure from your fair and beautiful shore, five years since, many changes and improvements have occurred among you, of which I need not speak, for they are already familiarly known to your people.—These things, however, I rejoice to note; and they are but the natural result, in a great measure I think, of the zeal and ability with which they were advocated by the editor of the late *Democrat and Herald*. Push on the column, sir, until you get a Bank, manufacturing establishments, and all other essentials necessary to a progressive people, and then your already fertile section will truly "flourish and blossom as the rose."

But I fear I've already made my letter too long; if so, please attribute it to my earnestness for your welfare, and pardon the offence this time.

Truly yours, AGATE.

☞A Kansas City Editor, who employs a Chinese laundryman, is in a quandary. He says: "they sent home with our washing a thing that branches off in two ways a little below the top, like a railway junction, and has puckered frills edged with 'tatting' on each side of the divide. We don't know what it is, and we're a poor, friendless man, with only our virtue, and nobody but villains would seek to injure that."

REFERRING to a report that Gen. Butler would take no appointment from the present Administration, "even if offered him on a silver fork," the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "He might not take the appointment, but the Administration would do well to keep an eye on the fork."

A CARPET-BAG legislator in Alabama wants to know when the Alabama claims will be settled, and how much will be the reduction of taxes in Alabama when the claims are paid!

—"Are these pure canaries?" asked a young gentleman who was negotiating for a gift for his fair. "Yes, sir," said the dealer, confidentially, "I raised them 'ere birds from canary seed."

Baltimore Market.

[Corrected every Week.]

BALTIMORE May 16, 1871.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

U. S. 5. 20s	113¾
American Gold.	111¼
Wheat.	$1.45 to $1,60
Corn.	74 to 76
Oats.	60
Rice.	9½
Sugar (Grocery Grades)	per lb 10
Sugar (Refined)	" 13

Beeves, Veals and Lambs Wanted.



THE subscribers will pay the highest *Cash* prices, for Beeves, Veals, Lambs, Hides, Wool, Feathers and all kinds of Country produce. Call at their store, in Cambridge, Corner of High and Popular streets.

SHEHAN & DAWSON,
May 17, 1871—1y Cambridge, Md.

Elastic Hand Stamps!!! The greatest Invention of the Age for Printing on Paper, Wood, Metal &c. Every business man needs one. Prices $3.00 to $8.-00. Priced designs sent free. Agents wanted.

SMITH, HALL & CO., 66 Courtland St., New York. [may 17—1m

$100.

THE

Sprague Mower.

The cheapest machine because the lowest in price in proportion to its value.

The best, because it is the simplest, the least liable to get out of order, the strongest and most durable machine made.—Price $100.

Every farmer should see this machine before purchasing. Also,

The Excelsior Reaper and Mower,
The Excelsior Wheel Rake,
Grant's Patent Grain Cradles,
(The genuine article,)
Horse Powers and Threshers
(various patterns,)
The Montgomery Wheat Fan,
The Excelsior Wheat Fan,
Cider Mills, &c.

Reaper and Mower Sections
Of all sorts.

And a large stock of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, Fertilizers, Seeds, &c., for sale by

E. WHITMAN & SONS,
Nos. 142 and 147 W. Pratt Street,
Opposite the Maltby House,
May 17,—1m BALTIMORE, MD.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from George Wallace, dated April 21st 1871, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Dorchester County, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Store of John E. Applegarth, near Golden Hill, on

Wednesday, JUNE 7th 1871,

between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock, P. M.

All those tracts, parts of tracts or parcels of land following, to wit:

Part of "AARON'S LITTLE-BIT," containing 245 Acres of Land, more or less, being the same land which was conveyed to the said George Wallace by deed from E. R. Hooper, Trustee, dated December 18, 1850, and recorded in Liber W. J. No. 5, folio 543, and by David Hardicane and wife, by deed dated July 20th, 1849, and recorded in Liber W. J. No. 5, folio 80, one of the Land Record Books for Dorchester county, containing 152 Acres, more or less.

Part of "MYRTLE RANGE," containing 50 Acres, more or less, being the same land which Josiah J. Meekins conveyed to the said George Wallace, by deed bearing date the 18th day of December, A. D. 1850, and recorded in Liber W. J. No. 5, folio 545, one of the Land Record Books for Dorchester county.

BACON'S QUARTER REGULATED AND PHILLIP'S RANGE, containing 100 acres more or less, adjoining the land of Powell & Nettleton, the heirs of Samuel Dunnock, and Charles Shenton; being the same land which was conveyed to said George Wallace by deed from Solomon F. Kirwan and wife dated August 6th, A. D. 1856, and recorded in Liber F. J. H., No. 3, folios 593 & 594, one of the Land Record Books for Dorchester County.

ADDITION TO BRAMBLE'S DELIGHT, containing 46¼ Acres, more or less, on the South side of Meekin's Creek, and adjoining the land of said Wallace; which said tract was conveyed to said George Wallace by William A. Sherman and wife & others, by deed dated November 22nd, 1856, and recorded in Liber F. J. H. No. 3, folios 636 & 637 one of the Land Record Books for Dorchester County.

HOG QUARTER, containing 95 Acres of land more or less, which was conveyed by David W. Tyler to the said George Wallace by deed dated June 11th, 1866, and recorded in Liber F. J. H. No. 6, folios 459 & 460, one of the Land Record Books for Dorchester County.

BULL POINT, containing 285 Acres of Land more or less, one half of which was conveyed to said Wallace by David W. Tyler, by deed dated June 11th, A. D. 1866 & recorded in Liber F. J. H. No 6, folios 455 & 460, one of the Land Record Books for Dorchester County, the other half of which was conveyed to him by the said David W. Tyler, by deed dated February 14th A. D. 1852, and recorded in Liber W. J. No. 6, folios 415, one of the Land Record Books for Dorchester County.

Also a tract of land called Betty's Island, which said George Wallace purchased from Silas Meekins, deceased.

All that Tract or Part of a Tract or Parcel of Land situated in Bull Point Neck, adjoining the land of Col. B. G. Keene, and the said Tyler tract, bought by said Wallace from John E. Applegarth, Trustee for Charles Shenton, and containing 350 Acres of Land, more or less. Also, all the interest of said Wallace, being two undivided third parts, in the Lot or parcel of TIMBER LAND, situated on the Beaver Dam in Bull Point Neck, about 1½ miles from Big Black-water Bridge, adjoining the Lands of Charles Shenton, and containing 30 Acres, more or less, being the same lot of which Mark Meekins died seized.

Also, all said Wallace's interest, being one undivided half part, in the tract or part of a tract or parcel of land, situated on the Black Water River, between the forks of the same and Keene's Ditch, known as BARBADOES, and containing 25 Acres of up land and a very considerable quantity of Marsh, being the property formerly owned by John Edgar, deceased.

TERMS of sale, one fourth of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale, the balance to be paid in twelve months from the day of sale and to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser or purchasers with sureties to be approved by the trustee.

Deeds, stamps, &c., at the expense of the purchasers.

JOHN E. APPLEGARTH,
May 17, 1871—tds Trustee.

WANTED, an Apprentice Boy about 14 or 15 years of age.

I. N. ELSTON,
Fashionable Tailor,
May 17—4t Cambridge.

Valuable Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber will sell the large Dwelling House, on Mill street, now occupied by himself.

The HOUSE, pleasantly located near the river side, has ample accommodations for a large family, and might be used as a BOARDING HOUSE, in connection with the Academy, extensive out buildings, SMOKE HOUSE, DAIRY, BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, CORN HOUSE, STABLE, &c. &c., while a large Garden and TWO other LOTS of arable land, furnish every convenience to a pleasant rural residence. A Well of the finest Water, (believed to be the best in town,) is in the yard.

Persons desiring to purchase will please call at the house.

JAS. L. BRYAN,
May 17, 1871—tf Cambridge.

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the expiration of thirty days, the undersigned and others will petition the Commissioners for Dorchester county to open and make a public road, beginning 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 Jas. H. Kelly, Mary E. Houston, and Wm. McBride, 'till it intersects the private road from Maiden's Forest to Chickone Branch, thence with or near said road through the lands of Wm. McBride, Eben Short, Caleb Shepherd, Thos. W. Smith, Dr. Richard H. Dixon, Matilda Thompson and Samuel E. Thompson, 'till it intersects the county road from Vienna to Crotcher's Ferry, at or near Chickone Branch.

I. H. HOUSTON,
EUGENE HODSON.
May 17—4t

JOHN C. HENRY,
WITH
J. M. MELBOURNE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff,
Nos 63 & 8. Calvert st., & 38 Cheapside,
(One Door North of Pratt.)
May. 10, 1871—6m BALTIMORE

Dorchester and Delaware RAIL-ROAD!

CHANGE OF HOURS!

ON and after Monday, May 8th, 1871, Passengers and Freight Trains will, until further notice, run as follows:

(Sundays Excepted.)

Leave Cambridge,	8 45 A. M
" Thompson,	9 00 "
" Aireys,	9 10 "
" Linkwood,	9 22 "
" East New Market,	9 45 "
" Hurlock's,	10 00 "
" Williamsburg,	10 10 "
" Federalsburg,	10 25 "
" Oak Grove,	10 40 "
" Flowerton,	10 53 "
Arrive at SEAFORD,	11 00 "
Leave Seaford,	2 15 P. M
" Flowerton,	2 21 "
" Oak Grove,	2 35 "
" Federalsburg,	2 50 "
" Williamsburg,	3 05 "
" Hurlock's,	3 12 "
" East New Market,	3 34 "
" Linkwood,	3 49 "
" Aireys,	4 01 "
" Thompson,	4 07 "
Arrive at CAMBRIDGE,	4 20 "

This Train makes close connection with Trains on DELAWARE RAILROAD for all points North and South of Seaford, and at Cambridge with Steamers to and from Baltimore.

Passengers for Dorchester and Delaware Railroad will leave Philadelphia at 8 20, Wilmington 10 00, Baltimore 7 25 A. M. by Rail, and 10 00 P. M. by Steamer.

☞All Freights must be Delivered at the various Stations properly Marked, ready to be Manifested and Loaded at least half an hour before the time Scheduled for the Train to Leave.

D. STEWART HESSEY,
May 6, 1871. Superintendent.

Receiver's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Circuit Court for Dorchester County, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause, wherein Virginia A. Staplefort, by her next friend William T. Staplefort, is complainant and Henry Burns, is defendant, the undersigned, as Receiver, will offer, at public sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, at Staplefords Store, at Lakesville, in said County, on

SATURDAY the 27th day MAY, A. D. 1871, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., all the following personal property:

ONE HORSE, TWO YOKE of OXEN, ONE MILCH COW and ONE YEARLING.

WM. T. STAPLEFORT,
May 3, 1871—tds Receiver.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Dorchester County, sitting as a court of Equity, passed in a cause wherein Thomas E. Wright & wife, Samuel L. Byrn & wife & Charles R. Wright are complainants and Martin L. Wright & wife and Harry B. Wright are defendants, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in Cambridge, in Dorchester county aforesaid, on

MONDAY the 29th day of MAY, A. D. 1871, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., all the following



FARMS, HOUSES and LOTS, of which Jeremiah C. Wright, late of said county deceased died seized and possessed—to wit:—

All the "HOME FARM" of the said Jeremiah C. Wright, called "HAYLAND."

All that Farm, called "OAK GROVE," whereon Martin L. Wright, now resides.

All that Farm called "WILTON." The HOUSE and LOT, lying on High St., in Cambridge, now occupied by Thomas M. Flint—the HOUSE and LOT, on said street, occupied in 1870, by Jno T. Jackson. A LOT on the corner of Washington and Pine streets, in said town, with the tenements thereon—and a WOOD LOT, in Black Water.

TERMS of Sale—$500 in cash on the day of Sale, to be divided between the several purchasers and the balance of the purchase money, in three equal annual instalments, to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with sureties to be approved by the Trustee.

The parcels, in which the aforesaid lands are to be sold, will be made known on the day of sale.

WM. REA,
May 3, 1871—tds Trustee.

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

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JAMES S. ELLIOTT,

late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the

10th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1871,

otherwise, they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM D. NOBLE,
Admin. of James S. Elliott, dec'd.
May 3, 1871—4t

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of

HESTER A. TALL,

late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the

5th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1871,

otherwise, they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN W. WOOLFORD,
Ex'r. of Hester A. Tall, dec'd.
May 3, 1871—4t

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 acres 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



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.

There's Nothing Like It.—THE REVIEW, *York, Pa.* Send two cent stamp for specimen, or 75 cents for a year, and see. 16 large pages of Literature, Music, and useful Information. dec. 8.

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