The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sulivane, Editor.

CAMBBIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,::::::::June 21, 1871.

☞Job Printing.---We are prepared to print all kinds of Handbills, Circulars, &c., 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.

☞We earnestly urge upon our brethren of the press of this shore, the absolute necessity of building up a healthy public opinion and arousing the people to a sense of the, *to them*, grave issue at stake in the present Gubernatorial Campaign.—We stand sentinels upon the tower of the people's rights, and it is our duty to give early notice of an approaching danger.

That danger is this. Certain politicians upon the Western Shore took up a well known and popular Democrat, a man in whose name and record we have all felt a just pride, the Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, and merely because they think they can, in defiance of admitted right, seek to elect him Governor of the State. Immediately upon this, a half dozen candidates sprung up, and grant any one of them success this time, the precedent will be set, and the youngest man now living will never see another Eastern Shoreman Governor of Maryland.

If we are to engage in a political scramble every time for the Governor, why not also for the Senator? And in a scramble, what chance have our people, few and scattered thinly over a large Territory, against the wealthy, populous and concentrated counties and cities of the Western Shore?

If we stand firmly together on this question, refusing under any circumstances to yield our claim, it is hardly possible that any Democratic Convention, in the face of our conceded claim to the office, will vote to take it away from us. The most unblushing would shrink from electing a Governor by Western Shore votes alone, and hope to get some color of right, some pretext for the contemplated wrong, by inducing men from this section by the promise of subordinate office to desert the general interest of the Shore.

It is our duty, we respectfully suggest, to warn our people against such schemes—to mark any man who in this emergency proves untrue to the common good. We may have our preferences among ourselves, but let us under no circumstances permit ourselves to contemplate the consummation of this great wrong to our local interests. Let public opinion be ready to condemn treason—let it be prepared to remember for the hereafter both those who are unfaithful to the good cause at home, and those politicians across the Bay who come to our assistance in this time of need.

☞Last week we published the platform of the Ohio Democracy with a few remarks thereon—this week we publish a summary excellently put by the N. Y. World, of what the Democrats under the Ohio platform propose to do when they have obtained possession of the Government.

Rightfully or wrongfully, the last three amendments to the Constitution have been passed under color of law. While we opposed them vehemently both on the ground of principle and policy, now that they are engrafted as part of the organic law, we propose to obey them as such unless they are declared null and void by the Supreme Court of the land.

Many measures have been passed from time to time which large numbers of honest men opposed with all their might, but, after they became law, equally with their advocates, their opponents in good faith obeyed them, and yet violated no principle. If such laws were found to work badly, in due time all parties united to change them—if they worked well, all in time came to respect them.

So here. The great Democratic party regards with jealousy all experimenting with the Constitution. It fears that these amendments will work grave evils to the American nation. But for fear of worse, they are willing to give them a fair trial, and in the meantime will refuse to give the radical enemies of Democracy and the country a pretext to poison the popular mind of the North against them, by unnecessarily clinging to political theories that have been settled by force of arms.

Then like the first conqueror of the Western World let us burn our ships behind us, and loving our country strike out on the new and unknown path that has been forced upon us by fate and the Radical party. That party is responsible.—We left the Government in their hands ten years ago, great, prosperous and happy. We are about to resume possession of the administration of a half ruined, disheartened and well nigh despairing people, and with the best materials that the Radical despoilers have left us, we will, by God's help, do what patriots may to retrieve the fallen fortunes of America.

Distressing Accident.—The Hon. C. L. Vallandingham, accidentally shot himself last week while handling a loaded pistol in illustrating how an accidental murder had been committed, and, the ball penetrating his stomach, the wound is supposed to be fatal.—Great sympathy is expressed from all quarters of the country.

P. S. The latest telegram announces the death of Mr. Vallandingham.

Gov. Bowie has addressed a letter to the Easton Star on the subject of his alleged combination with Judge Carmichael. He indignantly denies the whole thing and evidently considers it a device of "the enemy."

It is a remarkably manly and high toned letter, and will enhance the already high reputation of the Governor on this Shore.

There were a certain number of bees on a stump; first the square root of one-half of them flew away; then 8-9 of the whole flew away, and there were two bees left. How many bees were there on the stump?

Encouraging Signs.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has a calm and encouraging article on the signs that it discerns in all parts of the country, and among men of all parties, in favor of a return to constitutional government. It says:—"A return to constitutional government!—This should be the rallying cry of all who would save the country from the grave dangers that threaten. The Income Tax, the Bayonet bill, the President's war acts in relation to San Domingo and Hayti, the inroads of Congress upon the independence of the Judiciary—these are but a few of the most notorious instances of the facility with which constitutional provisions are set aside when they stand in the way of the mysterious designs of the men now in power. The habit will grow with toleration from the people; and unless they now make a successful stand against it, they may wake up some morning to find the government changed not in fact only but in name, and a Dictator flourishing a sword over the ruins of the Constitution at Washington."

The New Arctic Expedition.

Captain Hall has nearly completed all his preparations for the expedition in search of a passage to the Polar Sea. His vessel is now at the Washington Navy Yard, and will sail from New York in about two weeks. Instead of attempting to push through the Baffin's Bay and Davis' Straits route, which has been the course formerly taken by himself and other explorers, he will try to make his way in a more north-easterly direction, passing between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. The theory in support of this route is that the flow of the warm currents of the Atlantic towards the northeast will render important aid in forcing a way through the ice for his vessel. When he reaches the farthest point possible with the vessel, he will proceed onward over the ice with sleds. He has with him Mr. Morton, the only man living who ever saw the Polar Sea, and the Esquimaux who accompanied him in previous explorations.

The Gubernatorial Election in New Hampshire—Democratic Victory.

Concord, N. H., June 10.—The House remained in session all night, the republicans filibustering to stave off the convention of the two houses for a vote to fill vacancies and for Governor, to gain time for the arrival of sick members. The convention met to-day, and the two vacancies in the Senate were filled by the election of democrats, and the vacancy in the house by the election of one of two republicans, there being no democratic nominee. The convention then balloted for Governor, with the following result: James A. Weston, democrat, 167; James Pike, republican, 159. The Legislature will adjourn over until Tuesday, when Gov. Weston will be qualified.

Religious Conventions--A Tribute to General Lee.

The annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia met in Petersburg on Wednesday last, Bishop Johns presiding. No business was transacted beyond the organization.

On Thursday the Bishop read his report.

He opened by allusion to the fact that this was the twenty-ninth Council he had attended in Virginia since his consecration. After detailing, as usual, the work of the year, he referred in the following touching and appropriate terms to the loss sustained by the diocese in October last, in the death of one of its most devoted laymen:

"General Robert E. Lee received his not unexpected or unwelcome summons whilst engaged in the discharge of his duties as a vestryman of Grace Church, Lexington. Immediately after his return from the Mexican war, in which he was distinguished for all that could adorn a Christian soldier, he, with one of his daughters on each arm, presented himself for confirmation in Christ Church, Alexandria.—The whole congregation was moved and melted to tears by the affecting scene. In parting from him, I could not refrain from the remark, 'If you now serve your God as faithfully as you have served your country, you will indeed be saved.' His patriotism was only surpassed by his exemplary piety, which was neither dazzled by the glory of signal success in his profession, nor paralyzed and disheartened by reverses for which he was not responsible. In his honorable retirement, he was so eminent for his noble bearing, exemplary virtues, and varied active usefulness, that there was no place for thought of his former renown. If his heart was at times saddened, it was by the sorrows of others, who now mourn their great bereavement, yet rejoice in the assurance that his rest is glorious and his crown incorruptible."

Road Making.—This subject was discussed by the Farmer's Club, of Orleans county, N. Y., at a late meeting, the proceedings of which we find reported in the *Country Gentleman*.—Among other things the advantages of underdraining as applied to road making and repairing was dwelt upon, and it was asserted that if two drains are put down, one on each side between the usual wagon track and the ditch, they will effectually drain both the sides and the centre of the road, and thus make a great saving in the work and cost of keeping the road in good order. It is said that three inches of gravel applied to a well drained road is worth more than a foot on a soft undrained one; and that underdraining will do more to help roads on low lands than four times the work applied in any other way.

What the Democratic Party will do When in Power.

I. It will limit the annual taxes to $250,000,000, and out of this moderate revenue will apply $25,000,000 towards the extinction of the public debt; whereas the taxes for the last fiscal year amounted to the enormous sum of $411,255,447.

II. It will revise and reform the system of taxation so that this diminished annual burden of $250,000,000 will be equitably distributed. The present system not only overloads the faithful horse, but ties some of the load to his legs, puts a part upon his head, makes him drag a portion by his tail, obstructing freedom of movement, and causing him the utmost annoyance.—The Democratic party will draw every pound of the load from his limbs and extremities and collect it upon his back, where he can carry it with the greatest ease. It will, moreover, take good care that the taxes find their way into the public treasury, and not into the pockets of the greedy, grasping monopolists.

III. The Democratic party will rectify the abuses of the present banking system; extinguishing monopoly by making the business free to all who comply with the conditions, stopping the interest on government bonds while in pledge to secure bank circulation, and guarding against a redundant currency by compelling the banks to redeem their notes in specie.

IV. It will revive our prostrate shipping interests and restore to American citizens their former large share in the profits of navigation, by free trade in ships and the repeal of duties on all articles used in their construction.

V. It will extend and complete the system of universal suffrage by abolishing the term of residence now required for naturalization, and giving intelligent white immigrants the same advantages enjoyed by our colored population. There is no reason why a thrifty German who emigrates to Texas and buys a farm should not at once be as favored a citizen as the South Carolina negro who emigrates to Texas in the same year and is employed by the German as a laborer.

VI. The democratic party will faithfully fulfill all the obligations created by the public debt in their letter and spirit, and will secure to disabled soldiers the full amount of their pensions without allowing a dollar to be deducted for fees of agents.

VII. It will repeal all laws which permit the Federal government, or any of its officers, to interfere with elections in the States.

VIII. It will make it a high misdemeanor punishable by dismissal from the service for any officer of the army or navy to aid in the suppression of domestic violence in a State unless the State authorities have made a previous application to the President for such assistance, in conformity to the constitution; or to interfere for enforcing any Federal laws unless a Federal judge shall have previously certified that the execution of the laws is resisted by a combination too powerful to be overcome by the marshal and his posse.

IX. The Democratic party will remove all the political disabilities and disqualifications imposed for participation in the late civil war.

X. It will recognise the binding force of the three new amendments to the constitution so long as they are held to valid by the Supreme Court.

Here are no flourishes, no buncombe, no vague, cloudy theories which cannot be reduced to practice. If there is any Southern citizen who does not think this list of measures would bring relief from and redress of present evils and grievances, we cannot respect his judgment. And if, on the other hand, any Republican insists that the policy here sketched is a mere bundle of negations and dead issues, he forfeits all claims to be considered a candid opponent.—*N. Y. World.*

A Prophecy.

Victor Hugo in 1848 wrote:

"Two Republics are possible. One of them will tear down the *tri-color* and hoist the red flag, *coin sous pieces from the Vendome Pillar*, tear down the statue of Napoleon and erect in its stead that of Marat, destroy the Institute, the Polytechnical School, and the Legion of honor, it will add to the beautiful device; "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" the sinister alternative, "Death" It will bring about bankruptcy, ruin the rich without enriching the poor, destroy the public credit, which is the fortune of all, labor, which is every man's bread; will abolish property and the family, carry heads on lances, fill the prisons with suspected persons, and empty them by their massacre, set Europe afire, lay civilization in ashes, and make France the home of darkness; it will kill liberty, stifle art, decapitate thought, and deny God. It will erect the guillotine, and, in short, do everything in cold blood that the men of 1793 did in their frenzy, and after the horrible but grand spectacle which our fathers have seen, it will show us the monstrous in a contemptible pusillanimity."

The old poet did not think when he wrote the above, which characterized the late Parisian Government admirably, that he was delineating the Government which his own wild fanaticism has since then helped to create in the French metropolis.

Terrible Earthquake in China.—*A City Overthrown and over Two Thousand Lives Lost.*—Advices from Minister Low, in China, just received at Washington, give an account of a dreadful earthquake which visited the district of Ta-tsien, on the borders of Thibet, and about 700 miles northwest of Canton, on the 4th of April, 1871. The city of Bathang was overthrown, with eight temples and 2,421 dwellings, killing 2,298 people.—Flames burst forth in the ruins and raged for four days, destroying the lives of hundreds who lay wounded or imprisoned among the wreck. The shocks were very severe, and continued, with intermissions, for ten days.—Hills were upheaved and others sunk, leaving yawning gulfs in their places. The earthquake affected an area of over four hundred square miles.

☞We learn from our exchanges that the Democratic Executive committee of Harford county have concluded, for the present campaign, to make their nominations by what is known as the "Crawford County System"—a system by which candidates are nominated directly by themselves. The plan is for each voter, at the primary meeting, to vote for a certain candidate for any office to be filled by the people.—The ballots are then counted and the result proclaimed by the Executive Committee. The persons thus chosen are the candidates to be voted for by the people at the regular election. The necessity for a county convention is thus done away with, as also many of the objections so strongly and properly urged against the old mode of nominating. The practice of "trading" and of "combinations," &c., so common at conventions, is effectually stopped, and it is claimed one man's vote is thus made as effective as the other. Before the holding of the convention, tickets with the name of every party designing to be a candidate are distributed and voted, as at a regular election. The tickets are general and the voter "scratches off" to suit himself. The scheme has for several months been discussed in Harford county papers and the above result reached by the committee from the exhaustive ventilation of the subject in those journals. To our mind, however, the "virtue" of the plan consists altogether in the full attendance of the people at the primary meetings. Without this, it is undoubtedly liable to the same, if not graver objections than the old system. The proposition is indisputable that to obtain acceptable candidates by whatever system, the people must take proper interest in their selection.

The Maryland Agricultural and Labor Convention reassembled on Thursday in Baltimore. An opening address was made by Governor Bowie, and the committee appointed at the previous meeting submitted a report regretting the present depressed condition of the agricultural interests of the State, and asking that more general attention be paid to their revival and encouragement. It is recommended that societies be formed in the counties, as auxiliaries to that now in existence in Baltimore, for the purpose of inducing European immigrants to settle in Maryland. A proposition to apply for an appropriation of $230,000 from the State developed strong opposition, and resolutions were finally adopted in favor of having each county raise $500 to aid immigration.—The Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the president.

The Harford county Democracy have determined to try the Crawford county system of nominating candidates. Instead of primary meetings, and a county convention of delegates, the people of each election district will meet at the usual place of election and vote for the choice each may have for each county office, and the returns will then be adjusted, giving the candidacy for each particular office to the man having the highest number of votes. It is claimed that this will prevent the corrupt trading, which so frequently occurs in convention, by which the people are cheated of their choice and constrained to support tickets not of their choice, and nominated by means which they condemn. It remains to be seen whether the good of the change will not be counterbalanced by a larger amount of unlooked for evil. If it shall work satisfactorily, it will doubtless be generally adopted throughout the State.

Dr. Livingston.—If Dr. Livingston returns from this, his third tour of exploration by way of the North, as was his purpose, he will have traversed both the length and breadth of Africa, and the world may expect an account of his discoveries, adventures, etc., more intensely interesting and exciting than any that have ever been printed. From the communications we had from him in 1868, it is evident that the chain of lakes he has discovered are the source of the Nile. If this is true, it is a remarkable confirmation of Ptolomy's theory, given nearly seventeen centuries ago, respecting the rise of the Nile. The Doctor says the country in the vicinity of these lakes is not a desert as is popularly supposed, but abounds in vegetation, and in the language of the natives, is a land of "rivers upon rivers, and plains of fertility." In his travels, Dr. Livingston met a new race of men called "Rua," who dwell in caves, and possess a singular physical organization.

City Retail Markets.—During the past week the city domestic markets have been abundantly suppled with all the seasonable vegetables and fruits.—At the present season the stands of the dealers are filled with nearly all kinds of vegetables, though the prices of many garden products are very high. Supplies of new potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes, &c, are still brought from southward, and meet with ready sale. In the meat market yesterday there were no material changes in prices, but a downward tendency was manifested. New tomatoes are very scarce, and yesterday sold at from 80 cents to $1 per dozen, an advance of 10 cents on last quotations. The first raspberries of the season were in market yesterday and sold for 60 cents per quart. Butter and eggs are quoted at about the same. There were but few shad in the fish market, the season for them being now ended, and the supply of other kinds of fish was moderate and the demand light. Soft crabs were in demand at $1 25 and $1 50 per dozen.

Death of the Hon. John V. L. McMahon.—This distinguished son of Maryland died, full of years and honor, on the 15th inst. at Cumberland—For many years he was the leader of the Maryland bar, and has frequently refused high political office both under the State and General Governments.—Until compelled by partial blindness to leave the bar, he was always considered one of the first orators of America.—He was especially celebrated through his famous speech before the Maryland Legislature in favor of the equality of Jews as to civil rights.

A Cane for General Early.—The ladies of the Lynchburg (Virginia) Methodist Protestant Church, on the 27th instant, presented Ex-Confederate General Jubal A. Early with a superb gold-headed cane, as "the defender of the mothers and the protector of the daughters of Lynchburg," alluding specially to the military operations near that city in 1864. In responding, Gen. Early reminds the donors that on the occasion referred to he "was but the leader of a band of patriotic soldiers all equally devoted to the defense, etc., and were all "but carrying out the purposes of that great commander whose recent death has awakened such deep feelings of sorrow all over our unfortunate country."

A negro man in Vidalia, the other day, having been found guilty of larceny, by a negro jury, was asked by the Court what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him. "I've got nothing to say except that I ain't guilty." "But," said the Court, "about that matter there is a wide difference of opinion, as this jury of twelve men say you are guilty."—"Well, Mr. Judge," said the prisoner, "you might as well get a dozen ring-tailed monkeys to give a man justice as to let him be tried by that jury."

This convulsed the Court, and the prisoner was remanded.—*Natchz Dem.*

A Paris Commune.—The New York *Herald* publishes an interview between one of its Paris correspondents and General Bergeret, one of the most prominent military leaders of the Commune. Bergeret is as radical in speech, as he is in action. Quiet and unreserved, open, and if not elegant in speech, he is at least forcible. He does not believe in a God, or a hereafter, and even goes so far as to say that if there was such a place as heaven and such a being as God, and he found himself in heaven, the first thing he would undertake to do would be to conspire against God, erect barricades and hoist the red flag in paradise.

How to Kill a City or Town.—Under-rate your neighbors' property, withhold your support from your home mechanics and manufacturers, buy everything you need from some other place in preference to home, and if you are in business refuse to advertise. If these habits won't effectually kill a town or city, it may justly be considered proof against hard times. Cambridge presents lamentable evidences of the above.

Peace in Cuba.—The Spanish authorities in Cuba have once more declared that peace has been established in that unhappy island. For the sake of humanity it is to be hoped that this time the declaration is true, and taking as significant the recent banishment of Lagrange, a political writer, for treason, there is ground also for the hope that the bloodthirsty spirit of the victors has undergone some modification, and that the bullet and garrote are not in such high favor as they were some months ago.

The Board of Public works have at length completed their negotiation for the sale of the interest of the State of Maryland in the stock of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. to Messrs W. Fisher & Sons of Baltimore city. This important sale was authorized by the last Legislature for the purpose of paying the bonds of the State which fell due on the first day of January last.

Fortitude.—There is nothing like courage in misfortune. Next to faith in God, and in His overruling providence, a man's faith in himself is his salvation. It is the secret of all power and success. It makes a man strong as the pillared iron, or elastic as the springing steel.

A little Kansas girl who built a fire in her fathers barn, and found it getting beyond her control, hastened to hide what she had done by covering it with boards. The motive was pardonable, perhaps, but the result was not satisfactory.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "The policy of the Republicans is based upon the passions of war. All that they do takes this origin. The war is at once their inspiration and their civil economy, and particularly their oratory. Reduce the political situation to a plain and matter-of-fact discussion of facts and measures on their merits, and the Republican fabric, puffed up with prejudice and decorated with flimsy designs, would collapse at once."

Insurance Extraordinary.—The secretary of the National Insurance Convention, in session last week in New York, states that the sum in gross of the policies, on life and property of American citizens now in force, is ten or twelve thousand million dollars.

A Whitewash that will produce a fine, glossy appearance, and will not rub off upon everything that comes in contact with it, can be made by using skimmed milk instead of water for slacking the lime, and making it of proper consistency.

Conviction of Bowen.—C. C. Bowen, an ex-member of Congress from South Carolina, was convicted at Washington on Saturday of bigamy. The jury consisted of seven colored and five white men.

The Growing Cotton Crop.—It is rumored in New York that the growing cotton crop is estimated by the agricultural bureau at a million and a quarter of bales less than the crop of last year, which amounted to over 4,000,000, and was an unexpectedly and unusually large one.

There was a large meeting in Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday night, in favor of revenue reform, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Free Trade League. Addresses were made by Dr. Leavitt, Mr. Hodgskin, and Mr. E. L Earle.

A Gentleman of color, arrested in Philadelphia, had four chickens in a carpet-bag. He said, "de man dat put em dar was no fren ob mine."

A Kansas man is in jail for letting a neighbor's mule follow him.

$3.50 a bucket were paid for huckleberries at Princess Anne last week.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

This is the time to get your Summer clothing, and Wm C. Littleton & Son are prepared to suit all tastes out of their large and excellent assortment of goods; and will fit you to a T. Call and see.

What is the use of wearing ill made clothes when you can get yourself up in elegant trim by calling at I. N. Elston's on High Street and letting him take your measure? all who have "been there" say he can *do* it.

J. J. Pattison, invites all persons desiring an excellent photograph of themselves or their friends, to call at his place of business over the Post Office and give him a trial. He is prepared to execute all styles in a satisfactory manner and upon the most reasonable terms.

The run of business on Samuel R. Pennington, Poplar Street, has compelled him to employ several additional hands in his shop. He is now prepared to put through in business like style all work entrusted to him and undertakes to give entire satisfaction to all who may desire any work in the clothing line.

Don't Suffer your hair to fall off when a bottle or two of Nature's Hair Restorative will check it. Splendidly perfumed and as clear as crystal.—All wide awake druggists sell it See advertisement.

Baltimore Market.

[Corrected every Week.]

Baltimore June 20, 1871.

Monetary and Commercial.

U. S. 5. 20s	114¼
American Gold	112⅞
Wheat	$1.50 to $1,70
Corn	80 to 84
Oats	66
Rice	9¼
Sugar (Grocery Grades)	per lb 10
Sugar (Refined)	" 13½

BURNS and SLOAN,

NO. 132 LIGHT STREET WHARF, BALTIMORE, MD.

BUILDING LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCING AND PALES,

Ash, Oak and Walnut,

LIME, BRICKS, SASH, &c., &c.

June 21, 1871—1y

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Tilghman Hackett and Caroline Hackett his wife, vs Edward Adams and wife, Isaac W. Lowe and wife, Henry Adams and wife, John Willoughby and wife, Minos Adams and wife, Wm. Henry Charles and wife, William Adams and wife, Abijah Johnson and wife, Adam Haines and wife, John Sinclinger & wife & Elisha Wright.

In Equity in the Circuit Court for Dorchester County, State of Maryland.

No. 742 Chancery.

THE object of this suit is to procure a decree for a sale of certain real estate situated in the 4th Election District of Caroline County in said State which in his lifetime Minos Adams late of Dorchester County, deceased, purchased from Jeremiah Cannon and wife, and of which he died seized. The Bill states that sometime in the Month of December, A. D. 1869, the said Minos Adams departed this life seized of said real estate having first duly executed his last will and testament and a Codicil thereto, in and by which he disposed of all his estate excepting that he simply excluded his son Edward Adams, in consideration of other property devised to him, from all share in the real estate mentioned above, and left the same undisposed of to descend to his other heirs at law. It further states that he left the following children, viz: Caroline Hackett, wife of Tilghman Hackett; Edward Adams; Nancy Lowe, wife of Isaac W. Lowe; Henry Adams; Harriet Willoughby, wife of Jno. Willoughby; Minos Adams; Charlotte Charles, wife of Wm. Henry Charles; and William Adams, his children; and Sarah Johnson, wife of Abijah Johnson; Anne Haines, wife of Adam Haines; Maria Sinclinger, wife of John Sinclinger; & Elisha Wright, the children of his deceased daughter Celia, his grand children; and that the said children and grand children are his only heirs at law. The Bill also states that the said heirs of Minos Adams are scattered throughout the United States, that they cannot agree upon a partition and no arrangement can be made between them for a sale of said real estate, and that it would be greatly for the advantage of all parties concerned that the same should be sold by the Court and the proceeds divided among the said heirs in the proportions to which they are respectively entitled. The Bill further alleges that Henry Adams and wife, John Sinclinger and wife, Minos Adams and wife, William Adams and wife, Abijah Johnson and wife, Adam Haines and wife, and Elisha Wright are non-residents of the State of Maryland, and after praying for Subpœnas against the residents of said State, prays for an order of publication against the said non-residents warning them to appear in this Court at or before some certain day to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed for a sale of said real estate for the purpose of division as aforesaid.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the Complainants by causing a Copy of this Order to be inserted in one Newspaper published at Cambridge, Dorchester County, Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks before the 10th day of August, A. D. 1871, give notice to the said non-resident defendants of the object and substance of this bill; and warn them to appear in this Court in person or by Solicitor, on or before Monday the 13th day of November, A. D. 1871, to answer the premises and show Cause, if any they or any of them have, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

F. J. HENRY, Cl'k,

True Copy, Test:

F. J. HENRY, Cl'k.

June 21st—4t

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The World-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers.

Also, DR. CULVERWELL'S "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586. [June 21, 1871—6m

Lightning Shorthand Writing. New System. 150 words per minute learned in a month. Send stamp for circular. J Wade, Hudson City, N. J. June 14, 1871—4t

Ratification Notice.

Tilghman Hackett, vs, Catharine Stack, Samuel Messick & wife, & others } No. 736 Chancery, June 9, 1871.

ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by Tilghman Hackett, Mortgagee, of the real estate of Patrick Stack, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th, day of November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published at Cambridge once in each of three successive weeks, before the 20th, day of July next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $585.

F. J. HENRY, Cl'k.

True copy, Test

F. J. HENRY, Cl'k.

June 14, 1871—3t

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale.

That Valuable Lot on the edge of town just opposite Oakley, on the Hambrooks Road, containing 10 3-4 Acres of Land more or less.

Also, That Valuable Lot, nearly back of, and adjoining the former, on Park Lane, containing 20 Acres, more or less.

Both of these Lots have been highly fertilized and are in fine order.

For terms apply to

Mrs. SARAH B. LECOMPTE,

June 14, 1871—8t Cambridge.

GEO. R. BROWN & BRO.,

CARPENTERS & BUILDERS,

CAMBRIDGE, MD.,

ARE prepared to do work by the day or contract in the latest modern styles. All work done by us is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction in price, material and workmanship. We also have an arrangement in Baltimore, which enables us to put on Mansard or French roofs as low if not lower than any man on the shore.

☞Special attention paid to JOBBING. Shop—cor. Race and Cedar sts., formerly occupied by Wm. Fountain.

GEO. R. BROWN,

J. BENJ. BROWN.

June 14, 1871—1y

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, the undersigned as Trustees, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door, in the Town of Cambridge, on

MONDAY, 3d DAY of JULY, A. D. 1871,

between the hours of 12 m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., ALL THAT PART OF A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, known as "Dunkeld" or "The Summer House Farm," which was heretofore conveyed by Levin S. Dail to William Cook, late of Dorchester county, deceased. Said Farm is situated about two miles from the town of Cambridge, on the county road leading from the town to Maple Dam Bridge, and contains about One Hundred Acres of Arable and Twenty-five Acres of TIMBERLAND. It is well adapted to the growth of Grain, Fruit, &c., and in particular yields the most excellent Corn crops.

The Farm is situated in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, &c, and is susceptible of a very high state of cultivation.

The Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree, are Two Hundred dollars in cash on the day of sale, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal annual instalments bearing interest from the day of sale, and secured by the bonds of the purchaser with sureties to be approved by the said Trustees.

DANIEL M. HENRY,

CLEMENT SULIVANE,

June 7, 1871—ts Trustees.

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