The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sullivane, Editor.

CAMBBIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,::::::::June 28, 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.

Words of Wisdom.—We find afloat an extract from a letter from General Moltke to the poet Oscar von Redwitz, who addressed to him his "Song of the New German Empire," which is as much calculated to excite admiration for the great Prussian general's esthetical and wise thoughts, as admiration for his positive acts as a military man. Says General Moltke:

"To the poet it is permitted to be prodigal. He sows with full hands diamonds and pearls, the stars of heaven and the flowers of the earth, and in the same spirit he bestows his praises. In this sense only can I receive your song comparing me to the great men of the past. These have been great also in adversity, and especially in adversity. We have had nothing but successes.—Let it be chance, destiny, fortune, or the ways of Providence—men alone could not have done it. Conquests so great are essentially the result of a state of things which we can neither create nor dominate. The excellent but unfortunate Pope Adrian had the following words engraved on his tomb: 'How different is the action of even the best of men according to the times in which he lives! More than once the most capable has failed, owing to the invincible force of circumstances, while a less capable has been carried by it to success.' If I see myself constrained, not by a false and vain modesty, to consider as not deserved part of the prises bestowed on me, I am not the less indebted for them; for verses like yours may last longer than many a bronze or marble monument."

These are great truths, attested as such by all history, but never uttered more impressively than by the victorious leader of the German armies, and uttered by him under circumstances which would have tempted ordinary men to have ignored them altogether. That "more than once the most capable has failed, owing to the invincible force of circumstances, while a less capable has been carried by it to success," is a fact of such frequent occurrence in the conduct of affairs, both military and civil, that almost every man can verify it by his own observation. What General Moltke says of the greatest of men having been especially great in adversity, is also eminently true. The genuine quality and temper of greatness can never be ascertained till it is tested by both extremes of fortune. Perhaps Gen. Moltke had in his mind the great Frederick, who, when suffering a series of disasters such as would have broken the heart of almost any other commander, over-whelmed by misfortune and sick of life, is said to have been more admirable in defeat, in flight, and in what seemed hopeless ruin, than on the field of his proudest victories. Washington, in the darkest hour of the Revolution, was one of the few who never despaired of the cause, and by the strength of his individual will and resolution, carried it triumphantly through a crisis of such peril that scarcely any one but himself breathed freely. And few Americans of either section will refuse to accord to General Lee a dignity and patience in misfortune, an uncomplainingness, and a solicitude for the welfare of others, which, in conjunction with the qualities of intellect and soldiership displayed in his previous career, showed the truly great man, and presented a striking contrast to that querulousness and vain repining of the weak in disappointment which provokes contempt instead of sympathy. Even a bad man, who endures the calamities he has brought upon himself with fortitude, commands a certain degree of respect; much more a good man when he submits with calmness and unruffled constancy to that which is not his fault, but his misfortune.

It is true of nations, even more than of individuals, that success is not the standard by which to ascertain their greatness. It may be the result of a state of things which they could neither create nor dominate. And if General Moltke can say this, without affectation, of Prussia, which has shown such foresight and system, and so thoroughly exhausted all human means in preparation for the late struggle, much more is it applicable to nations which have exhibited less sagacity and vigilance in adapting their means to their ends. As to the *merits* of a cause, no one, we believe, has the ignorance to pretend that the results of war determine them. But for the triumphs of Might against Right, few of the chief military powers of ancient or modern times would ever have had a name in history. No doubt there is such a thing as national retribution, but it is generally in the last act of the drama that the villain is punished, and, in national history, many generations often pass away before the end comes and the moral is disclosed.—*Balt. Sun.*

☞May 20th, Chief Justice Chase wrote to Mr. Vallandingham the following letter: "My Dear Sir: I have just read the resolutions of the Montgomery County (O.) Democratic Convention, reported by yourself, together with your remarks, and those of Mr. Conk. You have rendered a great service to your country and the party—at least such is my judgment. May God bless you. Nothing can be truer than your declaration that the movement contemplated by the resolutions is the restoration of the Democratic party to its ancient platform of progress and reform. I know you too well to doubt your courage or your fidelity to your convictions."

☞It is well known that Gen. Grant is as good a judge of tobacco and whiskey as there is in America. A tobacconist in Sacramento City publishes the following in his advertisement, first informing the public that there are a few still left.

Sir. Them segars is elagint and you will pleas accept my thanks for 'em. I very chearfully recommend them to all lovirs of "the weed." Respectfully U. S. Grant.

Draining Roads.—We published last week from the proceedings of the N. Y. Farmers Club, an article on the subject of under-draining roads. It would seem reasonable that the position there taken, "that if two drains are put down, one on each side between the wagon track and the ditch, they will effectually drain both the sides and centre of the road, and thus make a great saving in the work and cost of keeping the road in good order," is a correct one, and we wish to call to it the particular attention of the practical minds of our people.

While there are many pieces of road in the country that have the whole world of improvement open before them, the most impracticable and stubborn, those that have for a generation past the most obstinately resisted all attempts to amend their deplorable condition when the winter season is upon us, that we are acquainted with, are those just outside the limits of Cambridge, the one leading to the Neck District, the other to Blackwater, Church Creek and the entire lower portion of the county. Every Winter, the road between the cross-roads and the Church Creek turn, and that lying between Puncheon Bridge and Cambridge become saturated with water like a spunge, and with a kind of pertinacious obstinacy that would do credit to *the* sex set at defiance every argument of reason, every effort to coax and every attempt to co-erce them into better behavior. Various efforts have been made by energetic gentlemen and large sums lavished by the county in the vain task to improve them, and there they still lie in a lob-lolly each winter, destroying wagons, carriages, &c., and we fear causing the recording angel many a tear as he jots down the exclamations that rise to Heaven.

Now we have right in our town all the tiling that may be required, and at a comparatively small cost the experiment may be tried. The whole county is interested in these approaches to Cambridge, and the County Commissioners will confer a lasting benefit on the people if they can accomplish what no mortal man has ever yet done before them.

☞The following handsome tribute to Gen. Custis Lee, President of Washington and Lee Uunversity (taken from an exchange,) commands our most cordial assent. For nearly two years of the late war, we were thrown into the most intimate military association with Gen. Lee, and learned, with all others who know him, to love him as one of the knightliest of soldiers and best of gentlemen. We cannot doubt the success of the institution of which he is at once the head and exemplar.

"When the Board of Trustees met to consider the interests of the college, after the death of General Lee, they did what might have been expected from the enlightened wisdom which they had hitherto shown—they elected General G. W. Custis Lee to succeed his father in the Presidency; changed the name of the institute to "Washington and Lee University," and took such measures as would fully carry out the views of the great chieftain and make the child of his old age and last affections in every respect worthy of his name and fame.

General Custis Lee has proven himself worthy to succeed his illustrious father.—Of fine native talent, one of the most accomplished graduates ever sent out from West Point, a hard student all of his life, one of the best teachers in the country, and of wonderfull power for at the same time attracting and governing young men, General Lee has given the highest satisfaction to both students and Professors, and impresses all with whom he comes in contact with the idea that he was born for a *University President*. Only thirty-eight years old, of fine health, indomitable energy and large views, it needs no prophetic ken to predict that the work so well begun by his illustrious father will be nobly accomplished by the son, until "Washington and Lee University" shall become indeed a fitting monument of the great chieftain, whose body sleeps beneath its chapel, and whose spirit still lingers amid its classic shades."

☞The Pope has addressed a circular to all the Dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church, entering his solemn protest against the restrictions and limitations which, under the name of "safe guards," have been imposed upon him by the King of Italy. Whatever may be our religious or political view of the situation, every candid mind will admire the following noble expression worthy of the purest and best days of Christianity when the Apostles braved the utmost rage of the Emperors of the earth. After exhorting his flock 'to submit with holy humility and trust to God who will in his own good time vindicate his Church," he says, "as to what regards the rejections of the Church and civil society, you know perfectly well, venerable brethren, that all the prerogatives and all the rights of authority necessary to governing the universal Church have been received by us, in the person of the most blessed Peter, directly from God himself. Nay, those prerogatives and rights and the very liberty of the Church were born and acquired by the blood of Jesus Christ, and are to be valued by the infinite price of His divine blood. Ill, then, would we deserve of the divine blood of our Redeemer, were we—which God forbid—to borrow these our rights, especially lessened and debased as they wish to lend them, from rulers of the earth, who are sons, not masters of the Church. * *

Meantime, with great courage and sure faith, let us follow the voice of eternal truth, which says: Strive for justice, for thy soul; and even to death fight for justice, and God will overthrow thine enemies for thee."

Race Course.—Many persons in town and county, are very anxious to fit up a track for a race course near Cambridge.—All those interested in this movement are requested to meet at Bramble's Hotel, on next Monday, July 3rd.

We hear of various gentleman who are prepared to contribute liberally to the project, and it has been ascertained that the necessary ground can be obtained upon most reasonable terms. Let us go ahead with this matter and see if we cannot develop some fine stock in Dorset.

Josh Billings uttered a great truth when he said

"He who by his biz would rise,
Must either bust or advertise."

Over $4000 worth of cherries have been shipped from Princess Anne depot.

Heligoland--A Description of the Island Coveted by Prussia.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "I see the Heligoland question has turned up again, and a few words of description may not be without interest to your readers: for there is no place like it on the face of the earth. It is a tall red hill, rising straight out of the waters, with a sand-bank on one side. On the sand, and part of the way up hill, is the town, or rather village. It was inhabited in former times by pilots and wreckers, but now they have degenerated into lodging-house keepers. Heligoland is the Margate of Hamburg. Thither stream the citizens of that rich city to gamble at rouge-et-noir (at least, they did when I was there), and to enjoy sea bathing. There is a regular season in the summer months, and sometimes many passengers that are brought in the steamer are obliged to sleep on board, and to go back again—the island being full. Every house probably takes in lodgers; but then there are not very many houses. The bathers resort to a neighboring sand-bank, a sister island, which the Governor, it will be remembered, some time ago stocked with rabbits, which began eating up the grass that held the sand-bank together, so that the Heligolanders became furious and talked of shaking off the English yoke. However, the rabbits were all shot, and the islanders were pacified, and nothing more was said of their old Frisian Constitution. Their language is German, but they detest that nation more even than they do ourselves. They are not English, though they are English subjects; they are not German, though they speak German. They are Heligolanders, the noblest of created beings; all foreigners are *skit*, which in their homely dialect, means dirt. The top of the island hill is flat, and, as well as I can remember, about the size of the Green Park. There is a well-known story of a man from the Far West—and therefore accustomed to see land only on a large scale—who paid a visit to England. When asked how he enjoyed himself, he replied "very much, only he never went out at night for fear of falling off." In Heligoland there is really a danger of such an accident happening to any one who, from the force of habit, should continue to walk too long in any one direction."

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held in Bel Air on the 13th of June, 1871, the following plan for the nomination of candidates was adopted and recommended to the Democratic party of Harford county:

The primary meetings shall be held at the usual place of meeting in each district, on Saturday, the second day of September, 1871.

The poll will be open from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 6 o'clock, P. M.

To facilitate organization, the Executive Committee will name for each district three Judges of Election, who will appoint the necessary Clerks, and be furnished with the list of registered voters.

If any of the Judges so named shall fail to be present and act, the meeting will fill the vacancy.

Each Democratic voter will vote by ballot for the person he prefers for each several office to be filled.

The Clerks shall keep a list of the persons so voting, and at the close of the poll deliver the same to the Judges.

The Judges in each district shall, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, 1871, make to the Executive Committee, in Bel Air, a return of the number of votes cast for each candidate for the several offices.

Such returns shall be verified by the signature of the Judges, or a majority of them, and shall be preserved by the Executive Committee until the November election following, and shall at all times be open to the inspection of any person interested therein.

On receiving such return, the Executive Committee shall ascertain the result throughout the county, and shall declare and publish the same in the several Democratic county papers, announcing the person or persons receiving the largest aggregate vote for each office as the candidates of the Democratic party.

Except that for Delegates to the Legislature and for County Commissioners, no two candidates shall be taken from the same district. The person receiving the highest vote shall be first selected, and the next highest from a different district, and so on until the requisite number is obtained.

In case of a tie vote, the candidate shall be determined by lot to be cast by the Executive Committee, in Bel Air, on the 6th day of September, in the presence of all who may choose to attend.

If after the announcement of the candidates, any nominee shall decline, remove from the county, or die, the Executive Committee shall substitute the person having the next highest vote.

When the person receiving the highest vote for Judge of the Circuit Court shall be announced as the candidate of the Democratic party of Harford, the Executive Committee shall appoint five persons to cast in the Judical Convention the five votes of Harford county for that candidate and no other.

At the primary meeting, each district shall choose one person to be a member of the Executive Committee—which shall be constituted of the six persons so chosen, and shall act as such from the next general election for two years.

The election of such member of the Executive Committee shall be certified as the votes for other members and declared by the present Executive Committee.

Any ballot containing more names for one office than are to be appointed, shall not be counted for that office.

"Southern Cross Brotherhood."—Oliver P. Baldwin, Esq. has been invited by the 'Southern Cross Brotherhood." a benevolent association which seeks to raise contributions for removing the Confederate dead from Gettysburg to Richmond, to deliver his address on "Virginia," at the Richmond Fair Grounds, on the 4th of July next.—*Lynchburg Daily News of 7th.*

Vallandigham—His Last Law Case.

The McGehan murder trial, the case in which the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham was engaged as counsel at the time of his death, has created great interest in Southern Ohio, on account of certain political relations, and because it involved the exposure of many prominent men of Hamilton, Ohio, as frequenters of a faro den. On the night of Dec. 24, Thomas Meyers, a republican, was shot, as alleged, in a gambling saloon, by one of a party of five men, who, according to the indictment, entered the place with intent to commit the murder and according to a preconcerted conspiracy. The five men were Thomas McGehan, now on trial, Jack Garver, Daniel McGlyn, James McGehan and Ich. Sheeley, all democrats. Mr. Follet made a long argument for the prosecution on Friday. The following words, written by the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette on Friday, read very strangely now; "Mr. Milliken will commence his argument on Saturday morning.—Whether Mr. Vallandingham will follow in the afternoon depends upon circumstances.'

Peninsular Fruit Shipments.—*The Crop Nearly Trebled.*—The increased attention which is being paid to small fruits, &c., by the agriculturists of Delaware, Eastern Shore of Maryland and the neighboring country, is well shown by the comparative statement of these articles, transported by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad in May, 1870, and in May, 1871:

The number of car-loads in May, 1870, was 137, in May, 1871, 374.—The tonnage of each car-load is 16,000 pounds and upwards, making the total weight for May, 1870, 2, 112,000 lbs., or 1,056 tons, & for May, 1871, 5,984,000 lbs., or 2,992 tons, an increase of nearly 2,000 tons, or two hundred per cent. These cars were not entirely loaded with any one kind of fruit, but by far the greater number were loaded wholly with strawberries, and all nearly so. Calculating each quart of strawberries as two pounds, we have the equivalent of 1,956,000 quarts in May, 1870, and 2,992,000 quarts in May, 1871, being an increase this year of 1,935,000 quarts, as compared with last year, and notwithstanding this great increase, we believe the growers were never better remunerated for their labor.—*Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.*

What Vallandigham Meditated.—The following is an extract from the correspondence of the Cincinnati Gaz.

"I had a talk with one of Mr. Vallandingham's near relatives, to whom he often spoke freely. He said his new departure idea was two years old, and had been thoroughly studied. His papers were voluminous. He had written a complete autobiography. One of his favorite hopes was to make a 4th of July oration at the centennial anniversary in 1876, and he commenced the preparation of it. He loved the Calhoun theory in politics, but thought it died with the echoes of the last gun at Appomattox Court House. He wanted negro suffrage kept out of politics. It was on us. Let us see how it worked. If well, why well.—If not, let the people remedy it. He believed that they were ready for a new constitution, and feared sometimes a military dictatorship. The new departure was against his prejudices, but he believed it the best for the country."

A Skillful Medical Operation.—A very skillful and successful medical operation—that of the transfusion of blood from a lamb to a human body—was performed in Wilmington, N. C., on the 27th ultimo, by Drs. J. F. King and J. E. Winants. The subject was a colored man, an inmate of the City Hospital, who has been suffering for some time past, and who has lately seemed in danger of death from mere exhaustion. When laid upon the table he was too weak to talk, and appeared to have but a few hours of life left to him. When his vein was opened but one drop of blood fell from it. The carotid artery of the lamb was opened, and the blood was forced from thence, by the palpitation of the animal's heart, through a small glass tube into the patient's cephalic vein.—In this way about eight ounces of blood was conveyed from the lamb to the man. The operation was entirely satisfactory in its results, and the patient is now doing very well.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.*

The Democratic State Convention of Iowa, on the 14th inst., adopted the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That we recognize our binding obligation to the Constitution of the United States, as it now exists, without reference to the means by which the same became the supreme law of the land.

Resolved, That we will faithfully support the Constitution of the United States, as it now exists, and that we demand for it a strict construction, so as to protect equally the rights of States and individuals.

Resolved, That we cherish the American system of State and local government, and will forever defend the same against centralized Federal power.

Resolved, That universal suffrage having been established, should be coupled with the twin measure, universal amnesty.

Resolved, That we denounce all riotous combinations, and conspiracies against law, and demand the same be suppressed by the proper authorities, and that the Federal power ought not to interfere, unless such intervention is demanded by the State authorities. Iowa gave 42, 489 Republican majority last year.

Fine Stock.—Thos. Hughlett, Esq. sold a few days ago, a one year old bull, for $125, to B. Jones Taylor, of Berlin, Worcester county. The animal was of the short horn Kentucky breed.

Fine stock will pay, fellow citizens, and the better for those who *first* turn their attention to it.

Commander M. F. Maury.

Montgomery, Ala., June 21.—Commander M. F. Maury, of Virginia, has been elected president of the University of Alabama, and will accept.

Chief Justice Chase.—Bidding farewell to Chief Justice Chase on his departure from the radical republican party, the Boston Journal says:

"He is as far from us as Andrew Johnson is, whether he has traveled the same road or not. Farewell to the resolute champion of our organization in its early days—farewell to the hand that added the closing invocation to the draft of Abraham Lincoln's great proclamation of emancipation! The departure will make no difference to republicans of the Union; whether it will be of any benefit to Mr. Chase remains to be seen."

If the "resolute champion" of the organization in its early days finds it necessary now to leave it, there certainly must be some good reason for it. He evidently thinks the mission of the party filled, and the application of sound conservative principles to the new order of things is now necessary.

The honors paid the distinguished inventor of the electric telegraph, are rarely bestowed on any person during his lifetime. But no man of this age of inventions and discoveries has contributed more to the advancement of civilization than Prof. Morse. Though it is only twenty-seven years since the first telegraph line was put in operation, the whole globe is now almost encircled in a net-work of wires. Cables traverse the bottom of oceans, and the electric current flashes messages to every part of the civilized world. New York can converse with Hong Kong, China, at intervals of a few seconds, and a message sent from here at 10 o'clock at night will reach there at 10 o'clock in the day. What must have been the feelings of the venerable electrician as he heard the eulogies of his invention pronounced, and listened to the responses to his message of greeting from all parts of the country naming him the "Father of the Telegraph!" Some thirty years ago he stood on the steps of the Capitol at Washington, disappointed and in absolute despair, having only fifty cents in his pocket, and no hope that Congress would recognize his invention.—*Hearth and Home.*

Presidential Policy of the South. It is stated in the Louisville Journal that Mr. Jacob Thompson, General Forest and other prominent gentlemen of the Southwest give it as their opinion that it will be best for the Southern States to hold entirely aloof from the next National Democratic Convention. They argue that the presidential result having to be worked out regardless of the Southern vote, which is secure for the candidate offering the most advantageous terms to the "States lately in rebellion." will be least compromised and distorted if it be left exclusively to the people of those States which are yet free to act, undivided by sectional feelings and undisturbed by the memories and prejudices of civil war. On this the Richmond Whig says:

"Let the North of both parties make up their platforms and their tickets: we of the South will content ourselves with the humble role of choosing between them—if allowed the privilege."

☞Edwin Booth has never been in Washington since the death of his brother, after the assassination of President Lincoln. Before he left Montreal, on his last trip to Washington, Wilkes Booth deposited $3,000 in gold in the Bank of Montreal. It is there now. His mother has a legal right to draw the money, but she refuses to do so, and her living son refuses to allow her to touch it. There it remains, and there it will remain until the time provided by law for its retention has expired. Then it will go to the British Government, and become a part of the fortune of the crown. The officers of the bank are anxious to get rid of the deposit, and have several times written to the relatives of the depositor.—The latter have been uniformly firm in refusing it, but they have never given any reason for so doing.

Mixed Schools in Washington.—In the House of Delegates of the Territorial Legislature a bill has been introduced providing for the reorganization of the public schools, which looks to a board of education, to be appointed by the Governor, in whose hands all matters pertaining to the public schools shall be placed, and provides that no distinction on account of race, or color or previous condition of servitude, shall be made in the admission of pupils to the schools. It also requires the instruction of every child between the ages of six and fourteen years in the elements of an English education for at least twelve weeks in each year under a penalty of $20.

The Town of Clayton Changes Owners.—The suit of Whartanby vs. Gilmore, in the United States Court for the district of Delaware, has just been tried, and a verdict rendered for plaintiff, which has the effect to make the present owners and builders of the town of Clayton, including the Delaware railroad, with its depot, trespassers, and confirming the title in a stranger, named James Whartanby, from California. Hons. James A. Bayard, of Delaware, for the plaintiff, and Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, for defendants. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Baltimore Items.—The new hotel on Light street, on the site of the old Fountain Hotel, is under roof. The walls of the front building, on Baltimore street, are going up. The hotel is expected to be completed by November next..

The Maltby House, on Pratt street, is about to be improved by a new front, elevator and other modern conveniences, to render the hotel first-class in all respects. Mr. Maltby is determined that his house shall be second to no hotel in the city in everything that can contribute to the comfort of his guests. The hotel was never more popular than it has been since Mr. Charles R. Hogan has had the management of it.

Hon. A. H. Stephens Turns Editor.—The Atlanta (Ga) Sun of Thursday last annouces that Hon. Alex. H. Stephens has become part owner in and will be political editor of that journal. Mr. Stephens's political position, as developed by the latest interviewer, is that the thirteenth amendment to the constitution has been properly adopted and incorporated with that instrument; that the results aimed at by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments have become a part of the policy of the Southern States, and cannot practically now be abrogated, but that the formal adoption of those amendments was improper, and that they are not in law parts of the constitution of the United States.

We have now got a colored cadet and a young Mormon at West Point. We still need an Indian, not taxed, and a heathen Chinee. The South, too, ought to be represented.—*Richmond Enquirer.* So much for West Point. But why should the Naval Academy be neglected? Can't some one fine a colored middy with which to stir up that institution, and one each of the other specimens might be added afterwards. A little healthful demoralization appears the one thing needful all around.

Political.—The Amendment to the Constitution of West Virginia, which removes political disabilities, and is popularly known as the "Flick Amendment," has been adopted. The complete official returns were counted on June 1st, and show that 23,546 votes were cast in favor, and 6,323 votes against the amendment, giving a majority of 17,253 votes in favor of ratification. The total vote was small, being only 29,860, while the aggregate vote for Governor in 1870 was 59,030.

During our late unpleasantness with "the best government the world ever saw," a soldier from the Sunny South fell in love with a blushing maiden in the Valley of Virginia, and as he was bashful, and love had paralyzed his tongue, he sent her the following lines with a bouquet of flowers:

Accept this Boca from a feller,
Who oft has heard the cannons heller—
Has seen the war clouds darkly rise,
Like fifty buzzards when they flies.
Has heard the war-fife loudly tooten,
And done a mighty heap of shooten;
Who now is bigger than his dad,
And wants to marry mighty bad.

Amen.—It is related of a certain minister of Maine, who was noted for his long sermons with many divisions, that one day when he was advancing among the *teens*, and had thoroughly wearied his hearers, at length he reached a kind of resting-place in the discourse, when, pausing to take breath, and looking around over his audience, he asked the question, 'And what shall I say more?' A voice from the congregation, more suggestive than reverent, earnestly responded, 'Say Amen!'

The Pope's Twenty-Fifth Year in the Chair of St. Peter.—The 17th of June was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the elevation of Pius IX. to the Papal chair. It seems that no Pope has ever occupied the pontifical chair as many years as St. Peter, which is alleged to have been twenty-five, and but ten have ever served over 20 years. The anniversary was celebrated on Friday, Saturday and Sunday by the Roman Catholics throughout the country by solemn services of thanksgiving in their churches, by parades, firing of salutes, display of banners, and illuminations. The German Catholics were prominent in observing the jubilee.

Alexander Hamilton once said to an intimate friend; "Men give me credit for genius. All the genius I have lies just in this; When I have a subject in hand I study it profoundly; day and night it is before me; I explore it in all its bearings; my mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make the people are pleased to call the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought."

Lincoln.—Mr. Lincoln was exceedingly astonished one day as he was inspecting the prison in Washington by a prisoner who said to him, "How are you, Mr. President, I am glad to see you. I believe that you and I have been in every jail in the Union." "This and the jail in Springfield are the only ones I was ever in in my life," said Mr. Lincoln. "Very likely," responded the rogue, "but I've been in all the rest."

Apropos to the appeal for union and harmony in the Democratic ranks at the coming election, is the cogent remark of Dr. Franklin, in the Convention, when about to sign the Declaration of Independence at the opening of the revolution or rebellion against Great Britain, Said the Sage: "Mr. Speaker, I warn the Convention, that unless we *hang* together, we shall most likely hang *seperately*."

The best distinction ever drawn between railway and coach accidents, was that of an old whip. "If," said he, "you gets comfortably capsized into a ditch by the roadside, there you are; but if you gets blown up by an engine, run into a cutting, or off an embankment, where are you?"

☞J. Guest King, editor of the *Annapolis Gazette*, (Radical), announces, that for want of the "sinews of war," he is compelled to discontinue his paper. At the Congressional election last year the Radicals carried Anne Arundel.

Called.—Rev. E. J. Stearns, of Elkton, has been called to the rectorship of St. Mary's White Chapel Parish The reverend gentleman has accepted the call, and is now located in our midst. He preached in a very acceptable manner to his congregation on Sunday morning last. *Denton Union.*

—A notice posted on a bridge near Athens, Ga., imposes a fine for driving over it faster than a walk, and "if a nigger, twenty-five lashes on the bare back. N. B.—Half of the above reward given to the informer."

Josh Billings says: "Rats originally came from Norway, and nobody would have cared if they had originally stayed there."

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.

MARRIED.

In Baltimore, on the 20th instant, at the bride's residence, by the Rev. S. H. Cummings, THOMAS J. TRAVERS to Miss MAGGIE E. TRAVERS, all of that city.

DIED.

In this town, on Monday morning last, LEVIN D. BOTHUM, at an advanced age.

Baltimore Market.

[Corrected every Week.]

Baltimore June 27, 1871.

Monetary and Commercial.

U. S. 5. 20s	114¾
American Gold.	112½
Wheat.	$1.55 to $1.75
Corn.	80 to 84
Oats.	66
Rice.	9½
Sugar (Grocery Grades)	per lb 10½
Sugar (Refined)	" 13½

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 some 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, Clk,

True Copy, Test:

F. J. HENRY, Cl'k.

June 21st—4t

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 John T. Stewart and Henrietta P. Stewart, his wife, are complainants and James A. Stewart and others, are defendants, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at public Sale to the highest bidder, for cash, on

MONDAY the 3rd day of JULY, A. D. 1871,

between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. & 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House door, in Cambridge, in Dorchester County, aforesaid, all that beautiful farm, near the town of Cambridge, whereon the said Jno. T. Stewart now resides, known as the

"Sandy Hill Farm,"

containing 335 aares of land, more or less. The whole tract will be sold together, or in parts to suit purchasers.

SEWELL T. MILBOURNE,
June 7, 1871—ts Trustee.

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

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3661_scm12289-0054