The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sullivane, Editor.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,::::::::July 12, 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.

The Annapolis Advertiser, a very excellent paper recently started in Annapolis, is the only paper in the State, so far as we are advised, that has denied the *right* of the Eastern Shore Democracy to the next nominee for Governor.

Though peculiarly zealous in the interest of Mr. Whyte, (and in all its encomiums on that gentleman we very cordially concur), it has never until its last issue ventured to pass beyond the praises of its favorite to the discussion of the *principle* which like a thread of gold ore has run through and very prominently mingled with every printed or (publicly) spoken view advanced from our side the Chesapeake.

In the issue referred to, it states that the old sectional division of the State has like many another useless and detrimental law been cast aside as rubbish by the march of events. That, now, we stand on a broad Democratic platform, and every office is open to merit and the choice of the people from any and every quarter of the State.

We cannot perceive the force of this reasoning as addressed to the *Democratic* party. The great leading difference, the fundamental distinction between the Democratic party and the Federalists, between the Democrats and the Adams men, the Democrats and Whigs, the Democrats and Know-Nothings, the Democrats and Republicans, and the Democrats and Radicals was and is, within certain bounds, to preserve intact the rights of *localities* so that each might act as a check on all and all on each, rather than deprive the remoter and weaker populations of *all* influence, and thus build up a central nationalized Government which would be acted upon and guided directly by majorities, the feather in the tempest, the leaf upon the stream—the certain precursor of despotism and decay. In other words, the *representative* system which would act by checks and balances, was considered by nine-tenths of the intellectual giants who founded our system of Government, an essential condition of the duration of liberty.

Now it is precisely upon such principles that our rights are founded. In the first settlement of Maryland, without reference to geographical lines the State was granted to Lord Baltimore. It was populated by immigrants more or less homogeneous, and mutual acquaintance, intercourse and habit has in the course of nearly a dozen generations cemented a most cordial affection between us.

But every material interest of the respective sides of the Chesapeake always was and always will be at variance with, if not actually hostile to one another. For the purpose of preserving the system of checks and balances, therefore, when in the course of time the Western Shore had gained a vast superiority in population and wealth, this representative system of providing for the two most important offices of the State was asked for and generously as well as wisely granted, and so stood as law, until during the hurricane of the late civil war, it, together with many a goodly oak of *Constitutional* American Liberty, was swept along by the reckless Radical party into the red grave of revolution.

It was a good law, because it protected the weak against the strong, the chief aim of all law—it was a good law, because it repressed in a degree the restless passions of ambitious men—it was a good law, became it *really* gave every section and every man a chance for the highest offices of the State. Destroy the *custom* that has prevailed not withstanding the abolition of the *law*, and a link will be broken that perhaps all parties will twenty years hence wish to replace even at the "the price of a kingdom."

LIBRARY.—The prosperity of every town depends upon the intelligence of its citizens. But in the absence of wealth there can be no general diffusion of knowledge without a town library, and this is one of the greatest wants of Cambridge.

There are numerous families in Cambridge comprising more or less members fond of reading, who can only afford to purchase a few books each year. They purchase $5, or $10, worth of books, say, a year, which they can read in three weeks, and then those books are put aside and become food for rats or playthings for destructive children.

But suppose a room is rented for $50, per annum and is open two evenings in each week. We can easily find some one, male or female, who will attend those evenings and give out not exceeding two books at one time to each member of the library association, keeping a regular book for that purpose and enforcing the return of volumes by fines, and who will cheerfully perform this slight labor for $50, or $75, per annum. Suppose light, fuel, &c., cost $50, per annum additional, here will be an expense of $150, or $175, per annum to keep up the room.

Suppose again there are fifty persons in Cambridge and vicinity (and we are satisfied that there are so many) who will pay 50 cents each month for the privilege of access to a large library, and thus by the payment of $6, per annum can furnish themselves and families with reading for an entire year.

Then we have $125, to $150, annually to invest in all the first class Magazines, and in new books as they appear, and each member will for $6, have the benefit of $150.

There is already the nucleus of a library belonging to a literary society now unhappily defunct, and we know there are numbers of our citizens who have surplus books on hand which they would cheerfully present to a town library. We can easily start with 300 to 500 volumes without expending a dollar, and in ten years their number will be a thousand.

We have seen the most successful working of a scheme like this in a new England village, and we earnestly urge it upon our citizens. Each family can in this way and in no other be furnished with reading for the year round, and at an expense too which is often incurred in purchasing a single book. And then too, the poor can in this way have free access to books and be educated up to the proper standard of American citizenship. The selection and purchase of new books under this system is entrusted to a committee, elected annually by the society. Failure to return books is punished by fine, and failure to pay fines by expulsion from the society.

Is it not *practicable*? Is it not *necessary*? We submit the matter to the thoughtful consideration of our people. Each community owes duties to itself and its children, and *one* of our duties, we respectfully suggest, is that indicated above. Let all who favor the project give in their names to the Editor.

To-day, as of old, "Independence Day' will be kept as a public holiday, and bells will be rung, and cannon fired, and orations delivered, and squibs and crackers, and rockets and blue-lights will do their accustomed service. It is doubtful, nevertheless, whether the observance of the day will be as hearty as of old. In these latter times the lesson it taught has fallen upon ears deafened by the clangor of civil war. The Peace that was to have brought healing on its wings, has been followed by bold usurpations of authority, by nepotism in high places, and by the grossest corruption in Congress and in almost every department of Government service where frauds could be perpetrated, or there was anything to steal. The solemn warnings of Washington in his Farewell Address have been unheeded. The judiciary and the laws have been subordinated and subverted to the interests of a party and the enforcement of a sectional policy. Swarms of revenue spies and taxgatherers, have been spawned all over the land. There was a time when elections were free. Henceforth they are to be held in the presence of armed hirelings, acting under Federal authority, and especially chosen for their zeal as political partisans.

There was a time, also, when any political party that dared favor, even indirectly, such practices, would have been swept from place and power, as by a whirlwind. But we have fallen upon evil days. Men plunder the substance of the people, and yet are not punished. The rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen have been abridged, and it yet remains to be seen whether there is virtue enough left in the land to thrust from place and power the men who conspired together to break down local self-government, and centralize all authority at Washington. As Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS well says, in a letter we published yesterday, "Reconstruction meant war. The Ku-Klux bill declared war. This Union is 'now held together by force,' On the 95th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence it would surely be well for us to ponder these things; to consider whither we are drifting, and whether we are still worthy of the priceless heritage bequeathed to us by the founders of the Republic. If the return of the day we are about to celebrate shall awaken in us some flashes of the same spirit that animated them, although we may not now recall the past, we may yet be able to redeem the future. *Gazette. July 4th.*

Jena and Auerstadt were yesterday magnificently avenged in the capital of Prusia and at the feet of the statue of the King whose life was so sorely embittered and whose heart was so sharply wrung by those tremendous days.—The pride and pomp and circumstance of glorious war, arrayed with all the artistic skill and all the processional genius, as one may fairly call it, of the most gregarious people in Europe, flowed all the bright summer day, a river of glancing weapons and waving plumes and fluttering flags, through Berlin streets. The son of FREDERIC WILLIAM III., whose earliest memories are of the calamities inflicted by a NAPOLEON upon his father and his country, might have been pardoned if some flush of exultation had glowed in his speech, standing, as he yesterday stood, the first crowned Emperor of his line, at the head of a triumph adorned with eighty eagles of France and with captured cannon more in number than all that roared at Austerlitz or Wagram. But so far as may be judged from our full telegraphic reports the Emperor WILLIAM spoke words of peace rather than of war, of hope for the future rather than of pride in the past. Such words all the world will gladly echo. There is a great truth of human history hidden in the words of Scripture: "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword." Nothing was ever finally settled by fighting. The victors of one generation are the vanquished of the next; and so long as human society is shaped by constraints of force and collisions of policy rather than by harmonies of law and of labor, the prayer put up by the new German Emperor for "lasting peace" will have a way of passing off over men's heads unheeded into thin air. *N. Y. World.*

A WARNING TO NEW JERSEY.—The village of Broadway in New Jersey is in a painful state of apprehension less it should suddenly be swallowed up bodily by the gaping earth. Last Monday soon after the earthquake was felt on Long Island, the earth gave way in several places in this hitherto peaceful town. The bottom of the canal fell out, permitting all the water to escape. Large tracts of land suddenly sunk so deeply that the tops of the highest trees only were visible. Not content with these irregular displays of activity, the earth soon after perceptibly shook, greatly disturbing the townsmen in general and trustees of one of the churches in particular—the latter promptly calling the attention of the local justice of the peace to these disorderly proceedings. The citizens are now in expectation that at any moment they and their possessions may vanish out of sight. Men shake not with their habitual chills and fever but with nervous apprehension, and women rush wildly into the street at the least rustle of a wandering mouse in the ceiling of their houses.

Negro Outrages in Georgia—Murderous Attack Upon Planters.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 3.—On Saturday last twenty-five armed negroes went to the plantation of Augus Red, in Barnwell county, South Carolina, about twelve miles below Augusta, on the Savannah river. Arriving at Red's residence the party fired a volley into it, killing Thos. A. Lowe and seriously wounding Red, the negroes returned by Paul J. Hammond's plantation, where a deputy sheriff attempted to arrest them, but without success, as they refused to disarm. The negroes, however, promised to go to Aiken and stand an investigation. One of the parties implicated was arrested here this evening. His version is that Red and Lowe attempted to chastise a negro for stealing from the premises of the former; that the negro escaped from them and returned with an armed band, who did the shooting by way of retaliation.—The affair causes uneasiness and alarm. The party arrested in this city represents himself as a school teacher, and says he was on his way to Aiken to deliver himself up to the authorities.

An Important Fact.

One of the most important facts connected with the result by which a Democratic majority in the Legislature and a Democratic Governor have been secured in New Hamshire, is the perfect co-operation between the Labor Reformers and the Democracy. The effect of this example must be felt in other States, and will materially contribute to determine their political complexion.—The natural affiliation of these two interests is such as to excite surprise that they should exist as separate organizations.

The Democratic party, in all its aims and aspirations, is peculiarly and always has been the firm friend of labor and of the poor man, as distinguished from Radicalism, which is wholly dependent upon the protective policy, monopolies and great corporations, for whatever strength it may possess. The rights and the welfare of labor, as well as the elevation and just recognition of the workingman, can only be attained through the success of Democratic principles. The whole drift of Radical policy, on the other hand, is to degrade labor to the European standard, to keep it ignorant and debased, and to separate it as a low and despised interest, in order to promote the ambition and to augment the riches of those who aspire to be the governing class in the United States. It now seeks to create an aristocracy, founded upon wealth and corrupt combinations, with the design of subverting our free form of government.—*Patriot.*

How tew Pick out a Good Hoss.

First.—Let the color be a sorrel, a roan, a red, a gray, a white, a blak, a blue, a green, a chesnut, a brown, a dapple, a spotted, a cream, a buckskin, or sum other good color.

Seckond.—Examin hiz ears: see that he has got tew ears, and pound a tin pan cluss to him to find out whether hiz hearing iz good. All hosses are dum, but a deff and dum hoss, are not desirable.

Third.—Look well to hiz eyes; see that he haz got a puple in hiz eyes' and not too large a one neither. Hosses with too large pupils in their eyes are near-sighted, and kant see oats, and hav to wear green goggles and green goggles make a hoss look tu much like a trak pedler.

Fourth.—Feel uv hiz neck with the inside uv yure right hand, see that the spinal colum iz well fatted and runs the whole length uv him from fore to aft, a hoss without a good phat spinal collum from fore to aft, aint worth (speaking sudden) aint worth a well-defined cuss.

Five.—Put your hand on hiz breast, (this is allowable in the case uv a quadruped) and see if hiz heart kan beat 70; squeeze hiz fore legs to see if he iz well-muscled; lift up hiz fore feet and see if thare iz enny frogs in them; frogs keep a hosses feet cool and sweet, just as they do a well, or a spring ov water.

Six.—Run yure hand along the dividing ridge ov hiz boddy, from the top ov hiz withers to the commencement ov hiz tail (dossal vertibra) and pinch him az you go along to se if he knows how tew kick.

Seven.—Hook him tew a waggon that rattles, drive him up to an Irishman and his hod, meet a rag-merchant with cow-bells strung acrost the top ov hiz cart; let an express train pass him at 45 miles to the hour; when he iz sweatty heave a buffalo-robe over him to keep oph the cold; ride him with an umbrel higsted and learn hiz opinion ov theze things.

Theze are a few simple things to be looked at in buying a good *family hoss*: there iz a grate many uther things tew be looked at (at your leizure) after you hav bought him, and a grate menny wicked words tu repent ov (awlso at your leisure.)

Good hosses are scarse, and good men, that deal in any kind ov hosses, are scarser.

As a matter of general interest to our people we give them Josh Billings remarks on the above interesting "subject."

JULY 4th 1876.—Just 100 years ago, our ancestors declared the colonies free from British rule. Would to God we could say on Tuesday next that the States, which have sprung from these colonies, were free from Domestic tyranny. It is hard to hurrah for liberty on the Centennial of the 4th, when we know liberty does not dwell in the land, except in certain secluded corners, too obscure to be hunted by the hounds of despotism. Shall there not come another 4th of July when we may rally as of old with hearty enthusiasm and proclaim *sic temper tyrannis*? There shall come such a day, when the love of liberty that now lurks in the bosom of the great American people shall burst forth, when the *oriflamme* of freedom shall blaze, and despots and their thrones shall be scorched to ashes by its burning rays.

May the Lord of Liberty hasten the day.

We now can only raise one feeble hosannah for the 4th of July of 187[illegible] *Snow Hill Messenger.*

A LOGICAL SEQUENCE.—A revival preacher says the toughest customer he ever came across in the pursuit of his calling was a rough old fellow in a valley of the Green Mountains, who approached him at the close of an evening meeting with a very long face and asked gravely: "Did I understand you to say that hell was a lake of fire and brimstone?" "Yes," said the divine, thinking he had at last succeeded in making an impression upon the hitherto obdurate heart, and going on to enlarge upon the horrors of the place of torment. "Nonsense! nonsense!" interrupted his listener, "I don't believe a word of it, you pile on too thick. A man wouldn't live a minute in such a place." "They will be prepared for it," said the minister, impressively. "Oh! prepared for it, will they?" exclaimed the anxious questioner, brightening up, "I'd as soon be there as anywhere, then," and off he waddled, perfectly satisfied, and as gay as a lark.

OBEYING ORDERS.—At Plymouth, there is or was, a small green opposite the Government House, over which no one was allowed to pass. Not a creature was allowed to approach save the General's cow: and the sentry had particular orders to turn away any one who ventured to cross the forbidden turf. One day, old lady D——having called at the General's, in order to make a short cut, bent her steps across the lawn, when she was arrested by the sentry calling out and desiring her to return and go the other road. She remonstrated. The man said he could not disobey orders, which were to prevent any one from crossing that piece of ground.

"But," said Lady D—— with a stately air, "do you know who I am?"

"I don't know who you be, ma'am," replied the immovable sentry, "but I know who you baint—you baint the General's cow."

SMALL FARMS make near neighbors; they make good roads; they make plenty of good schools and churches; there is more money in proportion to the labor; less labor is wanted; everything is kept neat; less wages have to be paid for help; less time is wasted; more is raised to the acre, because it is better tilled; there is no watching of hired men; the mind is not kept in a worry, a stew, a fret all the time. There is not so much fear of a drought, of wet weather, of a frost, of small prices. There is not so much money to be paid out for agricultural implements. Our wives and children have time to read, to improve their minds. A small horse is soon curried—and the work on a small farm is always pushed forward in season. Give us small farms for comfort; aye, and give us a small farm for profit.

☞A good story is told of an eccentric old gentleman, who although occasionally addicted to the habit of swearing, was still punctilious in regard to saying grace at the table, and this duty he never omitted on any occasion. The story runs that on a certain occasion the old gentleman invited a sea captain a jolly weather-beaten tar of his acquaintance, to dine with him. They sat down to dinner, and the old gentleman, according to custom, commenced saying grace: but the captain, whose attention had been diverted for the moment, hearing the old gentleman speak, thought he was addressing him, and turned to him with:

"What did you say, 'Squire?"

"Why, d—n it, man, I am saying grace."

A SAD AFFLICTION.—What will the "Reconstructionists" do in the Beaufort Congressional District in South Carolina? The negro who was declared elected to Congress has been ascertained to be chosen by forged returns in that county. The election officers guilty of it have been sent to the penitentiary.—Bowen, a white man, the negro's competitor, after the fraud was exposed, was declared duly elected. But, unfortunately, at this point, a jury in the city of Washington finds the said Bowen guilty of bigamy, and he has been sent to the penitentiary for two years for that offence. Convictions to the penitentiary have disposed of both Republican aspirants.—*Stark Co. Democrat.*

The recent Earthquake at Valparaiso ought to be ashamed of itself. One young lady, living near Fort Victoria, was in the bath when the shock came, and rushed into the square entirely naked. After the shock had passed and subsiding terror permitted her to realize her situation, she found herself standing near a man who had nothing on but a shirt. In an agony of shame she clutched at the man's shirt, tore it from his back, and wrapping it around her waist, rushed into a house, leaving the man as entirely naked as a moment before she had been herself.

MARRIAGE LAW.—In the case of Denison vs Denison in the orphans court of Baltimore city it has been decided that the common Law of England in regard to marriages is still in force in this State.

The common law recognizes and sanctions as good and valid under that law, a marriage by cohabitation and repute, by promise, *cum copula*; by promise, *per verba de presenti*; and by promise, *per verba de futuro*, and cohabitation.

An appeal to the court of appeals has been taken.

As Governor Fairchild, of Wisconson, and a friend were riding by rail from Madison lately, two young ladies with their beaux entered the crowded car, and the distinguished gentlemen surrendered their seats to the fair ones. But, great was their surprise to see the men occupy their seat & their fair companions on their lap,. "By George," said the Governor, "we might have done that."

We observe by the Easton papers that our former fellow townsman, B. H. Harrington Esq. has formed a copartnership with Mr. J. C. W. Powell, one of the most prominent members of the Talbot Bar. From Mr. Harrington's standing here and Mr. Powell's in Talbot we have no doubt of the success of the firm in their profession.

NEWS ITEMS.

THE STRAWBERRY CROP.—It is estimated that $34,000 were received this season for strawberries, by farmers living within a radius of five or six miles of Smyrna, Delaware. The berries were grown on seventy acres of land, the highest yield on any one acre being 6,518 quarts, and the lowest about 3,000.

A man named Briggs Goodrich, living in Navasota, Texas, recently mistook his wife for a burglar, and inflicted fatal wounds upon her person with a bowie-knife. On learning his terrible mistake he became insane, and is constantly guarded to prevent the taking of his own life.

BASE BALL IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.—At a match game of base ball recently played at Winchester, the Red Caps defeated the R. E. Lee's of Charlestown, after a spirited contest, by a score of 23 runs to 22.

ARMY MATTERS.—A board of army officers, headed by Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, has been ordered to assemble in New York July 15, to prepare a system of general regulation for the administration of the affairs of the army, under the special instructions of the Secretary of War.

The Preston *Surprise*, of Saturday says: "Locals are very scarce this week, no thefts, no murders, no anything of interest. Friends, bestir yourselves."

Our friend of the Surprise gives quar advice to his readers.

WHEN a man dies, people ask, "what property has he left behind him?" But the angels, as they bend over his grave, inquire, "what good deeds hast thou sent before thee?"—*Mahomet.*

—A hardy seaman, who had escaped one of the recent shipwrecks upon our coast, was asked by a good lady how he felt when the waves broke over him. He replied "wet ma'am; very wet,"

The Symrna *Herald* says the rumor is prevalent that the P. W. & B. R. R. Co., are completing negotiations for the purchase of the Maryland & Delaware Road.

—"Woman is a delusion, madam!" exclaimed a crusty old bachelor to a witty young lady. "And man is always hugging some delusion or other," was the quick reply.

☞They have commenced laying the track of the Worcester Railroad, beginning at Berlin. The iron arrived this week. It may not reach Snow Hill for a little over two months.—*Shield.*

☞A Troy editor lately returned a tailor's bill with the following memorandum on the margin: "Your manuscript is respectfully declined."

—A Traitorous woman avows her belief that if all men were on one side of a great river and the women on the other, without means of crossing, lots of poor women would get drowned.

THE following satirical stanza is said to have been copied from the tombstone of a husband and wife:

Within this quiet grave do lie
Back to back, my wife and I,
When the last trump the air shall fill,
If she gets up, I'll just lie still.

THOUGH men boast, of holding the reins the women generally tell them which way they must drive.

A four-ounce dog was sold for $250 in Boston recently.

Rome was formally occupied as the Capital of Italy on Monday last.

The Duke of Wellington was an unaccepted suitor of Miss Burdett-Coutts.

—A bad marriage is like an electric machine. It makes you dance and you can't let go.

DENTISTRY,

J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S.

OFFICE on Race Street, opposite the M. E. Church, Cambridge, Md.
July 12, 1871.

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR THE GREAT LECTURER,

Rev. W. E. Munsey,

At the Court-House, on THURSDAY Evening next, July 13th.
Tickets, 50 Cents. Reserved Seats, $1.
July 12, 1871.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife Sarah E. Marshall, formerly Sarah E. Ward, and I have separated, and our separation is final,—I hereby forewarn all persons from trusting her, or her daughter Mary A. Ward, on my account, as I will pay no debts of their contracting after this date.
EDWARD A. MARSHALL.
July 12, 1871—3t N

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 1ST DISTRICT MD., ELKTON, JULY 1st, 1871.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

ALL Persons liable to pay **Licenses and Income Taxes** under the Internal Revenue Laws of the United States, for CAROLINE, TALBOT AND DORCHESTER COUNTIES, are hereby notified that the Annual List, embracing their Taxes, has been received from the Assessor, and that they are due and payable.

☞Payment of the same is hereby demanded, and may be made at the Collector's Office, at

Greensboro, Tuesday July 18th.
Easton, Wednesday and Thursday July 19th, and 20th.
Cambridge, Friday, July 21st.

All Taxes in arrear on that day, will be enforced in the manner prescribed by the law, with the Penalties and Costs incurred, added thereto.

JAS. McINTIRE,
Elkton, July 12, 1871.—2t Collector.

County Commissioners Notice.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet on TUESDAY, 11th instant, to receive Collector's bonds. Those who neither meet the Board of Commissioners, nor send in their bonds on that day, will be considered as declining the office, and other appointments will be made.

By order, J. M. BECKWITH, Clerk.

THE IMPROVED ROTARY Photographic Album,

preserves and protects the pictures, is a very convenient, attractive and ornamental receptacle for pictures of dear relatives and friends and being not liable to get out of order.

IT IS THE BEST ALBUM EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

It is covered with Velvet or Morocco and ornamented in a variety of styles and at low prices. See what the June number of "*The Technologist*" says of it and SEND $3.-00 FOR A NICE SAMPLE TO

THE ROTARY PHOTO. ALBUM MF'G. CO.,
19 Courtlandt St., NEW YORK.
July 12, 1871.—3m

THE COLBY WRINGER WITH Moulton's Patent Rolls.

The most Perfect!
The Cheapest!
AND BEST WRINGER IN THE WORLD

Rolls are pure White Rubber. Frame can never rot, rust or wear out. It takes less room than any other, is lighter, fastens itself to the tub, runs easier, and is THE FAMILY FAVORITE wherever used.

It is WARRANTED in every case.—We want good active

LIVE AGENTS

to canvass in every town, to whom good wages are insured. Full instructions and particulars given upon application to COLBY BRO'S & CO. 508 Broadway, N. Y.
July 12, 1871.—3m

Ratification Notice.

Caleb Shepherd, vs Lloyd Harris and Ann Maria Harris, his wife.

In Equity in the Circuit Court for Dorchester County.

No. 746 Chancery, July 6, 1871.

ORDERED, that the sales made and reported by Caleb Shepherd, Mortgagee, of the real estate of the said Lloyd Harris & wife under a power contained in a Mortgage executed in his favor by said defendants and in these proceedings mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 14th day of November next; provided a Copy of this Order be inserted in some Newspaper published at Cambridge, Md., once in each of three successive weeks before the 21st day of August next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $500.00.

F. J. HENRY, Cl'k.

True Copy, Test. F. J. HENRY, Cl'k.
July 12, 1871—3t

Ratification Notice.

Caleb Shepherd vs Wm. Fountain.

In Equity in the Circuit Court for Dorchester County. No 724 Chancery.

ORDERED that the sale made and reported by Caleb Shepherd, Mortgagee of the personal property of Wm. Fountain contained in a Mortgage executed in his favor by the said defendant and in the proceedings mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 14th day of November next.

Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some Newspaper published in Cambridge Maryland once in each of three successive weeks before the 21st day of August next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $82.00. July 6, 1871.

F. J. HENRY, Cl'k.

True copy, Test F. J. HENRY, Cl'k.
July 12, 1871—3t

Special Order of Ratification.

Virginia A. Staplefort by her next friend William T. Staplefort vs Henry Burns.

In Equity in the Circuit Court for Dorchester County.

No. 738 Chancery.

ORDERED this 3rd day of July A. D., 1871 that the sales reported by William T. Staplefort, receiver, appointed to sell the goods and chattels in this cause mentioned, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 26th day of July A. D. 1871, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Cambridge, once in each of three successive weeks before said 26th day of July A. D. 1871.

The report states the amount of sales to be $215.00.

JAS. A. STEWART, C. J.

True Copy, Test: F. J. HENRY, Cl'k.
July 5, 1871—3t

SHERIFFALTY.

WE are authorized to announce WM. H. BARTON, Sr. Esq., a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Dorchester County, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

SHERIFFALTY.

WE are authorized by many friends to announce our popular Ex-Sheriff, JAMES A. BRAMBLE, as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the nominating Democratic Convention. [June 7, 1871—ts

For the Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. JOHN E. BRODESS, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.
May 31, 1871.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons owing me fees due Clerk of Circuit Court, Register of Wills, and Lawyer's fees, are earnestly requested to pay the same at once. There are due me fees of 1870 which ought to have been paid long ago by the people who owe me for the same. I would say that it would give me much pleasure to collect them peaceably and without trouble; but unless they are paid by the 1st of AUGUST, I shall proceed to distrain for them according to law, as it is sheer folly for me to be hanging around two or three years winding up my business, and then be as far off as I am to-day. These fees I speak of are small matters, but a great many small figures put together make me stand indebted largely to those to whom they are due. It is no use to call and call again and be put off from time to time. Gentlemen, I will close them up and use no partiality whatever, and I hope all who owe them will pay them, and give neither me or my deputies any more trouble Respectfully,
WM R. SHENTON.
July 5, 1871.—3t Sheriff.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, by competent authority, will offer at public sale, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 7th 1871,

between the hours of 2 & 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House door in the town of Cambridge.

All that FARM, whereon William T. Manning formerly resided usually known as "Manning's Gift," together with all the improvements, consisting of a Dwelling-House and Out-Houses, and a Granary, Store-House, Office and Stable, with the Wharf thereon, bordering on the Chicamicomico river, situated on the said river near the Drawbridge, in Dorchester county, and containing 532 Acres of Land, more or less, the same being the Farm which formerly belonged to Anthony Manning, late of said county, deceased, and which was by him devised to Elizabeth Vincent, Emily Vincent and the said William T. Manning.

Also—The FARM adjoining "Manning's Gift," usually known as the "Pound Farm," containing 457 Acres of Land, more or less, and also formerly the property of the said Anthony Manning, deceased.

Terms of sale one fourth of the purchase money in cash, the balance in three equal annual instalments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, bearing interest from the day of sale, or by Mortgage on the property. Title perfect. Deeds & stamps at expense of the purchaser.

HENRY & SULIVANE,
July 5, 1871. Attorneys.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Dorchester county, sitting as a court of equity, the undersigned, as trustees, will offer at public sale at the Court House door in the town of CAMBRIDGE, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1871,

between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., all that part of the tract of land called "Keene's Ninth Purchase," commonly known as

BUCK HOOK & PART OF BACK-RANGE;

the same being the property formerly owned by Mrs. Leah Lecompte, late of said county, deceased.

Buck Hook and part of Back Range are situated in the Bucktown District—are well set in valuable timber, and have convenient access to market by way of the Transquakin river. They contain about one hundred acres of land, more or less.

The attention of parties engaged in the lumber business, is particularly invited.

Also, all that tract of Land called HAZARD,

situated about three miles and a half from Cambridge near the Bucktown road, adjoining the lands of Col. James Wallace and William Billops, Esq., and containing Thirty three and a half acres of Land, more or less.

This is a most valuable WOOD LOT, and lies *directly on* the route of the Dorchester and Delaware rail road.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree; are two hundred dollars of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance to be paid in two equal annual instalments from the day of sale; the deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser or purchasers with a surety or sureties to be approved by the trustees, bearing interest from the day of sale.

DANIEL M. HENRY,
CLEMENT SULIVANE,
July 5, 1871—tds Trustees.

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., with 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.

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.

Hair-Cutting Shaving & Shampooing.

PROF. JAMES W. DERRY, respectfully announces to his old customers and the public generally that he is prepared, at his old-established shop on Poplar street, between High and Race streets, to SHAVE, CUT HAIR and SHAMPOO all who may favor him with a call.

☞Hair, Whiskers and Moustaches dyed to perfection.

☞Children's Hair trimmed scientifically. The public's obedient servant.

Ap. 12, 1871. JAMES W. DERRY.

$12 Made From 50 Cents.

MALE and FEMALE **Agents** CAN make MONEY

By selling a new article urgently needed in every family. Samples sent for 50 cents that retail readily for **12 Dollars.**

No patent medicine humbug. Address
C. M. JONES,
Nov. 17, 1870—1y Wilmington, Del

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