The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sullivane, Editor.

CAMBBIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,::::::::July 19, 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.

GEN. GRANT.—Some of the republican papers have been sneering of late at what they are pleased to term the "poverty of Democratic argument," alleging that the only weapon we now use is ridicule of Gen. Grant. It is, they say, the surest sign that we have no just ground on which to impeach the administration, when instead of attacking principles and measures, we expend all our ingenuity in the vain endeavor to make ridiculous the savior of the nation.

This will surely strike every intelligent and candid man as a most singular assertion. For years past the halls of Congress have rung, the unbought press of the country has teemed, the public hustings have resounded with denunciation of the reckless policy that is ruining the country.—Great orators have in language calculated to convince almost the demented, opposed the passage of the dangerous amendments, so fruitful of woe to the future of America. Ten thousand Democratic pens have exhausted argument in resisting the Force bill, the sequence, the eldest born offspring of those fatal innovations. Honesty has stood aghast at the reckless extravagance, the corrupt profligacy that has marked every department of the public service for years past, while debauchery and vice have clothed themselves in the robe of the Senator, the uniform of the Army, the ermine of the Judge. The highest and most honored offices in the gift of the people, offices that of yore were filled by the intelligence and virtue of America, are now constantly occupied by the scum of mankind—by escaped convicts, pardoned criminals, strolling vagabonds, the known refuse of the gambling saloon and the brothel.

All men know that men are every month made Governors of States, Judges of Courts, members of Legislatures, U. S. Senators and Congressmen, who, if they had simple justice done them, would be safe from doing harm within the walls of the several State penitentiaries. Many of them left prison walls to fill high office—many vacate their offices to re-enter prison walls. It does really seem as it it were only a race among radical politicians to see who can steal the most and the longest without being found out.

Now most men think that it is fair to judge of the character of a political party, by the stamp and style of men whom it delights to honor. Thus all who were not from foregoing circumstances already convinced of the rascality and knavery prevalent in Massachusetts, have had no doubts on that point since she has proclaimed Gen. B. F. Butler her representative man, and continues to thrust him in the face of a disgusted nation as the worthiest of her sons. So, Gen. Grant is evidently the favorite of the radical party at large, and if most honest folk think that he is no better than he should be and make no scruple to say so, surely the radicals have no just rights to complain if by a very natural inference honest men think that his admirers are no better than *they* should be, either.

The truth is the country is going against them, and they seek to avoid the just issues of argument by making a fuss about nothing. To be sure if Gen. Grant will take bribes, people will sneer, and if he will do ridiculous things people will laugh. But all those things sink into insignificance, when we consider the mighty fraud of the tariff, the iniquity of the bond system, and the dire consequences of the force bills. Upon these Gen. Grant and his party must stand or fall, and that they will fall is the present pleasing belief of a very considerable majority of the American people.

A Boy Whipped to Death by His Father—A Horrible Case.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The testimony taken before the coroner's jury, on Sunday last, at Onarga, Illinois, in the case of the boy whipped and otherwise tortured to death by his father, Martin Mera, reveals the crime of the latter to have been one of the most fiendish and revolting in the history of the State. Mary Mera, mother of the child, testified as follows:

My husband, Martin Mera, whipped my son Martin, aged ten years, two weeks ago Tuesday night. My babe was born on that day and I did not see the whipping. It was done in another room. I heard the blows and heard the child beg for mercy. The child then went to bed. About 10 o'clock next morning the child came to my bedroom, followed by his father, who was whipping him.

He whipped him very hard with a blacksnake horsewhip; the child dodged around the room to avoid the blows, and begged for mercy. The child was completely naked, his father having compelled him to strip himself. His face was swollen from the whipping he had received the night before. His father whipped him very hard for ten or fifteen minutes. At last he stopped and told the child to put on his shirt. He made an effort to do so and failed.—His father repeated the order, when the boy said, "I can't see it; I can't see it." You can't see it!" responded his father. "No, father; I can't see you, father; I can't see you," and fell dying.

The fiend then rubbed the boy with spirits, and forced some down his throat.—The child raised his hands, moved his lips, and expired.

Mera then took the body and put it under the bed where the sick mother was lying, and it remained there until evening, when he buried it, as previously reported.

A few days after the perpetration of this horrible crime, Mera was arrested by the Sheriff, but a band of neighbors assembled, took him from the officer and hanged him by the road side, in the presence of a thousand people.

The woman that makes good pudding in silence is better than one that makes a tart reply.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We clip from the Baltimore Sun of the 11th inst., the following extract from a communication to that paper, written, we understand, by Dr. J. N. Baird, a gentleman long and favorably known in our town, and who after many years absence has recently returned to Cambridge to practice his profession.

Letter from Cambridge, Md.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

DORCHESTER HOUSE, Cambridge, Md. July 7th, 1871.

A Charming Village—Love Among the Roses, &c.

It is with pleasure that I again am sojourning for the summer season in this healthy and picturesque rural village, widely known for its accomplished and beautiful women, lovely flowers, and the genuine kindness and hospitality of its citizens in general.

Cambridge is beautifully situated upon the southwestern bank of the Great Choptank, sixty-five miles from Baltimore, of easy access by steamers from the Monumental city, and by the Dorchester and Delaware railroad from the North.

The streets are delightfully shaded by the trees which line its sidewalks. The lawns are clothed with a rich verdure, and the atmosphere filled with the perfume of the rare flowers which adorn the numerous gardens.

There are here an intelligent, polished and refined society, religious and educational privileges and institutions, an institute for misses, and a classical and scientific academy for boys. B.

[For the Chronicle.]

CAMBRIDGE, MD. July 13th, 1871.

Mr. Editor:—In perusing your paper, issued yesterday morning, I was very much gratified to see an article entitled 'Library.'

I, like yourself, think "the prosperity of a town depends upon the intelligence of its citizens."

We are all aware that intelligence or knowledge is power, and it is chiefly through books, that we have access to superior minds; therefore, I do not think that the intelligent part of our community, can do otherwise, than take advantage of your proposition; and heartily co-operate with you in establishing a Library in our beautiful town.

I, for one, am delighted with the idea, and with pleasure forward my name, as one among the many, who, I presume, will do likewise.

Yours with respect. H.

Crowds of Englishmen are now in Paris wandering among the ruins of the Tuileries, the Hotel de Ville, and other public buildings victimized by the Parisian *petroleuses*. The *Charivari* seizes upon the occasion to point a moral. A Johnny Bull is looking at a blackened wall. A small *gamin* says: "Why do you come to Paris, *Milor*? If you stay at home you'll have "the same thing *chez vous*."

This is merely an expression of an opinion which is very prevalent in France, where it is thought that London will, one of these days, be more intimately acquainted with petroleum hand grenades. It would no doubt be very pleasant to many Frenchmen to have an opportunity of sympathizing with their English friends, and of philosophizing on human vanities over the ruins of Buckingham Palace, the Tower of London, and the Kensington and British Museums. Such an anticipation, however, is not confined entirely to foreigners.

In England there are men high in position who recognize the fact that the country is decaying socially, and that the Government is so bent upon peace at any price, and so determined to assert the power of the people, that all conservatism will, before long, be driven from active political life. Mr. GLADSTONE has such a majority at his back that he can now afford to laugh at all opposition. His persistent attack upon the purchase system only estranges him from the army, the officers of which charge him, not only with illiberality, but injustice, while his determination to introduce voting by ballot, taken in connection with his progressive policy generally, is considered by the Aristocratic and Conservative party as unmistakeable proof of his desire to pamper popular prejudice. Extreme as such views may be, there is still no doubt that the English Liberals are much given to copying American institutions—as revised and corrected—and that the rapid progress of events will soon lead to others which were not even dreamed of ten years ago. Even then, however, it can hardly be that the scenes of Paris can be re-enacted in the streets of London.—*Gazette.*

AFRICAN GRANDE TOILETTE.—A writer in the Cornhill Magazine describes a visit which he once made with Dr. Livingstone to the harem of a prince of one of the Comoro islands. He says:

"A curtain was withdrawn, and, standing in a row on either side of the passage, we saw a number of little slave girls, some of whom were very gayly dressed. Then there came from a room at the end of a passage a stout lady about twenty-five years of age, whose face was only saved from being commonplace by her large and really beautiful eyes. Her appearance as she entered the room was dazzling. The bodice of her dress was of cloth of gold; the short skirt was of Indian muslin, elaborately worked with gold and silver thread; her drawers were of the same material and similarly ornamented. Her naked feet were slipped into richly-adorned sandals, and on her hair she wore a purple velvet fez-shaped cap that was refulgent with gold lace and jewels. Round her waist she had a jeweled zone, and round her neck "jewels of silver and jewels of gold" were multiplied in a barbarous profusion; she had rings on all her fingers; she wore bracelets, armlets, and anklets of gold; and her ears were strangely decorated, for not only were the lower lobes perforated, but the rim of each ear was pierced in several places and instead of one jeweled drop, each ear sustained four or five."

WANTED immediately 150,000 feet of Gum, Elm and Poplar timber suitable for making our stave peach baskets. WORDEN & EVANS, Smyrna, Del.

Bowen and his Bigamies.

In connection with our editorial of last week, upon the Bowen Bigamy case, we now publish for the information of our readers a few facts connected with his previous marriages as related by one thoroughly versant with all the particulars.

The scenes in court attending the trial of C. C. Bowen for bigamy, and the efforts to excite sympathy since then, have all been gotten up for effect. They are worse than miserable shams, because they seek to convert justice into a mere mockery, and to make a merit of crime by a fictitious and maudlin sentimentality

Who is this fellow Bowen? An adventurer of the worst character, belonging to the lowest class of gamblers, charged with the worst crimes, a Confederate soldier and then a hot Unionist, just as either offered the best pay—in fact, a part of the most detestable social scum. He first married a woman named Parke, now residing in Kentucky; then a woman named Hicks; and then the widow King, his present so-called wife; all three of whom are living, and claim by the same forms to have been lawfully wedded.

When he was indicted for bigamy in the Parke case last year, he went to Louisville and bargained with the first wife, in order to escape the penalty.—The trial here was an outrage upon the law, but the case was so conclusive, that but for a single negro juror of the worst repute he would have been convicted. No one doubts how that disagreement was procured. A divorce was presented from Connecticut, where Bowen had never resided, and undoubtedly procured by some New York shyster. That paper was issued and dated after the marriage with Mrs. King, so that if genuine, he had committed bigamy any how. That was trial number one.

Then came indictment number two in the Hicks case for the same crime. A second pretended divorce was produced from New York, which was proved to be founded on forgery and fraud and he was convicted as he should have been in the first instance, and would have been but for the fact that he was a Radical member of Congress, and the damaging effect of his conviction was feared.

This was followed by a maudlin speech from the bench in passing sentence, and by an exhibition from the dame Bowen No. 3, which was all concocted in advance; for this person has played many parts in her time, the last and worst of which was her connection with the notorious scamp.

If this was a case of misguided young affection, or villainous betrayal, there might be some pretext, or even justification, for sympathy. But this person knew perfectly well the profligate character of Bowen, and his infamous conduct on the very eve of her pretended marriage. When she was warned that he had proposed to take another from a common stew of which he is believed to have been the proprietor, and call her wife, as he has done Parke and Hicks. But she refused the invitation of this "honorable" vagabond, which Mrs. King accepted.

The person who now goes by the name of Mrs. Bowen is no chicken.—She was long ago grand-mother, and is some twelve or fifteen years older than the individual she adopts for a husband. Hence, all this affectation of love before the public is a mere imposture contrived by cunning experts, who would avoid the close atmosphere of a penetentiary. That is the naked truth.—Let Gen. Grant pardon Bowen if he thinks it advisable.—*Boston Sun.*

Population of New York City.

Full returns to the census of New York city, published in the Tribune of Tuesday, give a grand total of 942,292 as the population. Of this number, 510,553 are white, of native birth; 418,646 are white, of foreign birth, and 13,093 are colored, of which last element, only 448 are of foreign birth. Of the native population 475,346 were born in New York, and only 35,207 in other States. Of these last the State of New Jersey furnishes 7,445, Massachusetts 5,915, Pennsylvania 4,589, Connecticut 4,987. Of the Southern, or ex-slave States, Maryland contributes the largest number to the city's population, 1,262, and Arkansas sends but 19, the smallest from the Southern States. Of the Western States. Ohio has the largest representation, claiming 1,186, and Indiana has but 17.—Of the 418,646 persons of foreign birth (white) the largest number, 201,999 is from Ireland; 80,494 from Germany; but this was before the consolidation of the German empire was complete, for there are 31,404 from Prussia, to say nothing of the immigrants from smaller German States. There are 24,398 of English birth, and 7,551 from Scotland, besides scattering representatives from every quarter of the globe. Outsides of the State of New York, Virginia has contributed most largely to the native-born colored population of the city—nine hundred and twenty-five of the whole number claiming that State as their birth-place. But nearly every State of the Union is represented in the long list, Pennsylvania sending 532. Of the colored people of foreign birth the largest number are from the West Indies—99 reporting themselves somewhat indefinitely from thence; but, in addition to 87 born in Cuba and several in the smaller islands, curiously enough the large number of 64 are reported of Irish birth. The Indian shuns the town, now as of old, and only four are reported, one of whom is of New York birth, and the other three from different parts of the continent.

The Great Davidson Fountain.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—The anniversary of the founding of the famous Davidson Fountain was celebrated around the porphyry base of the structure, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, this morning. Speeches were made by Henry Probasco and others. The drinking fountain, by which the people will be supplied, at the public expense, with ice water, was thoroughly tested. The water, by passing through seven thousand feet of coiled pipe, surrounded by ice, is kept constantly cool at 40 degrees temperature.

POLITICAL FIGURING.

Some of the Radical papers have taken to figuring upon the prospects of the Presidential election. The following table is going the rounds, attributed to the New York *Evening Post*.—We accept it as the best show the Radicals can make:

Republican.—Connecticut, 6; Illinois, 16; Iowa, 8; Kansas, 3; Maine, 7; Massachusetts, 12; Michigan, 8; Minnesota, 4; Nebraska, 3; Rhode Island, 4; S. Carolina, 6; Vermont, 5; Wisconsin, 6; Pennsylvansa, 26—14 States, 116.

Democratic.—Alabama, 8; Delaware, 3; Georgia, 9; Florida, 3; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 7; Maryland 7; New York, 33; Oregon, 3; N. Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 10; Virginia, 10;—12 States 113.

Doubtful.—Arkansas, 5; California 5; Indiana 13; Missouri 11; New Jersey 7; Nevada 3; N. Hampshire 5; Ohio 21; West Virginia 5; Mississippi 7; Texas 6—11 States 88.

The whole number of electoral votes is 317; necessary to a choice, 159.—Taking the results of the latest elections as a guide, we would alter the *Post's* figures materially, Connecticut, Maine and Nebraska, claimed for the Radicals, certainly belong in the doubtful column—Nebraska especially so since the disgrace of the Radical Governor Butler. Pennsylvania, because the fortunate nomination of General McLandless has secured it for the Democrats in October next, ought to be transferred to the Democratic column. Louisiana went largely for the Radicals last year, and should be put among the Radical States. Among the other States rated by the *Post* as doubtful, Arkansas, California, Indiana, Nevada, New Hampshire and West Virginia went Democratic at the last elections, and will surely remain so. New Jersey was made temporarily Radical by a small majority, in consequence of local quarrels in Hudson co. We have no doubt of the reclamation of the State in November.—It is quite absurd to claim Missouri as doubtful after the Radical defeat of last Fall and the subsequent election of Frank Blair as Senator. With this proper revision of the *Post's* list, we beg leave to present the following as the only correct and sensible statement of the position of the several States on the Presidential question:

Republican.—Illinois 16, Iowa 8, Kansas 3, Massachusetts 12, Michigan 8 Minnesota 4, Louisiana 7, Rhode Island 4, S. Carolina 6, Vermont 5, Wisconsin 8—14 States 81.

Democratic.—Alabama 8, Arkansas 5, California 5, Delaware 3, Florida 3, Georgia 9, Indiana 13, Kentucky 11, Maryland 7, Missouri 11, New Jersey 7, Nevada 3, N. Hampshire 5, New York 33, Oregon 3, Pennsylvania 26, N. Carolina 9, Tennessee 10, Virginia 10, West Virginia 5—19 States 186.

Doubtful.—Connecticut 6, Maine 7, Nebraska 3, Ohio 21, Mississippi 7, Texas 6—6 States 50

Necessary to a choice 159

It will be seen that the Democrats could afford to lose Pennsylvania and all the doubtful States, and yet elect their candidate. They will *not* lose the Keystone; and they stand an equal chance with the Radicals for the fifty electoral votes cast by the doubtful States.—*N. Y. News.*

HABEAS CORPUS.—The Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser revives the anecdote of the interview of Mr. Henry Laurenz, of South Carolina, in 1780, with Shelburne, when the writ of habeas corpus became the subject of conversation. Mr. Laurens was appointed minister to Holland by the Continental Congress in 1780, he was captured before reaching his destination, and detained in the Tower of London for more than a year. In the meantime the able Lord Shelburne became premier and Laurens was released, and even treated with great kindness by the British officials. On one occasion, while he was dining with Lord Shelburne, the conversation turned on the independence of the American colonies, when Lord Shelburne quietly observed:

"I am sorry for your people." "Why so?" asked Laurens. "They will lose the habeas corpus," was the reply.—"Lose the habeas corpus!" said Laurens. "Yes," said Lord Shelburne.—"We purchased it with centuries of wrangling, many years of fighting, and had it confirmed by at least fifty acts of Parliment. All this taught the nation its value, & it is so ingrained into their creed as the very foundation of their liberty, that no man or party will ever dare trample on it. Your people will pick it up and attempt to use it; but having cost them nothing they will not know how to appreciate it. At the first great internal feud that you have the majority will trample on it, and the people will permit it to be done, and so will go your liberty!"

In view of the Ku-Klux and bayonet election bills, it would seem as if these ominous anticipations had been literally verified. Let us hope, however, that this is but a brief episode, the long continuance of which the people will not permit. The reasons which induce Englishmen to prize habeas corpus are equally cogent with Americans, because it was the common heritage of both, and the men who fought for it through centuries were their common ancestry. When the passions generated by "internal feuds" have ceased to exist, it will be found that there is no more danger of Americans becoming the slaves of despots than Englishmen. *Sun*

What Useless S. Grant Wants.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer.

Let Grant have a good cigar and a horse that fills his eye, and he will not exert himself very much to shake off a set of bad advisers who save him so much trouble and labor in the management of public affairs.

It is nice going to some Iowa schools. A lady teacher in Des Moins called a little boy up and made him show her how he kissed the big girls in the wood shed. After he showed her, she punished him by making him stay in after school. He says he don't want to graduate for two years yet.

Old Democratic Honesty.

A correspondent of a Republican paper, who has lately been traveling in South Carolina, and visited the ruins of the residence of the Hamptons, Rhetts, Prestons, and other great families, says:

"The Prestons, Middletons, Pinkneys and Rhetts have all been reduced from their high estates. They are no longer the rulers of South Carolina. But let us pass everything to their credit that is due, and say that, through the long years that these families ruled the State, they stole none of its revenues, nor disgraced its high places by ignorant and corrupt men. Faulty as the old-time Southern Democratic politicians were, they were honest.—Whatever they did, they did not steal.

Upon the dynasty that succeeded them no such praise can be bestowed. They all steal, largely.

CHEATED OUT OF HIS MORNING PAPER.—The scene described below is said to have taken place in the Kentucky Legislature in the winter of 1867: A member from one of the mountain counties was a persistent reader of the Louisville Journal, and each morning, as the House opened, he would commence reading his favorite paper, and about the same moment some member would move to dispense with the reading of the Journal, and our mountain member would lay down his paper.—He stood this for some time, but one morning rising from his seat after the usual motion, he exclaimed at the top of his voice, Mr. Speaker, I've sot here in my seat for more'n a week and submitted to the tyranny of this House! Somebody every morning moves to dispense with reading the Journal, and I've lost every paper I've bought for a week by it; and no man has ever moved to dispense with the Democrat or Curier; and, Mr. Speaker, I won't stand it any longer, M. Speaker—'Here the balance was lost in the general laughter.

One of the highest exhibitions, of the moral sublime the world ever witnessed was that of Daniel Webster, when in an open barouche, in the streets of Boston, he proclaimed in substance to a vast assembly of his constituents, unwilling hearers. "You have conquered an uncongenial clime; you have conquered a sterile soil; you have conquered the winds and currents of the ocean, you have conquered most of the elements of nature; but you must yet learn to conquer your own prejudices. I know of no more fitting incident in the life of that wonderful man, "*clarus et vir fortissimus*," for perpetuating the memory of the true greatness of his character on canvass or marble, than as he then and there stood and spoke! It was an exhibition of moral grandeur, surpassing that of Aristrides when he said, "O, Athenians, what Themistocles recommends would be greatly to our interests, but it would be unjust."

A VIRGINIA SCHOOL GIRL'S OPINION OF DOGS.—I enclose herewith a "Composition on Dogs,' written by a school girl of Richmond, Virginia, which you may think worthy of publication.

R. F. V. B.

"Dogs.

"Dogs is usefuller than cats, Mice is afeard of cats they eat em. Dogs follows boys and catches a hog by the ear.—Hogs rarely bite. Sheeps bite people. Peoples eat hogs and not Jews as they and other animals that doesn't chew their cud isnt clean ones. Dogs sometimes git hit with boot jacks for barking of night. Sleepy people gits mad and throws at em. Dogs is the best animals for man than ground hogs or koons or gotes. gotes smell.

"THE END.

THE CANADIAN DOMINION.—In this country, as yet, we have incorrect ideas of the value of the so-called "Dominion." Independent of its wealth in lumber, cereals, metals, animals, manufactures and fish, it actually is *the fourth maritime power in the world.*—Last year it possessed 7,591 merchant ships, with a tonnage of 899,090 tons. This places "The Dominion" ahead, in maritime power, of every nation except Great Britain, the United States and France. The strength of the militia and volunteer corps is 656,066.—The population at present is 4,700,000.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.—To two quarts of juice add one pound of white sugar; half ounce nutmeg; half ounce cinnamon pulverised; half ounce cloves pulverised. Boil all together for a short time, and when cold add a pint of brandy.

This syrup is said to be almost a specific for summer complaint diarrhœa. From a teaspoonful to a wineglass is to be taken, according to the age of the patient, until relieved. It has been made and successfully tried in the family of the Editor of the Gazette for many years.

DON'T BE POISONED with the sticky, filthy, dangerous Hair Preparations, but use NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, which is perfectly clean and transparent, and *entirely free from all dangerous drugs.* It will postively restore Gray Hair, prevents the Hair from falling off, will cause it to grow when prematurely lost, removes dandruff and keeps the head in a perfectly healthy condition. Try a bottle and be satisfied that it is the greatest discovery of the age. PROCTER BROS., Gloucester, Sole Agents for the Patentee. All the Druggists have a full supply. See advertisement.

Some author says that one of the uses of adversity is to bring us out.—That's true—especially at the knees and elbows.

BOARDING TENT.

I hereby respectfully inform the Public that I have made every arrangement to keep a BOARDING TENT AT HURLOCK'S CAMP GROUND, commencing on the 28th of July, and at SHILOH CAMP, commencing on the 11th of August next.

No pains will be spared by me to make my guests comfortable during their stay. Ample accomodations for all who may come.

SYLVESTER H. SMITH.

July 19, 1871—tf

A FINAL NOTICE!

ALL persons due me on Store account for the years 1869 and 1870, are hereby notified that, unless payment is made by the 1st day of AUGUST, I shall proceed to collect the same by law. I hope no one will necessitate such action on my part.

All persons due me on account up to July 1st, 1871, will please settle the same by cash or note. Respectfully,

jy 19, 1871—2t THOS. E. WRIGHT.

LAST NOTICE.

THE TAX-PAYERS of Cambridge and Bucktown Districts who have not settled their State and County taxes for the years 1869 and 1870, are hereby notified that by authority of the County Commissioners, I shall proceed on the 1st of AUGUST next, without respect to persons, to advertise and collect the same according to law.

Those who wish to take advantage of the discount allowed by the State on their taxes for 1871 can now do so.

THOS. H. HANDY, JR.,
jy19—3t Collector for Districts 7 & 13.

NOTICE.

THE public are respectfully informed that JAMES W. DERRY, will attend at the Camp Meetings to be held at HURLOCK'S STATION, on the 28th of July, and SHILOH, on the 11th day of August prox., and will be prepared to accommodate all who may desire Shampooning, Hair Dressing, Shaving, &c. All work done in excellent style.

JAMES W. DERRY.

July 19, 1871—4f D & N

Ratification Notice.

Martin L. Wright and Elizabeth E. Wright, his wife, vs Lydia H. Cook.

In equity, in the Orphan's Court for Dorchester County. No. 25 Chancery.

ORDERED, this 17th day of July A. D. 1871, that the sale made and reported by Daniel M. Henry and Clement Sulivane, trustees for the sale of the real estate in these proceedings mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the second Tuesday of October next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper publis ed at Cambridge Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the 1st day of September next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $2200.

JAMES HIGGINS,
SAML. PATTISON,
LEVI D. TRAVERS

True copy, test

ED. W. LECOMPTE,
July 19, 1871—3t Register of Wills.

DENTISTRY,

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

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

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.

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 MFG. 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. 733 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

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Dorchester county, and to me directed, at the suit of Charles Cochrane, Jr., vs Martin L. Smith and Mary P. Smith, terretenant of the said Martin L. Smith, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution all the right and interest of the said Martin L. Smith and of the said Mary P. Smith as terretenant aforesaid, in and to the following tracts of land, lying and being in said county, to wit:

LOT No 1—All that tract or parcel of Land called "DINES' CHANCE" containing 96 acres of land, more or less.

LOT No. 2—A tract of Land sold to the said Martin L. Smith by Wallace & Milbourne, Trustees to sell the lands of Chas. I. Smith, being 10 acres, more or less, purchased by the said Charles I. Smith from Joseph E. Smith.

LOT No. 3—A lot, at Harrison's Mills, containing one quarter acre of land, more or less, also purchased by said Martin L. Smith from Wallace & Milbourne Trustees as aforesaid.

Also, 36 acres of land in Church Creek District, named by Martin L. Smith, in his deed to Geo. W. Jefferson, for land sold him in 1868.

Now I hereby give notice, that I will offer the aforesaid parcels of land, at public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in Cambridge, in said county, on

WEDNESDAY the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4 o'clock, P. M.

WM. R. SHENTON, Sheriff.

July 12, 1871—tds

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, Sheriff.

July 5, 1871.—3t

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.

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—te

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

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