The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sullivane, Editor.

CAMBBIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,::::::::Nov. 22, 1871.

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.

What Shall be the Remedy?—The feeling of satisfaction with which honest men of both political parties throughout the country have viewed the signal rebuke which has just been administered to a gang of notorious plunderers and corruptionists in New York city, must be somewhat qualified at the spectacle of much greater and more flagrant frauds and corruption in the local governments of some of the Southern States, not only unchecked, but without any immediate prospect, apparently, of redress. In New York city the people had—as, indeed, they have had all along—the remedy entirely in their own hands. They had but to go to the polls and vote, a duty which too many of them had too long neglected, as shown by the registration of so many thousands of citizens who had never taken the trouble to do as much before. They had but to discard for the occasion the narrow prejudices of party, and to unite for the accomplishment of a purpose which was above all party, and decency and common honesty commanded—as they were sure to do—a majority at the polls. It was through their own supineness, in fact their apathy and indifference alike to their duty and to their interests, that the people of New York fell so easily under the power of the thieves. The moment the necessity for reform was felt and appreciated, the work was done. There was no difficulty in securing for the purpose the services of the best men in the community—the leading lawyers, merchants and journalists—the men in whose character and capacity the public felt most confidence, and there was nothing to hinder any citizen, however humble, from bearing his part in the work.

But how is it with those Southern States which have been so shamefully plundered and defrauded by their carpet-bag rulers and their allies? What remedy have the people there when any organization in opposition to the radical party is branded as "rebellion" against the government of the United States, and made the pretext for letting loose upon the people the terrors of martial law? What can the people there do to protect themselves against their spoilers, when the ballot-box itself is closed against them, and when their choice of representatives is narrowed and restricted by the exclusion of the best men in every community from all voice in public affairs? New York can freely call upon her worthiest citizens to come forward and place themselves at the head of a movement for reform. The Southern people find their representative men laboring under the disabilities of the fourteenth amendment. In New York the popular verdict pronounced through the ballot-box commands universal respect. Texas, by an overwhelming vote, indicates her disgust at the abuses which are rife in her State government, and the popular protest is treated as pregnant proof of disloyalty, and the President is invoked to place her too under the ban of martial law.—North Carolina impeaches and removes a Governor who has abused his trust, and Georgia threatens to do the same with her unworthy Executive, and both Holden and Bullock are received with open arms by the party which is so much horrified and scandalized by the doings of Tweed and Connolly, and in their role of political "martyrs,' they preach in the willing ears of the administration the duty of a new crusade against the people who have repudiated them.

The frauds which have attracted so much attention in New York city, and which have excited such just and universal indignation, are no greater in kind or degree than have occured in the administration of each one of half a dozen Southern States. But the difference is, as we have stated, that in the one case the remedy is in the hands of the people themselves; in the other case it is not. The whole country was scandalized by the exposures which have been made of the corrupt doings of Tweed and his associates, and it was felt to be a matter of national concern that New York city should be delivered from the yoke of Tammany. Are not the good name and fame of American institutions—and what, perhaps, many people will consider of much more moment—the credit of American securities, just as much imperiled by what is now going on in South Carolina, Louisiana and Georgia? Can any man doubt what the result will be if those States are given over, as the purpose of partisans seems to be, bound hand and foot to their despoilers? Take the case of South Carolina, for example, where in nine counties of the State her people are harried and driven from their homes by the federal soldiery.—What can a people so circumstanced do to meet the demands of the tax-gatherer, or to discharge the load of debt imposed upon them by a corrupt and reckless administration of their State government? How will such a people be able to meet even their private and personal obligations, or what heart are they likely to have for exertion of any kind? Yet from what quarter can relief be hoped for, unless from the inauguration of a mighty reform movement which, not stopping at the correction of mere local and municipal abuses, shall aim to purify and elevate our national politics, and to introduce a more just and liberal policy in the administration of the general government? Certainly, with such facts before us, it would seem that the time is fully ripe for such a movement, and that once begun it cannot fail of such a response as that which the recent movement on a smaller scale and for a narrower purpose in New York city received.—*Balt. Sun.*

Legislature of Maryland.

The Senate of Maryland consists of one Senator from each of the twenty-two counties of the State and three from Baltimore city, making twenty-five in all. Twelve Senators held over from the last Legislature, though the death of Senator G. Fred Maddox during the interim reduces the number this term to eleven, and necessitated an election to fill the vacancy in his county, St Mary's. The following is a list of the Senators holding over for two years:

Allegany County—Alfred Spates.
Baltimore County—Second dist., Henry Snyder.
Caroline County—Daniel Fields.
Cecil County—John M. Miller.
Charles County—Barnes Compton.
Dorchester County—Daniel M. Henry.
Harford County—Wm. H. Stephenson.
Montgomery County—Wm. O. Sellman.
Prince George's County—Geo. W. Wilson.
Talbot County—Charles E. Jump.
Worcester County—Wm. E. Timmons.

The following are the Senators just elected to serve four years, all of them democratic conservatives except Dr. Lewis H. Steiner the Senator elect of Frederick county:

Anne Arundel County—Wm. H. Tuck.
Baltimore City—1st dist., John R. Blake; 3d dist., Isaac M. Denson.
Baltimore County—T. Sturgis Davis.
Calvert County—Henry Williams.
Carroll County—John K. Longwell.
Frederick County—Dr. Lewis H. Steiner. (rep.)
Howard County—John Carroll.
Kent County—George W Spencer.
Queen Anne's County—James T. Earle,
St. Mary's County—James S Downs.
Somerset County—George R. Dennis.
Washington County—Z. S Claggett.
Wicomico County—Andrew J. Crawford.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House of Delegates is composed of 82 members. The democrats have 70 members, including 2 independent democrats in St. Mary's. The republicans have twelve members elect, viz, five in Frederick, four in Allegany and three in Washington.

The following is a list of the Delegates elected:

Allegany County—Dr. G. E. Porter, John Coles, Charles Young and Jasper Robinette, republicans.

Anne Arundel—Dr. Eli J. Henkle, Dr. Rich, J. Duval and Dr. George Wells, democrats

Baltimore City—Thomas McCosker, Thomas R. Hamilton, John H. Cooper, Charles R. Hamilton, Lewis A. Jamart, J. Nelson Foster, John Staylor, Jr., Major William E. Stewart, John M. Travers, capt. James L. Clark, George Colton, George A. Kirk, Dr. E. J. Chaisty, Jas. McColgan, B. L. Harris, Wm. T. Markland, George A. Feig & Major Elias Griswold, democrats.

Baltimore County—George Litzinger, Samuel T. Shipley, Lewis Turner, Jr., Andrew Banks, Jervis Spencer, Jr., and Sylvester Ford, democrats.

Calvert County—Dr. Lewis G. Sparrow and John T. Bond, democrats.

Caroline County—Dr. Alex. Hardcastle and Wm. H. Dewees, democrats.

Carroll County—Jas. H. Steele, Lewis A. J. Lamott, Trusten Polk and Harrison H. Lamott, democrats.

Cecil County—Andrew J. Pennington, James B. Groome and Levi E. Mearns, democrats.

Charles County—Hon. Fred'k. Stone and Andrew G. Chapman, democrats.

Dorchester county—Wm. T. Vickers, John A. L. Radcliffe and Dr. Washington A. Smith, democrats.

Frederick county—Lycurgus N. Phillips, Charles F. Rowe, Theodore C. Delaplane, Chas. W. Miller, Jonathan Routzhan, republicans.

Harford county—J. M. Street, William Baldwin, Dr. David Riley, democrats.

Howard county—Arthur P. Gorman and Edward Linthicum, democrats.

Kent county—Wm. B. Wilmer and Jas. W. Hurtt, democrats.

Montgomery county—Samuel Riggs, of R., George W. Hilton and C. H. P. Clark, democrats.

Prince George's county—Henry T. Scott, Frederick Sasser and Richard W. W. Bowie, democrats.

Queen Anne's county—Dr. Roderick W. Eareckson and Budd S. Ford, democrats.

St. Mary's county—R. Johnson Colton and John A. Dunbar, independent democrats.

Somerset county—Robert J. Waller, Wm. H. Roach and James W. Dougherty, democrats.

Talbot county—William Goldsborough and Robert R. Butler, democrats.

Washington county—Augustus Young, democrat, and Moses Whitson, Charles Ardinger and David H. Newcomer, republicans.

Wicomico county—Joshua Johnson, and William J. Langrell, democrats.

Worcester county—Littleton P. Franklin and Dr. John T. Parker, democrats.

In exhuming the bodies from an old grave-yard in Wilson, Niagara county, last week, it was found that the body of a Mrs. Wilson, burried forty years ago, had become perfectly petrified, while that of her husband in the adjoining grave had entirely disappeared. The features were perfect, but of a discolored, dingy appearance.—In lifting the body one of the feet was broken off, showing the interior to be solid, and white and brittle as chalk. It was a hard lift for four men to raise the remains, which were estimated to weigh from five to six hundred pounds. The body was reinterred in another cemetery.

"Blessed are they that expect little, for they shall not be disappointed." Forty thousand additional voters in the Radical party have secured it one county in Maryland—only one. Yet the whole party throws up its hat and shouts "huzza." How moderate is Radical expectation, and how easy its fulfilment!

[For the "Chronicle."

Mr. Editor:—Did you ever hear from Tobacco Stick? Perhaps you have, it is still here, a dreary place particularly when the tide rises into each end of the town, over roads, lanes and bridges, retarding the progress of all timid pedestrians and even many of the fearless.

The people are familiar with mud and fond of oysters, hospitable, religious and patriotic. Kegs of powder have been burnt here at the cannon's mouth since the achievment of the glorious victory resulting in Democratic gains in this district, Parson's Creek.

Nowhere does religious zeal surpass the christian energy of this place; two churches are here and a tent has been recently built by an "M. E." society. When observing these commodious places of worship with their sparse congregations, one naturally concludes that christian mariners give each other a wide berth while battling against sin on the sea of life.

Until recently the warning whistle of approaching steamers enlivened the actions and quickened the steps of this populace, but in the hour of their appreciation steam sped away. Intelligence however has been received that the "Maryland Steamboat Company," will send a boat here this week, hope the patronage will justify her regular continuance.

The public school is making fair progress, though, like many others the attendance is irregular continually disorganizing classes, which is detrimental to both, pupil and teacher. Parental interest is not sufficient. Surely the day is not far distant when parents will universally feel the immense responsibility they bear for the education of their children. The public schools are primary avenues for the immortal minds of youth, which will lead many to the golden gate of the City of Eternal life.

Good health this fall has been our great blessing, no one has suffered from the effect except our worthy physician; bronchial and pectoral diseases during the approaching winter may yield him a rich harvest.

Should events in future disturb the equilibrium of this quiet people, will try to let you know.

Yours, C.

Less than twelve months ago many of the Republican journals indignantly denounced Dr. Angier, the Treasurer of the State of Georgia, for impugning the integrity of Governor Bullock. To-day, Bullock, haveing resigned his office, through fear of impeachment, is a fugitive from justice. His plea is, that the Democrats, having a majority in the Legislature, had entered into a conspiracy not only to overthrow the reconstructed Government of Georgia, but also the Government of the United States, and that, in pursuance of these extraordinary purposes, it was necessary to oust him and put a Democratic Governor provisionally in his place.

The only truth in Bullock's malignant charges was the probability of his impeachment. His own conscience told him that he was guilty of plundering the State Treasury, and his fear of the consequences impelled him to throw up his office and take refuge in another State before the evidences of his rascality were made public.

It is known well enough now why Bullock ran away. He has fraudulently issued to his confidential friend and crony, one H. J. Kimball, in connection with the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, bonds to the amount of five millions of dollars. There are seventy-five miles of the road yet to be built.—"Work upon it has been stopped, and the State has been swindled." Kimball, it is alleged, hypothecated these bonds in New York at the rate of sixty cents on the dollar, and as he failed to redeem them before the Legislature met, an exposure of the fraud became almost certain. In addition to this, Dr. Angier states that Bullock has made way with three millions of State bonds, "nobody knows how."

These are the reasons why Bullock fled the State and is afraid to return. The charge that the Democrats were seeking to overthrow the State government is the miserable subterfuge of a man who went to Georgia poor, grew wealthy by plundering the State Treasury, and who now does not, dare not go back to the people he has robbed, lest he should be tried and convicted as a felon and sent to the penitentiary.—*Balt. Gazette.*

Effects of Darwinianism.—The famous theory of Mr. Darwin has just led to a development in England, for a parallel to which we may look in vain through his learned and startling pages. A respectable young man named Howard, belonging to Cardiff, recently jumped into the river off Carlisle bridge, and was drowned before help could reach him. In a packet which, just before the leap, he sent by a messenger to the police office, the suicide assigned the motives that had led him to transgress the Almighty's "canon" against self-slaughter. The Darwinian theory, he said, had proved men to be descended from monkeys, and therefore he did not wish to live any longer. The London Telegraph considers it unfortunate for our enlightenment that young Howard quitted the world on the strength of a flagrant *non sequitur* which denies us all hope of ever learning his theory of the consequences to be deduced from Mr. Darwin's demonstrations—if demonstrations they be. Nor is his case as comprehensible as that of the French youth who left, beside his self-made corpse, the declaration that he had been born a man, and could not bear the fate which had doomed him to be a grocer. To have ascended from a monkey to a human being ought to be a subject of congratulation to the monkey's descendants. The Telegraph suggests that it is not often that men are driven to despair and self-destruction by the knowledge that they have "risen in the world."

The small-pox is decreasing in Philadelphia, the number of cases last week being eighty-five less than during the preceding week. In New York the disease is growing, and instead of being confined to any particular part of the city shows itself in every section.

A True Picture.

In his recent speech at Louisville, Senator Davis of Kentucky made the following remarks about President Grant:

"I would desire to give a true analysis of President Grant, 'naught to extenuate, nor to set down aught in malice.' Endowed by nature with a narrow and sterile mind slenderly educated because of indisposition and incapacity to learn, a very small amount of reading and a shallow understanding of what he did read, and consequently no general knowledge or information; a stranger to every just, magnanimous or kind sentiment, callous, selfish and malicious; brave because of the absence of intellect and sensibility; his persistence was obstinacy, for he had no power of inductive reasoning to free himself from a false position or conclusion. He pleged his word and his honor to President Johnson when he accepted the position of Secretary of War *ad interim*, as he admitted in the presence of the Cabinet, and having violated the pledge, to escape the consequent shame and dishonor, he publicly and falsely denied having made it.

"While holding a military position subordinate to President Johnson as Commander-in-Chief he entered into the foul conspiracy to have him removed by impeachment, and used his influence with the Court to procure its judgment of conviction. He is the only President of the United States who has ever accepted the scandal of allowing himself to be subsidized, and he gave the offices and trusts of the people to his subsidizers and their friends as *quid pro quo*. He was a pauper when he entered the public service during the war, and his wealth now amounts to hundreds of thousands. The means by which he has accumulated it has prepared the public to believe the charge made against him of belonging to a ring for gigantic plunder, connected with the acquisition of Dominica, to be true He has appointed more of his kindred and connections to office than all this predessors together, with a general unfitness of his appointees.—He has been more absent from Washington city, and has given far less attention to the duties of his office, than any former President, this resulting in part from his greater ignorance of them. During the vacations of Congress, he is rollicking about at the watering places large cities, and other points, in quest of fast men and fast horses, boon companions and sensual life; and there is no prudent man, well acquainted with him, who would confide to him any important private business. He has no proper comprehension of the great principles of our Government; no appreciation of its true dignity and value; no knowledge of or taste for the details of its administration; nor fitness for his office, or interest in it, except for the adulation and subsidies and revelry and opportunities to enrich himself, his relations and flatterers, which it brings to him.

A Pillar of Fire Fifty Thousand Miles High.

Mr. C. A. Young, the astronomer and observer at the head of the astronomical department of Dartmouth, has communicated to the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, an interesting paper of an explosion on the sun which occurred about noon on the 7th of September last.

There appeared an enormous protuberance or hydrogen cloud on the eastern limb of the sun, on the 6th, which remained until noon on the 7th, described as "a low, quiet looking cloud, not very dense or brilliant nor in any way remarkable except for its size."—It was about 100,000 miles long by 50,000 miles high. The observer was called away at 12:30, and returning in about half an hour found that there had been a grand disruption.

The whole thing had been blown to shreds by some inconceivable unheaval. The air seemed to be filled with *debris*, a mass of detached fusiform filaments," rapidly ascending. When first noted after returning to the observation, some of them had reached a height nearly 100,000 miles, continuing to rise with a motion almost marked by the eye, until in ten minutes the uppermost were more than 200,000 miles from the solar surface.

The filaments gradually faded as they rose, and at 1:15 only a few filmy wisps, with some brighter streamers lower down, remained to mark the place. Mr. Young noted near one end of the cloud a nebulous thunder-head, which represented a wonderful change.

It became active and developed into a mass of rolling flame apparently, crowded down at first towards the surface of the sun, then shot up pyramidally 50,000 miles in height, when its top was drawn out into long filaments and threads which were curiously rolled backwards and downwards like the volutes of an Ionic capital.

This faded away like the other, and at 2:30 had disappeared. The whole phenomenon had the appearance of an explosion beneath the extraordinary prominence, spending its force mainly in an upward direction, somewhat outward in all directions, followed by an inrush as tho' a vacum had been created

VACCINATION:—As the small pox is very prevalent throughout the country, and particularly in Philadelphia, with which we are in constant communication, it is the duty of every one to have their children vaccinated without delay as a precautionary measure against this loathsome disease.—Very few adults in these days have failed at some time to have been vaccinated, but if any have neglected it, they should attend to the matter at once. This is a matter of great importance, and we hope will receive the immediate attention of the entire community. Although not an absolute and infallible preventive to small pox, vaccination makes persons less liable to the contagion, and invariably causes the disease to appear in a light form, and seldom if ever proves fatal.

Dudley, Massachusetts was once "Chargoggaggoggaggmanchoggaggagogg," says an exchange. Once was enough.

Book Notices.

Godey's Lady's Book, which confesses to have passed its forty-first birthday, comes with fashions lighter, more airy, and graceful than ever.—The work departments are so full, and directions so minute, that any one with ordinary taste can construct a toilet both becoming and economical. Its contents, by way of literary matter, is of the highest order, and for this reason it may truly be classed among the best ladies' magazines in America. It is the *beau ideal* of a ladies' magazine, free from *outre* caricatures of fashion so often seen in other books of the kind, and one that should grace the table of every lady desirous of an acquaintance with the most *recherche* (though not the most gaudy) styles of dress for which Philadelphia ladies are so justly celebrated.—*Chronicle*, Warrenton, Mo.

Wood's Household Magazine for December is one of our brightest and cheeriest visitants for the month.—Crowded with all the relishes of a Christmas Dinner, it makes one think of its appropriateness as a Christmas present for the little ones, as well as for the older members of the household. "Mrs. Santa Claus' Adventure" is alone richly worth the price of the Magazine a year. We notice that its publishers have recently purchased the following Magazines which have been consolidated with the Household, viz: "Our Magazine," published by Maj. General Kilpatrick and Wm. R. Mattison, at Newtown, N. J., and "The Eclectric," published at Cincinnati by Dr. J. M. Scudder. Send for the December number, which will be mailed free. Address S. S. Wood & Co., Newburgh, N. Y.

☞ *The American Stock Journal* for November has very interesting articles on Breaking of Pointers and Setters. Profitable Poultry Management, Farmers Clubs, Steers and Draught Oxen, Mange in Cattle, Asses for Farm and Agricultural Purposes, The Laboring Man's Pig, The Poultry Yard, Sheep, The Establishment of a Racing Stud, Hay as a Feed, How to save Food, On the Breeding and Rearing of Pigs, Care of Farm and Cart Horses, On the Diseases Incident to Swine, New Method of Horse Shoeing, Improved Dairy Stock, &c., &c. This monthly should be in the hands of every farmer, as it only cost $1 a year, and the proprietors offer the last three numbers of this year free. Address N. P. Boyer & Co, Parkersburg, Pa.

Days Without Night.

Dr. Baird, in his lecture at the conference room, gave some interesting facts. There is nothing that strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden, at the season of the year when the days are longest, than the absence of night. Dr. Baird had no conception of it before his arrival. He arrived at Stockholm, from Gottenburg, 400 miles distant, in the morning, and in the afternoon went to see some friends—had not taken notes of time—and returned about midnight; it was as light as it is here half an hour before sundown. You could see distinctly.

But all was quiet in the streets; it seemed as if the inhabitants were gone away, or were dead. No signs of life—stores closed.

The sun in June goes down at Stockholm a little before ten o'clock. There is a great illumination all night, as the sun passes round the earth toward the north pole, and the refraction of its rays is such that you can see to read at midnight. Dr. Baird read a letter in the forest, near Stockholm, at midnight, without artificial light. There is a mountain at the head of the Bothnia, where, on the 21st of June, the sun does not go down at all. Travelers go there to see it. A steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It only occurs one night. The sun goes down to the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes it begins to rise.

Death of Rev. Alfred Cookman.—The Wilmington papers of the 13th instant, announce the death of Rev. A. Cookman, the eminent Methodist preacher, which took place very unexpectedly at his residence in Newark, New Jersey, on Monday night. The disease causing his death is not stated, though it is stated that he had been suffering recently from severe pains in his feet, which had prostrated his system. He was well known throughout the Peninsula, and up to March last had been pastor of Grace Church, Wilmington, for three years. He was pastor of Central Church, Newark, N. J., at the time of his death. He was the son of Rev. G. G. Cookman, (an Englishman) formerly Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, who was lost on board the ill-fated steamer *President*, from which no tidings were ever heard after her departure from New York for Europe, in March, 1841. Mr. Cookman was born in Columbia, Pa., & commenced preaching at the age of 19. He was but 44 years of age. Few men were more highly esteemed as a minister and a man than he.

Later intelligence as we go to press states that his death was caused by paralysis.

A Corporation's Soulless Defense.—In a suit brought by the widow of a passenger killed by the explosion of the Staten Island steamer Westfield, in New York, to recover damages, the owners of the vessel set up the extraordinary plea that the passenger had no right on the boat, because, under the laws of the State, Sunday traveling is a misdemeanor! That is to say, remarks the Tribune, it was illegal for the murdered man to travel on Sunday, *and therefore* legal to blow him up on that day.

Women are Citizens.—A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, is to the effect that women are citizens of the United States, but that they are not entitled to the right of elective franchise under the Constitution, but by act of Congress this right may be conferred.

Harford County.

Outrage in Havre de Grace.—On the evening of the election a drunken, worthless negro, by the name of Jake Waters, shot through the window of Mr. W. E. Woodhouse's residence, at Havre de Grace, where three members of his own family, and Miss Anna Zeitler were sitting, very seriously frightening them, the broken glass striking Mr. Woodhouse's daughter—Mrs. Hosmer—on the back of the hand Fortunately no shot struck any one.—Mrs. H. had just left her sewing-machine, which stood before the window through which the shot was fired, and thus narrowly escaped instant death.

A Striking Contrast.—Under the head of "A Contrast" the New Orleans Picayune draws instructive and timely parallel between the present material condition of New Jeasey, which yesterday elected its State government, and Louisiana, which patiently and manfully awaits to be allowed to elect one. The State government of New Jersey costs each resident sixty-four cents a year. In The State of Louisiana, with a population of 726,000—or 180,000 less than New Jersey—the expenditures for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1870, amounted to more than seven millions of dollars, or $9 69 for every man, woman and child in the State, or more than fifteen times the rate in New Jersey. New Jersey's legislative department cost $26,980 for one year. For the same year the compensation and contingent expenses of the Louisiana Legislature amounted to $995,7776, or twelve times as much. For the same year the State printing of New Jersey cost $43,949, while that of Louisiana cost $318,446—or nearly six times as much.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Dorchester county, by the Rev. Mr. Brown, Benj F. Holmes, of Talbot county, to Miss Emma V. Moore, of Dorchester.

DIED.

At her fathers residence, in this county, on the morning of the 15th inst., Florence L., daughter of Capt Alexander A. Skinner, aged 3 years and two months. [Baltimore papers please copy.]

In Talbot county, at "Waverly," her residence in Edmondson's Neck, near Easton, on the 31st ult., Mrs. Charlotte M. Plater, in the 72d year of her age.

Baltimore Market.

[Corrected every Week.]

BALTIMORE Nov. 21, 1871.

Grain.—Offerings on 'Change were very light to-day, composed of 6000 bushels Wheat, 17,600 bushels Corn, 1920 bushels Oats, and no Rye. Wheat—The Market was firmer; included in the sales 1200 bushels Western red at $1 63; 1200 bushels Pennsylvania at 1 68a1 70; 3100 bushels Southern red at 1 60 1) $1 82; 620 bushels white ranging from 1 35 to $1 90, as to quality. Corn—sales embrace 5500 bushs Southern white, new, at 70 to 78 cts, as to condition; 400 bushels Western do. at 74 cts; 8500 bushels yellow at 70a72 cts; 3000 bushels old fly cut yellow at 73a75 cts; 1200 bushels Western mixed at 72a73 cents.—Oats—Only sale was 300 bushels at 52 cts, market dull Rye—no receipts or sales.

DENTISTRY,

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

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

July 12, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Cambridge, Nov. 20.

The Board adjourned to-day, to meet on MONDAY next, Nov. 27th at 10 A. M.—All are urged to attend.

W. W. MACE, Pres't.

Jas. L. Bryan, Sec.

Nov22—8I

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

New Arrangement.

On and after TUESDAY, November 21st, 1871, the Steamer CHAMPION

Will leave Pier 3, Light Street, TUESDAYS at 7 A. M., for Taylor's Island, Church Creek, and Landings on Little Choptank River.

THURSDAYS at 7 A. M., for Cloras' Point, Cambridge, Denton, and intermediate Landings, and

SATURDAYS at 7 A. M., for Cloras' Point, Cambridge, Medford's, and intermediate Landings.

Returning, Leave Church Creek WEDNESDAYS at 7 A. M.; Denton FRIDAYS at 6 A. M., and Medford's MONDAYS at 8 A. M., for Baltimore.

Breakfast and Dinner on Board.

Nov22—tf

FOR SALE.—A new BATTEAU, 16 feet long. Apply at the "Chronicle Office." [oct. 11, 1871.

UNION HOTEL,

SEAFORD, DELAWARE.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public, that he has taken charge of this FIRST CLASS HOTEL, (formerly kept by Capt. T. D. Price,) and will be very much gratified to see his old friends and the public generally, when they may visit Seaford.

Bar stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Livery Stable attached—charges moderate. WM. T. SMITH,

Nov15—4t Proprietor, Seaford, Del.

FINE WATCH REPAIRS AT TRADE PRICES.

JOHN R. HARE,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

HAS REMOVED TO FAYETTE ST. OPPOSITE BARNUM'S HOTEL, BALTIMORE.

Fine Watch repairs, at trade prices, a speciality.

Cleaning $1,50. Main Spring $1,25.

Warranted for One Year.

Nov. 15, 1871—5m

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by H. T. Winterbottom, one of the Justices of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Dorchester county, at the suit of William J. Thomas, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of D. W. Stroger, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim, interest, and estate, at law and in equity, of the said D. W. Stroger, in and to a certain

VINEYARD,

situated in E. New Market District of said county, on the county road leading from East New Market to the Little Brick Mill, about 1½ miles from the latter place, adjoining the lands of Brittingham Robinson and James Hackett, the same being on the farm now in the occupancy of and owned by William J. Payne, and Maria Payne, agreeably to a certain contract executed between the said Stroger and William J. Payne and Maria Payne, and I hereby give notice that on

MONDAY, December 4th, 1871,

between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock. P. M., at the Court House door in the town of Cambridge. I will offer for sale the said property so seized and taken in execution, by public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

SAMUEL E. COLLINS,

Nov15,—3t ($6) Constable.

OFFICE OF THE DOR. & DEL. R. R. Co.

Cambridge, Md., Nov. 6, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Dor. & Del. R. R. Co., for the election of President, Directors and Treasurer, will be held at the Court House in Cambridge, on

WEDNESDAY, December 13th 1871.

No Stockholder, by provision of the charter, is entitled to vote at any election of officers or at any meeting of the Stockholders of said company, on whose share or shares any arrearages may be due and payable for more than thirty days before said election or meeting.

By order of the Board.

THOS. W. ANDERSON.

Nov 6, 1871—6t Secretary.

Ratification Notice.

Thomas Higgins, vs M. T. R. Fooks, Adm'r., of M. E. Slacum & others.	In Equity in the Circuit Court for Dorchester county No. 636 Chancery, November 1, 1871.

Ordered that the resale of property made and reported by Michael T. R. Fooks, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Marcellus E. Slacum, deceased, under and by virtue of a supplemental decree passed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23d, day of January next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some Newspaper published in Cambridge in said county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 15th day of December next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $400.

FRANCIS J. HENRY, cl'k.

True copy, Test:

FRANCIS J. HENRY, cl'k.

Nov8,—4t

STATE OF MARYLAND,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ANNAPOLIS, November 2, 1871.

Proclamation of Thanksgiving.

Whereas, A tribute of thanksgiving and praise is ever due to Almighty God, the giver of all good, for the countless blessings bounteously bestowed on us, and the annual appointment by the Executive of a day of public thanksgiving, to be observed by the people of our State, has been sanctioned by long usage.

Now, therefore, I, Oden Bowie, Governor of the State of Maryland, do by this my proclamation appoint and set apart THURSDAY, the 30TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God, and do hereby earnestly commend its proper and grateful observance as such to the people of the State of Maryland.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal [L. S.] of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

By the Governor. ODEN BOWIE.

R. C. Holliday, Secretary of State. [nov8—4t

Ratification Notice.

James Todd and Uriah Todd, vs John H. Kirwin, Henry Burns and Elexzene Burns, his wife.	In Equity in the Circuit Court for Dorchester County. No. 752 Chancery, Oct. 26th, 1871.

Ordered that the sales made and reported by James and Uriah Todd, mortgagees empowered to sell certain real estate of the Defendants in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23d day of January next; provided a copy of this order, be inserted in some newspaper published at Cambridge, in said county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 1st day of December next.

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

F. J. HENRY, cl'k,

True copy, Test F. J. HENRY, cl'k.

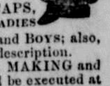
Nov 1,—4t

BOOTS & SHOES.

EDWARD SHEPHERD, Boot and Shoe Maker, Cambridge, Md.,

Has returned from Baltimore with a new assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS and CAPS, suitable for LADIES



and Gentlemen, Misses and Boys; also, Children's Shoes of every description.

Strict attention paid to MAKING and REPAIRING, which will be executed at the lowest rates, and in the neatest manner.

His shop can be found on Race street, at his old stand.

He solicits a call from his old friends and the public generally.

ED. SHEPHERD,

Oct. 25, 1871—6m Cambridge.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A Gentleman wishing to dispose of a Piano, will sell the same upon the most reasonable terms. Price $75. Apply at this office.

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