The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sullivane, Editor.

CAMBBIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,::::::::Feb. 14, 1872.

Our Advertising Agents.

ABBOTT & COMPANY'S, Bureau for General Advertising, Nos. 82 & 84 Nassau Street.

EO. 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.

War Cloud.—The gravest apprehensions of war between England and America are expressed by the leading journals in both countries. The difficulty grows out of the United States demand that the Geneva Commissioners shall take in consideration the consequential and indirect damage to American commerce inflicted by the Alabama, as well as the direct losses by reason of her captures. All parties in England are firm, and our government must back down or fight.

Correction of Error.—In our last issue, but one, we took occasion to comment on a bill that had been introduced in the Legislature for the reassessment of the lands of Vachel Keene, Esq. We were led into error by the titling of the bill, and since we have had opportunity to inquire further into the matter and have learned the real facts of the case we find that we were mistaken as to the merits of it. Being ever ready to make amends upon being convinced that we are in the wrong, we make this public acknowledgement of our error. The bill only relates to a particular parcel of land which was assessed under circumstances that make it particularly unjust to Mr. Keene to continue the present status, and while we have not space to go at length into the matter, we are satisfied that any one who is or may become acquainted with the facts will cordially endorse the bill for the relief of one of the most estimable of our citizens.

Death of Archbishop Spalding.

The death of Most Reverend Martin John Spalding, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore, took place on Wednesday afternoon last, at the archiepiscopal residence in Baltimore city. The Archbishop had long suffered from a painful disease, and after it was announced that his illness justified apprehensions that it would be attended with a fatal result, the paragraphs relating to his condition were read from time to time with much solicitude not only by the Catholic community, but by the general public. They were, however, unprepared for the news of his death at this time, as, from a very low condition some weeks since, he had rallied to a considerable extent, exciting hopes which the result now proves to have been vain. The Archbishop survived not quite a month the death of his former associate in the ministry, Rt. Rev. John McGill, Bishop of Richmond, Virginia, who was the assistant curate to the Archbishop when he was the parish priest of Louisville, Ky., in 1830.

Robert J. Brent.

Robert J. Brent, Esq., died at his residence on Cathedral street, Saturday afternoon, 4th inst., from typhoid fever, in the sixty-first year of his age. Mr. Brent has long been known here as a prominent, active, indefatigable and talented member of the Bar. For many years he practiced in Washington, where his ability and enterprise gave him a high position While there he practiced in partnership with the Hon. Henry May, to whom he was a devoted friend. For a long time he has resided in Baltimore, applying himself always assiduously to his profession. Mr. Brent was an active and zealous politician, and on one occasion held the office of Attorney General of the State. Frank, ardent, impulsive and generous, he formed many strong attachments in the large circle of friends whom he leaves to mourn his loss.—*Balt. Gazette.*

Was the Virginia Legislature Bought?—A Pennsylvania paper, in connection with the contested election from the fourth senatorial district of that State, has the following paragraph with reference to one of the candidates:

"Who, not many months ago, 'put through' the Virginia Legislature the special legislation that transferred the railroad interests of the Old Dominion to the Pennsylvania railroad, and when that Legislature was brought here avowedly to consider the centennial celebration, but actually to be paid their price, who was their entertainer but this model mouthpiece of municipal and moral reform?"

This is an extraordinary statement, and as it is made with such specific distinctnesss, it seems to the Norfolk Virginian that the committee who made that famous visit ought to meet it at once.

The troubles on the Mexican frontier still continue, and matters there seem to be drifting into a border warfare as the only way of repressing the Mexican raids of armed men which have of late become so frequent. The Governor of Sonora, whence the marauding parties come, having been appealed to in vain, our Minister in Mexico has been directed to call the attention of that Government to the facts; but, in the disordered state of the country, it is doubtful whether it is powerful enough to put down these distant irregularities.

No bonnets are worn this season at the opera, the hair being very fancifully dressed instead, and loaded down with feathers and flowers.

Sixty-six persons over 90 years of age died in New-Hampshire last year. The oldest—John Fay of Dover—had seen 103 years.

[Correspondence of the Chronicle.]

Letter from Annapolis.

Annapolis, Feb. 1, 1872.

Mr. Editor:—Since the election of U. S. Senator there has not been much business of an exciting character before the Assembly. As usual the earlier portion of the Session has been occupied in arranging Laws of local nature. There have, however, been some measures of general interest before the Legislature.

In the Senate, the bill reported by Mr. Earle from the Com., on Finance requiring non-resident traders to procure licenses, has attracted some attention. This Bill requires non-residents whether selling by *sample* or otherwise to obtain a license, and will greatly affect the business of the class of men known as Drummers, except those from Baltimore. It is extremely doubtful whether this bill will be advantageous to E. S. of Md. or not.—The Bill will pass, no doubt.

The report of the joint committee on Printing which awards the contract for the State Printing to Messrs. S. S. Mills & Colton for the sum of $38,000, was attacked in the Senate by Mr. Henry from your County who displayed great force in debate. Mr. H. maintained that the printing could have been done at a saving of $15,000, to the State if this Report was non-concured in. The report however was adopted.

In the House of Delegates, Mr. Griswold from the Com., on Judiciary has reported an amendment to the advance mortgage law which provides that mortgages shall only be valid which express the amount actually due at the time the mortgage was given and provides further that all buildings shall be held liable for the material used in the construction and strengthening the mechanic's claim law.

This bill is one of great import and has elicited a great deal of debate.—Messrs. Griswold & Stewart members from Baltimore city, but formerly residents of your County, have taken very prominent parts in the discussion and both display energy & ability.

Your County is very well represented in both branches of the legislature.

Mr. Henry fully sustains the dignity and general legislative ability requisite to the high position of Senator.

He makes no effort at flimsy show nor selfish "bunkum." Does not say much upon matters that do not interest his local constituency or the State at large, but when he does speak there is probably no Senator on the floor to whom more respect is paid and who commands more breathless attention.—Dorchester may well be proud of him as her representative in the Senate.—He has had several measures of a local nature passed by the Senate. There is and will be a great amount of business before him as chairman of the Committee on Chesapeake Bay and its Tributaries.

It is lucky for Dorchester that the most important object of legislation that concerns her, the oyster law, is in the hands of her own honest and able Senator.

In the House, Mr. Smith has been very active and very prominent. Familiarized by long experience and possessing ability, matters entrusted to him are attended to with correctness and dispatch. He has introduced a number of bills which particularly interest your people among which are an act to repeal the dog law and to pay the amounts which have already been collected under the provisions of that law into the School Fund.

Also an act to annex Hollands Island & Straits district in your county so as to make one dist., of the two.

Also to repeal the law of 1870 which exempts mortgages from taxation.

Also an act to incorporate the Bethlehem M. E. Church on Taylor's Island.

Mr. Vickers has not had much legislation asked from his particular locality, but holds himself in readiness to serve his people in any matters entrusted to him. He is wide awake and will look to your interests.

Mr. Radcliffe has not been well since he has been here, and I believe, that Dorchester never had a representative who was more solicitus to promote the best interest of the State and County than he. He has obtained leave for the Com., on Agriculture to prepare and report a bill reducing the standard weight of Corn to 52lbs per bushel, instead of 56 as at present. It is to be hoped this object may be effected as the standard is too high. Also obtained leave for the Dorchester Delegation to prepare and report a bill to repeal Chapter 441 of the acts of 70 in relating to officers fees, and to re-enact the same so as to include Dorchester County within the provisions of the law.—This law requires officers having accounts against the county to procure the certificate of the Judges of the Circuit Court before the County Commissioners shall give an order for the payment of said fees.

There is now pending in the Senate an order proposing a joint investigation Commission to inquire into the destruction of the Ice Boat. They think there must have been mismanagement somewhere. You will hear from me hereafter. Yours, J. T.

Annapolis Feb. 9th 1872.

In my last I referred to the Bill then pending in the Senate in relation to "Sample traders Licenses" and predicted that said Bill would pass. My prediction came true as regards the Senate, but as there seemed to be some misunderstanding of it by Senators who voted for it and as numerous remonstrances were made from nearly every direction against it, the Senate sent a message over to the House of Delegates and recalled the Bill. Having gotten it back in the Senate the vote by which it passed was reconsidered and the Bill referred back to the Committee on Finance, and it will come up on Tuesday 20th inst. It is generally conceded that in consequence of the great hue and cry raised against it from every quarter, the bill will not pass when reported again.

Mr. Smith in the House has reported a Bill repealing Chapter 129 of the acts of 1870 relating to the taking of Oysters with Scoops in Fishing Bay and Tangier River in your county, and re-enacting the same with amendments.

The law as it is reported in this Bill, is precisely the same as the law of 1870 except the addition of two new sections, one of of which, Sec., 7, makes it unlawful for persons to carry oysters out of the limits of Dorchester. Co., for bedding or other purposes during the months of April, May, June, July, and August, subjecting an offender to fine of $50 and the confiscation of the Boat and aparatus used in said offence, trial before justice of the peace.

As Section 8 will be a means of increasing the School Fund of your county in which greater help is so desirable I will give the Section in full.

Sec. 8. Be it enacted that the Clerk of the said Court (Dorchester Co., Court,) shall pay the money arising from the issuing of licenses under this act into the Treasury of the School Fund for said county on or before the 1st Monday of Nov., in each year and that his official Bond shall be liable for the prompt payment thereof.

The act repealing the Dog law has passed both branches of the Legislature. In the Senate the rules were suspended yesterday to give it a second reading and to-day it was read 3rd time and passed.

The Committee on Education had two meetings this week but have made no report yet. It is supposed that there will be some interesting changes in the present School Laws.

There is great interest manifest in regard to the Inspection Laws. Numerous petitions have been sent in and influential business men have been before the Committee on Inspections urging the *repeal* of the Law abolishing certain inspections, while on the other hand numerous and influential parties favor the law as it stands—in fact our lobby members seem to be the most industrious members we have.

I need hardly tell you that anxious aspirants are paying their respects to the Executive in strong numbers and I expect, with *Strong Claims.* Mr Henry has been attending to some Cases before the Court of Appeals, and consequently has not been in his seat much this week. Yours J. T.

Democratic Nominating Convention in Connecticut.

New Haven, Feb. 6.—The democratic State convention met in this city to-day, and formed a large body of men, comprising many of the leading democrats of the State. V. E. Barr, of Hartford, chairman of the democratic State central committee, was elected chairman. Richard D. Hubbard was nominated for Governor by acclamation; Charles Atwater, of New Haven, for Lieutenant Governor; Milo B. Richardson, of Salisbury, for Treasurer, and John W. Stedman, of Norwich, for Secretary of State.

Resolutions were adopted recognizing equality of civil rights as an established fact, demanding universal amnesty, a genuine reform of the tariff, removing duties which involve an increase of prices in domestic products, a thorough and genuine reform in the civil service, thanking Senators who have exposed abuse, and condemning those who would suppress investigation; asserting that local State government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority; that it is time to stop the encroachments of a power that packs the Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations, seats members of Congress not elected, &c.; that it is the duty of honest men of all parties to unite to sweep corruption from office; favoring payment of public debts to the last dollar; expressing sympathy for Cuba. The concluding resolution reads: "That we are in favor of a liberal system of free schools, and protest against all interference by the general government with institutions so purely local, and concerning so deeply and tenderly ties which bind them to our homes and to our State."

The Alabama Claims—How the Subject is Regarded in Germany.

The last issue of Prince Bismarck's organ contains an article on our relations with the United States which places our position in a very fair though unenviable light. Some people, says the writer, may think that the Americans neither wish nor expect the enormous sums they ask for; the majority, however, are of opinion that the Americans would not have wormed out all their grievances unless they really wished England to suffer severely, and relied on a verdict in their favor. If, however, Great Britain is acquitted of all blame, then, adds the article, in any conflict in which she is engaged, whether with Ireland or a foreign power, she will understand that the ports and dockyards of the United States are open to her enemy. The writer then goes on to laugh at Mr. Gladstone for having recommended the system of arbitration to foreign powers before he had any experience of its working.—Should the arbitrators adjudge England to pay fourteen millions only, America will be dissatisfied. Should they, on the contrary, take an American view of the case, England will be obliged to declare the Washington treaty as null and void, as no ministry could demand from Parliament a greater sum than an unsuccessful war would have cost the country. In every case, concludes the writer, the convention of Geneva will so the seeds of a deeper and more lasting animosity between the two nations that has hitherto at any time existed.—*Frankfort Cor. London Standard.*

The street gamins of St. Louis snow balled Alexis during his visit in that city. When the Duke appeared in the procession he was instantly recognized, and with a chorus of yells, "There's the Juke!" "Give it to the son of a Czar," the mitrailleuse of snow-balls was discharged. Royalty ducked beneath the fast descending missiles.—Ducking, however, availed not, and Alexis feigned a smile while the cold snow sifted down his neck.

An epitaph on a husband and wife, in a country church, concludes with a quotation meant to be polite, but which certainly may be construed two ways. It is as follows: "Their warfare is accomplished."

Presidential Speculations.

Under this head, the editor-in-chief of the New York *Tribune* defines his position in reference to the re-nomination and election of Gen. Grant for another term. After replying to what the editor calls "a misrepresentation of the New York *World*" he proceeds as follows:

The *Tribune* has never yet favored the re-nomination of any President, will certainly not begin this year, and all the offices in the Union cannot be so dispensed as to affect this determination. The editor has never favored the re-nomination of a President during his forty years of manhood, and placed on record more than thirty years ago reasons for his adhesion to the one-term principle, which seemed then, and still seem, to him conclusive. He had once supported a President for re-election, and may do so again: for he does not exalt the one-term principle above every other consideration; but he not only believes in it himself, but has good reason for his faith that Gen. Grant gave his assent to it less than four years ago. He is well assured that the editorials in successive issues of the Washington *Chronicle*, wherein this principle was forcibly commended, were published with his knowledge and tacit, if not expressed approval.

But we further object to the renomination of Gen. Grant that he is manifestly a weak candidate, there being very many Republicans who will oppose him if nominated. That it should be so in this State, and in any other where his heavy hand has been laid upon one "wing" of the party which elected him, is too plain to need proof. There are hundreds of active, prominent, influential Republicans who have been expelled from office by him, or his instruments, and who cannot, in the nature of things, work for his re-election as they would work for one who had never treated them as enemies. Who doubts that it is so in other States? Who believes that he could carry Louisiana after the Gatling gun performances of last summer, engineered in part by the brother-in-law who holds the best Federal office in that State? We speak to sensible men and demand an intelligent judgment on the undoubted facts

Four or five years ago, the Republicans carried Georgia by a majority of eight thousand. That majority has been squandered by mercenary, corrupt officials, some of whom have had the decency to run away, and who have ruined the party's prospects almost beyond redemption. But, though there is but a skeleton of a party, there is still a State Committee; and that committee gets together, elects to Philadelphia a delegation composed mainly of its own members, and pledges them to Grant, "first, last, and all the time"—well knowing that they can no more give him an electoral vote from Georgia than they can make him Pope. Contrast this with Connecticut, where the Republicans meet in convention, nominate a State ticket, and choose delegates to Philadelphia, taking care not to pledge them to Grant. Can you ask why? They want to carry their State in April, and know that the way to do it is not to nominate Grant.

Now look at the case of Missouri.—The *St. Louis Democrat*, having turned its coat since 1870, now belittles the Liberal movement, saying that it is of no account, and the *Times* echoes it of course But the men who led that movement to victory were Carl Schurz, Gratz Brown, Grosvenor, &c., and not one of these is for Grant. On the contrary, they are all dead against him. The *Times* says they only led off twenty-two thousand Republicans in 1870. We answer, they led off enough to carry the State by over forty thousand majority. Perhaps enough of these have come back to reverse that verdict; but we know that there are thousands of them who would vote for another Republican candidate, but will not vote for General Grant. And there is scarcely a nearly balanced State in the Union wherein General Grant is not a weaker candidate than almost any other Republican who could be nominated.

We state facts well known to intelligent politicians. We do not say that Gen. Grant will not, if nominated, be elected; we do not say that we shall not support him; we *do* say that his nomination renders doubtful a Republican triumph, which, with a new candidate, publicly pledged to the one-term principle, would be morally certain. And this is so palpable that intelligent, thoughtful Republicans, who esteem the cause more than any man, are bound to consider it

General Monk as a Model to Politicians.—General Monk, of the Puritan army of England, had the reputation of a profound statesmanship—The best foundation for this appears to have been that if addressed in the morning with the remark "It is a fine day," he would gaze speechlessly at his interlocutor with an air of wisdom and walk away. In the afternoon he would reply, "Sir, it is a fine day," or "it is not a fine day," as the case might be. Upon the great questions of his day, General Monk is not known to have entertained or expressed any opinions whatever. As a soldier, he was stubborn and successful His one politic stroke, for which he is now remembered, was that of turning his coat at a crisis of political affairs when his act was decisive of the pending question. Later politicians have been frequently commended to the example of Monk as a model of successful reticence, while they should take warning by the example of statesmen who possessed views upon great political questions and ruined their prospects by writing letters

It is gratifying to find that the Chicago Relief and Aid Society has now abundant resources to meet all the wants of the present Winter The liberal gifts of the nation have been greatly aided by the mild weather of the past month; and the foreboding that the horrors of the fire might be succeeded by those attendant on a scanty supply of food and shelter, have been happily dissipated.

The Loss of the Steamship America—Terrible Panic and Scenes on Board—Boats Swamped by Panic-Stricken Passengers—Sixty Lives Lost.

New York, Feb. 7.—A letter from Rio Janeiro gives the following details of the loss of the steamer America. She sailed from Buenos Ayres on the 22d of December for Montevideo, with 134 possengers. At 1.30 A. M. on the 23d one of the boiler tubes, called the "water point," exploded, instantly scalding to death two firemen and one coal-heaver, extinguishing the lights, and throwing live coals about the room and between the boilers and steamer's sides. A trial of the pumps proved them unserviceable, and the fire spread very rapidly, the vessel being built of white pine. The fire being amidships, separated those on board into two companies, neither party being able to communicate with or help the other.—A panic ensued, and of all the boats on board, which, if properly handled, could have saved 200 people, only two were launched, and these were swamped immediately by the crazy passengers.—The officers had no control over the crew, who, with revolvers, disputed with the passengers for the means of saving life.

The Italian steamer Villa Da Salto was passing at the time the fire started, but the captain of the America did not know enough evidently to hoist signals of distress, and not until the flames of the America burst high in the air did the officers of the Villa Da Salto know of the affair She immediately went to the assistance of the America, the first man getting on board being Captain Bossi, of the America. The loss of life is not certain, but over sixty perished. No citizens of the United States were among the lost.

Captain Bossi remains on the Italian steamer, and would be lynched should he appear in Montevideo or Buenos Ayres. A gold medal is to be awarded to the captain of the Villa Da Salto.

OTHER DISASTERS.

The English ship White Rose was totally lost of Cape Frio on the 11th of January. She was American built. Her hull and rigging sold for $875.

The British brig Ida C. was spoken January 15th, and reported that Thomas Mullers, mate, was lost overboard, and the captain and one man seriously injured during the gale.

A Daring Aeronaut.

Young Donaldson, who made a balloon ascension at Reading, Pa., on the 30th of August last, and performed a series of trapeze feats when a mile or more from the earth, repeated his thrilling performance in Norfolk, Va., on Monday last There was no basket to the balloon, but its place was supplied by a trapeze similar to those used by circus performers, and above the trapeze was placed a hoop, secured to which was a suit of heavy clothing to be used by the aerial voyager when he encountered the cold current.

The Norfolk Journal, in describing the ascension, says that when the balloon was released from its moorings and reached a great altitude, Donaldson suddenly, and apparently with little effort, threw himself into a sitting posture on the bar, kissing his hand to the crowd below. Suddenly, pretending to lose his balance, he fell backwards, sliding head downards until he caught by his toes on the side ropes that suspended the trapeze bar In this perilous position he swung to and fro several seconds—a time which seemed an age to the awe-stricken crowd below. Throwing himself back in his seat on the bar, the æronaut sat astride the same. Then began a series of gymnastic evolutions—balancing himself on his back, turning over and "skinning the cat" by the side ropes, &c. Upward grandly and steadily rose the balloon, cleaving the air like a mighty bird. When the balloon was a mere speck in the distance, invisible to the naked eye, and almost through powerful telescopes, the man with nerves of steel and the heart of a lion repeated his daring trapeze feat of hanging head downwards suspended by his toes. Such a scene was never before witnessed in Norfolk, and seldom anywhere in the world.

The description of such a scene reads lik a romance, but the reality far surpasses the most vivid powers of "word painting," and we desist from the vain effort to depict it. When the æerial ship had reached an altitude of about half a mile, and struck the cooler current of air, the æronaut was observed to climb up to the hoop and get his suit of thick clothes. Descending to the bar, he dressed himself, and then resumed the gymnastic display—exercising himself to keep warm.

A Desperado on a Street Car.—*Col. Donn Piatt's Fur Coat in Danger*—Quite a row occurred on one of the avenue cars Monday night, that came near resulting in something serious. A colored man, a powerful fellow, as he proved himself, was so offensive in his conduct that the conductor undertook to put him off the car. He resisted furiously, and while being dragged by Col. Donn Piatt, seized that gentleman by the arm and swore that if he (the disturber) went off, others should go too The colonel declined to accede to this arrangement, and so far forgot himself as to hit the colored rowdy in the face. This the negro resented, and for a second it looked as if the colonel's handsome fur coat would be sacrificed. But by an united effort the refractory cuss was passed out.—He rallied again, however, and boarded the car at the tail end, and seizing the crank of the brake wrenched it off, and did his best to treat Washington to a street car murder. The fellow seemed perfectly frantic. He desisted at last, and retreating to the sidewalk, loudly proclaimed his intention to keep the iron crank, when Colonel Piatt, jumping from the car, said he would stick to the rascal until he found a police officer. Two guardians of the peace turned up near Mr. Blair's residence, and had quite as much as they could do to capture and carry away the offender.—*Washington Star.*

The heirs of John Slidell have brought suit to recover the real estate in New Orleans confiscated during the war.

The Fire Eater.

HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN WILMINGTON.

Institute Hall has been secured, and on Thursday evening next, the American Fire Eater will give his first exhibition before a public audience. He comes direct from his home in Caroline Co., Md., and brings with him testimonials as to his ability to perform the astounding feats which he claims to be able to perform from some of the best citizens in the county, who have witnessed him.

Last evening, at the invitation of his agent, we witnessed an exhibition of his perfect control over the igneous element, and his triumphant escape from the perils which must necessarily be attendant upon an attempt of an ordinary person to perform the same thing. He first drew from the stove a living, glowing coal of fire, and biting it in twain, chewed it in his mouth until reduced to atoms. He then applied a red hot iron to his tongue and afterwards to his feet, and also lifted molten lead from an iron vessel to his mouth and there held it until it solidified.—Strange to say, after he had concluded, there was not the least trace of a burn to be perceived. The performance was a fair, square and open exhibition, without the least indication of trickery in any phase. Those who witnessed the Fire Eater, (and there were several representatives of the press and other gentlemen, present) came to the conclusion that "Jersey lightning," even if it does kill at long range, would have but little effect upon him.

The incredulous will be willing to discard their unbelief after witnessing him on Thursday.

Peach Buds.—Mr. Samuel Townsend, in a letter to the Middletown (Del) *Transcript*, says: Now with regard to buds; every bud that has a black speck in the centre of it now will never swell or blossom, and let persons who wish to satisfy themselves tie a string around a twig and count the buds; if they are now frozen they will drop off before or by the time sap starts. Should there be some living buds on said twig, they will swell. Where good buds pass through the winter and swell in March (and I have known them in the last of March to get near the size of a honey bee), and the peak of the bud begins to show the red blossom leaves, then a sudden freeze comes on and freezes the little germ in the centre of the blossom, then a warm spell comes, the outside leaves of these swelled blossoms will open; and that is what has given rise, in the minds of less observant peach-growers, to the belief that dead buds blossom. All peach buds that are frozen to death before they swell, that is, those that have a black speck in them now, never blossom.

Money belonging to the Elkton Building Society sold at a premium of 16 per cent last week.

MARRIED.

On February 1st, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Chipchase, CHARLES PETTYBONE, of Anne Arundel county, Md., to EMMA L., daughter of James Hyland, of Baltimore.

On the 24th of January, by the Rev. Dr. Bryan, B. I. COOKS and Miss R. ELLA DAIL, all of this county.

Joined in holy matrimony, by the Rev. Levi D. Traverse, on the 23d ult., Mr. SAMUEL MEEKINS and Miss REBECCA TYLER, both of this county.

DIED.

Near Vienna, on Sunday, the 4th inst., of pneumonia, ELISHA W. COLLINS, aged about 65 years.

DENTISTRY,

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

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

July 12, 1871.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

COR. FULTON, WATER AND PEARL STS., N. Y.

THIS well known favorite hotel has recently been renovated, remodeled and furnished new and elegantly throughout. It is kept on the European plan, and has ample accommodations for four hundred guests.

The location is more accessible to all parts of New York and Brooklyn than any other house in the city. The Broadway Stages pass the hotel every three minutes, besides various lines of Street Cars, one of which intersects every other route in New York.

It being but two blocks from Fulton Ferry, makes it convenient for those wishing to visit the "City of Churches," as from this ferry diverge all the principal Railroad routes in the city of Brooklyn.

GEO. N. TERRY,

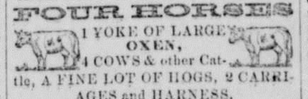
Feb. 14, 1872—3m Proprietor.

PUBLIC SALE.

By competent authority derived from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, I will offer at Public Sale, at "BURLIN HALL," the late residence of James A. Byus, dec'd., on

TUESDAY, 20th day of February, 1872, (if fair, if not, the next fair day.) all the PERSONAL ESTATE of said deceased, consisting in part of

FOUR HORSES



1 YOKE OF LARGE OXEN,

4 COWS & other Cattle, A FINE LOT OF HOGS, 2 CARRIAGES and HARNESS,

Farming Utensils, Consisting of 3 Carts, 1 Wagon, 1 Wheat Thresher and Reaper, Ploughs, Harrows, and many other Implements too tedious to mention.

A large lot of **Corn, Oats,** BARLEY, PEAS, POTATOES, and a lot of WINE and PEACH BRANDY.

Large lot of Blade and Top-Fodder, and other Coarse Provender.

The GROWING CROPS OF WHEAT on "Berlin Hall" Farm and "Pine Grove" Farm.

Also, the LEASE of these two Farms will be sold on the above named day.

A Large and new Seine-Barge & Seine.

HOUSE-HOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Terms of Sale—All sums of and under $10 cash; all above this amount a note of six months, with two approved securities. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. Attendance given by

WILLIAM G. LECOMPTE,

Feb14,—4t Administrator.

[W. H. Grace, Auctioneer.]

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Dorchester County, sitting as a Court of equity, passed in a cause, in said Court, wherein Jacob Tome is complainant, and Benjamin Kelsey and others are defendants, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the COURT HOUSE DOOR, in CAMBRIDGE, in said county, on

MONDAY, March 4th, A. D. 1872,

between the hours of 1 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., all that

Valuable Farm,

lying in said county, commonly known as the "GRAY FARM," and whereon Francis H. Webb, now resides.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half in cash on the day of sale, and to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with sureties to be approved by the Trustee.

SEWELL T. MILBOURNE,

Feb. 14, 1872—2t Trustee.

Office of the County Commissioners for Dorchester County.—The Board will meet at their office in Cambridge, on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., to complete the appointments of Constables (if there be applications for that office.) The following were appointed on Tuesday, the 6th inst:

District No. 1—Thomas J. Ellis.
" " 2—Samuel E. Collins.
" " 3—Thomas H. Webster.
" " 7—E. A. Marshall, W. Frank Hicks, Wm. A. Cook.
" " 12—Edward Hubbard.

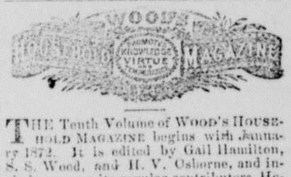
All of whom are expected to signify their acceptance of the office by presenting or sending in their Bonds stamped and with the requisite security, to be approved of by the Board at their next meeting.

All Constables in the county are requested to report in person to the Clerk and Treasurer at any time before the 12th day of March next, and those of them having Dog tax in hand to pay it over, (after deducting their commissions) under oath, according to Act of 1870, chapter 189. All those re-appointed will be required to do so before their Bonds are approved.

Office hours from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 3 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. By order,

J. M. BECKWITH, Jr.,

Feb. 14, 1872—1t Clerk.



THE Tenth Volume of Wood's Household Magazine begins with January 1872. It is edited by Gail Hamilton, S. S. Wood, and H. V. Osborne, and includes among its regular contributors Horace Greeley, Gail Hamilton, Thomas K. Beecher, Dr. Dio Lewis, Dr. W. W. Hall, James Parton, etc. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Brick Pomeroy, John G. Saxe, Maj. Genl. Kilpatrick, Petroleum V. Nasby, etc., write for it occasionly. Terms, One Dollar a year. In clubbing, three first-class periodicals are given for the price of one of them. The most liberal Premium List ever published. No periodical is more frequently or favorably mentioned by the press. "Wood's Household Magazine is one of the monuments of business enterprise which mark the age."—*Methodist Home Journal*, Philadelphia, Pa. "It has been improving ever since we knew it—a good criterion for the future."—*Courier*, New Market, Canada. "It is a marvel of cheapness and first-class quality combined."—*New York Times.* Specimen copy sent free to any address.

S. S. WOOD & CO.,

Feb. 14—tf Newburgh, N. Y.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS OF TAXES.

In Compliance with the Act of 1870, Chapter 325, Notice is hereby given to the Collectors of County Taxes for the year 1870, and prior thereto, that settlements must be made with the County Treasurer on or before the 1st DAY OF APRIL, 1872. Suits will be instituted upon the Bonds of all delinquent Collectors after that date.

The attention of Collectors is called to the following section of the Act of 1870:

"Sub-Section 5.—It shall be the duty of the several collectors of taxes to pay over under oath to the Treasurer of the State of Maryland, and to the Treasurer of the respective counties, or to return under oath to the County Commissioners of the respective counties where there is no County Treasurer, on the first Tuesday of July next after said taxes are placed in their hands for collection, and on the first Tuesday in each and every October, January, April, July, and thereafter, the amount collected by them, until the collections are completed; and on failure to make such quarterly payments or returns, the delinquent collector may be removed by the County Commissioners, and at the end of the time herein allowed for the collections aforesaid by said collectors, they and each of them shall make to the County Treasurer or to the County Commissioners, where there is no County Treasurer, a full and complete return, under oath, of the whole amount of taxes collected by them during the year, and on failure to complete within eighteen months from the day and date of receiving said taxes for collection, the collection and return of the whole amount thereof to the State Treasurer, and to the County Treasurer, or to the County Commissioners, upon the examination of the returns of said collection may determine to be and to have been uncollectable; their bonds shall be liable for the same, and the County Commissioners *shall* cause suit to be brought on the bonds given for the county taxes, and the Comptroller may cause suit to be brought on the bonds given for State taxes, to the next term of the Circuit Court thereafter; and the said Court is hereby authorized and required, upon motion of the Attorney of said Commissioners, or of the Attorney of the State, after notice to said collectors and their sureties, to take *judgment without stay of execution* for such amounts as may be found due by them for non-payment or settlement of said taxes, and the amount of said judgment *shall be collected within ninety days thereafter;* nor shall any case be postponed beyond the term of the said Circuit Court in which such action may be brought, as herein before prescribed."

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. M. BECKWITH, Jr.,

Feb14—2t Clerk.

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