The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sulivane, Editor.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,::::::::April 10, 1872.

Our Advertising Agents.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, AND S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, are Agents for this Paper in that City.

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

The Chronicle.—A year ago when we first entered upon our editorial career we resumed for our paper the old time honored name of Cambridge Chronicle, and have since then steadily pursued the course marked out in the beginning. We have kept entirely clear of all personal wrangling, have zealously advocated every movement and idea that in our judgement would advance the interests of our own people, have faithfully reflected the sentiments of our people upon all public questions so far as we could ascertain them, have made our columns free as air to everybody even when it was against our own personal interest, have filled our pages with the current news of the day and have made unceasing war upon that weak, bad Administration at Washington which is rapidly corrupting and ruining our country.

To the many kind friends who have by their patronage sustained and rewarded our efforts we return our most grateful thanks. And we truly hope that the greatly increased and constantly increasing circulation of the paper which has already attracted so much advertising business, will continue to extend itself until "The Chronicle" shall once again, as of old, be a familiar guest in *every* household in Dorset, and *all* shall know it as it is, a living medium of communication and reflector of the views of our people.

Gen. Longstreet.—This gentleman whose career has been so famous as a soldier, so ignoble as a politician, has come out in a letter wherein he declares himself in favor of the re-election of "The Butcher" to the Presidency. In the hope that the letter would have some political effect at the South among his old soldiers, who once regarded him as the model of a military leader, the precution was taken by those who control the misguided man to cause him to resign the lucrative office for which he originally sold himself that he might *appear* to speak with independence, but of course he is to be taken care of after the election.

We consider the case of Gen. Longstreet as one of the most melancholy in history. We once served under him and knew him personally very well.—We knew then as now (as did all his associates) that he was not by any means an intellectual man, but also knew him to be brave as a lion, dogged in his fidelity, and of tact and energy in doing scrupulously, unquestioningly and exactly whatever he was told to do. He was regarded also as the very flower of military honor. He had the respect of the civilized world and the love of tens of thousands who had followed him in the smoke of battle, and of millions for whom he had shed his blood as freely as water. To day this bold, blunt, weak soldier, under the evil influences of bad men, lives like Butler the "scorn of mankind," despised by those who have made him their tool and hated by a still mighty though profoundly humiliated people whose cause he has betrayed.

Alas for poor human nature! Look on one picture and then on that. Think of Gen. James Longstreet with that corps of heroes at his back who have made the Confederate name immortal, sword in hand charging amidst the carnage of the Wilderness, directing the whirlwind of war upon the banks of the Chickahominy or staggering up the blood stained heights of Gettysburg, the friend of Lee and Jackson, the soldier of Liberty; and then think of James Longstreet, the Collector of the Port at New Orleans, the friend of Grant, Warmouth and Morton, who having "wrapped himself in the American flag and crowned him with the eagle," like a fool in his bells and cap now dances for money in the presence of the Great Nation. Think of it, and while you weep for *him* weep for poor humanity.

The Legislature.—This body adjourned on Monday night the 1st inst., after having done very little that was creditable and achieved the reputation of being the most indifferent of all the legislatures that Maryland has had for some years past.—Some important measures, however, affecting our local interests have been engineered through by our own particular representatives, and the following laws were enacted in addition to those heretofore reported by us.

To regulate the shooting of wild fowl in Dorchester Co.

To change the name of the Cambridge Female "Academy" to "Seminary."

To submit the question of "liquor or no liquor" to the voters of 8th election District.

To authorize the County to assist in the construction of the Vienna Railroad.

The Fox Creek Railroad bill failed to pass the House and the bill for Chas. Frazier was voted down in the Senate.

Hard on Caroline.—A correspondent of the Cecil *Whig* gives the following racy description of Caroline County. "Leaving Easton, Md., on the 1st inst., I drove to Philadelphia, passing the great Sahara of Maryland—Caroline county—the scenes in which, at many points, would cause the heart to sicken—even one of the Kildeer family, who are very low in their notion of diet.—Yet I must say, in justice to that county, and its countymen, in some instances, I noticed heavy crops of sedge grass on the grounds and red hair on the owners' knowledge boxes. It's certainly a good country for cross-eyed men, hoop-poles, and *crossed babies*—staple productions. The ladies seem stylish, pretty proud, and walk and stand much on dignity; the men stand around bar-rooms and corner stores and are the dryest you ever saw.

The Liberal Republican Movement.—The manifesto issued by Horace Greeley and other New York republicans endorsing the liberal republican convention to be held at Cincinnati seems to have created a sensation not only in Washington, but throughout the country. The names of all the signers are said to be of representative men in republican politics. It will be remembered that it embraces general amnesty, civil service reform, a tariff for revenue only, and local self-government. The administration press comments upon the New York manifesto in the language of contempt and indifference, some of them professing to be rather glad than otherwise to get rid of the republican soreheads, but at the same time manifest considerable interest in the question whether the democrats will support the Cincinnati movement, and profess to believe that they will not, the "wish" being probably "father to the thought." The identification of Mr. Greeley with the liberal movement elicits lively comments from his old associates of the republican press. The Washington Chronicle speaks of him as a fallen star; considers he is "bedeviled by political ambition," a very common kind of bedevilment, but still thinks he will find that he cannot endorse the work of the Cincinnati Convention; but whether he does this or not, "the Greeley of the future can never by any possibility be the Greeley of the past." The Washington Republican says "He has written himself down a political humbug and charlatan, unworthy of trust or confidence." It reminds him that Mr. Seward failed in the attempt he is making. The language of the manifesto in favor of a tariff of revenue gives occasion for some sharp thrusts at the alleged inconsistency of this with Mr. Greeley's former high tariff views.

On the other hand, the Washington Patriot, democratic, points out that Mr. Greeley not only separates personally, but the Tribune, a great power in the party, separates with him, and that in view of the fact that the stockholders of the Tribune "have been long accustomed to regard a presidential campaign as an exceptional harvest of circulation," and "consider dividends before principles, the course of that powerful journal is now invested with a significance altogether exceptional, and must make an impression on the party everywhere." The Patriot thinks the manifesto a well-considered movement, and "the result of much interchange of opinion in and out of the State," and that the example of New York will encourage similar movements in other States. If the action of the Cincinnati convention be really "liberal," it thinks that good may be accomplished; if not, that it will settle down into another Birney affair; though this is a matter which it considers belonging exclusively to the republicans who may compose it. The Brooklyn Eagle, democratic, says that the names signed to the manifesto "have for years been respectively the exponents of the management, moral strength, business wisdom, and legal and literary culture of the organization in New York State."

The liberal republican movement seems to have greatly widened since its inception in Missouri. The original call of the Missouri convention was to "all republicans who desire the reforms" set forth in the platform then adopted. The New York call is to "the republicans of New York who agree with them, "but the hope is expressed that the Missouri movement "may spread and influence every political party". It was reported that the call of the Cincinnati committee of arrangements is to all voters, "without distinction of party," but this turns out to be a mistake, an invitation of that character from a committee of the Ohio "revenue and reform organization" to citizens of that State having led to the misapprehension. It is not thought probable that many democrats will take part in the convention, but that they will wait and see what will be the action of that body and its nominations, when they can decide whether it is their best policy to unite with that section of the republicans in an effort to revolutionize the conduct of public affairs. Should such a union be formed, the approaching presidential campaign will be one of great vigor and interest. *Balt. Sun.*

Polygamy Still in Full Bloom.

The petition of four hundred women of Utah, praying that the protection of the General Government may not be withdrawn from them by the admission of that Territory as a State, sets forth that a large proportion of the signers have been members of the Mormon Church for many years, and that numbers of them have had a personal and very bitter experience of the practical workings of polygamy The petitioners say that thousands of women within the Territory of Utah are to-day in a condition of abject slavery, and earnestly appeal to Congress not to take any steps that will cut off hope of their deliverance. They assert that within the past three months polygamous marriages have rather increased than diminished, and that since the 1st of November, scores of young girls have been married to men who had already from two to five families. They pertinently inquire whether it is reasonable to suppose that a people who defy the law thus openly while under the direct supervision of Congress will order their internal affairs any better when invested with the prerogatives of a State government.

Believing that only the strong arm of the Federal Government can secure to the inhabitants of Utah the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution of the country, these women urgently pray that this protection may not be withdrawn. It is not to be presumed that the application of Utah for admission to the Union as a State will receive any favor in Congress, as it is evident that the measure is designed only to strengthen the rule of Brigham Young and the Mormon priesthood.

☞The latest fashion at weddings is for a gentleman to present his daughter with a check for a large amount, which is displayed with the other presents, but taken back by the indulgent papa at the close of the reception.

The California Earthquake—Further Datails—The Engulphed Village—Terrible Scenes, &c.

San Francisco, March 30.—Dispatches from the volcanic section in Inyo county give additional details of the earthquake disaster on Tuesday last. The shocks still continue, though with decreased violence. It is remarkable that only a slight shock on Tuesday was felt in Central and Northern California. Cerra Gordo is badly damaged, having several buildings thrown down and one man killed. Lone Pine appears to have been directly over the centre of the disturbance. Among the killed at the latter place was Mr. Grey, aged forty-two years, a native of Texas. The remainder were all Spanish Americans. The first shock is described as resembling a park of artillery fired directly beneath the town.—Col. Whipple who was in the second story of an adobe house, states that he had just time to jump from the bed and get to the doorway when the whole house appeared to crumble to pieces.

He was buried in the ruins, but succeeded in extricating himself from the debris, having received several severe but not dangerous wounds. The scene beggars description. Nearly the whole populace was buried beneath the ruins. Cries for help and screams of pain from the wounded beneath the ruins filled the air, while those who escaped were calling for help to rescue fathers, mothers, wives and children. The first shock was followed in quick succession by three others. Over three hundred distinct shocks were felt between half-past two o'clock and sunrise. In fact, the earth was in constant tremble for over three hours. A chasm was opened to the extent of thirty-five miles down the valley, ranging from three inches to forty feet in width.—Rocks were torn from their places and rolled down into the valley.

At Swansea, Colonel Tregallis, of the Smelting Works, was killed. Great desolation prevails throughout the vicinity of Lone Pine.

A dispatch to-day from Visalia says that several shocks were felt in that city last night, and are still coming from the southeast.

Persons anticipate finding immense chasms in the mountains east of us as soon as the snow disappears enough to permit investigation.

There are rumors of a volcano in active operation having been seen from the summit of Green-hood Mountain, sixty miles south of Visalia. The Indians in that vicinity have all left fearing a recurrence of a general convulsion of nature, which, according to their traditions, occurred in that region some hundreds of years ago, and created what is known as Owens River Valley, but which was before a chain of mountains.

The section affected by the earthquake was sparsely inhabited, mainly by people engaged in working silver bearing lead mines.

Further advices from Inyo county place the number killed by the earthquake on Tuesday at thirty, besides one hundred wounded. In the desert country stretching from Owens Lake to the Mexican line are innumerable craters, not long extinct, besides several mud volcanoes, and it is supposed some of these old volcanoes may be in eruption again.

Gentlemen from Independence assert that smoke and ashes from a volcano were distictly seen southward from that place, and word had been brought there that lava was seen flowing down the mountain, but the report is not authenticated. The shocks continued decreasing in force up to Thursday morning, when over one thousand had been counted.

At Tibbetts ranch, fifteen miles above Independence, forty acres of ground sunk seven feet below the surface of the surrounding country. Big Owens lake has risen four feet since the first shock.

Owens river ran over its banks, depositing shoals of fish on shore; afterwards it receded. For a distance of three or four miles through Lone Pine the earth is cracked. One side remained stationary, while the other sank seven or eight feet, leaving the wall of earth extending over three miles in length, where formerly was a level plain Innumerable cracks were made throughout the valley. Kern and Owens rivers turned and ran up the stream several minutes, leaving their beds dry, and finally returned with largely increased volumes of water. There is no parallel to this earthquake since 1812, when the missions of San Juan, Capistrove and La Puerissaina, in Southern California, were destroyed. Of course the earthquake is a matter of common conversation throughout California, but creates not the slightest apprehension outside the district affected.

Pennsylvania Frauds.—The testimony in the McClure-Gray contested election case, in Philadelphia is claimed to prove that the democrats were swindled out of several recent State elections, by frauds. The Pittsburg Post says:

"We believe that Asa Parker was honestly elected Governor by a larger majority than that accorded to Governor Geary. We believe that Philadelphia is to-day, and has been for years, democratic by from eight to ten thousand majority, and we believe still further that the thieves, rounders and repeaters in that city have so controlled elections there as to give just what majority was needed to carry the city and State."

This has been repeatedly charged in the public press.

Arrival.—Judge Irving, who it will be remembered fell on the slippery pavement in Baltimore in December last, and broke his thigh, arrived in town on Saturday morning. We are glad to be able to announce his arrival amongst us again. He says that he has suffered a great deal, but he has already partially recovered the use of his leg. He can stand without support upon it and can walk half way across a room without the aid of a crutch or cane. We are confident that we will have the pleasure of seeing him on the bench at our coming Term of Court.—*True Marylander.*

[For the Cambridge Chronicle.]

Meeting of the Fruit Growers Association of East New Market.

April 6, 1872.

Pursuant to a call, a meeting was held in the town of East New Market, on Saturday April the 6th, for the purpose of organizing a Fruit Growers Association.—The meeting was called to order, and Hon. Wm. T. Vickers, elected President and F. H. Dean, Secretary pro tempora. The President in taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting was to organize an association of the Fruit Growers of the upper districts of Dorchester county, and he presumed the object of the association, was to secure laborers, (pickers) and to regulate a uniform price; also to protect the Growers of Fruit in their rights, from imposition and loss—from neglect of common carriers. Several other gentlemen, of much experience spoke in quite a recommendable style of the need of such an association. On motion the chair was authorized to appoint a committee, of three persons to draft a Constitution and by-laws for the government of said association and John H. Bramble, Alonzo Wood and Jabez Wright, were appointed accordingly.

On motion it was resolved that the next meeting of the association be held at the R. R. depot, on Saturday the 13th April at 1.30 P. M., for the purpose of permanent organization, where all persons interested are invited to be present.

On motion it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Cambridge papers. On motion the meeting adjourned.

W. T. VICKERS, Pres't.

F. H. Dean, Sec'ry.

Washington, April 1.—The reply of Earl Granville to the note of this government on that feature of the American case which submits the claim for indirect damages under the Treaty of Washington to the Geneva arbitration reached here to-day, and will be laid before the Cabinet to-morrow.—The most that can be said of it authentically is that it is an elaborate document and does not present an ultimatum. Yet, by indirection at least, it is believed it makes the situation quite plain that England does not intend to appear before the Geneva Conference for an arbitration either on the preliminary question as to whether the treaty admits any claim for consequential damages, or, that being waived, on the direct issue itself as presented in the American case. It may be very safely assumed, however, that Earl Granville's note leaves the door wide open for future negotiations for a solution of the existing difficulties; but it is quite evident also from the note that a point has been reached where this government can say, in the language of today's World: "Let Earl Granville be asked if the British government will go forward at Geneva as agreed. If he says no, bring home our agent and lawyers, take steps to protect our fishermen, then put our vizor down and await events."—*N. Y. World.*

A Fatal Quarrel Between Brothers.

From the Owen (Ky.) News.

On last Saturday two brothers named Horton, living on North Savern creek in this county, got into an altercation, wherein the elder cut and stabbed the younger fearfully; after which he cut his own throat. The younger brother had engaged to work for some one of the neighbors, but feeling unwell did not go. When the elder came in he asked the reason he had not gone, whereupon the younger said he was unwell. Here the older told him he was too lazy, and would not work.—One word brought on another, till at last the younger threw a chair at his brother, breaking it all to pieces.—The elder then expostulated with him for breaking the chair, whereupon the younger drew his knife and made an assault upon the other. He also drew his knife, and the bloody work began. The elder cut and stabbed his younger brother fearfully, and then went to the woods a short distance off and cut his own throat, after which he managed to grope his way back to the house. As he entered the door he fell, through weakness, to the floor by the side of the other, where they were shortly after found, the story of both corroborating the above. As last accounts both were still alive, but no hope is entertained for their recovery.

☞The practice of enamelling faces has become fairly established in this country among a class of frivolous women who are willing to risk their health for a temporary gratification of their vanity; but it is sometimes attended with disastrous results. The Louisville *Ledger* tells a story of a lady of that place who visited an Eastern city five months ago and made a contract with a noted French enameller, by which he agreed to beautify her face in such a manner that it would remain unchanged for three years at the least, and a year or two longer if extra care was taken to wash it in a prescribed manner. The lady received the enamelling and returned to Louisville.—Since her return she has disappeared from society. The poisonous ingredients used in the enamel have produced an almost total paralysis of the facial nerves; her eyes are terribly inflamed, and she is rapidly losing her sight, while her whole countenance is disfigured, distorted, and ulcerous.—Her physicians have but faint hopes of saving her life.

The Peninsular Ship Canal.—In reference to the proposed Peninsular Ship Canal, the *Commercial* of Saturday says: Governor Ponder, of this State, who visited Wilmington, a day or two ago, says there is every reason to believe that the Government will set a corps of Engineers to work to survey a route for the proposed ship canal across the Peninsula, in a very short time; at least the Committee who waited on the Secretary of War for the purpose of securing the object, were led to believe this would be done.

Ex-Governor Francis Thomas, of Maryland has been appointed minister to Peru, by the President.

"Sewing Societies" are generally places whar the wimmin meet to rip and so—up the naborhood.

Book Notices.

Brainard's Musical World for April has made its appearance filled with all sorts of good things for musical people.

We notice an unusual amount of original matter in this number, and especially call the attention of our readers to two series of articles commenced in this issue. The article "Hints on buying Instruments," is just what is needed by those who contemplate purchasing a piano. The first paper on "Music in the Public Schools," is ably written and interesting.

The Music in this number is, "How can I tell him I love him DO more?" a song, and a simplified arrangement of A. P. Wyman's popular piece "Silvery Waves."

Published at the Great Central Music Publishing House of S. Brainard's Sons, in Cleveland, O., at $1.00 a year.

☞The reader's attention is called to D. Appleton & Co's. advertisement, in another column, of a new edition of the leading novels of Fenimore Cooper, designed specially for popular circulation. The first of the series will be "The Last of the Mohicans," which will appear with numerous new illustrations by F. O. C. Darley. The style of publication will be the popular octavo form, with paper covers, the purpose being to render the novels as low in price as possible. Heretofore there has been no edition of this acknowledged head of American romancists suitable for general popular circulation, and hence the new issue of these famous novels will be welcomed by the generation of readers that have sprung up since Cooper departed from us. As time progresses, the character, genius, and value of the Cooper romances become more widely recognized; he is now accepted as the great classic of our American literature, and his books as the prose epics of our early history.

Salisbury.

Town Election.—This took place on Monday, being the first under the new charter. Two tickets were in the field, the "regular," or improvement ticket, and the "independent," or anti-improvement. The former included one Republican, and was successful, by about 35 majority. Politics were ignored.

Workmen on a Strike.—The employees in two of our planing mills struck, on Monday for an increase of wages and maintenance of the 10 hour system, it being proposed by the employers to commence working a longer day than this. The latter say they have other men to take the places of the strikers.—*Eastern Shoreman.*

The Trade of South America.—In connection with the proposed increase of subsidy to the Pacific Mail steamers we hear a great deal of the immense importance of the Asiatic trade. We hear a great deal less, however, of a trade which has already been improved and developed by the line of steamers running to Brazil. In 1870 our imports from China and Japan were some $18,000,000 in value, and our exports were some $7,000,000. To Brazil and the Rio Plata we sent about $8,000,000, and received thence over $31,000,000. Our tea comes with the Asiatic trade. Our coffee with the South American. Aside from these we import silk from Asia, and hides, wool, dyewoods and tallow from South America. These last enter largely into manufactures, and give employment to a very large body of workmen. The demands of the South American trade are at least as worthy as those of Japan and China, and where there is real necessity for lines subsidies are not needed.

A Sad Romance in a Boston Boarding House.—On Friday the wife of Thomas Williams, a mechanic, whom she had labored to support and nurse during a long and incurable illness, died in his presence, in their boarding house in Boston, from an overdose of laudanum, taken to quiet her nerves and procure rest. The husband was unable to render aid or call for assistance, and expired himself next day.—Mrs. Williams is said to have married against the consent of her parents, wealthy residents of Newport, who cast her off; but while both were dying a letter came offering the assistance too long withheld. The bodies were taken to Newport for burial.

An unexpected turn was given to affairs before the Senate Committee on the French Arms sales, Wednesday. It has been asserted, over and over again, that the sales were stopped as soon as it was found out that the material was for the French Government. But now it seems that Mr Remington, acting for the French Government, was seen at one of the U. S. Arsenals in company with several ordnance officers, arranging for other purchases, long after his standing was known.—This ought to be easily susceptible of proof, and suggests a vein of investigation. Another witness mentions a "Mrs. Davis" whose influence was supposed to be potent in procuring favors of the Ordnance Bureau. Who was she?

Fashionable Marriage.—The cornet player Levy is shortly to be married to a young lady moving in a fashionable circle in Buffalo, N. Y. Arrangements have been made that the marriage should take place in Russia, where the great cornet player is now filling a star engagement; and we understand that the lady, accompanied by her mother, will shortly set out for St. Petersburg, where the nuptials will be celebrated.

Death of Prof. Dickson.—Professor Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D., of Jefferson Medical College, died in Philadelphia on March 31st. He was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1798. Professor Dickson for over fifty years was a practitioner and a teacher of medicine. He was for some time connected with the medical department of the University of New York, and was for many years Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the College of South Carolina.

Potomac Fish Market.—The receipts of fish at Fishtown since Saturday have been 25,000 herring, 600 shad and 1,000 bunches of rock and perch. The herring sold at from $14 to $21 per thousand, the shad at from $23 $31 per hundred, the rock at from 25 to 41 cents a bunch and perch at from 5 to 20 cents per bunch.—*Alexandria (Va.) Gazette 1st inst.*

☞The Kentucky Legislature has passed a law for the management of the estate and personal confinement of any person who has, by the habitual or excessive use of opium, arsenic, hasheeh, or any drug, become incompetent to manage themselves or estates with ordinary prudence and discretion.

☞It is understood in Washington that Judge Davis will decline to run for the Presidency unless "endorsed" by the Cincinnati Convention.

DIED.

On the 27th ult., Laura Adelia, wife of George J. Meekins, in the 30th year of her age.

On the 24th ult., Elmer, son of Francis and Adeline Webb, in the 7th year of his age.

On the 3d of April, at 7.40 A. M., Sarh E. Adams, beloved wife of George W. Adams, in the 27th year of her age.

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore April 9, 1872.

Grain.—Receipts to-day embraced 5522 bushels of Wheat, 20,000 bushs Corn, 500 bushs Rye, and no oats. The stock of Corn in Elevator to-day 364,056 bushels. The market for all descriptions of Grain was firmer—we note, viz: Wheat—sales of 1600 bushs Pennsylvania red at 1 82a$1 85; 2150 bushs Southern do. at 1 90a$2 05; 800 bushs Western white on private terms. Corn—sales of 6500 bushs Southern white at 67 cts., an advance of 1a2c; 2000 bushels do. yellow at 66a67 cents; 16,000 bushs Western do. from Elevator at 65 cts. Oats—sale 1500 bushs Pennsylvania at 55 cents—market firm. Rye—sales of 460 bushs Pennsylvania at 98 cts to $1 05 per bushel.

DENTISTRY,

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

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

July 12, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.—The Board will meet at their office in Cambridge on MONDAY, April 22nd inst., it being the commencement of the annual ten days session, during which they will hear Appeals, note Transfers, and make charges from lists furnished by the Clerk of the Court and Register of Wills. All persons having claims against this county should present them at that time.

All Collectors of State and County tax, having insolvent lists should present them, and all Collectors for levy of 1871 should return a full list of all property assessed by them for the present year. By order of the Board, J. M. BECKWITH, Jr., Clerk.

ap 10—2t

WILLIAM HEMSLEY,

AGENT FOR

GODFREY KEEBLER,

Steam Biscuit, Cracker and Cake Bakery,

258, 260 and 262 North Twenty-Second St., PHILADELPHIA.

☞All orders addressed to Agent will be gratefully received and promptly filled.—All Goods delivered to Baltimore Steamers free of charge—after said delivery, at the risk of the purchaser.

April 10, 1872. 1y

COOPER'S

LEATHER-STOCKING NOVELS

"The enduring monuments of Fenimore Cooper are his works. While the love of country continues to prevail, his memory will exist in the hearts of the people. So truly patriotic and American throughout, they should find a place in every American's library."——*Daniel Webster.*

A NEW AND

Splendidly-Illustrated Popular Edition of

FENIMORE COOPER'S

WORLD-FAMOUS

LEATHER-STOCKING ROMANCES.

D. Appleton & Co., announce that they have commenced the publication of J. Fenimore Cooper's Novels, in a form designed for general popular circulation. The series will begin with the famous "Leather-Stocking Tales," five in number, which will be published in the following order, at intervals of about a month:

I. The Last of the Mohicans. II The Deerslayer IV The Pioneers. III. The Pathfinder. V. The Prairie.

This edition of the "Leather-Stocking Tales" will be printed in handsome octavo volumes, from new stereotype plates.—Each volume superbly and fully illustrated with entirely new designs by the distinguished artist F. O. C. Darley, and bound in an attractive paper cover. Price, Seventy-five Cents per Volume, or $3.75 for the complete set. The series, when completed, will make, bound, an elegant library volume, for which binding-cases will be furnished at a moderate price.

PREMIUMS AND CLUB TERMS.

**These club terms are designed specially for towns where there are no local booksellers.

Any person sending us the amount in advance for the complete set of the "Leather-Stocking Series," $3.75, will receive gratuitously a handsome steel-engraved portrait of J. Eenimore Cooper, of size suitable for binding in the volume. Any one sending us the amount in full for four complete sets of this series ($15), will receive an extra set gratuitously, each set accompanied by the steel portrait of Cooper. The volumes of the series will be mailed to each subscriber, post-paid, as rapidly as published, and the portrait immediately on the receipt of the remittance.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 549 & 551 Broadway, New York.

Ap. 10, 1872—tf

MARYLAND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

Spring Arrangement.

STEAMER HIGHLAND LIGHT,

Capt. Ed. T. Leonard,

Having been refitted and thoroughly overhauled, will resume her trips, on SATURDAY, March 30, 1872, for Easton, Oxford, Cambridge, Wallack's Sherman's, Hughletts, Medford's and intermediate landings, leaving Pier 3, Light Street, foot of Camden, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 P. M., making close connection with the Maryland and Delaware Railroad at Easton, and with the Dorchester and Delaware Railroad at Cambridge.

On Tuesday and Saturday the trip will be extended to Denton and intermediate landings.

On the return trip will leave Denton at 12 o'clock noon, Cambridge 5.30, and Easton at 9 p. m. Will leave Medford's on the Friday return trip at 2 p. m.

State Rooms and Meals on board.—Freight taken at lowest rates, Ap. 3.

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the expiration of thirty days, the undersigned and others will petition the Commissioners for Dorchester county to open and make a public road, leading from the county road on the East side of the Little Black Water river, from a point near the African church called "Dickerson's Chapel" to the little Black Water river, then across the river by a bridge to be erected, then from the bridge to the main County road leading down on the West side of said river, and from thence by a direct line to Church Creek, which last part of the said road will be through the woods.

WM. J. BOWDLE,
ALFRED J. MOBRAY,
JOHN M. WILLIS.

April 3—4t

Agents Wanted for the New Work,

Our Children,

OR

How to Make & Keep them Healthy.

BY AUGUSTUS K. GARDNER, M. D.

Late Prof. in New York Medical College.

It treats of Amusements, Education, Physical Development, Diseases, Accidents, Marriages, &c., imparting a vast amount of valuable information conducive to the Health, Happiness, and Welfare of the Young. Written in a pleasing style, it is exceedingly interesting, as well as instructive.

Every Family should have it, and no Parent can afford to be without it. Send for Circulars giving full particulars.

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Publisher,

Ap. 3, 1872. 711 Sansom St., Phila.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Dorchester County, at the suit of Joseph H. Twilley, for the use of Thomas H. Twilley, for the use of Mary R. Twilley, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of David Jenkins, Moses Young and Henry Johnson, to me directed, I have siezed and taken in execution the following personal property of the said Moses Young, to wit:

One Wheat FAN, 1 sow & 6 Shoats, 1 lot of Poultry, 5 Sheep, 15 Barrels of Corn, 50 bushels of shelled Corn and a crop of Wheat on the ground.

And I hereby give notice that, I will offer for sale, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on

SATURDAY, April 13th, 1872,

between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises of the said Moses Young, all the above personal property of him, the said Moses Young, so seized and taken in execution, to satisfy the said execution and the costs and officers fees accrued and to accrue thereon.

EDWIN DASHIELL,

Ap. 3, 1872—2t Sheriff.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Thomas W. Anderson, vs William G. Lecompte, admr. of James A. Byrus, deceased, Augustus A. Pattison & Laura Pattison, his wife, Joseph E. Byus, Rose Byus, James T. Byus, Kennerly T. Byus and Wilhelmina Byus.	In Equity in the Circuit Court for Dorchester county. No. 762 Chancery. March 27, 1872.

THE object of this suit is to procure a decree for a sale of certain real estate situated in the 7th. Election District of Dorchester County on the County road leading from Cambridge to Cornersville, adjoining the home farms of John R. Creighton and William G. LeCompte, and of which James A. Byus, died seized.

The bill states that in the month of January, A. D. 1872, the said James A. Byus departed this life siezed and possessed of a large real and personal estate, and indebted unto the Complainant and divers other persons in considerable sums of money. That he died intestate, leaving Laura, wife of Augustus A. Pattion, Joseph E. Byus, Rose Byus, James T. Byus, Kennerly T. Byus and Wilhelmina Byus his only children and heirs at law. That letters of administration were granted unto William G. LeCompte of said county by the Orphans Court of the county of Dorchester aforesaid, who by virtue thereof possessed himself of the said personal estate, but that the same is insufficient to discharge all the debts due and owing by the said decedent, and the deficiency ought to be supplied by a sale of the said real estate; that the said Rose, James T., Kennerly T. and Wilhelmina Byus are infants, under the age of 21 years and that the said Joseph E. Byus is a non-resident of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the Complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published at Cambridge in said county once in each of four successive weeks before the 27th day of May, A. D. 1872, give notice to the said Joseph E. Byus of the object and substance of this bill; and warn him to appear in this Court in person, or by solicitor on or before the 11th day of November A. D. 1872 to answer the premises and show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

F. J. HENRY,

True copy, Test:

F. J. HENRY, Cl'k.

April 3, 1872—5t

Mortgagees Sale.

BY virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage executed in our favor by James H. Charles and Mary E. Charles, his wife, on the 3rd day of April in the year 1871 and recorded in Liber F. J. H. No. 8 folios 44 and 45, one of the Land record Books of Dorchester County, we the undersigned will offer at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in front of the COURT HOUSE door, in the town of Cambridge, on

MONDAY, April 29th, 1872,

All that

House and Lot,

near Thos. K. Smith's Mill, on the county road leading from said Mill to the farm of Thomas Helsby, deceased, being the same property which the said James H Charles and wife formerly purchased of George M. Nichols.

Terms of sale cash on the day of sale.

EDWARD MITCHELL,
JAMES F. MITCHELL,
CHARLES E. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM M. MITCHELL,

Partners trading under the name of Edward Mitchell & Sons.

April 3, 1872—4t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Dorchester County, at the suit of Richard Rhodes, assignee of Robert Rook, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James W. Lord, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, and interest of the said James W. Lord, in and to the following personal property to wit:

Three Horses, 1 Yoke of Oxen, 4 Cows, 1 Carriage and Harness, 50 barrels of Corn, 3 Carts and timber chains, a lot of Blade and Top Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture and various other articles too numerous to mention.

And I hereby give notice that on

THURSDAY, April 18th, 1872,

between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock; P. M. at the HOME FARM of the said James W. Lord, in the Fork District near the Nanticoke River, I will offer for sale the said property so seized and taken in execution, by public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said execution and costs, fees, &c., due and to become due thereon.

EDWIN DASHIELL,

Ap. 3, 1872—3t Sheriff.

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