The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sullivane, Editor.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,.....April 17, 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.

How to Make the Farm Pay.— As the Spring approaches we wish to urge upon the agricultural community of which we are part and parcel, the how and the wherefore they can make money out of the climate and soil and geographical position with which nature has blessed them.

What we want is money, but nothing is more certain than that it will never come while we content ourselves with sitting down and wishing for it. Nothing is more common than to hear men say, "we need Northern emigration and Northern capital," but while it is perfectly true that it would help wonderfully the community at large and therefore each individual would of course get his mite of share of the general good, yet after all we cannot compel it to come, and if it did come would not fill *our* pockets with money and *our* mouths with the bread of ease.—Instead, then, of sitting idly down and wishing for impossible things, let us turn our thoughts and our hands to the capabilities and advantages within our reach.

And right here we wish to ask a question. Where do you suppose this great Northern wealth and population which you so earnestly covet, came from? Did they get it by gazing dreamily across the Atlantic wave and constantly wishing and sighing for assistance from the crowded cities and overflowing treasuries of the old world? Not at all. In an ungenial climate they wrung it out of a sterile soil, and by means which we are determined the people of Dorset *shall* think about whether they wish it or not, for by iteration we shall force them upon their attention. [It is sadly true, as may be suggested in answer, that a large part of this wealth consists in the manufacturer's plunder of which the agriculturists of the South and West have been robbed by the iniquitous tariffs, but it is not altogether that, and if it were, if *they will* pass these tariff acts, certainly *we* are as much at liberty to take advantage of them as they are.]

The farmer of New England and the middle States has made money by economising in little things and by confining his labor to small pieces of land. So much as he can cultivate *well*, that he does, and expends no useless labor in skimming over large tracts of ground.

If he has a stream of water on his land he makes it turn a wheel for him and grinds his neighbors wheat and corn. The result of that is that *they* get their flour with the freight on their grain to the nearest city, the commissions of the merchant and the return freight after it is ground, all saved in the price, and *he* makes the money which would swell the pockets of the city miller. The ultimate result is steam power and a manufactory.

He sets up a tannery and pays his neighbors for their hides the market prices, less freight and commissions. What follows? A shoe manufactory in process of time, and every man buys his shoes with freights and it may be half a dozen commissions off. [Have you reflected that under the present regime *you* sell your calf skin to a pedlar, he to a Baltimore or New York tanner, he to a new England Manufacturer and he in turn after he has made it into shoes sells it to a New York shoe merchant who sells to a Baltimore merchant who sells to a county merchant who sells to you *your own calf skin* made into shoes for which you the *consumer* must pay all the freights of a 500 miles trip and the profits of all concerned from the pedlar to your county merchant?]

These are two instances among hundreds. Do you not perceive that in such a state of affairs the New England farmer buys everything at greatly reduced prices compared with your own, or sells his "stuff" to his neighbor the manufacturer at the same price as yours after it has passed through a half dozen hands, which amounts to the same thing?

Now by way of experiment let each farmer set aside an acre near his house and make of it a pet. Let him drain it, manure it and make it like a garden. This he can do himself. Then let him plant strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, anything of the kind you please, and if *that acre* in two seasons does not yield you $100, per annum (it frequently will $300,) clear money, with less trouble and labor than attends any other part of your farming business—then it won't. Thats all.

Moral—Make money out of the ground that fate has given you—keep it at home in the shape of manufactories, exchange the manufactured goods for stuffs that you need but do not make at home, and you are a rich people.

The Daily German Correspondent. This valuable Baltimore journal printed in German and universally read by that large element of the German population settled in America, has recently been enlarged one column on each page. This makes the third enlargement of the paper since April 1870 and is greatly owing to the business enterprise of our friend Wm. Pinkney Hamilton who for the last two years has had charge of the business department of the Correspondent. It is now second only to the Sun in circulation and advertising patronage, and with the certainty of a very large addition to the German population of Baltimore growing out of the successful establishment of the Bremen Line, the Correspondent bids fair to become one of the most influential journals in America.

The champion reaper—advertising.

Local Option Laws.—The Baltimore papers state that Gov. Whyte has vetoed the Local Option Law for the 4th District of Kent Co., on the ground of unconstitutionality. The natural inference must be that he has also vetoed the like bill for the 8th District of our county but the papers are silent on the point. In Cumberland Co. Penn. a local option law of that State for that county has been decided to be unconstitutional by the Court in a test case. The ground would seem to be that in a republican country every man is at liberty to pursue happiness in his own way, and if that way is a bad one so much the worse for him—the community have nothing to do with it.

Gov. Whyte has vetoed the bill amending law of East New Market on the ground of its unconstitutional provision to give the Burgess of the town the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace. Also the bill for the protection of riparian proprietors in Dorchester county, because it gave jurisdiction to magistrates in criminal cases.

☞ Seth Wilbur Payne of the Utica Daily Bee who was some time back sentenced to four months hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary for an alleged libel on Judge Doolittle, has been offered his freedom if he will recant his assertions. This he refuses to do but issues his spicy little paper as usual and declares that every word he said about the Judge is true and he will stick to it till the last horn blows.

The Liberal Republican Movement.—An immense mass meeting of those opposed to the re-election of Gen. Grant was held in New York City last week. Horace Greeley, Senators Schurz, Conklyn, Trumbull &c., were present and participated in the proceedings.—The down-fall of the bad administration now ruling at Washington seems more and more probable every week.

Republican Troubles.—The radicals have "split" in New York, Kentucky, Louisiana and Arkansas. "And a large and influential wing of the party in Pennsylvania headed by Col. Forney is so disgusted by the recent nominations made by the State Convention under the influence of the notorious Simon Cameron, that it is seriously in contemplation to call another convention which step once taken will hopelessly divide the guilty party in that important State."

The Connecticut election has not afforded room for much exultation to anybody. The Democrats did not carry the State; few expected them to do so; and the Republicans feel that to keep the New England States by a majority of a few hundred, is not a brilliant augury for the contest in States that are doubtful or hostile. The liberal Republicans say that they have not begun to fight yet, but are whetting their teeth and sharpening their weapons for their campaign, which is to open in May.

The New Divorce Law.—The Legislature, which has just adjourned, adopted during its session a new divorce law containing important provisions which were not in the old law; these are, first, that in all cases where a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* is decreed, the Court may in its discretion decree that the guilty party shall not marry again during the lifetime of the other party, in which case the bond of matrimony shall be deemed not to be dissolved as to any farther marriage of the guilty party, contracted in violation of such decree or any prosecution on account thereof; second, that power is given to the Court to decree divorces *a mensa et thoro*, for a limited time, as well as forever, and it is further provided that in all cases wherein a divorce *a mensa et thoro* is decreed it may be revoked at any time thereafter by the Court granting a revocation of the same upon the joint application of the parties to be discharged from the operations of the decree; and third, greater protection is given to the children of parties divorced.

THAT'S ALL.

The suspicious thing about Secretary Robeson is that whereas he was a county court lawyer with a per annum practice of about $3,000 just before entering the Cabinet, he is now a man of great wealth, rejoicing in the mansion, equipage, and bank account of a true millionnaire.—*World*

Merely the effect of association. A position in the Cabinet of a President who has unsettled grocery bills standing out all over his native heath, and now is the possessor of untold thousands, real estate, horses, carriages, pictures, dogs and assorted presents, is calculated to improve the financial condition of a man less skilled in the art of picking up things than even Secretary Robeson. Force of example, that's all.

Mr. Bonner's Peculiar Way of Writing an Article.

The Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, is making an effort to raise the salaries of the Professors in that institution. He gives the following account of his interview with Mr. Robert Bonner of the *Ledger* when he proposed this project to him:

"When I was calling lately on my friend Mr. Bonner, he said that they had been prompting him to write an article for the *Ledger* on the propriety of raising the incomes of ministers and professors; he told me that he was going to write an article that would be very brief; and thereupon proceeded to write out and hand to me a check for $5,000 to go to augment the Princeton salaries."

Colorado Monthly.

The Colorado Monthly, published by J. H. Wiehelm, Denver, Colorado, contains full and reliable information about that remarkable land; its pages are embellished with fine engravings of the wonderful and peculiar Rocky Mountain scenery—THE FINEST IN THE WORLD. Price $2.00 per annum—Agents wanted in every township in the Union. Address the publisher for cash terms, inclosing fifteen cents for specimen copy.

[For the Chronicle.]

Leap-Year Ball.

On the evening of the 10th instant the ladies of Cambridge, celebrated the quadrennial return of their "natural and inalienable rights," by giving a Leap-Year Ball, reserving to themselves the exclusive right to manage and direct all its operations from the mechanical decoration of the Hall, to the esthetic selection of partners in the dance. That they fully vindicated their claim to full recognition, and showed themselves entirely worthy to be allowed *always* to manage things, any one who stood within Hayward Hall that night would most cheerfully admit. The whole affair was conducted with that exact skill, that perfect knowledge of means and ends, that use of little things, making them great in the using, in short, with that womanly completeness which, I fear we rarely inherit from our mothers. It was a grand success and the manhood of C. owes its fair opposites a debt of gratitude.

The night itself was beautiful, the air just suited to moderate exercise. As we left our bachelor quarters we suddenly became aware that nature herself was in sympathy and was preparing a grand outer court to the worship of the inner temple. The northern lights were streaming up to the zenith, rapidly changing thro' white to green and gold, and a soft burnished radiance glowed over the entire Heavens. Surely thought we, some snowy spirit of queenly birth has left her frozen realm, and all this gorgeous pomp, these flowing electric spears and flashing glory, suit the occasion. Were we wrong? Romance, awaked so grandly, hardly prepared our unexcitable self for the scene which greeted us upon entering the Hall. What the Sun, heat, electricity, or what you think, was causing about the Northern Pole, lustrous beauty, ardent sympathy, and exquisite taste had prepared in their Southern home. This favorite resort was charmingly decorated, wreaths, of evergreen, bright with unusual flowers stretched their graceful folds from point to point, wrapping the pillars in soft beauty, curving in proud arches, suspending pretty designs and bending down, here and there, as tho' they must envelop the fair ones who moved below. The walls and windows were appropriately even elaborately ornamented, and just opposite the entrance, in large letters, hung that exponent of Southern life and feeling, the symbol of that kindness of nature, we trust, worthily inherited,—*welcome*. Around the room on comfortable seats were gathered numbers of entertained guests, and mothers who lived over again their youthful gayety in their daughters' charms. Here and there were groups of wall-flowered gentlemen, patiently awaiting to be selected. The music of piano and violins caused the air to throb with melody, while every heart leaped and bounded in time. In the centre were the lady masquers, brilliantly attired, and we, here and now, challenge any community under the best government the world ever saw, to produce their equal in beauty, grace of motion, and fitness of costume.—Every ornament worn was true to its meaning and intent; no dressing beyond character or in excess; a refined taste ruled in the smallest matters. There was no vulgar or tawdy display of finery, yet so elegant and dazzling was the scene, we doubt if all the diamond crosses, and rivieres that have lost their way in Great Ulysses' court could have added to its effectiveness.

In the early evening all were masked, removing before supper was announced. The characters assumed and worthily borne were, Huntress, Miss P. S., Gypsey Queen by Miss H. B., Winter by Miss K. B., Folly by Mrs. C. S., Titania by Miss L. M., Maid of Athens by Miss J. M., Red Riding Hood by Miss R. B., of Elkton, Md., Polish Girl by Miss R. S., White Lady of Avenel by Miss N. R., Flower Girl by Miss N. R. Jr., Forget me not, by Miss K. D., Night by Miss M. S., Sea Nymph by Miss S. S., Rowena by Miss I. L., Night by Miss Y. S., Planet by Miss N. L., Spanish Lady by Miss L. W., La Bayadere by Miss N. W., Aurore by Miss F. P., Novice by Miss M. B., Swiss Peasant by Miss F. P., Topsy by Miss L. S., Fortune Teller by Miss M. A., Butterfly by Miss L. C. Easton, Md., Lucy Ashton by Miss M. H., of Talbot, Priestess of the Sun, by Miss L. E., The lone Star by Miss N. J., Snow Sprite by Miss W. S., Sister of charity by Mrs. J. Nun by Mrs. J., beside numerous phantoms dissolving ere one could give them a local habitation and a name. Amid the throng of visitors was the perpetually young face of Mrs. H. of Annapolis, and the charming Mrs. B. G. of Baltimore. Mr. Levin Lake of the Baltimore Evening Journal, fully appreciated his surroundings.

In such a number of characters the excellent acting of each is blended in one impression, yet we must confess there was no little sensation produced in the early evening by Topsey's evolutions, and the poetic realization of the Forget-me-not: and among those who particularly distinguished themselves at the supper table we must not neglect to mention Messrs W. T. and T. N. W., the Damon and Pythias of the Cambridge world, whose performances could not be surpassed. Mirth, jollity and good will abounded. The fair masquers, perfectly disguised, mercilessly used their Leap-Year privileges, and many a poor wight spell-bound by the voice of his unknown partner, pleaded in vain for one cue to identity. We saw "a father of the town," cling in desperation to a pillar to save himself from the whirling embrace of some fair incognita, another- not a father, bewildered in mind and body, wiping perspiration from his forehead utterly unable to discover the cause of his heart's palpitation, and still another, flattered by the graceful carriage of a domino, found to his confusion that he had been paraded round by an undoubted Achilles in woman's attire. Innumerable contre-temps well taken added to the mirth and at eleven gayety was unrestrained. But suddenly the music changed to a more stately measure and with "a grand march" we hied to the banquet, at the hospitable mansion of Mrs. S. Long tables brilliant with light and ornament, filled the spacious hall, crowded with every good thing a good season can give. Citizens of Cambridge need no description of these Apician feasts. But as tho' our cup was not yet full (figuratively speaking,) all these creature comforts were served to us degenerate Adams by the fair Eves. We forgive our great progenitor forthwith, we most fully sympathize with him, we would have eaten whip cord Wednesday night, and thougt it taffy, Think of it, *we* sat and received, *we* ate and drank, *they* brought and carried. Taught all our life to believe, that waiting on woman was the very highest species of enjoyment, here was a new revelation—there was a higher—a more heavenly. We had been deceived all this time. Long live the occasion! Let it leap continually. We thought we were Grand Viziers. Charming Creatures, looking unutterable things, brought pickled oysters or salads. Syrens in melting mood floated toward you with dainties of every kind, sweet voiced damsels served you with "Cake Sir!" Ham and turkey, sandwiches and sundries caught a new flavor, dyspepsia fled and appetite, long an absentee, came meekly back.

Collations served by such hands
Could tempt a dying Anchorite to eat.
Back to the world he'd call his fleeting soul,
And plunge his fingers in the Salad bowl.

Flitting to and fro, these "too dear delights," gaily gratified every wish, and while the aroma of richest chocolate and Eastern Coffee mingled with the incense of flowers, soft murmurs and rippling laughter filled the air with a weird melody intoxicating to the last degree. Supper past, the gay devotees of Terpsichore sought the Hall again, vowing

"No sleep till morn when youth and pleasure meet
To chase the hours with glowing feet."

And here in mirth and jollity the moments sped away "beyond the tiral," ere the brilliant company dispersed. The fairy spectacle vanished, but glad hearts were wrapped in blissful dreams. As we reached our solitary home, the glittering banners of the Aurora had left the Northern sky, and all the pomp and rich emblazonry had glided back toward the mysterious Pole.

The State Public School Bill.—The bill reported in the House of Delgates by Mr. Henkel, chairman of the committee on education, providing for a general system of free public schools for this State, repeals all previous acts inconsistent therewith, &c. The bill makes the following changes in the existing law:

The title of "board of State school commissioners" is changed to "State board of education;" the title of "board of district school commissioners" is changed to "board of district school trustees."

The following provision is added:—"Every county school commissioner shall have power to take affidavits, and administer oaths in all matters pertaining to public schools, but without charge or fee." All the property, &c., vested in the public school authorities of any county for the use of schools is transferred to and vested in the board of "county school commissioners."—The following provision is added:

The board of district school trustees shall cause instruction to be given ten months in the year, *if possible*.

The provision relating to the certificate to be issued by the county examiners to teachers are qualified as follows:

"Nor shall such certificate continue in force for more than six months, unless the person receiving the same shall satisfy the examiner of his fitness for governing a school, and his ability to impart instruction in the varied branches taught in the public schools, but when the examiner shall have satisfied himself upon these points, he shall be empowered to issue a certificate which shall continue in force for three years."

The bill levies a State tax of ten cts, on the $100, being a decrease of one cent in the present law. It also provides that in addition to the boards of county school commissioners "the secretaries, examiners and district school trustees appointed under them" shall serve out the full term for which they were appointed.

In addition to the school taxes paid by colored people, the bill provides that fifty thousand dollars shall be set apart annually from the State school fund for the maintenance of colored schools, and makes it the duty of the county school commissioners to establish one or more public schools in each election district for colored children, the same to be under the control of the district school commissioners; and it is left optional with the county board to appropriate any additional sum which, in their judgment, may be necessary for the support of these schools.

The Dangers of Sleeping Together.—*The Laws of Life*, has an article upon "Absorption and Elimination," which is curious and doubtless contains a great deal of truth. It says:

More quarrels arise between brothers, between sisters, between hired girls, between school girls, between clerks in stores, between hired men, between husbands and wives owing to electrical changes, through which their nervous systems go, by lodging together night after night, under the same bedclothes, than by any other disturbing cause. There is nothing that will derange the nervous force like lying together all night in bed with another person who is more absorbent in nervous force. The absorber will go to sleep and rest, while the eliminator will be tossing and tumbling, restless and nervous, and wake up in the morning fretful, peevish and discouraged. No two persons, no matter who they are, should habitually sleep together. One will thrive and one will lose. This is the law, and in married life it is defied almost universally.

The important doctrine announced in the above is gradually gaining ground in the belief of mankind, and we commend it to the thoughtful reflection of all persons, married or single. It is to be feared that single men never think of this principle in selecting a partner for life and it is almost certain that married men do not practice it. For the benefit of mankind some of the latter class should experiment and report results.

☞ A California politician says that the path of rectitude has been travelled so little in that State of late years that it has all run to grass.

[For the Chronicle.]

East New Market Items.

The farmers of this district, are busily engaged in pushing ahead their farm work for this month, for they well know, he who lays now, will have to trot the balance of the year to keep up, for the winter and early spring has proved unfavorable to their early movements.

The merchants we find are equally busy with the farmers in getting in their goods and setting purchasing traps for the Country Lasses & Ladies, (when they come to town "shopping") with their well filled shelves of rich and showy goods.

E. N. Market is building up some, and our opinion is that it would improve very rapidly, if the prices asked for building lots were not so enormously high. But when it comes to asking seven hundred dollars for an acre of ground in a village like New Market, it is calculated to make people open their eyes. There are now several persons in quest of building lots, but these prices will cause them to rent, or invest somewhere else. Such prices warrant us in saying the prattling babe of the town will grow grey headed, ere New Market becomes a town of much population. I hardly think there is a gold mine, or a government Lithograph office imbedded here about.

Spring is beginning to clothe herself in her richest robes, the trees are putting forth their tender buds, and the not far distant season of Strawberries and Ice Cream with the golden grain harvest begin to loom up before us, and make our mouths water; and not far in advance of that, comes the season of Peach, mellon, and grape—afterwards the staff of the land corn and pork, the ending of which will place us again in our winter quarters. So time comes and goes, and who stands ready for the next moment?

A fruit growers meeting was contemplated being held in town on last Saturday the 30th ultimo; but I learn from the prospect and threatening of an eastern gale, it was postponed till following Saturday 6th April. The object of said meeting, I am told, is to secure labor to pick fruit, and to regulate prices, I am also informed that there is a fruit growers association being organized here in connection with one in Delaware, the object being to procure more direct shipment and combine in securing lower freights and several other important arangements; all this is essential, and success to it.

The coming appointment of the Collectorship for this and Williamsburg districts I am informed will be tightly contested, as there are several popular men who want it, and who the people will not object to, while, at the same time there are others who the people do not want, and with all due respect to the better judgment of our Hon. Board of County Commissioners, I would say don't give us a man whom nothing but his bond can recommend, but one who will not insult people, when dealing with them, one who will respect the feelings of his fellow man. Don't think us to convey the idea that those are the kind of men we have lately had for such is not the case, we have had three good men out of the four last. We hope you will not cause us to regret the next appointment. Ario.

General Conference M. E. Church.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music has been hired for four weeks, commencing May 6th, for the use of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which assembles on that date. The time will be extended, if desired, and if the academy is used at night $200 per night additional is to be paid. There are expected to be present fully four hundred and fifty delegates, who will come hither from all portions of the United States. Delegates from representative bodies of Methodism in Germany, England, France and Canada, and from other bodies throughout the world, will also be present. The Brooklyn Eagle says: "This body—the General Conference—is composed of delegates from the annual conferences of the church, about two hundred and fifty, according to the ratio of ministers in the conference. The body is the supreme court of the church. It is the highest legislative and executive body of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. It elects and ordains the bishops, it appoints the missionary agents, the book room agents, the editors of all the magazines and papers in connection with the denomination. It finally and inevitably desides all disputes of any and every description in the church. From its decisions there is no appeal whatever. It can make or unmake everything in connection with the organization save the articles of the church." Lay representation will be introduced at this conference for the first time in the history of the church, and will constitute one of the greatest features of the occasion. It is also expected that the affair of the 'book concern' in New York, which has been so prominently before the people for so long a time, will come before the body for final action, and this, together with the other features already recounted, will conspire to render the convention the greatest and most intensely interesting ever held."

A Bran New Dodge—Latest Plan of Female "Shovers."

It is terrible to think of the agonies of a woman of cultivation and refinement when suffering under an attack of that dread disease kleptomania. An instance of heart-rending intensity took place the other day in Boston.—An elegantly dressed woman was detected in the very act of plagiarizing a pair of silk stockings. She started, turned pale, and burst into tears, suddenly conscious of her guilt, and then in the most agonized manner besought the proprietor to release her, and offered him a twenty dollar note for the stockings The gentleman kindly reasoned with the afflicted woman, and then, taking the stockings, returned her the change from the twenty dollar note. The poor woman then disappeared and was heard of no more, although her bank note was, as it was proved, a well-executed counterfeit.

EARTHQUAKES.

In most languages the earth is the emblem of solidity. A feeling of trust in its permanence is almost interwoven with human existence, and men spend their lives in toil to acquire possession of a small patch of "this huge, firm earth"—a possession which Blackstone tells us extends even to the centre of the globe. When, therefore, a sudden convulsion shakes the ground beneath the feet, and an appalling noise, louder than any thunder, comes from unknown depths below, a speechless terror falls upon men, which probable destruction of property and absolute personal danger scarcely augment. And hence, although the mere dates and prominent facts of earthquakes are transmitted to us from remote centuries, careful observations such as are necessary for scientific research into their causes, and which must be accumulated for many years before definite results can be predicated upon them are exceedingly few.

There will doubtless be those who will seek a connection between the deplorable catastrophe at Antioch and the more extended phenomenon in California. Ever since the hypothesis was started that the crust of the earth is nowhere more than one hundred miles thick, that within the crust there is a mass of melted matter to which volcanoes act as safety valves, and that when the valves are obstructed a sudden development of volcanic gases, pushing against the crust, starts a series of waves from some central point of agitation and thus constitutes an earthquake, there have been plenty of earthquake coincidences. Sometimes the shocks on both sides of the globe have been simultaneous, and those were supposed to have started from its center. Sometimes hours have elapsed between, and calculations have been made as to the length of time it should take a wave in the melted nucleus to travel some 8,000 miles through and strike the crust on the other side. But while the melted nucleus hypothesis answers for a few of the facts, it seems to be contradicted by others, and there are objections to it made by physicists of high standing that are well nigh insuperable.

It is improbable, to say the least, that such an igneous mass would not have cooled in the long geologic eras, notwithstanding the protecting crust. It has been shown by experiment that such a melted nucleus would be likely to melt its shell—especially as, the shell being heavier than the nucleus, there would be a strong tendency of the surface to tumble in. There would be tides in the melted matter due to the moon's attraction which would be visible, but are not in active volcanoes. The shape of earthquake waves is not accordant with the central nucleus theory. Prof. Thompson of England, a man of high authority in such researches has even demonstrated by mathematical means that absence of change in the figure of the earth under the moon's attraction, indicates a rigidity throughout the globe incompatible with anything but a solid mass.

The fact that earthquakes occur most frequently along sea-coasts has given rise to the theory that they are caused by a sudden shifting of an equilibrium which has been destroyed by the immense amount of soil carried into the sea by rivers. This was originally advanced by Sir John Herschel; but there are difficulties about it, aside from its repairing the melted nucleus for a basis. Humboldt demonstrated that many mountain chains—among them the Andes—were solid before they were upraised; and that consequently in upheaval their strata would leave arched spaces and caverns, which, being subsequently enlarged by springs filtering through them and undermining the supports of the strata, would afford space for a fall of the masses above them. This might account for most earthquakes near mountains. It is observable that in most countries where earthquakes are frequent, caves are numerous. But, on the other hand, the Romans used to select the neighborhood of springs and caves for their larger edifices because ground thus perforated was found freer from earthquakes. There is also an electrical theory which explains earthquakes by declaring that it is not the earth that quakes, but the people and structures upon it, and that these are buffeted about by the electric currents. Strange to say, there are Californians who experienced the shocks of 1868, and are inclined to adopt this belief. It is fortunate for this country that great earthquakes here are fewer than the theories that propose to explain them.

MARRIED,

On the 10th inst., in the Chattæu Church, by the Rev T. J. Haynes, Mr. James Stewart to Miss Susan Billops, all of this county.

On the 7th inst., at Manship M. E. Church, by the Rev. R. D Bradley, Mr. James M. Gould to Miss Hester V. Cooper, all of this city.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday night last, Mr. Isaac J. T. Harris, aged about 50 years.

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore April 16, 1872.

Grain.—Receipts to-day comprised 6700 bushs of Wheat, 27'000 bushs Corn, 3900 bushs Oats, no Rye. Wheat—Market very firm; we note sales of 5200 bushels choice Western white at $2 10; 385 bushs Southern red at $1 87; 100 do. at $2; 560 do. choice at $2 10. Corn—Southern was in good request at yesterday's figures, sales 1200 bushs white in lots at 65 cts; 15,000 bushs do. at 66 cts; 800 bushs Western mixed white at 63cts; 2600 bushs Southern yellow at 66@67 cents; 350 bushs Western on track at 65 cts—no sales reported from Elevator—stock therein 355,605 bushs.

THE



DORCHESTER MILLS,

are now ready to receive Grists of Corn for Grinding. Timely notice will be given when ready to receive Wheat. J. W. CROWELL & CO.,
April 17, 1872—3t Cambridge, Md.

DENTISTRY,

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

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

WM. HENRY SHRYOCK & CO.,
Corner Union Dock and Eastern Avenue,
BALTIMORE, MD.

BUILDING & CABINET
LUMBER,

In all their varieties, SHIP KNEES, &c., DRESSED LUMBER, FLOORING, WEATHERBOARDING, SHINGLES, &c. &c., always on hand. County orders promptly attended to. [Ap. 17. 1872—1y

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.
CAMBRIDGE, MD., April 10th, 1872.

The Board of School Commissioners will meet on FRIDAY, APRIL 19th, at 10 A. M. Teachers' reports must be in the hands of the Commissioners or Secretary by the same day. Vouchers for accounts must accompany the reports. District School Trustees must sign the reports.—The accounts must be proved before a magistrate.

School Visitors will present their nominations of School Trustees before the 19th instant. By order,
EUGENE HODSON, Pres.
Jas. L. Bryan, Sec. [ap17—1t

Plastering & Bricklaying.

WE the subscribers, would most respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that they are prepared to do all kinds of plain and ORNAMENTAL PLASTERING & BRICKLAYING, at reasonable rates. All work done by us guaranteed to be executed in the best manner, both in workmanship and design, or no charge will be made.

GRAVES BRICKED in any part of the county at reasonable rates.

Thanking our friends for the patronage heretofore received, we solicit a liberal share in the future. We will go to any part of the county or state to do either Bricklaying or Plastering.

The public's ob't. serv't's.
DEAN & DAVIS,
April 17, 1872. Cambridge, Md.

[redacted]

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked to and from any Railway Station or Seaport in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, and the United States.

AT LOWEST CURRENCY RATES.

Cabin fare from New York to GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY or QUEENSTOWN, $75, and $65. INTERMEDIATE, $33. STEERAGE, $28.

DRAFTS ISSUED FOR ANY AMOUNT.

Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can purchase tickets at reduced rates. For further particulars apply to the Agents.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
7 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Responsible agents wanted in town and country. [Ap.17, 1872.

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 changes 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.,
ap 10—2t Clerk.

WILLLAM 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

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 writ of 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.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3661_scm12289-0217