The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sullivane, Editor.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,.....May 8, 1872.

Our Advertising Agents.

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The Cincinnatti Convention.—It is with a feeling of profound disappointment and regret that we have to announce to such of our readers as have not already the news through the daily press, the result of the Cincinnatti Convention.

One week ago it seemed as certain as anything *in future* can be to the children of Adam that the country would at the Fall election be freed from the wretched administration that now rides like a night mare the liberties and interests of America—to-day, all is uncertainty and doubt, and the gravest questions of the day still remain problems, when by a word from the seven hundred American citizens assembled at Cincinnatti they might have been as completely set at rest as the issues between Pompey and Cæsar or the strife of Abel and Cain.

Outside of the office-holders, the fanatics, sundry thousands of honest men who are betrayed into political crime by their hatred of the Democratic *name*, and that considerable number of unthinking men who merely go along with their party without examination into or reflection upon what they are really doing, all America has looked forward with interest and hope to the Liberal Republican Convention of Cincinnatti. Thousands of republicans who have been steeped to the eyes (from a Democratic stand-point) in treason to liberty and law—who by fraudulent tariff acts have robbed the millions to enrich the few—have swept away every safeguard of local State Government in the interests of a centralized despotism at Washington—and whose hands are red with the blood of a million of American citizens slain in an unnecessary and unjust quarrel—thousands of such men, we say, having at length become shocked at the extremes to which their repeated violations of fundamental law had carried them, and still more disgusted at the venality and shameless corruption so prevalent in every branch of Gen. Grant's administration, proposed to the National Democratic party to forget and forgive past differences and for the country's sake make one grand campaign together for the rescue of the nation. "Do this" said they, "and we will name the least objectionable republicans in the country around whom all honest men of every political creed can rally with a clean conscience."

The party of the Constitution, that mighty party which through sixty odd years of danger and storm led the Republic from its infancy to the splendid position of happiness and power it so lately held among the nations of the earth, that party so magnanimous in seasons of prosperity, so patient in adversity, and so patriotic always, through ten thousand channels intimated its willingness to sacrifice its *prejudices* for the common good provided no sacrifice of *principle* should be demanded. Any two of the dozen or more famous republican names presented to the Convention would have harmonized all the elements of opposition to military tyranny, and acting under some unaccountable delusion, some fatal hallucination, some strange fatuity they nominated Horace Greeley of New York and B. Gratz Brown of Missouri!

We have not the space or the heart to go further into this matter this week. About Gov. Brown we know little save that he is utterly opposed to protective tariffs and proscription on account of political differences and stands high in the estimation of the people of Missouri.

Mr. Greeley is too well known to require any comment. That he is an honest man and a patriot few will deny and is in every way so much better fitted for the Presidency than Gen. Grant, that as between the two we should not hesitate to support him. But it is equally true that he is essentially a fanatic and is so objectionable in many ways that it becomes the very gravest question whether or not under any circumstances the Democratic party ought to support him, or if they did could they elect him—whether we shall make choice between a fanatical enthusiast and selfish knave, and choose the former, or whether, like the gallant commander of the Central America, we shall nail our Democratic flag at the mast head, and sword in hand and clothed in the paraphernalia of Liberty go down at the post of duty and honor.

Congressional Campaign.—A number of gentlemen are named whom it is said their friends will put forward as successor to Hon. Sam. Hambleton this Fall. Thus far we have heard mentioned in this connection Gen. Vickers and Judge Wickes of Kent—Hon. James T. Earle, Lloyd Tilghman Esq., and Mr. Keating, the present States Attorney, of Queen Annes—Hon. Daniel Fields and Dr. Goldsborough of Caroline. Dorchester will probably present the name of Judge Stewart.—Mr. Ryder of Wicomico is also named. We have as yet heard of no names in Somerset or Worcester as likely to be presented, but the more the merrier We anticipate a lively little side show in the 1st Congressional District this Autumn side by side with the big Presidential campaign.

☞The Maryland representatives have named the following corporators in the bill providing for the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, at Philadelphia: Hon. Daniel R. Magruder. Henry Tyson, Ferdinand C. Latrobe, Hon. Thomas A. Spence and Isaac C. W. Powell, as corporators at large; James U. Dennis and Judge Stewart, First district; Alexander Evans and Edward Spencer, Second district; P. P. Pendleton and Enoch Pratt, Third district; John A. Henderson and William M. Marine, Fourth district; E. J. Henkle and Thomas Donaldson, Fifth district.

The South Carolina Legislature, just adjourned, paid $1600 for spittoons.

The Proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention.

Nomination of Horace Greely, for President and B. Gratz Brown, for Vice-President.

On May 1st the Convention assembled and organized by the election of Judge Stanley Matthews of Ohio as temporary Chairman. A committee on credentials was appointed and the convention adjourned. May 2d. The committee on credentials reported the names of those entitled to seats as delegates and Senator Carl Schurz, of Missouri was elected President of the convention by acclamation. One Vice-President from each state was appointed and a committee on resolutions named, when the convention adjourned over to the following day. May 3d. The Convention met at 10 A. M., and Mr. Horace White, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following address and platform.

Address of the Committee on Platform.

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land by usurpation of powers not granted by the Constitution. It has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of constitutional government and the liberties of citizens. The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends. He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility to the detriment of the public interests.

He has used the public service of the Government as machinery of partisan and personal influence, and interfered with tyrannical arrogance in the political affairs of States and municipalities. He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example. He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office.

The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs, and palliate such abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan ascendency.

They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people. They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them to their own advantage. They have resorted to arbitrary measures, in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts and latent patriotism of the Southern people, by restoring to them those rights, the enjoyment of which is indispensable to a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to promote a patriotic and hopeful national feeling. They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of Executive power and patronage, unworthy of Republican freemen. They have sought to stifle the voice of just criticism, to stifle the moral sense of the people and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline.—They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use of power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country.

Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience and patriotism of the American people.

Liberal Platform.

The following are the resolutions in full.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to a just Government:

First—We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

Second—We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

Third—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country.

Fourth—Local self government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the States self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace, and the constitutional limitation of power.

Fifth—The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon our free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We, therefore, regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public enjoyment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again posts of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Sixth—We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof, and recognizing that there are in our midst honest, but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of Executive interference or dictation.

Seventh—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Eighth—A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Ninth—We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

Tenth—We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh—We hold that it is the duty of the Government in its intercourse with foreign nations to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right, or to submit to what is wrong.

Twelfth—For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens without regard to previous political affiliations.

(Signed). HORACE WHITE,
Chairman of Committee on Resolutions.
G. P. THURSTON,
Secretary.

The address and resolutions were received with great enthusiasm and some cheered for the "second declaration of independence." They were unanimously adopted. Balloting for President being next in order, the following ballots were taken.

First Ballot.

Adams 203, Trumbull 108, Davis 92½, Greeley 147, Brown 98, Curtin 62, Chase 2½, Sumner 1.

Second Ballot.

Adams 243, Trumbull 148, Davis 81, Greeley 239, Brown 2, Chase 1.

Third Ballot.

Greeley 258, Trumbull 156, Adams 264, Davis 44, Brown 2.

Fourth Ballot.

Adams 279, Greeley 258, Trumbull 91, Davis 30, Brown 2, Chase 24.

Fifth Ballot.

Adams 369, Greeley 258, Trumbull 91, Davis 30, Brown 2, Chase 24.

Sixth Ballot.

Adams 324, Greeley 332, Trumbull 19, Davis 6, Chase 32, Palmer 1.

Before the vote was formally announced, various delegations changed their vote, so that at the close the chair announced that the whole vote was 714, necessary to a choice 358, of which Greeley had 482, Adams 187, and Mr. Greeley was declared the nominee of the convention.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for Vice-President with the following result.

First Ballot.

Brown 237, Trumbull 158, Julian 134½, Walker 84½, Tipton 8, Cox 25, Clay 34, Scoville 12.

Second Ballot.

Brown 435, Julian 175, Walker 75, Tipton 36, Palmer 8.

Whole vote 657, necessary to a choice 340, so Mr. Brown was declared nominated A committee to consist of the President and first Vice-President of the meeting was then appointed to notify the candidates of their nomination and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

During the session of the convention speeches were made by various distinguished members both within and without the hall. Many thousands of strangers thronged the hotels and private dwellings of the city. A hundred guns were fired amid great enthusiasm in honor of the nominations and much good feeling prevailed.

No Camp at Harmony.—The quarterly Conference, held at the M. E. Church at Harmony, Caroline county, resolved at its meeting on Monday last, to hold no camp meeting during the coming season. In speaking of it the *American Union* of Denton, makes the following remarks:

"The question was agitated for a time and when the vote was taken it was unanimously agreed to hold no camp. The bad conduct on the part of the irreligious, who visit the camp, and the almost total disregard of this class for religious worship, has had much to do in influencing the official members of the Church in their decision on this subject. To insure the holding of camps in the future everybody should conduct themselves, when attending religious worship, with becoming courtesy and a due respect to christianity."

The Proposed County of "Garrett."—The proposition to erect the western portion of Allegany county, Md, into a new county, to be called "Garrett," which the Legislature authorized, excites much interest among the people to be immediately affected. The Cumberland *Times* gives the populations of the whole districts to be included in the new county as follows:—Altamont, 1,193; Selbysport, 4,419; Grantsville, 857; Accident, 1,006; Johnstown, 673; Oakland, 1,396; aggregate, 8,264. In addition to these portions of the four districts of Frostburg, Mount Savage, Westernport and Lonaconing are included, sufficient to bring up the population of the new county to the 10,000 required by the constitution of the State. Its area will considerably exceed the constitutional minimum of 400 square miles.—*Sun.*

Florida.—The Supreme Court has decided the much vexed controversy between Gov. Reed and Lieut. Gov. Day as to who is the real Governor of Florida, in favor of the latter. It is simply a strife over the treasury between two thieves, and the *people* of the unhappy State are profoundly indifferent to the result, excepting insofar as they may derive a certain grim satisfaction from seeing the two jail birds bespattering each other with mud.

☞An exchange says the Administration is between the devil and the deep sea. So it may be; but it has no cause to fear the devil. He would be an ungrateful devil indeed who would harm an Administration which has been running the Government in his interest alone for nearly four years.—*Louis. Courier-Journal.*

☞During a recent trial at Rockport, Ill., Judge Laird interrupting the testimony of a lady witness, remarked that it was not relevant. The lady raised her head, and with a look made all of injured innocence, inquired:—"Well, sir, am I telling this story or are you?" The judge wilted, and allowed her to talk as long as she wanted to.

A New Paper in Baltimore.—We have received the two first numbers of the *Baltimore Dispatch*, a new eight paged paper, published and edited by James E. Anderson, at 5½ North St., Baltimore. The paper presents an excellent appearance, and contains a large amount of useful and entertaining reading matter.

Gen. Grant allows but two regiments of cavalry for the protection of fifteen hundred miles of Texan frontier exposed to constant irruptions of Mexican banditti and Indian marauders. The army is employed in arresting the farmers in South Carolina, and fixing up the South for the Presidential campaign.

THE BRITISH TREATY.

For several days past a sinister rumor has circulated in this city and in Washington. We regret to say that there is good foundation for the statement that the Administration has already abandoned its attitude in relation to the Alabama question; that the Secretary of State has written to Gen. Schenck, expressing his regret at the misunderstanding that has arisen, saying that the claims for indirect damages were inserted in the Case because we conceived we had the right to include them, under the Treaty; that the Case cannot be amended or withdrawn, because the Treaty contained no provision for the amendment of the Case except by a Counter Case; but that we expected no award to be made for them; that we do not wish any; that in the interest both of the United States and of England we desire that none may be made; and in consideration of these amiable dispositions of ours, we hope that Her Majesty's Government will permit the arbitration to go forward. If now the British Ministry should refuse to listen to this humble prayer, they are indeed hard-hearted.

This, then, seems to be the foundation of those arcadian dispatches, full of mystery and good will, which for the last forty-eight hours have been coming to us from Washington, intimating that a satisfactory and honorable conclusion of all our difficulties has been reached. It cannot be denied that such a solution would be highly satisfactory and honorable to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, who will have obtained it by a trifling expenditure of tall talk. But if the people of the United States are going to regard it in that light, they have changed their character of late years. If this Administration had foolishly allowed us to drift into war, it would have been a deep disgrace. But even that would have injured it no more in public estimation than this unheard of and inconceivable exhibition of incapacity.—Truculence is bad enough, but truckling is worse; and what shall we say when both characterize the Government? If this Administration can boast of nothing else, at least it can say it has exceeded all its predecessors in getting into quarrels without cause, and out of them without dignity.—*Tribune.*

State Taxes.

The action of the late General Assembly in repealing the direct tax law, which levied three cents in the $100 upon the taxable property of the State, has led to inquiries respecting its cause. The reasons prevented by the committees upon the subject of the State finances for the repeal were that the series of revenue measures they had introduced would meet the wants of the Treasury and render the direct tax unnecessary.

The new revenue laws designed to supply the place of the direct tax law, are: The law levying a tax of two cents per ton upon all coal mined in this State by the companies transporting it from the mines; this it has been supposed would yield an annual revenue of about $40,000 to the State. The law levying a tax of one per cent, on the gross receipts of railroad companies, &c., the revenue from which if collectable it is supposed will be $50,000 annually. The law levying a tax of 19 cents on the $100 upon the shares of stock of national banks in this State, which estimating their capital stock at at $20,000,000, would yield a revenue of $38,000. The license and tax of one per cent, upon the gross receipts of telegraph and express companies in this State, which it is supposed will yield $5,000 per annum. The increased revenue to be derived from incorporated institutions under the new law requiring them to pay their taxes and authorizing the Comptroller to assess the value of their shares of stock, instead of the County Commissioners, &c., as heretofore.

The direct State tax of three cents, levied upon $416,000,000 of assessable property, (in round numbers,) was intended to raise the sum of $125,000. The amount of income from the tax laws above named, derived from random estimates, would be about $130,000. It is well understood, however, that the tax on gross receipts from railroads will not be paid until the question is adjudicated by the courts, as the railroads will resist it.

The State tax for 1872 of 17 cents, on the $100 tax, 10 cents, bounty tax 5½ cents; loan of 1870 for Deaf and Dumb Institution, ¼ of a cent; Southern Relief Bonds, ¼ of a cent, and for Spring Grove Insane Asylum, ¾ of a cent; total 17 cents.

The State tax was at first supposed to be 17½ cents, but the bill for an additional $100,000 for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum having failed to become a law, through inadvertence in engrossing, the one-fourth cent to pay the interest of that amount was not required to be levied. The effect of the tax measures of the last session is to relieve the landed property of the State of the direct tax, and to levy the amount upon its business industries.

☞All men are not equal before carpet-bag law. The Legislature of South Carolina proposes to legitimize "the children of colored mothers by white fathers who held them as slaves;" but would probably be unspeakably scandalized by a proposition to extend similar legal recognition to the unsanctified offspring of white parents on both sides. To do this would be to encourage immorality (to say nothing of its *ex post facto* character); but in the case of the newly righted mulatto minor it is evident that there will be sundry claims for inheritance in the putative white father's estate, which will afford lucrative lawsuits and guardianships for philanthropic carpet-bag legislators and lawyers. It is for this reason, perhaps, that the provisions of the act are limited to the parti-colored progeny of fathers who were rich enough to own slaves, and therefore presumably possessed a landed property for those slaves to cultivate.

☞Judy's shop boy won't get up in the morning. He says it's sleep year.

Great Disappointment.—It will be remembered that a few weeks ago, every criminal in New York expected to be set at liberty because of a judicial decision that they were not convicted by a properly constituted tribunal.—Warrants have been issued for the re-arrest of them all, they being still in prison, and the *N. Y. World* thus comments thereon:

The sticklers for law who have appealed from the sentences of an unfeeling Court of Special Sessions, which has imposed upon them various penalties for divers crimes, upon the ground that that tribunal was illegal, will learn with sincere regret that they are not to be set at large, at least, as the late Artemus Ward once remarked, "not a' purpose." Judge Brady indeed holds that the court which sentenced them was illegally constituted, and that they are suffering illegal imprisonment in consequence But he holds that, inasmuch as they were not convicted according to law, they have never been put in jeopardy of their lives or liberties in the eye of the law, and that they are liable to a new trial. So they make nothing by their motion. In fact if the technicality which is invoked in their favor should be put in force against them they would have still to serve their full terms, and the portions already served under illegal sentences would go for nothing. But although this prospect would not be wholly repulsive to decent people there is no chance of its being presented to them. They have the consolation of knowing, however, that the jail-birds are not to take flight at their own sweet will. If the irregularly imprisoned felon prefers the Tombs to the breezy heights of Sing Sing as a summer resort the choice is open to him, as it is also open to him to stay in Sing Sing, if it meets his views to stay there lest a worse thing happen to him. So far his fate is left to his own taste and fancy. But no further. To go free is not permitted him at any price, and there was mourning last night in Sing Sing as well as rejoicing in the vaults of Wall street and the plate closets of Fifth avenue.

THE ALDINE:

An Illustrated Monthly Journal claimed to be the handsomest Paper in the World.

The Aldine while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure light, and graceful literature, and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *the Aldine* will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year While other publications may claim superior cheapness as compared with rivals of a similar class, *the Aldine* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of the volume just completed cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes *for ten times its cost*.

The labor of getting *the Aldine* ready on the press is so great that *reprinting* is out of the question. With the exception of a small number specially reserved for binding, the edition, of 1871, is already exhausted, and it is now a *scarce* as well as valuable book.

The Volume for 1872

will contain nearly 300 pages, and about 250 fine engravings. Commencing with the number for January, every third number will contain a beautiful tinted picture on plate paper, inserted as a frontispiece.

The Christmas number for 1872, will be a splendid volume in itself, containing fifty engravings, (four in tint) and, although retailed at $1 will be sent without extra charges to all yearly subscribers.

A Chromo to every Subscriber

was a very popular feature last year, and will be repeated with the present volume. The publishers have purchased and reproduced, at great expense, the beautiful oil painting by Seis, entitled "Dame Nature's School." The chromo is 11x13 inches, and is an exact fac-simile, in size and appearance, of the original picture. No American chromo, which will at all compare with it, has yet been offered at retail for less than the price asked for *the Aldine* and it together. It will be delivered free, with the January number, to every subscriber who pays for one year in advance.

Terms for 1872.

One copy, 1 year, with Oil Chromo $5
Five Copies, " " " 20

Any person sending 10 names and $40 will receive an extra copy gratis, making 11 copies for the money.

Persons wishing to work for a *premium*, can have our premium circular on application. We give many beautiful and desirable articles offered by no other paper.

Any person wishing to act, permanently, as our agent, will apply, *with reference*, enclosing $1 for outfit.—James Sutton & Co., publishers, 23 Liberty Street, N. Y.

Grant's Rule in South Carolina.

Charleston, May 5.—The *News* this morning, in noticing the effect of the recent Ku-Klux arrests, says that in the small county of Laurens alone five hundred ploughs by actual count lie idle, and the cultivation of 10,000 acres is lost.

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore May 7, 1872.

Grain.—Receipts reported on 'Change to-day comprised 2520 bushs Wheat, 6800 bushs Corn, 2550 bushs Oats, and no Rye. Wheat—Market active, sales of 1200 bushs Pennsylvania white at 1 98a$2; 400 bushs choice Western at $2 15; 100 bushs Southern at $2 10; 859 bushs do. red at 1 05a$2 15. Corn—sales 3400 bushs Southern white at 73 cents; 382 bushs do. at 71 cts; 2100 bushs Southern yellow at 72 cents; 700 bushs do. at 70 cts; 400 bushs Western mixed at 69 cents; 10,500 bushs from Elevator and 10,000 bushs Western mixed to arrive at 68 cts—stock reduced to 132,439 bushs. Oats dull, sales embrace 150 bushs Southern at 58 cts; 1650 bushs Western mixed at 53a54 cts; 500 bushs bright on the track at 53 cts per bushel.

DIED.

At his residence, in this town, on Tuesday, April 30th, 1872, after a brief illness, Mr. JOSIAS S. SIMMONS, in the 50th year of his age.

In Cambridge, on the 30th ult., Mr. CHARLES LINTHICUM, in the 20th year of his age.

N. DAWSON, late Emmett & Dawson.] [FITZHUGH GOLDSBOROUGH.

Dawson & Goldsborough,

Wholesale Dealers in

Whiskies, Wines & Brandies,

NO. 3 HOWELL'S BLOCK,

Corner Camden and Sharp Sts., BALTIMORE.

May 8, 1872—tf

Undertaking.

THE undersigned having had many years experience in the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS, has associated with him Mr. Wm. A. Hutchinson. They are prepared to furnish COFFINS at half the usual price, and of a finish not surpassed in the State of Maryland.

WM. V. C. REA.

☞Orders left at the shop, near the Cross Roads or at the Bramble House, will meet with prompt attention.

WM. V. C. REA,
WM. A. HUTCHINSON.
May 8, 1872—4m Cambridge, Md.

TRUSTEES SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Dorchester County sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as trustees will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, in front of Rhodes & Davis' Store in Ferderalsburg, on

SATURDAY, June 1st 1872,

between the hours of 1 & 3 o'clock, P. M., all that Farm called

Farmers Industry,

situated in the 4th Election District of Caroline County, in the State of Maryland, adjoining the lands of Daniel Fields and A. N. Davis, lying on the County road leading from Oak Grove to Bethel Meeting House and near the main road leading from Johnson's Cross Roads to Federalsburg, being the property whereof the late Minos Adams died seized, and containing

296 Acres of Land

more or less.

This fine farm has on it a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, containing 10 rooms, in an excellent state of repair, and all the usual out buildings suitable to a farm also in good order. It is well set in

VALUABLE TIMBER,

and a large quantity of CORD WOOD can easily be spared from the farm. The soil is well adapted to the growth of grain, fruits and vegetables.

It is situated in an excellent neighborhood convenient to Churches, Schools, &c. and lies within 3 miles of Federalsburg and ½ mile of Oak Grove Station, on the Dorchester and Delaware Rail Road which runs through one end of the farm.

Terms of Sale—$300, in cash on the day of sale, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal annual instalments bearing interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, with a surety or sureties to be approved by the trustees. Deed & stamps at the expense of the purchaser.

TILGHMAN HACKETT,
EDWARD ADAMS,
May 8, 1872—4t Trustees.

TRUSTEES SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Dorchester County, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as trustees will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at LINKWOOD in said County, on

SATURDAY, June 1st, A. D. 1872,

between the hours of twelve o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.

ALL those tracts or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in said County near Linkwood, on the left hand side of the County road leading from Linkwood to Salem and containing

236 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, being the same lands which were devised by the last will and testament of James Thompson, deceased, to Robert F. Thompson and William E. Thompson as by reference to the same now on record in the office of the Register of Wills of said county will appear.

This farm is distant but a few hundred yards from Linkwood Station, on the D. and D. Railroad, around which the lands are constantly appreciating in value both on account of their extreme facilities for marketing and the fertility of the soil. It has all the conveniences of Churches and Schools and a most excellent neighborhood, and occupies altogether one of the most admirable inland situations in Dorchester County.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are three hundred dollars in cash on the day of sale, and the balance of the purchase money to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser with a surety or sureties to be approved by the trustees. Deed, stamps, &c., at the expense of the purchaser.

DANIEL M. HENRY,
CLEMENT SULIVANE,
May 8, 1872—4t Trustees.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Dorchester county at the suit of Arthur Travers against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels and credits of Jeremiah Beckwith, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Jeremiah Beckwith, in and to

ALL THAT TRACT or part of a TRACT or PARCEL of LAND lying and being on "Beckwith's" Creek, in the Neck District of said County, adjoining the farms of Henry P. Hubbard, Alfred Cook and William Wheeler, known as

"STEWARTS ADDITION,"

and also as the Home Farm of Thomas B. Travers, of A., being the same place whereon the said Thomas B. Travers now resides, the said interest of said Beckwith being computed at two-elevenths of the whole tract which contains

84 Acres of Land

more or less.

And I hereby give notice that, on

MONDAY, June 3rd 1872,

at the Court House door, in the town of Cambridge, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., I will sell all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Jeremiah Beckwith in and to the real estate so seized and taken in execution, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said writ and the costs and officers fees accrued and to accrue thereon.

EDWIN DASHIELL,
May 8, 1872—4t Sheriff.

To All Whom it may Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days from this date, application will be made, to the Co. Commiss's of Dorchester Co., to convert to a public road the present private road leading from little Chichone Branch, through the lands of Mrs. Matilda Houston, T. W Smith, C. Shepherd, E. L. Short and others, to its intersection with the county road leading from little Brick Mills to E. New Market.

W. J. PAYNE,
SAM'L. BROHAWN,
JAS. H. KELLY,
M. T. J. SMITH,
EUGENE HODSON,
W. McBRIDE,
C. SHEPHERD.

May 1, 1872—5t

Road Notice.

WHEREAS the undersigned have been empowered and directed to examine into the propriety and necessity of opening a public road, commencing on Great Choptank river, at or near Ferry Landing, in Williamsburg District and running from thence through the lands of Thomas R. Hughlett, Jacob Covey, Wm. H. Travers, Miss Emily Thomas, heirs of Susan Connelly and Dr. James H. Thomas, and intersecting the county road leading from Lower Hunting Creek to Cabin Creek, near Blink Horn School House, have duly qualified and are about to enter upon the discharge of their duties in the premises. We do hereby give notice to all concerned that we will meet at Blink Horn School House, on Friday, May 31st, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for said purpose.

JOHN W TODD,
THOMAS B. SHERMAN,
WM. CHARLES, Sr.

May 1, 1872—5t

Ratification Notice.

Meshack Milligan, vs. Solomon Milligan et al. } In Equity, in the Orphans Court of Dorchester county. No. 31 Chancery.

ORDERED, this 27th day of April in the year 1872, that the report of sales made by Solomon Milligan, Trustee, appointed by the decree in the cause to make sale of the real estate therein mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the second Tuesday (13th day) of August next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of June next, in some newspaper printed at Cambridge in said County.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1770.00.

E. W. LECOMPTE,
Register of Wills.

True copy, Test,
E. W. LECOMPTE,
May 1, 1872—4t Reg. Wills.

Ratification Notice.

Francis A. Simmons and Josephine Simmons, his wife, vs. Lavinia Wroten and Charles Wroten. } In the Orphans Court for Dorchester County. No. 37 Chancery.

ORDERED, this 23rd, day of April A. D. 1872, that the sales made and reported by Charles Lake, Trustee, for the sale of the Real estate in these proceedings mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the second Tuesday (13th day) of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Dorchester County, once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of July next.

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

E. W. LECOMPTE,
Register of Wills.

True copy, Test,
E. W. LECOMPTE,
May 1, 1872—4t Reg. Wills.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Peter Vickers, vs. Matthew J. T. Smith, Administrator c. t. a. of the goods and chattels, &c. of Nathan Vickers, deceased, Matthew J. T. Smith & Mary J. Smith, his wife, Joseph Vickers, William H Baker and Elizabeth A. Baker, his wife, Josiah Russell and Sallie A. Russell, his wife, John L. Vickers and Elizabeth Vickers, his wife, Phœbe Helsby, William F. Vickers, Daniel J. Vickers and Josephine Vickers, his wife, Vaughn S. Vickers, Eliza Catherine Vickers Lourane Vickers and Hortense Vickers. } In Equity in the Circuit Court for Dorchester county. No 765. Chancery. April 19, 1872.

THE object of this suit is to procure a decree for a sale of certain real estate situated in Dorchester County, State of Maryland, of which Nathan Vickers, late of said county and State died seized.

The bill states that the said Nathan Vickers, being indebted unto the Complainant upon a certain note of hand, departed this life in July, A. D., 1871, leaving a large real and personal estate, and having first duly executed his last will and testament which was after his death duly admitted to probate by the Orphans Court of said County and in and by which he devised his home farm called "Cammie" and the tract of land called "Carpenter's Square," both situated in East New Market District, in said County, to Peter Vickers, William F. Vickers, Daniel J. Vickers and Vaughn S. Vickers to them, and the survivors or survivor of them at the expiration of four years from his death, in fee simple. That he died seized and possessed of divers other tracts of land in said county, intestate as to the same, and leaving the complainant Peter Vickers and Mary J. Smith, wife of Matthew J. T. Smith, Joseph Vickers, Elizabeth A. Baker, wife of William H. Baker, Sally A. Russell, wife of Josiah Russell, John L. Vickers, husband of Elizabeth Vickers, Phœbe Helsby, William F. Vickers, Daniel J. Vickers, husband of Josephine Vickers, Vaughn S. Vickers, Eliza Catharine Vickers, Lourane Vickers and Hortense Vickers, his only children and heirs at law, of whom the four last named are minors and John L. Vickers and Elizabeth Vickers his wife and Josiah Russell are non residents of the state of Maryland.—That the said Matthew J. T. Smith has been duly appointed administrator c. t. a. of the goods and chattels, &c., of the said decedent, but that the personal assets are not sufficient to discharge the indebtedness of the said decedent and that the deficiency ought to be supplied by a sale of his real estate.

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 11th day of June A. D. 1872, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill; and warn them 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 shew cause, if any they have why a decree ought not to pass as prayed. F. J. HENRY, Clerk,

True copy, Test:
F. J. HENRY, Clerk.
April 24, 1872—5t

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

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