# The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sullivane, EDITOR.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,::::::::May 29, 1872.



**Our Advertising Agents.**

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

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THE CHATEAU GHOST.—What at first seemed simply ridiculous has assumed such proportions as to merit the attention of scientific men. Not of course that there is any ghost or spirit in the matter, but because of the very remarkable exhibition of electrical power, (in this case exercised involuntarily by the terrified girl), in the person of Miss Kate Adams. Numerous intelligent and cultivated men have heard the unusual sounds and witnessed the extraordinary movement of furniture in Mr. Rook's house, and nothing remains but to solve the phenomena as best we can.

For our own part we have witnessed at the house of a private gentleman much more astonishing exhibitions of the power of individuals over inanimate matter and have for many years been convinced that there is a mighty power over inanimate creation residing in mankind which yet remains to be discovered and of which when it is discovered the uses will be apparent.—For that matter what difference is there in reality between a man's willing that his *hand* shall move or that a *chair* shall move, but that the one *does* move and the other does *not?* Our experience tells us that in the one case we shall be obeyed but in the other we shall not, and that is all we know about it. The wooden chair and the hand of flesh, blood and bone after all consist of the same inanimate chemical components and are soluble indifferently one into the other. *Why* the one obeys the volition of intelligence and the other does not, no one knows. All that we *do* know is that experience tells us it is so, and in this century experience seems to be taking another turn.

OLD NEWS.—We were handed some days since, by a friend, a copy of the *Cambridge Chronicle* of date of March 19th 1825. Luther M. Scott, a nephew of Luther Martin, was the editor. Thos. Holliday Hicks was Sheriff, Solomon Kirwan had just completed his Sheriffalty term. Wm. W. Eccleston was Register of Wills. The steamer Maryland plied between Baltimore and Castle Haven whence stages brought passengers to Cambridge.—Wm. C. Ridgaway kept the Dorchester House, and Wm. Flint "ran" Wilson's Hotel. The latest news was that Gen. Bolivar had declined the crown of Peru, and Henry Clay had just been appointed Secretary of State by Mr. Adams, "the bargain', so called, 'between the Kentucky black leg and the Boston Puritan," that Pandora box out of which sprang so many political troubles. Our name-sake is a well printed five column sheet.

THE DEFAULTERS' LAW —The public officers in the State, whose duty it is to collect the revenue of the State or county, will find chapter 329 of the Acts passed by the Legislature at its recent session one of more than ordinary interest to them. It is a re-enactment of the defaulters' law of 1870, providing the machinery for its enforcement and increasing the penalty for neglect of duty.

Section two provides that if any officer whose duty it is to collect money for the State or county, shall refuse or neglect to pay to the proper officer authorized to receive the same any public monies in his possession for more than sixty days after the day upon which it is made law his duty to pay the same, he shall be deemed a defaulter, and upon indictment and conviction thereof shall for each offence be imprisoned in the State penitentiary for from one to five years unless the amount for which he is defaulter be sooner paid.

This law will be in force on and after the first day of June next.

EIGHT BISHOPS.—The Methodist General Conference elected nine Bishops, on Tuesday and Wednesday. W. L. Harris, of Central Ohio; R. S. Foster, of New York; Thomas Boreman, of Indiana; J. N. Wiley, and S. M. Merrill were elected on the first day, and on Wednesday the election was completed by the choice of Rev. Eli Andrews, Rev. Gilbert Haven and Rev. Jesse T. Peck.

☞ Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, is represented as expressing himself confident the democrats would make no nomination. He did not see why they should. If they assist the liberals in electing a president, why, then, said Mr, Clay, "we can afford to assist them to elect their men for Congress. With a liberal President, we will have a liberal Congress. Mr. Clay thought that the party names of the future would be liberal and radical."

☞ Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, in a letter favoring the liberal movement, says: "We must destroy the military rings and organized thieving, and this preliminary work will open the way for a reconstruction of parties on the real issues which the course of events and the logic of politics will necessitate. The master is the builder. The work of destruction must precede that of construction."

☞ MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—At a meeting of the board of trustees on the 16th inst., Dr. E. J. Henkle, of Anne Arundel county, was appointed professor of physiology, hygiene and natural history in this college, and will enter on the duties thereof on the 1st September next.

☞ "There is no mistake about it," says the New York Herald, editorially, "the majority of our exchanges, democratic and otherwise, go for Greeley and Brown."

[Correspondence of the Chronicle.]

AUSTIN, Nevada, April 27, 1872.

MR. EDITOR, *Dear Sir:*—As I have already told you, the city of Austin, stands at an elevation of over six thousand feet; at this altitude, the atmosphere is very light; owing to the diminished pressure, water boils at 204º Fht.; new comers, find their respiration very much accelerated, particularly upon exercise, so that I have found walking over the hills and mountains quite laborious. The climate is reputed to be favorable for those predisposed to consumption, and I have no doubt that the dryness of the air, and its freedom from organic impurities, have a favorable sending in such cases; on the other hand, it is probable that the increased frequency of breathing, which all experience upon coming here, would overtax lungs already in an advanced state of disease; in point of fact, consumption is a rare disease here. One inconvenience to which the the dryness of the atmosphere subjects the residents, is, that house furniture, which is nearly all made in the East, comes to pieces very rapidly, owing to the rapid shrinking of the wood; for some time after my arrival, I was much puzzled to know why all the chairs, even those of very good quality, were braced together with wires; it was explained to me that, they would not hold together long, without this precaution.

No one ever comes to Nevada,* unless with the expectation of reaping some benefit, either directly or indirectly from the silver mines; and I shall attempt to give you and your readers, some idea of the mining and milling operations by which the ore is obtained, and reduced. There are many different mining districts in the state, in each of which the ore presents some peculiarities, requiring slight modifications in the process of reduction, thus in some districts the ore contains antimony and arsenic, in others lead, in others copper, &c. The following description will apply mainly to the "Reese River District," of which Austin is the centre, and the only one of which I have any personal knowledge.

This district, then, lying on the western slope of the Toyabee Range, covers an area 7 miles in length by 2 in width, The veins or lodes of silver ore, run in strata nearly parallel with each other, in a direction N. W. and S. E. with a dip to the North East, making an angle of from 30° to 40° with the horizon; they vary in width from six inches, to two or three feet and are very rich, differing very greatly in these respects from the Comstock Lode, at Virginia City, which varies in thickness from 20 to 500 feet, but is not near as rich, as the vein in Reese River District.

There are many hundreds of these silver veins, in this district, but the value of comparatively few of them has been demonstrated. Many are the disappointments of the miners and prospectors; a great many veins are struck, which, judging by the surface croppings, promise well, but further exploration shows them to be worthless, or of very doubtful value; some might be worked profitably at greater depths, but the expense is heavy, and results uncertain, so that they have not been thoroughly explored; only a few of the claims located, are thoroughly and profitably worked.

A vein is first discovered by the "surface croppings," by which is meant the projection of the veins upon the surface; a preliminary exploration is made by digging down in the direction of the vein, or "sinking an incline," as it is called; if the vein promises well, and it is determined to work it as a mine, a perpendicular shaft is sunk at such a point, that it will pierce the vein at a depth of about 100 feet from the surface; the depth of the shaft is increased according to the pleasure or the means of the proprietors, from 200 to 1200 feet, and as the depth increases other veins are generally struck, besides that for which the mine is first opened.—Horizontal passages called "drift" or "levels" are opened at different depths, running to different parts of the veins.

There is great variety in mining operations; some times two or three men, with very little capital other than energy and misrule, sink a shaft, working it with windlass and bucket; others use horse power for raising the ore; steam however, is generally used; and there are some large and wealthy companies, working the ore at great depths, with powerful engines, and employing a great many men. The two largest companies, are the Manhattan, composed of New York capitalists, and the "Pacific," an English company; both of these companies, run reducing mills, as well as a number of mines. Not long after my arrival in Austin, I visited the largest of the Manhattan mines, in company with two of the officers of the company. It is a type of the mines in the district.

Entering the engine house, which covers the mouth of the shaft, we were each supplied with a candle, and took our position upon the "cage" which is simply a heavy, square platform of wood, securely braced with iron, and furnished with a strong handle of iron, arched sufficiently high to allow a man to stand under it, this platform is about 4 feet square, and fits accurately in the shaft of the mine, which is smoothly lined with heavy plank; with this arrangement no sides to the cage are necessary. The cage—descended, and in a few minutes, we found ourselves at the second level, 240 feet under ground; we stepped off the cage, into utter darkness, but lighted our candles, and commenced our observations.—The main passages are about 6 ft. high, and 6 ft. wide and all starting from the shaft, run East or West towards the veins; they vary in length from several hundred to a thousand feet; a rail road track is laid in each level on which small cars are run, carrying the ore and waste material or "dump," to the shaft, these cars are pushed by hand, and when the miner reaches the shaft, he makes a signal, the cage is lowered, and the car run upon it, and thus brought to the surface, sometime ago a miner accidentally pushed his car, right into the shaft and followed it himself, not having made any signal; as he was in the 240 feet level, and the shaft was 600 feet deep, he fell over 300 feet; it is unnecessary to add that his death was instantaneous. Running out from the main passages are smaller ones, some horizontal, others following the direction of the veins, it is in these "inclines" that most of the work of taking out the ore is performed; while in one of these inclines looking at the workmen, we were told to get out of the way," as a fuse had just been touched and an explosion would soon follow, I was not slow in taking the advice, and retreated behind a projecting rock, expecting to be nearly stunned by the report, but was surprised to hear only a dull *thud*, with a puff of foul air which put our candles out; relighting them we returned to the shaft, a signal was given, the "cage" was sent down for us, and we were soon in day light and fresh air. The increased temperature of the mines as compared with the surface was quite notable.

One great difficulty in mining is to keep the water pumped out, a difficulty which increases with the depth of the mines; large pumps with powerful engines must be kept in constant use; this can easily be done and with profit, as long as the veins retain their richness; but this is subject to variations; veins sometimes "run out" becoming so very thin, or the ore of such poor quality, that it cannot be profitably worked at great depths; under these circumstances, authorities say that the proper plan is to work right on, and that the veins will generally resume their original richness if not surpass it, but the expenses increase, while dividends may be replaced by assessments; the stock depreciates, and there is not unfrequently abandonment of the works, though there is little doubt that in most of these cases a further outlay of capital would restore the profits of the mines. The most economical and certain plan for conducting extensive mining opertions, is to use drains instead of pumps, though the first outlay is very heavy and co-operation is necessary between different mining companies, as well as individuals owning mines. By this plan a tunnel is constructed which will drain all the mines within a large district, conducting the waters to the nearest river or valley suitable for the purpose. The difficulties of such an enterprise, will vary much in different localities, according to the nature of the rock through which the tunnel is to be cut, and the distance of the outlet. A very important work of this kind is the Sutro Tunnel, which is now in progress, and when completed, will drain most of the mines in the neighborhood of Virginia City; it is over four miles in length, and for the most part is cut through solid rock.

The ore as taken from the mines, is in pieces somewhat larger than the largest sized stove coal in common use, and to the uninitiated looks not unlike pieces of granite, but varies much in appearance as found in different veins, and at different depths; that found above the water mark always exists as a Chloride of Silver, and is of a dark color, that found below the line where water is struck, exists in the forms of Sulphuret or Iodide, and contains also, manganese, antimony, arsenic, and other impurities. The ore is taken to the mill, where it is first broken into smaller pieces with hammers, it is then put under heavy stamps and reduced to a fine powder, after which it is mixed with common salt and allowed to fall through a column of flame; by these means the sulpher, iodine, and some other impurities are destroyed, and all the silver reduced to the form of Chloride, after this the pulp as the partially reduced ore is called, is placed in vats and exposed to the action of quicksilver, which immediately forms an amalgam with the silver, separating it from the Chlorine; this amalgam is then placed in retorts, exposed to a high heat, by which the quicksilver is distilled off leaving the silver in the retorts as "crude bullion," while the quicksilver is again condensed, and conveyed back again to the vats, to act upon a fresh supply of the "pulp." The "crude bullion" is yet again exposed to a high temperature, melted and run into bars or bricks, weighing from 60 to 100 pounds each, and the assayed value stamped upon them. The machinery in this mill, (the Manhattan) is very perfect, very little hand labor is employed, even the handling of the pulp and quicksilver being accomplished by elevators; over 90 per ct. of the assayed value of the ores is saved, whereas under former imperfect modes of reduction, not more than 60 or 70 per cent was saved.

The ores in this district yield from $50 to $500 per ton, while exceptional lots may yield as high $1000. Those yielding less than $50 hardly pay for the expense of mining and milling; though a machine has just been introduced, and is now in operation for "concentrating" low grades of ores; it is hoped that by this new process twenty five dollar rocks can be worked with profit, this is one of the most important problems connected with silver mining in this State.

It is said that no branch of industry offers such extraordinary facilities, to the inexperienced, for losing their money, as this silver mining; and the observation is doubtless correct. Companies have been formed in the East, with large capital, in some cases, have sent out inexperienced agents, located and bought claims, and proceeded to erect mills at heavy cost for reducing ores, which may have no existence, as a year or two of labor and the outlay of several hundred thousand dollars, demonstrates to them. There are now three large mills standing idle in this town, while one is running day and night, never stopping unless for cleaning or repairs, and returning handsome dividends to the owners. The cost of these mills may be imagined when it is remembered that the machinery which is very heavy and costly, has all been sent from the East around Cape Horn, and then brought 500 miles by teams, across the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

The successful ones have been those who worked their mines first for a year or two, and made a sure thing of it; they were then ready to buy the mills, which their more enterprising but less prudent rivals had brought to their doors, and which they were glad to sell at half cost,

In regard to the future of this mining country, I cannot speak with great confidence. There is but the ore interest upon which the prosperity of the state rests; everything depends upon the extent of the deposits of precious metal, and for this our only data are the opinions of scientific and practical miners, and the history of silver mining elsewhere; many are of the opinion that the time will come, when the expenses of mining at great depths will be so increased that it will cease to be profitable; on the other hand, the profitable reduction of low grades of ores which are frequently found near the surface, will tend to maintain the general profits of mining, so that on the whole this interest is likely to improve for a good many years to come, especially as it is doubtful whether more than one in fifty of the silver veins in the state are yet opened, some say not one in a hundred. In regard to particular towns or mining districts, however, the future is less certain, particularly of the new "Camps." In many instances mining districts have been formed, and towns built, upon the evidence offered by good surface croppings, but a very little real mining has shown that the veins were not continuous, and towns which spring up as if by magic, have disappeared quite as magically. In 1865 a district was laid off 12 miles from Austin a town was built and named "Big Creek" (why the name, I cannot tell, for only the smallest kind of a creek runs through it,) this town had a population of several thousand, with stores, courts, Post Office, Telegraph & Express offices, and bore every appearance of permanent prosperity; but the veins did not fulfil their promise of richness, and the town moved away. I was near the site of the town a few weeks ago, visiting the family of a "ranchman," the ruins of two mills were all that remained of the busy but ephemeral town of Big Creek.

All things considered I would much rather trust to the corn fields and orchards, oyster beds and fisheries of Maryland for permanent prosperity, than to the silver mines of Nevada—though money is much more abundant here than there,—for silver is not reproductive as oysters, neither can it be cultivated like fruit.

If any of your readers wish to know more of Nevada, I would refer them to the Congressional Report by J. Ross Browne on the Resources of the States and Territories West of the Rocky Mountains, published in 1868, to which I am indebted for some of the foregoing facts and figures.

Very Truly Yours,
CHAS. H. CHUBB.

## HORACE GREELEY.

**Notification of his Nomination—His Letter of Acceptance—He fully Approves the Platform and Reviews its Principles.**

NEW YORK, May 21.—The following is a notification to Mr. Greeley of his nomination by the Liberal Republican Convention, and his reply, accepting the nomination:

CINCINNATI, May 3, 1872.

DEAR SIR: The National Convention of Liberal Republicans of the United States have instructed the undersigned to inform you that you have been nominated as the candidate of the Liberal Republicans for the Presidency of the United States. We also submit to you the address and resolutions, unanimously adopted by the Convention. Be pleased to signify to us your acceptance of the platform and nomination, and believe us, very truly yours.

C. SCHURZ, President.
GEO. W. JULIAN, Vice President.
WM. E. MCLEAN,
JOHN G. DAVIDSON,
J. H. RHODES, Secretaries.

To "Hon. Horace Greeley, New York City."

MR. GREELEY'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the 3d inst., until I could learn how the work of your Convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the mass of our fellow-citizens. Their response has from day to day reached me through telegrams, letters and comments of journalists, independent of official patronage and indifferent to the smiles or frowns of power. The number and character of these unconstrained, unpurchased, unsolicited utterances satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati has received the stamp of public approval, and has been hailed by the majority of our countrymen as the harbinger of better days for the republic. I do not misinterpret this approval, as especially complimentary to myself, nor even to the chivalrous and justly esteemed gentleman with whose name I thank your convention for associating mine.

I receive and welcome it as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to that admirable platform of principles wherein your Convention so tersely, so lucidly and so forcibly set forth the convictions which impelled and the purposes which guided its course, a platform which casting behind it the wreck and rubbish of worn out contentions and bygone feuds, embodies in fit and few words the needs and aspirations of today. Though thousands stand ready to condemn your every act, hardly a syllable of criticism or cavil has been aimed at your platform, of which the substance may be fairly epitomized as follows:

*First.* All the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed and respected evermore.

*Second* All the political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion, should, and must be promptly restored and re-established, so that there shall be henceforth no proscribed class, and no disfranchised caste, within the limits of our Union, whose long estranged people shall reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty, with impartial suffrage.

*Third* That subject to our solemn constitutional obligation to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim at local self-government and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of habeas corpus should be zealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order, and that there shall be no Federal subversion of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of the inhabitants by such means as the judgement of its own people shall prescribe.

*Fourth.* There shall be a real and not merely simulated reform in the civil service of the Republic, to which end it is indispensable the chief dispenser of its vast official patronage shall be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly by a rule inexorably forbidding and precluding his re-election.

*Fifth.* That the raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them, through their representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither overrule by his veto, attempt to dictate, nor presume to punish by bestowing office only on those who agree with him, or withdrawing it from those who do not.

*Sixth.* That the public lands must be sacredly reserved for acquisition and occupation by cultivators, and not recklessly squandered on the projectors of railroads, for which our people have no present need, and the premature construction of which is annually plunging us into deeper and deeper abysses of foreign indebtedness.

*Seventh.* That the achievement of these grand purposes of universal beneficence is expected and sought of all who approve them, irrespective of past affiliations.

*Eigth.* That the public faith must, at all hazards, be maintained, and the national credit be preserved.

*Ninth.* That the patriotic devotedness and inestimable services of our fellow citizens who, as soldiers or sailors, upheld the flag and maintained the unity of the Republic, shall ever be gratefully remembered and honorably requited.

These propositions, so ably and forcibly presented in the platform of your Convention, have already fixed the attention and commanded the assent of a large majority of our countrymen, who joyfully adopt them, as I do, as the basis of a true, beneficent, National reconstruction of a new departure from jealousies, strifes and hates, which have no longer an adequate motive, or even plausible pretext, into an atmosphere of peace, fraternity and mutual good will. In vain do the drill sergeants of decaying organizations flourish menacingly their truncheons, and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and straightened. In vain do the whippers in of parties once vital, because rooted in the vital needs of the hour, protest against straying and bolting, denounce men nowise their inferiors as traitors and renegades, and threaten them with infamy and ruin. I am confident that the American people have already made your cause their own, fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on to triumph.

In this faith, and with the distinct understanding that, if elected, I shall be the President, not of a party, but of the whole people, I accept your nomination in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm, which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies, in the joyful consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brethren.

[Signed] HORACE GREELEY.

To the Hon. Carl Schurz, President; Hon. Geo. W. Julian, Vice President, and Messrs. Wm. E. McLean, John G. Davidson and J. H. Rhodes, Secretaries of the National Convention of Liberal Republicans of the United States.

## MARRIED.

ON Wednesday the 22d inst., at the residence of her father, in the Neck District, by the Rev. Mr. Bourke, Mr. JAMES E. FOTTS, of Queen Anne's county, to Miss MARY JANE SPEDDEN, daughter of Capt. Robert Spedden of Dorchester, Co.

On the 5th of May 1869, by the Rev. Mr. Turner, Mr. W. H. H. RAWLEIGH, of Cambridge, Md., to Mrs. NANNIE HAW, formerly of Washington, D C.

At Trinity Church, East New Market, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Haynes, Mr. THOMAS E. MOORE and Miss MARY M. WAYNE, all of this county.

At the residence of the bride, May 9th, by Rev. J. L. Kenney, Rev. R. H. CONWAY and Miss JENNIE MEDFORD, both of Dorchester County.

## DIED.

At his residence, in the Neck District on Tuesday 7th inst., Mr. ARTHUR TRAVERS, aged 71 years.

In this town, on Sunday last, Mr. JOSIAH HOPKINS, aged about 50 years.

In this county, on Saturday morning last, Mrs. MARY LECKIE, wife of Mr. Thomas Leckie, aged about 20 years.

In Baltimore, on the morning of the 25th of May, SARAH, third daughter of the late Levin and Ann Jones, of Dorchester co.

## Baltimore Market,

BALTIMORE May 28, 1872.

GRAIN.—Wheat is offered very sparingly; we report to-day sales of 750 bushels Western red on private terms; 800 bushs Spring at $ 75, first sale reported; no Southern in the market. Corn—Receipts to-day 23,000 bushs white and 18,000 bushs yellow—9600 bushs Western white went into Elevator—market was active and firm for Southern; sales of 1300 bushs blue-eyed and out of condition at 75a76 cents; 22 000 bushs prime white at 77a78 cents; 7500 bushs Southern yellow at 73a75 cts; 4400 bushs Western white on track and in Elevator at 77 cts; 400 bushs mixed on track at 72 cts; 4200 bushs do. in Elevator on private terms—stock to-day in latter 147, 753 bushels.


**RUSKELL'S**

**Fever and Ague Powders!**

A Sure, Safe and Speedy Remedy!

DOSE: One Powder Morning and Night.

PRICE 50 CENTS A BOX.

Prepared and Sold by
COLEMAN & ROGERS,
May 29—4t Baltimore, Md.


## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Dorchester County and to me directed, one at the suit of J. N. Alrich, trading under the name of J. N. Alrich & Co., use Anthony C. Thompson and one at the suit of George F. Wood and Charles T. Wood, partners trading under the firm name of Geo. F. Wood & Bro., use Anthony C. Thompson, I have seized and taken in execution all the undivided right, title and interest in law and equity of the said Anthony C. Thompson in and to the following tracts or parts of tracts or parcels of real estate lying and being in the County aforesaid, viz:

All that FARM situated in Blackwater in said county adjacent to the lands of A. J. Mobray, Capt. Lewis Ross, and the Valtant Land, known as

**Darly's Addition to Darly,**

and containing **300 Acres of Land,** more or less, being the same farm formerly conveyed to Mrs. Martha B. Thompson by Henry Page, trustee, and whereof she died seized.

Also that **Tract** or **Parcel** of land in Blackwater near

THOMPSON'S STATION,

which the late Dr. Anthony C. Thompson, purchased of Miss Mary Ennalls and Miss E. C. Sulivane as by reference to their deeds to him for the same on record in the office of the clerk of said Circuit Court will appear and whereof he died seized.

ALSO, his undivided reversionary interest in the

LOT OR PARCEL OF LAND

situated in the suburbs of CAMBRIDGE, on the Hambrooks road, adjoining the lands of John S. Staplefort, Francis J. Henry and Thomas W. Anderson, and being the same lot which Dr. A. C. Thompson bought of Thomas W. Anderson and whereof he died seized.

Also his undivided reversionary interest in the

HOUSE AND LOT

on the corner of MUSE and ACADEMY Streets in the town of Cambridge, opposite the Female Seminary, where the said Dr. A. C. Thompson resided at the time of his death, the said interest being one undivided eighth part of the above lands as devised to the defendant in part by the last will and testament of his father Dr. A. C. Thompson, now of record in the office of the Register of Wills of said county, and in part inherited from his deceased mother, the said Martha B. Thompson.

And I hereby give notice that on

**MONDAY, June 24th, 1872,**

I will expose the said property so seized and taken in execution at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in front of the

COURT HOUSE DOOR

in the town of Cambridge, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M., to satisfy said writs and the costs, fees and officers fees due and to become due thereon.

EDWIN DASHIELL,
May 29, 1872—4t Sheriff.

## Executor's Sale,

OF

## Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of authority conferred under the provisions of the last will and testament of Dr. Anthony C. Thompson, late of Dorchester County deceased, the undersigned Executor, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

**WEDNESDAY, 12th, day of June,**

A. D. 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Court House door in CAMBRIDGE, in said county, all those tracts or parcels of land of which the said Dr. Anthony C. Thompson, died seized and possessed, lying and being at and near Thompson's station, on the the D. & D. R. R.

This property lies about 2½ miles from Cambridge, and contains **500 Acres of Land more or less.** There is some **Timber,** and a large quantity of **Wood** and some arable land—title perfect.

TERMS OF SALE—1500.00 in cash on the day of sale, to be ratably divided between the several purchasers, according to the quantity bought, and the balance to be secured by the notes of purchasers with approved sureties, bearing interest from the day of sale, and payable in one, two and three years. The parcels into which it will be divided for sale will be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM REA, Executor of
Dr. A. C. Thompson, deceased.
May 22, 1772—4t


**NOVELTY**

**Lawn Mower and Trimmer,**

OHMER'S PATENT.

No. 1,. 14 inch cut, $16. No. 2, 16 inch cut, $18. No. 3, 20 inch cut, $20 each.

Among their many advantages over other mowers are the following: Simplicity, having few parts to get out of order, also the fact that any part being broken, can be easily replaced. Lightness, can be easily used by Ladies and Children of 12 years of age. Low price, not costing over two-thirds the price of other mowers Adaptability to large or small lawns, gardens, borders &c., cutting close to walls or bushes &c., without injury to itself or them—Will cut any kind of long or short grass. Descriptive circular of mower on application, with return stamp.

Also, Manufacturer of Tools and Tool Chests, Smiths genuine New York Club Skates.

Croquet made in Maple, Box, Rose and Lignum Vitæ Wood the finest assortment in the world.

PHINEAS SMITH,
Warehouse & Salesroom 118 Chambers St.
May 29—3m New York.

**WANTED.**—Two good House Carpenters, stated wages. Apply to or address GEO. R. BROWN & BRO.,
May 22—3t Cambridge, Md.

**WANTED.**—The highest cash price given for Dorchester County Rail Road Bonds. Apply to
May 22, 1872. GEO. WINTHROP.

OFFICE of the County Commissioners for Dorchester County. The Board will meet at their office in Cambridge, on TUESDAY June 4th 1872, to pass the balance of accounts against the county, to make the levy, &c. By order
JNO. M. BECKWITH, Jr., Cl'k.
May 22,—2t8

THE HOME-SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE—Is not surpassed by any Lock-stitch Machine in the market for Ease of Motion, Simplicity, and the Beauty of its Work; besides it costs only about half the price of other First-class Machines. Stitch alike on both sides. Price from $25 to $75. Agents wanted in every City, Town and County in Maryland.
Address JOHN T. BUTLER, Gen'l Agt.,
No. 8 North Charles Street, up stairs,
May 22, 1872—4t BALTIMORE.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

BY virtue of authority derived from Robert M. Marshall, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at LINKWOOD STATION, on

**SATURDAY, June 22d 1872,**

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. THE FARM belonging to Robert M. Marshall, situated immediately on the Nanticoke river 5 miles below the town of Vienna in Drawbridge District of Dorchester county.

The said farm contains

**196 Acres of Land,**

more or less, of which about 126 acres are in arable land and well adapted to the growth of WHEAT and CORN. The balance of the tract of land is well set in young

**Pine and Oak Timber,**

convenient to a fine landing on said river.

The BUILDINGS consist of a single story FRAME DWELLING, with good Granary, Corn House and other outhouses, all in good order. There is a fine

**ORCHARD**

on the farm containing Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry and other trees in full bearing and of fine varieties. Oysters, Fish, Terrapins and Wild Fowl can be had at proper season in great abundance.

Terms of sale ascertained by inquiry of the undersigned, or will be made known on the day of sale.

J. SPRY JONES.
May 22, 1872—4t

MERCY HOSPITAL LOTTERY.

**150,000 IN GIFTS**

will positively be drawn at Omaha in Public May 30th.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Grand Gift, Goldon Coin, | $50,000 |
| 1 Grand Gift, Gold Coin, | 15,000 |
| 1 Grand Gift, Gold Coin, | 10,000 |
| 1 Cash Gift, U. S. Currency, | 5,000 |
| 1 Cash Gift, " " | 3,000 |
| 1 Cash Gift, " " | 2,000 |
| 10 Cash Gifts, $1000 each, | 10,000 |
| 5 Cash Gifts, $500 each, | 2,500 |
| 2979 Cash Gifts, amounting to | 52,500 |
| 3000 Cash Gifts, " " | 150,000 |

This Enterprise is endorsed by the Governor, Mayor and best business men of Nebraska, being conducted legally.

Tickets $3 each or two for $5.

Tickets sent C. O. D. by Express or by Mail.

Address PATTEE & CARDINER, Omaha, Nebraska, or PATTEE & CO., 114 Broadway, N. Y. [May 15,- 1m

**VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.**

THE undersigned as Attorneys will sell at private sale, that VALUABLE FARM known as

**BELVOIR,**

the property of Rider Henry, Esq.

"BELVOIR," has long been known as one of the most beautiful farms on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It is situated on Jenkins Creek, near the Choptank River, about 3 miles from Cambridge, in an agreeable neighborhood, and is equally famed for the beauty of its situation and the fertility of its soil.

It has upon it a commodious TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING and numerous outhouses, all in good repair. Is well adapted to the growth of grain, fruits and vegetables and has a great quantity of fruit for family use already upon it. It is convenient to Churches and Schools and is altogether one of the most attractive and valuable residences in Dorchester County. It contains

**412 Acres of Land**

more or less, and will be sold in whole or in parcels to suit the views of purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to
HENRY & SULIVANE,
May 15, 1872—tf Attorneys at Law.

**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. [April 17, 1872.

**To Farmers.**

THE Schooner THOMAS I. DAIL, will take in grain at the Granary at Indian Creek and at Oyster Shell Point, and at all other points that may be desired on the Choptank River. Every attention given to the safe transportation of grain, &c., and speedy sales in Baltimore.
THOS. I. DAIL,
CHAS. E. WRIGHT,
Capt. MARTIN V. WRIGHT.
Oct. 11, 1871—tf

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

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