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THE BLACK-McKAGH HOMICIDE.

Now that the trial of Henry C. Black, for the murder of Wm. W. McKaigh, Jr., in Cumberland, which has occupied the attention of the Frederick Court week before last, is over, we give our readers a brief resume of the case.

On the 16th of October last, young Black became aware that his sister Myra Black had been seduced by young McKaigh, under promise of marriage. On the 17th he went to Cumberland, met McKaigh on the street and slew him—the latter, penetrated by three balls, dying on the spot, and the former waving his pistol to the crowd that had assembled and declaring he "had one shot left for whoever should deny that he had done right."

Both the young men were of the highest social position, and the friends of the murdered man were especially wealthy and powerful. Black was indicted for the murder in the Cumberland Court, but public opinion ran so strongly in the prisoner's favor that McKaigh's friends caused the prosecution to remove the case to Frederick. Able counsel were retained on both sides, the celebrated Milton Whitney, of Baltimore, and Attorney General Jones, assisting the State's Attorney, and Mr. Syester, Mr. Nelson and the famous Indiana orator, Daniel W. Voorhees, conducting the defence. Eighty-one witnesses were in attendance. The State proved the homicide and the defence offered some very slight evidence of self defence. After a week's trial of the deepest interest, the most splendid oratory and legal acumen being displayed on both sides, the jury retired to their room and in one hour and twenty minutes returned with a verdict of "not guilty," they having originally stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. The verdict was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the immense crowd that thronged the court House, and there was a perfect ovation to Black as he retired, a free man.

The counsel for the prisoner boldly took the ground "that it was the Common Law of America that whenever the father, husband or brother should kill the seducer of his daughter, wife or sister, it is justifiable homicide and not murder," and as we may consider it a settled question that heretofore, as in the past, no American jury will ever hang a man under those circumstances. And we say it is right that it should be so, for it is a law founded on the finest and most honorable instincts of the human heart. For such a deed led no homicide answer before any human tribunal, but only at the bar of God.

AN APPEALING SCENE.—A Judge Sentencing an Old Schemer to be Hanged.—We take the following from the Memphis Sun's account of the sentence of a murderer:

Judge Flippin spoke as follows:—"Samuel H. Poston, this is one of the saddest cases in my life. Our parents and their children knew each other.—We grew up together, went to the same schools, the same church, and played on hill and in valley the same innocent games in boyhood. Years have passed since then. Our roads in life have diverged. You now stand convicted of a great, a capital crime, and I, as a minister of the law, have imposed upon you the painful duty of passing upon you the sentence of death. Were it consistent with my official duties, I would that this cup would pass from me." But I cannot now shrink from the performance of this sad official requirement, and must not, and will not in the future, though other victims may fall, to avenge a violated law. It is, therefore, the sentence of the court that you be remanded to the county, the place from whence you came, to be there securely kept until Friday, the 20th day of May next, when you will be taken by the sheriff of Shelby county, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M., within one mile and a half of the court-house of said county, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

When Poston was called, both the judge and Poston were very much moved. Poston shook like an aspen leaf, and had to grasp a chair for support. At the conclusion of the sentence Judge Flippin was in tears, as was also nearly all the large crowd gathered there. It was a most affecting scene, and will ever be remembered by those who witnessed it. It was a surprise to all to know the relation that had existed in early childhood between Judge Flippin and Poston, and it must indeed have been a sad thing for Judge Flippin to consign to death a playmate of his early boyhood days.

We publish this morning an "Address to the People of the United States" by the Democrats in Congress. It sets forth, in strong light, the revolutionary policy of the Radicals; the corruption and demoralization they have fostered and encouraged in all departments of the public service; their contemptuous denial of relief from the burden of taxation; the cruel devices by which they have plundered and persecuted the Southern people; their flagrant violations of the common principles of justice and of right, and their lawless usurpations of power to maintain and perpetuate their political ascendancy. The address is bold, searching and truthful, and deserves not merely to be read, but to be thoughtfully considered by all who love liberty and hate despotism.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES BY THE DEMOCRATS OF CONGRESS.

Democratic Address.

The Democrats in Congress have just issued the following address: To the People of the United States:

Our presence and official duties at Washington have enabled us to become fully acquainted with the actions and policy of those who control the Radical party, and we feel called upon to utter a few words of warning against the alarming strides they have made towards centralization of power in the hands of Congress and the Executive. The time and attention of the Radical leaders have been almost wholly directed devising such legislation as will in their view best preserve their ascendancy, and no regard for the wise restraints imposed by the Constitution has checked their reckless and desperate career. The President of the United States has been formally announced as a candidate for re-election. The declarations of his selfish supporters have been re-echoed by a subsidized press, and the discipline of party has already made adhesion to his personal fortunes the supreme test of political fealty. The partisan legislation to which we refer was decreed and shaped in secret caucus, where the extreme counsels always dominated, and was adopted by a subservient majority, if not with the intent, certainly with the effect to place in the hands of the President, power to command his own nomination, and to employ the army, navy and militia, at his sole discretion, as a means of subserving his personal ambition. When the sad experience of the last two years, so disappointing to the hopes and generous confidence of the country is considered, in connection with the violent utterances and rash purposes of those who control the President's policy, it is not surprising that the gravest apprehension for the future peace of the nation should be entertained. At a time when labor is depressed, and every material interest is pained by oppressive taxation, the public offices have been multiplied beyond all precedent to serve as instruments in the perpetration of power.

Partisanship is the only test applied to the distribution of this vast patronage. Honesty, fitness and moral worth are openly discarded, in favor of truckling submission and dishonorable compliance. Hence enormous defalcations and wide-spread corruption have followed as the natural consequences of this pernicious system. By the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury it appears that, after the deduction of all proper credits many millions of dollars remain due from collectors of the internal revenue, and that no proper diligence has ever been used to collect them. Reforms in the revenue and fiscal systems, which all experience demonstrates to be necessary to a frugal administration of the Government, as well as a measure of relief to an overburdened people, have been persistently postponed or willfully neglected.

Congress now adjourns without having even attempted to reduce taxation or to repeal the glaring impositions by which industry is crushed and impoverished.—The Treasury is overloading, and an excess of eighty millions of revenue is admitted, and yet, instead of some measure of present relief, a barren and delusive resolution is passed by the Senate to consider the tariff and excise systems hereafter, as if the history of broken pledges and pretended remedies furnished any better assurance for future legislation than experience has done in the past. Shipbuilding and the carrying trade, once sources of national pride and prosperity, now languish under a crushing load of taxation, and nearly every other business interest is struggling, without profit, to maintain itself. Our agriculturists while paying heavy taxes on all they consume, either to Government or to monopolists, find the prices for their own products so reduced that honest labor is denied its just reward, and industry is prostrated by invidious discriminations. Nearly 300,000,000 acres of public lands, which should have been reserved for the benefit of the people, have been re-sold to giant corporations, neglecting our soldiers, enriching a handful of greedy speculators and lobbyists, who are thereby enabled to exercise a most dangerous and corrupting influence over State and Federal legislation. If the career of these conspirators be not checked, the downfall of free Government is inevitable, and with it the elevation of a military dictator on the ruins of the Republic.

Under the pretence of passing laws to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment, and for other purposes, Congress has conferred the most despotic power upon the Executive, and provided an official machinery by which the liberties of the people are menaced, and the sacred right of local self-government in the States is ignored, if not totally overthrown. Modelled up to the sedition laws, so odious in history, they are at variance with all the sanctified theories of our institutions, and the construction given by these Radical interpreters of the Fourteenth Amendment is, to use the language of an eminent Senator—Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois—"an annihilation of the States." Under the last enforcement bill, "the Executive may, in his discretion, thrust aside the Government of any State, suspend the writ of habeas corpus," arrest his Governor, imprison or disperse the Legislature, silence its judges, and trample down its people under the armed heel

of his troops. Nothing is left to the citizen or the State which can any longer be called a right—all is changed into mere servitude.

Our hopes for redress are in the calm good sense, the "sober, second thought" of the American people. We call upon them to be true to themselves and their posterity, and, disregarding party names and minor differences, to insist upon a decentralization of power, and the restriction of Federal authority within its just and proper limits, leaving to the States that control their domestic affairs which is essential to their happiness and tranquillity, and good government.

Everything that malicious ingenuity could suggest has been done to irritate the people of the Middle and Southern States. Gross and exaggerated charges of disorder and violence over their originators in the Senate and House of Representatives, to which the Executive has, we regret to say, lent his aid, and thus helped to inflame the popular feeling. In all this course of hostile legislation and harsh reproof, no word of conciliation, of kind encouragement, or fraternal friendship, has ever been spoken by the President or by Congress to the people of the Southern States. They have been addressed only in the language of proscription. We earnestly entreat our fellow-citizens in all parts of the Union to spare no effort to carefully protect the rights of every citizen, to preserve kindly relations among all men, and to discountenance and discourage any violation of the rights of any portion of the people secured under the Constitution, or any of its amendments.

Let us, in conclusion, earnestly beg of you not to aid the present attempts of Radical partisans to strife in the land; to renew the issues of the war, or to obstruct the return of peace and prosperity to the Southern States. It is in this that they seek to divide the attention of the country from the corruption and extravagance in their administration of public affairs, and the dangerous and profligate attempts they are making towards the creation of a centralized military government. In the five years of peace following the war the Radical administrations have expended 1,200,000,000 dollars for ordinary purposes alone, being within \$200,000,000 of the aggregate amount spent for the same purposes in war, and in peace, during the seventy-one years preceding June 30, 1861, not including, in either case, the sum paid upon principal or interest of the public debt.

It is trifling with the intelligence of the people for the Radical leaders to pretend that this vast sum has been honestly expended. Hundreds of millions of it has been wantonly squandered. The expenditures of the Government, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, were only \$92,000,000, while, for precisely the same purpose—civil list, army, navy, pensions and Indian affairs—the department expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, \$110,000,000.

No indignation could be too stern, and no scorn too severe for the assertions by unscrupulous Radical leaders, that the great Democratic party of the Union has or can have sympathy with disorders or violence in any part of the country, or in the deprivation of any man of his rights under the Constitution. It is to protect and perpetuate the rights which every freeman cherishes, to revive in all hearts the feelings of friendship, affection and harmony, which are the best guarantees of law and order, and to throw around the humblest citizen, wherever he may be, the protecting arms of those safeguards of personal liberty, which the fundamental laws of the land assure, that we invoke the aid of all good men in the work of peace and reconstruction.

We invite their generous co-operation, irrespective of all former differences of opinion, so that the harsh voice of discord may be silenced; that a new and dangerous sectional agitation may be checked; that the burdens of taxation, direct and indirect, may be reduced to the lowest point consistent with good faith to every just national obligation, and with a strictly economical administration of the Government, and that the States may be restored, in their integrity and relation to our Federal Union.—Baltimore Gazette.

Brownlow of Tennessee.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writes: One of the saddest spectacles presented in the Senate Chamber in these days is the big emaciated chain which holds the last of the mortal remains of poor Brownlow, of Tennessee. It sits just to the left of the President's rostrum, on the skirmineline. There they bring every day the withered remnant of the Apostle of Hate, and over that chair there seems to hover, at all hours, the black Angel of Death. Sallow and emaciated, trembling with palsy in every limb, he sits and watches the proceedings around him with what seems a fearful interest, and only the little light which burns dimly in his once vigorous eyes is left to tell you of the fierce spirit which in times past, inhabited that never weary processing frame. His right arm lies by his side, & the thumb of it twitches & vibrates with the regularity of a heart-beat. They set a glass of water before him, but he never moistens his lips. Papers lay before him, but his neat order is never disturbed. There is no more expression upon his shadowed, pinched and lathery face than you would expect to find upon the index of the mummy in the British Museum. One can look upon the still vigorous eye-stricken Morton, and feel that he bears the retributive imprint of vice, but cannot compare him with Brownlow without an expression of generous sympathy. He seems to be waiting his summons. There may be much of the old vitality in him yet, and it may be many days before they carry him into the Chamber for the last time. It seemed as though at times to-day, his old vigorous nature returned and he yearned to mingle in the heated debate. But the present, with its turn of mind, he can only look back over his pathway strewn with wrecks and lined with the rank weeds of bitter hate and partisan selfishness.

[Correspondence of the Chronicle.] Letter from the County.

APPEARANCE OF THE CROPS—DRAINAGE, ETC.

Mr. Editor.—The Cambridge Chronicle, is lying upon our table. Beside the attractiveness of its general features, alike creditable to its Editor and Printer, there is something in the name that has a charm for us, associated as it is with the past, with youth and pleasant recollections. Faces long faded from the earth present themselves and imagination peoples my room with the acquaintances and companions of long ago. From over the river they beckon and endeavor to allure us from the pursuit of phantoms which forever elude our grasp, to the contemplation of things that are spiritual, imperishable and eternal in their consequences.—While we would not inculcate a blind adoration for the past, or enroll ourselves among the number of those who see nothing but evil in the surroundings and tendencies of the present age, we are still impressed with the belief that we should all be profited by frequent retrospection. If from the errors and weaknesses of our Fathers we may derive instruction we shall be equally benefited by imitating their homely virtues and manly qualities.

The Cambridge Chronicle, of to-day, presents as great a contrast with the Chronicle of the past, as do the improvements, general appearance and intelligence of the people of the present with those of a former period. Let us hope that the potent influences for the amelioration of the condition of the people now in operation, such as Public Schools, the Press, Railroads, etc. etc; may ere long transform the whole mass of our society into an industrious, moral and intelligent community.

The season thus far has been unusually propitious. Wheat, Rye and Oat crops are looking well, and the prospect is good for an average crop of Peaches. The breadth of fruit culture is annually increasing but sufficient attention has not elapsed since the building of the Rail Road for the newly planted small fruits to be in full bearing.

We observe a growing interest in the subject of surface, and underdrainage in this portion of the county. Several persons have already realized more than the entire cost of the tile and labor in the increased productiveness of lands, which have been heretofore comparatively worthless. Upon this subject we intended to have written more at length but perhaps it would be better to treat of it in a future letter.

A correspondent for the News from Bucktown complains that the Vienna and Federalburg correspondent for that paper failed to suggest remedies for the evils of which they wrote, as existing in the county. In justice to them we would like to remark that the Editor of that paper, for some reason best known to himself saw proper at that time to suppress all further correspondence upon the subject, and broadly intimated that in his opinion all letters written for his paper, for years past, were valueless, at least to himself.

Yours respectfully, N.

EX-Secretary WELLS IN OPPOSITION TO Grant's ADMINISTRATION—His Denunciation of the Ku-Klux Legislation.

Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Lincoln, comes out in a vigorous letter against Grant and the course of the Republican party in Congress, in respect to the further reconstruction of the Southern States. He says: I have no respect for those who claim that it is necessary for Massachusetts or for others to supervise Virginia and to take care of the people of that and other States, in their local concerns.—If the people are incapable of self-government, our system is a failure. If the people of the States respectively cannot make and execute their own laws, but are to be governed and controlled in their local, municipal affairs by a central power, then American Democracy and American Republicanism are mere shams and delusions.—The Union of these States can be preserved only by maintaining the reserved and guaranteed rights of the States. If the Federal Government is not restrained by constitutional limitations it is a central despotism of unlimited power and authority. The laws of Congress giving the President authority to introduce military at the elections, and all schemes by which the Central Government assumes to take cognizance of and to punish offences by Ku-Klux organizations, or by others in the States, are like almost every act in what is called reconstruction—unwarranted, unconstitutional, centralizing and revolutionary. Punishment for crimes against the law of a State, committed within the jurisdiction of a State, belongs exclusively to the State and not to the Gen. Government. I am aware that the attempted justification for these usurpations is necessarily—always the tyrant's plea for crime, oppression, and wrong—the sham excuse, which was set up for the wrongs inflicted in Kansas, and for the greater wrongs since inflicted on Georgia and other States of the South. While not opposed to other my opinions upon this subject, I desire not to be misunderstood. I fully recognize the necessity of party as a means to essential principles. But let the means be subordinate to the ends. I am a Democrat, but not a Secessionist, who would admit that a State has a right to withdraw from the Union, and throw off its federal obligations. I am a Republican, but not

and exclusionist, who would exclude States from their rightful representation in Congress, deny them the right to frame their fundamental laws, the right to regulate their own domestic affairs, or deny them their reserved and undoubted exclusive right and authority to punish offences committed within their respective jurisdictions. This doctrine of secession and this doctrine of exclusion are each "shams"—each incompatible with a federal union, each inconsistent with and in violation of the Constitution and each subversive of the Government. I therefore oppose the Buchanan Administration, and I also oppose the Grant Administration.

GIDEON WELLS.

The Osborn Swindle.

Evidence has now been before the country for a week, establishing in the most circumstantial manner a fraudulent conspiracy between nineteen persons, calling themselves the "Great Southern Railroad Company," to procure a large grant of public lands from Congress, for which bills have been reported in the Senate by T. W. Osborn, and in the House of Representatives by J. T. Wells, two of the parties whose names appear in the transaction as stockholders. The solemn affidavit of Colonel Hamilton, recently a Radical member of Congress from Florida, and just appointed United States marshal there by President Grant, charges Osborn, of the Senate; his brother, a professing minister of the Gospel; Wells, of the House of Representatives, and sixteen others, with a deliberate fraud in organizing this fictitious company, and with an attempt to bribe him by the offer of one-tenth interest in the scheme; a large fee in ready money; the disposition of the Federal patronage in Florida, and the place of attorney to the railroad, for his support of the land grant when a member of Congress.

These charges of criminal collusion to plunder the Government and the State of Florida do not rest alone on the sworn statements of Colonel Hamilton. He has supplemented his affidavit with the original letters of Osborn, the jobbing parson, which not only substantiate all that he has alleged, but bring to light one of the boldest and most stupendous schemes for swindling ever devised in this country.—These knaves met together, and with-out paying in one cent, or showing any ability or intention to do so, they subscribe for ten millions of dollars, the parson taking seven millions and a half as his share, and his brother, the Senator, a quarter of a million, and call themselves a company. Then they come to Congress upon that barefaced sham, and ask for a vast grant of land, upon which it was proposed to issue bonds, raise money, and probably decamp from the State, as Littlefield, one of the swindling conspirators, had already done in North Carolina, and for which he is now under indictment and a fugitive from justice.

This is no political accusation. The parties involved are all Republicans of the most "loyal" stripe. It concerns the honor of the Senate, of which Osborn is a member, that charges so grave and so solemnly put forward by a responsible accuser should be investigated thoroughly. Instead of meeting them promptly by a demand for a committee, he has submitted to the imputation in silence, and sat in the Senate day by day with the finger of scorn pointing at him. And not only that, but he is allowed to vote without objection on important measures, as if he was the peer of honorable and honest men, who shrink from the contact of his degraded and enforced fellowship. Why have not the Republican majority proposed an inquiry into this audacious attempt at wholesale swindling? Do they intend to adjourn and avoid an investigation? Are they afraid to probe the corrupt conspiracy? We do not propose to answer these questions; but the fact that no step has been taken to elicit the truth; that Osborn himself does not challenge inquiry, and that the Administration organs are dumb after the damning exposure that has been made, is conclusive proof to our mind that neither the Radical majority in the Senate nor the accused dare confront a searching scrutiny.—And it is openly alleged as a reason why some such step has not been taken that Osborn threatens to disclose the guilty complicity of his associates in the railroad and Indian jobbery which has disgraced the Radical side of the Senate, and by which various members have notoriously and suddenly been enriched.

We defy the Republican members of the Senate to order an investigation into this matter, if they have the courage or the integrity to meet it. It is an evident intention to stave it off by adjournment. If the majority fail to perform this duty without further delay, then we hope some Democratic Senator will move at once for a committee, in order that the country may understand the corruption and villainy that exist here, and which the rogues engaged in it seek to cover up by fabricating Ku-Klux outrages, and to protect themselves by the most ex-

treme partisan legislation. The people demand an inquiry, and we shall see who will refuse to aid it after the startling disclosures which have been presented to the country.—Wash. Post.

THE KU-KLUX BILL NOT NEEDED.

This able Republican journal, the N. York Post, has some more sensible words in regard to the Ku-Klux bill, and gives some irrefutable proofs that it is not needed. Of thirteen Governors of Southern States ten are Republican, one is a Conservative and two are Democrats. We find, the writer says, that from Alabama, no Ku-Klux outrages are reported. Tennessee, since the last election, has been quiet. Missouri, in which a special assembly was carried at the last election is quiet. But as the disorders occur in those States only which have Republican Governors, how is it that those Governors do not call upon the President, as they have the constitutional right to do? In addition to this, the leading Republican papers of the country are opposed to it; and if the President should sign this bill, giving him, as it does, enormous, dangerous and unconstitutional powers—and sign it in the face of the remonstrances of Southern Republicans—would he not (asks the Post) stand condemned before public opinion as gasping after the most dangerous and unconstitutional powers, and that without the shadow of an excuse, his own party in the States in which it is pretended that this legislation is necessary, opposing it?

PROPOSED DIVISION OF TEXAS.

There is a bill pending in the Senate of Texas providing for a division of the State, and the creation of a new State west of the Colorado river. One of the Texas democratic papers, while not approving a division, says that if the bill passes, as it thinks it will, and goes to the people, those in the north and east of the State are so decidedly in favor of division; and their popular strength at the ballot-box is so great, that they will accept the division with the boundaries submitted to them rather than postpone the division to more distant days.

The most conclusive arguments, and the most telling appeals, against the Ku-Klux bill, have come from some of the best and ablest of the journals which have been in favor of the Republican party.—They denounce it as strongly as do our Southern papers. The New York Post says that by this bill, "every constitutional restriction upon the power of the Executive is withdrawn, and instead of the Constitution and its checks, the nation is left to the voluntary forbearance and sound judgment of the President, as the sole safeguard for its liberties. It is, indeed, a great stride in the progress towards consolidation, centralization and 'imperialism.'"

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.

Dr. R. L. Madison and A. T. Banton, attending physicians of Gen. Lee, contributed to the Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal a detailed account of his late sickness, and the treatment pursued. In their summary of the case they say that the terrible strain upon him during the campaign of 1862 and 1864, the agony of Appomattox, the sufferings of the South, and the bankruptcy and ruin everywhere, crushed out with fatal tread the energies of his life. He felt it a duty to conceal his anguish, even if while conscious that, like the Frenchman's virtue, it was tearing away his heart. No man less hardy than himself, no man less sustained by Christian faith and Christian principle, could have borne his burden for an hour. Yet, even with him, it was only a question of time. Gen. Lee died of a broken heart, and his strings were snapped at Appomattox!

Receiver's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Circuit Court for Dorchester County, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a case, wherein Virginia A. Stapleton, is complainant and Harry Burns, is defendant, the undersigned, as Receiver, will offer at public sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, at Stapletons Store, at Lakesville, in said County, on SATURDAY the 27th day of MAY, A. D. 1871, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., all the following personal property: ONE Yoke of Oxen, ONE MILCH COW and ONE YEARLING. WM. T. STAPLETON, Receiver. May 3, 1871.—tds

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Dorchester County, sitting as a court of Equity, passed in a case wherein Thomas E. Wright & wife, Samuel L. Byrn & wife & Charles B. Wright are complainants and Martin L. Wright & wife and Harry B. Wright are defendants, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in Cambridge, in Dorchester county aforesaid, on MONDAY the 29th day of MAY, A. D. 1871, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., all the following real estate: FARM, HOUSES and LOTS, of which Jeremiah C. Wright, deceased died seised and possessed, to-wit: All the "HOME FARM" of the said Jeremiah C. Wright, called "HAYLAND." All that Farm, called "OAK GROVE," whereon Martin L. Wright, now resides. All that Farm called "WILTON." The HOUSE and LOT, lying on High St., in Cambridge, now occupied by Thomas M. Flint—the HOUSE and LOT, on said street, occupied in 1870, by Jno. T. Jackson. A LOT on the corner of Washington and Pine streets, in said town, with the tenements thereon—and a WOOD LOT, in Black Water.

TERMS OF SALE.—\$500 in cash on the day of Sale, to be divided between the several purchasers and the balance of the purchase money, in three equal annual installments, to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with sureties to be approved by the Trustee.

The parcels, in which the aforesaid lands are to be sold, will be made known on the day of sale. WM. REA, Trustee. May 3, 1871.—tds

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

I. N. ELSTON, CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND. Has received the very latest

FASHIONS.

from New York, and is prepared to do all work in his line with promptness, and up on the most reasonable terms. HIS PATRONS GUARANTEED. April 30, 1871.—ly

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of JAMES S. ELLIOTT, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1871, otherwise, they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. WILLIAM D. NOBLE, Adm'n. of James S. Elliott, dec'd. May 3, 1871.—td

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of HESTER A. TALL, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 5th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1871, otherwise, they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. JOHN W. WOOLFORD, Ex'r. of Hester A. Tall, dec'd. May 3, 1871.—td

W. FURBROSE, W. PORTER, W. HEMBLEY, PENROSE, PORTER & HEMBLEY.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN BRANDIES, WHISKIES, WINES, GINS &c.

No. 240 ARCH STREET, BELOW THIRD PHILADELPHIA. All Goods delivered to Baltimore steamers free of charge—after said delivery, at the risk of the purchaser. May 29, 1871. ly

WILLIAM HEMBLEY, AGENT FOR

GODFREY KEBLER, Steam Biscuit, Cracker and Cake Bakery.

258, 260 and 262 North Twenty-Second St., PHILADELPHIA. All orders addressed to Agent will be promptly filled, and promptly filled. All Goods delivered to Baltimore Steamers free of charge—after said delivery, at the risk of the purchaser. May 29, 1871. ly

Attractive Building Lot for Sale.

THE Lot on the corner of Academy and Main streets in the town of Cambridge, containing about two acres and a half of ground. This particular Lot is one of the most desirable locations in Cambridge. It is situated in the heart of the town and while from the excellence of its soil it grows a fine crop of vegetables, &c., it offers a beautiful site for a residence, and on account of its most constant advance in Cambridge, its material prosperity, and the necessarily enhanced value. For terms apply at this office. [April 30, 1871.]

Valuable Business Stand for Sale.

THE valuable, Dwelling, Store, and Office, at Bucktown, Dorchester County, of which David H. Corkan, died seized. This is one of the most excellent places of business in our county. Situated in the very heart of the fair trade, remote from competition, and surrounded by a lively and growing population, it offers advantages for business as unsurpassed in this section. The dwelling is roomy and comfortable, has attached to it a Stable, Corn-House, Cattle-House, &c., and about two acres of land. All the buildings are in fine order and need no repairs. For terms apply at this office, or to GEO. W. CORKAN, ap. 26, 1871. Bucktown, Md.

To Farmers of Dorchester.

BOWEN & MERCERS, Super Phosphate of Lime. PRICE 52 per ton. A reduction for quantities over 100 tons. Containing over four per cent of Ammonia and over eight per cent of SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE.—A liberal credit given for approved paper. GROUND BONE Warranted pure, \$40, \$42.50 and \$45 per ton. SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE. Ground as fine as flour containing sixty two per cent of Phosphate. \$25 per ton in Bags. South Carolina Phosphate same as above treated with Sulphuric Acid, \$30 per ton. Shell Lime, Plaster and Peruvian Guano. J. S. BIXBY & SONS, Agents. Ap. 26, 1871.—ly Cambridge, Md.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE



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