The Cambridge Era.

JAS. E. REESE & CO., PUBLISHERS.

Saturday Morning::::::: February 1

THE SHIP CANAL.

The following interesting communication from Ex-Senator Jas. T. Earle, of Queen Anne's county, appeared in the Baltimore *American* of the 24th instant:

I am very much pleased to see that you are giving so much space in your columns to the subject of the ship canal. In so doing you are certainly rendering important service to your state and country. It is a work of such magnitude, and so full of advantage to the country at large, that it is difficult to exaggerate its importance. It is absolutely indispensable to the completion of our works of internal improvement. Our railroads are now bringing a large and prosperous trade to the city of Baltimore, but without this addition the system will continue incomplete and incapable of developing a third of its actual capacity for trade and usefulness. Geographical position has done much for Baltimore, and the bold and far-seeing men of a now nearly extinct generation have laid us under heavy obligations for what they did to utilize it. When we reflect upon the small means and instrumentalities with which they worked, we are astonished at the results they accomplished. Only in one respect do they appear to have fallen short of the forecast we might have expected of them, and that was in the failure to make provision for keeping the trade brought to Baltimore from the West in transitu to its destination. But, to do their memories justice, we must recall the fact that steamships for ocean trade were not in the brain of the future, and that the facilities of transportation as they now exist were unknown to them.

Production must be carried to its point of consumption. It is not enough to put it on its way and have it arrested and delayed in its course. Nothing is accomplished until it reaches its point of destination, where it can be converted into money or its equivalent and consumed. Mr. Garrett says at an early stage in his management of the affairs of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that this want of facilities of transportation from the city was the clog to the success of that great work, and as the means of the company from time to time increased, he lost no opportunity to provide ships to take this trade to its destination. It is only within the last few years since these facilities have been largely added to that Baltimore is giving some evidence of what she is destined to become—the great entrepot of trade on the Atlantic seaboard.

The Pennsylvania Central in building great steamships to take away its trade, has given the best evidence it could adduce of its estimate of such facilities, and more recently that millionaire and enterprising railroad scheme of New York, Mr. Vanderbilt, has contracted for twelve iron ships of large tonnage, to take the freighting of the New York Central Road to its destinations.

The enterprise and sagacity of these great works to secure and hold for their respective cities the immense trade of the sections through which they pass, should stimulate your city to renewed efforts to add to her natural advantages, and these acquired by her railroads, the estimable benefits of the ship canal. In these she should be joined, and, on a pressed presentation of the subject, would be joined by the West, the Southwest and the Northwest, whose most direct outlet to the ocean is through Baltimore, which is nearer than New York to their great trade centres—Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville and other important points—by an average distance of 208 miles. To this advantage we must add the saving in distance by the ship canal, which will bring Baltimore 210 miles nearer the world's centres of trade, and confer upon the vast regions through which her railroads pass the immense advantages of commerce which have been secured. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad alone covers with its main stem and branches more than half the states of the Union. Besides, the Northern Central, the Baltimore and Potomac and the Western Maryland Railroads, all have their connections with the roads of other states, and are constantly engaged in conducting their trade through Baltimore as a common outlet. And more and more every year does the great Pennsylvania Central find her interest in bringing a portion of her trade to your city. So that much the large half of the states of our country have a direct interest in connecting the waters of the Chesapeake and the Delaware by this ship canal, which will bring them as in one body two hundred and ten miles nearer the great marts of trade and consumption. In this traffic consumers and producers have a common interest, the one in having the articles of production brought to them at the lowest figures, and the other in saving cost to production by securing the lowest possible charges for transportation.

The economies of trade offered to more than half of our whole country by this route into the commerce of the world are simply incalculable, and give to this great enterprise a truly national character. What other work of inter-state improvement can be suggested that will subserve the interests of half as many states? It should be regarded as a great national artery of trade; be undertaken by the Federal Government, with the approbation of states whose territory is to be used; built and completed in the strongest and most durable manner. Its construction should look to ultimate returns rather than direct economy, and should have reference to accommodating and expediting trade. It should be of a depth of water to admit ships of the largest class, and of a width to pass them freely without delay. Its sides should be secured from abrasion and the effects of washing and currents by substantial walls of masonry, to a depth that skilled engineering shall determine to be necessary for perfect protection. This strength of construction and precaution for its preservation should be observed—that ships may be as little delayed as possible in their progress, the saving of time being among the important economics to be secured. The work will be unavoidably a costly one, and private enterprise can scarcely be relied upon to construct it in a manner to secure its fullest capacity for usefulness. Besides, to make it a great national highway, with only such moderate tolls as would be found necessary to keep it in a condition of high efficiency and repairs would greatly promote trade and the designs of its construction, The government would be more than reimbursed by the increased revenue received from customs, by the economy of coal yards in a central position, and easy access to the Cumberland coal, which will generate thirty per cent. more steam per pound than any other coal ever brought into use, and is to this extent a saving in the most expensive item that enters into the cost of running steamships, and by the general improved prosperity of the vast section benefited. On occasion of invasion of foreign enemy, the advantages of retiring or concentrating our ships in either bay, as might be thought advisable, would be very important; and at all times the hazzards of a hundred miles of coast, and the dangers not unfrequently attending the entrance of our capes, would be avoided, rates of insurance on steamships and cargoes diminished, and human life preserved. These arguments appeal alike to all interested in the construction of this short line of water communication, which will bring the productions and trade of a vast interior empire into the channels of commerce, to be distributed to foreign lands or the markets of our country as the demands for their use indicate. Let every section interested in the execution of this undertaking appeal to its representatives and senators in behalf of it, and another session of Congress will not have adjourned before the note of preparation will be sounded, and the work of excavation be commenced.

Talmage on Lifting Church Debts.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The suit in Brooklyn to day of ex-trustee Gelsten against the trustees of the Brooklyn Tabernacle brought out some of the methods employed in the raising of the church debt by Kimball a year ago, and among them the following telegraphic correspondence between the pastor and his nephew:

BROOKLYN, Jan. 30, 1878.

J. F. Talmage, Eutaw House, Balto:

Will you and Mr. Hobbs allow me to pledge you each for five thousand dollars, provided I make up to each of you privately the difference between your subscriptions and five thousand? Telegraph immediately.

T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

Answer of John F. Talmage to above telegram:

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30, 1878.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage:

Cannot permit the course suggested. Frankness, earnestness and faith, without deception, will command success. Do not telegraph again, as Hobbs and self are used up now thinking and talking over it.

JOHN F. TALMAGE.

Moody on Temperance.

The Baltimore *American* gives the following synopsis of one of Moody's temperance talks in Baltimore:

Mr. Moody's Gospel talk to young men at Dr. Leyburn's church yesterday afternoon was on "Reaping the whirlwind." There were two thousand or more men in the church, and some of the incidents introduced in the discourse were very affecting. The text was the sixth chapter of Galatians, and the seventh verse: "Be not deceived, God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." If, said Mr. Moody, we sow the wind, we must reap the whirlwind. Nearly every man has been deceived some time in his life. Our best friends prove false. Nay, our own hearts play the traitor, but God cannot be deceived. Whatsoever a man sows that must he reap. You may sow sin in the darkness, but you will reap sin and misery in the light. As it is in the natural world, so it very often is in the spiritual. The farmer who sows oats does not look for a harvest of watermelons or cucumbers. Young men do not study law in order to become great physicians. It only needs for any man, no matter how much he doubts the Bible, to stop to think a moment to find that this text tells of a law of God which is unvarying. You'll find the evidences all around you. See this hydra-headed sin of intemperance which is snapping the minds of some of the best men in the country; it invariably brings results that can be predicted in advance. What a harvest there is of the corn and rye in this vicinity! What crushed hopes! What blighted lives! The reaping time must surely come. As a general thing, men who

MAKE MONEY OUT OF LIQUOR

do not enjoy their ill-gotten gains. When a man makes drunkards of others, one of his sons usually falls into the ranks, or else some miserable depraved fellow steals into his household and wins the affections of his beloved daughter and leads her into a life of constant unhappiness. It will be found that a good many liquor sellers hang themselves, and that their sons often turn out criminals. The reaping time must come. The whirlwind must eventually overtake. What a reaping time King David had! He had his punishment. An adulterer himself, he lived to see his daughter follow in his footsteps. Having disobeyed God, he should not have complained when his beloved son Absalom turned against him and drove him from the throne. "O Absalom, my son," he cries "would to God I had died for the." God's mill grinds slowly, but it is very sure.

Then be sure your sins will find you out. Taxes are not inevitable. Death has not come to every man, for Elias was one exception, but that sin will discover you is absolutely certain. We have to deal with a God of equity. Teach your boy to curse God, and in a little while he will curse you; teach your clerk sharp practice in business, and directly he will use his experience to the detriment of your cash box. Many a young man has been ruined by dishonest employers. Then, remember, you must always reap more than you sow. If you sow a handful you will always reap a bushel. Let me tell you that instead of the kingdom of righteousness the most of us are living in sentimentalism. God's law has not been abrogated to suit the requirments of later day Christains. It remains in as full force as ever. No amount of singing or praying is going to take the place of restitution where it can and should be made. If a young man cheats a poor woman out of a board bill, there is no use in her coming here to profess religion until he makes reparation. We have got to be honest first. A religion without morals is nothing but a mockery of the name. Worship will not compensate for continual swindling. A good name is of more account to a young man than all the pleasures of theatre, ball room or concert hall, and a clear conscience is something far better than all the debauchery that can be crowded into a lifetime.

THE LOCAL OPTION PARTY REVIVED.—The Baltimore *American* says that while the Democratic managers are making slates for the State campaign which may yet be broken, the Temperance, or Local Option party, is quietly planning for what they hope to be a successful fight for the Legislature, which they will ask to pass a law for local option throughout the State, or the greater portion of it. While no meeting of the city convention of the party has been held since December, the work of organization is quietly, but persistently, being prosecuted. It is the intention of the more conservative of the temperance leaders that prominent merchants, though they may not belong to any temperance organization, or be identified in the movement, shall be nominated by the party as candidates for the Legislature. The nominations are to be irrespective of party, and the object is to secure good men for the General Assembly, instead of the ward politicians who now infest the State capital at every session of that body. The men to be so chosen are expected to give their votes for the passage of a local option bill, leaving to each ward of the city and each district in the counties to vote for "liquor or no liquor."

Representative Cain, a member from South Carolina who was once a slave, uttered some humiliating but wholesome truths in Congress recently, in urging a more liberal educational policy by the Government. He presented the startling statement from official sources, that in the States of South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, a larger percentage of whites are unable to read and write than there are of blacks. Since all classes in the South, regardless of race or color, are now citizens of the United States with equal rights and privileges, the education of the two races is equally important, and it was an impressive appeal to the law-makers of the nation when the disenthralled bondman urged the more generous education of both races, and proved that in four States of the Union, where the colored vote is larger than the average in the South, the whites are behind the blacks in general knowledge of their language and government.—*Phila. Times.*

VOLUNTARY DUMBNESS FOR FIFTY YEARS.—Hayes Hinman, who lived two miles east of Utica, died to day, aged sixty-six years. Although possessing the faculty of speech, he had not uttered two consecutive words for fifty years. When sixteen years old, hearing his father swear at a member of the family, he made a vow that he would never speak again. This vow was kept for seven years. He then met with an accident, which bruised the fingers of his left hand, the pain drawing from him the exclamation, 'Oh!" On but one other occasion was he heard to speak. This time the word "See" was called forth by a snake that crawled over a sleeping child. A column might be filled by the recital of Hinman's eccentricities. Some of his devices to avoid conversation were crafty in the extreme. He was a close student, and he has left a voluminous diary during his fifty years of silence. He leaves a fortune of $24 000 to a nephew, with the admonition, "Keep your mouth shut." Notwithstanding his silence, he was a great favorite in the neighborhood in which he lived.

MARRIED HIS STEP-DAUGHTER.—The Dallas (Texas) Herald contains a narrative to the effect that Thomas Clarkson left Marietta, Ohio, in 1848, and married in New Orleans Mrs. S. E. Foster, a widow with two children, one of whom was a girl then three years of age. He separated from his wife and went to California, where he heard that she and her children had died in New Orleans in 1852 of cholera. During the late war he served in the Union army and made the acquaintance of a Maryland family named Page. After the war he went to St. Louis and met a Mrs. Page, who was a widow and related to the Maryland family. They married and went to Dallas.—There they began to learn more of each other's history, and it was discovered that Mrs. Page, or rather Mrs. Clarkson, was Miss Foster—in fact, the step-daughter of her husband. The children of Mrs. Foster had not died, as reported, but had been adopted by the Page family, living near Frederick city, in this State. The Herald states that the strangely-assorted couple have left there for Maryland.

A woman in Pittsburg, claiming to be the widow of Robert W. Mackey, the late State Treasurer, has declared her intention to contest his will. His estate is valued at about $300,000. The women says she was married to Mackey twenty years ago, and has two children by him. The eldest bears a strong resemblance to his father. Her attorneys say she has a very strong case.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate of Pennsylvania providing for the better regulation of places of amusement in that State.

ODDS AND ENDS.

—The "Governor" has commissioned J. R. Willing, Deputy Commander of the Second District of the Oyster Police Force, composed of Dorchester and Wicomico counties.

—Patterson, the South Carolina Senator and thief, is of course for Grant.—*Springfield Republican.* And John Lee Carroll, who robbed J. Morrison Harris of the Governorship of Maryland, who is he for? Eh?

—The most devoted admirers of the gentler sex must admit there is a vast deal of truth in this: "There is believed to be only one thing slower in movement than molasses in January, and that is a lady making room for another lady in a street car."

—During a Methodist revival at Dunlap, Ireland, a milkman was converted, and, in his enthusiasm, confessed that he had been for a long time selling watered milk. And yet naughty Bob Ingersoll has the hardihood to say that religion is no good.

—Fred Bissell, of Brooklyn, being depressed because of inability to procure work, took himself into the unknown world, in expectation of finding times better, but we very much question whether his expectations were realized.

—"Fine Kentucky bourbon and Pennsylvania rye whisky for sacramental purposes," are advertised by a Keokuk (Iowa) dealer. If the sacrament could be partaken of behind the door we doubt not this enterprising advertiser would be overwhelmed with orders.

—Daniel Purkey, of Morristown, Pa., aged twenty-five, has married his step-grandmother, who has just bid adieu to her sixtieth year. The sweets of such a honeymoon are enough to tempt the most incorrigible bachelor into matrimony.

—A. S. Abell, of the *Sun*, went to hear Moody on the morning of the 23d inst., and in the afternoon sent to each of the police stations his check for $100, making $600 for the poor of Baltimore. A man able to move Abell to charity to such an extent can move a mountain, and the question of his inspiration need no longer be a mooted one.

—While on our way to Frederick, the other day, we met on the cars an old Maryland gentleman who claimed to be a Hayes Republican. He informed us he was about to leave the State with the purpose of ending his days with his son in Kansas. With his departure will pass away the Hayes Republican party in Maryland. At all events, he is the first and only Maryland Republican of that ilk that we have yet seen.

—There was not even the semblance of bitterness in the tone of the usually genial old bachelor Smith when he thus addressed his favorite nephew the day after he became of age, but the words seemed to come from a heart that had at one time known the deepest sorrow. "George, my boy, if you are left to choose between making a permanent investment in a flirt, or in a mule that can only be harnessed from a third-story window, take the mule."

—The church among ten thousand and the one altogether lovely is in the little town of Havenville, in the northwestern part of Missouri. The pastor not only receives a liberal salary, but he is paid promptly every month, and that, too, without any whining or whimpering. Think of it, a church membership without a single grudging, grumbling giver to the preacher of God's word. Surely it must be out of such congregations that angels are recruited.

—Alex. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, says Republicanism in Pennsylvania is simply Cameronism; in New York, Conklingism; in Maine, Blaineism; in Vermont, Edmundsism; in Maryland, Micawberism. If McClure had adhered to the Republican party, who knows but that Republicanism in Pennsylvania would now be simply McClureism; but the trouble with Alex. is he never sticks to a party long enough to secure a respectable following. His definition of Maryland Republicanism, however, is not far short of the truth.

—Capt. S. R. Travers, commander of the oyster fleet, has made his regular report to the State Board of Fishery Force at Annapolis. According to his statement, the steamer Leila has been doing good service, notably in relieving vessels in distress. He asked authority to transfer one of the boats of the fleet to the Anne Arundel district, where the naughty dredgers are making havoc of the exempted oyster bars. The authority was granted, and now the Leila is cruising in Anne Arundel waters.

—Because the female members of choirs sing with charming harmony, it by no means follows that they get along harmoniously together. We have known instances where the evil of their chin-music far overbalanced the good of their vocal efforts. Probably it was from this cause that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has given notice that after the 1st of June no female singers will be tolerated in the choirs of his diocese. O, woman, why can't you mingle together in harmony and peace.

—The impression seems universal in Dorchester that our Court Clerk, Francis J. Henry, Esq., has held office longer than any man in Maryland. But this is a mistake. There is one gentleman who has the advantage of him to the tune of a few years. It is Mr. Jas. Hignutt, the crier of the Circuit Court of Caroline county, who was appointed on the 13th of October, 1840. It is but justice to Mr. Hignutt, however, to add that he would have long since resigned if he could have been convinced that there was any other gentleman in Caroline capable of filling the position.

—It seems to us quite plausible that if Sheridan and Schurz would shake hands over the bloody chasm which now exists between the Army and the Interior Department, and immediately call to their aid the leading lights of the Improved Order of Red Men in Maryland, they might arrive at a speedy and satisfactory solution of the vexed Indian problem. Their Grand Sachem and Keeper of the Wampum, aided by the wonderfully unveiling powers of their Great Prophet, doubtless could enlighten the uninitiated a heap pertaining to the big Indian, and it strikes us as a wise policy to avail ourselves of their superior knowledge. By-the-bye, this order recently treated itself to a new set of officers, which took place on "the 16th sun, cold moon, G. D. S. 388, at the 10th run of the rising sun." Ugh!

—The Bepublicans on the other side of the bay having monopolized all the prominent Federal offices in their own section are now turning their attention to the only one on this side—that of the Collectorship at Crisfield, now so worthily filled by Col. Tom Hodson. One of these modest gentry having learned that the Col's. commission would soon expire wanted to know of us the exact time of its expiration. We could not enlighten him, but suggested that he go to Washington and find out. This, he replied, he would have done some time ago if he had been successful in his efforts to procure a free pass. "But you can write for the necessary information," said we. "Oh, yes," said he, "if I had a postage stamp." This was rather more than we could reasonably bear, and we turned away in disgust.—Next day, however, we learned that he had started on foot to Washington. As he will have the entire Western Shore at his back, he may win after all. Strange things have taken place under the Administration of Mr. Hayes.

We see it hinted in some papers that ex-Gov. Swann is not averse to accepting a nomination for Governor (from the Republican party, of course,) in opposition to the Democratic candidate, provided the same can be done with a reasonable show of success. Of course; Tom, would accept office at the hands of almost any party in the world; but should the Republicans ever be so crazy as to nominate him who once sold out the party, and handed it over into the hands of the Democrats, they would deserve to be sunk into eternal oblivion so deep that the trumpet of Gabriel would never be heard by them—and they would. We had enough "crow" in our'n in 1875 to satisfy us a thousand years.—*Odd Fellow, Boonsboro.*

Treasurer's Report.

The treasurer's report for the past year, for Maryland, shows the following result:

The total receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year were $2,295,152.89.

The total disbursments during the year were $2,489,079.14.

The disbursments exceed the receipts to the amount of $193,815.25.

The balance in the treasury proper at the close of the fiscal year 1877, was $397,981.13.

The balance in the treasury proper at the close of the fiscal year, ended September 30, 1878, was $204,165.88, and the balance to the credit of the "Free School fund" was $2,457.-60, and the balance to the credit of the "Sinking fund" was $8,215.98, making the entire credits $214,839.38,

The Cincinnati *Commercial* poetizes as follows on a recent senatorial election:

"A new senator has come out of the West,
He lives in Missouree, his name it is Vest:
When hung on his Washington peg they will find that he's one of the old-fashioned, double-breasted, low-necked, shad-bellied, democratic kind."

BALTIMORE MARKET.—Wheat, white, $1.03 @$1.06; corn, white, 45@46; oats, prime, 29 @20.

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New Advertisements.

JOHN CARSON, Solicitor, No. 65 West Fayette Street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

—OF A—

Life Interest in Two Valuable Farms in Dorchester Co., Maryland.

BY virtue of a standing order of the Court of Common Pleas the undersigned, insolvent trustee of Robert F. Thompson, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, on Second street, in the city of Baltimore, on

TUESDAY,
18th day of February, A. D. 1879.

at 1 o'clock P. M., all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Robert F. Thompson, in, to and out of four tracts or parcels of land, situate and lying in the Second election district of Dorchester county aforesaid, containing together about 858 acres, 1 rood and 15 perches, more or less. For the description of said lands, and of said Robert F. Thompson's interest therein, see land records of Baltimore City, liber G. R., No. 717, folio 549, &c., and land records of Dorchester county, liber F. J. H., No. 101, folio 518 &c. The above lands comprise two farms, known as Peach Blossom and Locust Grove, and each farm contains a separate set of improvements.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash, balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, secured to the satisfaction of the trustee, or all cash, at the purchaser's option.

JOHN CARSON,
Insolvent Trustee,
No. 65 West Fayette Street.

O. A. KIRKLAND & Co., Auctioneers.
Feb 1—3t

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM J. STEVENS,

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 JULY, 1879,

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 E. STEVENS,
Administrator of Wm. J. Stevens, dec'd.
Feb 1—4t

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of

JOSEPH C. ROBINSON,

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

26TH DAY OF JULY, 1879,

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.

MARY C. ROBINSON,
Administratrix of Joseph C. Robinson, dec'd.
Jan 25—4t

THE

NEW YORK WEEKLY

FOR 1879.

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April 27—1y

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done in the best manner and by good mechanics, and warranted.

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LEVIN W. BOTHUM,
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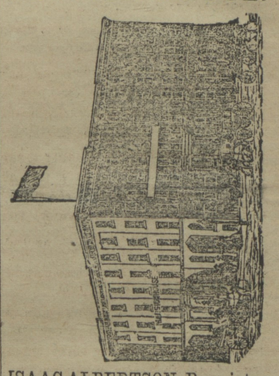

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" AIREYS'S	7 20	"
" LINKWOOD	7 30	"
" EAST NEW MARKET	7 45	"
" HURLOCK'S	8 00	"
" WILLIAMSBURG	8 08	"
" FEDERALSBURG	8 23	"
" OAK GROVE	8 35	"
Arrive at SEAFORD	8 50	"

GOING