The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sulivane, Editor.

CAMBBIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,::::::::Nov. 29, 1871.

Our Advertising Agents.

ABBOTT & COMPANY'S, Bureau for General Advertising, Nos. 82 & 84 Nassau Street.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row,

AND

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

Our readers have ere this heard of the selection by the Hon. W. Pinkney Whyte of Judge Thompson Mason as Secretary of State, of whose life we give a brief sketch in another column. Judge Mason has long been known as one of the ablest men of our State, and as no less honored for his integrity than his talent

Thus for the people of Maryland have more than reason to be satisfied with their newly elected Governor.—His every speech during the political campaign which preceded his election has the ring of a true Marylander. The people were delighted with his declaration, so worthy of a Governor of Maryland, that he would not consider those his friends who talked to him about the disposition of offices until his inauguration, and that an application to him for an appointment prior to that time would be equivalent to an emphatic refusal. And now, in the only appointment that it is necessary to make for the present, he has shown so keen a discernment and so just an appreciation of what is due the State he is destined to govern, as to give additional strength to the hope that he will be all that Maryland can wish in the great office to which he has been exalted. The descendant of one of those great men whose talents and patriotism impressed a peculiar character upon our State and have made the name of a Marylander honored wherever Liberty has her home and Genius her admirers, Mr. Whyte, we confidently hope and believe, will in his administration of his affairs reflect increased lustre upon the State of his birth.

We live in dangerous times. Whether the radical element in this country be right or wrong, one thing is certain, they are engaged in a series of bold and violent innovations of the fundamental law which are at best simple experiments, and may result in great and unexampled good, or in the absolute ruin of our people and the overthrow of American institutions. Those great men who bounded the American Republic, whose wisdom almost amounted to prophetic inspiration and whose patriotic lives formed a singular and shining example of the creative beauty of liberty, were unanimous in the opinion that certain principles underlying the constitution and which have been swept away like cobwebs by that class of men whom the late war brought into power, were essential to the preservation of free institutions on this continent. If they were right, then we are on the brink of an awful precipice, and unless we speedily return to the safe way marked out by them, rapid decay is our position, and this mighty republic, this splendid offspring of the travail and bloodshed and genius of the revolution, will like a meteor, its fitting emblem, sink into the darkness of eternal night. Like the republics that adorned and glorified the ancient world, this one also will be solely remembered for the courage and genius of her sons and the splendor of their achievements.

Far different is the cherished hope of all patriot Americans. They hope and expect and pray that far down into future ages this free government will extend, protecting the life, liberty and property of its citizens, the beneficient purpose for which it was founded by its projectors. But the settlement of the questions growing out of the war between the States and upon which all our future depends, is now being fiercely debated in the political arena, and the result is in the hand of God.

In these perilous days, the office of Governor is of paramount importance to the people of the several States. It was only two years ago that New York city was saved a bloody battle in her streets and the State of New York the burning shame of subjection to military domination, by the mingled prudence and firmness of Governor Hoffman, when Gen. Grant ordered troops to that point to control the election.—A similar emergency may (and if our disappointed and unscrupulous radical leaders have their way probably will) arise in Maryland, and it is well with us that she will have at her head one of the most worthy of her sons. The name of Pinkney is inseparably entwined with the past history of our State, and from what we already know we take pleasure in believing that the Hon. Wm. Pinkney whyte will add a fresh link to the claim that binds that name to the hearts of the people of Maryland.

A Brother of Mrs, Wharton Seeks his own Life.—The Chester, Pa, *Republican* says; John Nugent, living with Nicholas Arment, in Concord, in this county—a brother of Mrs. Wharton, now in prison at Annapolis, awaiting trial on a charge of poisoning Gen. Van Ness—attempted to commit suicide, on Saturday week, by cutting his throat with a razor. He went into the road, in front of Mr Arment's house and after inflicting three or four cuts upon his throat, was discovered by a neighbor who tried to wrest the razor from him, and afterwards made an escape in the woods where he was found shortly after, faint from the loss of blood. He was taken to the residence of Mr. Arment, where he now is. The cause of this rash attempt upon his own life, it is said, arose from a depression of mind, relative to the charges made against his sister.

Fred Grant says the Wabash is going first to the island of "My dearie" Looks as if he really were going to marry Beatrice.

Judge Mason as Secretary of State. We are happy to inform our readers that the Governor elect, Mr. Whyte, has tendered the appointment of Secretary of State to the Hon. John Thompson Mason, of this place. We congratulate Mr. Whyte on this appointment as a move in the direction, and as evincing a determination on his part to elevate the political government of the State to the highest plane. As the first step towards the formation of a new administration, it is important as indicative of this purpose, and the nomination will prove both creditable to the incoming administration and useful to the Commonwealth. Judge Mason has been long and favorably known throughout the State. He has occupied some of the highest and most responsible offices. He served one term in Congress, among such men as James Buchanan, between whom and himself the most cordial relations of friendship existed. And when Mr. Buchanan was some years afterwards, elected to the Presidency, without any solicitation on the part of Judge Mason or his friends, he offered him the honorable and lucrative and very important political position of Collector of the port of Baltimore. Judge Mason reluctantly consented to accept the appointment, to become the successor of the Hon. Philip Frank Thomas.—At the first election after the adoption of the new Constitution of 1850, Judge Mason was nominated for a seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals. It was while he was serving the State in this capacity that Mr Buchanan tendered him the position to which we have alluded. On the advent of Mr. Lincoln and the commencement of our domestic difficulties, Judge Mason retired to private life, devoting himself, chiefly, to the practice of his profession here and in Baltimore.

We think the appointment both becoming and fitting, and a graceful recognition of the high character of the recipient, and one which promises usefulness to the State and to the Democratic party.—*Anne Arundel Advertiser.*

George Francis Train on Grant.

Grant is the most gigantic sell ever played off on an outraged people. [Sensation.] He is an ignoramus. He thinks Lafayette came from Germany and the Hessians from France. [That's so.] Hence he sided with a rotten empire against a live republic [Hisses.] Don't hiss him; he don't know any better, I never see the General that I don't feel like saying; General I've only five minutes, tell me all you know. [Laughter.] You might as well try to light a wet squib as to get a popular cheer, for the great dead-beat, dead-head, bridetaker! [Sensation and applause.] His passage through the East and West is a funeral cortege, with Morton, Butler, and the official thieves as pallbearers. [Sensation.] His own party swallow him as they would a dose of salts and senna. [Laughter.] They are ashamed of him. His ignorance, his nepotism his disgusting habits, are minutely portrayed by Sumner, Tilton, and Phillips, once his bosom companions. [Laughter.] Greeley and Butler loathe him, while the party obliges these professional hacks to sleep with him. [Laughter.] A fast horse, a short six, some rotgut, a tanyard, big steal, and stolid stupidity make up his grand total. (Hisses.)

Not Familiar With the Book.—The Ohio *Statesman* relates the following good joke at the expense of two partisan editors:

Soon after Chief Justice Chase, then a Whig, assumed the gubernatorial chair in Ohio, he issued his proclamation appointing a Thanksgiving day. To make sure of being orthodox, the Governor composed his proclamation almost exclusively of passages from the Bible, which he did not designate as quotations, presuming that every one would recognize them, and admire the fitness of the words, as well as his taste in their selection. The proclamation meeting the eyes of a Democratic editor, he pronounced at once upon it—declaring that he had read it before—couldn't say exactly where—but he would take his oath that it was downright plagiarism from beginning to end. That would have been a pretty fair joke; but the next day the Whig editor come out valiantly in defence of the Governor, pronouncing the charge false and libellous, and challenged any man living to produce one single line of the proclamation that ever had appeared in print before.

Answer to a Challenge.

The eccentric H. H. Breckinbridge, one of the Judges of the supreme Court of Pennsylvania, when a young man, was challenged to fight a duel by an English officer, whom he answered as follows:

"I have two objections to this duel matter—the one is lest I should hurt you, and the other lest you should hurt me. I do not see what good it would be to put a ball through your body. I could make no use of you when dead for any ordinary purpose, as I would a rabbit or a turkey. I am no cannibal, to feed on flesh of men. Why, then, shoot down a human creature, of whom I could make no use? A buffalo would make better meat; for, though your flesh might be young and tender, yet it wants the firmness and consistency which take and retain salt. At any rate it would not do for a long sea voyage.

"You might make a good barbacue, it is true, being of the nature of a raccoon or opossum; but people are not in the habit of barbacueing anything that is human now. As to your hide, it is not worth taking off, being little better than a two year old calf.

"So much for you. As for myself, I do not like to stand in the way of anything that is hurtful. I am under the impression that you might hurt me. This being the case, I think it the most advisable to stay at a distance. If you meant to try your pistols, take a tree or a barn door, about my dimensions. If you hit that, send me word, and I will acknowledge that, if I had been in the same place, you might have hit me."

The Southern Dead.

Oration by General Jubal Early.

The annual oration before the Survivors Association of South Carolina, delivered on Friday evening 17th instant, at the Baptist Church, in Columbia, by Lieutenant-General Jubal A. Early, has been published in full in the Columbia *Phœnix* by authority of the Survivors' Association, and is well worth perusal. After a review of the principal events of the war, General Early said:

"No man could look upon that scene at Appamattox Courthouse, and for a moment, in his heart, believe that the followers of Robert E. Lee, were traitors or rebels. But, my comrades, the 'victor' on that occasion had not the remotest conception of the true meaning of the word 'magnanimity,' much less of the sentiment. Talk of Grant's magnanimity on that occasion, in conceding the terms that he did to General Lee's demands! I scout the idea. General Lee went to that interview with the firm resolve to cut his way out with the small remnant left, if terms were not granted him deemed honorable in war. Grant saw the blue mountains not far off—he had sad experience of what that little army was capable—he was afraid General Lee might make his way into those mountains, and then he would lose the supreme glory of terminating the war by the surrender to him of his great antagonist, and he granted the terms, without which he could not have procured that surrender.

"Call you this magnanimity? But it is said he prevented General Lee from being prosecuted for treason. He had, then, fortunately for him, a mentor who forced the idea into his dull brain, that his own honor and glory were in some way connected with that matter, in maintaining inviolate the parole granted General Lee and his soldiers, and he acted in accordance with the suggestions made to him.—That mentor has since gone, and what has been his course, as the head of a powerful Government, towards General Lee and his followers? Compared to what has been done to our people, it would have been mercy to have hung all our leaders, civil and military, and then granted peace and amnesty to the masses. Jeffrys, himself, could not have devised more exquisite torture and cruelty than has been inflicted on all our people."

The oration concluded as follows:

"We must and will preserve, green and fresh, the memories of our dead heroes, while the noble and true women of the South will continue, from year to year, to strew flowers on their graves, and teach their fair daughters to perpetuate the pious custom; and we will adhere to the principles for which Lee, Sidney Johnson and Jackson fought and died. To show to all ages, that we were not unworthy to be the soldiers of our great leaders, let us rear a monument, or monuments, to them, which shall tower towards the heavens, and testify, for all time, that the men who were true to them in life did not abandon them in death. Such monuments are not necessary to perpetuate their fame, for that is as wide as the bounds of civilization, and will be as endearing as the mountains, and hills, and plains, and valleys, and rivers of their own well beloved South. It is to ourselves that we owe the duty of furnishing an enduring witness of our fidelity to our cause and the memory of our great leaders.

"My comrades, might and wrong cannot always prevail—a just and righteous God rules above and over all; and however gloomy and dark everything may now appear around us, I have a firm and abiding faith that the time is coming when it will be a higher and more honorable title for a man to be able to say: 'My ancestor wore the gray, and fought in the same great struggle for right to which Robert E. Lee, Sidney Johnston and Stonewall Jackson devoted themselves,' than to be able to claim descent from one who fought at Roncesvalles, or came over with William the Conqueror."

Lynch Law.—The New York World, in commenting upon the recent tragic exhibition of Lynch law in Indiana, by which three colored men were summarily executed, has the following remarks: "It is a sad game of wrong and retaliation, but what are men without public protection to do? Governor Bullock, of Georgia, is recorded to have pardoned one criminal every other day, Sundays and all, for his entire term of three years. Governor Scott, of South Carolina, pardoned 205 out of 486 convicts sent to the penitentiary, setting loose anew on the community two out of every five. The crimes pardoned range from murder, rape and arson to hog-stealing, and where the pardons were thickest there the so-called Ku-Klux outrages occured. The same promises were made to exist as we fancy now exist in Indiana, and the same bloody conclusions ensue. It is idle to localize that which is really general—to make people think that it is Ku-Klux in one State which is mere mob law and lynching in another.—The cases of Indiana and South Carolina, of Nevada and Georgia, are identical. Even in this city of New York we had rumors of vigilance committees at the time of the Tammany frauds. It was property and not politics which was made the basis of those rumors; and in the same way personal safety alone is at the bottom of the Indianna lynchings, and property and personal safety alone at the bottom of the so-called Southern Ku-Klux outrages. A defective administration of the laws brings with it anywhere and at any time in this country a resort to what Bacon calls the wild justice of revenge. Even so wise a man does not call it caprice, but justice; and justice it is, though irregular in its manifestations and demoralizing in its ultimate effects."

A crazy man wants to know whether if clocks were regulated by the moon they wouldn't be likely to make lunarticks. We have no time to investigate the matter.

A Free-Love Rumpus—Scene Between Two Sisters.

There was quite a scene in N. York, at Steinway Hall, on Monday evening, between Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull and her sister and the audience and Theodore Tilton, on the occasion of one of Mrs. Woodhull's free-love lectures. Mrs. Brooker occupied a stage box.—Mrs. Woodhull in the course of her remarks said that the 'institution of marriage was all a mistake,' and the sentiment provoked first applause and then hisses and intense excitement, in the midst of which Mrs. Brooker, from the stage-box, asked her sister, so that everybody could hear, "if she would like to have come into the world without knowing who was her father?"

Shouts of approbation greeted this sally, when Mrs. Woodhull said, loudly, "There are thousands of noble men and women in the world to-day who never knew who their father was."—She proceeded vehemently with her lecture, giving no chance to the lady in the private box to interrupt again.—The latter still kept her place, although alone in the box, for her friends rapidly deserted her, and several times she essayed to speak. Mrs. Woodhull angrily shouted out her sentences until she was fairly compelled to pause by the boisterous demand of the audience for a speech from her opponent. A policeman was summoned, and he attempted, in vain, to induce Mrs Brooker to leave the box

Finally Theodore Tilton advanced and attempted to quell the excitement, which had become uproar. Cries of "Put him out" greeted him, the audience evincing a decided preference for Mrs. Brooker. Mr. Tilton stated that it was right enough that a lady should speak. Here Mrs. Brooker said, 'I am her sister." Mr. Tilton continued—"I would myself ask her to come down on the platform and address you, [Cries of 'Yes,' 'yes,'] for I believe in free speech, but Mrs. Woodhull must be protected also in the exercise of that right, and therefore she continued unmolested to the end. When she had finished the vast audience still remained, shouting for Mrs. Brooker, who finally stepped to the front of the box, and, bowing, delivered a parting shot: "I would ask," said she, "how can we reform the Green-st. women she speaks of, and at the same time teach them to live promiscuously with men?" [Prolonged cheers for Mrs. Brooker.[Mr. Tilton then announced that the exercises were over, and the audience reluctantly dispersed.

How the Old Thing Works."—A protectionist writing to the Nation, says that immediately after the Chicago fire he made a computation of the amount he would probably gain in extra profits, by reason of the tariff, in furnishing iron and lumber to build the desolate city, and immediately gave one-half of this anticipated profit to the Chicago relief fund. Upon this exhibit is constructed an argument for a protective tariff, showing how it enables him to be charitable to the unfortunate. The Nation disdains to make any answer to this ingenious confession while the Chicago Tribune thinks each reader will be able to comment upon it for himself. But lest there may be some who require an illustration in order to comprehend it, it remarks that it resembles, in its charitable features, the case of a man who carries off your spoons in the night and sends back half of them in the morning and claims credit for so doing. If he should argue that the practice of carrying off spoons enables him to supply these articles to the destitute, and that the practice should therefore be encouraged, the parallel would be more complete.

Conservative Colored Voters in Virginia.—Mr. James V. Brooke, one of the delegates from Fauquier county to the Legislature of Virginia, has addressed a card to the conservative voters of that county, thanking them for their support, and in the course of it says: "Allow me to commend to your favorable consideration the course pursued by a majority of the colored voters of the county in the late contest. They showed their wisdom in refusing to obey the behests of outside advisers, and deserve the commendation of their white fellow-citizens. It will be my effort to them that there is nothing in conservative principles hostile to their true interests, or to any legal or political right which they enjoy." There are several other points in Virginia at which we see it stated that the colored people voted largely with the conservatives.

Emancipation in Brazil.—The steamer South America, from Rio 26th ultimo., at New York 22d instant., brings the following advices, which we copy from the Anglo-Brazilian Times:

"The government continues to receive warm congratulations from all quarters of the empire in respect of the slave act, which receives almost unanimous acceptance by the planters, and no sign of resistance to its prescriptions are indicated. On the contrary, it appears to have given a greater impulse to the voluntary emancipation, and some planters have antedated the epoch of free birth in regard to their slaves. The accounts from the coffee districts are in general highly favorable to the prospects of a large harvest next season. Serious political rioting occured at Asuncion on the 1st of October, and several lives were lost."

THE PRINCE.

His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovich, is a young man of pleasing features, with very light hair, light complexion, that might be termed florid, large light blue eyes, a magnificently built figure, about six feet two inches high, with broad, massive shoulders. While all around him were dressed in uniforms blazing with gold and silver embroidery and decorations, he stood in the simple uniform of a lieutenant of the Rusian navy, without star or other decoration. In manners the Prince is unassuming, affable and winning. He speaks English very well.

Book Notices.

A GREAT OFFER.

Only $3 for $11 in Value!

Or, For $4.00, $18.00 in Value.

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The beautiful and artistic Chromo, "Isn't She Pretty?" highly finished, mounted, and varnished. Size, 13x17 (after Lillie M. Spencer, retail price, $8, will be sent by mail, securely done up, post-free, as a premium to every $3 yearly subscriber to DEMOREST'S MONTHLY, acknowledged the most beautiful and useful Parlor Magazine in America. "Isn't She Pretty?" is a beautiful Chromo and splendid Parlor Picture, and a valuable work of art, *Worth More than Double the cost of Subscription*, and, together with DEMOREST'S MONTHLY affords an opportunity for the investment of $3 such as may never occur again; or, in place of "Isn't She Pretty?" for $1 additional, Hiawatha's Wooing, (after Jerome Thompson), size, 15x25, price, $15, will be sent post-free; or both Chromos and *Demorest's Monthly*, for one year, for $5. Hiawatha's Wooing is an equally splendid work of art, a large and beautiful Chromo, and worth four times the price charged.—Husbands, Fathers, Brothers, and Lovers, do not fail to subscribe for DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE, and present it with a beautiful Chromo. It will make eyes sparkle with delight and satisfaction, and prove a monthly reminder of your good taste and kind feeling. Address W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, New York. Copies of the latest numbers of the Magazine 25 cents each, post-free.

Peters' Musical Monthly for December is to hand, containing nineteen choice pieces of Vocal and Instrumental Music, all of which can be had for 30 cents. It seems hard to believe that so much can be furnished for such a small sum, but *we know* that it is.—It comes regularly every month, and contains *nothing but good* Music.

Bound volumes for 1871 are offered, post-paid) for $5. They come elegantly bound in crimson cloth, gilt sides and edges, and are guaranteed to contain $50 worth of choice Piano Music, (some 200 pieces.) If ordered per express, $4.50 will secure it. We would advise all those seeking Holiday Presents to bear this work in mind.—Music is always a proper present to a lady, and in no other shape can the same amount of good music be bought. It is published by J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New-York.

Arthur's Lady's Home Magazine.—The publishers of "Arthur" claim for it the high distinction of being "The Queen of the Lady's Magazines;" and taking the December number now before us in all its essential features, pictorial and literary, as a specimen, we will not make bold to dispute their claim. "Kept In," "A Merry Christmas," and "Check," the last a rich cartoon, are illustrations of a high order, and address themselves to readers of taste and culture. The fashions are finely represented, full and varied.—But the special charm of the Home Magazine lies in the excellent quallity of its reading matter. Speaking of this, the editors say: "While we claim for our serial stories a power and interest unrivalled by any of our cotemporaries, we hold our magazine to be in advance of them all in the moral purpose underlying its conduct. The thousands in whose homes it has been for so many years a visitor, can testify to its unswerving loyalty to all things pure and true and noble in human conduct. The frivolous, the prurient, the mere sensational in literature has never had, and never can have a place in its pages."

This claim of the publishers' the press has long since conceded; and it is gratifying to know that the people themselves recognize the claim and give the "Home" a wide and cordial welcome.

Now is the time to send for this Magazine. Terms $2.00 a year, with a large reduction to clubs and splendid premiums. Specimen numbers 15 cts. Address T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

In Munich it is required by the law that every corpse, whatever the cause of death may be shall be publicly exposed at the cemetery before the burial service can take place. The rigid features of the dead can be clearly seen through the broad windows of the room, their bodies elegantly draped and covered with flowers. In the right hand of each is a small cord that reaches upward to a bell. A watchman is always at hand. Burial alive is supposed to be impossible under this arrangement. The law has been enforced for hundreds of years, but there is no record of a life saved by it. Such a law invades the sanctity of private grief

During the Chicago fire and Indian, attired in a savage costume, was observed standing at the door of a store toward which the flames were advancing with terrible swiftness. Disregarding the warning shouts of the terror-stricken crowd that rushed by, he remained unmoved and apparently indifferent to the approaching danger until it was too late. The flames were seen to envelop his form and the cigar-dealer had to buy a new figure.

A gentlemanly assessor once said to a man of this stamp, "I need a good buggy. How much will you take for yours?" Mine is of the best make," replied the victim, "and would be very cheap at two hundred dollars." "Happy to hear it," responded the other, "for I am making out my tax list on carriages and didn't know how much to put you down for."

A girl forced by her parents into a disagreeable match with an old man whom she detested, when the clergyman came to that part of the sermon where the bride is asked if the bride consents to take the bridegroom for husband, said "Oh, dear, no, sir; but you are the first person who has asked my opinion about the matter."

"Absence makes the heart grow fonder"—but it is frequently of somebody else.

MARRIED.

In the M. E. Church of this place, Nov. 22nd, 1871, by the Rev. J. M. Williams Mr. Wm. S. Horney, of Talbot co. to Miss Laura J. Roszelle, of Cambridge.

Baltimore Market.

[Corrected every Week.]

Baltimore Nov. 29, 1871.

Grain.—Receipts to-day were comprised of 10,000 bushs Wheat, 65,000 bush Corn, 5400 bushs Oats, and 500 bushs Rye. Wheat—The market was heavy and dull, though not quotably lower: sales includes 400 bushs Western choice white at $1 85; 2000 bushs inferior to choice Southern at $1 55a$1 90; 3000 do. red at 1 40a$1 85. Corn—sales active, comprising 39,000 bushs Southern white at 70a75 cts, mostly latter for prime; 10,000 bushs yellow at 70a72 cents; 400 bushs Western mixed at 71 cts; 1600 bushs old Southern yellow at 72a74 cts. Oats—sales 1600 bushs Southern at 52 cts; 4000 bushs Western at 49a52 cts; 500 do, delivered at 53 cts. Rye—400 bushs sold at 92a98 cts. Peas—quote black-eyed at 93a95 cents per bushel, last sale at the inside price.

DENTISTRY,

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

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

July 12, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS for Dorchester county.

The new Board of County Commissioners Elect, are requested to meet at their office in Cambridge, on TUESDAY December 5th, 1871.

J. M. BECKWITH, Jr., Clerk.

Nov29—3tN

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1762.

THE First Edition of **Two Hundred Thousand** copies just published. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, in **Two Colors**, and Illustrated with over **Three Hundred Engravings** of Flowers and Vegetables, and

TWO COLORED PLATES.

The most beautiful and instructive **Catalogue and Floral Guide** in the world: 112 pages, giving thorough directions for the culture of Flows and Vegetables, ornamenting grounds, making walks, &c.

A Christmas Present for my customers, but forwarded to any who apply by mail, for **Ten Cents**, only one quarter the cost.

Address JAMES VICK,

Nov29, 1871. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Dorchester County, sitting as a Court of equity, the undersigned as trustee will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door in the town of Cambridge, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, A. D. 1871,

between the hours of 2 o'clock & 4o'clock P. M.

All those tracts or parts of tracts of land lying and being on the Black Water river in said County, adjoining the lands of Caleb Shepherd and the heirs of R. R. Robertson comprising the farm known as

"Murray's Addition,"

and being a part of the land of which John Driver died seized, and of which a more full and particular description is given in the report of the commissioners appointed by said Court to divide the lands of the said John Driver, containing

18 1-2 Acres of Land

more or less.

Terms as prescribed by the decree, cash on the day of sale.

ANTHONY DRIVER, Trustee.

Nov29—4t

$8.00 FOR $3.00!

EACH NEW SUBSCRIBER to the Western World (a large 8 page Weekly paper) receives, *gratis*, a Magnificent $5 Steel Engraving, 28 by 38 inches, entitled "THE NATIVITY OF OUR LORD," or one of Prang's Charming $5 Chromos, 14 by 17 inches, entitled "HAVE PATIENCE,"—a little country girl teasing a shepherd dog, one of the most attractive little artistic gems ever issued. Terms $3 a year.—Your choice between the two premiums. Specimen copy of Western World, with full description, sent for stamp.

AGENTS WANTED.—Any one who will engage to act as local agent, and send $1, shall receive a perfect copy of either premium he desires, with full instructions, and the Western World for three months *free*. Local agents can easily make $5 a day. Address JAMES R. ELLIOT; Publisher, No. 36 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass. [Nov29—1m

FINE WATCH REPAIRS AT TRADE PRICES.

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Fine Watch repairs, at trade prices, a speciality.

Cleaning $1.50. Main Spring $1.25.

Warranted for One Year.

Nov. 15, 1871—5m

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In Solid Gold and Coin Silver cases only,

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PRICES:

Silver Watch, Ovingt'n Benedict	$30 00
Gold, (18Kt.) - - - -	90 00
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American Waltham Watches.

PRICES:

Coin Silver Hunting Watches,	$18.00
Gold Hunting Watches, Gent. Size	79.50
Gold Hunting Watches, Ladies Size	75.00

Sent to all parts of the country by express, with privilege to examine before paying. Send for a price list and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

BENEDICT BROTHERS,

Jewelers and keepers of the city time,

691 Broadway, New York.

Near Fourth street. Nov29—3m

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

New Arrangement.

On and after TUESDAY, November 21st, 1871, the Steamer CHAMPION

Will leave Pier 3, Light Street, TUESDAYS at 7 A. M., for Taylor's Island, Church Creek, and Landings on Little Choptank River.

THURSDAYS at 7 A. M., for Cloras' Point, Cambridge, Denton, and intermediate Landings, and

SATURDAYS at 7 A. M., for Cloras' Point, Cambridge, Medford's, and intermediate Landings.

Returning, Leave Church Creek WEDNESDAYS at 7 A. M.; Denton FRIDAYS at 6 A. M., and Medford's MONDAYS at 8 A. M., for Baltimore,

Breakfast and Dinner on Board.

Nov22—tf

Collector's Sale.

By virtue of a distraint for State and County Taxes due in Election District, No. 1, of Dorchester county for the years 1868, 1869 and 1870, I will offer at Public sale, on the premises in the Fork District, on

Thursday, December 14th 1871,

between the hours of 10 A. M., and 2 P. M. the following property, lying and being in said District of said county, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge said taxes, interest and costs, viz:

All that farm, being the home residence, of Solomon S. Darby, situated near the Delaware line on the county road leading from Galestown to Darby's Bridge and about 3 miles from the former place, adjoining the lands of Wm. Wheatley and Littleton Lankford, known as

"Beautiful Prospect" and "Wilson's Plain Dealing" and containing 145 acres of Land more or less.

All that tract or part of a tract of land purchased by said Darby from Solomon Russel, adjoining the first mentioned tract and containing 75 acres more or less.

And all that tract or part of a tract of land purchased by said Darby from Jesse Tull, adjoining the aforementioned tracts and containing 100 acres more or less; being the same property assessed to Solomon S. Darby on the assessor's Books of Dorchester county for the years 1868, 1869 and 1870.

Seized and taken as the property of the said Solomon S. Darby, for State and county taxes due from and charged to the same for said years, and will be sold on the above named day. The payment of the taxes in arrears and expenses of sale will be required at the time of sale, the balance of the purchase money shall be paid at the expiration of a year and a day from the time of sale.

WM. H. BRINSFIELD,

Collector for District No 1, of Dorchester county. Nov22, 1871—4t

UNION HOTEL,

SEAFORD, DELAWARE.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public, that he has taken charge of this FIRST CLASS HOTEL, (formerly kept by Capt. T. D. Price,) and will be very much gratified to see his old friends and the public generally, when they may visit Seaford.

Bar stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Livery Stable attached—charges moderate.

WM. T. SMITH, Proprietor, Seaford, Del.

Nov15—4t

OFFICE OF THE DOR. & DEL. R. R. Co.

Cambridge, Md., Nov. 6, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Dor. & Del. R. R. Co., for the election of President, Directors and Treasurer, will be held at the Court House in Cambridge, on

WEDNESDAY, December 13th 1871.

No Stockholder, by provision of the charter, is entitled to vote at any election of officers or at any meeting of the Stockholders of said company, on whose share or shares any arrearages may be due and payable for more than thirty days before said election or meeting.

By order of the Board.

THOS. W. ANDERSON.

Nov 6, 1871—6t Secretary.

Ratification Notice.

Thomas Higgins, vs M. T. R. Fooks, Adm'r., of M. E. Slacum & others.	In Equity in the Circuit Court for Dorchester county No. 636 Chancery, November 1, 1871.

Ordered that the resale of property made and reported by Michael T. R. Fooks, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Marcellus E. Slacum, deceased, under and by virtue of a supplemental decree passed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23d, day of January next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some Newspaper published in Cambridge in said county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 15th day of December next.

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

FRANCIS J. HENRY, cl'k.

True copy, Test:

FRANCIS J. HENRY, cl'k.

Nov8,—4t

STATE OF MARYLAND,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ANNAPOLIS, November 2, 1871.

Proclamation of Thanksgiving.

Whereas, A tribute of thanksgiving and praise is ever due to Almighty God, the giver of all good, for the countless blessings bounteously bestowed on us, and the annual appointment by the Executive of a day of public thanksgiving, to be observed by the people of our State, has been sanctioned by long usage.

Now, therefore, I, Oden Bowie, Governor of the State of Maryland, do by this my proclamation appoint and set apart THURSDAY, the 30TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God, and do hereby earnestly commend its proper and grateful observance as such to the people of the State of Maryland.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal [L. S.] of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

By the Governor. ODEN BOWIE.

R. C. Holiday, Secretary of State. [nov8—4t

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