The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sulivane, Editor.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,::::::::Dec. 13, 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.

The President's Message.—In another column we publish a digest, (not having room for the insertion in full in this week's paper) taken from the Gazette of Tuesday 6th, of the President's Message to the 42d Congress, and in it are mentioned all the salient points of that document.

The country is highly gratified with the recommendation of amnesty and in the general satisfaction there seems to be no disposition to quarrel with Gen. Grant for his somewhat tardy action in the premises. He has at last made good his word to the surrendered soldiery of the Confederate army at Appomatox, clogging his generosity however with a suggestion which dims its brightness in regard to the exception of certain "great criminals" from the benefits of amnesty, i. e. the most distinguished and beloved of the citizens of the revolted States who by wisdom in council or heroism in the field endeared themselves to a people for whom they freely risked life, liberty and fortune.

We feel constrained to take direct issue on the assertion that "the past year has been one of unexampled prosperity to the nation," for in the general extreme depression of the agricultural interests of the West and South, the annihilation of our commerce and the millions of dollars wrung from the people through the Internal Revenue system and stolen by defaulting officers, we see anything but cause for congratulation.

The President recommends a further abolition of these same Internal Revenue taxes and his ideas on that point also will meet with a very general and hearty approval throughout the country.

A gratifying exhibit of the national finances is made and a very considerable reduction of the public debt is stated, but as the same exhibit and reduction was also made last year which upon an examination made by certain independent republicans turned out to be a gross imposition on the public credulity and was exposed in Congress, we will wait a little while before taking as absolutely true this very agreeable piece of information.

The message, in our judgement, while it is not marked by any particular literary merit but rather the reverse, is plain and business like, and while it does not quite, come up to the standard of executive documents, has yet one excellent trait it conveys clearly the ideas of its writer and leaves no doubt as to what he means. Compared with the message of Gov. Walker to the Legislature of Virginia, one noble extract from which we publish to day as touching upon matters of common interest to all America, it seems but flat and tame indeed. Still we suppose he has done his best and that is all that can in common fairness be expected of any man.

Trial of Mrs. Wharton. The trial of Mrs. Wharton, Charged with the killing by poison of William Scott Ketchum, commenced in the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county on Monday week last. The jury was empannelled on Tuesday, and the prosecuting attorney, Mr. Revell, made the opening statement, to which Mr. Steele reserved the right of replying for the defence after the testimony on the other side has been concluded Witnesses are now being examined, nearly two hundred of whom have been summoned In the trial of this most interesting and remarkable case the State is assisted by the Attorney General, Hon. A. K. Syester, and the prisoner has among her counsel, I. Nevitt Steele and J. H. Thomas, of Baltimore city, and A. B. Hagner, of Annapolis.

The testimony of the three principal witnesses for the prosecution, Mrs. Chubb, Mrs. Hutton and Dr. Williams, has been given to the jury, and so far the nearly unanimous opinion seems to be that while there can be no doubt of the guilt of the accused, yet there is not sufficient *legal* proof for conviction.

Great Fire at Hagerstown.—A fire broke out at Hagerstown, Washington county, Md., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night last, in the business house of Rollins & Burbanks, agricultural implements dealers, located on Antietam street, opposite the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot, and rapidly spread to the adjacent buildings. The flames soon reached the Episcopal Church and the Court House, and both were burned to the ground. All the public records were saved. Several lives were lost by the falling of the Court House dome.

After the destruction of the church and Court House, the fire was got under control by the firemen. A number of firemen were in the Court House when the cupola fell in and so injured John Freidenger, one of the firemen that he was unable to escape and perished in the flames. The deceased leaves a widow and ten children, who were dependent upon his labor for support.

The total loss by the fire will reach $100,000 with an insurance of $13,000.

Query and Advice.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
I will a family paper take,
Both for my own and childrens' sake?
If such there be, let him repent,
And have this paper to him sent.

Maryland Soldiers at Brooklyn.

Some months ago, the Brooklyn (New York) Eagle published from a monograph by Mr Field, a narrative of the services of the Maryland Battalion in Brooklyn, on the 27th of August, 1776, the day of the disastrous battle of Long Island. The following account, condensed from that narrative, will be found of historical interest:

No sooner did the people of Maryland learn of the danger to which New York and Brooklyn were exposed than they sounded the call to arms, and in two weeks sent forward eight regiments and battalions, numbering four thousand men, to reinforce the small army under Washington. Of these troops, Smallwood's battalion, consisting of six hundred young men and lads of the best families of the State, was well uniformed and disciplined, and was at once relied upon by Washington for performing the most hazardous duties. In the course of a few weeks this battalion had been reduced, by sickness and the severity of the service, to four hundred and fifty effective men. To these were joined, on the day of the battle of Long Island, the Delaware battalion of one hundred and twenty men. During the fight, says Field, these young soldiers suffered under the great disadvantage of being for the first time in the presence of an enemy. Yet so noble was their ardor and so perfect their discipline, that when the great rout of the American army began, the Maryland battalion was the only organization which preserved its order, and was effective in guarding the retreat. When Gowanus creek and the neighboring marshes were covered with broken masses of the American army, General Stirling saw that nothing but a diversion would save them from destruction, and, to effect his purpose, he hurried to the Maryland battalion, "as a forlorn hope." What followed we give in Mr. Field's own words:

"The young men composing it answered his appeal with the noblest self devotion and enthusiasm. The enterprise was a voluntary exposure to almost certain death. Less than five hundred men and boys were about to assault a position supported by the whole British army. Yet even dreadful perils did not appal them; with General Stirling at the head of their column, they charged upon the enemy's batteries, whose grape and canister, poured upon the fugitives at short range, were covering the marsh and water with dead and wounded at every discharge

"So fierce and persistent was the onset of the battalion that the British were driven in confusion from their battery at the stone house on the Gowanus road. The guns would have been spiked or turned upon the enemy, but for the heavy fire of the grenadiers, who had flung themselves into the house, the strong walls of which made it a formidable redoubt. On the adjacent hill more than eight thousand of the British army were moving into position to oppose this little band of not more than five hundred men.

"After a protracted and bloody struggle around the Cortelyn House, the Marylanders were driven back by the overpowering numbers of the enemy. Two or three hundred yards to the south Gowanus road turned sharply to the west, and, favored by the stone walls and the thickets which bordered it, the battalion formed again, and once more pressed forward into the wide semi-circle of fire which was concentrated upon them.

"Every moment increased the number of their enemies, and every moment lessened their own. The storm of grape and musket shot from the dense lines of the enemy in front, and the rifle balls of the Hessian yagers on every knoll, again drove them back to their cover. Again forming there for assault, and again driven back, with numbers lessening at every step, these brave Maryland lads at last effected the purpose for which so many of them had freely given their lives. The great mass of their fugitive countrymen had crossed the creek and marsh, and were beyond pursuit by the enemy. For more than an hour the battalion had sustained the terrible fire concentrated upon them, and five times assaulted an enemy more than twenty times their strength. Shattered at every charge upon his impregnable lines, their discipline, their ardor and their heroism restored their regimental order at every repulse; and it was only when their officers had fallen that any portion of the battalion made an effort for self-preservation. On the ground now bounded by Third and Sixth avenues and third and Seventh streets two hundred and fifty-six of the youths of Maryland and Delaware had fallen.

"The services of the Maryland Battalion were not terminated by the dreadful struggle of the 27th. It is exacting much from our belief in human endurance and courage, to find it narrated that two days subsequently the survivors, unappalled by the awful perils of that day, closed their thin ranks around their regimental colors, and again took the post of danger in the final retreat from Brooklyn. Yet such was the fact.

"For twelve hours, in momentary expectation of the signal for assault, which few expected to survive, the battalion rested upon its arms. The long night of the 29th was spent in mutual charges to each other of affectionate remembrance to the loved ones at home, in making bequests and directing such labors as are suggested to the reflections of men during the last moments of life.

"It was not until the fog lightened, with the first streaks of dawn, that the officers and soldiers of the rear guard were informed officially that their comrades had effected their retreat across the East river."

Notes of the Day.—Touching the rumored marriage of Gambetta with a Mile. Andoy, "a star to a flower," as Victor Hugo was said to have called it, it is stated that the negotiations have been unavoidably postponed, owing to the fact that the lady has not yet been born. M Andoy has three sons, but no daughter.

Grant's Interference in our Local Election.

It seems that General Grant is not satisfied with his brilliant achievement in Louisiana in overawing a Convention of his own party peaceably called at New Orleans to nominate State officers, by means of gatlin guns and companies of United States regulars brought from Texas for that special purpose. He is not satisfied with publishing to the world the false statement that "rebellion" exists in certain parts of South Carolina, and with sending his troops with authority to arrest and confine in dungeons the unoffending citizens of nine counties of the State. He has made himself a despot and is not amenable to the constitution he has sworn to support; he has constituted himself a military dictator and the supremacy of the law must yield to the sword of his satraps.

We have been made acquainted during the late election, in a practical way, with his notion of the right way of managing the affairs of a free people, which we propose to show by publishing for the benefit of all parties interested, some facts that have transpired in connection with the election in Annapolis. A large number of our citizens are employed at the Naval Academy in various departments, as painters, carpenters, laborers, engineers, &c., selected, and very properly, without any reference to their political sentiments. These employments, therefore, are filled by men of all parties, many of whom have been for a long number years occupying the same situations, retained, in many instances, on account of their peculiar fitness or fidelity. On the morning preceding the election we learn that one of the drum corps was discharged for expressing his sympathy with the Democratic party, and interesting himself in the pending election. Soon afterwards, we learn, an order was published by the Superintendent, Commodore Worden, to the effect that it would be equivalent to his discharge for any Naval School employee to *vote the Democratic ticket*. It was not required of them to vote the Republican ticket or to vote at all. But every employee was expressly forbidden to vote the Democratic ticket under penalty of immediate expulsion from his employment. We learn that this order was published as emenating from General Grant himself. We are pleased very much to hear that Commodore Worden protested against it.

As the result of his order, we are informed that many of the Democratic employees abstained from exercising their right of suffrage.

Some Democrats were induced to vote against us.

Some remained inflexibly true to their principles, voted with us and have consequently, been discharged.

We pronounce this order to be a cruel temptation & an unfeeling on the integrity of poor men. We have not a word in condemnation of those honest employees who, under all the circumstances, did what they thought to be right. All honor to those who resisted the blandishments of power!—But we cannot reproach those who had to decide between devotion to political principles and the surrender of the very means of supporting themselves and families.

Upon what principle can General Grant justify this interference in our local election? None but State and county officers have been voted for.—Let him study the outrageous enactments of the last Congress he is so ready to execute, provided he can, by doing so, aid the Republican party By virtue of Enforcement Bill any citizen can be arrested and dragged before a Federal tribunal, fined and imprisoned for influencing the vote of any one in his employment.

Has not General Grant made himself responsible to the provisions of this law? What more persuasive bribery could be used than to hold over a poor man, at this season of the year especially, the fearful responsibility of withholding from his wife and children the means of their support? We have not time now to consider the objections to what we conceive a grievous personal wrong and to the establishment of a precedent, which will, probably, eventually result in converting the Naval Academy into a mere political machine, dangerous to the liberties of the people We cannot expect that the precedent now established will not be followed. If so, we should regret it as the entering wedge of a train of evils that are likely to imperil the existence of popular government. These are not officers of the government, like officers of the army and navy—and heretofore an officer of the Army or Navy has not been considered as occupying a political office. But if the principle which prevails with General Grant be true, what shall prevent him from exercising the right of discharging a Colonel or a Commander, who holds his commission "at the will of the President?"—*Anne Arundel Advertiser.*

Oh! Shame Where is Thy Blush?—The Washington *Patriot* says that the march of scandal is becoming impressive and its aim singularly precise and accurate. Not content with random firing and throwing shells, without a distinct object, the sharpshooters are actually aiming at and hitting the buttons of the adversaries. A leading New York journal, whose editor, it is no offence to say, once stood on the Republican cannon, and held distinguished official position under the lamented Lincoln, has unearthed a new scandal about our Chief Magistrate. On the records of Cook county, Illinois, is a deed from Joseph H. Jones and Elizabeth his wife, to one Ulysses S. Grant, of the City of Washington and District of Columbia. It is dated 20th May, 1869, and conveys twenty acres and undivided interest in seventy-six acres of land. The consideration is one dollar, and there is a recital, though no record, that the grantor was a trustee of some sort. The value of the land is not stated But Mr. Jones, the grantor, was soon after, or about that time, appointed by Gen. Grant Minister to Belgium, where, if we mistake not, he now is!

VIRGINIA.

We publish below an extract from the admirable message of Governor Walker to the Virginia Legislature, which we commend to the thoughtful consideration of all our readers.

In referring to national matters he recapitulates the arbitrary acts of Congress and the President, and denounces their encroachment on the rights of the people and States in forcible terms, and taking the latest act, the suspension of the habeas corpus at the South, gives expression to his views in the following language: "Such a condition of affairs could never have been apprehended by the fathers of the republic, having before them the experience of past generations and past nationalities, and actuated by the most profound regard for the liberty of the citizen as well as the efficiency of the government, with a foresight amounting almost to prescience, they formed our government for perpetuity; they omitted no principle necessary to its preservation, and they included none which, properly administered, could work its destruction. The absorption of the powers and functions of the States by the federal government was as foreign to their design as the nullification or repudiation of the federal authority by the individual action of the States, for the triumph of either involved the destruction of the Union, and yet between these fatal extremes—secession upon one hand and centralization on the other—we have been oscillating since the foundation of the government.

"We have passed the terrible ordeal of attempted secession, but the recoil has carried us to the other extreme, and the dangers which menaced the nation in 1861 are finding a parallel in 1871. Power is ever grasping after power; its insatiable maw is never cloyed; it climbs by fraud and holds by corruption; its solicitude for perpetuation exceeds that for the public weal, and is fostered at the expense of the people. When venality triumphs in our public places, and insidious approaches of tyranny are unheeded by the masses; when at a loyal election federal soldiers, by order of federal officers, with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets, surrounded the polls, or federal batteries beleaguer a city to overawe its citizens in the free exercise of their elective franchises; when imbecile and corrupt local governments are forced upon a people, and they punished for the inefficiency and rottenness of these very governments, by the arbitrary deprivation of all civil government, all rights and all liberty, arrested by thousands, without warrant of law, and driven to prison like cattle to the shambles, it is time that the alarm-bell was sounded, and the people awakened to a sense of the dangers impending. They alone can apply the correction; they have the means of redress in their own hands. Let them insist that the doctrine of the indestructibility of the Union as the fathers framed it shall be recognized, and the original and inherent sovereignty of the States and the strict administration of the powers granted by them to the Union shall again be acknowledged. Let them demand that the inviolability of the habeas corpus, the subordination of the military to the civil authority, the inviolability of public faith, State and national, untarnished, honesty in the administration of public affairs, the purification and reduction of tariffs and taxation to the lowest degree consistent with the maintenance of the public credit, free education for all, a fostering care, encouragement and elevation of labor, and until fully, finally and permanently accomplished, universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. It is in no particular sense, that I utter these words of warning to you. I should be derelict in the execution of the high trust imposed on me did I not make known to you the perils which surround us, and indicate the course which in my judgment it is wise to pursue.

"I would that I could present a less sombre picture; that I could congratulate you upon the complete restoration of the national government to its pristine purity and excellence, strong in the affection of the people and the just execution of their sovereign will; but as affection is not begotton of force, nor honesty of corruption, so liberty is not nurtured by tyranny, nor peace by violence. Not until the people rise in their majesty and reassert their liberties, now trampled on, not until kindness has superseded hate, not until patriotism has superseded partisan selfishness, may we look for the inauguration of an era of good feeling. Let us hope that patriots and statesmen, good men and Christians, everywhere throughout the land, regardless of past associations or affiliations, will unite in an honest and earnest effort to redeem the nation from this unnatural and dangerous condition of affairs, to the end that peace and harmony be again restored among the people, so that the nation united, purified and harmonized, may march on to the grand consummation of the mighty destiny which awaits it."

A Horrible Affair in Arkansas—Outrage and Murder.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 2.—On Sunday last, on Mulberry creek, Franklin county, two young men, named Joseph Forbish and Wm. Chenoweth, aged 16 and 18 respectively, outraged and afterwards murdered a four-year old daughter of Richard Hill After committing the deed they threw the body into the creek, where it was found, the neck being broken and the body horribly mutilated. Forbish and Chenoweth were arrested, and confessed their guilt. In their confession they stated that they expected the search of the Hills for the missing child would cause the family to leave their house, which they proposed to plunder.—While being taken to jail they attempted to escape, and both were killed by the guard.

A Yankee was walking with an Irishman on the road to New York, and thinking to test his companion, said to him: "Where would you be now, Paddy, if the devil had his due?" "Faith," replied Paddy, "I'd be walking myself to New York."

Book Notices.

Godey's Lady's Book For January 1872.—Two Steel Plates and a Large Number of Other Illustrations.

This number of Godey contains a handsome steel plate with the title "The Secret," a steel plate title-page, a tableau picture, and one of the finest fashion-plates we have seen for some time In addition to these an extra fine plate will be found of parlor ornaments or more properly a design for furnishing a bay window, printed in a variety of rich colors. Then we have the double plate—"Mrs. Lolipop's Party"—the first of the promised series. "A New Year's Call" is a choice wood-cut. And any number of engravings belonging to the numerous departments for which the Book is noted.

A goodly number of stories and miscellaneous reading, an excellent piece of music by the musical editor, and a suburban residence in the Italian style by the Messrs. Hobbs complete the attractions of the January number.

Again ahead of all! is the exclamation we make on opening "Peterson's Magazine" for January. It is impossible to conceive how a lady's book could be handsomer, or more perfect. "Wonder if I Could Dance," the principal steel-plate, is one of the most charming we have seen. Another steel-plate is 'The New Governess,' illustrating a beautiful tale by the author of "Kathleen's Love-Story."—The double-size mammoth, colored, steel fashion plate is a gem of loveliness: these colored, mammoth steel plates are a specialty with "Peterson." Then there is a superb Berlin pattern, in colors, for a chair-seat, such as, at a store, would cost fifty cents, or even more. But it is impossible to tell the beauties of "Peterson" for January, the number and variety of them are so great. Two powerfully-written novelets are begun in this number: "The Island of Diamonds," by that favorite writer, Harry Danforth, and "Bought with a Price," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. This is unquestionably the *cheapest* of the really good Magazines. The price is but two dollars a year, with great deductions to clubs and splendid premiums are offered to the persons getting up clubs. Specimens are sent gratis We advise parties to see a specimen before subscribing for anything else. Address, Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

A Shocking Affair.

On Sunday morning last, Esquire Stewart held an inquest over the body of Mrs. John R. Plater. Her husband resides near town but they had not lived together for some time until last summer, when she came from Virginia and went with him. She remained several months when she was compelled to leave, but on Friday of last week, she again returned. On her arriving at the house, he moved all his furniture and provisions to a neighbor's and shut up house. In the early part of the night a young man by the name of Bryan, to whose house the furniture, &c., was removed, found Mrs. Plater lying along a fence, a short distance from the deserted house, when he informed her husband of the fact. Bryan asked her no questions, but they both left her there until the next morning, exposed to the cold during the whole night. This is one of the greatest pieces of inhumanity that has shocked our community for some time. A bottle of chloroform and an envelope labelled strychnine was found near her. The jury rendered a verdict of supposed destruction by poison administered by her own hands She was buried on Monday morning.

Yesterday morning Mr. C. H. Gibson, the State's Attorney, ordered the body to be disinterred for the purpose of a post mortem examination. The body was accordingly disinterred and taken to a room in the Court House and the investigation made by Drs. Anderson, Earle and White. Up to the time of our going to press the jury had not returned their inquision, which we presume, will be deferred until the result of the analysis of the stomach has been completed, it being taken in charge by the State's Attorney and sent to Prof. Aiken, last night for that purpose.—*Easton Gazette, 9th.*

Rrdical Rascality.

Mr. Solon Robinson, a life-long Republican, formerly on the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune*, and since the war a resident of Florida, gives the following account of the happy Radical Government of that State. He thinks the misrule and oppression justify the people in revolt, but it is their oppressors and plunderers whom Grant upholds at the point of the bayonet.—Mr. Robinson thus writes to the *Tribune:*

"The State is cursed by a 'ring' as corrupt as the Tammany Ring, and, to the sorrow and shame of all Republicans, this Florida ring claims to be the very essence of Republicanism. Its organ attacks everybody who will not submit to its control. Its Governor, elected for a long term by the most abominable fraud and corruption, has nearly all the offices of the State in his gift, and hence controls the legislation and carries the judiciary in his pocket. His power of removal and appointment of officers is almost unlimited. As a consequence of three years of such government as Florida has been and is afflicted with, the State is bankrupt, and people forced to a point that incites a spirit of revolt, and disposition to free themselves of their rulers by the aid of a Vigilance Committee. The natural consequence will be the loss of Florida to the Republican party, for many of its honest members are free to say that they had rather see the State under rebel rulers than under the wicked gang now in possession."

Russian Proverbs.—Every fox praises his own tail.

A debt is adorned by payment.

Roguery is the last of all trades.

Never take a crooked path while you can see a straight one.

Fear not threats of the great but rather the tears of the poor.

MARRIED.

At the Trinity Church, in East New Market, on Tuesday 12th Dec., by the Rev. S. T. Graham, Mr. Quinby Price, of this County, to Miss Mollie T. Wilson, formely of Richmond, Va.

[Richmond, and Easton Md., papers please copy.]

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 4th inst., by Elder Perrington, Mr. WILLIAM WILLIS and Miss MARY E. MACE, both of this county.

DIED.

Fell asleep in Christ, at Preston, Caroline county, Md., on the 3rd inst., WILLIAM A. PRITCHETT, of Cambridge, surrounded by a large circle of friends, who mourn their loss, yet not without hope of his blissful rest.

At his residence on the 3rd inst., Mr. GEORGE WILLEY, aged 65 years.

In Cambridge, on Friday morning, Mrs. REBECCA ANDREWS, aged 59 years.

Baltimore Markot.

[Corrected every Week.]

Baltimore Dec. 12, 1871.

Grain.—Receipts to-day were comprised of 9115 bushels wheat, 17,500 bushs Corn, 1600 bushs Oats, and 950 bushs Rye.—Wheat—Market inactive, but prices maintained; included in the sales were 800 bushs choice Western white at $1 90; 600 bushs Pennsylvania do. at $1 65; 300 bushels common to good Southern at 1 40a$1 75; 400 bushs Southern red at $1 80; 500 bushs medium do. at 1 63a$1 68; 200 bushs Western $1 68; 400 bushs amber at $1 68; 3100 bushs Pennsylvania on private terms; 400 do. at $1 65. [The sale of 1200 bushs Jersey reported yesterday was choice amber, and the price paid $1 85.] Corn—was steady, with sales of 3000 bushs Southern white at 66a71 cents; 7500 do. yellow at 68a72 cts; 1200 bushs Western mixed at 70a75 cts. Oats—Were dull, sales 1000 bushs only at 51a52 cts for Western—no Southern reported. Rye—sales of 100 bushs at 99 cts per bushel.

DENTISTRY,

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

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

July 12, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS for Dorchester county. The new Board of County Commissioners for Dorchester county are requested to meet in quarterly session on MONDAY, DEC. 18th inst., to organize, &c. J. M. BECKWITH, Jr., Clerk.

dec13—1t

STATE OF MARYLAND,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 2nd, 1871

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given, That application has been made to the Governor for a Pardon in the case of the State vs. Edward Kideout (colored) convicted in the Circuit Court for Dorchester County at November Term, 1869, of Assault with intent to kill, sentenced to Penitentiary until 2nd April 1876.

The Governor will take up the said case for final decision, on or after the 20th inst., until which time protests against the said application will be heard, and the petition in the case open to inspection, at the discretion of the Governor. By order of the Governor,

R. C. HOLLYDAY, Secretary of State.

dec13—3t

THE 54TH VOLUME!

For 1872!

THE ILLUSTRATED

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

A First-Class

FAMILY MAGAZINE.

PHRENOLOGY.—The Brain and its Functions; Location of the Organs, with directions for culture and training, and the relations of Mind and Body described.

PHYSIOGNOMY, or the "Signs of Character with Illustrations, and how to Read them," is a special feature.

ETHNOLOGY, or *The Natural History of Man*, illustrated, will be given.

PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY.—The Organization, structure and functions of the human body; with the laws of life and health. What we should eat and drink, how clothed, and how to exercise, sleep and live, in accordance with hygienic principles.

PORTRAITS, sketches and biographies of leading men and women in all departments of life, are special features.

PARENTS TEACHERS AND OTHERS.—As a guide in educating and training Children, this magazine has no superior.

Much general information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine ever published.

ESTABLISHED.—THE JOURNAL has reached its 54th Volume. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than now.

TERMS.—Monthly, at $3 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to Agent.

We are offering the most liberal Premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and prospectus, and a complete List of Premiums.

Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

dec13—tf

Ratification Notice.

Caleb Shepherd, vs. L. M. Lewis & wife. } In Equity, in the Circuit Court for Dorchester County. No. 753 Chancery.

ORDERED that the sale made and reported by Caleb Shepherd, Trustee for the sale of certain real estate of the said Levin M. Lewis, under and by virtue of a Mortgage executed by the said Lewis & wife, in favor of said Shepherd on the 23d day of August A. D. 1870, 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 at Cambridge, Md., once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of December, next. The report states the amount of sale to be $2 600.

F. J. HENRY, cl'k,

True copy, Test F. J. HENRY, cl'k.

Nov 29,—4t

Ratification Notice.

Francis Higgins vs. Smithers, Admr. of Wm. S. Jackson and others. } In Equity, in the Circuit Court for Dorchester County. No. 577, Chancery.

ORDERED this 27th day of November A. D. 1871, that the sales reported by James Wallace and Sewell T. Milbourne, trustees, on July 25th 1870, for the sale of the lands in these proceedings mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 27th day of next February, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed at Cambridge once in each of three successive weeks before the said 27th day of February 1872.

The report states the amount of sales to be $954.00.

F. J. HENRY, cl'k.

True Copy, Test: F. J. HENRY, cl'k.

Nov29, 1871—4t

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 & 4 o'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

$3.00 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

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The lowest price list ever published of

WATCHES.

In Solid Gold and Coin Silver cases only.

BENEDICT'S TIME WATCH.

PRICES:

Silver Watch, Ovingt'n Benedict	$30 00
Gold, (18Kt.)	90 00
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Gold Hunting Watches, Gent. Size	70.50
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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—m

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,

Nov15—4t Proprietor, Seaford, Del.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

COME and see for yourselves Charles H. Barnett has connected with his Confectionary Store, on high St. an OYSTER SALOON of the first order, where he is prepared at all times to serve up the delicious *BIVALVES* in any style. Give him a call, and he is sure of satisfying the most fastidious.

☞ Families supplied with shucked oysters.

Oct. 18, 1871—4m

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