# The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sullivane, Editor.

CAMBBIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,::::::::Dec. 20, 1871.



**Our Advertising Agents.**

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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.


Trouble in the Republican Camp.—Elated by their success in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, just as was supposed would be the case, that bold bad faction which dominates the republican party and controls the government of America has hardened itself in its unblushing iniquity. In public as in private affairs, where corruption is charged and grave dissatisfaction exists it has always been made a point by honest men to challenge scrutiny, to throw wide open the doors and invite an investigation. And it has always been considered cause for suspicion, if not prima facia evidence of guilt, if when charges of peculation are made by responsible persons the accused parties refuse an inquiry, suppress evidence and use power to choke off an examination into the fraud.

The chief event of the past week at Washington has been a bitter quarrel between the republican leaders beginning at first in secret caucus but eventually developing itself in a fierce debate in the Senate chamber.

It seems that Senator Trumbull, (an original ante-bellum republican,) disgusted with the shameless and corrupt management of the public moneys by the officials of the present government, introduced a bill in the Senate for the appointment of a committee of general investigation and retrenchment by both houses of Congress to inquire into abuses and correct them. A caucus of republican Senators was at once convened to decide upon some plan of action regarding it. At this meeting, Senators Trumbull, Schurz, & others warmly advocated the measure as due both the republican party which was being disgraced and the people at large who were being plundered. Senators Morton, Cameron, Conklyn &c., (usually known as Grant's "henchmen") vehemently opposed it as impolitic and unnecessary. The result of it all was that the latter carried their point, but afraid to put themselves in the position of refusing all investigation, determined to carry through a bill providing for the appointment of a special committee of the Senate with limited powers to inquire into the same thing, and which in the judgement of all parties is a mere whitewashing affair and is understood to be a quietus of the whole matter. Having resolved upon this plan they called on the Senators favoring the bill of Senator Trumbull to support the caucus resolution under penalty of being "read out" of the party.

This was on Wednesday. On Thursday Senator Trumbull's bill was called up and a warm debate ensued. Senator Tipton advocated a full and fair investigation, declaring at the same time that he would not be read out of the republican party because he "did not fall down and worship the intellectual colassus who sits in the White House." He said there was "deep, festering, damning corruption all through this administration," and asked "if the republican party had nothing better to do than train under one man." Senator Wilson spoke of the "purity of the administration" and was asked by Senator Blair "what he thought of the United States Attorney and Marshall in Arkansas being removed because they had procured an indictment against a party who had violated the laws of the United States." (No answer to this question.) Senator Wye said "the President had the affections of the people," and charged unworthy motives on the movers of the investigation.—Senator Schurz replied that the committee of last year had no idea that after its exposure of "the infamous system of robbery in the New York custom house" it would be maintained to this day, and solemnly warned his republican colleagues not to stifle inquiry into the frauds of the government less they bring destruction upon their party from the just wrath of the people.—He compared Senator Nye to a jester, who, he said, had no usefulness outside of the walls of a theatre. The republican "ring" finally carried the day by a vote of 35 to 24.

This debate, our readers will observe, was confined almost entirely to republicans. So scandalous has become the official conduct of every branch of Gen Grant's administration, that for very shame's sake leaders in the republican party are compelled to denounce it, and the rank and file of the deluded followers of that organization cannot say it is a slander, the device of the Democratic enemy. The charge is made this time by Senators in their places, by men who in the cabinet and in the field have supported the republican party from its infancy, who indeed were its founders. The charge is made and investigation asked. The administration, through its friends refuses it, and refuses it with abuse and insult of the movers. What say you, guilty or not guilty?

### The "Enforcement Act" in Maryland—Arrest of Judges of Election, &c.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 13.—The judges of election of the three precincts of the Annapolis election district here were arrested to-day, under warrants issued by United States Commissioner Brewer, of this city, for refusing to permit certain colored people to vote at the last election, who claim the right, under the "enforcement act of Congress." They gave bail for a hearing to-morrow. Two of the nine judges, who are on the jury in the Wharton case, were not arrested.

### Annual Report of the Dorchester and Delaware Railroad.

The following report was read by President Byrn, at the meeting of Stockholders of Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, on Wednesday 13th inst:

In conformity with your act of incorporation, the President and Directors respectfully submit their Annual Report embracing the business and operations for the year ending October 31, 1871.

EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Passingers, - | $8,429 24 |
| " Freight, - - | 6,813 06 |
| " Drawbacks, - - | 4,897 42 |
| " Mail Service, - - | 1,340 00 |
| | $21,479 72 |
| Operating expenses, - | 14,494 48 |
| Net earnings for the year, | $6,985 24 |

Although there is no great profit in this showing, yet it is generally conceded that your road has done well in paying the expenses of operating and repairs. Railroad managers generally have found that their roads were not so remunerative the first few years, from the fact that it takes time to get people on the line accustomed to travel and prepared for shipments of fruit, grain, &c., to the various markets, but in each of these respects we find improvements which must continue for the reason that produce, especially early fruits and vegetables, pays so well when shipped to the Northern markets. We hold that your road has not only been operated with economy, but with comfort, safety and punctuality. The passenger cars are comfortable at all seasons of the year, and the train-men seem to vie with each other in making the travel safe and agreeable. As to safety your Board takes great pleasure in saying that not a single accident has happened to a passenger on the road since it has been in operation, although as many as fifteen hundred persons, most of them unaccustomed to railroad travel, have been taken over in a day. In regard to punctuality the arrival and departure of trains at Cambridge are so near the schedule time, that it is considered safe to regulate watches and clocks thereby.

"It has been truly said, that the highways of nations are the measure of their civilization. Without roads there cannot be society, government, commerce or intelligence. In exact proportion to the abundance and excellence of highways are the exchanges of services between men, the communication of thought, the economy of labor, the augmentation of wealth, the growth of comfort, the development and consolidation of the civilized state." This you have verified in the construction of your road. Your mail you now receive daily. Enterprising and good citizens from other States are sitting among you, steam saw and grist mills have been erected, new buildings of a better style of architecture are going up on the line of the road. Cars loaded with lime and other fertilizers are daily seen on the road, and the people who were slow to walk now run at the sound of the steam whistle of the locomotive. Suffice it to say, your road is in good order, and daily articles of produce and quantities of lumber which had no home value before are going over it bringing money in return at good prices.

Your debt is comparatively small and gradually being lessened. Eight comfortable station houses with spacious platforms have been built on the line of the road, and a commodious engine and tank house and workshop have been erected at Cambridge depot. The appropriation of ten thousand dollars by the General Government, to clean out the harbor at Cambridge, has been judiciously used under the direction of Col. William P. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and although the work is not completed, the amount being insufficient, yet it is so far accomplished as to admit steamers and sailing vessels to enter the harbor, and there is now one of each running regularly to Baltimore, in connection with the road, from the Company's wharf at the depot, (taking passengers and freight) which are bringing quite a revenue to the road, comfort to travelers and facilities to freighters. A road from Vienna to Linkwood Station, a distance of seven miles, would be a valuable adjunct and could be built at a small cost. Your Board recommend an effort to be made to construct said branch.

We hope, and do not doubt, that at the end of the next fiscal year we shall show a largely increased business.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the Board, W. WILSON BYRN, President.

Awkward.—A citizen of Elizabeth, N. J., went to the cars on Thanksgiving day to see his daughter off. Securing her a seat, he passed out of the cars, and went round to her window to say a parting word, as is frequently done on such occasions. While he was passing out the daughter left the seat to speak to a friend and at the same time a prim looking lady who occupied the seat with her, moved up to the window. Unaware of the important changes inside, our venerable friend hastily put his face up to the window and hurriedly exclaimed, "One more kiss, sweet pet.' In another instant the point of a blue cotton umbrella caught his seductive lips, followed by the passionate injunction, "Seat, you gray headed wretch!" and he seated.

Judge Edward G. Bradford.—Hon. Edward G. Bradford, appointed by President Grant to be judge of the United States District Court for the district of Delaware, in place of the venerable Hon. Willard Hall, resigned, was born in Cecil county, Md., July 17th, 1819, but his parents removed to Wilmington, Del., when he was three years of age, and he has resided there ever since that time. He was partially educated at Bristol College, Pa., under Rev. Dr. Bedell, but completed his studies and graduated at Delaware College in 1838. Though holding a leading position in the State for many years, he has never filled any important public place, and this appointment is recognized as a due recognition of his merit.

### Phillips on Labor Reform.

Wendell Phillips is the ideal agitator—the champion reformer of the country. Perhaps no person endowed with average reasoning powers ever listened to one of his searching, incisive arguments upon any great question in which Mr. Phillips' sympathies are deeply enlisted without being quite "carried away" at the time and forced to yield a mental acquiescence, even while he may be startled at the boldness of the conclusions to which he has been led. Mr. Phillips' lecture at the Academy of Music last evening, though entitled "Outlooks on American Politics," was confined to a characteristic discussion of the relative conditions of labor and capital. He takes the most extreme ground, as everybody knows, upon this subject. He predicts that within a century all land will revert to the State at the demise of its owner, wealth will be taxed according to a sort of geometrical progression, and corporations will be hedged about with such restrictions as shall prevent them from acquiring and exercising a dangerous power in the State. Though so radical in idea, he advocates no violent or disruptive changes. He merely points out the rights and the wrongs of the laboring class, intimates that danger may come of a continued neglect to recognize more fully their interests in the legislation of the country, and deprecates as the evil of the present and greatest bugbear of the future, the immense aggregation of capital in the hands of individuals and corporations, with the unlimited power of perpetuation.

As is usual with him, and, indeed, with all reformers, Mr. Phillips exaggerates largely the evils which he deems it necessary to correct; and those who heard him last evening need not allow their sleep to be disturbed by visions of a personified International Society stalking through city and country, overturning and destroying, humbling the mighty and exalting the lowly. Mr. Phillips himself neither advises nor anticipates any revolution which shall not be gradually and peaceably wrought out at the ballot-box and in the halls of legislation.

But he echoes the sentiment of the most profound thinkers of the time, in so far as he insists upon a more equitable distribution of the profits arising from the joint services of labor and capital.

### Civilization in Delaware—The Whipping Post and Pillory

The New Castle Court reports in the Wilmington *Commercial* contain the following.

Joshua Lutton, charged with the larceny of one silver watch, one gold watch key, cap, and one steel watch chain, plead guilty and was sentenced by the Court to forfeit and pay to Joseph H. Chambers, the owner of the property stolen, $36.50 as restitution money, to pay the costs of the prosecution, on Saturday next to be whipped with twenty lashes, to be imprisoned six months, and to wear a convict's jacket for six months after his discharge from custody.

Charles Blake, indicted for the larceny of one gold watch of $160 and one gold watch chain valued at 90, also plead guilty, and was sentenced by the Court to forfeit and pay restitution money to Frank L. Turner the sum of $250, to pay the cost of prosecution, on Saturday, December 2d, to receive twenty lashes, to be imprisoned six months from the time of whipping, and to wear a convict's jacket for six months after his discharge from jail.

### Two-Edged

That was rather a two-edged joke which was made not long since in the Texas Legislature in this wise: At the late election some Democrats were elected to the lower House to fill unexpired terms, and on coming up to the clerk's desk to qualify, took the customary oath to support the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. At this a sable member named Cotton, thereunto incited by a carpet-bag satan behind him, moved that whereas the spectacle of five democrats swallowing all the amendments in one day was glory enough the House do now adjourn. From the democratic side came a request that the mover read the resolution over, and then was developed the facts that the Hon. Cotton could neither read nor write, and was then holding the manuscript of his resolution upside down.

### The New Hampshire Democracy.

Concord, Dec. 13.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. A platform of resolutions was passed, declaring that the party is pledged to the perpetuity of the union; of protection of the rights of every citizen; opposition to every species of corruption: against privileged classes and privileged capital; and for a tariff for the benefit of the federal government and not of monopolists. The resolutions further denounce the establishment of martial law at the South as unconstitutional and atrocious.

James A. Weston was renominated for Governor by acclamation.

The convention was addressed subsequently by E. D. Rand, of Lisbon, who reviewed the republican record, and manifested a willingness to join with the moderate republicans Schurz and Trumbull, or even Horace Greely, in order to defeat Ku-Klux legislation.

New Form of Drunkenness.—The London *Spectator* says: The *Lancet* calls attention to the enormous manufacture of the new sedative drug, chloral. It states that it is sold by tons a week, and quotes a letter from Baron Liebig, affirming that one German chemist manufactures and sells half a ton every week. Of course, no such quantity is used in medicine, and the *Lancet* seems half afraid that it gets into beer; but there is a simpler explanation, as it will find on inquiry. Taking chloral is a new popular vice, particularly among women, and is doing as much harm as alcohol. The drug is kept in thousands of dressing-cases, and those who begin to use often grow so addicted to it that they pass their lives in a sort of contented stupefaction. Chloral drunkenness will soon be an admitted variety of the species.

### Beautiful Ireland.

We know, of course, that Ireland is called the "Emerald Isle," and the color of the Emerald is green, but never had it entered into our imagination that there was anywhere in this world to be seen such verdure as it charmed our eyes to look upon in the rural districts of Ireland. The slopes, the knolls, the dells, fields of young grain, over which the breezes creep like playful spirits of the beautiful; the pastures, dotted over with sheep of the purest wool; the hillsides rising up into mist-shrouded mountains, are all covered with thick carpets of smooth, velvet green.

But Ireland should also be called Flowery Isle. There is not a spot in Ireland, I believe, where blessed nature can find an excuse for putting a flower, but she has put one—not only in gardens and in the meadows, but upon the very walls and the crags of the sea, from the great blooming rhododendrons, down to the smallest flowret that modestly peeps from its grassy cover. The Irish furze, so richly yellow, covers all places that might otherwise be barren; the silkworm delights everywhere, from thousands of trees, to drop its "web of gold;" the blooming hawthorn, with the sweet-scented pink, and especially the white variety, adorns the landscape and the gardens; wall-flowers, of every hue and variety, clamber to hide the harshness of the mural supports; the beetled cliffs of the North Sea are fringed and softened with lovely flowers; and if you kneel anywhere almost on the yielding, velvety carpet, you will find little, well-nigh invisible flowerets, red, white and yellow, wrought into the very wool and texture. Ireland ought to be called the Beautiful Isle. The spirit of the Beautiful hovers over and touches to living loveliness every point.—*Pall Mall Gazettee.*

### More Bayonet Rule.

Florida is now spoken of as the next State to be placed under bayonet rule. With a population smaller than many Congressional districts in the Northern States, its unfortunate inhabitants have been at the mercy of a rapacious crew of adventurers, all eager for plunder, and of course zealous for the continued domination of Grant. The Governor, who is a carpet bagger from Wisconsin, enjoys an enormous patronage, which he has disposed in such a manner as to render himself almost as complete an autocrat as Davis of Texas; and to provide for all the extravagant expenditures of the State government the impoverished people of Florida have been excessively taxed. Add to this the fact that hundreds of poor families have been swindled by United States officials out of homesteads which they had bought of the Government and improved, and it will be readily imagined that the sentiment of loyalty toward the ruling family in Washington is not powerful. Therefore it is urged by Senator Scott that martial law should be declared there at once. The suggestion will doubtless be acted on, as Grant is determined to have "a free and fair election" next year, if it requires the enforcement of martial law in every State in the Union.

### Self Praise versus Truth.

Gen. Grant begins his message by declaring that during the year his administration has everywhere executed the laws. The intrinsic merits of the statutes have not been inquired into by the executive, but they have been enforced. This assertion conspicuously lacks the merit of veracity. Does Gen. Grant forget the case of his friend, Ford, Assessor of Internal Revenue in the 8th District of this city, who is retained in office although he is known to break the law by living out of his district? Does he suppose that the people overlook the fact that he keeps three army officers at the White House as pretended secretaries to the President. Notwithstanding the act of Congress providing that "it shall not be lawful for any officer of the army of the United States on the active list to hold any civil office, whether by election or appointment, or to perform the functions of any civil office?" Does he believe that the country is not aware of his sending his son to Europe in violation of the law which prescribes that no subordinate officer of the army shall receive any leave of absence until he has served two years with his regiment? These are well-known cases in which acts of Congress have been set aside by President Grant himself; and yet he opens his message with a flourish about his own zeal and fidelity in the enforcement of the law.—*New York Sun.*

Doctor Schœppe.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Saturday last contains the following: "Dr. Schœppe has now been in prison for nearly if not altogether three years, with a suspended sword held by a single thread hanging over him. If he is guilty he ought to be executed, but if there be reasonable doubts of his guilt as we believe there are, and especially since the acquittal of Keihl, he ought to receive the benefit of such doubts by Executive clemency. It is better that ninety-nine guilty persons should escape than that one innocent person should be executed. Dr. Schœppe has suffered much by his long confinemant. If he is guilty he deserves it, but if innocent he should be set free. And if he is even in some measure culpable, the anguish he has suffered during his long confinement will be a warning to him for the rest of his life. We hope therefore that Gov. Geary will decide Schœppe's case without further delay

A Risky Investment.—One of the odd features about the famous Tichborne case has been the issue of bonds which have been offered to the public like any other security, and the quotable value of which has constantly fluctuated. The bonds were sold to raise money to carry on the plaintiff's case. Rumors have been heard of them before, but we now get information in definite shape. They were first "placed" at £65, the price at redemption being £100. They engage, on their face, that Sir Robert C. D. Tichborne, his heirs and assigns, shall pay the last-named sum to the bearer, with five per cent, interest, until paid. Naturally the market value of these securities has risen and fallen with the apparent chances for success of the plaintiff's suit. It is said that at one time the bonds could be bought in Birmingham for ten shillings each. They are now worth about fifty pounds.

### Book Notices.

*The American Stock Journal* for December, contains engravings of Sacred Cattle, Houdan and Game Fowls, also, Pig and Poultry Houses, with plans and elevation, besides some twenty well written articles that should be read by every Farmer. Specimen Copies will be sent *free*, by the Publishers, N. P. Boyer & Co., Parkesburg, Pa.

☞ We furnish this valuable Journal with our paper for $2 a year.

A happy New Year is the greeting we receive with the January issue of Demorest's Monthly. The publisher does not forget to provide good, varied, and substantial food for the mind, to accompany his compliments of the season. This is an elegant periodical with a splendid title, lithographed in tints setting forth the various departments represented during the year.—We would advise those requiring a good family Magazine, to see this before subscribing elsewhere. It has many inducements that will pay and are worth serious attention. Price $3 per year with a premium, and extraordinary inducements to clubs. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, N. Y.

Star Spangled Banner.—This favorite family paper takes its 100,000 readers by surprise in the issue for January, 1872, just received. It is enlarged to same size as the N. Y. *Ledger*, and appears in an entire new heading, border, type, etc. It contains *one half* more reading than formerly, and is greatly improved in every respect. This number contains four splendid Stories, Poetry, Wit and Wisdom, Sketches, Knowledge in a Nut Shell, Money Maker's Mirror, Children's Department, Health Department, Farm and Farmer, Cook's Corner, Ladies Boudoir, Pen and Scissors, Chip Basket, and the "Roger's Corner," a special feature of this excellent paper. One thousand swindlers, quacks and humbugs were named and exposed during 1871. The publishers of the "Banner" GIVE a new and superb "Prang Chromo" and their large and first-class paper a whole year for only 75 cts. Try it. Copies can be seen at this office, or from any newsman, or by sending 6 cents to

STAR SPANGLED BANNER,
HINESDALE, N. H.

The Nursery.—The prettiest and most interesting magazine for children is *The Nursery*—published monthly in Boston, by John L. Shorey, 36 Broomfield Street, at $1.50 per year. It is for the youngest readers and is well adapted to their wants. We recommend it as a nice Christmas Gift for children. It is filled with pretty designs, and the letter press printing is superb. We will furnish the Chronicle and The Nursery for $3.

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.

## MARRIED.

On November 16th, 1871, at the Methodist Church in Grenada, Miss., by the Rev. A. P. Sage, J. N. Waddey, of Sardis, Miss., and Miss Willie M. Huffington, of Grenada.

On the 14th inst., at Ascension Church, (P. E.) Baltimore, by L. P. W. Balch, D. D., Francis H. Houston and Matilda H. Thompson, both of Dorchester county, Md.

At East New Market, by Rev. S. T. Graham, Andrew F. Dukes and Miss Mary E. Wheatly, both of this county.

## Baltimore Market.

[Corrected every Week.]

Baltimore Dec. 19, 1871.

Grain.—Receipts to-day were comprised of 9115 bushels wheat, 17,000 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 63; 200 bushs Western $1 60; 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 70a73 cts. Oats—Were dull, sales 1600 bushs only at 51a52 cts for Western—no Southern reported. Rye—sales of 100 bushs at 90 cts per bushel.

Office of the Board of School Commissioners—Dec. 13th, 1871.—An Examination of Teachers will take place at the office of the Board on WEDNESDAY, December 27th, beginning at 10 A. M.

All teachers whose certificates were given over three years ago, will attend to re-examination. By order,

W. W. MACE, Pres.
Jas. L. Bryan, Sec. [dec20—2t


**DENTISTRY,**

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

OFFICE on Race Street, opposite the M. E. Church, Cambridge, Md.
July 12, 1871.

**American Agriculturist,**

FOR THE

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD,

Including a special Interesting and Instructive Department for Children and Youth.

[Established in 1842.]

The **American Agriculturalist** is a large periodical of 44 pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical, reliable, original matter. It furnishes every year Four Hundred to Six Hundred

BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS,

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HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

is valuable to every Housekeeper. The Department for

CHILDREN AND YOUTH

is prepared with special care, to furnish amusement and to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles.

**Circulation—Terms**—The circulation of the American Agriculturist (about 150,000) is so large that it can be furnished for the low price of **$1.50 a year;** four copies for $5; ten copies for $12; twenty or more, $1 each; single numbers, 15 cents each. ☞ TRY IT A YEAR.

The subscription price of Hearth and Home is $3 a year. One copy each of **American Agriculturist** (Monthly) and **Hearth and Home** (Weekly) will be sent one year for $4, to which thirty-two cents should be added when the papers are to go to British America. ☞ TRY THEM BOTH A YEAR.

ORANGE JUDD & CO., Publishers,
245 Broadway, New-York.
Dec. 20, 1871—4t

**PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.**

CHEAPEST AND BEST OF ALL!

**Splendid Offers for 1872.**

THIS popular Monthly Magazine *gives more for the money than any in the world.* It has the best colored fashions, the best original stories, and the best engravings of any lady's book. Great and costly improvements will be made in 1872, when it will contain

**ONE THOUSAND PAGES!**
**Fourteen Splendid Steel Plates!**
**Twelve Colored Berlin Patterns!**
**Twelve Mammoth Colored Fashions!**
**One Thousand Wood Cuts!**
**Twenty-Four Pages of Music!**

All this will be given for only TWO DOLLARS a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

Thrilling Tales and Novelettes

Are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson." In 1872, in addition to its usual quantity of short stories, FIVE ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS will be given, viz: "Bought with a Price," by Ann S. Stephens; "The Island of Diamonds," by Harry Danforth; "Once Too Often," by Frank Lee Benedict; "Lindsay's Luck," by Miss F. Hodgson; and "A Wife, Yet Not A Wife," by the author of "The Second Life."

Mammoth Colored Fashion Plates

Ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, TWICE THE USUAL SIZE, and contain six figures. They will be superbly colored. Also, several pages of Household and other receipts; in short, everything interesting to ladies.

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|---|---|
| One copy, for one year. | $ 2 00 |
| Five copies, for one year. | 8 00 |
| Eight copies, for one year | 12 00 |

**Superb Premium Engraving!**

Every person getting up a club of five at $1.60 each, or eight at $1.50 each will be entitled to an extra copy of the Magazine for 1872, and also to a copy of the superb parlor mezzotint (size 24 inches by 18), "Five Times One To-Day," which, at a store, would cost four dollars.

☞ Specimens sent, gratis, to those wishing to get up Clubs

Address,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dec20,1871.

**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.


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 Rideout (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 28th 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,
dec13—3t Secretary of State.

### 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.

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Nov29, 1871—4t


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### 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
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Nov 29,—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,
Nov29—4t Trustee.


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Oct. 18, 1871—4m


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