The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sulivane, Editor.

CAMBBIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,.....Jan. 24, 1872.

Our Advertising Agents.

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

EO. 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.

Personal—We have received a line from a highly respected friend who thinks we did injustice to a large and respectable class of persons by our remarks a week or two ago about the New England character. We wish distinctly to be understood that we confine our remarks in that direction to the notorious class of vagabonds now infesting the political offices of the South and the impression that they naturally make as to the home character so long as they are endorsed by their friends. For that moral and enterprising class of New Englanders whose genius and industry have so surprisingly developed the material resources of the country we have nothing but admiration and sincerely wish *we* were more like them, both in theory and example.

The State Finances.—From the report of Mr. Woolford, the State Comptroller, we glean the following figures and facts in regard to the financial condition of the State:

At the beginning of the fiscal year, October 1st, 1870, there was in the Treasury an unexpended balance of $292, 750. The total receipts for the year ending September 30th, 1871, were $2,672,998. Of this amount, $677,601 was realized from the sale of the State's stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The ordinary receipts for the year amounted to $1,901,030.

The total disbursements for the year amounted to $2,713,502. Of this amount $616,288 was for the redemption of the State stock falling due after 1870. The expenses and disbursements for ordinary purposes for the year 1871 were $350,409 less than for the year 1869. The balance in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year, September 30th, was $452,246. The estimated receipts for the current year amount to $1,923,900. The estimated disbursements for the same period are $1,957,500. This calculation should induce the Legislature to be very economical if they would have "both ends meet" at the end of the year.

The receipts on account of the Free School Fund were $84,531. The disbursements $71,017. The receipts on account of the Sinking Fund were $94,287. The sum received from oyster licenses and oyster fines was $53,-136. The oyster police force cost $21,-357.

The funded debt of the State amounts to $12,436,718,68 The State debt has been reduced during the year $1,050,-073. The productive stocks owned by the State amount to $4,694,514. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is indebted to the State in the sum of $19,930,-759. The real amount of the State debt over and above investments which are now or can be made profitable is about $4,500,000. The amount paid for pensions during the year was $67,180. That for bounties was $71,-150. The net revenue from tobacco inspections is $13,147. The amount of taxes unpaid by the collectors is $534,247.79. The old taxes collected between the years 1843 and 1871, and not paid over by the collectors, exclusive of interest, foot up the snug little sum of $646,970.78. This large amount of arrears strongly suggests the propriety of some work for the lawyers.

Proceedings of the Maryland Legislature.—In the State Senate, on Friday last, several bills were passed, among them one to authorize Washington co. to build a new court-house & to issue bonds therefor. The Senate passed the House joint resolution to employ additional counsel on the part of the State in the Corcoran suit in Washington against the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, with a amendment directing the Attorney General to appear if the Governor should deem it advisable, but the House refused to concur in the amendment. There was nothing else of importance done in the House, and both bodies adjourned over till Tuesday.

☞ An embassy composed of Japanese nobles of the highest rank has arrived at San Francisco by the Pacific steamer. They are accompanied by Minister De Long, and come to this country to study our manners and customs. A recent address of the Mikado indicates that he desires to Americanize Japan, and will urge on the progress of his nation towards our civilization.

[For the Cambridge Chronicle.]

FEDERALSBURG, MD.

January 6th, 1872.

A meeting was held at Federalsburg on Saturday, Jan. 6th, for the purpose of organizing a Joint Stock Manufacturing Co. There being a public land sale in progress about the same time, the attendance was not as full as had been expected; but the eager countenancee of the audience showed that our people are getting aroused to the importance of turning to account the fine water-power and abundance of material for manufacturing purposes of which we are possessed. Mr. Byrn of Cambridge, President of the D. & D. Railroad, Mr. Sulivane of the Cambridge *Chronicle*, and Mr. W. C. Logan and Dr. Noble of Federalsburg, made stirring appeals to the people, to be in good earnest in the matter; and as a result a committee of three were appointed to take such action as they saw fit in regard to organizing the company. We give in a condensed form, the speeches of the gentlemen alluded to.

Mr. Byrn said:—Gentlemen, when I finished the notice of this meeting, and the urgent request that I should be present, I decided that I could not come, owing to pressing business engagements; but on reading more carefully I observed "all persons feeling an interest in the prosperity of Federalsburg are respectfully requested to meet" and I resolved to be with you; for to me Federalsburg is a place of great interest. To me its hospitality has ever been extended

The call for this meeting is an evidence of thrift, of energy; and indeed Federalsburg in enterprise is second to no town in the County. Yet on the other hand, as I look over the audience, I must bring a formidable charge—want of energy; this room should have been better filled; all of your people are not as energetic as their advantages demand. This is not, however, confined to your town; lack of enterprise is the prevailing fault of the County, and of the entire peninsula. I can account for it in no other way than this—we have so many blessings of soil and climate that we sink into a state of lethargy; we take our ease. But transplant an Eastern Shoreman to Baltimore and he makes a useful man. Leading lawyers and merchants of that city, and prominent members of our State Legislature, are from the Eastern Shore On the other hand Eastern men come among us with brains and muscle, and take prominent positions. The Presidents of most of the railroads on this peninsula are Eastern men. We speak of this to show what energy will do. And energy of our own people also we need; we must make use of our great natural privileges—our water-powers—our abundance of material. Our staves and hoop-poles are taken to Baltimore and brought back—barrels. Our wheat we send there, and receive it again—flour. Various other kinds of material we ship away, and get it back manufactured. A short time ago I noticed the wreck of a vessel at Lewes loaded with broom handles, from Boston to Baltimore. The way we dispose of part of our lumber is to sell it for a trifle, and with the proceeds *buy broom handles*.

You have an excellent water-power here: there is but one equal to it on the peninsula; and if you wish a growing town, a thrifty community, improve your great privilege! Let the thrift so apparent in manufacturing centres be a goal of your ambition.—Get out of lethargy! Go to work, it elevates the character, and if a lot of loungers stop you to ask you the news—"what's going on?" reply "*I'm* going on," and do you keep going! Let the *countersign* of your ticket be "enterprise," and it will take you anywhere.

Mr. Sulivane then said:—Mr. President and Gentlemen: The request that I should speak to you to-day was an unexpected one, and on receiving the message I felt somewhat embarrassed. Embarrassed, because, of manufacturing as an art I know but little. But of the thrift, the wealth and the greatness of manufacturing towns I can speak from an extensive acquaintance with many busy centres in various parts of our country. I have seen places that have arisen, as a produce of manufactures, from the sterile soil, in regions where the advantages we have as compared to theirs are ten-fold.

You have a noble water power — On the peninsula there is scarcely its equal. And what you need is energy to improve it. Other localities are setting you an example worthy of imitation, and you will do well to follow it. Take for instance Elkton, with its large factories bringing in the gold almost equal to the mines of California. And yet its water-power compared to yours is but a mere ditch.

What you want is for a few of your intelligent men to furnish capital to start a manufacturing enterprise, and then the stock will be quickly taken up—a few dollars to each man. The other citizens of Dorset are already talking of Federalsburg improvements. Go on and improve your superior water privilege. And for your manufactures and your produce the D. & D. railroad is at the door, ready to convey them to market.

There are two means of peninsular improvement, capital and labor. White labor and colored labor do not agree. Establish a manufactory as a nucleus of white labor, and you will make money on, as well as out of the soil Combine your talent and labor for your own good and that of the community. Not all your men of enterprise have left you.

Intelligent minds calculate—savages do not. But do not calculate too nicely about getting your investment back. Suppose you do lose a hundred dollars. If you do not plant the seed you will certainly never reap a crop.

There are a thousand things you can manufacture here. Do it at home instead of sending away the material. It will bring you money, and with it the blessings of wealth and of moral improvement! Let your men of intellect put your heads together, and your shoulders to the wheel, and you will accomplish much! In union there is prosperity.

Mr. Logan spoke as follows:—Gentlemen; I will co-operate in any movement to secure something for our people to do. I can form some estimate of our wants, and have this winter made it an especial study. Want of employment seems to be generally prevalent in this community, especially during the winter season. We work it true during the summer, but like the bear suck our paws in winter. There is no lack of energy or brains, but yet we are getting behindhand. We must introduce something to keep us from idleness. The advantages of soil and climate in this section as compared to the manufacturing portions of New England are all in our favor. And yet with the difference against them such districts are growing rich by applying their genius and industry. The time of the people's all utilized. Days and nights, wet days and cold days are all made use of, men, women and children are all at work. The piles of straw, the stacks of leather, the hillocks of wood at little railroad stations way up among the mountains fully attest this. We have equal genius and industry here, but it is talent; it needs to be developed. This portion of the peninsula is but little known—not as well known as the North West. Introduce manufactures, make use of our noble water-powers and the reputation of this community will soon be noised abroad. Capital and labor will flow in, and wealth and its comforts will follow.

It can be done not by one man, but by joint effort. It must be by joint stock companies. There are more of such companies in the United States than in the rest of the world besides, and it has been but a few years since their first foundation. Our necessities compelled their introduction; capital here was diffused, and to compete with the wealthy manufacturers of the old world we had to combine our money. Such stock companies have usually been a success; where one has failed, ten individual concerns have gone down.

I am of opinion that our water-power in Federalsburg is a great value; it is as it were, a great giant asleep. It has power enough to employ $200,000 of capital. But little more than a hundred miles from here a little ditch gives employment to 10,000 people. Shall we let our giant slumber on?—We *must* form a Joint Stock Company; it will produce concentration of action; it will have great effect, not only in Dorchester County, but abroad, if such company is organized and the stock taken up. A manufacturing sentiment in favor of the company will at once be started, and plenty of skilled labor will come among us insuring success to the enterprise

There is no end to material for manufactures of wood here, and we can make paper from straw and from some of our wood. If it will pay to ship cotton from N. Carolina to Boston to be manufactured it will certainly pay better here. The erection of a merchant mill, with improved machinery, would produce sure and profitable returns. I have made a careful estimate that with a mill costing $4000 a profit of $20,000 can be made yearly on flour.

We must do something or this community will go under. There will be more vacant houses in Federalsburg a year hence than there are now. The faces of our jolly merchants—good clever fellows—will grow longer — (And by the way can they not see the advantages accruing to them from manufacturing interests, and will they not give the enterprise every possible aid?) A company *must* be organized. Our abundance of material must be used. We must follow the example of the energetic firm of Mitchell & Mahood, just below us, who are coining money as a result of their enterprise Organize the company! All of our people will be interested in making it a success!

Dr. Noble made a few brief but pithy remarks urging the importance of a greater density of population—which manufacturing interests would certainly insure—in order that our agricultural production bring their legitimate prices.

From the Rochester Express, Jan. 9th.

Briggs' Illustrated Catalogue.

A few days ago we had occasion to speak of the immense business conducted by the celebrated seedsmen, Briggs & Brother, in alluding to their announcement that the annual catalogue, (which it is their custom to issue) was now ready. A copy of the catalogue for 1872 is before us, and we confess to no slight degree of surprise at its appearance, it being much more gorgeously gotten up than we anticipated.—The cover is tastefully designed, and is printed in five colors. The back of the cover represents a niche in which gourds are lying, the design showing extreme good taste on the part of W. J. Lockhart, one of Briggs & Brother's artists, who originated it. In turning over the pages the eye is almost bewildered at the profusion of colored plates, including a bouquet of asters, a group of dianthus, plain and in colors, a pansy group, a gorgeous plate of *Phlox Drummondi*, a fac simile in colors of "Briggs' premium Long Red Mangel Wurtzel beet," and a like plate of "Briggs' premium Purple Top Mammoth turnip." To crown the whole work there are introduced two very finely executed engravings of the chromos which are issued for the current year by the firm The catalogue is printed on rose-tinted paper, 130 pp., besides the plates, with types owned by Briggs & Brother, and bought expressly for the purpose. Its contents are embellished by between three and four hundred wood cuts of flowers and vegetables, the seeds of which are sent by this house to all parts of the country. The first edition numbers 80,-000, and, we venture to say, costs more than any illustrated magazine or annual published. An enclosure of twenty-five cents secures a copy, (the six cents postage being prepaid), and this cost is remitted in seeds to those ordering from the catalogue to the amount of one dollar or upwards. The entire work is a very creditable one, and exhibits a degree of enterprise which cannot fail of being deservedly remunerative. The catalogue is fully worth three times the cost, even if there was no rebate in the way of seeds. Address Briggs & Brother, Rochester, New York.

Beauties of the Mongrel Tariff.

The duty on a bottle of bay oil, which costs $5 in Europe, is $17 50, making the cost to the importer in America $22 50 per bottle! What must the American consumer pay for it! Twenty-seven or thirty dollars we imagine. And this is only a specimen of what the people of America are paying for the luxury of negro rule, black and white. But the most interesting feature of this whole matter is that less than one-half of the enormous sums abstracted from the pockets of the people by these means, ever reach the Treasury of the United States. They go to enrich Grant's officials, who are the wildest set of thieves forty centuries or experience has made the world acquainted with.

Death of the Smallest Man Ever Known in Caroline County.—Thomas Nichols, better known as little Tommy Nichols, died at the residence of Mr. Daniel Nichols, in the lower part of Caroline county on the 2nd inst., aged 56 years. He was a tailor by trade and it is said was a good workman. A good part of his time was spent in exhibitions in different parts of the United States. He was of remarkably small stature; his general health very good and he would at no time during life, have averaged over 35 pounds. He was a native of Caroline co., having been born and raised in the third election district.—*Denton Union.*

The Tichborne Case.—The hearing of the Tichborne case was resumed to-day. Sir John Duke Coleridge opened for the defence. He said the testimony they proposed to offer would show that the claimant was a conspirator, perjurer, forger—in fact a common imposter and villain—and that Baigent and Carter, his accomplices, were unscrupulous rogues, and the concoctors of this stupendous imposture. The speech of the distinguished counsel was received by the crowd of spectators with applause, which was immediately suppressed

The distinguished counsel read a number of letters showing that the real Sir Roger Tichborne was a refined gentleman, in point of fact, the very opposite of the claiment, and announced that he would call, among the witnesses for the defence, a tattooed nobleman who had tattooed the genuine Sir Roger, and would also produce upon the stand the cousin of Sir Roger, Madame Radcliff, who would swear that the claimant had told a falsehood in asserting that he had ever had illicit intercourse with her.

A Novel Cancer Cure.—Mr. Charles Yardley, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, writes us as follows, relative to the healing qualities of a simple weed, which, he says, grows on high land in almost every State in the Union, although it is not familiar to us by the name he gives it:

I want to tell how I cured my cancer last summer without pain or money. Eight years ago a cancer came on my nose. It grew slow at first, for several years, but the last two years it grew very fast, and it finally began to eat my left eye. I had spent hundreds of dollars, and tried doctors far and near without any relief. Last Summer I drank Wild Tea, putting the tea grounds on my cancer, every night, as poultice, and in six weeks my cancer was cured. I am 62 years old. I have given this remedy to several persons having cancer, and know two that have been cured since. Wild Tea grows over the States generally, always on high land.

The Great Hunt—The Prince Kills a Buffalo.

New York, January 16.—A despatch from Camp Alexis says that the Grand Duke, accompanied by General Custar, killed his first buffalo on the plains on the 14th instant. The party were to start early yesterday, going for another hunt some fifteen miles away, where buffalo herds were plenty. They were to be accompanied by a large number of Indians. Alexis telegraphed by cable to the Emperor of Russia of his success in killing his first buffalo.

A Mormon Delegation.

Ogden, January 16.—A delegation of prominent Mormons passed East to-day for Washington, where they will urge the admission of Utah into the Union, and endeavor to have the prosecution stopped against Brigham Young and others. The Gentiles are aroused and will protest against it.

A Jail to Let.—The Denton *Union*, speaking of the jail of Caroline county, Md., says; There has not been a prisoner in it since last October. A short time before New Year's day it was entirely unoccupied, the old Sheriff having moved out and the new one did not occupy it until the beginning of the year. All the apartments, except those occupied by the Sheriff and his family, are still without tenants.

The champion apple tree in New Hampshire yielded thirty-two bushels of good apples last year, and it was not apple year in New England.

A colored gentleman, aged 83, was lately married in Mobile, and expressed his intention of finding some locality in Texas where he could go into business and grow up with the place.

The following sentence—"John quickly extemporized five tow bags"—contains all the letters of the alphabet, and only four of them are used more than once.

Some Ladies suffer dreadfully with the headache and this causes their hair to fade. Nature's Hair Restorative is a sure remedy for the ache and will restore the color of blanched, gray or faded hair. See advertisement.

One of Grant's Victories,

Covington, Ky., has elected seven Democratic Councilmen out of nine.

MARRIED.

On the 9th instant, in Chateau M. P. Church, by Rev. S. T. Graham, Daniel G. Vickers and Miss Josephine Hubbard, all of this county.

On the 11th instant, in Shiloh M. P. Church, by Rev. S. T. Graham, John Webster and Miss Julia E. Reid, all of this county.

On the 16th instant, in Shiloh M. P. Church, by Rev. S. T. Graham, Thomas J. Wright and Miss Elizabeth E. Johnson, all of this county.

On the 2nd inst., by Rev. L. E. Johnson, M. D., Capt. James Thomas to Miss Mary E. Mason, both of this county.

By the same, on the 4th inst., Ralph C. Williams to Miss Margaret E. Denny, both of this county.

By the same, on the 9th inst., John Roberts to Mrs. Clarissa Willis, both of this county

Baltimore Market.

[Corrected every Week.]

Baltimore Jan. 23, 1872.

Grain.—Receipts to-day comprised 6300 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 2000 bushels Oats, and 420 bushels Rye. Wheat—Offerings almost exclusively Pennsylvania, sales of 4000 bushels red at 1 57a$1 60; 250 bushels Southern at $1 63. Corn was active and firmer, though not quotably higher, sales of 20,000 bushs Southern white at 63a65 cents; 380 bushs damp do. at 61 cts; 620 bushels Southern yellow at 68 cents, 12,000 bushs do. at 67 cts; 1200 bushs Western mixed at 67a78 cts. Oats were more in demand to-day, and better prices obtained; sales embraced 1400 bushs Southern at 55a56 cts, and 500 bushels Western at 55 cts. Rye—sale of 100 bushs at $1 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 School Commissioners,

January 18th, 1872.

The Board will meet on Tuesday, February the 6th prox.

The Winter Term ends January 31st, and all reports should be in the hands of the Commissioners, or of the Secretary by the 6th of February.

An examination of Teachers will take place at the office of the Board on Saturday, February 3rd. All teachers not holding certificates, and teachers having certificates issued more than three years ago are expected to be present as the salaries of teachers will be decided by their certificates for the future.

Teachers are again reminded that accounts for wood, &c., will not be paid for this term, and only deducted from Teachers' salaries, in the fourth term accounts, when presented.

By order, EUGENE HODSON,
Jas. L. Bryan, Sec. President.
Jan24—2t

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM A. PRITCHETT,

late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the

24th DAY OF JULY 1872,

otherwise, they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

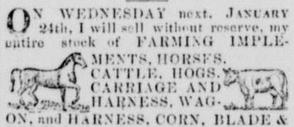
THOMAS M. FLINT,
Adm'r. of Wm. A. Pritchett, dec'd.
Jan 24, 1873—4t

PUBLIC SALE,

OF

Valuable Personal Property,

ON WEDNESDAY next, January 24th, I will sell without reserve, my entire stock of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS, WAGON, and HARNESS, CORN, BLADE & TOP Fodder and other Provender, with many other articles to tedious to mention.



Terms as usual at such sales. For particulars see handbills.

S. A. ROBERTSON,
Attendance by
JAS. E. ROBERTSON,
Blackwater, near Cambridge.
Jan. 17, 1872—2t

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his old customers and friends, that he still keeps on hand all kinds of choice Liquors, which he will sell Wholesale and Retail at city prices, for CASH. Such as WHISKIES, WINES, GIN, BRANDIES, RUM, BITTERS, SYRRUPS, &c.

☞ Give him a call at his store, opposite that of Elliott & Thomas.

☞ Terms positively Cash.

WM. T. PHILLIPS,
Jan. 17, 1872—3t Cambridge.

Cambridge Female Seminary.

THE twelfth semi-annual Session of the Institution will begin on the 29th day of January. Efficient teachers are engaged in each department of instruction, abundant apparatus provided for Philosophical and Chemical experiment and class illustration, and all needed appliances for a full and exhaustive course of study.

To parents and guardians abroad, the Institution offers in every respect a safe and desirable home, for their children & wards.

For circulars or other information address J. F. BAUGHER, A. M.
Jan 17, 1872—4tN Principal.

REMOVED.

J. M BECKWITH, Jr., has removed to the Store House, formerly occupied by E. C. Johnson, (opposite Capt. J. E. Normans,) where he intends selling DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, &c. &c., CHEAP FOR CASH, or as LOW as the LOWEST.



He will pay the highest market price in CASH or TRADE for Country Produce. He invites his country friends and the public generally to drive in his Store yard to hitch, or feed their horses, and bring in their trade. Also, to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ He has just returned from Market with a choice assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which his obliging clerk, (Mr. Spedden,) will be pleased to show and sell to his numerous friends and the public generally. [Jan. 17, 1872—1lt

THE AMERICAN FARMER,

Published at Baltimore, Md., by Samuel Sands & Son.

January Number is now out, and will be sent to every Planter, Farmer and Gardener who will send his address and a stamp. It is a live, practical paper needed by every country family! Subscription $1.50 a year. In clubs,, at $1, with very liberal premiums! [Jan3, 1872—3t

THE WORLD

FOR 1872.

IN the year 1872, General Grant's successor is to be chosen; the Forty-third Congress to be elected.

The people's votes, white and black, North and South, will thus decide the future destiny of the Republic, select its rulers, prescribe their course.

How to influence the people's votes?

By the newspaper—for it includes every other agency. It makes known events and facts—among all influences the chief. It assembles the vaster outside audiences which cannot gather to the State House, the pulpit, or the stump. It is the constant interpreter of men's affairs, and of error or truth is the daily seed-sower.

Next November is our political harvest-time. As we sow we shall reap.

The World's seed-sowing will be fruitful to the extent that its circulation is widely pushed by those who approve its aim.

The World will aim to represent and combine the labors and the votes of

1.—All those who find the best insurance of the people's prosperity, peace and progress in a government administered on the principles and in the pure practice of Jefferson and Jackson, and who decry the front and origin of the present corruptions, extravagance, misgovernment, subversion of public liberties, and insecurity of private rights in our rulers' lawless usurpation of interdicted and undelegated powers—usurpation that to day marches deliberately on the subjugation of popular rule and the possession of dictatorial power—for by acts of Congress General Grant may even now destroy the freedom of State elections, invade the States at his pleasure, and declare martial law of his own mere will.

2.—All those who would maintain the honor of republics, and would preserve public credit by punctual payment of public debts.

3.—All those who would cut down to fewer and fit objects all appropriations of the people's money (to-day more than double, nearly treble, the appropriations of a Democratic Congress eleven years ago, not counting annuities to Indians, pensions to soldiers, and interest on debt), and who would oblige all spending of the people's money got by taxes to be with honesty and thrift, likewise all those who would spare a little the people's landed estate for the landless millions hereafter and stop its squandering dominions in a day upon those who already own too much.

4.—All those who would reduce the number of commodities taxed by our tariff from thousands to a few dozens, and so empty our custom house of half their officials, rid the statute books of half their odious shares for honesty or bribes to fraud, and unfetter scores of our industries.

5.—All those who would lower the rates also of our tariff taxes to the point of most easily yielding the largest revenue—who would abandon the protectionist system of reducing the public revenue whilst increasing the extortionate profits of a few at the expense of all other industries.

6.—All those who would abolish every unfawful tax, like that on incomes, every unjust tax like that which gives banks the people's profits on a national currency, every unequal and indeterminate tax, like that levied most cruelly upon the poor—the tax of our irredeemable paper money.

The World will aim—as the recognized and leading organ of the Democratic party in the great focus of national commerce and intelligence—to fulfill this its mission and duty with steadfast boldness and fidelity, to inspire in the ranks of those who think the same things concerning the Republic an united, organized determined, and persistent zeal, to win new recruits from among those who have enemies to the Democracy in the conflicts of a dead past, and to marshal an unbroken phalax to the triumph at the ballot box (true battle-field of republics) of Liberty, Equality, and law.

As a Vehicle of News,

The World will spare no expense, no energy to maintain and advance its place in the first rank of metropolitan journals.—Its fresh, abundant, various, and accurate news, comprising the whole circle of current intelligence and literature, will be discused, as becomes

A Trustworthy Organ of Opinion,

with candor, with steady devotion to sound public and private morals with special knowledge for special themes, and with various and wide reaching apprehension of the manifold interests of men and women in their homes, their market-places, their workshops, and their farms.

DAILY WORLD

One copy, 1 year.	$9 00
One copy, 6 months.	5 00
One copy, 3 months.	2 50
One copy, 1 yr., with Sunday Edition	12 00
One copy, 6 months, with Sunday Ed.	6 50
One copy, 3 months, with Sunday Ed.	3 50
One copy, 1 month, with Sunday Ed.	1 00
One copy, 1 month, with Sunday Ed.	1 00

THE WORLD ALMANAC.

(For 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872.)

Price, Single Copies, of either year post-paid.	$0 20
Seven Copies, of either year, post paid.	1 00

Directions.

Additions to Clubs may be made at any time in the year at the above Club rates.

Changes in Club Lists made only on request of persons receiving Club packages, stating date of subscription, edition, post office, and State to which it has previously been sent.

Terms—Cash in advance. Send Post office Money Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter-Bills. Money sent by Mail will be at the risk of the sender.

We have no travelling agents. Specimen copies, posters, etc., sent free of charge, wherever and whenever desired. Address all orders and letters to

THE WORLD 35 Park Row, N. York.
Jan24, 1872—tf

CAMBRIDGE GAS COMPANY.

OWING to the increased price of rosin, we are under the necessity of suspending the manufacture of GAS for a few days, terminating with the month of January; at which time, our bills as usual will be presented. Also, a statement accompanying said bills, reminding those who are in arrears, the last and final notice to delinquints. The manufacture of gas will be from the material now used by the gas Company of Easton, and the same price will be charged. We need consumers, and let our citizens lend to a public enterprise their patronage, by giving it that encouragement which it surely ought to merit, success must follow. The company tenders their thanks to those who so generously aided them by their patronage.

JORDAN & DIXON.
Jan. 17, 1872—3t

Agents Wanted.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

MORMONISM,

LIFE IN UTAH.

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Ratification Notice.

Tilghman Andrews, vs Levin T. Watkins & George E. C. Lord, Admrs. of Thomas J. Watkins, dec'd., and L. T. Watkins, et al. } In Equity, in the Circuit Court for Dorchester county No. 666 Chancery. Nov. Term 1871.

ORDERED, this fifth day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two, that the sales made and reported by William H. Brinsfield, Trustee for the sale of the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shewn on or before the second day of April Term next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed at Cambridge in said County, once in each of three successive weeks before the fifteenth day of March next.

The report states the amount of Sales to be $3850.00.

F. J. HENRY, cl'k.,
True Copy, Test:
F. J. HENRY, cl'k.
Jan. 10, 1872—4t

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Jan10, 1872—tf Baltimore, Md.

Ratification Notice.

Mary A. Lecompte, next friend of Joseph C. Lecompte& others. vs, Joseph C. Lecompte, & others. } In Equity in the Circuit Court for Dorchester County. No 617 Chancery. Dec. 30th, 1871.

ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by Daniel M. Henry and Clement Sulivane, trustees for the sale of the real estate of Robert P. Lecompte, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23d day of April next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published at Cambridge, once in each of three successive weeks before the 1st day of February next

The report states the amount of the sale to be $335.

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