The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sulivane, Editor.

CAMBBIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,::::::::Jan. 31, 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.

The Wharton—Ketchum Homicide.—This interesting, and, as involves medical juris prudence, important case come to a conclusion on last Wednesday by the acquittal of Mrs. Wharton. The jury remained out from 3 o'clock Tuesday Afternoon to 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, standing originally 8 for acquittal and 4 for conviction. After the announcement of the verdict Mrs. Wharton was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer the indictment for the attempted poisoning of Eugene Van Ness, which case has been postponed to the April Term of the Anne Arundel Court.

While most persons will agree that under the circumstances and the proof in the cause the verdict found was a proper one, but few will deny that the evidence is calculated to impress the public mind with a profound suspicion of the integrity of Mrs. W., and at the moral bar of public opinion she will stand convicted. It *may* be that injustice is done the unhappy lady, but the mind of the public seems made up. The dread mysters will now in all probability remain such, until that tremendous day when all the secret things of earth shall be blazed to an assembled universe—when the wide heavens shall shrivel away like a scroll, before the tremendous wrath of the Almighty—when the night shall shine bright around the evil doers like the light, and the darkness shall blaze upon their guilty souls as the sun at noon day.

School Teachers.—If any one class of citizens can be said to be pre-eminently necessary and useful above all others in any civilized society it is the class that trains the youth of the land as they arise generation after generation. From the very nature of their duties school teachers are peculiarly disabled from looking after their own interests, and for these two reasons their good should be a matter of commen concern to society at large.

Nothing can be more pitiful than the sum now paid the public school teachers for instructing the children of Maryland, and yet nothing is more common than to hear of bitter complaint of the difficulties that beset them in obtaining their pittance. By the act of 1870, Chapter 311 Sub-Chapter 4, Sect. 5, all School Boards are by law directed to keep the *State appropriation* separate and distinct from the balance of the Public School Fund and *to apply it primarily* to paying the salaries of the teachers. If this provision is strictly carried out there ought to be no difficulty or delay in meeting promptly the dues of the teachers and we call attention to this salutary section of the law that all concerned may make a note of it. From the composition of the present Board of School Commissioners of Dorchester County, however, we judge that we shall have no further complaints from this quarter.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of Maryland.—The undersigned citizens of Maryland declare that the taxation should be equal, and that no person or bodies corporate should be exempt from their just share of its burden; they therefore respectfully petition your honorable body to pass a law subjecting the capital stock and property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (the richest corporation in the State) to taxation, and also to require said Company to pay into the State Treasury the amounts bound and decreed by the Courts to be justly due the State, and wrongfully and illegally withheld by said Company, and also all mortages held by any person whatever.

The above petition has been forwarded to the County Commissioners of this County, and blanks may be had by applying to the obliging Clerk, J. M. Beckwith, Esq., by any one desiring to circulate them. The burdens of taxation ought of course to be made to bear as equally as possible. The declaration of rights of Maryland, of 1867, Article 15, declares that every person in the State, or persons holding property therein, ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of the Government, according to his actual worth in real or personal property.

☞ Captain Davidson of the Maryland oyster navy, makes his annual report to the Legislature, in which he states that it is very hard to get at the average value of oysters in the State, as they sell at different times and places at from 15 cents to $1.50 per bushel, but they certainly don't average less than 35 cents, by which all the sums total are herein multiplied. Oysters taken by every class of vessel and boat for private use, say 2,000,000 bushels each year, value $800,000. During the year 1,649 canoes were licensed to tongue, being two more than during the previous year. The number of boats licensed to scoop was 485, against 264 in 1870. The amount of license money in 1871 was $10,536, $9,410 during the previous year.—There were 88 boats fined, and 15 acquitted after arrest. The tongmen fined for not having licenses were 25, and 6 were acquitted. Of duckers, 3 were arrested, 2 fined and 1 acquitted. The total amount of fines imposed was $7,861.75.

A Terre Haute girl thinks it about time some fellow proposed, as she has been bridesmaid eight times, and has been tantalized enough.

☞ While we think that Mr. Brodess forgets that others also have their views in regard to their claims on the party, and that it was necessary for the Court and for our Delegates to select from among many applicants, each thinking his own claim the strongest, but one of the number, and that in common justice they must be deemed to have acted acording to the best of their respective judgements, yet in conformity with our inflexible rule to leave the columns of this paper free as air for communications upon all subjects that may be couched in decent language, we give his letter an insertion. Besides, whether right or wrong in his views, the voice of Mr. Brodess is ever entitled to a hearing in the Democratic party of Dorchester.

Lakesville, Jan. 20th 1872.

Mr. Editor:—You will please insert once in each of your columns, the following: I hear the house of delegates, Messrs. Smith, Radcliff & Vickers, have landed safe accrost the beautiful chesapeake bay, the house has been duly organized may success crown them in their responsible duties that will involve upon them. I hear they have made choice of Mr. Jas. A. Bramble place in the house may success follow.

I made application for a place seen the house of delegates asked them for a position but they turned a deaf ear to me as though I was an alian, now sir I am in my 46th years of age, have ever been an unflinching democrat, and father before me. I have done more for my party than any other man to my ability, and particuler in the last Election, I canvassed lakes and Straits for the Jentlemen who now are in office through pure principals and nothing at Stake. I am a poor man you know but an honest one, have never had an office from County or State in my life though a servant to the democratick party, a servant indeed is worth his hire, I have made Several applications to Judge James A. Stewart but without effect. One in partteular for crier of Court he said I was qualified to fill the office and would make an Exclent officer but took care not to appoint me, I will see you again &c, next I heard he had appointed Mr. Nabb no doubt an Exclet officer, but was not a resident more than two years, charity begins at home, now I have Ever supported his honor, favors are soon forgotton and I consider the Judge has treated me with injustice indeed, I am a democrat and no mistake, office or no office I fight for principals and the Victory shall be ours

I am now Located in gootees neck Lakes district teaching publick school numbering 27 pupils have been teaching about 18 months. When I took charge not one of my pupils new their alphabet, now they are in their 3, 4, and fifth reades with writing and arithmatick. I can boast over any school to their chance, Smart intelligent little Sons and Daughters of your county, their little mental and physical powers are good, they read so distinct so clear it would astonish the hearer, these poor children never had the opportunity of going to School before, their fathers and mothers are without education, to see the deer little beings Coming to school without shoes, their little feet print the Earth, their tattered cloathes bespeak poverty, their school house a poore delapidated granary, in the name of God as christian School Commissioners build them a school house, there is sufficient number to support a school there is money appropriated for school purposes, why not apply it, the Commissioner for lakes Mr. John tubman our well known County Commissioner will please build a new school House.

Before closing I must speak of Miss Ida E. Phillips one of my pupils daughter of Capt. Solomon Phillips 9 years old, an intelligent little Missy the queen of love and beauty.

I am your obt. Servant.

JOHN E. BRODESS.

French Economic Agitation.—The agitation against the government project for the imposition of a direct tax on raw material to be used in manufacture, is extending all over France. Of course these duties would add to the cost of manufactures, and thus limit the French manufacturers' ability to compete in foreign markets with Belgium and other continental fabrics.—The question is a free trade one, but as the government, with its great burdens, must have revenue, they will have to bear the cost of their folly in permitting the late great war.

The Largest Debt in the World. When the German indemnity is paid, France will have the largest national debt of any country in the world, amounting, round numbers, $4,500,000,000, or more than double the present amount of the public debt of the United States. An idea of this unprecedented national burden may be formed when we state that it represents a sum equal to $125 per head of the entire population of France.

A Statue of Horace Greely is proposed in New York to offset that of Franklin, set up in Printing House Square on Wednesday last. Some $5,900 are already subscribed for the purpose, Charles A. Dana, of The Sun, heading the list with $500 It will cost some $30,000 to put the statue up on the 3d of February, 1873, Mr. Greeley's birthday.

A fair haired, love sick youth of a neighboring county presented his "girl" with a pair of those new fangled metallic garters on Christmas. He thought they were the latest thing in bracelets, and he only discovered his mistake upon requesting her to "try them on." He does not call there any more.—*Zanesville Courier.*

Tom and Arthur have been rude to their mamma. Mamma has complained to papa, who is heard coming up stairs.

Arthur—"I say, Tom, here comes papa—I shall pretend to be asleep."

Tom—"I shan't—I shall get up and put something *on!*"

[Fom the Baltimore Sun of Jan. 15th]

The Proposed Ship Canal Across the Peninsula.

AN EARNEST PLEA FROM BATIMORE.

Both houses of the Maryland Legislature have appointed a joint committee to bring the subject of a ship canal across the peninsula of Maryland and Delaware before tha general government, to ask a detail form the topographical engineers to survey the route for the same, and determine the cost of construction, and to communicate with the Governor of Delaware upon the subject, for the purpose of procuring the active co-operation of the Legislature of that State. It will be remembered that the national commercial convention, which sat in this city in September last, passed resolutions declaring that such a work was of national importance, and especially desirable in the interests of the West, the South, Southwest and Northwest, by lessening the distance to European ports and to New England for the export of cereals and provisions, tobacco, cotton and all other products, and for all importations to meet the requirements of the consumption of those vast regions

The convention also adopted a resolution that Congress be memorialized to direct a survey to be made for the proposed improvement, the great interests of the country, that the canal shall be constructed. As indicated by Senator Earl when he suggested the joint committee appointed as above by the Maryland Legislature, the proposed route by the ship-canal would place us very many miles nearer the capes than the present one; after reaching which a vessel goes up the coast many more miles before laying her course for Europe or Boston. He refered also to the difficulty of navigation of the capes, which would be avoided. By the proposed canal route Baltimore would be within 85 or 100 miles of the ocean, instead of 185, as present, so that the advantage in distance would be a saving of this difference, as well as all the miles up the coast to either the ports of Europe, New York or Boston. The gain is thus estimated in the resolution of the commercial convention at 183 miles and it may be more.

In order to make this canal, the Sassafras river, upon which there is now a depth of some seven feet, can, the engineers state, be easily deepened to twenty-five feet, there then remaining a distance fou a through cut of only twenty miles, making the canal thirty-two miles only. There is said to be an admirable harbor on the Delrware side, at one of the points suggested as the Delaware terminus of the canal.—Congress is only at present asked to exercise a power which it has uniformly exercised, to order surveys to be made to ascertain whether any work of National importance can be constructed, and how it will conduce to the public interests. If the survey should turn out to be practicable and valuable, it will remain for Congress to act upon the subject in the interest of the whole country, and with regard to the general welfare and advantage. The great West and South are specially interested in the matter, as Baltimore is the nearest port for the South and South-west, and part of the Central and North-west, to the Atlantic ocean. The difference in favor of Baltimore in this particular is very great, and the proposed canal will make it still greater.

Thee Attempts at a Life.

A student named Benoit, from St. Louis has within a few weeks, during his residence in St. John's College, Fordham, been the victim of two separate attempts at assassination. It appears that Benoit, who is about 19 years of age, occupies a room in the seminary building which is quite detached from the main structure. About two weeks since he was awoke one night by discovering that a person's hand was feeling cautiously in the region of his heart, evidently to find the exact position. This so alarmed the student that for some moments he was unable to stir; when, however, his presence of mind returned he distinctly saw by the dim light burning in the room the figure of a tall, powerful man standing by his bedside. Spoinging up young Benoit grappled with his assailant; but the stranger being a much more powerful man Benoit was thrown violently on to the bed and the pseudo assassin escaped. A subsequent search discovered a long, sharp-bladed knife dropped under the bed.

Nothing was seen of the assassin until Wednesday morning last, when young Benoit was again awoke by a man standing at his bedside. Screaming for assistance the stranger turned and fled, but not until the watchman, attracted by the cries, had attempted to secure the intruder. To rid himself of the watchman's grasp the would-be assassin discharged the contents of a pistol in his arm, fortunately with no serious injury. Last autumn, during his stay in this city, young Benoit was then the victim of an intended assassination. The attempt was made at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Benoit was severely wounded in the arm. The family is very respectably connected and very wealthy, Benoit's mother being a lady of considerable means, most of which will be inherited by her son.—*N. Y. World.*

The Whisky Tax.—A large number of distillers, rectifiers and others engaged in the liquor trade have requested Senator Sherman, chairman of the Senate finance committee, to designate a day when they may be heard in favor of the changes which they desire in the revenue laws. They want the tax consolidated, so that it may all be collected at once, and fixed at not more than seventy-five cents per gallon.

☞ Hon. John W. Davis, recently elected State Treasurer, in a letter to Hon. Henry Snyder, President of the Senate, and Hon. A. P. Gorman, Speaker of the House of Delegates, announcing his acceptance of the office, states that he will not again be a candidate at the close of the term for which he has been elected.

The Usury Laws.

The *Sussex Journal*, whose editorials are always able, and above all, ever courteous and candid, takes issue with our views upon the usury laws, and advocates their continuance.

The great fact which stands out prominently in the history of every nation, that as the usury laws were either modified or abolished, the rate of interest was proportionately lowered has not been denied, nor can our contemporary question its truth.

Free trade in money is certain to make money cheap It might be that upon the repeal of the usury laws, some cases of hardships and oppression would follow—but public opinion and the laws delay would correct the limited evil resulting from their repeal.

Money is the great motive power which quickens industry and promotes the interchange of manufactured and agricultural products makes life busy and gives labor its bounty. Some pursuits are more hazardous than others, as they are risky they are measurably profitable—these trades can afford to pay higher rates of interest in consequence of the admixture in such pursuits of danger and profit, the money will be lent by capitalists who are bold and venturesome. Other business—the agricultural, for instance, said not to be so profitable, is less risky, a loan on a farm, or a mortgage on a farm, will command the money of the timid lender and the rate will be low, as the security will be undoubted, and not likely to be disturbed. This view of the question may be proved by well-known facts existing in Pennsylvania.

In that State there are certain old securities known as "irredeemable ground rents," that is to say an annual ground rent upon a house or land, that rests upon a contract made between the original grantor and grantee, the principal never to be paid or reduced, unless by the mutual consent of the owner of the ground and the owner of the fee from which it issues. These securities are constantly sought after, and bring from twenty to twenty-five per cent, more than the principal, thereby reducing them to a five per cent. security. An ordinary redeemable ground rent will not bring in the same city within ten per cent. of its principal.

Does not this prove that in a city where any rate of interest may be legally taken, that there are very many lenders who value undisturbed security more than high rates of interest.—Every class of our citizens are interested in promoting the prosperity of the State. Prosperity can only be promoted by quicking its industry, to do this money is requisite. How can we expect foreign capital to come in, and be subjected to the penalties of our laws, and at a rate of interest, not as high as is fixed by the statutes of the surrounding States?

Why should one shut out the clear and palpable, and labor for the continuance of a financial policy at war with reason, with history, and with experience, because of the possible hardship its abrogation might inflict upon a few. We have all the elements of material wealth and prosperity within the State, capital alone is wanted, throw down the barriers which stand in the way of its coming, and invite it to enter by removing all laws which harrass the free interchange of money for its current value. As this is a subject of very great importance, we trust it will be fully, freely, and fearlessly canvassed by the newspaper press, so that public opinion may be brought to bear upon it as a question of public policy which intimately effects our welfare.—*Wilmington (Del.) Advertiser.*

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.

The State School Law.—The Marlboro' Gazette, whose editor is the State Senator from that county, states that the committee of education of that body has not expressed an opinion on any of the contemplated changes in the school law, and it believes no increased taxation will be recommended at this time.

Death of General Ewell.

Nashville, January 25.—General R. S. Ewell died at his residence in Maury county this morning. In giving directions regarding his tomb-stone he laid particular stress upon the fact he did not desire any word employed in the inscription that would reflect in any way upon the government of the United States.

☞ In the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday, Justice Strong delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act, Justices Swain, Davis, Miller and Bradley concurring. Chief Justice Chase read a dissenting opinion for himself, and Justices Field, Clifford and Nelson.

A man arriving home at a late hour a little the worse for too much supper, hatless and coatless, was asked by his indignant spouse, 'Where's your hat and coat?" "Sent'em my dear, (hic,) to the Chicago sufferers."

DIED.

At his residence, Berlin Hall, in this county, (after a protracted illness,) on Sunday, the 28th inst., James A. Byus, in the 51st year of his age. In his death his family have met with an irreparable loss. Mr. B. was a gentleman of strong friendship; had many friends; a good neighbor. In short, he was one of God's noblemen, an honest man.—*Requiescat in pace.*

On the 21st inst., after several years suffering, which she bore with christian resignation, Mrs Nancy Goslin, in the 65th year of her age.

Departed this life in Blackwater, near Cambridge, on the 23rd inst., Alexina Clash, aged 19 year. This young girl who has just passed away in the budding bloom of youth and beauty, was distinguished as the idol of her parents, for her filial attributed love and duty; and as the pride of all who knew her, for her charms of person and loveliness of character. As she had lived in pureness of life and in her dutiful relations to her Savior, so warned by the visitation of that insidious scourge of health, Consumption, she patiently bided her time, and then like the "Lily drooping" bowed her head in placid resignation assured of, a blissful immortality, fell asleep in her Savior Jesus' arms.

"Can this be death?
"Ther's bloom upon her cheek,
But now I see it is no living hue.
But a strange hectic."

"Early, bright, transcient, chaste as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to Heaven."

Lay her in the earth;
And from her fair and unpoluted flesh
May violets spring.

An offering of tribute to her worth, by a sincere friend. Cy.

Sweet Alexina Clash, is no longer known by the hand of time, the reaper death has cut her down in the bloom of youth, and loveliness and she is now laid in peace to slumber beneath the sod.

She was a mothers pride, a fathers joy, and an object beloved by all of her relations and acquaintances; and her death is sadly lamented by all who knew her; she lived an honorable life, and when death issued his irresistible warrant through its medium consumption, she happly yielded to the summons and meekly closed her eyes to sleep in the Heavenly embrace of her Savior.

Sacred to her memory, by her devoted friend Esaw.

DENTISTRY,

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

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

July 12, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS for Dorchester County. The members of the Board are requested to meet at their office in Cambridge, on TUESDAY, FEB. 6th, 1872, to appoint Constables, &c.

J. M. BECKWITH, Jr.,
Jan. 31,—1t Clerk.

FOR RENT.

A VALUABLE STORE HOUSE, near the town of East New Market, an excellent stand for all kinds of business and with conveniences suitable for the same. For terms apply to

THOS. B. SHERMAN,
Jan31,—3t Near E. New Market.

MANHOOD:
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED,

JUST published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* of certain weaknesses, the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, & effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid* on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also, Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents.

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box
Jan. 31, 1872—1y 4,586.

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

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—4t8 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. Speddon,) will be pleased to show and sell to his numerous friends and the public generally. [Jan. 17, 1872—4t

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

BRIGGS & BROTHER'S

Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of

Flower and Vegetable Seeds,

Now ready. Consists of 128 pp., on rose tinted paper, with upwards of 400 separate cuts, and six beautiful colored plates. The richest catalogue ever published.

"The finest work of the sort ever issued on this continent or in Europe."—*Com'l. Advertiser*, Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1871.

Send 20 cents for copy, not one half the value of the colored plates. Free to old customers. See catalogue for extraordinary inducements in prices, premiums, &c.—Either of our two Chromos for 1872, size 19x24—one a flower plate of bulbous plants, consisting of Lilies, &c.; the other of annual, biennial, and perennial plants—the most elegant Floral Chromos ever issued. A superb parlor ornament; mailed, postpaid, on receipt of 75 cents; also free, on conditions specified in catalogue.

Address BRIGGS & BROTHER,
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.
Established 1845 [dec27, 1871.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHARLES F. HUTCHINSON, informs his friends and customers and the public generally that he has removed to the stand, on Main street, adjoining Truett's Blacksmith's shop, where he is prepared to attend to every species of work belonging to the business of a Wheelwright, at the cheapest market rates.—Give him a call, [Jan10, 1872—3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from trusting his wife, Matilda J. Pinder, on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. WM. RICHARD PINDER,
Jan. 17 1872—3t Cambridge, Md.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken out an Auctioneer's License and is prepared to attend to all the duties incident to the business, in every part of Dorchester and surrounding counties.

THOS. C. BENNETT.
Oct, 25-3m Auctioneer.

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.

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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.

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