The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sullivane, EDITOR.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,.....April 24, 1872.

Our Advertising Agents.

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THE DIFFERENCES OF THE POLITICAL DOCTORS.—The advance waves of the approaching presidential contest are showing themselves in various directions, and especially in the two great republican meetings which have been lately held in New York; the first the liberal republican meeting, and the last, on Wednesday night, of the friends of General Grant, both large and imposing in point of numbers, and the political and social position and influence of the persons most prominent in them. The views which those leading men of the same party took of public affairs and public men are so variant and even contradictory that it is difficult to realize that they are alike representatives of the same party, and that those of them who are active in their preferences for new republican incumbents of the presidency and vice-presidency were among the most conspicuous and influential founders of that political organization. There would seem, however, to be a growing conviction among some of the leading minds of the liberals that the republican party, which was formed by a fusion of whigs, democrats and abolitionists, has, as a party, accomplished its original object and more, having not only excluded slavery from the Territories, but brought about its abolition in the States, and by constitutional amendments accorded equal legal rights and suffrage to the emancipated blacks. They hold that there are other objects and ends to work for than those presented by slavery and the war, such as universal amnesty, non-abuse of official patronage to personal or partisan ends, additional securities against defalcation and peculation, retrenchment of public expenses, the subordination of military to civil authority, &c. At the great "liberal republican" meeting, the objects of the movement were defined with clearness and force by the various speakers, including among the foremost objects the restoration of the Southern States and people to the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges as integral members of the American Union, and resistance to the present centralizing tendencies of the general government, a reform in our present system of taxation and of the civil service—all of which objects it was held impossible to attain under present auspices or the existing administration. On the other hand, the late New York meeting of those republicans who favor the re-election of President Grant, equally large and imposing, it is claimed, and numbering among its prominent figures some leading capitalists of New York, take a roseate and hopeful view of the administration and its doings, and are unanimously of opinion that "General Grant's civic career fitly supplements his military greatness." In their resolutions and speeches they claim for the administration practical reforms and substantial results, a reduction of the national debt, successful management of foreign relations, a demonstration of its purity by investigations set on foot by Congress, which, it is added, in what seems a complaining spirit, that the cost of these investigations has been greater than the losses from dishonest subordinates since the administration came into power. Senator Wilson, in reply to the charge of the liberal republicans that the administration republican party is under the control of office holders, said that he never saw a moment when officeholders were less important, and that the offices of the country hardly pay a decent living to nineteen-twentieths of the men holding office. If this is so, the frantic eagerness that is manifested to obtain these offices is quite inexplicable. Why they are fought for so savagely, and become such bones of contention; why we see delegations going on to Washington in regard to their distribution, and party divisions and factions springing therefrom and why, as Mr. Wilson himself said, they "disturb the unity of the republican party," is a great mystery if the emoluments are so small as Mr. Wilson reports, unless there is supposed to be a prospect of power and pickings in addition to the nominal salary. As Mr. Wilson says in another part of his speech that General Grant,s administration had arrested, tried and convicted more thieves than all the administrations from 1789 down, we perhaps have a key to the mystery just referred to, though it is not easy to reconcile this candid confession with that part of the address to the people in which it is averred that the cost of congressional investigations this session has exceeded the aggregate of the losses from subordinates since the administration came into power. There is also great credit claimed for the republican party in paying off the debt it created, and Mr. Wilson speaks of Gen. Grant's having paid $315,000,000 of the national debt in thirty-seven months; not meaning, we suppose, that General Grant paid it out of his own pocket, but that the people paid it through their agents at Washington, whom they also pay for the performance of this duty as well as others—when they themselves furnish the means. The same speaker expressed himself in favor of universal amnesty, but he seems not to have been supported by any action of the meeting in his professed views on that subject, no resolution having been adopted in favor of the removal of disabilities. One of the resolutions declares that the restoration of the democracy to power, after the late glorious triumph of the Union, would read in history like the record of a tory resurrection at the close of the revolutionary war. Considering that the armies of the Union were made up very largely of democrats as well as republicans, and that the Union could hardly have been saved without both, this is a most amazing proposition. There is more semblance of justice in the credit awarded the President for having proclaimed a practical plan for civil service commission, and the requirements of which, if carried out, will be of value to the country. If political assessments upon officeholders can be put an end to, and the tenure of office be determined by "honesty and efficiency, not political activity," as enunciated in the President's order of the 15th instant, it will be a great gain to the public service, and candidates will be called upon to understand something besides "addition, division and silence," as expressed by Treasurer Kemble, of Pennsylvania, in his recommendation of the defaulting State agent, G. O. Evans. Under these circumstances it is surprising that Congress should have manifested so much opposition to civil service reform.—Thus political doctors of the same school more and more disagree, and the disease which is the cause of it all seems to be spreading. The signs from the West indicate this rather decidedly, especially in the great State of Illinois, its Governor being among those who have pronounced in favor of the liberal movement.—*Balt. Sun.*

☞It now turns out that the Federal Government cleared about eight millions of dollars in the illegal sale of arms to the French Republic This modest little sum, it appears, did not get exactly into the Treasury, but was used, it is alleged, for current expenses of the War Department. Mr. Secretary Belknap will now have a chance to let the country know how the money was expended, who got it, and by what authority it was disbursed. Let us have light.

THE ADMINISTRATION PACK —Those adherents of Gen. Grant who have so fiercely denounced and vehemently vituperated all the most eminent and heretofore trusted leaders of their own organization for refusing to share the plunder or connive at the robbery of the party in power, were fitly alluded to by the now famous German orator, Gen. Schurz, when at the mammoth mass meeting at the Cooper Institute he described them as "baying on the track of the independent Senators so fiercely that it would be alarming if the collars around their necks were not so plainly seen."

COMPLIMENTARY TO MAGISTRATES.—At a meeting of the Prisoners Aid Society in Baltimore last week, R. Stockett Mathews of republican notoriety made a speech from which the following is an extract.

"It was a shame and disgrace that the whole system of punishment should be in the hands of politicians. The moment there is a change of administration the mayor and Governor are importuned to remove competent men because they did not vote for them.—There should not be a warden in the country who was not a man of humanity, and an honest, right-minded Christian man. The Governor is also besieged with applications for magistrates, who, as a class, are incapable of comprehending a single principle of law.

The majority of them are drunken, dishonest extortioners, who oppress and rob the poor and unfortunate in every possible way. A very large proportion of those who are sent to jail by them are innocent. The speaker then gave some examples, and said he could occupy the whole night in giving other instances of the extortions practiced and the outrageous abuse of authority by magistrates. The criminal jurisprudence of Maryland has not advanced for three-fourths of a century. We are as far behind England, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania as Maryland always is. It was because they do not send to the Legislature men who are competent to perform the duties of legislation.

The Renomination of Grant.

Theodore Tilton, an ardent and not uninfluential Republican, writes editorially in Golden *Age* of the Presidential campaign as follows:

What increases the peril and embitters the course of this political campaign is the fact that the whole Administration has taken the field, and, with fifty thousand officeholders, and all the controllable resources of the nation, is compelling the re-nomination of General Grant. The fact is patent. It is a matter of public scandal. Everybody at all versed in public affairs knows that this solid phalanx of officeholders has been drilled for months to overawe the caucusses of the country, and shape the Philadelphia Convention to a single definite issue. This crime against the Constitution and the Republic is practically confessed and gloried in by the very men who have planned and are perpetrating it. And today we have the sad and ominous spectacle of an American President forcing his own renomination by acts, and artifices, and the use of governmental patronage, for which he ought to be impeached,

The worst thing about General Grant is not his chronic stupidity and political insagacity, which unfit him for any civil position requiring political knowledge and insight. It is not the appointment of his half imbecile and half knavish relatives to offices which they disgrace. It is not his corruption, his patronage of thieves, his constant advertising for a policy and never adhering to a policy when it is adopted, his vulgar tastes and low associates. All these things, bad as they are, are trivial in comparison with his fearful usurpation of Executive power and patronage. If he can carry a Convention by means of cash now, what is to hinder him carrying the country by cannon four years hence? The principle is the same, the means are of no account. It is the principle that we protest against as full of perils. And, if the Republican party had not lost the vigor of its early virtue, it would throw the usurper from its shoulders in scorn, and sweep his creatures from its councils as so much offal. There is but one way of escape from the path that leads to the fatal precipice, and that is by insisting that no President shall be elected for a second term.—And it remains for the people to put that safety clause, that necessary amendment, into the Constitution, by defeating the President who has debauched the civil service of the country to re-elect himself. All honor to the hero of Vicksburg! All gratitude to the conqueror of the Confederacy! But to the Executive usurper, defeat, disgrace, infamy, that his fate may be an everlasting admonition.

The Frauds in Fertilizers.

We have long believed that most of the Fertilizers purchased by farmers were of very inferior value, as compared with the prices paid for them, have urged upon our readers great caution in purchasing them, and more attention to the utilizing of every available home manure, full directions for which are given in the volume entitled "How to Make the Farm Pay."

We have now some positive information upon the adulteration of fertilizers. Mr. J. B. CHYNOWETH and W. H. BUCKNER, chemists, of Philadelphia, the former once superintendent of large fertilizer manufactories, have been making careful analyses of the various fertilizers offered for sale, accompanying their real value with the prices charged. The facts elicited have been published, and it makes one's blood burn with indignation to learn the outrageous frauds that have been practiced upon the farmers, who have no redress. These chemists state the material of which each of the fertilizers is composed, and its actual value to the farmer:

"Rhodes' Superphospate," sold for $50 per ton, under their analysis, proves to be worth but $10 80.

"The Excelsior Superphosphate," selling at $50, value only $19 35.

'Magnum Bonum Soluble Phospate,' price $52, value only $17 70.

"Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate," price $50, value $16.

"Soluble Pacific Guano," price $50, value $22.

"Baugh & Sons' Raw Bone Superphosphate," price $50, value $14 75.

"E Frank Coe's Superphosphate," price $52, value $25 50.

"Moro Phillips' Pure Phuine," price $50, value $14.

"Moro Phillips Genuine Improved Superphosphate of Lime," price $50, value $17 40.

"The Excellenza Ammoniated Soluble Phosphate," price $56, value $37.

"Bower's Complete Manure," price $52, value $11 62.

"Patapsco Guano Company's Ammoniated Soluble Phosphate," price $55, value $33 25.

"Needles' Improved Superphosphate," price $47, value less than $5.

"Bromophyte Fertilizer," price $40, value less than $6.

"Watson & Clark's Superphosphate,' the best of all examined, was still not worth by several dollars per ton the price charged for it by the manufacturers, but they have since improved their Phosphate, and at the same time reduced the price.

We are thus minute in giving the names and figures, because we believe it the most valuable information we can give our farmer readers. If we can put any farmer on his guard, and save him from paying these exorbitant prices for his fertilizers, our object will have been accomplished. No wonder that farming does not pay six per cent, on the money invested when the farmers' profits go by millions to feed the wealth of these extortionists. Five hundred thousand tons of prepared manures are annually sold in this country at a cost of more than twenty millions of dollars, and if the manures analized by Messrs. Chynoweth and Bruckner are anything like average samples, ten millions of this amount is fraudulently extorted from the farmers over and above a fair profit to the manufacturers—some of whom count their gains by the hundred thousands annually. Think of these men making princely fortunes by palming upon the community, by means of high sounding names and flaming advertisements, articles at $45 to $55 per ton, whose real value to the perchaser is but from $5 to 25. If this expose shall lead farmers to a more careful saving of both their solid and liquid manures, to a thorough composting with the contents of their peat beds and muck swamps, to a systematic saving and utillilizing of all the wastes of the farm, even so expensive a lesson may not, after all, be too dear.—*Farmers' Helper.*

An Astonishing Exhibit.

In the debate on the Army Appropriation bill in the House of Representatives on Friday, Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, stated and produced the figures in detail which proved that the Quartermaster's Bureau had expended over sixty millions, and the Ordinance Bureau over seventeen millions of dollars, in excess of the appropriations made for them by Congress since July 1, 1865. The Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of the House calling for an account of these sums, stated that they had been spent "to pay the debts of the various bureaus," without any attempt to show the expenditure in detail or even its character.—The Secretary's statement further shows that the total amount received by the Department since June 30, 1865, in excess of its appropriation by Congress, was the sum of $107,959,516 62. All of this has been used except $2000,000. It has been a stock boast of the defenders of the administration to show how the expenses of the army have been reduced, and to refer to the congressional appropriation bills for the figures of expenditure. The Secretary of War now shows that the actual expenditures have exceeded these appropriations in seven years by nearly $106,000,000. Not only is there no account whatever rendered to Congress of this enormous expenditure, but Mr. Beck procures evidence which justifies him charging that great sums have gone to agents and lobyists of the Department and have been paid out in the Southern States to keep men loyal. Mr Beck is not a man who makes charges loosely. Perhaps at some future time the particulars of these expenditures of over $100,000,000 may be ferreted out for the instruction of the country.—*Balt. Sun.*

GOVERNOR JEWELL received the following from President Grant, the day following the Connecticut election: "Accept my hearty congratulations for the endorsement Connecticut has given you for past services, and for her unshaken confidence in the party of freedom and progress. U. S. GRANT."

Wealth, Taxation and Debt in the United States.

The census figures just published which show that the valuation of property in the United States has increased from sixteen millions of dollars (hard money figures) in 1860, to thirty millions (paper money) in 1870, equal to a nominal advance of 90 per cent., also show that the total taxation for State, county, city and town purposes has increased from ninety-four million dollars in 1860, to two hundred and eighty-one millions in 1870, an actual advance of 300 per cent. The federal taxation for 1871 yielded into the treasury three hundred and eighty-three millions. This added to the local taxation gives six hundred and sixty-four millions as the amount of taxes collected directly from forty millions of population for one year for the support of the general and local governments. This is at the rate of $16 50 per capia for every member of the population, or, estimating five persons to the family, $82 50 per family. But in order to ascertain the total burden actually imposed upon the people by the machinery of government, we must add to the direct taxation of the further amount which is collected through the tariff as a bonus to "protected" industries.—This amount is estimated at three hundred millions per annum, which raises the grand total of taxes annually paid by the people of the United States to nine hundred and sixty-four million dollars

The total indebtedness of States, counties and cities in 1870 was eight hundred and sixty-nine millions. The federal debt was given on the first of the present month at two thousand two hundred and ten millions. This gives a total indebtedness of three thousand seventy-nine millions, equal to ten per cent. of the total nominal valuation of the property of the country. The annual interest upon this indebtedness is less than one-third of the taxes directly collected. Summed up, the total annual burden imposed by government machinery, federal and local, upon the people of the United States, may be stated as follows: For interest upon indebtedness, two hundred and twenty million dollars; as a bonus to protected industries, three hundred millions; for the direct maintenance of government, four hundred and forty-four millions.

THE Auckland (New Zealand) *Herald* amuses and instructs its readers in that region with the following story of social life in Kentucky: Mr. Brown, according to his foreign photograph of home scenery, lived in the "township of Weepawha, Kentucky state." He had amassed wealth in the mines and had gone to Kentucky to lead a new life, which he certainly succeeded in doing He wanted to marry the daughter of a judge, but was repelled. The insult brought all the "ire in his nature to the surface," and he determined to avenge it by putting to death the whole population of the town. From a neighboring city he procured a bag of arsenic of, as one might say, 10,000 corpse power. He deposited his deadly burden in the lake which supplied the inhabitants of Weepawha with water; a town, though, of such a name ought to have supplied them with their own gushing—to be sure the water would have been briny, so a lake was necessary. A waiter belonging to the "Stuyvesant hotel" discovered Brown in the act, and was stuck with a huge knife for his impertinent pains. A few days afterward a postman from Vermont went to Weepawha with letters for Maj. Ephraim Biggs, the hotel keeper, whose dead body he found stretched across the threshold of the front door. At this sight, we are told, he became alarmed, and cried murder at the top of his voice. However, after waiting several minutes without hearing a response, he rushed from house to house, and soon discovered that the people were all dead. While galloping away from the town the postman discovered the unfortunate waiter lying in a pool of blood on the border of the lake. By the application of cold water he restored him to consciousness sufficiently to enable him to relate what he had seen Brown do with the poison. Immediately afterward he fell back and died. The farmers from the surrounding country were then collected together and Brown was traced to his hiding place close by, where they prevailed upon him to make a full and complete confession of his crime. By way of absolution they then strung him up to a tree as a warning to all would-be poisoners in the future. This work done the farmers collected the bodies of the ill-fated twelve hundred, and buried them in one grave, so that they might be able to perpetuate the memory of the dreadful deed by erecting a mausoleum upon the spot.

Appropriations by Congress.

In the River and Harbor bill reported from the Committee of Commerce in the House of Representativos, and refered to the Committeo on Appropriations, are the following appropriations, viz: —

For the completion of the improvement of Queenstown Harbor, $6;000; for Cambridge Harbor, $10,000; for Wicomico river, $5,000. Surveys are ordered for Kent Island Narrows, Chester river, and for the Bay or Sound, from the Delaware line through Worcester county, to Chincoteague inlet, Virginia, with a view to an inlet at or near a place called "the Hammocks."

These are exclusive of the appropriations for the city of Baltimore. Col. Craighill has also recommended an appropriation of $20,000 for making the necessary surveys of a route for a ship canal connecting the Chesapeake and Delaware.

TRUTH IS REFRESHING.—A young woman delegate in the recent Ohio Convention of Women Suffragists plumply said:

"For my own part, I love men individually and collectively, better than women; and so. I am sure, does every one of my sex, if they, like me, would utter their real sentiments. I am more anxious for man's elevation and improvement than woman's, and so is every true woman."

Book Notices.

MAGNIFICENT.—The American Centennial Anniversary Chart, just published by Messrs. T. R. Callender & Co., Philadelphia, in aid of the Centennial Celebration Fund, is a beautiful and appropriate ornament. This will be a valuable memento of the great event. Full description will be found in our advertising columns.

OUR YOUTH for April is before us. It is a twenty four column, illustrated monthly journal devoted to the interests of *Young America*. The publishers offer any article in the United States for twice its value in subscriptions.—Only 50 cents a year. Specimen copy *free*. Address Our Youth, Chicago, Illinois.

TEACHERS AND PARENTS should provide their children with "THE SCHOOL FESTIVAL" Quarterly Magazine, devoted to new matter and exercises for School Exhibitions and Public Days. It is a live, fresh thing, that has long been needed by all teachers and pupils, and is conducted by the same Mr. Sewell who founded and so long edited the "Little Corporal," assisted by Mrs. Slade and other able writers. The April No. has just reached us, containing a beautiful "May Queen" Coronation exercise and many other choice things. Write for it, to the Publisher, ALFRED L. SEWELL, Chicago, Ill.—Price Seventy-Five cents a year; Single or sample copy, Twenty cts. Premiums to Clubs.

MAY, the happiest time of all the glad new year, has its heralds of approach daily presenting themselves on our literary table. Among the first is DEMOREST'S MONTHLY, replete with good, varied and useful contents, for the household and family, while the new and exquisite designs for summer wear are abundant. There seems but one opinion on the worth of this family monthly—that DEMOREST is indispensable where once introduced. 25 cents, or $3 per year. With an elegant Chromo, worth $8, as a premium.—Published at 838 Broadway, N. Y.

The juveniles are joyous with the advent of May, for, like the seasons, sports and amusements change; nevertheless there are spare and stormy times for indoor recreation, for which there is nothing better than the perusal of some good periodical. The one to fill this want is DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA, suited to each month, its treasures are extraordinary. No child should want a magazine when it can be had for one dollar a year. Published at 838 Broadway, N. Y.

Colorado Monthly.

The COLORADO MONTHLY, published by J. H. Wichelin, Denver, Colorado, contains full and reliable information about that remarkable land; its pages are embellished with fine engravings of the wonderful and peculiar Rocky Mountain scenery—THE FINEST IN THE WORLD. Price $2.00 per annum — Agents wanted in every township in the Union. Address the publisher for cash terms, inclosing fifteen cents for specimen copy.

A LIVELY EDITOR.

A young friend of ours, named Grumbe, undertook to start a paper out in Cambria county, a short time ago. He called it the "Cambria Milky Way." He said in his prospectus that he should make the "Milky Way" lively, spicy, vigorous, fearless, and entertaining; and did. In the first number he called the editor of the rival paper "a diabolical liar, an unmitigated scoundrel, and a remorseless assassin." He alluded to the Mayor in the cheerful paragraph, as a corrupt magistrate, whose torments from the remorse which festered in his soul were only surpassed by the physical agony which is always the punishment of the depraved and riotous debauchee. He soothed the feelings of the Postmaster with the remark that "the speculations of this official Dick Turpin can be compared to nothing but the terrific robberies committed in the past by those dastardly Spanish buccaneers whom he so closely resembles in general character." He announced, under the head of "Social Gossip," that a certain young man had been rejected the evening before by the lady of his love, and volunteered the information that it was "the wisest thing she could have done under the peculiar circumstances;" and he related how, upon the preceding day, he heard another youth named Alexander Jones remark to a friend, that if anything will make a man feel juicy about the heart, is to talk velvet to a pair of sky-colored eyes, by moonlight, in a clover field." The next edition of the paper was not issued at the regular time. Finally, some copies were sent over in a balloon, and they contained these editorial remarks:

"The editor has found it impossible to go out to hunt for news items, because the Mayor and the editor of the *Times*, and the Postmaster, and Alex. Jones, and a number of other individuals whose names we have not been able to learn, have been sitting on the curb stone and roosting around on the back fence all the morning with shot guns and other murderous weapons, looking as if they were in earnest. We give notice here that we have moved the fire-proof safe against the door of our sanctum, and have lined the stairs with spring-guns, cross-eyed Irishmen, and insane bull terriers who have not been fed for a week. The privileges of a free press shall not be interfered with while we wield a pen or possess a bull-dog." The "Milky Way," however, died the next day. Mr. Grumbe having slid down the water-spout and taken the early train for Kansas.—These outrages against editors will have to be stopped, or William Penn will have died for his country in vain.—*Exchange.*

A Manayunk woman, raised to the third power of widowhood, has the photograph of her three departed lords in a group, with a vignette of herself in the centre; and underneath is the inscription: "The Lord will provide!"

Maryland Affairs.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

The Grant and Liberal Republicans have divided in this county.—One wing goes to Philadelphia, the other to Cincinnatti.

SOMERSET CO.

On the 15th inst., Wm. Johnson and Josiah Garretson (both colored,) deck hands on Capt. John Bradshaw's schooner of Crisfield, having engaged in a friendly tussle, and Johnson having being worsted, he went below decks, armed himself with a gun and deliberately killed his companion. He was arrested, tried, convicted and will be hung next month.

CAN ANY ONE TELL.—Can any one tell how men that cannot absolutely pay small bills, can always find plenty of money to buy liquor, and treat when happening among friends?

Can any one tell how many young men who dodge their washer woman, and who are always behind with their landlord, can play billiards night and day, and are always ready for a game of poker and seven up?

Can any one tell how it is with some men who owe their butchers, owe for rent, owe for tailoring, for shoes, etc., can have anything that is nice, eat oysters at night, wear fine clothes, and have all the delicacies of the season.

Can any one tell how men live and support their families who have no income and don't work, while others who are industrious and always employed almost starve.

☞A Southern paper advertises as follows: "Wanted, at this office, an able-bodied, hard-featured, bad-tempered, not-to-be-put-off, and not-to-be-backed down, freckle-faced young man to collect for this paper; must furnish own horse, saddle-bags, pistols, whisky, bowie knife and cowhide. We will furnish the accounts. To such we promise constant and laborious employment."

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, April 16th, by the Rev. James L. Bryan, Mr. JOB DUNNOCK and MAGGIE, daughter of Moses Shenton, Esq.

On the 4th instant at the McKendree Church, by the Rev. Mr. Haynes, of E. N. Market, Mr. MATTHEW W. BRADLEY and Miss NANCY JACKSON, all of this county.

DIED.

In this town, on the 17th inst., Mrs. MARGARET WILLIS, in the 80th year of her age.

In Baltimore, on the 18th inst., SAMUEL HORNEY, aged 82 years.

At her residence in Eckhotown, on the 13th inst., Mrs. MARIALA BROHAWN, consort of Mr. Samuel Brohawn.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE April 23, 1872.

GRAIN.—Receipts to-day comprised 6700 bushs of Wheat, 57,999 bushs Corn, 3900 bushs Oats, no Rye. Wheat—Market very firm; we note sales of 5000 bushels choice Western white at $2 10; 385 bushs Southern red at $1 87; 100 do. at $2; 500 do. choice at $2 10. Corn—Southern was in good request at yesterday's figures, sales 1200 bushs white in lots at 65 cts; 15,000 bushs do. at 66 cts; 800 bushs Western mixed white at 63cts; 2000 bushs Southern yellow at 65@67 cents; 350 bushs Western on track at 65 cts—no sales reported from Elevator—stock therein 355,645 bushs.

BRAMBLE HOUSE,

POPLAR STREET,

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

☞Hacks from the House meet all trains and Steamers, without charge.

VERNON REA,

April 24, 1872—tf Proprietor.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Peter Vickers, vs Matthew J. T. Smith, Administrator c. t. a. of the goods and chattels &c. of Nathan Vickers, deceased, Matthew J. T. Smith & Mary J. Smith, his wife, Joseph Vickers, William H. Baker and Elizabeth A. Baker his wife, Josiah Russell and Sallie A. Russell, his wife, John L. Vickers and Elizabeth Vickers, his wife, Phoebe Helsby, William F. Vickers, Daniel J. Vickers and Josephine Vickers, his wife, Vaughn S. Vickers, Eliza Catherine Vickers Lourane Vickers and Hortense Vickers.	In Equity in the Circuit Court for Dorchester county. No 765. Chancery. April 19, 1872.	

THE object of this suit is to procure a decree for a sale of certain real estate situated in Dorchester County, State of Maryland, of which Nathan Vickers, late of said county and State died seized.

The bill states that the said Nathan Vickers, being indebted unto the Complainant upon a certain note of hand, departed this life in July, A. D., 1871, leaving a large real and personal estate, and having first duly executed his last will and testament which was after his death duly admitted to probate by the Orphans Court of said County and in and by which he devised his home farm called "Cammio" and the tract of land called "Carpenter's Square," both situated in East New Market District, in said County, to Peter Vickers, William F. Vickers, Daniel J. Vickers and Vaughn S. Vickers to them, and the survivors or survivor of them at the expiration of four years from his death, in fee simple. That he died seized and possessed of divers other tracts of land in said county, intestate as to the same, and leaving the complainant Peter Vickers and Mary J. Smith, wife of Matthew J. T. Smith, Joseph Vickers, Elizabeth A. Baker, wife of William H. Baker, Sally A. Russell, wife of Josiah Russell, John L. Vickers, husband of Elizabeth Vickers, Phoebe Helsby, William F. Vickers, Daniel J. Vickers, husband of Josephine Vickers, Vaughn S. Vickers, Eliza Catharine Vickers, Lourane Vickers and Hortense Vickers, his only children and heirs at law, of whom the four last named are minors and John L. Vickers and Elizabeth Vickers his wife and Josiah Russell are non residents of the state of Maryland.—That the said Matthew J. T. Smith has been duly appointed administrater c. t. a. of the goods and chattels, &c., of the said decedent, but that the personal assets are not sufficient to discharge the indebtedness of the said decedent and that the deficiency ought to be supplied by a sale of his real estate.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the Complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published at Cambridge in said county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 11th day of June A. D. 1872, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill; and warn them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 11th, day of November, A. D. 1872, to answer the premises and shew cause, if any they have why a decree ought not to pass as prayed. F. J. HENRY, Clerk,

True copy, Test:

F. J. HENRY, Clerk.

April 24, 1872—5t

$20,000 in Gold for $1.25 Currency.

The Peoples Grand Musical Festival and Gift Enterprise will take place at the Metropolitan Theatre, in Sacramento, California, on the 15th of June, 1872, when 669 Prizes, amounting to over $80,000, will be distributed to Ticket Holders, in the same manner as at the drawing of the celebrated Mercantile Library Gift Concert of San Francisco, the highest Prize being $20,000 in Gold. Payment of Prizes guaranteed by deposits. Tickets, $1.25 currency, or 11 Tickets for $12.50. Full information with prospectus can be obtained at FELCH & CO'S Managers' Agency, 1208 Broadway, New York. [ap. 24—1m

An Ornament for Every American Home.

THE AMERICAN

Centennial Anniversary CHART,

With views of "Independence Hall," "On the Wissahickon Creek Fairmount Park," "Up the Schuylkill," "Union League House," a large beautifully Colored Map of Philadelphia, showing Fairmount Park, where the Centennial Anniversary Buildings will be erected, &c. Size, 40 by 28 inches.

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AGENTS WANTED.—From $2 to $20 per day can be made. Send 50 cents, and a specimen copy and terms to agents will be sent by return mail.

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Ap. 24—4t

THE



DORCHESTER MILLS,

are now ready to receive Grists of Corn for Grinding. Timely notice will be given when ready to receive Wheat. J. W. CROWELL & CO.,

April 17, 1872—3t Cambridge, Md.

WM. HENRY SHRYOCK, & CO.,

Corner Union Dock and Eastern Avenue,

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BUILDING & CABINET LUMBER,

In all their varieties, SHIP KNEES, &c., DRESSED LUMBER, FLOORING, WEATHERBOARDING, SHINGLES, &c. &c., always on hand. County orders promptly attended to. [Ap. 17, 1872—1y

Plastering & Bricklaying.

WE the subscribers, would most respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that they are prepared to do all kinds of plain and ORNAMENTAL PLASTERING & BRICKLAYING, at reasonable rates. All work done by us guaranteed to be executed in the best manner, both in workmanship and design, or no charge will be made.

GRAVES BRICKED in any part of the county at reasonable rates.

Thanking our friends for the patronage heretofore received, we solicit a liberal share in the future. We will go to any part of the county or state to do either Bricklaying or Plastering.

The public's ob't. serv't's.

DEAN & DAVIS,

April 17, 1872. Cambridge, Md.

Ratification Notice.

Stephen B. LeCompte, vs S. S. Ewell, admr. of S. S. LeCompte, dec'd. & others.	In Equity in the Circuit Court for Dorchester Co. No. 631 Chancery.

April 15, 1872.

ORDERED, that the sale made and reported this day by Clement Sulivane, trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Solomon S. LeCompte, deceased, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 20th day of August next; Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published at Cambridge in said County once in each of three successive weeks before the 1st day of June next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $6215.00. F. J. HENRY, cl'k.,

True copy test:

Ap. 17, 1872—4t F. J. HENRY, cl'k.

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SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked to and from any RAILWAY STATION OR SEAPORT in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, and the United States,

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Cabin fare from New York to GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY or QUEENSTOWN, $75, and $65. INTERMEDIATE, $33. STEERAGE, $28.

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[redacted]

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April 10, 1872. 1y

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