

The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sullivan, Editor.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, 1871.

Our Advertising Agents.

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

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, New York, are SOLE Agents for this Paper in that City.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.—From the remote times when the Saxons in rude huts occupied the limits of the present Kingdom of England, when their Druidic priesthood celebrated savage rites in honor of Thor and Woden and at periodical meetings the wisest and noblest of the nation, deliberated upon the interests of the people, the time of deepest moment to all free commonwealths has been the assembling of their representatives to sit in council upon the affairs of the nation. Such bodies have ever been supposed to be composed in the main of the best, purest and wisest men that the political societies to which they pertained could furnish, and which might be the hardships and burdens and anxieties of the people they have always confidently looked to their representatives for relief.

So until late years has been the case in this vast American commonwealth, the most extensive and powerful and civilized of all the republics that have from time to time occupied a space in the history of our globe, and the hearts of all true lovers of liberty. From the foundation of the government the most noted orators and statesmen and patriots of America had year after year debated public questions in the halls of Congress, while the nation looked on with interest and admiration, satisfied that out of patriotic councils, under the blessing of God, would be devised the best means for the benefit and advantage of their country.

To-day, the meeting of the Congress of the United States is looked forward to with dread and apprehension by three fourths of the intelligent and honest voters of the country, and is only hailed with delight by that band of public robbers who hope to fatten upon the spoils of the people. For the last five or six years Congress has only met to add an additional source to the misery of an unhappy people, and in a wild, mad, reckless thirst for gain to endanger anew the very existence of American institutions. Pardoned penitentiary convicts, successful "chancers," bankrupts in character and fortune, swam in the capital as the representatives of the American people (God save the mark), and as might be expected, instead of enlightening the good of the country they are mainly bent upon extracting money from the Treasury. To blind the eyes of the people and distract their attention from their own wretchedness, they are constantly engaged in fanning the flames of sectional hatred, and in enacting laws for the oppression of colored and unhappy American citizens based upon the glaring falsehood that the southern people are still in a state of rebellion. Men who ten years ago because of want of talent and death of common honesty could not fill subordinate county offices, now occupy the seats of Calhoun, Clay and Webster, and from having to borrow money to pay their expenses to Washington, by the end of two or three years manage to extract from the Treasury \$5,000, per annum, landing in the sum of from \$100,000 to a half million of dollars. Numerous instances of these sudden and monstrous fortunes are constantly quoted in the Washington papers without denial of any kind, and the very men thus branded with infamy are frequently returned by handsome majorities to their seats in Congress.

The present session began on Monday the 4th, and from this time on to the adjournment in the Spring, the whole country will be in a state of feverish anxiety. That these facts are true is well known, and that there is something radically wrong in it all is equally certain.

The remedy is plain, speedy and sure. Let the people refuse their assent to the extension of the term of the prime movers in the work of corruption and send to the Legislative Halls men, who, whatever their politics, are at least free from the taint of ill-gotten gain. So long as parties for the sake of party support for office known thieves and plunderers, no good can be expected from the management of public affairs. After everything said and done, the vast majority of American citizens have at heart the good of America, and we have only to rise superior to our prejudices to put that wish into successful practical operation.—Life long Democrats as we are, would not, if we know ourselves, vote for any Democrat who was known to appropriate public money or sell his legislative vote for a bribe, and why will he connect the mass of republicans who love their country turn their backs upon those infamous politicians who now hold and for years past have held high carnival in the public treasury at Washington? Republican warriors and statesmen who stand the highest in the estimation of their party, statesmen like Schurz and Hancock, have again and again denounced the unmeasured profligacy of the present administration, but so far from assisting their party to a realization of the corruption of Gen. Grant and his followers, they seem but too likely to be put down by the gigantic power they have assumed. We have, of a truth, fallen upon evil times, but it is the duty of all good citizens to walk bravely on in the path of duty, doing each what in him lies to rescue our country from the dangers that environ it.

A Western girl, after giving her lover a hasty smack, exclaimed, "Dog my cats, if you hasn't been takin' 'rye, you cats."

The Troubled Cuba.

The demonstration of the Cuban students at Havana on Sunday, which culminated in the desecration of the grave of Castaneda, the loyalist editor killed at Key West nearly two years ago, yesterday had its sequel in the execution of eight of the number, at the instance of the military court before whom they had a trial. The dispatch with which so peculiar a conclusion was reached is peculiarly so the Spanish tribunals at Havana, but how far the practice accords with the demands of the American government and the assurance of former ministers of Spain concerning respect for the usages of humanity, will doubtless be developed in the course of events now said to be occurring.

Special telegrams announce that the present excitement at Havana involves the safety of American citizens, and in compliance with an appeal from the Consul General at Havana, declaring that American citizens there need protection, a fleet of war vessels has been ordered to proceed immediately to that port. The rumored recall of Minister Siskies from Spain adds somewhat to the suggestiveness of the situation, and gives color to the reports which have lately found extensive circulation affecting our relations with the Spanish government, though the last set of that somewhat noted individual before leaving Madrid—his marriage—would not indicate that he, at least, was at present in a very belligerent humor.

AMES OF EX-CASTELLER GENERAL, OF NEW YORK.—New York, Nov. 23. Ex-Governor Ames was arrested yesterday on charges of fraud similar to those against Tweed. The order for arrest was issued on Friday by Judge Learned, at Albany, and was served by Sheriff Brennan at noon Saturday. The bail required was \$1,000,000, and Ames was placed in charge of a deputy sheriff and prevented to take quarters under the surveillance of that official, at the New York Hotel, until the requisite surety is forthcoming.

Connolly is still under arrest at the New York Hotel. Most strenuous efforts were made to-day to procure bail, but without success. Alderman Hart offered surety for half the amount of the required million. It is said Eugene Kelly, lawyer, will to-morrow offer himself in a similar amount.

The Times says that "Mayor Hall will shortly be arrested on a similar complaint to that under which his fellow-conspirators now await the course of justice." It is also stated that the whole board of audit, twenty five in number, including Hall, will be arrested.

Political Items.

THE REPUBLICAN GOAL.—The American people no longer live under a republican form of government, but a military despotism. This is no sensation or idle assertion, but a stern and undeniable fact. That it does not startle the public mind beyond measure is because an unprincipled and selfish partisanship blinds the people to the truth of things. There is not a State in the Union, so-called, but in Federal bonds. The citizens of all the States, by the most strenuous usurpations of power, are virtually slaves—first, upon the mere whim or caprice of the President, they may at any moment be deprived of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, a trial by their peers, and *coram iudice*. These statements are verified and illustrated by events that are constantly transpiring all over the country, and especially at the South. Martial law in Louisiana; martial law in South Carolina; martial law in Georgia. It is necessary to secure Radical successes, New York and other Northern States will have a taste of military rule in due time. At present the weak and reconstructed States are the sufferers. The more powerful and obnoxious commonwealths will in due time, feel the tyrant's hand. And yet the American people are singing hosannas to the men who have destroyed the Republic.

The Wisconsin Fires.

Some of the Wisconsin papers estimate that four hundred square miles of territory in that State were burned over by the recent fires. In this tract were four hundred farms and not a building was left standing on any of them. In the Green Bay region the damage to fine timber alone is estimated at half a million dollars. In the burned tract were also fifteen saw mills and two hundred thousand dollars worth of bark and cordwood, besides many flourishing mills and lumbermen's camps. A correspondent, who rode all one day in the burned region, saw but three farms and a farming mill as a farm stock, everything being swept away as by a mighty tornado. He estimates that the district will be at least thirty years in recovering from the calamity. The houses, mills and stock cannot be replaced for five million dollars, saying nothing of the valuable forests and fences. But sadder than all is the loss of life. No one places the figure at less than a thousand, and there are official accounts of the burial of more than seven hundred.

Transfer of the New Jersey Roads.

Trenton, December 1.—The property and interests of the Camden and Anby Railroad and Transportation Company, constituting the railroad, canal and railroad companies, as set forth in the lease, were transferred to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at 12 o'clock last night. This company has issued a notice to all agents and employees to continue to perform the duties in which they have heretofore been employed until further notice.

The small-fry Radical journals are jubilantly quoting the London *Times* in support of the re-nomination and election of Grant. That is characteristic and right. The *Times* is the inveterate enemy of the United States and her institutions, and cannot fail to be pleased with his despotic course towards the South, as well as Grant's foreign policy, which has suited England exactly. The British government has followed.

A Western girl, after giving her lover a hasty smack, exclaimed, "Dog my cats, if you hasn't been takin' 'rye, you cats."

Ten Thousand More Soldiers for the South.—A Feeler.

The Washington organ of the administration, bowing always to the dictates of its master, makes the following alarming suggestion:

"It will require not less than 10,000 regular troops, judiciously distributed throughout the Southern States, to insure a fair election to those States in 1872. It may be necessary that Congress should increase the army."

Freedom of America, do you not see in this insidious suggestion a fatal blow even at the remnants of liberty left you in these evil days? Will you be lulled to sleep by the crack of a tyrant's lash, or will you at once as a whole people, irrespective of party, rise and rebuke this low step to imperialism? Can there be any man of the Republican party who is willing to imperil his own liberty to maintain a law-breaker in the high position of President of the United States? Is there any kind of political sentiment in the minds of the American people that binds them to a despotic power? Heaven forbid! Are party obligations founded on an ethical basis, to be turned into an engine of oppression to our own race? Shall the spirit of hatred and revenge always actuate this people? and in the sober second thought of Northern men, are they willing to keep alive this spirit, or will they not turn ere it is too late, and seek to win the affections of an oppressed people, as the only means of securing prolonged peace and prosperity? This can only be accomplished by reinstating the principles of local self-government, and withdrawing the soldiers from the Southern States.

It is fearful to think of this continued outrage, and it is useless to conceal it; it is goading the people to a desperation which may, in time, burst in all its fury upon the devoted heads of the shameless band of conspirators who shout aloud as their armed heels tramp upon the men and women of the South.

The hot waters of indignation, which come of the tears and blood of the Southern people, may not always remain so calm. Despair makes desperation. Let us soothe this flood with the oil of justice and good government, else a conflagration, sooner or later, will rise in the land.

Ortho-fuchus leaves the floor. Ortho-fuchus leaves the floor. Ortho-fuchus leaves the floor.

STRANGE STAGE SCENE.

Singular Conduct of Matilda Heron, the Actress, at St. Louis.

Matilda Heron, after a retirement from the stage of nearly two years, appeared on Monday evening at De Bar's Opera House in St. Louis. During the first act of the play there was an entire absence of anything like connection or intelligibility in her acting. She continually lapsed her long, grey hair, stroked her brow, and threw herself into ridiculous attitudes. Her voice was husky and frequently broke into shrill screams. Some of the audience, believing she was intoxicated, were rather angry at her, and she was rather angry at them. She said to the manager, "You things who behave so much like blackguards, get out, and leave ladies and gentlemen here. If you have no behavior, why then behave yourselves." When the curtain fell, Miss Heron was called out and spoke as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am glad to come once more to a large-hearted and benevolent city. I come here, not as I did many years ago, full of youth, hope, and ambition, but rather as a pauper to strive to earn a little to support my grey hairs, and to recover if possible what I have been robbed of. For my new start in life I am indebted to Ben De Bar, who gave me the use of his theatre, and in other ways has put me on my legs again. I am now past forty years of age, and have ten years left to live, but I am not a blackguard, and I am not a pauper. My heart is in my soul. My soul is with my God. I don't care a fig for the world, and I'm just as happy as a big sandowner." This over, she danced off the stage, wildly waving her hands.

CHARLES O'CONNOR ON THE POLITICAL TRIALS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—S. P. Hamilton, attorney at law, Chester, S. C., writes to the Columbia (S. C.) Phoenix as follows:

"When the military arrests commenced in the County of York, I wrote Mr. Charles O'Connor, of New York, to ascertain whether or not it was possible to secure his valuable services to defend those unfortunate men confined in jail. It was stated in my letter, among other things, that it was well known that many of the defendants were incarcerated were entirely innocent of offense against the law, and that his great abilities would be mainly invoked to shield such from an improper conviction. I also said that any compensation in reason would be at once subscribed, to obtain his attendance at the trials. I have taken the liberty, without his sanction to publish his short reply:

"Mr. O'Connor's letter, dated from the Attorney General's office, New York, Oct. 21st, is as follows:

"My Dear Sir: One man cannot do everything and be everywhere. God knows I mourn over the calamities and oppressions your people are suffering, and look with inexpressible grief at the woes which threaten them in the proximate future. But I cannot aid you; nor do I know any one in this region who is both able and willing to do so."

"I could wish that when any man thinks of soliciting any action in a matter of this sort he would not offer pecuniary compensation. But do not reproach you. Men as good and earnest as I can pretend to be, of course, compelled to accept such rewards. I am, dear sir, yours truly. Ch. O'Connor"

A Western paper noticed the opening of a new whiskey store, and the next day apologized for the brevity of its local columns, because "the reporter was ill." He had helped at the opening.

To Farmers.

The following extract from an article written by Horace Greeley, for Woods Household Magazine, entitled "The conclusion of the whole matter," is so full of practical good sense that we copy it for the benefit of our readers.

And now a word—just a word—as to the alleged possibility of making a competency by farming. In a former article, I stated facts within my personal observation that refute the assumption that farmers as a class are "beaten" or "bald" by reason of their excessive toil. Any one's observation will convince him that there are ten bald persons per thousand dwellers in cities for every one among those whose lives have been spent on farms. And I am sure that ten persons have been "beaten" by strong drink, or some other increment of sensual depravity, for every one who has been so "beaten" by hard work.

It is true that I come of an unwhitely stock—that of my kinsmen, few have evinced an aptitude for making money, while scarcely any have known how to keep what they did make. It is true, moreover, that very great riches like those of Astor, or Vanderbilt, or T. Stewart, are not likely to be acquired by farming. Yet I am confident that more of the fortunes now possessed by Americans have been achieved by farming than by any other pursuit—nay, than by all others put together. I might give instances of farmers now living who grow wheat, year after year, for less than half the price they receive for it—of corn-farmers with marbled moor ears, that never cost the grower twenty cents per bushel, though the grain can be sold for forty to fifty as it stands, or fed to stock to still greater profit. I know men who struck out for the prairies with less than \$100 each, yet were worth \$100,000 each within twenty years thereafter—all made by growing crops, and all made by the steady improvement in the value of the soil on which they were grown. Nay, I know of fortunes made by night and day farming in New England and within two hours' ride of this city, which ought to satisfy any man's desires. That poor farming does not pay, I rejoice to know; no more does poor trading, poor pleading, poor preaching—that which justifies itself by bounteous harvests and a steady improvement in the quality and productiveness of the soil, has paid, does pay, and evermore will pay, I do surely believe; nay, I know. The universe is not bankrupt, and its Author has not doomed his children to toil and sweat in vain.—His adaptation of means to ends is perfect, and He never intended that the most necessary and general of human pursuits should subject those who wisely follow it to want, infirmity, or blasted hopes. What he intended is that the farmer should study and comprehend his laws, then till the earth in faithful conformity thereto, and the reward will be ample and certain.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—In the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday, the following decision in regard to the competency of agents to make contracts binding upon their principals was among others, delivered:

No. 186 Brooklyn Life Insurance Company vs. Miller. Error to the Circuit Court for the district of Maryland. This was a suit on a policy of insurance issued by the Company, the premium on which was to be paid part cash and part in notes, the party insured relying on a friend to make the cash payment. The agent of the Company refused to have the friend's note, and the party insured, by the third party, and sent the third party with the notes to sign, informing him at the same time that no policy was in force until the premium was paid. The insured signed the notes and returned them to the agent, but the cash payment was not obtained.—The defense was that the acts of the agent in the matter did not bind the Company, because agents were prohibited to make any contract changing the provisions of the policy. The Court held that the circumstances of the case amounted to a waiver as to the cash payment, and that the act of the agent bound the Company. The judgment was accordingly. This Court affirm that judgment. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

A Feeling Retort.

A Boston paper has remarked that "South Carolina now feels the first turn of the Executive thumb screw." The Savannah News replies:

"Fold your arms, gentlemen of New England—Democrats of the North, fold your arms, and quietly look on, while the turning of the thumb screw—and calmly witness the tortures of the helpless victim. Speculate and theorize about the wrong and the right of the proceeding, the necessity of excuse for such measures of oppression, persecution and barbarous despotism. Acquiesce in the usurpations of our tyrants. Quietly submit to the overthrow of our Constitutional government, for it is your ball and our game. But do not expect to escape unscathed. History has demonstrated that the Union could not exist, half-free and half-slave." Time will prove that it cannot remain half-Republican and half-despotism. The time is not far distant when you will look upon the lawless and oppressive acts of a relentless and cruel despotism with less complacency."

Inhumanity at Havana.

HAVANA, December 1.—The bodies of the executed students have been refused to their parents. The students sentenced to the chain-gang have been working in the streets with criminals since yesterday. The father of one of the former has died from grief, and the mother of two others have become insane.

When ROSENZWEIG reached the State-prison at Sing Sing, they instantly put him at work breaking stones.—He objected on the ground that his neat white hands were not adapted to the business. But they keep him at it.

Book Notices.

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

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

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

A GREAT OFFER.

Only \$3 for \$11 in Value! Or, for \$4.00, \$18.00 in Value. Or, for \$5, \$25 in Value!!!

The beautiful and artistic Chromo, "Is't She Pretty?" highly finished, mounted and cartographed. Size, 12x13 (after Lillie M. Spencer, retail price, \$8, will be sent by mail, securely done up, post-free, as a premium to every \$3 yearly subscriber to DEMOREST'S MONTHLY, acknowledged the most beautiful and useful Parlor Magazine in America. "Is't She Pretty?" is a beautiful Chromo and splendid Parlor Picture, and a valuable work of art. Worth more than double the cost of Subscription, and, together with DEMOREST'S MONTHLY affords an opportunity for the investment of \$3 such as may never occur again; or, in place of "Is't She Pretty?" for \$1 additional, HAWAIIA'S WOODING, (after Jerome Thompson), size, 12x25, price, \$15, will be sent post-free; or both Chromos and *Demorest's Monthly*, for one year, for \$5. Hawaii's Wooding is an equally splendid work of art, a large and beautiful Chromo, and worth four times the price charged.—Husbands, Fathers, Brothers, and Lovers, do not fail to subscribe for DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE, and present it with a beautiful Chromo. It will make eyes sparkle with delight and satisfaction, and prove a monthly reminder of your good love and kind feeling. Address: W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 825 Broadway, New York. Copies of the latest numbers of the Magazine 25 cents each, post-free.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY for December is to hand, containing the choice pieces of Vocal and Instrumental Music, all of which can be had for 30 cents. It seems hard to believe that so much can be furnished for such a small sum, but we know that it is.—It comes regularly every month, and contains nothing but good Music.

Bound volumes for 1871 are offered, post-paid, for \$5. They come elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges and covers, and are guaranteed to contain \$50 worth of choice Piano Music, (some 200 pieces.) If ordered per express, \$4.50 will secure it. We would advise all those seeking Holiday Presents to bear this in mind.—Music is always a proper present to a lady, and in no other shape can the same amount of good music be bought. It is published by J. L. FLETCHER, 500 Broadway, New York.

ARTHUR LADY'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The publishers of "Arthur" claim for it the high distinction of being "The Queen of the Lady's Magazines;" and taking the December number now before us in all its essential features, pictorial and literary, as a specimen, we will not make bold to dispute their claim. "Keep It," "A Merry Christmas," and "Check," the last a rich cartoon, are illustrations of a high order, and address themselves to readers of taste and culture. The fashions are finely represented, full and varied.—But the special charm of the Home Magazine lies in the excellent quality of its reading matter. Speaking of this, the editors say: "While we claim for our serial stories a power and interest unrivaled by any of our contemporaries, we hold our magazine to be in advance of them all in the moral purpose underlying its conduct. The thousands in whose homes it has been for so many years a visitor, can testify to its unserving loyalty to all things pure and true and noble in human conduct. The frivolous, the prurient, the mere sensational in literature has never had, and never can have a place in its pages.

The claim of the publishers' the press has long since conceded; and it is gratifying to know that the people themselves recognize the claim and give the "Home" a wide and cordial welcome.

Now is the time to send for this Magazine. Terms \$4.00 a year, with a large reduction to clubs and splendid premiums. Specimen numbers 15 cts. Address T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—Away up among the Alleghenies there is a spring so small and single as a summer's day could drain it dry. It steals its unobtrusive way among the hills, till it spreads out in the beautiful Ohio.—Thence it stretches away a thousand miles, leaving on its banks more than a hundred villages and cities and many a cultivated farm; then joining the Mississippi, it stretches away some twelve hundred miles more, till it fills the Gulf of Mexico. It is one of the greatest tributaries to the ocean, which obediently to God, shall roar till the angel with one foot on the sea and the other on the land, shall swear that time shall be no longer. So with moral influence. It is a rivulet—an ocean, and as boundless and fathomless as eternity.

"MAMA," said a little three year old, "When you and papa were courting did you ever think about me?" "I can't say that we did." "I reckon I was too little then," was the questioner's reply.

General Grant's Meanness.

One of the repulsive features of President Grant's more recent career is his pecuniary meanness. He not only takes presents and increases his large fortune in that manner, but he is very mean. Here, for instance, is his son, who has just been educated at West Point at the public cost, and who holds a commission as an officer of the army. First the young man had a leave of absence to go into the service of a railroad company, drawing his pay as an officer and his salary as an engineer at the same time. Now he is going to Europe, but his father does not pay the bill, as other men do when their sons travel abroad.—The traveling expenses of this young man are paid by the people of the United States. He is ordered for duty in Europe, and this suffices to secure full pay for him, just as though he were really in service here at home. That is not only an offensive proceeding because it is bestowing a special favor on the President and his son at the expense of the people, but it is exceedingly mean. In fact it amounts to obtaining money under false pretences, and to taking what belongs to other people.—A. Y. Sta.

The original dollar store—the United States Treasury.

DIED.

In Easton, on the 25 inst., suddenly, LOUIS EDWARD, infant son of Louis E. and Annie T. Barrett, aged 2 months and 11 days.

At the residence of her father, November 29th, SALLIE A. WOOLFE.

In Lakesville, November 6th SARAH, wife of Sylvanus Phillips aged 35 years.

Baltimore Market.

[Corrected every Week.] BALTIMORE, Dec. 5, 1871.

GRAIN.—Receipts to-day were comprised of 9115 bushels wheat, 17,599 bushels Corn, 16,240 bushels Oats, and 3,997 bushels Rye.—Wheat—Market inactive, but prices mainly raised; included in the sales were 500 bushels choice Western white at \$1.90; 600 bushels Pennsylvania do. at \$1.85; 200 bushels common to good Southern at 1.40-1.42; 700 bushels Southern red at \$1.80; 500 bushels medium do. at 1.65-1.67; 400 bushels Western red at \$1.65; 100 bushels Western mixed at 1.40-1.42; 100 bushels Oats—Were dull, sales 10,000 bushels only at \$1.42 for Western—no Southern reported. Rye—Sales of 100 bushels at 20 cts per bushel.

Flour—Market quiet, but prices mainly raised; included in the sales were 500 bushels choice Western white at \$1.90; 600 bushels Pennsylvania do. at \$1.85; 200 bushels common to good Southern at 1.40-1.42; 700 bushels Southern red at \$1.80; 500 bushels medium do. at 1.65-1.67; 400 bushels Western red at \$1.65; 100 bushels Western mixed at 1.40-1.42; 100 bushels Oats—Were dull, sales 10,000 bushels only at \$1.42 for Western—no Southern reported. Rye—Sales of 100 bushels at 20 cts per bushel.

DENTISTRY.

J. N. HARPER, D. D. S., OFFICE on Race Street, opposite the M. E. Church, Cambridge, Md. July 12, 1871.

GEO. E. BROWN & BROS., CARPENTERS & BUILDERS, CAMBRIDGE, MD.

ARE prepared to do work by the day or contract in the latest modern style of all work done by us is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction in price, material and workmanship. We also have an arrangement in Baltimore, which enables us to get on Maryland as cheap as any other place, and lower than any man on the shore. Special attention paid to JOBBING. Shop on Main Street formerly occupied by V. C. Drinn.

GEO. E. BROWN, J. BENJ. BROWN, Dec. 6, 1871.—ly

FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1872.

THE First Edition of Two Hundred Thousand copies just published, and is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper in 2 No. Colors, and illustrated with over Three Hundred Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and is a most valuable and interesting work.

TWO COLORED PLATES.—The most beautiful and instructive Catalogue and Floral Guide in the world; 112 pages, giving thorough directions for the culture of Flowers and Vegetables, ornamental grounds, making water, &c. A Christmas Present for my customers, and forwarded to any who apply by mail, for Ten Cents; and sent by express, for most. Address: STAMES VICK, Nov. 29, 1871. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Ratification Notice.

Caleb Shepherd, In Equity, in the vs. L. M. Lewis & wife, Circuit Court for Dorchester County, No. 733 Chancery.

ORDERED that the sale made and reported by Caleb Shepherd, Trustee for the sale of certain real estate of the said Levin M. Lewis, under and by virtue of a Mortgage executed by the said Lewis & wife, in favor of said Shepherd, on the 25th day of August A. D. 1870, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 25th day of December, next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published at Cambridge, Md., once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of December, next. The report states the amount of sale to be \$2,600.

F. J. HENRY, clk., True Copy, Test: F. J. HENRY, clk., Nov. 29, 1871.

Ratification Notice.

Francis Higgins, In Equity, in the vs. Smithe's Adm., of Circuit Court for Dorchester County, No. 577, Chancery.

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

The report states the amount of sales to be \$934.00.

F. J. HENRY, clk., True Copy, Test: F. J. HENRY, clk., Nov. 29, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE DOR. & DEL. R. R. Co.

CAMBRIDGE, MD., Nov. 6, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Dor. & Del. R. R. Co., for the election of President, Directors and Treasurer, will be held at the Court House in Cambridge, on WEDNESDAY, December 13th 1871.

No Stockholder, by provision of the charter, is entitled to vote at any election of officers or at any meeting of the stockholders of said company, on whose share or shares any arrearages may be due and payable for more than thirty days before said election or meeting.

By order of the Board, THOS. W. ANDERSON, Secretary. Nov. 6, 1871.—6t

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Dorchester County, sitting as a Court of equity, the undersigned as trustee will offer for public sale to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House floor in the town of Cambridge, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, A. D. 1871, between the hours of 2 o'clock & 4 o'clock P. M.:

All those tracts or parts of tracts of land lying and being on the Black Water river in said County, adjoining the lands of Caleb Shepherd and the heirs of R. R. Robertson comprising the farm known as "Murray's Addition,"

and being a part of the land of which John Driver died seized, and of which a more full and particular description is given in the report of the commissioners appointed by said Court to divide the lands of said John Driver, containing

18 1/2 Acres of Land more or less.

Terms as prescribed by the decree, cash on the day of sale. ANTHONY DRIVER, Trustee. Nov. 29—4t

FOR EACH NEW SUBSCRIBER TO THE WESTERN WORLD (a large 8 page Weekly paper) receives, gratis, a MAGAZINE \$3.00 SPECIE. EX-GRAVING, 28 by 38 inches, engraved "THE NATIVITY OF OUR LORD," or one of PRANG'S CHARMING \$5 CHROMOS, 14 by 17 inches, entitled "HAVE PATIENCE,"—a beautiful country girl tending a shepherd dog, one of the most attractive little artistic gems ever issued. Terms \$3 a year.—Your choice between the two premiums. Specimen copy of WESTERN WORLD, with full description, sent on request.

AGENTS WANTED.—Any one who will engage to act as local agent, and send \$1, shall receive, gratis, a copy of the WESTERN WORLD, with full instructions, and the WESTERN WORLD for three months free. Local agents may easily make \$5 a day. Address JAMES R. ELLIOTT, Publisher, No. 38 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. [Nov. 29—10t]

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