The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

FOR CONGRESS,

HENRY R. TORBERT,

OF CECIL COUNTY.

Register! Register!

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 19th 20th and 21st of September next, the books of Registration will be opened in the several Districts of this county, and we again urge upon our Republican friends the duty of seeing that every qualified voter in each District, white and colored, has his name placed on the Registry List. Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty!

——The Republicans of the First Congressional District of Maryland receive with enthusiasm the nomination of Henry R. Torbert, Esq., of Elkton, for Congress. Some of the old politicians preferred an older man, but Mr. Torbert's great popularity with the masses, carried all opposition before it, and he was placed on the Republican ticket by the pressure of the popular demand. All receive the nomination now as the very best that could have been made, and have sunk all preferences that existed before the nomination in a hearty concurrence, determined by a united effort to achieve the triumph of the Republican candidate.

We have the voters—all we desire is that every man entitled to a vote in the State, shall have his name placed on the registration list, so that he can exercise the right. in November next. To prevent this, no arts will be left untried by our wiley and desperate enemies. To defeat these arts, is the work which invites the immediate action of every Republican. If the colored men expect to be fairly represented at the polls, on next election day, the leading and influential men among them must lend a helping hand to their less fortunate brothers. They must be willing to make some personal sacrifices and exertion to have their friends registered. Now is the important time, *demanding* that they should put forth their entire strength and meet the concentrated efforts of the Democracy, who, if defeated in the approaching contest, will never be able to put forth such herculean efforts in the future, to keep the colored man from his political rights. The issues to-day in Maryland are momentous. It is the death struggle of the enemies, alike of Republican government and the colored race. They are to-day making the last desperate rally on old prejudices. Their hopes are all centred on inflaming the prejudices of laboring men against universal suffrage; and hence they would create, if possible, a war of races, by establishing a "White Man's" party; but with numbers and a just cause—the cause of human rights—on our side, we owe it to our selves to triumph.

Wilmington City Election.

The Democrats tried hard to revive the drooping spirits of their party—drooping under the defeat and capture of Louis Napoleon—by crowing lustily for the Democratic victory in Wilmington on Tuesday last. The telegraph, as is its wont, reported the city carried by the Democrats by two hundred majority, and five Democrats out of the nine City Councilmen elected. The *Commercial*, of Wednesday, gives the following as the result:

The municipal election in this city yesterday passed off very quietly with a light vote. The Republicans carried the load of the recent increase of taxes and did it unshrinkingly and the government of the city remains on their hands. They elected councilmen five out of the nine wards. On the general ticket the Democrats elected two out of the the three candidates, Wm. Bright, President of the City Council, and Lewis McCall, City Assessor.

The Republicans secured the election of Mr. Killgore, City Treasurer, over Mr. McCabe, the present incumbent, who defeated him last year. The Democracy claim to have won a great deal of glory, while the Republicans had the more substantial cause for joy—continued possession of the whole city Government.

We notice in looking over the official tables that the lower wards, where the worst and most ignorant class of citizens reside, went Democratic, while the upper wards, where the most intelligent, moral and respectable portion of the people live, are Republican. And 'tis ever thus.

Maryland Agricultural College.

This institution invites the attention of our farmers especially, who desire that their sons should receive, not only a liberal education, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but in addition, be well fortified for the calling which has appealed so strongly to the great and the good in all ages, as the first and highest among the temporal pursuits of life, that of an Agriculturist. The College is situated in Prince George's Co., nine miles from Washington City, in a healthy and beautiful country. The College year, for 1871, commences the 15th inst. The institution is supplied with an able Faculty. Regular lessons in Practical Farming and Gardening, Horticulture, Floriculture, Experimental Science and Natural History are given in every class in the College.

In looking over the list of students' names, we find no one hailing from Cecil county. This should not be. An Agricultural College having all the elements of a great and useful institution, so near our own doors, should meet with a hearty and liberal support, especially among the farmers of the State, who can bequeath nothing in the way of property that will be of one-half the value that a thorough, practical and scientific education will be to their sons.

EVERY SATURDAY for September 10 is one of the handsomest Illustrated Papers ever issued. It contains European War Pictures.—the Baden Prisoners taken at Niederbronn; French Soldiers bathing at Nancy; A Prussian Outpost; Saarbruck; and Some Recruits for the South German Army. It has, besides, fine portraits of Mademoiselle Sessi and Geo. W. Childs of the *Philadelphia Ledger;* a beautiful art picture, Morning in the Desert; and three admirable summer pictures,—A Picnic in the Woods, by A. Hoppin; Summer Days, by W. J. Aennessy; and On the Beach at Long Branch, by C. G. Bush. Its Literary contents comprise able and very interesting Editorials on The Balance of Power, An Empire's Ball Run, On the Uncertainty of Things, A Desirable Calamity, etc. It has a full summary of Home and Foreign news, two additional chapters of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," a sketch of George W. Childs, by James Parton, and other fresh and readable articles. Altogether, it is a remarkable number of this first-class family Illustrated Weekly.

A MODEL STATE.—Since 1867 the State debt of Michigan, under an honest and economical Republican administration, has been reduced nearly one-half. Then it was $4,000,000 in round numbers. Now it is $2,441,000, over one million and a half of dollars having been paid off in that time. In that year the State tax was $881,000.—It has been reduced to $465,000, or nearly one-half, and yet with this reduction the State debt will be reduced this year over six hundred thousand dollars, and soon the whole debt will be removed. So much for having an honest Governor, backed up by an honest party.

The "White Man's" Convention.

On Tuesday last the Democracy of Cecil, *alias* the "white man's party," *alias* the "Democratic Conservative voters" party, as the *Democrat* last styles the party of, many names and no principles, assembled in county convention for the purpose of electing five delegates to attend their Congressional Convention, which will assemble at Cambridge in a few days. Shortly after one o'clock the Court House bell struck a few solemn strokes, and the delegates having bolted their dinners, slowly assembled in the Court House, picking their teeth. Col. J. J. Heckert was nominated for the chair, and the motion unanimously acquiesced in. Mr. C. C. Brokaw was next named for Secretary, but declined the honor, and Mr. Milton Y. Kidd was chosen. A call was in order next to ascertain which districts were, and which were not represented. The most of the district had full delegations, or nearly so, except the 8th. No response came from the 8th, and no one being present from that district, it was compelled to remain unrepresented in the August assembly.

The President announced that nominations for delegates were next in order, and Jas. A. Morgan, W. B. Wirt, W. S. Evans, J. J. Heckert, Levi R. Mearnes, George Biddle and J. S. Wingate, were placed in nomination. The ceremony of balloting was then resorted to, resulting in the choice on the first ballot of Messrs. Wirt, Evans, Heckert, Mearnes and Biddle. It was very important that the vote should be polled and counted out, exact and properly, and to insure this, the President named Messrs. James Touchston and James O. M'Ormick, who carefully guarded the *hat*, and counted out the vote. The President said it was a time honored custom with the Democracy—their fathers used to do it—to appoint an Executive Committee on such occasions, to serve for the ensuing year, and one from each district was accordingly named. A motion was made to appoint alternates, and it was settled by authorizing each delegate who couldn't or wouldn't go to Cambridge, to appoint a substitute for himself.

The Convention seemed to run out of business at this point in the proceedings, and some one whispered to adjourn, and in another whisper it was agreed to, and the Convention got on its legs and with solumn funeral faces quietly left the house. No speeches were called for or volunteered. No candidate's name was suggested—Cecil evidently has none—and the delegation from this county will vote according to *circumstances* in the Congressional Convention. We took a survey of the members during the solemn silence which prevailed as they dropped in one by one and took seats, before the meetiag organized. The Convention was composed pretty much of the old Bourbon element of the party, which has assembled year after year on such occasions, the heads of the members a streak grayer, and a few wrinkle more added to their faces. At the out-break of the rebellion many of them were for a time bewildered; the party name was lost and they stood in blank wonder perplexed what to do. The name of "Democrat" party was nowhere to be found, and they felt that their mission had ended as politicians. As to principles they had never thought of such things, their ambition was to be a "true dimocrat," which meant to vote a paper headed with that word. And now on every heart there is a fear, "the spirit 's daunted."

But we have seldom, if ever seen so spiritless a Convention, or one that wore such a sad funeral face. No doubt they feel like the loiterer in "some banquet hall deserted."

What Democracy has Cost.

There are probably not far from six million voters in the United States, and about the same number of tax-payers. The late Democratic rebellion cost the nation *four thousand millions of dollars.* To this amount must be added the eight hundred and fifty millions of interest already paid, and the sixteen hundred millions more of interest they must pay before the national debt is extinguished. This will make *six thousand four hundred and fifty millions of dollars* which the Democratic rebellion of 1861 will have cost the American people. The six millions of tax-payers have and must pay every dollar of it. Divided equally among them it will amount to just *one thousand sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents each.*—This is the price each voter has been taxed by a rebel Democracy! We will recapitulate and see how startling the facts will look in figures:

What we pay for Democracy.

First cost of their rebellion	$4,000,000,000
Interest already paid	850,000,000
Interest to be paid	1,600,000,000
Total cost in dollars	$6,450,000,000
Cost in blood, the lives of	250,000 men.
Cost the limbs and health of	250,000 men.
Cost in widows and orphans	1,000,000
What it cost each taxpayer	$1,066,678.

The party which has cost the nation this vast treasure, this vast sea of blood, and this mighty army of widows and orphans, ask the soldiers who they failed to slaughter, the sons whose fathers they did slaughter, and the taxpayers upon whom they have imposed this mighty burden of *six thousand five hundred and fifty millions of dollars,* to restore them to power, that they may have another chance to destroy the Government!—[*New Era.*

——H. R. Torbert, Esq., has received the most encouraging news from all parts of the District since his nomination. The masses of the party are enthusiastic in his support. No other candidate could have been selected who has the indomitable pluck, untiring energy, and who can accomplish so much of the real work which the present crisis demands. Mr. Torbert is visiting the different counties of the Eastern Shore, and like an experienced captain, giving his powerful aid to the work of organization.

Let every Republican who desires the triumph of the measures which form the creed of his party, in the next Congress, imitate the example of our gallant standard bearer. The first and most important position to occupy in this campaign, is to secure a thorough registration. Without that we lose everything. With it we gain all.

THE ALDINE PRESS, that model of perfection in the typographical art, for September, is on our table. Its unrivalled Wood Cuts are, as usual, its first attraction. The Grass Hopper and the Ant, by Dore; Ruins at Rome, Deer and Fawns and Single Blessedness, are capital. In "Single Blessedness," no one can view the comical expression which the artist has given his broad-faced, jolly bachelor, as he sights the needle with one eye closed and his mouth askance, as he vainly attempts to thread it to sew up the toe of his dirty hose. While admiring the handsome wood cuts and beautiful typography, we must not lose sight, altogether, of its literary contents, which come up abreast of the best magazines of the day.

We failed to receive the August number of the *Press*, which we exceedingly regret, and hope the publishers will forward it.—Terms—$2.50 a year, mailed on rollers.—Published by Sutton, Brown & Co., New York.

—Special attention is invited to the card of Mrs. M. A. Binder, in this issue. Please make a note of the goods she is selling.

War in Europe.

THE BATTLE OF SEDAN—DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH—SURRENDER OF "LOUIS AND I" AND THE ARMY OF M'MAHON—END OF THE EMPIRE—THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

On Thursday, the 1st of September, the last great battle was fought around Sedan, which resulted in the surrender of the army of McMahon, of from 100,000 to 120,000, together with the Emperor and the Prince Imperial. After three days' hard fighting, in which the French were constantly driven back and hemmed in and around Sedan by the Prussian masses, which outnumbered the French two or three to one, and total anihilation evident, the Emperor sent a flag of truce on the following morning, Friday 2nd inst., to King William, proposing a capitulation, and thus set the Napoleon star for ever. A fortress on the Rhine, one of the strongest places in Europe has been chosen for Napoleon's residence. The Empress Eugenie, asked and obtained leave to join her husband in his captivity, but not to be held as a captive.

In the meantime the news of the surrender of McMahon's army and the Emperor was circulated at Paris, and as the proclamation of the Ministers announcing the capitulation of McMahon's army and the capture of the Emperor becomes known the excitement among the people becomes indescribable.

The story of the capture of the Emperor was freely circulated, but was not credited.

At midnight crowds assembled before the Corps Legislatif building, and shouted that the Emperor having fallen into the hands of the enemy, it was now time for the people to rise and chase out the invader.

On the 4th, (Sunday,) the Corps Legislatif, surrounded by crowds of the excited people, declared the throne forfeited by the Bonaparte family. Crowds soon after the vote was announced, began to tear down the Imperial arms in front of shops. The mob invaded the Palace of the Tuilleries, and tore down the throne and destroyed everything marked with the Imperial bees and other Napoleonic insignia, and carried away and cast into the river Seine all the busts, statues, and pictures of the Bonaparte family.

Henri Rochefort was berne in triumph to the Hotel de Ville. In these scenes the soldiers fraternized with the people, and all shouted "Vive la France!" "Vive Commune!" They laughed and wept with joy and embraced one another.

The new Republic was proclaimed in the Hotel de Ville. A government of national defence, composed of eleven members, and all Deputies of Paris, has been constituted and ratified by popular acclamation. Their names are: MM. Arago, Emanuel Cremieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier Pages, Geois Bizoin, Eugene Pelletan, Picard, Rochefort, and Jules Simon.

And thus end the career of Napoleon, who by fraud and treachery overthrew the Republic, and established an Empire on its ruins. He goes down "unwept, unhonored and unsung," execrated by the people whom he betrayed to satisfy a cold selfish ambition.

The Prince Imperial has arrived in London, and his mother Eugenie writes she will join him there, after visiting his father. It was reported that he had been captured with the Emperor, which turns out to be untrue.

The English government, in conjunction with other neutral powers, is about to make an earnest appeal to Prussia to conclude a peace on the following propositions: French territory to be inviolate. France to pay Germany the expenses of the war. The general disarmament of France. The destruction of all the forts in Alsace and Lorraine. It is believed these terms are acceptable to the Republic.

Jules Favre has telegraphed to the United States Government, asking their acknowledgment of the Republic and expressions of sympathy.

It is thought that a favorable reply will have a good effect throughout the country.

Every French town yet heard from accepts the Republic joyfully.

Immense defensive exertions are still being made. The army continue to retire before the Prussian advance.

There is great rejoicing at the practical removal of the rigid press censorship.—War news and details are now published without hindrance.

The *Moniteur* says that orders have been given to barricade the streets to render any assault of the enemy more difficult. People are quitting the city with the utmost haste, now that the Prussians have approached so near.

A special to the New York *Herald*, dated Paris, Sept. 7th, says:—"Paris last night was calm. To-day there are symtoms of sadness and dejection. No one knows what is to be done. There is no fire of spirit in the people. The cry is "The Prussions are coming!" Troops are marching into Paris. Many bear the appearance of having been through a hard campaign, and most of them have been in battle. They look dejected, but calm."

There is an ugly rumor that there are no balls to fit the calibre of many of the cannon on the fortifications.

Nearly all the country members of the Corps Legislatif have left the capital.

A story is circulating that one hundred thousand Chassepots were found in the cellars of the Louvre.

French women have issued an address to the women of all nations. A delegate has been sent to King William.

Red journals call for the dismissal of all the employees of the late government.

Engineers are mining the heights of Montmatre.

A special to the N. Y. *Times* says:

The new Republican government seems to count much on the moral and material support of the United States as their old ally.

The Prussians are advancing by forced marches.

The Prussian plan of attack on Paris, I have reason to believe, is this: An advance by Melurs and Fontainbleau to Versailles, while the army now advancing from Laon pushes on to Saint Dennis.

This latter force will make an attack on Montmourire, but the main attack will be on the other side, the enemy occupying Versailles and advancing by road to Mendon and thence by Park d'Issay. On the heights of Clamart they will throw up earth works and plant batteries against Fort D'Issay and open fire on the vanguard.

Every day brings to light new Imperial swindles. The 7th Regiment of the line received blank cartridges, while other regiments received cartridges made of sand.

A French officer who participated in the battles at Sedan on the 31st of August and 1st of September, sends an account of the defeat of the army, and the surrender to the Prussians, from which we select the following items:

The next day we were told that the Emperor had gone to the King's headquarters to treat for a surrender. At 11 his household and carriages left the town, and we knew that he was a prisoner and the Empire no more. About the same hour there was posted in the streets a proclamation from General De Wimpffen, saying that notwithstanding prodigies of courage, the army having no more ammunition found itself unable to respond to the summons of its chiefs and force its way to Montmedy. That, being surrounded, he had made the best conditions he could—conditions such as would inflict no humiliation on the army.

These conditions prove to be the surrender of a whole army, not less than 100,000 men, as prisoners of war, with all their arms, baggage, horses, standards and guns. The officers who sign an engagement not to serve against Prussia during the war may return to their homes, the remainder to be sent to German towns in Germany. Many officers refuse to sign, preferring to share the captivity of their men.

On Saturday the whole force laid down their arms. Not a few soldiers in their rage broke rather than give up their arms, and the streets were littered with fragments of all kinds of weapons broken: swords, rifles, pistols, lancers' helmets, cuirasses, even mitrailleuses, covered the ground; and in one place, where the Meuse runs through the town, the heaps of such fragments choked the stream and rose above the surface. The mud of the streets was black with gunpowder. The horses had been tied to the houses and gun carriages, but nobody remembered to feed or water them, and in the frenzy of hunger and thirst, they broke loose and ran wild through the town. Whoever liked might have a horse—even officers' horses, which were private property—for the trouble of catching them.

When the Prussians came into the town they were very sore and angry at the sight of all this destruction and waste. What must have pleased them still less, was the state in which they found the military chest. As soon as the surrender was resolved on, the French officers were told to make out the best accounts they could, present them, and receive payment. Naturally, the statements thus brought in soon proved sufficient to empty the treasury.—I know of officers who demanded and received payment for horses that were not killed and baggage which had not been lost. Demoralization showed itself in every way. Even the standards were burned or buried, an act of bad faith not to be palliated even by the grief and rage of a beaten army.

I have followed McMahon from the day when I found him reorganizing his army at Chalons to the fatal day at Sedan, when he surrendered the last organized force in France, save the remnant of that which is shut up in Metz. Certainly, when I was at the camp of Chalons, and then at Rheims, I had observed that the number of stragglers was enormous, and I continually met soldiers who did not know where their regiments were.

The Prussians are in force within fifty miles of Paris.

News from the vicinity of Metz says that the capitulation of Bazaine is imminent.—Reports from travelers say that the place is already surrendered.

Record of the Two Parties.

The Frederick *Republican*, thus sums up the record of the two parties:

Record of the Republican Party.

It abolished Slavery!
It established Universal Suffrage!
It gave liberty to all Sections!
It protected the Civil Rights of all Men!
It defeated Repudiation!
It gave Republican Government to the South!
It built the Pacific Railroad!
It passed the Homestead Law!
It opened New Roads into the uninhabited public domain!
It secured Pensions and Homesteads to the Union Soldiers!
It has reduced the National Debt one hundred and forty-six millions of dollars in sixteen months, thus certainly securing the extinction of the whole debt in less than fifteen years!
It has reduced Taxations Eighty Millions Dollars in one bill!
It has passed a Revenue Tariff with full incidental protection to American Labor!
It has reduced the prospective interest on the National Debt!

Record of the Democratic Party.

Sympathy with the rebellion!
Devotion to Slavery!
Sympathy with the mob that burned Colored Orphan Asylums!
Hostility to Universal Suffrage!
Persecution of the Freed People!
Opposition to the Civil Rights Bill!
Favorable to Repudiation!
Adverse to the Reduction of the Debt.
Votes in Congress against reducing Taxation!
Prejudice against the Union Soldier!
Committed to Low Wages and Free Trade.

That the above are true and faithful records of the respective parties no one can successfully deny. The glorious mission of the Republican party has not yet been completed. A deep responsibility rests upon the next Congress. Those glorious principles above named, must be sustained and brought to perfection by an overpowering Republican strength in the next Congress. The Union sentiment of Maryland, which served as a bulwark around the capital in the darkest hours of the Rebellion, has been silenced by treachery of a Chief Magistrate and a false Governor, and the representatives of the Rebellion from this State, have alone for years been heard in that capital, disgracing the State and Nation.

This fall the voice of the loyal people is bound again to make itself heard. The enemy feel that a defeat this fall will be a crushing ruin—a blow from which that party can never recover, and hence they are nerved by desperation. Let every Republican, by laying aside his personal grievances, if he have any real or imaginary ones, put his hands to the work, and his heart in it, and give the party of dead issues, prejudices and hates, a finishing blow,—a Sedan defeat in Maryland.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have an article on Temperance, from a political view, which will be published next week.

"My Fancy-land"—a neat little poem, will also appear next week.

The poem on the occasion of the Jackson Sunday-school Celebration, published on our first page, is one of the best we have ever published from that author's pen.

Lines on "Visiting Philadelphia," by our esteemed correspondent "Agricola," will receive attention.

——While the Copperhead leaders are loud in denunciation of the colored men, in the hearing of the ignorant portion of their party, when they meet one whom they think they have a chance of influencing—one who loves whisky, for instance—they are all soft words and smiles with him; they pat him on the back and cuddle with him. Watch these wolves in sheep's clothing who lead you, who think for you, honest men of that party.

RATIO.—Everybody knows that it is cheaper to do a big business than a little one. The man who does a million is under far less expense, comparatively, than the one who does only a hundred thousand.—One reason why Wanamaker & Brown undersell everybody is that they do a business so much larger than any one else.

☞Remember that the 19th, 20th and 21st days of this month are Registration days. Dedicate enough time to secure the exercise of that right which to-day has made the United States the beacon light of liberty to all nations—the right to enjoy the elective franchise.

☞At the cor. of 3d & Orange sts., in the City of Wilmington Del., there is an establishment from which issues weekly thousands of pounds of an article which to every housewife is like "good news from a far country." That establishment belongs to Moore & Bro;—that article is *Wilmington City Soap.*"

A True Balsam.—DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is truly a Balsam. It contains the balsamic principle of the Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine. Its ingredients are all balsamic. Coughs, colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and Consumption speedily disappear under its balsamic influence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARPETINGS — OIL CLOTHS

THOMAS DEPUY,
37 South Second Street, above Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA,
Has just opened, with a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Carpetings, of choice styles and qualities. Also, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, &c., &c., all of which he will sell very cheap for cash.
sept 10, 1870—3m(L3m

CHEAP WORK.
C. H. LOWMAN
desires to inform the public that he has opened a SHOE SHOP on North street, opposite the Jail, where he will do all kinds of REPAIRING cheaper than the cheapest. Look at his prices:
HALF SOLES, - - - 75 cents.
HALF SOLES AND HEELS, - $1.00.
☞Give him a call. [sept 10, 1870—3w

NOTICE.
MATILDA B. PHILLIPS
vs.
JOHN E. PHILLIPS.
In the Circuit Court for Cecil County. In Chancery.
The object of this suit is to procure a Divorce, a *vinculo matrimonii* of the Complainant from Defendant.
The bill alleges that Complainant and Defendant were married in 1863, that in 1867 she was abandoned by Defendant, and that said desertion has continued uninterruptedly up to the present time, and is, she believes, deliberate and final, and that said Defendant does not reside in Maryland.
It is therefore ordered by the Court, this 5th day of September, 1870, that Complainant cause a copy of this Order, giving the object and substance of the bill, to be inserted in some newspaper published in Cecil county, once a week for four successive weeks before the eighth day of October next, giving notice to the Defendant in said bill, and warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the eighth day of January next, to show cause, if any he has, why a Decree shall not pass as prayed. DAVID SCOTT, Clerk.
True copy: Test. DAVID SCOTT,
Sep. 10, 1870—1w Clerk.

GRAND EXPOSITION
FOR THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
COMPLIMENTS OF MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1101 N. W. corner Eleventh and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA,
FASHIONS FOR THE FALL AND WINTER OF 1870,
Wholesale and Retail,
which Paris and the first manufactories supply.
Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks and Costumes for Ladies and Children.
A special department of plain and elegantly trimmed patterns of the latest Parisian and English styles, at 86 per dozen.
If you want a handsomely fitting, well-made suit, at short notice, go to Mrs. Binder's for tasteful trimmings and dainty stitches. Mourning, Traveling and Wedding outfits, Walking and Fancy Costumes.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS,
comprising the latest Paris novelties in black and colored Fringes, Gimps, Ruches, Loops, Flowers, Gloves, Bridal Wreaths, Veils, Ribbons, new shades in Velvet, Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, Sashes, Neckties.
MADE UP LACE GOODS—GRAND DUCHESSE LACE FOR DRESS TRIMMING.
Point Applique, Valenciennes, Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Black Guipure and Thread Laces, new in design and moderate in price.
CHOICE INDIAN ORNAMENTS.
Fans, Birds, Mats, Cushions, Moccheirs, Cases and Fancy Goods, selected by Mrs. Binder at Niagara.
Elegant line of Whitby Jet Goods, in sets, Breastpins, Ear-rings, Necklaces and Bracelets. Splendid line of French Jet Goods, Coral and French Gold Sets, Charms, Sleeve Buttons, Chains, &c., which for price or variety in style, cannot be surpassed.
Strangers visiting our city are respectfully invited to examine.
Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and fitting. Also, a perfect system of Dress Cutting taught. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
N. W. corner Eleventh and Chestnut Streets,
sept 10, 1870—1m PHILADELPHIA.

Tribute of Respect.

ROOM OF UNION LODGE, NO. 48, A. F. A. M.,
Elkton, Sept. 7th, 1870.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from us our late Brother JOHN T. OWENS; his sudden death admonishes us that in the midst of life we are in death, and sooner or later we too must die.

Resolved, That we humbly bow in deep humility to the dispensation of Providence, and sorrowfully deplore the loss of our late Brother, so suddenly called away from temporal Masonic labor to, as we hope, spiritual rest and refreshment in that "Celestial Lodge" above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides.

Resolved, That Union Lodge, No. 48, of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, has met with a great loss in the death of our departed Brother, and while we mourn our bereavement, yet we will treasure up in our memories his many virtues, which made him an object of our brotherly love and esteem, and an ornament to our Society.

Resolved, That the devotion of our lamented Brother to the true principles of the Order, his zeal in the practical exercise of its charities, the fraternal kindness which ever marked his intercourse with those of the "Mystic Tie" will cause many a heart to turn with affection to the spot where his earthly remains rest in peace.

Resolved, That we tenderly sympathize with the family of our deceased friend and Brother, and hope they may find peace and comfort in their bereavement from that Power who alone can comfort those who mourn.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, and that these resolutions be placed on the minutes of the Lodge, by the Secretary, and that the Lodge be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be published in THE CECIL WHIG and *Cecil Democrat.*

WM. K. RECKEFUS,
J. H. CRAWFORD,
NOBLE T. BIDDLE,
Sept 10, 1870—1w Committee.

NOTICE.
ROBERT MARSHBANK
vs.
JOHN W. MITCHELL AND OTHERS.
In the Orphans' Court for Cecil county. In chancery.
September 4th, 1870.
The object of this suit is to procure a Decree for an account of the personal and a sale of the real estate of one Richard H. B. Mitchell, late of said county, deceased, for the payment of debts due from the said Richard H. B. Mitchell, deceased, to the complainant and others.
The Bill states that the said Richard H. B. Mitchell was in his life-time indebted unto the complainant in the sum of Sixty-three dollars and Twenty-four cents, with interest thereon, on a certain promissory note to the complainant, in his life-time, dated on the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and payable sixty days after the date thereof; and also in the sum of Fourteen dollars, for sundry matters and things properly chargeable in account. That being so indebted, and being seized and possessed of real and personal estate, lying in said county and elsewhere in this State, the said Richard H. B. Mitchell died, having first made and executed his last Will and Testament, of which the said John W. Mitchell was appointed Executor; but which said last Will and Testament contained no power for the sale of said testator's real estate, leaving Margaret Mitchell his widow, and John W. Mitchell, Richard H. Mitchell, Walter Mitchell, James Mitchell, Andrew B. Mitchell, Whittington D. Mitchell, Lucy Hebb, a widow, Mary Bateman, a widow, Violetta Mitchell, his children, and Lucy C. Robertson, infant child of a deceased daughter Elizabeth Robertson and Edward F. Dent, infant child of a deceased daughter Catherine Dent, his only heirs-at-law and devisees. That the said John W. has a wife; that the said Richard H. has a wife; that the said Walter has a wife. That the said Margaret Mitchell, John W. Mitchell and wife, Richard H. Mitchell and wife, Walter Mitchell and wife, James Mitchell, Whittington D. Mitchell, Lucy Hebb, Mary Bateman, Violetta Mitchell and Lucy C. Robertson, reside in the State of Maryland; that the said Andrew B. Mitchell resides in the State of Delaware or elsewhere beyond the limits of the State of Maryland; and the said Edward F. Dent resides in the District of Columbia or elsewhere beyond the limits of the State of Maryland.
The Bill further charges that no part of the said debts or the interest thereon has been paid, and that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient for the payment of his debts.
It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this Order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Cecil county, once a week for one month before the tenth day of October next, 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 tenth day of January, next, to answer the premises and show cause, if any they have, why a Decree ought not to pass as prayed.
R. D. JAMAR, Register.
True copy: test, R. D. JAMAR,
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