The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, DECEMBER 3, 1870.

Democratic Ignorance.

It is well known that the Fifteenth Amendment is the greatest Democratic bugaboo of the times, even over-topping "nigger equality" in the pure unclassified mind of Democracy. Taking their cue from a knowledge of this weak spot in the Democratic brain, their shrewd speakers and "ward politicians" told their dumb followers, that if they could only manage to elect a majority of Democrats to Congress they would speedily repeal the obnoxious fifteenth article of the Constitution, and "stop all the niggers from voting" henceforth and forever. This was delightful news to the simple creatures, and they worked with might and main, and managed to reduce the Republican majority in the House to *about fifty*, (not 13 as the *Democrat*, with so much assurance affirmed.) We could not have believed that so much ignorance prevailed among men evincing such interest in political questions as the Democracy; and on a question, too, which has recently excited so much discussion as that of amending the Constitution.

An article or amendment when once incorporated into the Constitution must go through the same routine to repeal it, that it did to make it a part of the fundamental law. The Constitution itself, in article V, prescribes the mode by which it shall be altered or amended. When two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, they shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, Congress shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which shall be valid when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

Now the Fifteenth Amendment, as well as all other Amendments, has been engrafted in the Constitution in the manner above stated, and if repealed at all, it must be done by a similar process; and though the Democrats might gain a majority in both Houses of Congress, of which there is not the remotest probability, they could not even *propose* the abrogation of the—to them—obnoxious Fifteenth Amendment, unless that majority was a two-thirds one. And admitting them to have gained the power to propose the repeal, their proposition would have to be sanctioned by three-fourths of the State Legislatures to give it validity. This can never be accomplished, every man must admit, who knows anything about our Government, and till this well nigh miracle can be performed, the Fifteenth Amendment will stand as part of the Constitution, guaranteeing political rights to every citizen; and colored men are sure to vote for all coming time while the Republic of the United States lasts. So those simpletons who dream that a mere Democratic majority in Congress could alter or affect the Constitution, or prohibit colored men from voting, may as well dismiss their vain hopes, and prepare to exercise the principles of liberty which that document secures to themselves and their posterity, without grudging the same privileges and rights to other men, whose exercise of those rights does not in any way interfere with their own.

The Approaching Change.

The delightful weather and fine roads we have been enjoying for many weeks, we may expect ere long to change to rough stormy weather, with snow and ice, or drenching storms and muddy roads, making travel on our public thoroughfares, not merely unpleasant, but execrable. The question of bad roads with returning winter, again meets every one with its discomforts and toil, who has business requiring them to be on the roads. A remedy for this growing evil is the all-important question with our people whose business calls them abroad. If the evil cannot be entirely eradicated, every one will admit that it might in a great measure be mitigated; and with the large sums yearly spent on the county roads, they ought to constantly improve, in place of growing worse, as is the case at present.

There is something radically wrong in our system of Road Laws is clear to all reflecting minds; and that unscrupulous men take advantage of the defective law, is equally apparent. There is immense quantities of material in the form of stones and gravel, of which all the best roads in the country are composed, scattered broadcast over the county. A law compelling makers and menders of roads to bring this waste material into the proper place and shape, to form permanent roads is what we stand most in need of. A law giving power to, and making it obligatory on the County Commissioners to publish specifications stating the manner and form that roads shall be made, and the material to be used, and then give the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, whose bondsmen shall secure the public against loss, would have to constitute a feature of the road law in our mind to make it efficient.

The practice pursued by the County Commissioners in having bridges built, with elaborations would be a very good system for the management of roads. If we had political bridges as we have political roads, the former would be no better than the latter.

It may be argued that the expense necessary to make a permanent road would be, in many cases, disproportioned to the amount of travel which the road accommodates, but the longer the work would last with little or no future expense. The road question is one that deeply interests every real estate owner in the country; and the greater the conveniences the higher his property will rise in value. Nothing adds more to the permanent value of real estate than fine roads in the neighborhood. We invite suggestions from all who feel an interest in the subject, on the improvement of our public roads and road laws, The improvement in our opinion will have to begin with the latter.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE.—There was a large turn-out on Sunday afternoon last, of the Roman Catholic societies of Baltimore to participate in the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner-stone of a building designed to be used as a school and asylum for colored orphan children, to be under the control and direction of the Oblate Sisters of Providence, all of whom are colored. Archbishop Spalding delivered a brief address, during which he said there was no distinction of color in the Roman Catholic Church, and he rejoiced to see Americans, Germans and Irishmen carrying out, by their action yesterday, the true principles of that church. It is a mooted question, said the Archbishop, whether the colored people of the Roman Catholic faith should have seperate churches, or whether they should remain, as now, in the churches in which they enjoy common privileges with all other Catholics. Heretofore they have met at the same communion table, and have participated, he said, in the same sacraments and ordinances of that Church on terms of perfect equality. He thought that perhaps in some localities, by reason of their increasing numbers, it may become desirable to gather them into churches of their own. During the course of his remarks he incidentally remarked that when he was a student at college two of his classmates were colored youths, and one of them was his particular friend.

The Democratic Barbecue.

The flag carried Union down in the procession—Republicans insulted—The old Rebel yell of '61—The flag torn down, trampled and torn to pieces—Democratic principles.

The Copperhead party of the First District had what they termed a Barbecue and Procession, at Cecilton, on Saturday last. An ox, or cow beast of some sort, was spitted and roasted whole, and as many as could be got together were formed in a line on horse-back, and rode through and around the village, their horses and persons decorated with red and white—no blue—carrying the flag of the United States, turned upside down, or "Union down," as the inversion of the national banner is turned, which is every where known as a mark of insult to the flag. In passing the house of Mr. Thomas P. Jones, the procession halted and groaned, hooted and greeted him, or his place—for Mr. Jones was not at home at the time—with the old Rebel demoniac yell. Having thus published the true Democratic principles of hate and insult to the Government and all its friends, this representative procession composed of the F. F.'s of Sassafras Neck, moved on, and then Mr. Jones' children ran up the flag. In the course of its doublings and windings, the "procession" passed Mr. J.'s residence again, and seeing the flag flying, a detachment rode into the yard, pulled down the flag, bore it off in triumph, and tearing it in pieces trampled it under their horses' feet. Shortly after this outrage had been committed, Mr. Jones returned home, and procuring another flag ran it up where it fluttered defiance at the party that was attempting in its feeble way to commemorate the old Rebel cause. The flag had not been replaced long before the same party returned, and seeing it flying, charged for the hated emblem, but seeing Mr. Jones coming out to meet them, they, like true Rebel home guards of '61 recruited in that Neck, thought it prudent to retire. After some time had elapsed, the Rebel cavalry returned, and again attempted to charge on the flag, hoping, doubtless, to find it unprotected this time, but Mr. Jones was standing by his colors, and advanced to meet the raiders, who turned again and rode off.

A man named William Ward, a scion of the F. F.'s of Sassafras Neck, we are told was the leader in the gallant attack upon the flag, and to show that the entire meeting endorsed this outrage and disgrace to the whole State, the gallant Ward was put forward to make the opening speech at the meeting.

Beyond the customary howling and swearing which constitute a feature of such occasions, when the proper amount of bad whisky has been imbibed, nothing more worthy of note transpired that we heard of. It was noticeable that none of the participants in the orgie, could tell the object of the demonstration and attack on the flag, but like Sancho Panza, seemed thankful for the roast steer and abundant supply of whisky, and were not disposed to look the gift-horse in the mouth. The "Barbecue," was doubtless made to use up the remnants of the greenbacks and British gold, supplied by the Free Trade League of English manufacturers and New York and Boston importers, the object of which was to secure a majority in Congress favorable to British free trade, and opposed to the growing manufacturing interests of this country; and further, to furnish a treat for what the chivalry term the "poor white trash" of their party, for gallantly braving the danger of "nigger equality" by turning out to the polls and voting shoulder to shoulder with the "d—n niggers."

We hope, for the credit of the county, that this disgraceful affair will not gain general publicity abroad, for nothing injures the county and state, and turns away enterprise, capital and emigration, so much as these Democratic caricatures of the scenes and incidents of the slaveholders' rebellion.

We can assure the public that no such disgraceful exhibitions extend as far north as the latitude of Elkton, but are mainly confined to those uncivilized portions of the county drained by the waters of the Sassafras and Bohemia, where negroes are shot down in cold blood, and a Harris plunges a knife into the heart of his victim.

The "Duck War."

The *American* of Monday last publishes the following letter from Havre de Grace, on the "Duck War:"

"There is in this town a population of three thousand people, all of whom are directly or indirectly interested in the taking of wild fowl. The (so-called) officers of the law have been trampling rough-shod over every right and privilege which belongs to the people at this point. As a Democrat I regret to say that the *Democratic press is closed* against any communication which would convey to the public eye a sense of the distress in this neighborhood, or would operate in any manner to the interests of this people, while it readily publishes any defamatory article replete with such terms as "thieves," "poachers," and "river pirates."

I append a letter to the Governor, based upon the opinion of an eminent lawyer of Maryland, which I desire the people here to see.

The letter to the Governor above referred to was written by R. R. Vandiver, Esq., of Havre de Grace, and which we are compelled to omit on account of its length.—After giving a sketch of the exploits of the Oyster Navy, charging Captain Davidson with over-stepping his authority, the writer states the law for the protection of "Wild Fowl" to be as follows:

In defence of these proceedings it was stated that the Legislature, at its last session, had made it a part of the duties of the "Oyster Police Force" to enforce the law relating to "Wild Fowl." Upon an examination of the proceedings of that body, I find there is no such law in force. There was an act (chap. 296, approved April 4th, 1870,) amending section 41 of chap. 406 of the laws of 1868, entitled "Oysters," which made it a part of the duties of the commander of the said "Oyster Police Force" to enforce the provisions of article 98 of the Code, relating to "Wild Fowl." This enactment had only four days' existence. It was subsequently destroyed by chapter 364, approved April 8th, 1870, which repealed chapter 406, and everything pertaining to it. Chapter 364 is now, as I understand it, the "Oyster Law" of Maryland. There is not a single line in it which makes it the duty of Commander Davidson to cruise in the waters of the Susquehanna River and head of Chesapeake Bay. The fleet is a creature of the "Oyster Law," and to misapply its force so as to interfere with a law that provides its own enforcements, is a usurpation of authority, which, I think, every person, even if they be violating article 98, has the right to use the same force in resisting, as they would against any one who attempted an assault upon their person.

Article 98 authorizes any "sheriff, constable or commissioned militia officer of the *county* wherein the provisions of this article relating to water fowl may be violated" to make the arrests, and none other.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER. This is one of the very best papers that can be found for the home circle and the country fireside, and every family where youth are found should be provided with some such paper or papers. The value to the expanding mind, which is eager to grasp every species of mental food within its reach, of good papers full of practical, every day instruction, as well as scientific knowledge, cannot be estimated. One number of such a paper is worth cart loads of the trashy sheets which flood the country and corrupt the minds of the young with monstrous love stories and sensation tales.

The price of the *Rural* is $3 a year to single subscribers. We will club it with *The Whig* for a single copy of each, one year in advance, $4.00. Among the many flattering notices it has received from the press of the county, we have only room for the following:

Always fresh and varied, and suited to almost every phase and period of life, it now stands, preeminently, the largest, most beautiful and popular weekly of its class published anywhere.—*S. S. Visitor.*

An advertisement of the *Rural* will be found elsewhere.

A Liberal Offer.

Under this caption, our friend Colton, Editor of the *Maryland Republican*, publishes proposals for a corps of local correspondents. We take the liberty to use friend Colton's article, with such modifications as are necessary to adopt it to *The Whig*.

It has always been our wish to have reliable local correspondence in each Election District of the county. We have indeed felt the need of this so much that we do not think our paper complete without it, and as we cannot expect any one to work for nothing, we make the following liberal proposition: To any lady or gentleman in either of the Dists. (except the 3d) of the Co., who will furnish us with one short letter each week, we will pay $25 a year in cash and give them two copies of *The Whig*, to be sent to any address they may name. The matter to be as truthful as possible and contain nothing of personal character, and be composed wholly of local items, not verses, essays or articles on politics or other subjects. Here is a chance for young ladies or gentlemen to improve themselves in writing, and at the same time get enough at least to pay for paper and stamps. This will cost us about $220 per year, and although it looks like a small matter, it is something to pay for local correspondence. You need not be afraid to write—we will put the matter in proper shape. The following are some of the subjects to write upon. Give us all the neighborhood news. Tell us who dies, who gets married, who comes into the neighborhood, who moves away, who sells or purchases a farm, what new business starts, fires, accidents, fights, and in short, anything that one neighbor would tell another as news. And if you have nothing better to write about, give us your opinion of the weather, the condition of the roads or anything else you choose. The Editor, of course, reserves to himself the right to publish the correspondence entire, in part, or to withhold it altogether; and correspondents may feel safe in trusting him—he will try to do what is right. If in any District there may be more than one person applying, the Editor will make selection, but no one will ever know that there was more than one applicant. The above proposition will remain open until the 31st day of December, and any one desiring the position, will address the Editor over proper signature, with District and post office address, with a speciman letter for publication if they think proper, and as soon as the time expires, successful applicants will be notified. Where there are not items sufficient to furnish a letter weekly, 50 cts. a letter will be paid for all received that are accepted.

Peninsular and State Items.

About 3 o'clock Saturday morning last, a drying mill in the Hagley Powder Works of the Messrs. Dupont, exploded. No one was injured.

John Anderson, of Newark, after getting up about half past four o'clock on Friday morning, the 25th ult., fell down a flight of stairs, injuring himself to such an extent that he died in a few minutes afterwards. He was about 71 years of age, and was highly esteemed in the town where he had resided for many years.

The semi-annual flogging began at New Castle last week. Three victims, all colored men, received their designated number of stripes.

A young man named Thomas Murphy who has long been in the employ of the Fennimore family, near Odessa, went gunning on Thanksgiving day, when his gun was accidentally discharged, and the lead passed through his body, producing instant death.

The firm of Jessup & Moore, paper manufactures, was dissolved on the 1st inst.

J. Lowery, of Milford, raised, this year, 200 bushels of turnips, 400 bushels of sugar beets and 8,000 heads of cabbage from 2½ acres of ground.

Wm. B. Lowery & Co., the publishers of the *Mutual Friend*, published at Milford, Del., have sold it to General Levi Harris, the well known citizen and real estate agent in that town.

In the lower Districts of Kent county, thieving seems to have been going on extensively. The *News* says hogs have been taken from the pens, and sheep driven off in several instances.

The dwelling of Dr. S. G. Fisher, near Edesville, was destroyed by fire on the 20th ult. Loss about $1,000, including damage to furniture. No insurance. The storehouse of Mr. A. L. Vannort, at Hanesville, came near being burned on Monday morning, 21st ult.

A little son of John Maynard, residing near Greensborough, was run over by a cart recently, and killed.

Mr. Levin Pool's steam saw mill, near Andersontown, was recently destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $1,200, upon which there is no insurance.

Early sown wheat in Caroline county is slightly affected by the fly.

A rabbit chase through the streets of Denton, has broken the monotony of that quiet town.

The Easton *Gazette* claims to have on exhibition a pumpkin of the Cuban variety, which "measures four feet, one and a half inches either way, is of very rough appearance and remarkably heavy—in fact the outer surface resembles a cluster of gravel or small stones cemented together."

St. Michaels is to have street lamps.

The house of Thomas Hubbard, located in the Neck District, was consumed by fire two weeks since.

Col. W. J. Leonard is erecting a paper mill near Salisbury.

In Salisbury, on the evening of the 19th ult., constable Zeddy Gordy shot Solomon Bethards in the groin and dangerously wounded him. The constable attempted to serve a writ of attachment on a horse and carriage belonging to Bethards, and the latter refusing to let the property go, was the cause of the difficulty.

Miss Mary G. Hyland, daughter of the late James Hyland, of Somerset, has been appointed to fill the vacant scholarship in Brooks' Female College in Baltimore.

A school-house just completed, in Brinkley's District, was burned on the 15th ult. The *True Marylander* charges the Republicans with setting it on fire. It is their constant aim to build, not to destroy, these institutions.

Dr. Morris, of Princess Anne, whilst on the road in his carriage, one day last week, was paralyzed.

At the last meeting of the Susquehanna Building Association, money sold for 23 per cent. premium.

H. W. Archer, Esq., sold a few days since, the property known as "Rock Run," bordering on the Tide Water Canal, and consisting of a merchant mill, a large stone dwelling house, two tenant houses, granite quarries and 50 acres of land. Purchased by Thomas H. Maddock, of this county, for $13,500.

Mr. L. B. Finley recently sold his farm, "Cottage Home," containing 160 acres, situated near Forest Hill, Harford county, to W. H. Gibson, of Lancaster county, Pa., for $6,000.

Judge A. W. Bateman, of Harford co., last week tendered his resignation as one of the Third Judicial Circuit (Baltimore and Harford counties) of Maryland. Governor Bowie has the appointment of a successor, who will hold office until the general election in 1871.

—We often receive complimentary notices from our subscribers which, if we had a penchant for blowing, might serve us a good turn; but our native modesty generally induces us to withhold these flattering tributes from the public while we content ourselves with expressing our thanks in a private way. The following, however, received with a renewal of subscription, may serve to show the appreciation of *The Whig* as a local paper, and we are induced to depart from our usual course, by publishing it:

"Not having received your paper for two weeks, I enclose you $2, for which please send me one year's subscription of your issue. The news I receive from the "locals" is inestimable, and I consider your paper a fit companion for any home."

☞If you want to be in a good humor all the week, get your washing nicely done by 10 o'clock Monday morning and have the clothes ironed and put away before night. Now if you don't know how to do this, just inquire at Moore & Bro., who manufacture that famous "*Wilmington City Soap.*" Ask your grocer for it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.

THE FARM now occupied by Wm. P. Howard, two miles from Chesapeake City, 50 to 100 acres to be planted in corn. WM. P. HOWARD, on farm, or H. D. M. HOWARD, Elkton.
Dec 3, 1870—tf

PHILIP PHILLIPS,
The Singing Pilgrim,
WILL GIVE ONE OF HIS
Evenings of Sacred Song,
AT THE
ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Elkton,
ON
Monday Evening, December 12th,
For the benefit of the Maryland Sunday School Union.
Doors opens at 6½. Exercises to commence at 7½.
TICKETS, - - - 50 CENTS.
Children under 12 years, - 25 "
☞To be had at the Drug Stores. [dec 12—2w

FLORAL GUIDE
FOR 1871.
OUR BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED "FLORAL GUIDE AND GARDENER'S MANUAL" for 1871.
20 Varieties Pansies, Drummond fil. packets 10c
Double Portulaca, like miniature roses 20c
Double Petunia 20c
Double Sweet William 20c
25 Choice Annuals $1.00
Sent post paid. Address,
PHELPS & REYNOLDS,
O. B. PHELPS, M. G. REYNOLDS, Rochester, N. Y.
Dec 3, 1870—5m

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
WOODLAWN,
NEAR PRINCIPIO, CECIL COUNTY.
Under a Decree of the Orphans' Court for Cecil county, in Chancery, I will offer at Public Sale, at the Store of John Lockland, at Upper Principio, on
Saturday, the 31st day of December, 1870,
at two o'clock P.M., all that
PARCEL OF WOODLAND,
which John Thompson, dec'd, devised to his children—Samuel, William, John, Ezekiel and Marshall Thompson and Mary Ridlic, except 3½ Acres taken by Ezekiel Thompson.
This land lies near Upper Principio, in Cecil county, and contains
17 Acres, 1 Rood and 15 Perches,
more or less, and is well set in Chestnut and oak rail wood.
TERMS OF SALE prescribed by the Decree:—One-third cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months, and the remainder in twelve months from the day of sale. Credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee.
W. J. JONES,
Dec 3, 1870—ts Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold at Public Sale, on the farm now occupied by Augustus Howell, near the residence of David M. Taylor, on the road leading from the Chesapeake City road to Frazer's Corner, on
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1870,
at 12 o'clock M., PROMPTLY, the following property:
6 head of good of Horses and Mares, for farm or road; 3 Milk Cows; 3 Yearling Calves; 6 Shoats.
1 two-horse Farm Wagon, nearly new; 1 Mill Wagon, 1 Pennington Reaper, Wagon Harness, 1 set Carriage Harness, 2 sets Lead Gears, 4 sets Plow Gears, 1 Double Harrow, 1 ⅔ Harrow, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Collars, Bridles, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of $20 and under, Cash; on all sums over $20, a credit of Nine months will be given, by the purchaser giving Note, with approved security, with interest added, and payable at the National Bank of Elkton. A discount of 5 per cent will be allowed for the cash, on all sums over $20; and no goods to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.
JOHN E. ALEXANDER,
AUGUSTUS HOWELL.
Dec 3, 1870—2w J. B. ASH, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF A
HOUSE AND LOT,
ON MAIN STREET, ELKTON.
By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, in Chancery, the undersigned, Trustee, will sell at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, on
Tuesday, the 27th day of December, 1870,
at eleven o'clock A.M., all that LOT OF LAND, situate on the south side of Main street, in the town of Elkton, adjoining property of John T. Miller on the west, and William McNamee on the east, and now occupied by Chas. H. Smith. This Lot fronts twenty-feet on the said street and runs back 198 feet, and is improved by a two story an attic FRAME DWELLING HOUSE. There is also but room on the lot to build a house; thus making, with house already there, an elegant residence, as it is located in the very best part of the town for residences.
TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree, are: One-third of the purchase money cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months, and the residue in Twelve months thereafter. The credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving his Notes to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee.
W. J. JONES,
Dec 3, 1870—ts

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.
The Star Course of Lectures.
The Lecture Committee have the pleasure of announcing that for the STAR LECTURE COURSE of 1870-71 in Odd Fellows' Hall, Elkton, they have engaged the following distinguished readers and lecturers, viz:
George Vandenhoff,
Rev. A. A. Willits,
P. B. Du Chaillu,
Grace Greenwood,
Josh Billings.
They are also in correspondence with
Jas. E. Murdoch,
and if the sale of tickets will justify, hope to add him to the list. The course will be opened
Tuesday Evening, December 20th, 1870,
WITH A READING BY
George Vandenhoff.
SEASON TICKETS, - - - - $1.50
SINGLE TICKETS, - - - - 50
Reserved Gallery seats for the course, $1.00 extra.
☞Tickets for sale at Mitchell's, Frazer's, Drennan's, Levis', Reese's, and by THE COMMITTEE.
Dec 3, 1870—tf

ADJOURNED
TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate,
IN CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND.
Under and by virtue of a Deed of Trust from Abner Kirk and wife, bearing date the 8th day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, and duly recorded among the Land Record Books of Cecil county, aforesaid, the undersigned will expose at Public Sale, at the Cross Keys Hotel, at Brick Meeting House, on
WEDNESDAY, December the 21st, 1870,
ALL THAT
Valuable REAL ESTATE,
upon which the said Abner Kirk now resides, and containing
152 ACRES OF LAND,
more or less. This Real Estate is situate about two miles south of the Brick Meeting House, on the road leading to Port Deposit.
The soil is of excellent quality and in a high state of cultivation, and possesses all the qualities of a good Farm.
The improvements consist of a large, comfortable old fashioned DWELLING HOUSE, conveniently arranged, with Kitchen attached. Also, two comfortable Tenant Houses; large Barn, Wagon-house and other outbuildings.
Railroads, churches and schools are within convenient distances. The neighborhood is healthy.
THE TERMS OF SALE are as follows:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale. The balance of the purchase money to be paid in equal instalments of Nine and Eighteen months from the day of sale; to be secured by the Bonds of the purchaser, with approved security, and to bear interest from the day of sale.
The last instalment may remain secured upon the property, if the purchaser so desires.
The cost of Stamp, Deed, &c., to be paid by the purchaser.
☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P.M.
EDWIN HAINES,
Dec 3, 1870—ts Trustee.

STATEMENT
OF THE
Receipts and Expenditures
OF THE
BOHEMIA BRIDGE COMPANY,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 18, 1870.

DR.

To amount paid to G. W. Cruikshank and E. E. Ewing for printing annual statement	$13.12
To amount paid for conveyance of Directors to Bridge	4.00
To amount paid James McIntire, Excise Tax for 1869	55.93
To amount paid for coal, January 1st, 1870	19.10
To amount paid William Lindsey, bill for lumber	12.35
To amount paid James McIntire, Excise Tax to April 1st, 1870	9.70
To amount paid J. W. Buchanan for one oil can	25
To amount paid J. W. Buchanan for stove pipe,	3.07
To amount paid J. H. Steele for coal	17.06
To amount paid Secretary and Treasurer for one year's services	210.00
To amount paid William Cooling for one year as bridge-tender	375.00
To amount paid William Cooling for coal oil, repairs to bridge house, &c.	14.32
To amount paid for revenue stamps	2.50
To dividend of 6 per cent, declared this day on $16,250 of stock paid in	931.60
To balance in hands of Treasurer	285.34
	$2,013.43

CR.

By balance in hands of Treasurer, November 18, 1869	$741	
By amount for gross receipts of tolls and wharfage	1,272.07	
To amount for interest on money loaned	29.95	
		$2,013.43

The Directors, deeming it prudent to provide for future necessary repairs that may be needed to the Bridge, have created a Sinking Fund, to which the balance in hands of the Treasurer, as shown by the above statement, has been transferred.
J. H. STEELE,
Dec 3, 1870—2w Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I WAS CURED OF DEAFNESS AND CATARRH by a simple remedy and will send the receipt free. 33] MRS. M. C. LEGGETT, Jersey City, N. J.

$60 A WEEK paid to agents, male or female, in a new manufacturing business at home. No capital required. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me. [35

SALESMEN WANTED.
Business honorable. No competition. Liberal pay given. 35] S. W. KENNEDY, 8 S. 4th St., Philadelphia.

$10 MADE FROM 50 Cts!
Something urgently needed by everybody. Call and see, or 12 samples sent postage paid, for 50 cts. that retail easily for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham St., N. Y. [35

100,000 AGENTS WANTED FOR
HOW WOMEN CAN MAKE MONEY,
And other best Books in the Market.
McKINNEY & MARTIN, 1308 Chestnut Street, Phila. [35

AGENTS WANTED FOR
Sexual Scienc
Including Manhood, Womanhood and their mutual interrelations, Love, its laws, power, &c., by Dr. L. O. S. Fowler. Send for circulars and specimen pages. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. [35

AGENTS Wanted for Hoadley's New, Fresh BOOK "Sacred Heroes and Martyrs," written in the Author's happiest style, and surpassing his former works, which have sold by the 100,000.—With original Steel Engravings from designs by our Artist who has spent three years in Bible lands. The Clergy and the Press are loud in its praise. Agents are making money rapidly. E. B. TREAT & Co., Publishers, 654 Broadway, New York. [35

FARMER'S HELPER
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