The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, AUGUST 12, 1871.

The Political Outlook.

An election was held, last week, in North Carolina to decide, by a vote of the people, the question of altering the Constitution,—which was defeated by a large majority. The measure was a party one, and a scheme concocted by the Ku-Klux Democracy of that State to overthrow the present Republican constitution of the State, and fix up one with the object of annulling the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and restricting the right of suffrage. With this end in view, the Ku-Klux organizations have been murdering, whipping and driving out the white Republicans, and colored men, and organizing a reign of terror. A letter from South Carolina, published on our first page, will give some idea of the condition of affairs in the Rebel States, and the animus of the Ku-Klux Klans. Had not the Republicans, in spite of this organized murdering and whipping of the Rebel Democracy, defeated the scheme by carrying the State against a convention, the same programme would have been attempted by other Southern States; and nothing but direct interference of the General Government could have kept the whole southern country from falling into the control of the politicans who are still bent on resuscitating the "Lost Cause" at all hazards, if by murder and persecution of the colored people and white Republicans, they can seize and carry those States for the Democratic Presidential ticket in 1872. This defeat, however, will serve to reinspirit the Republican party of the whole South, and serve as a wet blanket upon the Ku-Klux Democracy.

A State election was held in Kentucky, this week, which has served to give the Democracy a severe check. A reduction of their majority sixty thousand is not calculated to inspire that party of revolvers and Bowie knives with confidence. The elections this year, after New Hampshire, have been a series of disappointments for the Rebel Democracy, and a corresponding encouragement for the Republican party.—The time approaches, and will soon arrive, when Maryland Republicans will be called upon to assert their manhood and appreciation of good government, and reform the system of "Ring" plunder, which is everywhere developed by the Democratic party of the State. That hundreds of Republican voters in this county should fold their arms and stand supinely by, and without making an effort to redeem the county from the sway of the corrupt and plundering Democratic "Rings," which like leeches suck the blood from its heart, is nothing less than a scandal and public shame. A count of the poll books and registered lists will prove that the Republican party has the majority in the county; but a lack of public spirit and organization, and a species of disgraceful moral cowardice, which every man should be ashamed of, has allowed the Democratic—the *hungry, greedy*—Democratic politicians to form "Rings," and plunder the people, as a comparative statement of the expenditures under Republican government with the present Democratic regime in State and county conclusively proves, and which we have several times published, and which no attempt has been made to deny, because undeniable.

With a system of organized murder carried on by the Democratic party in all the Southern States, and of heretofore unheard of plunder in New York, Maryland, and wherever else the party is in power, is it not time that every tax-payer of Cecil and of Maryland, who votes the Democratic ticket, should seriously consider what it costs him to vote that ticket; and every Republican who has been indifferent because piqued, perhaps, at something of minor consequence, what his duty to his county and his State, and his rights as an American citizen are? Every intelligent man who sees and refuses to lend his aid to the complete overthrow and extinction of that abominable party of low prejudices and base aims, is guilty of a moral and political crime which he and his children, and perhaps grandchildren, will feel the baleful effects of. At the turning point in the civilization of the nineteenth century that party has done and is doing all in its power to drag the nation back toward the darkness from which it is escaping.

Tammany at the Bar.

The New York *Times* has published a supplement containing a transcript from the books of Controller Connoly, of the New York City Ring, which shows the stealings of four firms. The following are the bills for Sunday work. No one believes that the work here charged for was done on Sunday, or done at all; but it shows the carelessness and entire recklessness of this Imperial Democratic "Ring" in making out accounts to draw money by millions from the treasury. The first is in 1868:

Jan. 26.—J. A. Smith, for carpets, - - -	$32,617 13
Mar. 8.—A. G. Miller, repairs county offices and buildings, - -	34,785 03
April 26.—Ingersol & Co., furniture for county court rooms and offices,	44,243 57
June 7.—Geo. S. Miller, repairs and alterations of county buildings, - -	23,005 83
July 19.—Ingersol & Co, furniture in county offices,	53,206 75
Aug. 30.—Ingersol & Co, furniture in county offices,	60,334 71
Oct. 18.—Ingersol & Co., furniture in county courts and offices; - -	10,474 61
1869.	
July 18.—C. D. Bollar & Co., cabinet-work in county court house, -	89,379 00
Oct. 17.—Ingersol & Co., cabinet work in county court house, - -	64,984 82
1870.	
Jan. 6.—A. G. Miller, cabinet work in county court house, - -	49,082 30
Feb. 6.—Ingersol & Co., cabinet work and furniture in armories and drill rooms,	54,053 33
Mar 13.—C. D. Bollar & Co., fitting up armories and drill rooms, -	37,072 16
April 17.—J. A. Smith, carpets in county court house,	72,819 81
Total Sunday work, -	$636,079 05

Similar bills are presented for almost every day in the week.

On a single day,—June 30, 1870,—the following sums were paid for repairs and furniture supplied to the armory:

June 30, - - -	$19,208 14
June 30, - - -	37,072 16
June 30, - - -	37,426 87
June 30, - - -	40,519,24
June 30, - - -	35,748 29
Total, - -	$200,004 70

And this is a fair specimen of Democratic government wherever it obtains power. Not a democratic organ in the country condemns these wholesale frauds of Tammany, but a number try to defend them.

—A bomshell has been thrown into the camp of the Ohio Democracy by Colonel John M. Connell, one of the ablest writers and most popular speakers within that organization. It is in the form of a letter to Hon. A. G. Thurman, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee in reponse to an invitation from that body to take the stump in favor of the Democratic ticket lately nominated by the State Convention. This Colonel Connell very plainly and squarely refused to do, on the ground first, that Colonel McCook, the nominee for Governor, was not really nominated and second, that the party is entering upon the canvass with a false platform, to which he and other true Democrats cannot subscribe.

The "Ring" Worm.

This political disease which has afflicted the Democratic party recently has broken out in the party of this county and the disease is manifesting a very malignant type. That it will be the death of the entire party throughout the country is at present greatly feared by its most thoughtful men. And that it would be a virtuous taking off of that gangrene political conspiracy against civilized democracy, is the settled conviction of every careful student of history.

The last battle of the Elkton "Ring" is over some stanzas of doggrel which is charged by the opposition to the "Ring" with emanating from the Clerk's office; and thereupon the Clerk is set upon and his follies and crimes, political are ripped up with an unmerciful knife. He is denounced by a writer who assumes the *nome de plume* of "Fair Play" for keeping a "Radical" in his employ, as the perpetrator of a political crime of the darkest and deepest dye. We give this arraignment in the writers own words which are as follows:

"After soliciting and obtaining an office then upon his party allegiance, with what grace can he now turn round upon that position and appoint one of the rankest Radicals in Cecil county? It is vain to attempt a defense of such conduct in *a party man.* Is Cecil Democracy unable to furnish a man of intelligence sufficient for the office? Yes, sir! hundreds of Democrats—honest—intelligent—with starving families—would have been glad to have had it."

Without taking sides in this party fight we merely quote this party dogma to protest against, and condemn it in the name of capability, honesty and good government. This principle here insisted upon as the shibboleth of the party is what is degrading and corrupting our Republic, and is the great danger and evil which the American people are called upon to reform. No doubt "hundreds of Democrats—*honest—intelligent*—with starving families—would have been glad to have had it." There is no doubt about this except the two words we have italicised. "Honest, intelligent" men are not conspicuous for having "starving families" unless they are very lazy; and a man who is too lazy to earn an honest livelihood, is not fit for a public official.

But the sin of the Clerk for which "Fair Play" would have him crucified by the party, looks, in our unsophisticated eyes, more like a "virtue of necessity" than a criminal act. It may not be generally known that it requires many months of careful study and practice to educate a competent Clerk for that important office, and when the present Clerk came into possession of the office, there were but two men in the county available who were competent to fill the office. The one who might have claimed it on party grounds was offered the deputy clerkship, but peremptorily declined, and in the light of *duty* to the public whose faithful servant he had sworn to be, the Clerk elect secured the services of the despised Nazarine, the Radical.

Doubtless hundreds of starving Democrats were ready, and eager to take that or any other office, although ignorant of its simplest requirements, but would it have been less than a crime to appoint such men?

We are not a party to this delectable family quarrel, and only take the above declaration of principle as a text to condemn the dogma which is turning our people into a set of unprincipled office hunters, and corrupting and demoralizing the present generation. It will be a day worthy of general thanksgiving when some efficient and stringent tenure of office law is devised and enacted.

CORN HARVESTER AND "HUSKER."—At the Patent office in Washington every visitor to the "model room can understand the truth of the saying that there is no end to the number and variety of "reapers," "mowers," "harvesters" and other "Improved" agricultural implements. With all this it is somewhat remarkable that there has been no successful machine heretofore provided for harvesting Indian corn, and at the same time ridding the farmer of the time-consuming nuisance of "husking. It has remained until now, and for a clergyman, to produce this machine, the model of which is now in Philadelphia.

The machine is on two wheels and drawn by two horses. It operates on the outside row of corn, passing continuously around the field. The stalks in each hill are all cut off at once by two circular cutters, revolving towars each other, at the front of the machine. The stalks are carried thence, butts first, by revolving arms and an endless apron to a pair of fluted, rollers, which grasp the stalks and carry them rapidly through. The ears, however, being too large to pass between the rollers. are pushed out of the husks in the neatest and most effective manner. This is because the *joint* of the ear with the stalk is the weakest point and easly broken by contact with the rollers. The ears fall into a hopper and are taken up by an elevator to a trough, whence they slide into a wagon that accompanies the machine, and carries the corn to the granary. The stalks with the husks entire are passed between the rollers to a platform, and when sufficient for a bundle to accumulate it opens and drops them on the ground ready for binding and stacking. The machine is provided with an arrangement by which the corn when it has fallen can be lifted off the ground and brought into contract with the saws. provision is also made for cutting the corn while green, and placing it in bundles without husking; that process to be the subject of another operation of passing between the rollers when the corn has became perfectly ripe. It is worthy of note that the husking is accomplished without shelling a grain of corn. One man and four boys with three horses have run a working model of the machine, and cut and husked corn at the rate of ten acres per day, saving the stalks and husks perfectly.

County Officers to Elect next November.

3 County Commissioners.
3 Members of the House of Delegates.
3 Judges of the Orphans' Court.
1 Sheriff.
1 State's Attorney.
1 County Surveyor.

Under the new census, Cecil loses one Delegate in the Legislature.

The following names have been suggested as candidates, for selection by the Republican party this Fall:

For Sheriff.—John T. Burkins, of Rising Sun.

For County Commissioner.—John M. McClenahan, of Port Deposit.

For the House of Delegates.—Henry H. Kimble, of 4th District. D. K. Ralston.

Other names will be announced as handed in.

—The New York *Times* invites attention to the following figures:

DEBT OF NEW YORK CITY.	
December 31, 1869	$31,407,047
April 30, 1871	84,541,186
Increase in 28 months,	$50,134,139
DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.	
March 4, 1869	$2,525,457,259
August 1, 1871	2,283,328,858
Decrease in 29 months,	$242,128,401

This is a contrast which tax-payers ought to study. Even those who sympathize with the reactionary instincts of the Kuklux Democracy may well be staggered by the evidences of their financial mismanagement.

HIS HEAD WAS LEVEL.—A New York wholesale grocer, who had become rich in his business, has lately made the following revelation. He says his rule always was when he sold a bill of goods on credit to immediately subscribe for the local paper of his debtor. So long as his customer advertised liberally and vigorously he rested, but as soon as he began to contract his advertising space, he took the fact as evidence that there was trouble ahead, and he invariably went for his debt. "For," said he, "the man who feels too poor to make his business known, is too poor to do business." This withdrawing of an advertisement is an evidence of weakness that business men are not slow to observe.

For The Cecil Whig.

ON BANKS.

NORTH EAST, July 25th, 1871.

We have in our village one *bank of savings*, known as the North East Building and Loan Association, which is well attended on the evening of the fourth Wednesday in every month, by the *sober, industrious and economical* part of our citizens, who deposit their mite which they have saved during the past month, which we consider one of the best institutions that could be got up in any community. We know quite a number who are saving five, ten or fifteen dollars per month, which in a few years will net them a snug little home; and we are satisfied we have the material in our community to establish and carry on another of equal magnitude, which perhaps would be done, only for the fact that there are *banks of losing* in every community at whose counters the youth and the aged regularly attend day and night—to deposit their daily or weekly earnings. The only interest paid on the deposit is redness of eyes, foulness of breath, and remorse of conscience. Every one who makes a deposit *gains a loss.* One man goes into the bank with a full pocket and comes out with it empty. Another goes in with a good character and comes out with ruined reputation. Another will enter with a good suit of clothes, and come out all tattered and torn. Another enters with the glow of health and comes out broken and diseased. We have known men to leave good situations behind them in one of these *banks for losing.* Prosperous tradesmen lose their business there.—Church members have been seen to reel out from these seductive haunts, trying to walk straight but *backsliding* at every step. What is still worse many go in there and lose their immortal souls. If the cashiers of these institutions were *honest,* they would post on the door some such notice as this: "*Bank for Losing,* open at all hours. Nothing taken in but good money, nothing paid out but disease, degredation and death! An extra dividend of *delirium tremens* will be given to old depositors. A free pass to perdition given to those who pay well at the counter. Also tickets to the semetery, entitling the holder to a drunkards grave. All the children of depositors sent to the almshouse without charge, (providing the mothers are not able to mantain them) by making application to the trustees of the poor."

Young men beware of the banks for losing. Some bait their depositors with lager beer, some with ale, wine, a pack of cards, or bagatelle tables.

If you wish to keep *character keep out,* and unite yourselves with a Building and Loan Association; it will not require as much of your earnings to pay your dues in the association as it does to keep up the rum-seller in his lucrative business, and in a few years you will be able to purchase a home for yourself. Many suppose from the fact that the rum-seller is protected by the "civil law" he is doing an honorable business, and is justifiable in the eyes of the moral law. We would say beware of the delusion as "Woe" is pronounced on the man who "giveth drink to his neighbor." Many a respectable woman is murdered by her drunken husband, and many a lady is murdered for years by a distressed mind, where anguish, disappointment, poverty and rags have possession of her.—Many toil and labor to support their family when they ought to live in affluence. Such women suffer an existence of fear, perplexity, anxiety, disappoulntment, vexations, starvation and abuse for a number of years. Theirs is a life of *torment and misery,* a hundred or a thousand fold greater than the victim that is killed outright.

TEETOTAL.

The Cholera.

ITS MARCH THROUGH RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

From the london *Lancet* we clip the subjoined interesting article:—

The rumored extension of cholera from Russia into the Baltic provinces of Russia has very naturally caused alarm lest the malady should again spread from West Europe to this country. The news requires confirmation; and much of the alarm depends upon a mistaken notion of the rapidity of diffusion and direction of progress of the epidemic. One account describes the disease as having made its way in the familiar cholera route, from Persia through Russia to the shores of the Baltic: and the Registrar-General, in his last weekly report, writes that "Asiatic cholera (as it was a painful duty to announce early last June) is entering Western Europe through Russia, where Dr. Zuelzer says, it is fast advancing on the German frontiers.

In the second week of this month it broke out in Wilkowyski (a town in Poland on the road to Konigsberg, west of the Niemen,) where 34 deaths occurred within a few days. The epidemic has prevailed in Wilna for four weeks, and from 10 to 15 deaths are reported daily. At its present rate of progress it may reach Germany in two or three weeks. The progress of the present epidemic of cholera in Russia, and its relation to epidemic cholera in Persia, have formed a study of altogether exceptional interest in epidemiology. The existing epidemic in Russia (apparently a recrudescence of the epidemic of 1860) began in December, 1869. In the course of that month the disease appeared at Oral, in the Government of Smolensk, and in the city of Moscow.

During the earlier months of 1870 the malady prevailed slightly in the localities named; but in July and August it spread widely in the south-western districts of Russia in Europe, and throughout the autumn it was more or less prevalent in many of the Russian ports on the Black Sea. On the 29th of August, 1870, the epidemic broke out in St. Petersburg; and from that date to the 8th inst., there had been no less than 5330 cases of the disease in that city, of which 2178 had died. On the 8th of July there were 335 cases reported to be under treatment. From St. Petersburg the disease has been scattered in various direction in West Russia; and it was present in Wilna in April. The epidemic is now prevalent more or less at various ports in West, Central and East Russia in Europe.

The protracted duration of this epidemic in Russia, and its limitation to the present time (so far as Europe is concerned) to the provinces of that empire, is a phenomenon of very remarkable interest in the history of the epidemic diffusions of cholera. From the close of 1869, the presence of the epidemic in Russia, we have reason to know, has been a source of constant anxiety to the officials of the Privy Council Office, whose duty it is to watch over the health and welfare of the kingdom; and we ourselves have spared no pains to bring the different facts which would throw light upon the probable future of the epidemic to the knowsldge of the profession.

As yet we have no certain information that the malady has become actively migratory, and that it has extended across the Russian frontier into west and central Europe. But that this danger is imminent and has been imminent at any period since the winter of 1869, is certain; and it is well that the daily press should have raised the question of the state of our defense against the epidemic. Upon this question we do not propose now to dwell further than to remark that it is one upon which no doubt can rest as to the duties of the local authorities who are responsible for the administration of the sanitary laws.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Deafness, Blindness & Catarrh.

J. ISAACS, M. D., 805 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Oculist and Aurist, Professor in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, of the Eye and Ear. Persons afflicted with diseases of the EYE, EAR, or CATARRH will be scientifically treated and cured, if curable. He has been permanently located in the city for 8 years, and makes the above specialities in his practice. The Medical faculty is invited, as he has no secrets in his mode of treatment. ☞ Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination.
Jan 23, 1871—1y

MYSTIC WATER FROM DAVID'S WELL.

The great DIURETIC, TONIC and ALTERATIVE remedy of the age, holds in solution the PROTOXIDE OF IRON and other valuable compounds, and is being proved by the unerring test of repeated trials, as one of the best known REMEDIES for KIDNEY DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, CONSUMPTION, in its early stages, DIABETES, INTESTINAL DISORDERS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. It purifies and enriches the blood, increases the appetite, promotes digestion, stimulates the secretions and vitalizes the nervous system. It is HIGHLY RECOMMENDED by PHYSICIANS, and the testimonials of invalids reveal its secret powers. It is sold at the low price of $1.00 per box of one dozen quart bottles, delivered at Bristol, Pa., to be expressed to any point.

D. S. CADWALLADER, 1003 Race St., Philadelphia.

☞ The HEALING INSTITUTE at DAVID'S WELL is designed to accommodate patients during all seasons of the year, who prefer drinking the MYSTIC WATER from the WELL. [Feb 4, 1871—6m

A BLESSING TO LADIES.

Duponco's Golden Pills for Females

ARE PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
AND NEVER FAIL.

To immediately relieve and permanently cure suppressed or difficult menstruation, remove obstructions, &c.

One lady writes, she would be willing to pay $5 a box for them rather than be with'ut them.

Another lady writes, *Duponco's Golden Pills* relieved me in "two days," without any inconvenience, like magic.

"Beware of Counterfeits." The genuine is now put up in large white boxes, containing "double quantity" of Pills, and upon each box you will find the U. S. Revenue Stamp printed from my *private die,* upon which you will find the words DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS, in (white) letters. None genuine without that stamp. The small *red and yellow boxes* are no longer used, because of their being counterfeited.

Price $1 per Box. Six Boxes, $5.

Sold at DR. MITCHELL'S DRUG STORE, Elkton, Md.

By sending $1 through the Elkton Post Office, can have the Pills sent (confidentially) by mail, to any part of the country, free of postage.

Sold also by SMITH & PAINTER, Wilmington; H. M. BRICKLEY, Chester, and by S. D. HOWE, Proprietor,
Nov 12, 1870—1y New York.

Debility and Emaciation

both result from the lack of ability to convert the food into nutriment. How necessary, then, for those suffering from these alarming symptoms to immediately resort to a remedy that will strengthen the stomach and digestive organs. For, as soon as this desirable object has been accomplished the health improves, and the patient resumes his usual personal appearance.—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have attained a world-wide popularity in such cases, and have been proven the best and safest means of removing constipation, toning the stomach, giving energy to the liver, and relieving every symptom of nervousness and depression of spirits. Its cheering and beneficial effects are highly spoken of by thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health.—No restorative in the annals of medicine has attained the same popularity in the short space of time it has been before the public, or has won the high endorsements accorded to this excellent tonic. Many other preparations, purporting to be correctives and restoratives, have been introduced, and have perished one by one, while the popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters continues to increase, and is now recognized as a standard household medicine. The success which attends the use of the Bitters evinces at once its virtues in all cases of debility and disease of the stomach.—Certificates, almost without number, have been published, attesting its truly miraculous power in removing those painful and fearful diseases. And at this time it seems idle to do more than call attention to the great remedy of the age, in order to awaken public attention to its excellence. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted.
aug 5, 1871—1m

NOTICE.

The unexampled satisfaction that NATTAN'S CRYSTAL DISCOVERY has given this vicinity, as evidenced by the repeated orders of some of the first druggists, induce us to direct especial and particular attention to the great fact that by its use you gain all the advantages claimed for the many poisonous compounds in use, to wit: the restoration of the color and growth of the hair and the speedy removal of dandruff, without the least possible injury—as Crystal Discovery is positively warranted to contain no poisonous substance, neither Lead, Sulphur or Silver.

Its perfect cleanliness is a reason not lightly to be overlooked; it will neither stain the skin or clothes—in one sentence, it is exactly what has been wanted for a long while, a Restorer of the Hair that may be used without the fear that you are going to have Neuralgia, Paralysis, Lead Colic and various other complaints, the result of the use of lead preparations.

As simply a dressing for the hair, it has also been found to be unexcelled.

Letters in our possession might be published by the score, all recommending it in the highest terms, of which we promise to give you some in future.

By all means try it, as we are satisfied it will give you entire satisfaction. Price $1 per bottle. For sale by druggists generally.

ARTHUR NATTANS,
Inventor and Proprietor,
Washington, D. C.

To whom address all orders.

For sale by H. H. MITCHELL, Elkton, and N. B. MORRISON, North East. [June 17, 1871—3m

CONSUMPTION.

ITS CURE AND ITS PREVENTIVE.

BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Many a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT

and availed themselves of his wonderfully efficacious medicines they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has in his own case proved that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

The Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver.—With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here then comes the culminating result, and the setting in with all its distressing symptoms of

CONSUMPTION.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's noblest gifts—the Podophillum Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but unlike calomel, they

"LEAVE NO STING BEHIND."

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver like a clock is wound up.—It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting at last

A Supply of Good Blood.

The Sea-weed Tonic, in conjuction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is now "to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet given by an Indulgent Father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor steps forth to enjoy the manhood or womanhood that was

GIVEN UP AS LOST.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented, or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house they must nod all down quiet; they must walk about the room as much and as fast as the strength will bear to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption; confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtaining the preparations which I now offer to the dead and, they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter on my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with great difficulty that I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton, my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds. And for years have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He or his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continues to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5.00. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them: First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows; the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Syrup, as a curer of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylacteric against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 a bottle; or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

JOHN F. HENRY, 8 College Place, New York, Wholesale Agent.
mar 11, 1871—o&81

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELECT FEMALE SCHOOL.

MISS J. E. KINZER will open a SELECT FEMALE SCHOOL, in Elkton, on *Monday, September 3rd,* 1871.—Information may be obtained of Mr. Vaughan or W. J. Jones. [aug 12, 1871—4w

FOR RENT.

A FRONT ROOM, 31 by 18 feet in the clear, with 10 feet ceiling, well lighted and ventilated, of a new brick building, on North street. The building will be completed in September, and the room will be let on very reasonable terms. Apply at
aug 12, 1871—2w THE WHIG OFFICE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The subscriber begs leave to notify the public of the fact that hereafter he will give his whole attention to the interest of the

Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York.

PROF THEODORE ASCHERFELD.
Elkton, aug. 12, 1871—3w*

NOTICE.

There will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mutual Building Association of Cecil county, immediately after the adjournment of the Regular Monthly Meeting, SATURDAY EVENING, 26th inst., to take into consideration the repeal of Section 8, Article 7 of the By Laws. R. G. REESE,
Elkton, aug 12, 1871—1w Secretary.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED—A MALE PRINCIPAL, holding a first grade certificate, to take charge of a graded Public School, in Chesapeake City, Md.

Applications will be received until August 25th, 1871, by the undersigned. H. H. BRADY,
JOHN CONORY,
T. B. HOPPER,
aug 12, 1871—2w District Board.

PROPOSALS.

BIDS FOR BUILDING THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of Port Deposit, will be received up to 12 o'clock M., August 21st, 1871.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of McClenahan & Bro., Port Deposit, Md.

JOS. B. PUGH,
THOMAS ARMSTRONG,
R. E. McCLENAHAN,
aug 12, 1871—2w Building Committee.

COPE'S PHOSPHATE

FOR SALE, delivered at any Station of Philada. & Balt. Central Railroad, by Geo. B. Passmore,
CHROME P. O., Chester county, Pa.

ORDERS RECEIVED BY
W. W. CARTER, R. R. Agent,
Rising Sun, Md.

☞ Scores of voluntary certificates from farmers of unquestionable integrity are now before the public, attesting the purity and unrivalled excellence of this popular Pure Bone and Ammoniated Bone Phosphate.

Manufactured and for sale by
HENRY COPE & CO.,
Lincoln University P. O.,
aug 12, 1871—4w Chester county, Pa.

$290 For 1st class Pianos—sent on trial—no agents. Address U. S. PIANO CO., 615, B'way, N.Y. [71

Bible and Book Agents

Look to your interest. Send name and address to W. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. [71

CRUMBS OF COMFORT!

Patented November 1, 1871.
SAMPLES FREE AT ALL GROCERY STORES.
71] H. A. BARTLETT & CO., Philadelphia.

SENT FREE TO AGENTS.

A Pocket Prospectus of the best Illustrated Family Bible, published in both English and German, containing Bible History, Dictionary, Analysis, Harmony and History of Religions. W. FLINT & CO, 26 South 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa. [71

WANTED—AGENTS, ($20 per day,) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDER-FEED, makes the "lock-stitch" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. [71

RUPTURE. Female Weakness. RELIEF AND CURE.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS & SUPPORTER. Cool, comfortable, light, cleanly and durable. Never rust, break nor soil (steel springs coated.) Used in bathing. Shaped to form. Best known. Send stamp for pamphlet to J. R. SEELEY'S TRUSS & BANDAGE ESTABLISHMENTS, 1347 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., and No. 3 Ann St., New York. [71

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,

For Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness.

These *Tablets* present the Acid in combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the Cure of all THROAT and LUNG Diseases. HOARSENESS and ULCERATION of the THROAT are immediately relieved, and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of Throat difficulties of years standing.

CAUTION. Don't be deceived by worthless imitations. Get only WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS. Price 25 cents per box.
63] JOHN O. KELLOGG, 31 Platt Street, N.Y.
Send for Circular. Sole Agent for the U. S. [71

REDUCTION OF PRICES

TO CONFORM TO
REDUCTION OF DUTIES.
GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS
BY GETTING UP CLUBS.

☞ Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers

The Great American Tea Co.,
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK. [71

AGENTS WANTED FOR

LIFE IN UTAH

Being an Expose of the Secret Rites and Mysteries of Mormonism.

With a full and authentic history of **Polygamy,** by J. H. BEADLE, Editor of the Salt Lake Reporter.

Agents are meeting with unprecedented success, one reports 186 subscribers in four days, another 71 in two days. Send for Circulars and see what the press says of the work. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philada., Pa.

POPERY.

THE FOE OF THE CHURCH
AND REPUBLIC.

What it has done. What it is doing, and what it means to do. Its power. Its despotism. Its infallibility. Its fraud. Its relics. Its miracles. Its idolatry. Its persecutions. Its hatred of our public schools and of civil and religious liberty. Its startling crimes. Its horrid wickedness, and its **NEW YORK HIOTS.**

A book that is wanted everywhere. We want agents to introduce it in every county at once, and will pay them liberally. Send for circular. Address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 16 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. [71.

L. P. BROCKETT'S Popular History of the

Bloody Franco-German War,

Now containing a full account of the

Fearful Reign of Terror in Paris,

Is selling beyond all precedent.

It is by far the most reliable and only **complete** and **impartial** history of that **mighty** struggle and its **momentous** results. 612 pages, nearly 150 spirited illustrations. Price only **$2.50. 40,000** copies already sold. It is issued in both English and German, and is **beyond question** the fastest selling book extant. **Wide awake,** energetic agents wanted.—Terms extra. **Now** is the time to **coin money.**

A. H. Hubbard, Publisher,
400 Chestnut St., Phila.
71]

JURUBEBA

It is NOT A PHYSIC.—It is NOT what is popularly called a BITTERS, nor is it intended as such. IT IS A SOUTH AMERICAN plant that has been used for many years by the medical faculty of those countries with wonderful efficacy, as a POWERFUL ALTERATIVE, and UNEQUALED PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD and is a Sure and Perfect Remedy for all Diseases of the

LIVER AND SPLEEN, ENLARGEMENT OR OBSTRUCTION OF INTESTINES, URINARY, UTERINE, OR ABDOMINAL ORGANS, POVERTY OR A WANT OF BLOOD, INTERMITTENT OR REMITTENT FEVERS, INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER, DROPSY, SLUGGISH CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, ABSCESSES, TUMORS, JAUNDICE, SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA, AGUE AND FEVER, OR THEIR CONCOMITANTS.

DR. WELLS' EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA,

is offered to the public as a great invigorator and remedy for all impurities of the blood, or for organic weakness, with their attendant evils. For the foregoing complaints

JURUBEBA

is confidently recommended to every family as a house hold remedy, and should be freely taken in all derangements of the system, it gives health, vigor and tone to all the vital forces, and animates and fortifies all weak and lymphatic temperaments.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., New York,
Sole Agent for the United States.
Price One Dollar per Bottle. Send for Circular. [71

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF

Valuable REAL ESTATE,

IN CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND.

The undersigned, as Executor of James C. Abrams, deceased, will sell at Public Auction, at the store of John Lackland, Upper Principio, Cecil county, Md., on

Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1871,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., ALL THAT

VALUABLE FARM and TRACT OF LAND,

whereof said Abrams died seized, and whereon he resided at the time of his death.

This Farm lies in Cecil county, near Upper Principio, and adjoins lands of Lewis G. Harlan, James A. Lackland and others, and contains

145 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

ABOUT 25 ACRES IS IN TIMBER—of large and very valuable White and Black Oak and Hickory; and the residue arable land, in a fair state of cultivation.—The natural quality of the land is equal to any in the county.

It is improved with a FRAME HOUSE, a Frame Barn, and other usual outbuildings; and the arable land is enclosed with Fencing.—There is a Pump of excellent water at the house, and the farm is well watered with running streams.

It will be shown to any one desiring to purchase, by Mr. Abrams, on the premises, or by the undersigned, residing near Upper Principio, convenient to the property.

THE TERMS OF SALE are as follows:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; one-third in Six Months, and the residue in Twelve Months from the day of sale. The credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and the payment thereof to be secured by the Notes of the purchaser, with approved security.

☞ The expense of Deed and Stamps to be borne by the purchaser.

DAVID P. CAMERON, Executor.
JOHN C. HINDMAN, Auctioneer. [aug 12, 1871—4w

LOCUST POSTS.—For s