THE CECIL WHIG.

VOL. XXXI---NO. 30. ELKTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1872. WHOLE NO. 1597.

The Cecil Whig

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY E. E. EWING.

SUBSCRIPTION.

$2.00 a Year, in advance. If not paid within the year, $2.50. Six Months, $1.00. Three Months, 50 cents. No subscription taken at less than the above. Single Copies, FIVE CENTS.

ADVERTISING.

LOCAL MATTER, 10 cents a line; or 80 cents an inch for ever insertion.

TRANSIENT RATES.—8 cents a line for one insertion, and 4 cents a line for every additional insertion. One inch of space counted as twelve lines.

STANDARD RATES.—

	2 Months.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.
1 inch	$3.25	$3.50	$5.00	$8.00
2 inches	4.50	5.00	8.00	14.00
3 inches	6.25	7.00	12.00	18.00
4 inches	7.00	8.00	14.00	21.00

One Column, $35.00 per inch for 1 year; for 6 and 3 Months, 20 and 25 per cent. additional. Three changes allowed to yearly advertisers without additional charge.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, intending to relinquish the Milling business, will sell at Public Sale, on

TUESDAY, MARCH the 5th, 1872,

at Magraw's mill, Porter's Bridge, Cecil county, Md., the following property, viz:

3 good Farm or Work Horses:

No. 1. A bright bay, 9 years old, sound and gentle.—No. 2. A red roan, an extra work horse, 11 years old. No. 3. A cream color, rising 5 years old, well broken and gentle in all kinds of harness.

2 COWS, coming in profit, 1 in May and 1 in July.

1 two-horse Wagon, 1 Dearborn, 1 Germantown Carriage, 1 Sleigh and Bells, 1 Hay Cutter, 2 sets Stage Harness, 1 set heavy Dearborn Harness, 1 set Carriage Harness, Collars, Bridles, Lines and Halters.

MILL FIXTURES—Platform Farm Scales, Howe's patent, draws 600 lbs.; 10 Mill Picks, 2 Facing Hammers, 1 Grain Tub, 1 Iron Vise, 1 Beam, Pe and Platform, Oil Cans and Barrels, Lanterns and Lamps, Lard and Lubricating Oils by the gallon, ½ side of Leather, 2 Scoops, Paints, Brushes and Stencils, large lot of Paper, Grain and Flour Bags, and many articles that will be locked up by day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of $10 and under, Cash; on sums over $10, a credit of Six months will be given, the purchaser giving his Note, with approved security, payable at Cecil National Bank of Port Deposit, with interest from date if not paid when due.

☞ Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M.

CHAS. H. PLATT.

Feb 17, 1872—ts J. C. HINDMAN, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on

MONDAY, March the 4th, 1872,

at his residence, on the Blue Ball road, 2 miles north of Elkton, the following Personal Property, to-wit:

11 head of Horses and Colts:

No. 1. MORGAN, 6 years old, good worker and driver.
No. 2. Bay mare JANNIE 6 years old, Rattler stock.
No. 3. BARNEY, 7 years old.
No. 4. SAM, 8 years old.
No. 5. HARRY, coming 3 years old.
No. 6. MORGAN COLT, coming 1 year old.
Nos. 7 & 8. IRISH CHIEF COLTS, coming 4 years old; both out of good mares.
No. 9. YOUNG STALLION, coming 3 years old, sired by Master Lightfoot; dam, a fine brood mare.
No. 10. MARE COLT, coming 2 years old, sired by Master Lightfoot, out of the celebrated mare May Dunn, raised by Henry Magraw, of West Nottingham.
No. 11. MARE, coming 2 years old, raised by the great horse-breeder, Mr. Sharpless, of Philadelphia; pedigree will be shown on the day of sale.

17 HEAD OF CATTLE:

8 MILK COWS, nearly all in profit; 2 head of Young Cattle, mostly Steers.

FARMING UTENSILS, &c.—1 Champion Reaper and Mower, nearly new; 1 Manney Reaper, in good order; 1 Wheel Rake, 1 two-horse Wagon, 7 Plows, 4 Cultivators, 1 Grain Fan, 1 Cornsheller, 2 Scythes and Cradles, 2 Ox Yokes, set of Wagon Harness, Plow Gears, Collars, Bridles, 2 good Ox Chains, Single and Double Trees, lot of Old Iron.

THE TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of Ten Dollars and under, Cash; on all sums over Ten Dollars, a credit of Eight Months will be given, the purchaser giving his Note, with approved security, interest and stamps added, payable at the National Bank of Elkton.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS N. BIDDLE.

J. R. ASH, Auctioneer. G. W. DENNY, Clerk.

Feb 24, 1872—2w

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in the Fourth Election District of Cecil county, Md., at the Fairview Hotel, (formerly Fox Chase,) on the Telegraph road from Newark to Fair Hill, 3 miles west of the former place, on

TUESDAY, March the 5th, 1872,

the entire Stock, Farming Implements, Household and Kitchen Furniture and Bar-Room Furniture:

2 head Work or Road Horses,

1 a mare with foal.

12 HEAD OF CATTLE:

3 of them are extra good fresh Cows, the calves of 2 of them will be 4 weeks old by sale; 2 two-year old Heifers, spinning to calf; 7 Yearling Calves, 3 Heifers, 2 Bulls, 2 Steers of good stock; 3 fine Chester White Shoats.

Farming Utensils, &c.

1 two or three-horse Wagon, nearly new; 1 light Wagon, with Tongue and Shafts, suitable for one or two horses; 1 Germantown Carriage, 1 Sulky, Basket Sleigh and 2 sets of Bells, Wheelbarrow, Hay Rigging, 1 new Vanwickle Fan, 1 excellent Cornsheller, 1 Hay Cutter, Straw Knife, 2 sets Wagon Harness, 2 full sets of Driving Harness, 2 sets of Hip Strap Gears, 2 Riding Saddles and Bridles, 1 a Lady's Saddle, Halters, Collars, Bridles and Lines, 2 Atwood Plows, 4 Cultivators, 1 pair of Double Harrows, Double and Single Trees, 2 Barn Shovels, Iron Post Spade, 2 Garden Spades, Hoes, Forks, Rakes, 1 Grindstone, Grain Cradle, Mowing and Briar Scythes, Crosscut Saw, Maul and Wedges, 1 Broad Ax, 2 Pitching Axes, lot of Carpenter's Tools, 1 large Scalding Tub, and a lot of empty Barrels.

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

consisting of 2 extra good Stoves and Fixtures, Chairs, Carpets, Desks, Extension Tables, Washstands, Bedsteads, Toilet Stands and Covers, Sofa, Lounge, Settee, Corner Cupboard, Clocks, Looking Glasses, and all other articles used about a first class hotel.

6 Demijohns, and a full set of BAR-ROOM FIXTURES.

Also, Churn, Butter Tub, Ladles, Pristls, Pans, Measures, Weights, and Funnels of all sizes; a lot of Brooms, and a hundred other things not mentioned.

A lot of Poultry; Corn, Potatoes and Turnips by the bushel; Pork by the pound; Cabbage by the hundred; 9 acres of Wheat in the ground.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums of $20 and under, Cash; on all sums over that amount, a credit of Six months will be given, the purchaser giving a Bankable Note, with approved security; if paid when due, no interest—if not, interest from date.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

This sale is positive, as the farm and Hotel are leased.

G. E. WOLLASTON, Agent.

Feb 24, 1872—2w J. R. ASH, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber having rented his farm, on which he now resides, adjoining Locust Point Fishery, 4 miles from Elkton and 5½ miles from Chesapeake City, Cecil county, Maryland, will sell at Public Sale, on

Wednesday, March the 6th, 1872,

the following Stock and Farming Implements:

5 HEAD OF HORSES:

will work in all kinds of Harness; 3 are good drivers.

24 HEAD OF CATTLE:

7 Milch Cows, 2 just come into profit, the others coming in soon; 2 yoke of well broken Oxen, 1 yoke five years old, the others 6 years old; 1 thorough-bred Devon Bull, 4 years old; the balance Young Cattle, 1, 2 and 3 years old; 2 Shoats.

Farming Utensils, &c.

2 Farm Wagons, 2 Ox Carts, Family Carriage, Buggy, Sulky, 1 Carriage Pole, Reaper and Mower, Wheat Drill, Wheel Rake, Revolving Rake, Iron Roller, 1 Grain Fan, Cornsheller, Plows, Harrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Grain Bags, Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Hoes, Single and Double Trees, Spread Chains, 2 Ox Chains, 2 sets Wagon Harness, 1 set Carriage Harness, 5 sets Plow Harness, 1 pair Double Lines, 1 pair Single Lines, Collars and Bridles.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS.—1 pair of Bellows, 1 Anvil, Tongs, &c.

☞ Hay by the ton; Corn by the bushel; Potatoes by the bushel; Bacon by the pound.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of $10 and under, Cash; on all sums over $10, a credit of Eight Months will be given, by purchaser giving Note, with interest added, with approved security, payable at the National Bank of Elkton.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEO. W. BOULDEN.

Feb 24, 1872—2w S. BURNS, Auct.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a Decree of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, in Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on

FRIDAY, MARCH the 8th, 1872,

at Smith's Hotel, in Port Deposit, at 12 o'clock M., all that

Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land,

situated in Cecil county, and State of Maryland, of which James A. Whitelock died seized.

This property is situated on the road leading from Whittaker's mill to Callender Patterson's tavern, and adjoining lands of H. Clay Aiken and Henry S. Condon. It contains

4 ACRES, 1 Rood and 16 Square Perches

of Land, and is particularly described in a Deed from George Gale, Sarah Gale and Leah Gale to Samuel Whitelock, dated 25th September, 1847, and recorded in Liber S. No. 8, folio 290, one of the Land Record Books of Cecil county aforesaid.

THE TERMS, prescribed by the decree, are as follows: One-half of the purchase money to be paid in cash on day of sale, and the balance in One Month from day of sale, with interest, and security to be approved by the Trustee. ALBERT CONSTABLE, Trustee.

☞ All persons having claims against the estate of James A. Whitelock are hereby notified to file their said claims, with vouchers, within two months from day of sale. ALBERT CONSTABLE.

Feb 17, 1872—ts

FERTILIZERS.

Peruvian Guano, Mexican Guano,

Rhode's Super Phosphate,
More Phillips' do.
Wharton's Raw Bone do.
Baugh's do. do.
Tasker & Clark's pure Bone Dust,

and other Fertilizers. For sale by

JOHN PARTRIDGE.

Sept 1, 1866

A PANEGYRIC ON WOMAN.

Read directly, then read first and third and second and fourth lines of each verse, and lo! the difference:

The bliss of him no tongue can tell,
Who in a woman doth confide;
Who with a woman scorns to dwell
Unnumbered evils will betide.

They make the daily path of life
A pleasant journey, strewed with flowers;
A dreary place of painful strife
They quickly change with matchless powers.

Domestic joys will fast decay
Where female influence is unknown;
Where'er a woman holds the sway,
A man is in perfection shown.

She's never failing to display
Truth in its native loveliness.
A heart inclined to treachery
A woman never did possess.

That man true dignity will find
Who tries the matrimonial state:
Who pours contempt on womankind
Will mourn his folly when too late.

A Plea for Establishing, at Elkton, a First-Class Institution for Young Men and Boys.

BY REV. A. S. VAUGHAN.

The importance of having an educational Institution of a high order at Elkton, all will readily admit. But it may be said: Elkton Academy ought to be such an institution. Very true. This school has certainly accomplished a good work. No one wishes to detract from its history of usefulness. But to affirm that Elkton Academy, with its limited resources, has ever been, or can ever be with present facilities for doing educational work, anything more than a grammar school, in which the classics and the sciences, to a limited extent, may be taught, is at once to fail to understand what is meant by a first-class Institution.

This plea is in the interest of a higher order of culture than can be attained in the circumstances in which Elkton Academy is placed. There are those, as all know, who will oppose all progress, and apparently for no other reason than that they do not wish the rising generation to enjoy advantages not enjoyed by themselves. This is selfishness of a very low order. Why shall a community rest satisfied with a condition of things in harmony with the wants of society fifty years ago?

That man true dignity will find
Who tries the matrimonial state:
Who pours contempt on womankind
Will mourn his folly when too late.

IDEA OF A FIRST-CLASS INSTITUTION.

It may be well, before proceeding farther, to notice some of the characteristics of a first-class Institution. In no circumstances, could it be expected that men, unaccustomed to educational work, would at once see the importance of having a clear idea of what is meant by the expression,—*a first-class Institution.* What one might consider a first-class Institution, may be regarded by another as even fifth, or sixth rate. To comprehend the true idea, the infinite importance of the educational work itself must be carefully considered. As matters now stand, there is comparatively little real education in any community. The vast capacities of the soul are partially ignored: by necessary consequence, the educational work is very indistinctly understood. In addition to the want of actual knowledge as to the conditions necessary in order to thorough training, there is a disposition to overlook the very inmost necessity of all sound education.

By the phrase, *a first-class Institution,* is clearly implied, THE VERY BEST INSTITUTION that the present state of Christian culture requires. This will include all the conditions necessary in order to careful physical, intellectual and moral training. To begin with the physical, there must be.

A GYMNASIUM.

Ancient philosophers regarded the human body as being in itself the source of sin, and therefore treated its physical well-being with contempt. Christianity recognizes in this organism the temple or dwelling-place of the immortal spirit. Christian science, therefore, insists upon obedience to all the laws of physical well-being. The best Christian Institution, at the present time, provides a Gymnasium in which the student is taught the laws which underlie his physical strength. The graceful movements of the body form a legitimate part of thorough school training.

Next in the order of culture must be found all those means known to be necessary conditions of mental training. Some of these may be named in the following order—

A GOOD LIBRARY.

There are those who imagine that a few books, purchased it may be very reluctantly, ought to be sufficient to make their children scholars. Of course all who are disposed to more careful reflection, know how utterly false such a notion must be. In every first-class Institution, a well selected Library is absolutely necessary. The want of such a Library must be a great loss to the young men of Elkton and of the community. No doubt much of the evil now said to result from a want of a more elevated character in the young men of the age, must be traced to the want of having cultivated in early youth the habit of careful reading. Some are ready to say: *Genius will break through all opposing barriers.* To such, it can only be replied: It is not the men of genius that accomplish for the race that which adds to the progress of civilization. They may startle by their brilliancy; it is the patient man, careful to understand what he reads and slow to adopt conclusions, that brings to light gems of "purest ray serene." A well selected Library of *two, three* or *five thousand* volumes in a first-class Institution is a power of good of which few have any proper conception.

Next may be named, as being indispensable necessary,

APPARATUS.

By this term is generally understood, such mathematical, chemical, philosophical and astronomical instruments, including maps, charts, cards, diagrams, and other appliances, needed in order to explain, illustrate, and enforce scientific truth. There are those who imagine, notwithstanding the wonderful advancement of thorough teaching that any "*school-master*" can teach their boys "*to read write and cipher.*" Of course such persons know comparatively little of their own powers and capacities. In matters pertaining to this world, they have had better training. These very persons would not employ a *bungler* to lay the foundation of a costly edifice, with the hope of being able to remedy the evil of having a bad foundation by making the superstructure the more thoroughly secure. Few parents realize the infinite importance of careful instruction in the first years of the child's training. This momentous subject is now engaging the attention of the best minds of the world. Simple experiments, made by a competent teacher, may serve to arouse in the mind of a spirited boy an intense longing to know more about the works and wonders of the great Creator; while the ordinary routine teaching may serve only to annoy, if not to disgust. Besides, men of intelligence are beginning to see that the sciences have not been taught, as they may be taught. A walk through the large school-furnishing houses of Philadelphia and New York will soon convince even a careless mind, that the educational interests of the present are not regarded as they were fifty years ago. This is strikingly true with regard to *mathematical* and *astronomical* instruments. The most intelligent men of the age have set themselves in real earnest against the old methods of imparting instructions in the sciences.—Why shall any community be deprived of the results of such earnest progress?

Last, and most important, is the proper use of the means necessary in order to develop and nurture the moral nature. As before remarked, a true educational work must make provision for the culture of the whole person. The character is to be formed, not after any particular sectarian type or model. To avoid all such low conceptions of educational work, the youth is to be led unconsciously at the moment to find in first principles the foundation of all true manliness. Of this important department of training, it is not necessary, in this connection, to speak in detail. It may only be stated, that all true scientific knowledge in the kind of Institution now under consideration, is only a means toward attaining to still more glorious heights of knowledge of what the blessed Creator is in His relation to all the works and wonders of creation.

The way is now clear to speak more intelligently of what may be called

THE ORGANIZATION.

It is a comparatively easy thing, the funds being in hand, to purchase books and apparatus. But books and apparatus even though the best, do not put a first-class Institution into operation. This can be effected in no other way than through personal energy in and through an efficient organization. In this connection, it may be remarked that the Charter of Elkton Academy is not only a carefully prepared paper, but actually embodies all that is needed in order to the most thorough organization of an educational Institution of a high order.

It is proper to remark, at this point that a first-class Institution cannot be sustained on the basis of tuition alone. It never has been done: it cannot be done. For this reason, it has been found to be absolutely necessary to have an *endowment* fund.—*Phillips Academy,* located at Andover, Mass., and known throughout the world as being a first-class Institution, was founded on the basis of an *endowment.* Elkton Academy has now reached a point in its history, when something positive must be done. The interests of the youth of this town and the surrounding country demand that there shall be something done. Two years ago, this Institution was re-opened. The students present at that time were acquainted with nothing beyond the simplest elements of an English education. Some of these students have made remarkable progress. Justice to these noble youth, as well justice toward the many scores of boys in and around this town, demands that Elkton Academy shall be made what every community should have, and that is a first-class Institution.

Phillips Academy was founded in 1780, and now has an endowment of $60,000. It has a complete apparatus and a library of about 2500 volumes. Why shall not the citizens of Elkton have an Institution, that shall not only inspire the young men of this entire community to aspire higher and mark out for themselves a nobler career, but in addition be the crowning glory of the educational work of Cecil county? There can be no just reason why this great interest should languish any longer. Every noble-minded man, if at all alive to the prosperity of this community, must know that the sons now the boys on these streets must soon be the men that will own the town. A father may leave his property to his son; but if that son shall be a young man without solid personal character, of what account will a few thousand dollars be? Solid personal character can never be estimated: without it, all is a dark sea of uncertainty.

This plea in the behalf of a first-class Institution, is a plea at the same time in the behalf of the best interest of this town and of this community. Every parent is, or should be, deeply interested in the enlarged usefulness of Elkton Academy.—Every citizen, having any true regard for the solid prosperity of the future citizens of this town, will admit that this is an interest that must claim attention. To refuse to consider the subject, is at once to fail to have that profound regard for the good of the future men of this town and community that must ever be regarded as one of the essentail characteristics of the good citizen.

The organization, since the re-opening of the Academy, has served its purpose.—There were reasons why things have gone as they have: there were important considerations, why no special effort has been made to increase the number of students. As many students have been present, as it was desirable, in the circumstances, to have. The time has now come, when there must be a change: the efficiency of the Academy must be enlarged. It may be well, very clearly to state that this plea, as matters just now stand, is not to secure any increase of students; no, not this, but to secure a very great increase in the efficiency and power of the organization. Instead of one instructor, it is now necessary to consider the importance of having an efficient corps of instructors. In no other way can a first-class Institution be established.

Phillips Academy with a corps of six able instructors, can do what Elkton Academy cannot even think of attemping in the present circumstances. But what may prevent the citizens of a town in Maryland from doing what the citizens of a town in Massachusetts have actually done? Are the parents of New England more fondly attached to their sons, than the parents of Maryland are to theirs? Are the fathers of the bleak hills of Holyoke and Wachusett more ready to lay to heart the best interests of their sons, than the fathers of the "SUNNY SOUTH" to lay to heart the dearest interests of their sons? Certainly here in Maryland, as well as elsewhere, there are noble hearts and willing hands: here in Maryland, there are parents who well know that the best legacy left to a son is a thorough Christian education. All else is as trash in comparison with this: all else is worse than trash without a solid personal character.

Let no one misunderstand the object for which this plea is made. As an educator, as one deeply and earnestly interested in the young men and boys of this town and of this community, it is felt to be a duty to speak. If parents will only consider, if men of influence and personal power will only reflect, if citizens generally will only take time to consult their own best interests, it will be seen that this plea has not been made one day or one hour too soon. What is to the advantage of one, is, in this instance, of almost unbounded importance to all.

But the vital point remains to be noticed. It is this: How shall the organization of Elkton Academy be made as effective as all are ready to admit it should? The answer to this inquiry, it must be seen at once, is this: There must be a first-class ACADEMY BUILDING with first-class accommodations for at least *fifty* students as boarders. This will insure a proper basis for establishing a first-cass Institution.—Then the tuition for day pupils can be reduced, and an able corps of teachers can be employed either by the Board of Trustees; or the Building may be leased to a principal for a period of *ten* or *twenty years:*—With such a basis, a man of experience will be willing to lay himself out for efficient work. Unless there can be an *endowment,* there is no other way than to erect such a Building, by which to secure a first-class Institution here at Elkton. It remains now to notice, some of the advantages that such an organization must be to any community.

[To be continued.]

Defense of the Good Templars.

Some editorial remarks that appeared, a short time ago, in *The Whig,* reflected very sharply on the motives and conduct of those who have the cause of Temperance in hand here, and it appears must have been written under a misapprehension, both of our power and intentions. "Did you see the article in *The Whig,* in regard to the Good Templars?" I heard inquired of a member of the Order. "O yes, it only shows the author's ignorance," he replied; and I suppose that was the feeling of most of those acquainted with the facts who read the article.

A large portion of our numbers are those just entering life, and it is just those that we wish to have enrolled among us. We are aware of the magnitude of the task before us, but the adherents of the rum policy, will no doubt be astonished to find the number of those with the almighty ballot in their hands, who will come forward to use it when there is a prospect of accomplishing a good purpose.

Those who examine the arguments brought forward against the temperance movement, will find them nearly the same as those advanced against the anti-slavery movements a few years ago. Slavery and alcohol are twin abominations and the medicine that was good for one is good for the other. It is like Jeff Davis, "all we want is to be let alone." The same "irrepressible conflict" is now in progress, and until oil and water mix, and truth and error stand peacefully side by side, will still go on until the truth comes triumphantly out of the struggle with the power of the cursed demon entirely broken.

Fathers and mothers are directly responsible in most cases for the ruin of their children. They do not teach them why they should not trifle with an article that is sharper than a two edged sword, even to the dividing of soul and body.

It is sure that we must convince legislators that we have some power before we can hope that they will pay any deference to our wishes, and it is certainly for those of us who have the ballot in our hands to so use it, that they will understand us, and we give notice that it will be done. But there is a good proportion of our numbers who are not yet in possession of this power, and many ladies whose influence we sorely need, and all legitimate means that we can employ to make the association attractive and retain them on the right side, it is our duty to use and is a decided benefit to our case. We know that our organization is not as effective as it might be, but it is working up to be a power that will be felt politically as well as socially, and the idea that boys and girls are running the machine is a mistaken one, as some of our politicians will find to their sorrow. As to our stopping to deal damnation to those who are "so weak as to take a glass of wine or something stronger" it is entirely unnecessary, ten to one he deals to himself; we would only stop to help him. In conclusion would say "he that is not for us is against us," and we would earnestly ask all true workers to come forward and enroll themselves in the cold water army and no longer let it be said that the children are setting their parents a good example that they refuse to follow. 119.

REMARKS BY THE WHIG.

The supercilious remark of the "*good brother*" which our correspondent supposes "was the feeling of most of those acquainted with the facts," is very characteristic of "Order" folks, and therein lies a great weakness. Those who know all generally end by finding out they did not know enough to accomplish their object, and might have learned something useful from outside barbarians. Outsiders are, in the main, very sharp critics, and though uncharitable sometimes to some extent, in the majority of instances strike very near the truth. A greater mistake could not be made than to suppose that the anti-slavery excitement and the temperance cause are similar. Two things could not be more dissimilar. Slavery was essentially sectional, and created an aristocratic class and a laboring class, between which there was nothing in common.—While intemperance is the most universal and democratic institution that ever existed. It places the king and the beggar, for the time being, on a level, and both in the gutter together. Slavery rebelled against free government and liberal institutions. Intemperance clamorous for both. It was not public sentiment that put down slavery but its own violence. It took the sword and perished by the sword. Had it rested its cause solely with the appetites and selfishness of man an intemperance does, it might have reigned a thousand years.—Intemperance we believe may be restricted within certain bounds. The groggeries, which are licensed by law to polute every neighborhood and debauch the masses, may be banished, and drinking as a fashion, with its train of evils, be broken up, but intemperance will never be wholly broken up. It is co-existent with man, and exists in all countries on the globe.—It is well to war upon the vice, and keep its danger to the human race constantly before the public, but let no man lay the flattering unction to his soul that it will ever be entirely overcome. Along with other appetites of the epicure will be found that of intemperance in the use of spirituous liquors. All temperance societies have boasted of what they intended to do with the politicians, as our correspondent does, but they were always defeated by the latter. The question is, have they learned from experience?

A "boy" gets behind the door in last week's *Democrat,* and pouts over the gentle reproof administered by *The Whig,* while the rummies of that party doubtless laugh at his calamity. We hope he feels relieved, and will go to work in earnest, and in the meantime divest himself of the mistaken notion that the demand of a few hundred petitioners is as potent to move legislatures, as of as many thousands, to legalize "a certain right that the people have by virtue of the Constitution." This view is worthy of Mrs. Woodhull. Don't simper and whine, "boy," over what "might have been," or boast of what you mean to do. We have exposed the whisky rings continually in open day, and pointed out their candidates and political machinery by which they work, without the aid of resets or incantation mummery; notwithstanding, hundreds of you came out of your Lodge rooms last November and voted for men whom you knew owed their nomination to grog-shop influences, and they pigeon-hole your petitions to-day, a merited rebuke to your party slavery and stupendous folly.

Letter from Dent County, Missouri.

SALEM, Mo., Feb. 8th, 1872.

MR. EDITOR:—In my last two letters I gave a partial description of Dent county, I will try and finish this time.

Fruit.—This is the one of the finest fruit-growing countries in the world. Peaches can be successfully cultivated on the hills—the higher the better; they do well and seldom fail yielding good crops.

Health.—We have only to refer to the census returns to prove that ours is one of the most healthy sections of the United States. People have sickness and die here as they do elsewhere; but many persons have emigrated to this country invalids, who, in a short time, become robust and stout. Our pure, healthy, and bracing atmosphere appears to be peculiarly favorable to those affected with chest diseases.

Salem, the county seat of Dent county, possesses peculiar advantages. It is in the centre of the county, and on the most healthful and beautiful sites for a town in the county, at the proposed junction of the St. James and Little Rock, and the Fort Scott, Laclede and St. Genevieve Railroads, which makes it one of the most important points in South Missouri. The new Court House has been completed at a cost of $25,000; is one of the finest outside of St. Louis.

Mineral Resources.—Iron exists in greater or less bodies, almost all over the county. The Simmons' Mountains, lately purchased by Crawford, of Pennsylvania, is about one mile southeast of Salem.—The Orchard Hill, lately purchased by the Carondelet Company, is adjoining the town. Various other iron banks in different parts of the county, have been purchased by iron companies, during the past twelve months. Many of these deposits will yield 75 per cent. Pure iron, lead, copper, tin, and other metals have been mined in different parts of our county.

Society.—The society of Dent county is made up of people from all, or nearly all, the States in the Union. They may be called a strictly law-abiding people, and the majority are in favor of enforcing the law with a vim. Our society partakes largely of the western character; and the "latch string" hangs out to all new comers and goers at almost every farm house. If you have money to pay your way it is generally accepted, but if you happen to be "strapped" you are none the less hospitably entertained. If you meditate settling among us, do not insult our citizens by offering them money for a nights lodging. The Churches are generally pretty well represented. Educational facilities are not all we could desire, but are generally equal to those of any adjoining county.

Inducements.—Dent county offers many inducements to the emigrants, possessed by no other county in the State. It is the most healthy, the best for agriculture and horticulture. Land is cheaper now than it will be after a while, or ever will be again, in the future, as I know to my own knowledge, that it has doubled in value in the past year and those wishing to procure homes in a county of this description should come at once. If you can make it convenient to stop with us from one to twelve months, you can probably select locations more satisfactory to yourself, and you will like the country better upon becoming thoroughly acquainted.

We find that our space will not permit us to do justice to many subjects. We have passed lightly over fruits without mentioning the varieties best adapted to our county, for the reason that we know of no variety grown in this climate that may not be successfully cultivated here.—It is believed that our up-lands are especially adapted to grape culture. Before closing we wish to especially call the attention to the advice given under head of soil and climate. JOHN READY.

ALCOHOL—ITS NATURE AND EFFECTS.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE SPEECH OF DR. R. M. LEPOER, OF BALTIMORE.

In a general lecture on Temperance, the speaker said that, in order to a clear understanding of the question, it was desirable to have a knowledge of the character of the enemy we were fighting.

It makes no difference what it is that men may drink—whether it is wine, whisky, brandy, gin, ale, or lager beer, it is the alcohol that they are after; without which any of them would be as unpalatable as castor oil. It is the stimulus of the alcohol that they want in all cases, and the only difference is in the flavoring that makes the various liquors. What, then, is alcohol? It is the distilled essence of death! a deadly narcotic poison! Everything in nature exists by virtue of its opposing elements, and alcohol is contained, in some shape, in all vegetable products, just in proportion to the amount of starch and nutriment they contain. You may obtain it from birch bark, carrots, or even brown paper, but in small quanties. Grain that contains the largest amount of nourishment, furnishes the greatest amount of alcohol, and this is why it is so largely used in the manufacture of that article. But in order to obtain the alcohol every bit of the nutriment is destroyed,—rotted,—and the alcohol is then separated from the rotten mass by distillation. This in itself is a crime against the laws of God—to take the grain that he has so bountifully provided for our sustenance, and convert it into a poison.—Alcohol is always the product of death, and is not to be found in any living thing—grain or vegetable.

What, then, is the effect of alcohol on mankind? In order to come to a full understanding of this, it is necessary to look somewhat in detail into the human organism. Man is a dual creature, having two natures,—the mental and the physical,—and all the organs of his body are double. He has two brains, also,—a front brain and back brain; the back one of which controls the physical man, and the front one the intellectual.

The nerves extend from the brain and spread out, by repeated sub-division, into about 4,000,000 of nervous fibre, covering the entire surface of the human body. So closely are they set, that the point of the finest needle cannot be placed upon the skin, in any part of the body, without touching one of them. Upon the healthy condition of these nerves, the health of the system depends, and if you destroy or paralyze them, all power of motion ceases.

Now, if you take a piece of flesh from any part of the body, and lay it upon a plate and pour water, coffee, tea, milk, or any such substance, upon it, it will have no perceptible influence. Now, pour alcohol on it, and watch it through a magnifying glass, and in one minute and a half the nerves will fall like a piece of glue upon a hot stove, and in two minutes the meat will be completely cooked.

Now, alcohol that is taken into the system is not changed by the gastric juice, as it is indigestible, but is taken up by the blood and forced out through the heart to every part of the system, destroying, in its course, the nerves it comes in contact with, and when a great proportion of these become injured, the man loses the power of motion and feeling, and this is the phenomenon of drunk.

LIFE IN BUENOS AYRES.

BY REV. THOMAS CARTER, A. M.

Buenos Ayres, like Constantinople, presents a fine appearance as you approach it from the water. Immense churches, their great domes ornamented with bright-colored and variegated tiles, are the most striking objects in the picture. On landing, you are in a great city—a city containing a population of two hundred thousand people. The streets are narrow, the sidewalks still more so. Made for two people only to walk abreast, you will find yourself continually dodging in the effort to go ahead. It is a point of rigorous etiquette to yield the inside of the sidewalk to ladies, to elderly persons, and to those of superior rank.—Sometimes it becomes a difficult question to decide who is entitled to it. Where two gentlemen, meeting each other, are both polite, and are personally acquainted, they will stop, and, bowing again and again, get off the sidewalk and go well toward the middle of the street, in a friendly contest as to who shall yield to the other the side of honor, until one finally seems forced to accept it, by the courteous urgency of the other, and, apparently, with great unwillingness, consents to pass next the wall.—Sometimes, however, it is the reverse—When two persons meet who consider themselves of equal rank, each determined to support his dignity, the controversy is on the other side. A case of this kind occurred, when I was in Buenos Ayres, in which the gentleman who insisted on maintaining the inside of the walk was murdered on the spot by the person to whom he refused to yield.

As you pass along, you observe the floors of the houses are even with the street, and usually of brick or tile. Of late years, however, a few are made of wood. The windows are large, with doors opening on the inside. A sash moving up and down, I do not recollect that I ever saw. The houses, although stuccoed and handsomely colored, have a gloomy appearance, arising from the iron bars which protect every window. You might mistake them at first for prisons. Notwithstanding their looks, these iron bars are very useful. Day and night you can leave your windows open and ventilate your house without danger of thieves. They are serviceable in another respect. The young ladies sit inside of their grated windows, and the young gentlemen stand without, and carry on their agreeable intercourse *ad libitum,* while their cautious papas, after locking the door, retire to bed without incurring the danger of an elopement.

My first stopping-place was the Hotel de Provence, in Calle Cangallo; not far from the river. My attention was attracted by a little plate of something on the breakfast table which had the appearance of ice cream. Pleased with the idea that in a distant country they knew how to make such a luxury, and looking upon it as a special delicacy at breakfast time, I took my spoon, and was about to raise the delicious morsel to my mouth, when the cutting of it made me hesitate a moment.

"What is this?" I said to the waiter.

"*Manteca, Senor*"—"Butter, sir."

I tried it with the French bread, but in looks, in smell, in taste, it was so unlike the butter of Orange county that it was enough for me that I had butter on the table. I afterward learned that, in South America, there are four native modes of making butter. The first is, putting the milk in a common bowl, and beating it with a spoon as you would an egg. The second, pouring the milk in a bottle, and shaking it until the butter appears, which is extricated by cracking off the top of the bottle. Bottles are valueless in this part of South America, on account of the number imported with fruits and liquors. The third, where the dairy is more extensive, is performed by filling a hide with the milk, which is lustily shaken by an athletic native at each end. The fourth, by dragging the hide on the ground, after a galloping horse, until it is supposed the butter is formed.—The milk is never strained and the butter never washed. I am speaking of the native mode. Of late years, English and Scotch people have introduced a few regular Yankee churns. The greater part of the butter used in the cities is imported from Ireland, France, or Germany, while thousands of cows graze on the vast pampas in South America.

Their universal mode of milking appeals strongly to the humanity of our own farmers. In their practice, they reason justly that the calf has the natural right to the milk. Hence the latter is never killed off, as it is according to our more barbarous system, but at the time of the milking always comes in for its share. Invariably it commences and continues the process, until the cow has been propitiated, and kindly consents to let the milkmaid have the leavings. This continues until the calf becomes large, and until its mother runs dry. The native cattle are so tenacious of their rights in this respect that it is said to be impossible to teach them another system. Cows have been recently imported from England, and the experiment is about to be tried whether they can live in South America without adopting South American customs.

Connected with this subject, the people have an institution unknown in this country: it is called a *tambo.* It is in the nature of a refreshment saloon in the open air.—You will meet with the *tambo* in different parts of Buenos Ayres and other cities.—You enter an open court, where, instead of brilliant lamps and cushioned seats and paved walks, you see before you a simple cow-yard, with two or three of these animals tied by the horns, and as many calves fastened with a piece of rawhide. Two or three tumblers are standing on a little table. The ladies who attend the establishment, with the calves always on hand to keep the cows in good humor, draw the milk fresh, foaming and warm, and present a glassful to each customer, who drinks it on the spot. The ceremony of straining is always omitted. These establishments are frequented by rich and poor. The milk is healthy and pure, and certainly preferable to intoxicating drinks, to which the natives are not naturally addicted.—The foreigners are the hard drinkers.

The famous South America tea is still more universal than the *tambo,* and is doubtless a great preventive of drunkenness among the natives. It is called *yerba,* herb. The cup in which it is taken is called a *mate.* It is made out of a small squash, and sometimes beautifully carved. The *yerba,* or tea, which is occasionally called also *mate* when soaked, is put into the cup, boiling water poured on it, and taken through a *bombilla* or tube. It is drank with or without sugar, but never with milk. A dozen persons, if met together, use the same cup and the same *bombilla.* When you are offered a *mate,* it is a mark of good breeding for your host to take the first draw to see that all impediments are removed from the tube. So with smoking. Calling one day at a house where the lady was a native, and the gentleman English, the former lighted a cigar, and puffed at it herself to see that it was properly lighted, and then offered it to me. But all women do not smoke in South America.—*Methodist.*

KATIE'S STRATAGEM.

"Well Sallie, you may talk as long as you will, but I really must adhere to my first opinion—that Mr. Davis is very timid, for a man. Oh! you need not bridle up in that way! I do not mean that he is a coward, not at least as cowardice is generally understood. But I will maintain that he is timid and bashful—else why does he keep beating about the bush so long? Never mind looking so innocent, sister mine—one can see with half an eye that he is desperately in love with you, and—well, upon my word!"

This latter exclamation burst